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JOHNSON'S
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

VOL. I. A—K.



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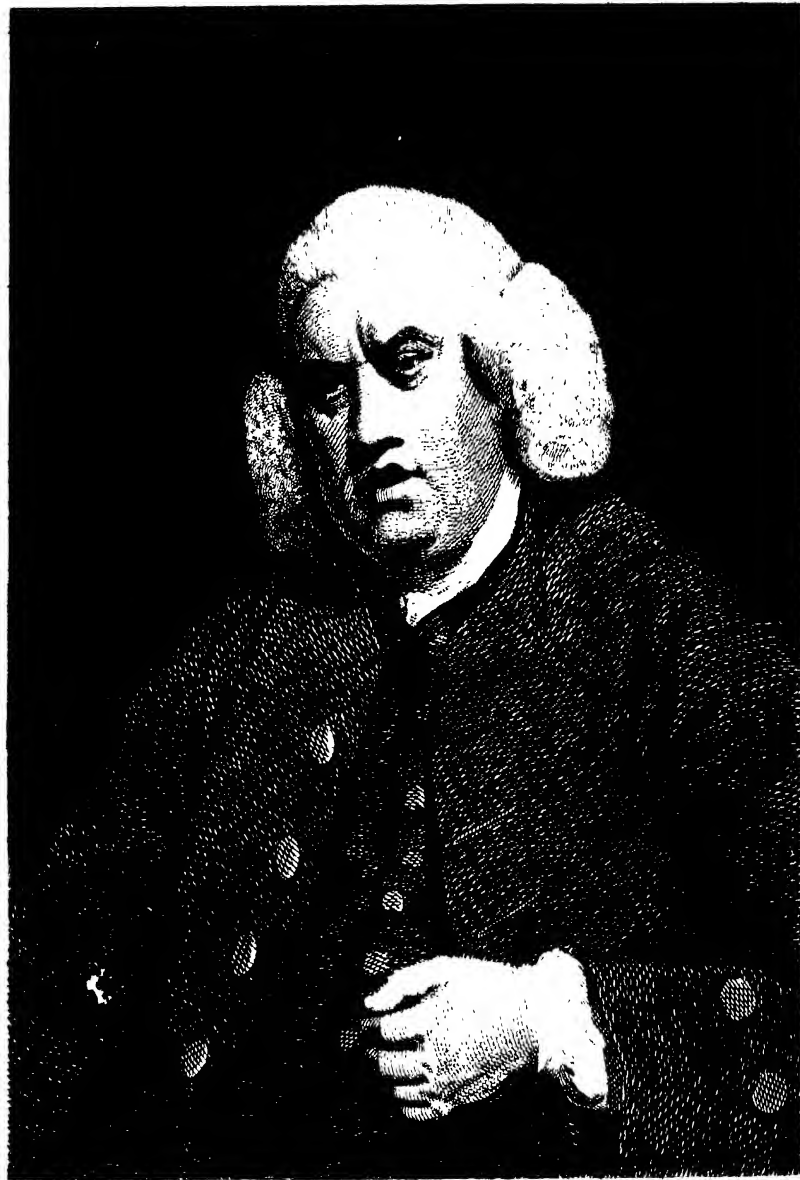
Delivered

I gave this day my Johnson's Dictionary, complete in two volumes, to Ramtarin Chattoorjea, and received his watch from him in barter. —

W. H. C. K. Ford

Ghazeepeer {

The 9th February 1856 }



J. Heath sculp.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, M.A., D.D.

From a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the possession of 'B. Langton Esq.'

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DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

IN WHICH
THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,
AND
ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED
A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE,
AND
AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

THE NINTH EDITION; CORRECTED AND REVISED.

Cum tabulis animum cenforis sumet honesti :
Audebit quæcunque parùm splendoris habebunt,
Et finè pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco ; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ :
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ prius memorata Catonibus utque Cethegis
Nunc situs informis premit, et deserta vetustas. HOR.

LONDON :

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P R E F A C E.

IT is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths through which Learning and Genius press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a Dictionary of the *English* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected; suffered to spread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance; resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion; and exposed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetic without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, establishing to myself, in the progress of the work, such rules as experience and analogy suggested to me; experience which practice and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others.

In adjusting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registered, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.

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From this uncertain pronunciation arise in a great part the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters, proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the *Saxon*, remains, and I suppose in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or destroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, that being once incorporated, can never be afterwards dismissed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *strength* from *strong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth*: *Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una?* to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This uncertainty is most frequent in the vowels, which are so capriciously pronounced, and so differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shown in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errors in orthography, but spots of barbarity impressed so deep in the *English* language, that criticism can never wash them away: these therefore must be permitted to remain untouched; but many words have likewise been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and some still continue to be variously written, as authors differ in their care or skill: of these it was proper to enquire the true orthography, which I have always considered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the *French*, and *incantation* after the *Latin*; thus *entire* is chosen rather than *intire*, because it passed to us not from the *Latin intiger*, but from the *French entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to say whether they were immediately received from the *Latin* or the *French*, since, at the time when we had dominions in *France*, we had *Latin* service in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the *French* generally supplied us; for we have few *Latin* words among the terms of domestick use, which are not *French*; but many *French*, which are very remote from *Latin*.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; sometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters having the same power, are used indifferently without any discoverable reason or choice, as in *choak*, *choke*; *soap*, *sop*; *fewel*, *fuel*, and many others; which I have sometimes inserted twice, that those who search for them under either form, may not search in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of spelling by which it is inserted in the series of the dictionary, is to be considered as that to which I give, perhaps not often rashly, the preference. I have left in the examples, to every author his own practice unmolested, that the reader may balance suffrages, and judge between us: but this question is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning: some men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on sounds and derivations: some, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected those in which our words are commonly to be sought. Thus *Hammond* writes *fecibleness* for *feasibleness*, because I suppose he imagined it derived immediately from the *Latin*; and some words, such as *dependant*, *dependent*, *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wanted without controul, and vanity sought praise by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a scholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among those few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to those whose thoughts have been perhaps employed too anxiously on verbal singularities, not to disturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been asserted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, says *Hooker*, is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better. There is in constancy and stability a general and lasting advantage, which will always overbalance the slow improvements of gradual correction.

Much

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Much less ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itself, and imitate those changes which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in observing them.

This recommendation of steadiness and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happiness; or that truth may not be successfully taught by modes of spelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet so lost in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven*. Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas: I wish, however, that the instrument might be less apt to decay, and that signs might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In settling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated syllable. It will sometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the author quoted, on a different syllable from that marked in the alphabetical series: it is then to be understood that custom has varied, or that the author has in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are sometimes given where the sound of letters is irregular; and if they are sometimes omitted, defect in such minute observations will be more easily excused, than superfluity.

In the investigation both of the orthography and signification of words their ETYMOLOGY was necessarily to be considered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which can be traced no further to any *English* root; thus *circumspect*, *circumvent*, *circumstance*, *delude*, *concave*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the *Latin*, are to us primitives. Derivatives, are all those that can be referred to any word in *English* of greater simplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy sometimes needless; for who does not see that *remoteness* comes from *remote*, *lovely* from *love*, *concavity* from *concave*, and *demonstrative* from *demonstrate*? but this grammatical exuberance the scheme of my work did not allow me to repress. It is of great importance, in examining the general fabrick of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the usual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity must be preserved in systematical works, though sometimes at the expence of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to insert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the *Teutonic* dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to those who have always used them, interrupt and embarrass the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the *Roman* and *Teutonic*: under the *Roman* I comprehend the *French* and provincial tongues; and under the *Teutonic* range the *Saxon*, *German*, and all their kindred dialects. Most of our polysyllables are *Roman*, and our words of one syllable are very often *Teutonic*.

In assigning the *Roman* original, it has perhaps sometimes happened that I have mentioned only the *Latin*, when the word was borrowed from the *French*; and considering myself as employed only in the illustration of my own language, I have not been very careful to observe whether the *Latin* word be pure or barbarous, or the *French* elegant or obsolete.

For the *Teutonic* etymologies I am commonly indebted to *Junius* and *Skinner*, the only names which I have forborne to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or usurp their honours, but that I might spare a perpetual repetition by one general acknowledgment. Of these, whom I ought not to mention but with reverence due to instructors and benefactors, *Junius* appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and *Skinner* in rectitude of understanding. *Junius* was accurately skilled in all the northern languages, *Skinner* probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occasional inspection into dictionaries; but the learning of *Junius* is often of no other use than to show him a track by which he might deviate from his purpose, to which *Skinner* always presses forward by the shortest way. *Skinner* is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: *Junius* is always full of knowledge; but his variety distracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently disgraced by his absurdities.

The votaries of the northern muses will not perhaps easily restrain their indignation, when they find the name of *Junius* thus degraded by a disadvantageous comparison; but whatever reference is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of censoriousness to charge that etymologist with want of judgment, who can seriously derive *dream* from *dramā*, because *life is a drama*, and *a drama is a dream*;

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a dream; and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *moan* from *μῶνος*, *monos*, *single* or *solitary*, who considers that grief naturally loves to be *alone* *.

Our knowledge of the northern literature is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly *Teutonic*, the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inserted *Dutch* or *German* subtleties, which I consider not as radical, but parallel, not as the parents, but sisters of the *English*.

The words which are represented as thus related by descent or cognation, do not always agree in sense; for it is incident to words, as to their authors, to degenerate from their ancestors, and to change their manners when they change their country. It is sufficient, in etymological inquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, so far as it is yet known, was easily found in the volumes where it is particularly and professedly delivered; and by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was soon adjusted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a task of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and when they were exhausted, what was yet wanting must be sought by fortuitous and unguided excursions into books, and gleaned as industry should find, or chance should offer it, in the boundless chaos of a living speech. My search, however, has been either skilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my design was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; such as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calvinist*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan*; but have retained those of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries; and have often inserted, from philosophical writers, words which are supported perhaps only by a single authority, and which being not admitted into general use, stand yet as candidates or probationers, and must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity.

The words which our authors have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonness, by compliance with fashion or lust of innovation, I have registered as they occurred, though commonly only to censure them and warn others against the folly of naturalizing useless foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by design, merely because they were unnecessary or exuberant; but have received those which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viscid*, and *viscidly*, *vicious*, and *viscosely*.

Compounded or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. Thus *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *horsecourser*, require an explication; but of *thieflike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a constant and settled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *ish*, as *greenish*, *bluish*; adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly*; substantives in *ness*, as *vileness*, *faultiness*; were less diligently sought, and sometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to insert them; not that they

* That I may not appear to have spoken too irreverently of *Junius*, I have here subjoined a few specimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, *religare, ex banno vel territorio exigere, in exilium egere*. G. *bannir*. It. *bandire, bandeggiare*. H. *landir*. B. *bannen*. *Ævi medii scriptores bannire dicebant*. V. Spelm. in *Bannum* & in *Banluga*. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumque limites arduis plerumque montibus, altis fluminibus, longis denique flexuosisque angustissimarum viarum anfractibus includebantur, fieri potest id genus limites *ban* dici ab eo quod *βανάται* & *βανάλτοι* Tarentinis olim, sicuti tradit Hesychius, vocabantur αἱ λοξὴ καὶ μὴ ἰσχυαῖς ἰδοί, “oblique ac minimè in rectum tendentes viæ.” Ac fortasse quoque huc facit quod *βαυός*, eodem Hesychio teste, dicebant δὲ τὰ στεργγύλα, montes arduos.

EMPTY, empty, *vacuus, inanis*. A. S. *Æmtiz*. Nescio an sint ab ἰμῶ ἰμῖδω. Vomo, evomo, vomitu *evacuo*. Videtur interim etymologiam hanc non obscure firmare codex Rusi.

Mat. xii. 22. ubi antiquè scriptum invenimus *χαιοτες* hic emetiz. “Invenit eam vacantem.”

HILL, *mons, collis*. A. S. *hýll*. Quod videri potest abscissum ex *κολώνη* vel *κολωνός*. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editior. Hom. II. b. v. 811 ἔτι δὲ τις προπάρουσι πόλιος ἀπειτα ἰδώνη Ubi auctori brevium scholiorum *κολώνη* expr. τόπος ἐν ἑψος ἀνίκων, γινώσκος ἰσοχή.

NAP, *to take a nap. Dormire, condormiscere*. Cym. *heppian*. A. S. *hnappan*. Quod postremum videri potest desumptum ex *κρίτας*, obscuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æque solet conciliare somnum, quàm caliginosa profundæ noctis obscuritas.

STAMMER, Balbus, blæsus Goth. STAMMS. A. S. *stamen*, *stamun*, D. *stam* B. *stameler*. Su. *stamma*. -Il. *stamr*. Sunt a *στυμλεῖν* vel *στυμύλλειν*, nimiam loquacitate alios offendere; quod impedit loquentes libentissimè garrere soleant; vel quòd aliis nimium semper videantur, etiam parcissimè loquentes.

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are not genuine and regular offsprings of *English* roots, but because their relation to the primitive being always the same, their signification cannot be mistaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, such as the *keeping* of the *castle*, *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb, except when they signify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living*; or have an absolute and abstract signification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewise omitted, unless, by signifying rather habit or quality than action, they take the nature of adjectives: as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horse, a horse that can pace: these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are these always inserted, because they are commonly to be understood, without any danger of mistake, by consulting the verb.

Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authors not obsolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deserve revival.

As composition is one of the chief characteristics of a language, I have endeavoured to make some reparation for the universal negligence of my predecessors, by inserting great numbers of compounded words as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. These, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that use and curiosity are here satisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply discovered.

Of some forms of composition, such as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to signify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, because the use of these particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is so little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occasion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of composition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which arises to foreigners the greatest difficulty. We modify the signification of many words by a particle subjoined; as to *come off*, to escape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apostatize; to *break off*, to stop abruptly; to *bear out*, to justify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to cease; to *set off*, to embellish; to *set in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *set out*, to begin a course or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expressions of the same kind, of which some appear wildly irregular, being so far distant from the sense of the simple words, that no sagacity will be able to trace the steps by which they arrived at the present use. These I have noted with great care; and though I cannot flatter myself that the collection is complete, I believe I have so far assisted the students of our language, that this kind of phraseology will be no longer insuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be easily explained by comparison with those that may be found.

Many words yet stand supported only by the name of *Bailey*, *Ainsworth*, *Phillips*, or the contracted *Dict.* for *Dictionary* subjoined; of these I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of such I have omitted many, because I had never read them; and many I have inserted, because they may perhaps exist, though they have escaped my notice: they are however, to be yet considered as resting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I considered as useful, or known to be proper, though I could not at present support them by authorities, I have suffered to stand upon my own attestation, claiming the same privilege with my predecessors, of being sometimes credited without proof.

The words thus selected and disposed, are grammatically considered; they are referred to the different parts of speech: traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illustrated by observations, not indeed of great or striking importance, separately considered, but necessary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by *English* grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to satisfy those, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonyms, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography,

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that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain, requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the sense is too subtle and evanescent to be fixed in a paraphrase; such are all those which are by the grammarians termed expletives, and, in dead languages, are suffered to pass for empty sounds, of no other use than to fill a verse, or to modulate a period, but which are easily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphasis, though it be sometimes such as no other form of expression can convey.

My labour has likewise been much increased by a class of verbs too frequent in the *English* language, of which the signification is so loose and general, the use so vague and indeterminate, and the senses detorted so widely from the first idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumscribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of distinct and settled meaning; such are *bear, break, come, cast, fall, get, give, do, put, set, go, run, make, take, turn, throw*. If of these the whole power is not accurately delivered, it must be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that speaks it, these words are hourly shifting their relations, and can no more be ascertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a storm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with so great latitude, that they are not easily reducible under any regular scheme of explication; this difficulty is not less, nor perhaps greater, in *English*, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with success; such at least as can be expected in a task, which no man, however learned or sagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, because I do not understand them; these might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not so far indulge my vanity as to decline this confession: for when *Tully* owns himself ignorant whether *lessus*, in the twelve tables, means a *funeral song, or mourning garment*; and *Aristotle* doubts whether *ὄνειαυ*, in the *Iliad*, signifies a mule, or *mulcteer*, I may surely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that *the explanation, and the word explained, should be always reciprocal*; this I have always endeavoured but could not always attain. Words are seldom exactly synonymous; a new term was not introduced, but because the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then necessary to use the proximate word, for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of such mutilated interpretations, because the sense may easily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extensive use, it was requisite to mark the progress of its meaning, and show by what gradations of intermediate sense it has passed from its primitive to its remote and accidental signification; so that every foregoing explanation should tend to that which follows, and the series be regularly concatenated from the first notion to the last.

This is specious but not always practicable; kindred senses may be so interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be disentangled, nor any reason be assigned why one should be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? The shades of meaning sometimes pass imperceptibly into each other; so that though on one side they apparently differ, yet it is impossible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the same race, though not exactly alike, are sometimes so little different, that no words can express the dissimilitude, though the mind easily perceives it, when they are exhibited together; and sometimes there is such a confusion of acceptations, that discernment is wearied, and distinction puzzled, and perseverance herself hurries to an end, by crowding together what she cannot separate.

These complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obscurity. But every art is obscure to those that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to those who have joined philosophy with grammar; and
if

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if I have not expressed them very clearly, it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

The original sense of words is often driven out of use by their metaphorical acceptations, yet must be inserted for the sake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is used for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant* in *English*, ever signifies the same with *burning*; yet such are the primitive ideas of these words, which are therefore set first, though without examples, that the figurative senses may be commodiously deduced.

Such is the exuberance of signification which many words have obtained, that it was scarcely possible to collect all their senses; sometimes the meaning of derivatives must be sought in the mother term, and sometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be supplied in the train of derivation. In any case of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the same race; for some words are slightly passed over to avoid repetition, some admitted easier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better understood, as they are considered in greater variety of structures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill, or the same happiness: things equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errors, where there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him; and, in a search like this, many felicities of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *bind*, *the female of the stag*; *stag*, *the male of the bind*: sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *sepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *desiccative*, *dryness* into *fidity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxysm*; for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But easiness and difficulty are merely relative, and if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to encrease or produce obscurity. For this reason I have endeavoured frequently to join a *Teutonic* or *Roman* interpretation, as to *CHEER*, to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*, that every learner of *English* may be assisted by his own tongue.

The solution of all difficulties, and the supply of all defects, must be sought in the examples, subjoined to the various senses of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authors.

When first I collected these authorities, I was desirous that every quotation should be useful to some other end than the illustration of a word; I therefore extracted from philosophers principles of science; from historians remarkable facts; from chymists complete processes; from divines striking exhortations; and from poets beautiful descriptions. Such is design, while it is yet at a distance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wisdom into an alphabetical series, I soon discovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the student, and was forced to depart from my scheme of including all that was pleasing or useful in *English* literature, and reduce my transcripts very often to clusters of words, in which scarcely any meaning is retained; thus to the weariness of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some passages I have yet spared, which may relieve the labour of verbal searches, and intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty deserts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be considered as conveying the sentiments or doctrine of their authors; the word for the sake of which they are inserted, with all its appendant clauses, has been carefully preserved; but it may sometimes happen, by hasty detraction, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as masters of elegance or models of style; but words must be sought where they are used; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations serve no other purpose, than that of proving the bare existence of words, and are therefore selected with less scrupulousness than those which are to teach their structures and relations.

My purpose was to admit no testimony of living authors, that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reason to complain; nor have I departed from this resolution,
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but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me from late books with an example that was wanting, or when my heart in the tenderness of friendship, solicited admission for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the restoration, whose works I regard as *the wells of English undefiled*, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonic* character, and deviating toward a *Gallick* structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recal it, by making our ancient volumes the groundwork of style, admitting among the additions of later times, only such as may supply real deficiencies, such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious lest my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer understood. I have fixed *Sidney's* work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions. From the authors which rose in the time of *Elizabeth*, a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from *Hooker* and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from *Bacon*; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation from *Raleigh*; the dialect of poetry and fiction from *Spenser* and *Sidney*; and the diction of common life from *Shakespeare*, few ideas would be lost to mankind, for want of *English* words, in which they might be expressed.

It is not sufficient that a word is found, unless it be so combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the sentence; such passages I have therefore chosen, and when it happened that any author gave a definition of a term, or such an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a supplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwise observed.

Some words, indeed, stand unsupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and constant analogy, or names of things seldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reason to doubt the existence.

There is more danger of censure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will sometimes seem to have been accumulated without necessity or use, and perhaps some will be found, which might, without loss, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not hastily to be charged with superfluities: those quotations, which to careless or unskillful perusers appear only to repeat the same sense, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diversities of signification, or, at least, afford different shades of the same meaning: one will show the word applied to persons, another to things; one will express an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral sense; one will prove the expression genuine from an ancient author; another will show it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous sentence is ascertained by a passage clear and determinate; the word, how often soever repeated, appears with new associates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

When words are used equivocally, I receive them in either sense; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have sometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of sentiments, by showing how one author copied the thoughts and diction of another: such quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might justly be censured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual history.

The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our style capricious and indeterminate: when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured, by settling the orthography, displaying the analogy, regulating the structures, and ascertaining the signification of *English* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but
I have

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I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused, the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harassed with unnecessary minuteness.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated, and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trusted more to memory, than, in a state of disquiet and embarrassment, memory can contain, and purposed to supply at the review what was left incomplete in the first transcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many senses have escaped observation.

Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprize is above the strength that undertakes it: To rest below his own aim is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself because he has done much, but because he can conceive little. When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature, with the obscure recesses of northern learning which I should enter and ransack, the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus inquired into the original of words, I resolved to show likewise my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to inquire the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to inquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my first experiments, that what I had not of my own was easily to be obtained: I saw that one inquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to pursue perfection, was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than assistance: by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed.

Dependancy has never so far prevailed as to depress me to negligence; some faults will at last appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The nice and subtle ramifications of meaning were not easily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the necessity of disentangling combinations, and separating similitudes. Many of the distinctions which to common readers appear useless and idle, will be found real and important by men versed in the school philosophy, without which no dictionary can ever be accurately compiled, or skilfully examined.

Some senses however there are, which, though not the same, are yet so nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness; and consequently some examples might be indifferently put to either signification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form, but register the language; who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto expressed their thoughts.

The imperfect sense of some examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compensated by innumerable passages selected with propriety, and preserved with exactness; some shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come too late for use.

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That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged ; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable : I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools and operations, of which no mention is found in books ; what favourable accident, or easy inquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected ; but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and contending with the fullness of one, and the roughness of another.

To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies called *la Fiera*, or *the Fair*, was professedly written by *Buonaroti* ; but I had no such assistant, and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omissions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great measure casual and mutable ; many of their terms are formed for some temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffered to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.

Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which seldom occur, will suffer those to pass by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return ; he that is searching for rare and remote things, will neglect those that are obvious and familiar : thus many of the most common and current words have been inserted with little illustration, because in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word *SEA* unexemplified.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things easy from confidence ; the mind, afraid of greatness, and disdainful of littleness, hastily withdraws herself from painful searches, and passes with scornful rapidity over tasks not adequate to her powers, sometimes too secure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort ; sometimes idle in a plain path, and sometimes distracted in labyrinths, and dissipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might singly be performed with facility ; where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole ; nor can it be expected, that the stones which form the dome of a temple, should be squared and polished like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with so much application, I cannot but have some degree of parental fondness, it is natural to form conjectures. Those who have been persuaded to think well of my design, will require that it should fix our language, and put a stop to those alterations which time and chance have hitherto been suffered to make in it without opposition. With this consequence I will confess that I flattered myself for a while ; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reason nor experience can justify. When we see men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promises to prolong life to a thousand years ; and with equal justice may the lexicographer be derided, who, being able to produce no example of a nation that has preserved their words and phrases from mutability, shall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and secure it from corruption and decay, that it is in his power to change sublunary nature, and clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been instituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulse intruders ; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain ; sounds are too volatile and subtle for legal restraints ; to enchain syllables, and to lash the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to measure its desires by its strength. The *French* language has visibly changed under the inspection of the academy ; the style of *Amelot's* translation of father *Paul* is observed by *Le Courayer* to be *un peu passé* ; and no *Italian* will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of *Boccace*, *Machiavel*, or *Caro*.

Total and sudden transformations of a language seldom happen ; conquests and migrations are now very rare : but there are other causes of change, which, though slow in their operation, and invisible in their progress,

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progress, are perhaps as much superiour to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky, or intumescence of the tide. Commerce, however necessary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves, must in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech.

There are likewise internal causes equally forcible. The language most likely to continue long without alteration would be that of a nation raised a little, and but a little, above barbarity, secluded from strangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniences of life; either without books, or, like some of the *Mahometan* countries, with very few: men thus busied and unlearned, having only such words as common use requires, would perhaps long continue to express the same notions by the same signs. But no such constancy can be expected in a people polished by arts, and classed by subordination, where one part of the community is sustained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Those who have much leisure to think, will always be enlarging the stock of ideas; and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from necessity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of speculation, it will shift opinions; as any custom is disused, the words that expressed it must perish with it: as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate speech in the same proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various sciences, a language is amplified, it will be more furnished with words delected from their original sense; the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the eccentric virtue of a wild hero, and the physician of sanguine expectations and phlegmatick delays. Copiousness of speech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which some words will be preferred, and others degraded; vicissitudes of fashion will enforce the use of new, or extend the signification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current sense: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen must at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will, at one time or other, by publick infatuation, rise into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will use them with colloquial licentiousness, confound distinction, and forget propriety. As politeness increases, some expressions will be considered as too gross and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phrases are therefore adopted, which must, for the same reasons, be in time dismissed. *Swift*, in his petty treatise on the *English* language, allows that new words must sometimes be introduced, but proposes that none should be suffered to become obsolete. But what makes a word obsolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued, when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once become unfamiliar by disuse, and displeasing by unfamiliarity?

There is another cause of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the present state of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third distinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the most conspicuous accomplishment, is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haste and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expressions.

The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native idiom; this is the most mischievous and comprehensive innovation; single words may enter by thousands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the same; but new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our style, which I, who can never wish to see dependance multiplied, hope the spirit of *English* liberty will hinder or destroy, let them, instead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to stop the licence of translators, whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of *France*.

If the changes that we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce with silence, as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? It remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated:

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tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration ; we have long preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology, without a contest, to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authors : whether I shall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of *English* literature, must be left to time : much of my life has been lost under the pressures of disease ; much has been trifled away ; and much has always been spent in provision for the day that was passing over me ; but I shall not think my employment useless or ignoble, if by my assistance foreign nations, and distant ages, gain access to the propagators of knowledge, and understand the teachers of truth ; if my labours afford light to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to *Bacon*, to *Hooker*, to *Milton*, and to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promised to myself : a few wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt ; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish defect ; who will consider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away ; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient ; that he, whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand ; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness under a task, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine ; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present ; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprise vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning ; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed ; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the author, and the world is little solicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns ; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the *English Dictionary* was written with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great ; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers, but amid inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow. It may represent the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive ; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the *Italian* academicians, did not secure them from the censure of *Beni* ; if the embodied criticisms of *France*, when fifty years had been spent upon their work, were obliged to change its economy, and give their second edition another form, I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me ? I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds ; I therefore dismish it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise.

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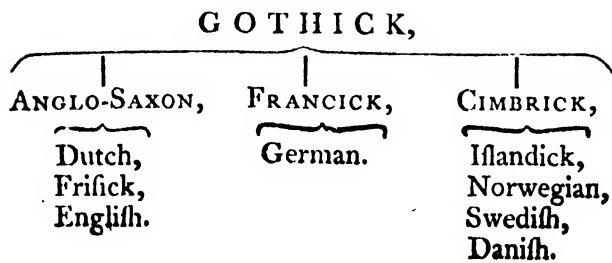
HISTORY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THOUGH the *Britains* or *Welsh* were the first possessors of this island whose names are recorded, and are therefore in civil history always considered as the predecessors of the present inhabitants; yet the deduction of the *English* language, from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge to its present state, requires no mention of them: for we have so few words which can with any probability be referred to *British* roots, that we justly regard the *Saxons* and *Welsh* as nations totally distinct. It has been conjectured, that when the *Saxons* seized this country, they suffered the *Britons* to live among them in a state of vassalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble services. But it is scarcely possible, that a nation, however depressed, should have been mixed with another in considerable numbers without some communication of their tongue, and therefore, it may, with great reason, be imagined, that those, who were not sheltered in the mountains, perished by the sword.

The whole fabric and scheme of the *English* language is *Gothick* or *Teutonic*: it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails over all the northern countries of *Europe*, except those where the *Sclavonian* is spoken. Of these languages Dr. *Hicks* has thus exhibited the genealogy.



Of the *Gothick*, the only monument remaining is a copy of the gospels somewhat mutilated, which from the silver with which the characters are adorned, is called the *silver book*. It is now preserved at *Upsal*, and having been twice published before, has been lately reprinted at *Oxford*, under the inspection of Mr. *Lye*, the editor of *Junius*. Whether the diction of this venerable manuscript be purely *Gothick*, has been doubted; it seems however to exhibit the most ancient dialect now to be found of the *Teutonic* race; and the *Saxon*, which is the original of the present *English*, was either derived from it, or both have descended from some common parent.

What was the form of the *Saxon* language, when, about the year 450, they first entered *Britain*, cannot now be known. They seem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their speech, therefore, having been always cursory and extemporaneous, must have been artless and unconnected, without any modes of transition or involution of clauses; which abruptness and inconnection may be observed even in their later writings. This barbarity may be supposed to have continued during their wars with the *Britons*, which for a time left them no leisure for softer studies; nor is there any reason for supposing it abated, till the year 570, when *Augustine* came from *Rome* to convert them to christianity. The christian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the *Roman* language, and so gained, from time to time, some knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expressing all the sentiments of a civilised people, as

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appears by king *Alfred's* paraphrase or imitation of *Boethius*, and his short preface, which I have selected as the first specimen of ancient *English*.

CAP. I.

ON ðære tide þe Gotan of Siððiu mæzþe piþ Romana rice zepin upahofon. 7 miþ heora cýningum. Ræðgota and Galleþica pæron hatne. Romane buziþ abriæcon. and eall Italia rice þ 7 betpux þam muntum 7 Sicilia ðam ealonde in anpalð zepnehton. 7 þa ægteþ þam forþþrecenan cýningum Deodric fenz to þam ilcan rice. 7e Deodric pær Amulinga. he pær Eriþten. þeah he on þam Appianifcan zedpolan ðurhpunode. þe gehet Romanum hiþ fneondfece. fpa þ hi moftan heora ealdrihta pýnde beon. Ac he þa gehat fpiðe ýfele zelærte. 7 þpiðe ppaþe zeendode mid manegum mane. þ þer to eacan ofþum unapimedum ýflum. þ þe lohanner þone papan het ofþlean. Ða piþ fum conful. þ þe heþetoha hatap. Boetiur pær haten. 7e pær in bocfæftum 7 on þoruld þearum 7e fihþifert. ðe ða onzeat þa manizfealdan ýfel þe 7e cýning Deodric piþ þam Eriþtenandome 7 piþ þam Romanifcum pitum dýde. he þa zemunde ðana efneffa 7 þana ealdrihta ðe hi under ðam Eriþnum hæfdon heora ealdhlaforþum. Ða ongan he fmeagan 7 leornigan on him 7e fum hu he þ rice ðam unriþþifan cýninge afepi n mihte. 7 on riht zeleaffulra and on rihtþifra anpalð zebningum. ðeode þa digellice æþendzeppitu to þam Earene to Conftantimopolim þær 7 Eþeca heah buziþ 7 heora cýnerfol. for þam 7e Earene pær heora ealdhlaforþ cýner. bi ðon hine þet he him to heora Eriþtendome 7 to heora ealdrihtum zefultumede. Ða þ onzeat 7e þellheora cýning Deodric. Ða heþ he hipe zebningan on carceþne 7 þær inne belucan. Ða hit ða zelomp þ 7e apþýrða pær on fpa micelne neþanerfe becom. þa pær he fpa micle fpiðon on hiþ Mode zebnefed. fpa hiþ Mod ær fpiðon to þam þoruld fæ þum unzeþod þer. 7 he ða nanþe fþofne be innan þam carceþne ne zemunde. ac he zeneoll nipol of ðone on þa flor. 7 hine aþnehte fpiþe unnot. and ofmod hine felfne fongan þepan 7 þur fuzgende cpeþ.

CAP. II.

ÐA hoð þe ic pþecca zeo lurtþæþlice fong. ic fceal nu heofende fingan. 7 mid fpi unzeþadum þorþum zereftan. þeah ic zeo hpilum zecoplice funde. ac ic nu þepende 7 zirciende of zepaðra þorða miþfo. me ab'endan þar unzeþneopan þoruld fælþa. 7 me þa fopletan fpa blindne on þiþ ðimme hol. Ða beþeafodon aþceþe lurtþæþnerfe þa ða ic him æþne betft tþupode. Ða þendon hi me heora bæc to and me mid ealle fþomzeftan. To þhon fceoldan la mine fþiend feggan þæt ic zefæliz mon pæþe. hu mæz 7e beon zefæliz 7e ðe on ðam zefælþum ðurhpuman ne mot:

CAP. III.

ÐA ic þa ðiþ leof. cpeð Boetiur. zeomþiende arungen hæfde. Ða com ðær zan in to me heofencund þiþdom. 7 þ min muþnende Mod mid hiþ þorþum zeznette. 7 þur cpeþ. Ðu ne eart þu 7e mon þe on minþe fceole pæþe afed 7 zelæned. Ac hþonon þurde þu mid þiþþum þoruld fongum þur fpiþe zefþenced buton ic pat þ þu hæft ðana pþþa to hpaþe fongiten ðe ic þe ær fealde. Ða clþode 7e þiþdom 7 cþ þ. Lefitap nu apizgede þoruld fongza of mineþ þegener Mode. fopþam ze find þa mæftan fceapan. Lætap hine eft hþeofþan to minum lapum. Ða eode 7e þiþdom neap. cpeþ Boetiur. minum hþeoffriendan zefohete. 7 hit fpa mopoli hþæt hþeþa upaðe. aðrizde þa minener Moder eagan. and hit fþan bliþum þorþum. hþæþer hit onneope hiþ fofteþmedon mid ðam þe ða þ Mod piþ þepende. Ða zecneop hit fpiþe fpe tele hiþ agne modon þ pær 7e þiþdom þe hit lange ær tyde 7 leþde. ac hit onzeat hiþ laþe fpiþe totopenne 7 fpiþe tobþocenne n id dýrizþa holdum. 7 hine þa fþan hu þ zepurde. Ða andfþýrde 7e þiþdom him 7 fæde. þ hiþ zingþan hæfdonhine fpa totopenne. þær þær hi teohodon þ hi hine eallþe habban fceoldon. ac hi zegaderið monifeald dýriz on þa þe fofteþpungza. 7 on þam zilþe butan heora hþelc eft to hýþe bote zecipþe:

This may perhaps be confidered as a fpecimen of the *Saxon* in its higheft ftate of purity, for here are fcarcely any words borrowed from the *Roman* dialects.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Of the following version of the gospels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of *Alfred* and that of the *Norman* conquest, and therefore may properly be inserted here.

Translations seldom afford just specimens of a language, and least of all those in which a scrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, because they retain the phraseology and structure of

the original tongue; yet they have often this convenience, that the same book, being translated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into comparison with another. For this purpose I have placed the *Saxon* version and that of *Wickliffe*, written about the year 1380, in opposite columns, because the convenience of easy collation seems greater than that of regular chronology.

LUCÆ, CAP. I.

FORÐAM þe witolice manega þohton þara þinga nace ge-endebyrdan þe on ur gefyllede gyt.

2 Ðra ur betæhtun þa ðe hit of frymde gearon. and þare spruce þenar pæron.

3 Me gefuhte [of-fyligðe from fruma] geornlice eallum. [mid] endebýrðnerre fritan ðe. þu ðe selurta Theophilus.

4 Ðæt þu oncnape þara worda soðfæstnerre. of þam ðe þu gelæned eart.

5 On þenodes dagum Iudea cýnnczer. pær sum racend on naman Zacharias. of Abian tune.

1 hir wif pær of Aarones dohtum. and hýre nama pær Elizabeth.

6 Soðlice hig pæron butu nihtwre besoran Gode. gangende on eallum hir bebodum 7 nihtwre sum butan prohte.

7 And hig nædon nan bearn. forþam ðe Elizabeth pær unberende. 7 hý on hýra dagum butu gondeodum.

8 Soðlice pær geporden þa Zacharias hýr racendhader breac on his gewrixles endebýrðnerre besoran Gode.

9 After gepunan þær racendhader hlotes. he eode þ he his ofspringe sette. Ða he on Godes tempel eode.

10 Eall þenod þær folces pær ute gebiddende on þære ofspringe 7 man.

11 Ða cypde him Drihtnes engel standende on þær weofodes sƿiðran healf.

12 Ða pearð Zacharias gedreƿed þ geƿende. 7 him ege onhpær.

13 Ða cƿæð se engel him to. Ne ondræd þu ðe Zacharias. forþam þin ben is gehýned. 7 þin wif Elizabeth þe sunu cenð. and þu nemst hýr naman Iohannes.

14 7 he byð þe to gefean 7 to blisse. 7 manega on hýr acennednerre gefagnað.

15 Soðlice he byð mære besoran Drihtne. ind he ne drincð win ne weor. 7 he bið gefýllð on haligum Gaste. þonne gyt of his modor in-woðe.

16 And manega Israhela beapna he gecýpð to. Drihtne hýra Gode.

17 And

L U K, CHAP. I.

IN the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a prest Zacarye by name: of the sort of Abia, and his wyf was of the doughtris of Aaron: and hir name was Elizabeth.

2 An bothe weren iuste bifore God: goynge in alle the maundementis and justifyingis of the Lord withouten playnt.

3 And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet age in her dayes.

4 And it bifel that whanne Zacarye schould do the office of presthod in the ordir of his course to fore God.

5 After the custum of the presthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encense.

6 And at the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyede in the our of encensyng.

7 And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him: and stood on the right half of the auter of encense.

8 And Zacarye seynge was aƿrayed: and drede fel upon him.

9 And the aungel sayde to him, Zacarye drede thou not: for thy preier is herd, and Elizabeth thi wif schal bere to thee a sone: and his name schal be clepid Jon.

10 And joye and gladyng schal be to thee: and manye schulen have joye in his natyvyte.

11 For he schal be great bifore the Lord: and he schal not drinke wyn ne sydyr, and he schal be fulfild with the holy gost yit of his modir wombe.

12 And he schal converte manye of the children of Israel to her Lord God.

13 And

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17 And he gæð toƿoran him on garte ⁊ Eliaſ mihte. ꝥ he fæðera heortan to hýra bearnum gecýrre. ⁊ unſeapfulle to rihtſirra gleaprype. Drihtne fulfremed folc gezeaprian:

18 Ða cwæð Zacharias to þam engele. Ðpanun ƿat ic ſiſ. ic eom nu eald. and min ƿiſ on hýre dagum ƿorðeode:

19 Ða andſƿaode him ƿe engel. Ic eom Gabriel. ic þe ſtande beƿoran Gode. and ic eom aƿend ƿið þe ſƿnecan. ⁊ þe þiſ bodian.

20 And nu þu biſt ſurizende. ⁊ þu ſƿnecan ne miht oð þone dæg þe þaſ þing ƿepurðað. ƿorþam þu minum ƿorðum ne ƿelyfdeſt. þa heoð on hýra timan gefýlled:

21 And ꝥ folc ƿæſ Zacharias ge-anbriðzende. and ƿundrodon ꝥ he on þam temple læt ƿæſ:

22 Ða he ut-eode ne mihte he him to-ſƿnecan. ⁊ hiȝ oncneopon ꝥ he on þam temple ſume ƿerhtde ƿereah. ⁊ he ƿæſ biennende hým. ⁊ dumb ſurhpunede:

23 Ða ƿæſ ƿeporden þa hiſ þenunga dagas gefýlled ƿæron. he ƿerde to hiſ huſe:

24 Soðlice æfter dagum Elizabeth hiſ ƿiſ ƿeeacnode. and heo bediȝlode hiȝ ƿiſ monþaſ. ⁊ cwæð.

25 Soðlice me Drihten gedýde þuſ. on þam dagum þe he ƿereah minne hoſp betƿux mannum aƿýrian:

26 Soðlice on þam ſýxtan monðe ƿæſ aend Gabriel ƿe engel ſſam Drihtne on Galilea ceapre. þæne nama ƿæſ Nazareth.

27 To beƿeddode ſæmnan anum ƿene. þæſ nama þæſ Iorep. of Dauider huſe. ⁊ þæne ſæmnan náma ƿæſ Maria:

28 Ða cwæð ƿe engel ingangende. Ðal ƿeſ þu mid ȝýfe gefýlled. Drihten mid þe. ðu eapſ gebletſud on ƿiſum:

29 Þa ƿearð heo on hiſ ſƿnæce gednefed. and þohte hpæt ſeo ȝneting ƿæne:

30 Ða cwæð ƿe engel. Ne ondneð þu ðe Maria. ſoðlice þu ȝýfe mid Gode ȝemetteſt.

31 Soðlice nu. þu on innode ȝe-eacnaſt. and ſunu cenſt. and hiſ naman Ðælend ȝeinnneſt.

32 Se bið mæne. ⁊ þæſ hehtan ſunu ȝe-nemned. and him ſýlð Drihten God hiſ fæder Dauider ſetl.

33 And he ſicrað on ecneſſe on Iacober huſe. ⁊ hiſ ſiceſ ende ne bið:

34 Ða cwæð Maria to þam engele. hu ȝepýrð iſ. ƿorþam ic ƿene ne oncnape:

13 And he ſchal go bifoſe in the ſpiryte and vertu of Helye: and he ſchal turne the hertis of the fadris to the ſonis, and men out of beleewe: to the prudene of juſt men, to make redy a ƿerſyt puple to the Lord.

14 And Zacarye ſeyde to the aungel: wherof ſchal Y wyte this? for Y am old: and my wyf hath gon fer in hiſ dayes.

15 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to him, for Y am Gabriel that ſtonde nyȝ before God, and y am ſent to thee to ſpeke and to euangelife to thee theſe thingis, and lo thou ſchalt be dourbe.

16 And thou ſchalt not mowe ſpeke, till into the day in which theſe thingis ſchulen be don, for thou haſt not beleved to my wordis, whiche ſchulen be fulfilled in her tyme.

17 And the puple was abidyng Zeacarye: and thei wondriden that he taryede in the temple.

18 And he gedde out and myȝhte not ſpeke to hem: and thei knewen that he hadde ſeyn a viſioun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem: and he dwellide ſtille dourbe.

19 And it was don whanne the dayes of hiſ office weren fulfilled: he wente into hiſ houſe.

20 And aftir theſe dayes Elizabeth hiſ wiſ conſeyvede and hidde hiſ fyve monethis and ſeyde.

21 For ſo the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he biheld to take away my reproof among men.

22 But in the ſixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was ſent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.

23 To a maydun weddid to a man: whos name was Joſeph of the houſe of Dauith, and the name of the maydun was Marye.

24 And the aungel entride to hiſ, and ſayde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with thee: bleſſid be thou among wymmen.

25 And whanne ſche hadde herd: ſche was troublid in hiſ word, and thoughte what manner ſalutacioun this was.

26 And the aungel ſeid to hiſ, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou haſt founden grace anentis God.

27 Lo thou ſchalt conſeyve in wombe, and ſchalt bere a ſone: and thou ſchalt clepe hiſ name Jheſus.

28 This ſhall be gret: and he ſchal be clepid the ſone of the higheſte, and the Lord God ſchal geve to him the ſeete of Dauith hiſ fadir.

29 And he ſchal regne in the houſe of Jacob withouten ende, and of hiſ rewme ſchal be noon ende.

30 And Marye ſeyde to the aungel, on what maner ſchal this thing be don? for Y knowe not man.

35 Ða andƿarƿode hýne se engel. Se halga
Lar on þe becýmð. 7 þær heahſtan miht
þe oferſceadað. and forþam þ̅ halge þe of þe
acenned bið. bið Godeſ ſunu zenemned.

36 And nu. Elizabeth þin maȝe ſunu on hýne
ýlde ȝeacnode. and þer monað iſ hýne ſýxta
ſeo iſ unberende zenemned.

37 Forþam niſ ælc ƿord mid Gode unmiht-
elic.

38 Ða cƿæð Maria. Þer iſ Drihtneſ þinen.
ȝeƿurðe me aſter þinum ƿorðe. And se engel
hýne fram-ȝeƿat.

39 Soðlice on þam dagum aƿar Maria 7 ſeƿde
on muntland mid ofſte. on Iudeiſcne ceafte

40 7 eode into Zacharias huſe. 7 ȝrette
Elizabeth.

41 Ða ƿer ȝeƿorden þa Elizabeth ȝehýrde
Marian ȝretinge. Ða ȝeƿaȝnude þ̅ cild on hýne
innode. and þa ƿearð Elizabeth halȝum Larte
ȝeſýlled.

42 7 heo clýpode mýcelne ſtefne. a. d. cƿæð.
Du eart betƿux ƿifum ȝebletſud. and ȝeble-
tſud iſ þineſ innoder ƿærtm.

43 7 hƿanun iſ me hiſ. þ̅ mineſ Drihtneſ
modor to me cume.

44 Sona ſƿa þinne ȝretinge ſtefn on minum
eorum ȝeƿorden ƿær. þa ſahnude [in ȝlædnife]
min cild on minum innode.

45 And eadiȝ þu eart þu þe ȝelýrdeſt. þ̅
fulſnemeðe ſýnt þa þing þe fram Drihtne
ȝeſeðe ſýnt.

46 Ða cƿæð Maria. Min ſafel maſſað
Drihten.

47 7 min ȝart ȝeblifſude on Gode minum
ðælende.

48 Forþam þe he ȝereah hiſ þinene ead-
modneſſe. ſoðlice heonun-ƿorð me eadiȝe
ſecȝað ealle cneopeſſa.

49 Forþam þe me mýcele þing dýde ſe ðe
mihtig iſ. 7 hiſ nama iſ halig.

50 7 hiſ mild-heortneſ of cneopeſſe on
cneopeſſe hine ondræðendum.

51 Þe ƿorhte mæȝne on hiſ earne. he to-
dælde þa ofer-modan on mode hyra heortan.

52 Þe aƿearp þa ſican of ſetle. and þa ead-
modan upahop.

53 Þingriȝende he mid ȝodum ȝeſýlde. 7
ofermode ðele ƿorlet.

54 Þe aſeng Iſrahel hiſ cnihc. 7 ȝemunde
hiſ mild-heortneſſe.

55 Ða he ſƿnac to urum fæderum. Abra-
hame and hiſ fæde on á ƿeopuld.

56 Soðlice Maria ƿunode mid hýne ſƿýlce
þ̅ſý monðar. 7 ȝeƿende þa to hýne huſe.

57 Ða ƿær ȝeſýlled Elizabeth cenninȝ-tib.
and heo ſunu cende.

31 And the aungel answerde and seyde to hir,
the holy Gost schal come from above into thee: and
the vertu of the higheste schal ouer schadowe thee:
and therefore that holy thing that schal be borun of
thee: schal be clepid the sone of God.

32 And to Elizabeth thi cosyn, and sche also hath
conseyved a sone in hir elde, and this monethe is
the sixte to hir that is clepid bareyn.

33 For every word schal not be impossible anentis
God.

34 And Marye seide to her hond maydun of the
Lord: be it don to me aſtir thi word; and the
aungel departide fro hir.

35 And Marye roos up in tho dayes and wente
with haste into the mountaynes into a citee of Judee.

36 And sche entride into the hous of Zacarye
and grette Elizabeth.

37 And it was don as Elizabeth herde the salu-
tacioun of Marye the young childe in hir wombe
gladide, and Elizabeth was fulfillid with the holy
Gost.

38 And creyede with a grete voice and seyde,
bleſsid be thou among wymmen and bleſsid be the
fruyt of thy wombe.

39 And whereof is this thing to me, that the
modir of my Lord come to me?

40 For lo as the vois of thi salutacioun was
maad in myn ceris: the yong childe gladide in joye
in my wombe.

41 And bleſsid be thou that haſt beleevd: for
thilke thingis that ben ſeid of the Lord to thee
ſchulen be parſytlly don.

42 And Marye seyde, my ſoul magnifieth the
Lord.

43 And my ſpirt hath gladid in God myn
helthe.

44 For he hath behulden the mekenesse of his
hond-mayden: for lo for this alle generatiouns
ſchulen ſeye that I am bleſsid.

45 For he that is mighti hath don to me grete
thingis, and his name is holy.

46 And his merſy is fro kyndrede into kindredis
to men that dreden him.

47 He made myght in his arm, he ſcateride
proude men with the thoughte of his herte.

48 He ſette down myghty men fro ſeete and en-
liaunſide meke men.

49 He hath fulfillid hungry men with goodis,
and he has leſt riche men void.

50 He havyng mynde of his mercy took up
Iſrahel his child,

51 As he hath ſpokun to oure ſadris, to Abra-
ham, and to his ſeed into worldis.

52 And Marye dwellide with hir as it were thre
monethis and turned again into his hous.

53 But the tyme of beringe child was fulfillid to
Elizabeth, and ſche bar a ſon.

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58 7 yþne nehcheburas 7 hýne cuðan ꝥ gehýrdon. ꝥ Ðrihten hýr mild-heortnesse mid hýne mærrude 7 hýz mid hýne blissodon:-

59 Ða on þam ehteodan dæge hýz comon ꝥ cild ymbfniðan. and nemdon hine hýr fæder naman Zachariam:-

60 Ða andsƿarode hýr modor. Ne se soðer. ac he bið Iohannes genemned:-

61 Ða cƿædon hi to hýne. Nis nan on þinre mtegðe þýrrum naman genemned:-

62 Ða biƿodon hi to hýr fæder. hpæt he wolde hýne genemnedne beon:-

63 Ða ƿræt he gebedenum pex-brede. Iohannes is hýr nama. Ða ƿundrodon hýz ealle:-

64 Ða ƿearð fona hýr muð 7 hýr tunge geopenod. 7 he sƿræc. Ðrihten bletsigende:-

65 Ða ƿearð ege geporden ofer ealle hýra nehcheburas. and ofer ealle Iudea munt-land ƿæron þas ƿord gepidmærrode.

66 7 ealle þa ðe hit gehýrdon. on hýra heortan settun 7 cƿædon. Þenst ðu hpæt byð þer cnapa. ƿitodlice Ðrihten hand ƿæs mid him:-

67 And Zacharias hýr fæder ƿæs mid halegum Gaste gefýlled. 7 he ƿitegode and cƿæð.

68 Lebletrod is Ðrihten Israhela God. for þam þe he geneorode. 7 hýr folces alýrednesse dýde.

69 And he us hæle horn aƿærde on Dauider huse hýr cnihter.

70 Ða he sƿræc þurh hýr halegna ƿitegena muð. þa ðe of ƿorlde fnyð ðe sƿræcon.

71 7 he alýrde us of unum feondum. and of ealra þara handa þe us hatedon.

72 Mild-heortnesse to ƿýrcenne mid unum fæderum. 7 gemunan hýr halegan cýðnesse.

73 Ðýne us to fýllenne þone að þe he unum fæder Abrahame sƿor.

74 Ðæt se butan ege. of ure feonda handa alýrede. him feopian

75 On halýnesse beforan him eallum unum dagum:-

76 And þu cnapa bist þæs hehtan ƿitega genemned. þu gæst beforan Ðrihten anyne. hýr ƿezas gearƿian.

77 To fýllene hýr folce hæle gepit on hýra fýnna forfýrnesse.

78 Ðurh innoðas ures Godes mild-heortnesse. on þam he us geneorode of eastdæle is-fýringende.

79 Onlyhtan þam þe on þýrtum 7 on deaðes reade sittað. ure fet to geƿecenne on ribbe ege:-

80 Soðlice se cnapa peox. 7 ƿæs on gaste gestrangod. 7 ƿæs on ƿertenum oð þone dæg is ætýrednessum on Israhel:-

54 And the neyghbouris and cosyns of hir herden that the Lord hadde magnified his mercy with hir, and thei thankiden him.

55 And it was doon in the eightithe day thei came to circumside the child, and thei cleipiden him Zacarye by the name of his fadir.

56 And his modir answeride and seide, nay; but he schal be clepid Jon.

57 And thei seiden to hir, for no man is in thi kynrede that is clepid this name.

58 And thei bikenyden to his fadir, what he wolde that he were clepid.

59 And he axinge a poyntel wroot seyinge, Jon is his name, and all men wondriden.

60 And annoon his mouth was openyd and his tunge, and he spak and bleside God.

61 And drede was maad on all hir neyghbouris, and all the wordis weren ƿuplischid on alle moun- teynes of Iudee.

62 And alle men that herden puttiden in her herte, and seiden what manner child schal this be, for the hond of the Lord was with him.

63 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfillid with the holy Gost, and profeciede and seide.

64 Blessid be the Lord God of Israel, for he has visited and maad redempcioun of his puple.

65 And he has rered to us an horn of helthe in the hous of Dauith his child.

66 As he spak by the mouth of hise holy prophetis that weren fro the world.

67 Helth fro oure enemyes, and fro the hond of alle men that hatiden us.

68 To do mersy with oure fadris, and to have mynde of his holy testament.

69 The grete ooth that he swoor to Abraham our fadir,

70 To **geve himself** to us, that we without drede delyvered fro the hand of our enemyes serve to him,

71 In holynesse and rightwisnesse before him, in alle our dayes.

72 And thou child schalt be clepid the profete of the higheste, for thou schalt go before the face of the Lord to make redy hise weyes.

73 To geve science of heelth to his puple into remissioun of her synnes.

74 By the inwardenefs of the mersy of oure God, in the which he springyng up fro on high hath visited us.

75 To geve light to them that sitten in derk- nellis, and in schadowe of deeth, to dresse oure feet into the weye of pees;

76 And the child wexide, and was confortid in spiryt, and was in desert placis till to the day of his schewing to Ysrael.

Of the *Saxon* poetry some specimen is necessary, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their syllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impossible, to recover, excludes us from that pleasure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

The first poetry of the *Saxons* was without rhyme, and consequently must have depended upon the quantity of their syllables; but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and close their verses with correspondent sounds.

The two passages, which I have selected, contain apparently the rudiments of our present lyric measures, and the writers may be justly considered as the genuine ancestors of the *English* poets.

Þe mai him sope adneðen,
Ðæt he ðanne ope biððe ne muzen,
Uop þ bilimfæð ilome.
Ðæ is þis þ bit and bote
And bet biuopen dome.
Deað com on ðis midelard
Ðurð ðar ðesles onðe,
And renne and soðge and isþinc,
On se and on lond.

Ich am elðer ðanne ic þer,
A þintne 7 ec a lope.
Ich ealdr more ðanne ic dede,
Mi þit oðhte to bi more.
Se þ hine selue uopzet,
Uop þiue oþer uop childe.
Þe þal comen on euele ræde,
Bute god him bi milde.

Ne hopie þis to hine þeþe,
Ne þeþe to his þiue.
Bi soþ him selue eunich man,
Ðær þile he biðð alie.
Eunich man mid þ he hæuðð,
Mai bezzen heueriche.
Se ðe lesse 7 se ðe more,
Þeþe aider iliche.

Þeuene and erðe he ouerfæðð,
Þis eghen bið fulþriht.
Sunne 7 mone 7 alle ræstren,
Biðð ðierþne on his lihte.

Þe pot hpet ðencheð and hpet doþ,
Alle quike þihte.
Nis no louerd spich is xist,
Ne no king spich is drihte.

Þeuene 7 erðe 7 all ðat is,
Bioken is on his honde.
Þe deð al þ his pille is,
On se and ec on lond.

Þe is oþd albuten oþde,
And ende albuten ende.
Þe one is eune on eche ræde,
Wende þer ðu þende.

Þe is buuen up and bineðen,
Biuopen and ec bihind.
Se man þ godeþ pille deð,
Þe mai hine aihþan uinde.

Eche þune he iherðð,
And pot eche dede.
Þe ðurh rixð echer iðanc,
Wai hpat sel up to þede.

Se man neune nele don god,
Ne neune god his leden.
Er deð 7 dom come to his dune,
Þe mai him sope adneðen.

Þunger 7 ðurht hete 7 chele,
Ecðe and all unhelðe.
Þurh deð com on ðis midelard,
And oðer unirelðe.

Ne mai non herþe hit iþenche,
Ne no tunge telle.
Þu mucþele þinum and hu uele,
Biðð inne helle.

Louie God mid upe hierþe.
And mid all upe mihte.
And upe emcristene spro up self,
Spro up lepeð drihte.

Some ðer habbeð lesse menzðe,
And some ðer habbeð more.
Ech erþen ðan þ he dede,
Erþen þ he spanc sope.

Ne sel ðer bi hped ne þin,
Ne oþer kenner erþe.
God one sel bi echer his,
And bliþce and eche þerþe.

Ne þal ðar bi ræte ne rþud,
Ne þolþer þe none.
Ac si menzþe þ men up bihat,
All þall ben god one.

Ne mai no menzþe bi spro muchel,
Spro is godeþ isihðe.
Þi is soþ þune and þriht,
And dai bute nihte.

Þer is þe bute þane,
And þerþe buten isþinche.
Se þ mai and nele ðeþer come,
Sope hit sel uopðenche.

Þer is bliþce buten tpege,
And his buten deaðe.
Þet eune sullen þunie ðer,
Blide hi bieþ and eaðe.

Þer is geugeþe buten elde,
And elde buten unhelþe.
Nis ðer soþge ne soþ non,
Ne non unirelðe.

Þer me sel drihten isen,
Spro aþe he is mid ispre.
Þe one mai and sel al bien,
Engles and mannes bliþce.

THE HISTORY OF THE

To ðære bliſce uſ bring god,
 Ðet riſeð buten ende.
 Ðanne he ure ſaula unbint,
 Of lichamlice bend.
 Eriſt geue uſ iede ſpich liſ,
 And habbe ſpiche ende
 Ðet we moten ðider cumen,
 Ðanne we hennet pende.

About the year 1150, the *Saxon* began to take a form in which the beginning of the preſent *Engliſh* may be plainly diſcovered; this change ſeems not to have been the effect of the *Norman* conqueſt, for very few *French* words are found to have been introduced in the firſt hundred years after it; the language muſt therefore have been altered by cauſes like thoſe which, notwithstanding the care of writers and ſocieties inſtituted to obviate them are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a ſpecimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the *Saxon* chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

Ðiſ gæne ſon þe king ðeophne oſen ſæ to Norþmandi. 7 þeſ per under-ſangen. ſorði þ hi penden þ he ſculde ben alſuic alſe þe com per. 7 ſon he hadde zet hiſ tſi-ſon. ac he to ðe to it 7 ſcatered ſotlice. Micel hadde þenri king gadered gold 7 ſyluer. and na god ne diðe me ſon hiſ ſaule þaſ oſ. Ða þe king ðeophne to Engla-land com þa macod he liſ gadering æt Oxene-ſorð. 7 þaſ he nam þe biſcop Rogeſ oſ 8 per-beru. 7 Alexander biſcop oſ Lincoln. 7 te Lancelſ Rogeſ hiſe neueſ. 7 diðe ælle in þriſun. til hi ſaſen up heſe caſtleſ. Ða þe ſuiker undergæton þ he wilde man þaſ 7 ſorſte 7 god. 7 na juſtice ne diðe. þa diðen hi alle pander. Ði haddeſ him manſed maked and aðeſ ſuorſen. ac hi nan tſeude ne heolden. alle he pæron ſon ſuorſen. 7 heſe tſeodeſ ſonloren. ſon æuſic riſe man hiſ caſtleſ makede and agæneſ him heolden. and ſylðen þe land full oſ caſtleſ. Ði ſuencen ſuide þe pſeccc men oſ þe land mid caſtel-peorſeſ. þa þe caſtleſ pæren maked. þa ſylðen hi mid deouleſ and yuele men. Ða namen hi þa men þe hi penden þ an god heſden. baðe be nihteſ and be dæiſ. caſlim n 7 pimmen. and diðen heom in þriſun eſter gold and ſyluer. 7 pined heom un-tellendlice pin. ſon ne pæren næuſe nan maſtýſſ ſpa pined alſe hi pæron. Me hengeð up bi þe ſet and ſmoked heom mid ful ſmoke. me hengeð bi þe þumberſ. oðeſ bi þe heſed. 7 hengen bſýniſeſ on heſ ſet. Me diðe cnotted ſtſenſeſ abuton heſe hæued. 7 uupýðen to þ it gæde to þ hæpneſ. Ði diðen heom in quarteſne þaſ nadreſ

7 ſnakeſ 7 pader pæron inne. 7 ðſapen heom ſpa. Summe hi diðen in cſucet-huſ þ iſ in an ceſte þ paſ ſcorſe 7 naſeu. 7 un ðeſ. 7 diðe ſcæppe ſtaner þeſ inne. 7 þſenſeðe þe man þaſ inne. þ hi bſæcon alle þe limer. In man oſ þ caſtleſ pæron loſ 7 gſi. þ pæron ſachenteſeſ þ tſa oðeſ þe men haddeſ onoh to bæron onne. þ paſ ſpa maced þ iſ ſæſtneð to an beom. 7 diðen an ſcæpp iſen abuton þa manneſ þſote 7 hiſ halſ. þ he ne mihte noſideſſaſeðe ne ſiſten. ne lien. ne ſlepen. oc bæron al þ iſen. Man þuſen hi ðſapen mid hungæſ. J ne canne 7 ne mai tellen alle þe punder. ne alle þe piner þ hi diðen pſeccc men on hiſ land. 7 þ laſteðe þa xix. pintſe pile ðeophne paſ king. 7 æuſe it paſ uueſſe and uueſſe. Ði læidenſaſleðeſ on þe tuner æuſeū pile. 7 clepeden it tenſeſie. þa þe pſeccc men ne haddeſ nan moſe to gſuen. þa ſuueðen hi and þſendon alle þe tuner. þ þeſ ſu mihteſ ſaſen all aðaiſ ſaſe ſculdeſt þa neupe ſinden man in tune ſiſtende. ne land tiled. Ða paſ corn dæſe. 7 ſlec. 7 cæſe. 7 buteſe ſon nan ne paſ o þe land. Wſeccc men ſtupuen oſ hungæſ. ſume jeden on ælmeſ þe paſen ſum pile ſiſe men. ſum ſluſen ut oſ lande. Weſ næuſe zet maſe pſecccðeð on land. ne næuſe heðen men þeſſe ne diðen þan hi diðen. ſon ouer ſiðon ne ſon-baſen hi nouðeſ cſiſe. ne cýſe-iaſeð. oc nam al þe god þ þaſ inne paſ. 7 þſenden ſýðen þe cýſe 7 alteſaðeſe. Ne hi ne ſon-baſen biſcoper land. ne abboteſ. ne pſeocſteſ. ac ſaueðen muneceſ. 7 clepekeſ. 7 æuſic man oðeſ þe ouer mýhte. Liſ tſa men oðeſ þe coman ſiðend to an tun. al þe tunſciſe ſluſæn ſon heom. penden þ hi pæron ſaueſſe. Ðe biſcoper 7 leſed men heom cuſ ſeðe æuſe. oc paſ heom naht þaſ oſ. ſon hi pæron all ſon-cuſſæð 7 ſon-ſuorſen 7 ſonloren. Waſ ſæ me tiled. þe eſeðe ne baſ nan corn. ſon þe land paſ all ſon-don mid ſuilece dædeſ. 7 hi ſaðen openlice þ Eriſt ſlep. 7 hiſ halechen. Sunle 7 maſe þanne þe cunnen ſæin. þe þolenden xix. pintſe ſon ure ſinner. On al þiſ yuele time heold Maſtin abbot hiſ abbotſiſe xx. pintſe 7 halſ gæſ. 7 viii. dæiſ. mid micel ſuine. 7 ſand þe munekeſ. 7 te geſteſ al þ heom behoued. 7 heold mýcel capited in the huſ. and þoð þeðeſe pſohte on þe cſiſe 7 ſette þaſ to landeſ 7 penter. 7 goded it ſuýðe and læt it ſeſen. and bſohte heom into þe neſæ mýnſtſe on ſ. Peſſeſ maſſe-dæi mid micel puſtſciſe. þ paſ anno ab incarnatione Dom. mxxi. a combustione loci xxiii. And he ſon to Rome 7 þaſ paſ paſ under-ſangen ſſam þe Pape Eugenie. 7 beſæt thaſe pſuileſieſ. an oſ alle þe landeſ oſ þabbotſiſe. 7 an oðeſ oſ þe landeſ þe lien to þe cſiſe-pican. 7 gſiſ he lenſ moſte liuen. alſe he mint

So don of þe hordes-pýcan. And he biȝet in
 hordes þ̅ pice men heȝden mid ſtrenȝþe. of
 Willelm Maldurt þe heold Roſingham þ̅ caſtel
 þe pan L. tynȝlam 7 Eſtun 7 of Hugo of Wilt-
 uile þe pan Þýrtlingb. 7 ſtanepiȝ. 7 lxx. foſ.
 of Alderpingle ælc ȝær. And he makeðe manie
 muncker. 7 planteðe pinia ſið. 7 makeðe manie
 peopler. 7 pende þe tun letepe þan it ær pær.
 and þ̅ ȝod munec 7 ȝod man. 7 foſði hi luueden
 God and ȝode men. Nu þe pillen ſæȝen ſum del
 pat belamp on Stephne kinges time. On hiȝ
 time þe Judeu of Norþic bohton an Eſtun
 cild beſopen Eſtun. and pineden him alie þe
 ilce pining þ̅ upe Drihtin paſ pined. and on lang-
 ſmidu him on ſode heȝen for upe Drihtin
 luf. 7 ſýðen býricden him. Wenden þ̅ it
 ſculde ben for-holen. oc upe Drihtin atýpeðe
 þ̅ he paſ hali marcy. 7 to muncker him namen.
 7 bebyricd him heȝlice. in ðe mýnſtre. 7 he
 maket ſup upe Drihtin pundeþlice and mani-
 feldice miſacleſ. 7 hatte he ȝ. Willelm.
 On þ̅ ȝær com Dauid king of Scotland mid
 oſuete þ̅ ſið to þ̅ land polde pinnan þ̅ land. 7
 him com toȝane Willelm eopl of Albama þ̅ king
 adde beſetle Cuorþic. 7 to oðer æwez men mid
 ſæu men 7 ſiðten ſið heom. 7 pineden þe king æt
 te 7 tantarið. 7 ploȝen ſiðde n icel of hiȝ ȝenȝe.
 On þ̅ ȝær polde þe king Stephne ætten Rod-
 berit eopl of Elouet ȝre. þe kinges ſone Denpiȝ.
 ac he ne mihte for he paſ it ȝær. Ða eȝter hi
 þe lenȝten heſtneðe þe ſuna 7 ætten aboton
 nonrið deȝ. þ̅ men eten þ̅ me lihteðe candleſ
 to æten bi 7 þ̅ paſ xiii. kl. Apri. þ̅ men
 ſiðde ofpundrið. Ðer eſter þ̅ eopde-ſeopde Wil-
 elm Aþce-biſcop of Lanſpaſ-býȝ. 7 to king
 makeðe Teobald Aþce biſcop. þe paſ abbot in þe
 ſec. Ðer eſter þ̅ ſiðde micel uocpe becuȝ
 þe king 7 Randolſ eopl of Eſtpe noht foſði
 þ̅ he ne ſaſ him al þ̅ he cuðe axen him. alþe he
 wiðe alle oðre. oc æſpa þe maȝe ſaſ heom þe pȝpe
 hi paſon him. Ðe eopl heold Lincolaganer þe
 king. 7 benam him al þ̅ he ahte to haſen. 7 te
 king for þ̅de 7 beſette him 7 hiȝ broðer
 Willelm de R... aȝe in þe caſtel 7 te eopl
 ſtæl æt 7 þ̅de eſter Rodberit eopl of Elou-
 eſtpe. 7 bſohte him þ̅de mid micel ſepð.
 and ſiðten ſiðde on Landelmaȝe-dæȝ aȝen ȝ
 heope lau ſið. 7 namen him. for hiȝ men him
 ſuȝken 7 ploȝæn. and lað him to Briſtpe and
 ſiðen þ̅ in þ̅ ſiſun. 7... teſer. Ða paſ ali
 Engle-land ſtýned maȝ þan ær pær. and all ſu-
 l aſ in lande. Ðer eſter com þe kinges dohter
 Denpiȝ þe heſde ben Empeſic on Alamanie. 7 nu
 æſcunteſſe in Angou. 7 com to Lundene. 7 te
 lundenſſe ſole hiȝe polde tæcen 7 ſeæ fleh. 7
 opſer paſ micel. Ðer eſter þe biſcop of
 in-ſeſtpe Denpiȝ. þe kinges broðer Stephne.
 Vol. I.

ſpac ſið Rodberit eopl 7 ſið þempeſice and ſpær
 heom aðar þ̅ he neupe ma mid te king hiȝ broðer
 polde halðen. 7 cuȝde alle þe men þe mid him
 hoſden. and ſaðe heom þ̅ he polde ſiuen heom
 up Win-ſeſtpe. 7 diðe heom cumen þ̅de. Ða
 hi þ̅ in þe paſen þ̅ com þ̅ kinges euen...
 hiȝe ſtrenȝðe 7 beſette heom þ̅ þ̅ paſ in þe
 micel hunȝer. Ða hi ne lenȝ ne mihte beſeten. þ̅
 ſtali hi æt 7 ploȝen. 7 hi pærð in þ̅ paſen 7
 ſolecheden heom. and namen Rodberit eopl
 Elou eſtpe and leðden him to Rodberit eopl
 diðen him þ̅ in þ̅ ſiſun. and te eopl pær
 into an mýnſtre. Ða pær ne ða pær men be-
 tȝe þe kinges ſpærð 7 te eopl 7 pærð and
 ſahtleðe ſuȝ þ̅ me ſeude leten æt þ̅ king of
 þ̅ ſiſun for þ̅ eopl. 7 te eopl for þ̅ king 7 þ̅
 diðen. Siðen deȝ eȝter ſahtleðen þe king 7 Ran-
 dolſ eopl æt Eſtan-ſpærð 7 aðer 7 pærð and
 tȝeðer ſiðten þ̅ he pærð 7 ſeude beſuȝken
 oðer. 7 te ne for 7 eod naht. for þe king him
 ſiðen nam in þ̅ ſiſun. þ̅ he pærð. 7 diðe
 him in þ̅ ſiſun. 7 eȝter he æt him æt þ̅ he
 pærð ſeð to þ̅ pærð þ̅ he ſuȝ on halðom.
 7 ȝ. ſeſer paſð. þ̅ he all hiȝ caſtel ſeude ſiuen
 up. Sum he ſaſ up and ſume ne ſaſ he noht.
 and diðe þann pærð danne he læſ ſeude. Ða
 pær Engle-land ſið to deled. ſume helden mid
 te king. 7 ſume mid þempeſice. for þ̅ þe king
 paſ in þ̅ ſiſun. þ̅ pærðen þe eopl 7 te pice
 men þ̅ he neupe maȝe ſeude cumme æt. 7
 7... þ̅ pærð þempeſice. 7 bſohten hiȝe into
 Cuorþic. and men hiȝe þe bſohten. Ða ðe king
 paſ æt. þ̅ heſde þ̅ pærð. and to hiȝ pærð
 7 beſette hiȝe in þe tȝ. 7 me læt hiȝe dun on
 naht of þe tȝ and þ̅. 7 ſtæl æt 7 ſeæ fleh
 7 ſiðe on ſeæ to Waling-ſpærð. Ðer eſter
 pærðe eſter þ̅. 7 hi of Norþandi penden
 ale ſpa þe king to þ̅ eopl of Angou. ſume heȝe
 þ̅. 7 ſume heȝe un-þanȝer. for he beſette
 heom til hi aȝen up heȝe caſtel. 7 hi nan
 helpe ne haȝden of þe king. Ða pærðe Euryace
 þe kinges ſone to France. 7 nan þe kinges ſuſter
 of France to pær. pende to biȝaton Norþandi
 þ̅ þ̅. oc ne pærðe litel. 7 be ȝode ſihte.
 for he paſ an ſuȝel man. for pærðe he... diðe
 maȝe ſuȝel þanne ȝod. he ſeude þe lander 7 laide
 me... ſon. he bſohte hiȝ pær to Engle-land.
 7 diðe hiȝe in þe caſte... te. ȝod pumman
 ſeæ pær. oc ſeæ leðde litel bliſſ and him. 7
 xpiſt ne polde þ̅ he ſeude lange þ̅. 7 pærð
 deð and hiȝ broðer beien. 7 te eopl of Angou pærð
 deð 7 hiȝ ſone Denpiȝ to te ſe. And te euen
 of France to daide ſpa þe king. 7 pær com to þe
 unȝe eopl Denpiȝ. þ̅ he æt hiȝe to pær. 7 al Perou
 mid hiȝe. Ða pærðe he mid micel pærð into
 Engle-land. 7 pær eȝter. 7 te king pærðe aȝen
 him micel maȝe ſið. 7 þ̅ deſe pærðen hi noht.
 d ac

THE HISTORY OF THE

oc ferdæn þe Aþice-bircop 7 te þiſe men be-
 trux heom. 7 makeðe þæt ſahte þæt te king ſcuide
 ben lauerd 7 king pile he liu. de. 7 aþter hiſ dæi
 paþe þenſu king. 7 he helde him for fader 7 he
 him for ſone. and ſið 7 ſahte ſcuide ben betryx
 heom 7 on al Engle-land. Ðiſ and te oðre
 foruuarðeſ þæt hi makeðen ſuopen to halðen
 þe king 7 te eopl. and te byrcop. 7 te eopleſ.
 7 ſiemen alle. Ða paſ þe eopl underſpangen
 æt Win-ceſtre and æt Iundene mid micel
 purſeipe. and alle diden him man-ſeð. and
 ſuopen þe paſ to halðen. and hiſ paſd ſone
 ſiððe god paſ ſua þæt neupe paſ hepe. Ða paſ
 ðe king 7 tenegeþe þanne he æueſt heſ paſ. 7 te
 eopl ferdæn ouer ſæ. 7 al ſole him luuede. for he
 witeð god juſtice 7 makeðe paſ:

Nearly about this time, the following pieces of
 poetry ſeem to have been written, of which I have
 inſerted only ſhort fragments; the firſt is a rude
 attempt at the preſent meaſure of eight ſyllables,
 and the ſecond is a natural introduction to *Robert
 of Gloceſter*, being compoſed in the ſame meaſure,
 which, however rude and barbarous it may ſeem,
 taught the way to the *Alexandrines* of the *French*
 poetry.

FUR in ſee bi weſt ſpaýnge.
 If a lond ihote cokaýgne.
 Ðer niſ lond under heuenriche.
 Of wel of godniſ hiſ iliche.
 Ðoý paradif be miſ and briýt.
 Lokaýgn iſ of fairiſ ſiýt.
 What iſ þer in paradif.
 Bot graſſe and flure and greneriſ.
 Ðoý þer be ior and gret dute.
 Ðer niſ met bote frute.
 Ðer niſ halle bure no bench.
 Bot watir man iſ þurſto quenche.
 Beþ þer no men but two.
 Þely and enok alſo.
 Elinglich may hi go.
 Whar þer woniþ men no mo.
 In cokaýgne iſ met and drink.
 Wiþute care how and ſwink.
 Ðe met iſ trie þe drink ſo clere.
 To none ruſſin and ſopper.
 I ſigge for ſoþ boute were.
 Ðer niſ lond on erþe iſ pere.
 Under heuen niſ lond i wiſſe.
 Of ſo mochiſ ior and bliſſe.
 Ðer iſ mani ſwete ſiýte.
 Al iſ dai niſ þer no niýte.
 Ðer niſ bareþ noþer ſtriſ.
 Niſ þer no deþ ac euer liſ.
 Ðer niſ lac of met no cloþ.
 Ðer niſ no man no woman wroþ.

Ðer niſ ſerpent wolf no fox.
 Þorſ no capil. kowe no ox.
 Ðer niſ ſchepe no ſwine no gote.
 No non horwýla god it wote.
 Noþer harate noþer ſtod.
 Ðe land iſ ful of oþer gode.
 Niſ þer flei fle no lowſe.
 In cloþ in tounne bed no houſe.
 Ðer niſ dunnir ſlete no hawle.
 No non vile worme no ſhawile.
 No non ſtorm rein no winde.
 Ðer niſ man no woman blinde.
 Ok al iſ game ior ant gle.
 Wel iſ him þat þer mai be.
 Ðer beþ riverſ gret and fine.
 Of oile melk honi and wine.
 Watir ſeruþ þer to noþing.
 Bot to ſiýt and to wauffing.

SANTA MARGARETTA.

OLD E ant ýonge i preit ou oure folief for to
 lete.
 Denchet on god þat ýeſ ou wit oure funnel to
 bete.
 Þere mai tellen ou. wid wordes feire and ſwete.
 Ðe vie of one meidan. waſ horten Maregrete.
 Þire fader waſ a patriac. af ic ou tellen may.
 In auntioge wiſ echel i ðe falte lay.
 Deve godeſ ant dounbe. he ſerved nitt ant day.
 So deden moný oþere. þat ſinget weilaweý.
 Theodoſiuſ waſ iſ nome. on criſt ne levede he
 nouut.
 Ðe levede on þe falſe godeſ. Ðat peren wid honden
 wrouut.
 Ðo þat child ſculde chriſtine ben. ic com him well
 in þoutt.
 E bed wen it were ibore. to deþe it were ibpoutt.
 Ðe moder waſ an heþene wiſ þat hire to wýman
 bere.
 Ðo þat child ibore waſ. nolde ho hiſ fursfare.
 Þo ſende it into aſýe. wid meſſagerſ ful ýare.
 To a nopice þat hire wiſte. ant ſette hire to
 lore.
 Ðe norice þat hire wiſte. children aheuede ſeue.
 Ðe eitteþe waſ maregrete. criſtel may of heuene.
 Taleſ ho ani tolde. ful feire ant ful eue.
 Wou ho þoleden martirdom. ſein Laurence ant
 ſeinte Steuene.

In theſe fragments, the adulteration of the *Saxon*
 tongue, by a mixture of the *Norman*, becomes
 apparent; yet it is not ſo much changed by the
 admixture of new words, which might be imputed
 to commerce with the continent, as by changes
 of its own form and terminations; for which no
 reaſon can be given.

Hitherto

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Hitherto the language used in this island, however different in successive time, may be called *Saxon*; nor can it be expected, from the nature of things gradually changing, that any time can be assigned, when the *Saxon* may be said to cease, and the *English* to commence. *Robert of Gloucester*, however, who is placed by the critics in the thirteenth century, seems to have used a kind of intermediate diction, neither *Saxon* nor *English*; in his work therefore we see the transition exhibited, and, as he is the first of our writers in rhyme, of whom any large work remains, a more extensive quotation is extracted. He writes apparently in the same measure with the foregoing author of *St. Margarete*, which, polished into greater exactness, appeared to our ancestors so suitable to the genius of the *English* language, that it was continued in use almost to the middle of the seventeenth century.

OF þe batayles of Denemarch, þat hii dude in þys londe
þat worst were of alle oþere, we mote abbe an honde.
Worst hii were. vor oþere adde somwanne ydo,
As Romeyns & Saxons, & wel wuste þat lond þerto.
Ac hii ne kept yt holde nogt, bote robbý, and ssende,
And destrue, & berne, & sle, & ne couþe abbe non ende.
And bote lute yt nas worþ, þey hii were ouercome ylome.
Vor myd sýpes and gret poer as prest effone hii come,
Kýng Adelwolf of þys lond kýng was tuentý ger.
þe Deneys come bý hym ryuor þan hii dude er.
Vor in þe al our worst ger of ys kýnedom
Myd þre & þryttý sýpuol men her prince hyder come,
And at Souþamtone arýuede, an hauene bý Souþe.
Anoþer gret oft þulke týme arýuede at Portesmouþe.
þe kýng nuste weþer kepe, at delde ys oft atuo.
þe Denes adde þe maystre. þo al was ydo,
And bý Estangle and Lýndeseye hii wende vorþ atte laste,
And so hamward al bý Kent, & slowe & barnde vaste,
Agen wýnter hii wende hem. anoþer ger eft hii come.
And destrude Kent al out, and Londone nome.
þus al an ten ger þat lond hii brogte þer doune,
So þat in þe teþe ger of þe kýnge's croune,
Al býsouþe hii come alond, and þet folc of Somersete
þoru þe býslop Alcston and þet folc of Dorsete

Hii come & smýte an batayle, & þere, þoru Gode's grace,
þe Deneys were al býneþe, & þe lond solc adde þe place,
And more prowesse dude þo, þan þe kýng mygte býuore,
þeruore gode lond men ne beþ nogt al verlore.
þe kýng was þe boldore þo, & agen hem þe more drou,
And ys foure godes sones woxe vaste y nou,
Edelbold and Adelbrygt, Edelred and Alfired.
þys was a stalwarde tem, & of gret wýsdom & red,
And kýnges were al foure, & defendede wel þys lond,
An Deneys dude flame ynou, þat me volwel vond.
Is syxteþe gere of þe kýnge's kýnedom
In eldeste sone Adelbold gret oft to hym nome,
And ys fader also god, and oþere heye men al so,
And wende agen þys Deneys, þat muche wo adde y do.
Vor myd tuo hondred sýpes & an alf at Temse mouþ hii come,
And Londone, and Kanterburý, and oþer tounes nome,
And so vorþ in to Soþereye, & slowe & barnde vaste,
þere þe kýng and ys sone hem mette atte laste.
þere was batayle strong ynou ysmýte in an þrowe.
þe godes kýngtes leye adoun as gras, wan medeþ mowe.
Heueden, (þat were of ysmýte,) & oþer lymes also,
Flete in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe batayle were ydo.
Wanne þat blod stod al abrod, vas þer gret wo y nou.
Nys yt reuþe vorto hure, þat me so volc slou?
Ac our suete Louerd atte laste sfewede ys suete grace,
And sende þe Cristýne Englýsse men þe maystrye in þe place,
And þe heþene men of Denemarch býneþe were echon.
Nou nas þer gut in Denemarch Cristendom non.
þe kýng her after to holy chýrché ys herte þe more drou,
And teþegede wel & al ys lond, as hii agte, wel y nou.
Seýn Swýthýn at Wýnchestre býslop þo was,
And Alcston at Sýrebourne, þat amendede muche þys cas.
þe kýng was wel þe betere man þoru her beýre red,
Tuentý wýnter he was kýng, ar he were ded.
At Wýnchestre he was ýbured, as he gut lýþ þere.
Hys tueye sones he gef ys lond, as he býget ham ere.
Adelbold, the eldore, þe kýnedom of Estsex,
And supþe Adelbrygt, Kent and Westsex.
Eýgte hondred ger yt was and seuene and týftý al so.
After þat God anerþe com, þat þys dede was ydo.
Boþe hii wuste bý her týme wel her kýnedom,
At þe vyfte ger Adelbold out of þys lyue nome.

At

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At Sfyrebourne he was ybured, & ys broþer Adel-
brýgt
His kýnedom adde after hým, as lawe was and rýgt.
Bý ys daye þe verde com of þe heþene men wel prout,
And Hamteſſyre and deſtrude Wýncheſtre al out.
And þat lond folc of Hamteſſyre her red þo nome
And of Barceſſyre, and fogre and þe ſſewen ouer-
come.

Adelbrýgt was kýng of Kent ȝeres ſolle tene,
And of Weſſſex bote vyue, þo he deýde ých wene.

ADELRED was after hým kýng y mad in þe
place,

Eýȝte hondred & ſcoure & ſyxtý as in þe ȝer of grace.
þe vorſte ȝer of ys kýnedom þe Deneýs þycke com,
And robbede and deſtrude, and cýtes vaite nome.
Maýſtres hii adde of her oft, as yt were dukes, tueýe,
Hýnguar and Hubba, þat ſſewen were boýe.
In Eſt Angle hii býleuede, to reſt hem as yt were,
Mýd her oft al þe wynter, of þe vorſt ȝere.
þe oþer ȝer hii dude hem vorþ, & ouer Homber come,
And ſlowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwyk nome.
þer was bataýle ſtrong y nou, vor ýllawe was þere
Olſryc kýng of Homberlond, & monýe þat with hým
were.

þo Homberlond was þus ýſſend, hii wende & tounes
nome.

So þat atte laſte to Eſſangle aȝen hým come.
þer hii barnde & robbede, and þat folc to grounde
ſlowe,

And, as wolues among ſlep, reulých hem to drowe.
Seýnt Edmond was þo her kýng, & þo he ley þat
deluol cas

þat me morþiede ſo þat folc, & non amendement nas,
He ches leuere to deýe hýnult, þat ſuch ſorwe to
ýſey.

He dude hým vorþ among hýs ſon, nolde he noþýȝ
ſle.

Hii nome hým & ſcoured hým, & ſupþe naked
hým bounde

To a tre, & to hým ſſote, & made hým moný a
wounde,

þat þe arewe were on hým þo þýce, þat no ſlede
nas býleuede.

Aue laſte hii martred hým, and ſmýte of ys heued.
þe ſýxte ȝer of þe crounement of Aldered þe kýng
A nýwe oft com into þýs lond gret þoru alle þýng,
And anon to Redýnge robbede and ſlowe.

þe king and Alfred ys broþer nome men ýnowe,
Mette hem, and a bataýle ſmýte vp Aſſeſdoun.

þer was moný moder chýld, þat ſone laý þer doun.
þe bataýle ylaſte vorte nýȝt, and þer weré aſlawe

Výf dukes of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wýþ drawe,
And moný þouſend of oþer men, & þo gonne hii
to fle;

Ac hii adde alle ýbe aſſend, ȝýf þe nýȝt madde ýbe.

Tueýe bataýles her after in þe ſult ȝere
Hii ſmýte, and at boþe þe heþene maýſtres were.
þe kýng Aldered ſone þo þen weý of deþ nome,
As yt vel, þe výtý ȝer of ys kýnedom
At Wýmbourne he was ybured, as God ȝef þat cas,
þe gode Alfred, ys broþer, after hým kýng was.

ALFRID, þýs noble man, as in þe ȝer of grace
he nom

Eýȝte hondred & ſyxtý & tuelue þe kýnedom.
Ariſt he adde at Rome ýbe, & vor ys grete wýſdom,
þe pope Leon hým bleſſede, þo he þuder com,
And þe kynge's croune of hýs lond, þat in þýs lond
ȝut ys:

And he led hým to be kýng, ar he kýng were ýwýs.
An he was kýng of Engelond, of alle þat þer come,
þat vorſt þus ýlad was of þe pope of Rome,
An teþþe oþer after hým of þe erchebýſþopes echon.
So þat hýuor hým pore kýng nas þer non.

In þe Souþ ſýde of Temele nýne batýles he nome
Aȝen þe Deneýs þe vorſt ȝer of ys kýnedom.

Nýe ȝer he was þus in þýs lond in batay'e & in wo,
An ofte ſýþe aboue was, and býneþe oſtor mo;
So longe, þat hým nere bý leuede bote þre ſýren in
ýs hond,

Hamteſſyre, and Wýlteſſyre, and Somerſete, of al
ýs lond.

A day as he werý was, and aſuoddrýnge hým nome
And ys men were ýwend auýſſþ, Seýn Cutbert to
hým com.

"Ich am," he ſeyde, "Cutbert, to þe ýcham ýwend"
"To brýnge þe gode týtýnges. Fram God ýcham
ýſſend.

"Vor þu folc of þýs lond to ſýnne her wyllle al
ȝeue,

"And ȝut nolle herto her ſýnnes býleue
"þoru me & oþer halewen, þat in þýs lond were
ýþore;

"þan vor ȝou býldeþ God, wanne we beþ hým
býuore,

"Hour Lord mýd ys eýen of milce on þe lokeþ
þeruore,

"And þý poer þe wole ȝýue aȝen, þat þou aſt neý
verlore.

"And þat þou þer of ſop ýſe, þou ſſalt abbe
tokýnýnge.

"Vor þým men, þat beþ ago to day auýſſýnge,
"In lepes & in couſles ſo muche vyts hii ſſolde
hým brynge,

"þat ech man wondrý ſſal of ſo gret cacchýnge.
"And þe mor vor þe harde vorſte, þat þe water
ýfrore hýs,

"þat þe more aȝen þe kunde of vyſſýnge yt ys.
"Of ſerue yt wel aȝen God, and ýle meys meſſager,

"And þou ſſall þý wýlle abyde, as ýcham ýtold
her."

As

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

As þys kȳng herof awoc, and of þys sȳgte þogte,
Hȳs vȳllares come to hȳm, & so gret won of fȳls
hȳm brogte,

þat wonder ȳt was, & namelȳche vor þe weder was
so colde.

þo lȳuede þe god man wel, þat Seȳn Cutbert adde
ȳtold.

In Deuenȳssȳre þer after arȳuede of Deneȳs

þre and tuentȳ sȳpuol men, all aȳen þe peȳs,

þe kȳnge's broþer of Denemarch duc of oft was,

Oure kȳnge's men of Engeland mette hem bȳ cas,

And sȳnte þer an bataȳle, and her gret duc slowe,

And eyȳte hondred & fourtȳ men, & her caronȳes
to drowe.

þo kȳng Alfreð hurde þȳs, ȳs herte gladeðe þo,

þat lond folc to hȳm come so þȳcke so ȳt mȳȳte go,

Of Somersete, of Wȳltesȳre, of Hamtesȳre þerto,

þuere as he wende, and of ȳs owe folc al so.

So þat he adde poer ȳnou, and atte laste hii come,

And a bataȳle at Edendone aȳen þe Deneȳs nome.

And slowe to grounde, & wonne þe maȳstre of the
velde.

þe kȳng & ȳs grete duke bȳgonne hem to ȳelde

To þe kȳng Alfreð to ȳs wȳlle, and ostages toke,

Vorto wende out of ȳs lond, ȳȳf he ȳt wolde loken;

And ȳut þerto, vor ȳs loue, to auonge Cristendom.

Kȳng Gurmund, þe hexte kȳng, vorst þer to come.

Kȳng Alfreð ȳs godfader was. & ȳbaptȳfed ek þer
were

þretty of her hexte dukes. and muche of þat folc þere

Kȳng Alfreð hem huld wȳp hȳm tuelf dawes as he
hende,

And suppe he ȳef hem large ȳȳftes, and let hȳm
wende.

Hii, þat nolde Cristȳn be, of lande slowe þo,

And byȳgonde see in France dude wel muche wo.

ȳut þe sȳewen come aȳen, and muche wohere wroȳte.

Ac þe kȳng Alfreð atte laste to slawe hem euere broȳte.

Kȳng Alfreð was þe wȳfolt kȳng, þat long was
bȳuore.

Vor þeȳ meȳegge þe lawes beȳ in worre tȳme vorlore,

Nas ȳt noȳt so hiiȳ daye. vor þeȳ he in worre were,

Lawes he made rȳȳtuollore, and strengore þan er
were.

Clerc he was god ȳnou, and ȳut, as me telleȳ me,

He was more þan ten ȳer old, ar he couȳe ȳs abece.

Ac ȳs gode moder ofte smale ȳȳftes hȳm tok,

Vor to byleue oȳer ple, and lokȳ on ȳs boke.

So þat bȳ þor clergȳe ȳs rȳȳt lawes he wonde,

þat neuere er nere ȳ mad, to gouernȳ ȳs lond.

And vor þe worre was so muche of þe lȳuȳr Deneȳs,

þe men of þȳs sulue lond were of þe worȳe peȳs.

And obbede and slowe oȳere, þeruor he bȳuonde,

þat þer were hondredes in eche contreye of ȳs lond,

And in ech toune of þe hondred a teȳȳnge were also,

And þat ech man wȳpoute gret lond in teȳȳnge were
ȳdo,

Vol. I.

And þat ech man knewe oȳer þat in teȳȳnge were,
And wulle somdel of her stat, ȳȳf me þu vp hem bere.
So streȳt he was, þat þeȳ me ledde amyȳdde weȳes
heȳe

Seluer, þat non man ne dorste ȳt nȳme, þeȳ he ȳt
seȳe.

Abbeȳs he rerde monȳ on, and monȳ studeȳ ȳwȳs.

Ac Wȳnchesȳre he rerde on, þat nȳwe munȳlic
ȳcluped ȳs.

Hȳs lȳf eyȳte and tuentȳ ȳer in ȳs kȳnedom ȳlaste.

After ȳs deȳ he was ȳbured at Wȳnchesȳre atte laste.

Sir *John Mandeville* wrote, as he himself informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which comprising a relation of many different particulars, consequently required the use of many words and phrases, may be properly specified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have chosen the first, because it shows, in some measure, the state of *European* science as well as of the *English* tongue; and the second, because it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expression.

IN that lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may see the sterre transmontane, that is clept the sterre of the see, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre. But men see another sterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the schip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode sterre, right so don schip men bezonde the parties, be the sterre of the Southe, the which sterre appereth not to us. And this sterre, that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre, ne appereth not to hem. For whiche cause, men may wel perceyve, that the londe and the see ben of rownde schapp. and forme. For the partie of the firmament scheweth in o contree, that scheweth not in another contree. And men may well preuen be experience and sotyle compassment of wytt, that zif a man fond passages be schippes, that wolde go to serchen the world, men myȳhte go be schippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, afre that I have seyn. For I have been toward the parties of *Braban*, and beholden the *Astrolabre*, that the sterre that is clept the transmontayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthere in *Almayne* and *Bewme*, it hathe 58 degrees. And more forthere toward the parties septentrioneles, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certȳn mynutes. For I my self have mesured it by the *Astrolabre*. Now schulle ze knowe, that aȳen the *Transmontayne*, is the tother sterre, that is clept *Antartyk*; as I have seyd before. And tho 2 sterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem
c turnethe

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turnethe all the firmament, righte as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tree: so that tho sterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties; so that it hath als moche aboven, as it hath benethen. Afire this, I have gone toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe: and I have founden, that in Lybye, men seen first the sterre Antartyk. And so fer I have gone more in tho contrees, that I have founde that sterre more highe; so that toward the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees of heghte, and certeyn minutes (of the whiche, 60 minutes maken a degree) after goynge be see and be londe, toward this contree, of that I have spoke, and to other yles and londes bezonde that contree, I have founden the sterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and mo mynutes. And zif I hadde had companye and schippyng, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that wee scholde have seen alle the roundnesse of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have seyd zou be sorn, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 sterres: the whiche halfondelle I have seyn. And of the tother halfondelle, I have seen toward the Northe, undre the Transmontane 62 degrees and ten mynutes; and toward the partie meridionale, I have seen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes: and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have seen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghe the halfondelle of a degree; and so there ne faylethe but that I have seen alle the firmament, saf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundnesse of the firmament holt 90 degrees: so there faylethe but 5 degrees and an half of the fourthe partie. And also I have seen the 3 parties of alle the roundnesse of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I seye zou certeynly, that men may envirowne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel undre as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde companye and schippyng and conduyt: and alle weyes he scholde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For zee wyten welle, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben streighte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the transmontane; als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn undre us, ben feet azen feet. For alle the parties of see and of londe han here appositees, habitables or trepassables, and thei of this half and bezond half. And wythe wel, that afre that, that I may parceyve and comprehende, the londes of Prestre John, emperour of Ynde ben undre us. For in goynge from Scotland or from Englonde toward Jerusalem, men gon upward always. For oure londe is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward

the West: and the londe of Prestre John is the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Est: and thei han there the day, whan wee have the nyghte, and also highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan wee han the day. For the erthe and the see ben of round forme and schapp, as I have seyd befor. And than that men gon upward to o colt, men gon downward to another colt. Also zee have herd me seye, that Jerusalem is in the myddes of the world; and that may men preven and schewen there, be a spere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is equenoxium, that schewethe no schadowe on no fyde. And that it scholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wytnesse the it in the 1 sautre, where he seythe, Deus operatus est salutem in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the West, for to go toward Jerusalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem, unto other confynnes of the superficialtie of the erthe bezonde. And whan men go bezonde tho iorneyes, toward Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle is envyrnyng the roundnesse of the erthe and of the see, undre oure contrees on this half. And therefore hath it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd counted, whan I was zong; how a worthi man departed sometyme from our countrees, for to go serche the world. And so he passed Ynde, and the yles bezond Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles: and so longe he wente be see and londe, and so envirownd the world be many seysons, that he foud an yle, where he herde speke his own langage, callynge on oxen in the plowghe, suche wordes as men speken to bestes in his owne contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I seye, that he had gon so longe, be londe and be see, that he had envyround alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envyrounyng, that is to seye, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have passed forthe, til he had founden his contree and his owne knouleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro; and so he lost moche peynesfulle labour, as him self seyde, a gret while afre, that he was comen hom. For it befelle afre, that he wente in to Norweye; and there tempest of the see toke him; and he arryved in an yle; and whan he was in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle, where he had herd speke his own langage before, and the callynge of the oxen at the plowghe: and that was possible thinge. But how it semethe to symple men unlearned, that men ne mowe not go undre the erthe, and also that men scholde falle toward the hevenc, from undre! But that may not be, upon lesse, than wee mowe falle toward hevenc, fro the erthe, where wee ben. For fro what partie of the erthe that men duelle,

outher

bothen aboven or benethen, it semethe alweyes to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than any other folk. And righte as it semethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte so it semethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For zif a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; be grettere refoun, the erthe and the see, that ben so grete and so hevy, scholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therefore seithe oure Lord God, Non timeas me, qui suspendi terrā ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it be possible thing, that men may so envyrone alle the world, natheles of a 1000 persones, on ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contree. For, for the grettnesse of the erthe and of the see, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde reide him perfetely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute envyroun, be aboven and be benethen 20425 myles, afre the opynyoun of the old wise astronomeres. And here seyenges I repreve noughte. But afre my lytylle wyt, it semethe me, savyng here reverence, that it is more. And for to have bettere understondynge, I seye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hathe a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than afre, be the gret compas devyded be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; so that in als manye parties, as the grete compas schal be departed, in als manye, schalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the spaces ben lesse. Now thanne, be the gret compas represented for the firmament, and the litille compas represented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devyded, be astronomeres, in 12 signes; and every signe is devyded in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hathe aboven. Also, be the erthe devyded in als manye parties, as the firmament; and lat every partye answer to a degree of the firmament: and wytethe it wel, that afre the auctoures of astronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe answeren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplyed be 360 fithes; and than thei ben 315000 myles, every of 8 furlonges, afre myles of oure contree. So moche hath the erthe in roundnesse, and of heghte envyroun, afre myn opynyoun and myn undirstondynge. And zee schulle undirstonde, that afre the opynyoun of olde wise philosophes and astronomeres, our contree ne Ireland ne Waltes ne Scotland ne Norweye ne the other yles

costynge to hem, ne ben not in the superficialte cownted aboven the erthe; as it schewethe be alle the bokes of astronomye. For the superficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben clept clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben descendynge toward the West. And also the yles of Ynde, which both evene azenil us, both noght reckned in the clymates: for thei ben azenil us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 clymates strecken hem envyrounynge the world.

II. And I John Maundevylle knyghte aboveseyd, (alle thoughe I be unworthi) that departed from our contrees and passed the see, the zeer of grace 1322. that have passed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in manye a fulle gode honourable companye, and at manye a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myself, for myn unable insuffisance) now I am comen hom (mawgree my self) to teste: for gowtes, artetykes, that me distreynen, tho dissynen the ende of my labour, azenst my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takynge solace in my wretched reste, recordynge the tyme passed, I have fulfilled theise thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departede from oure contrees. Wherefore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, zif it plesse hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I schalle preye for hem. And alle tho that seyn for me a Pater noster, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my synnes, I make hem partneres and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrymages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif ony be to his plesance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I schalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I beseeche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godenesse and grace comethe fro, that he voucehsaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire soules with inspiracioun of the Holy Gost, in makynge defence of alle hire gostly enemyes here in erthe, to hire salvacioun, both of body and soule; to worschipe and thankynge of him, that is three and on, withouten begynnynge and withouten endynge; that is, withouten qualitee, good, and withouten quantytee, gret; that in alle places is present, and alle thinges containynge; the whiche that no goodnesse may amende, ne non evelle empeyre; that in perfeyte trynnyte lyveth and regneth God, be all worldes and be all tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

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The first of our authors, who can be properly said to have written *English*, was Sir *John Gower*, who, in his *Confession of a Lover*, calls *Chaucer* his disciple, and may therefore be looked upon as the father of our poetry.

NOWE for to speke of the commune,

It is to drede of that fortune,
Which hath befall in fondrye londes:
But ofte for defaute of bondes
All fodeinly, er it be wist,
A tunne, when his lie arist
Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,
Which els shulde nought gone out.

And eke full ofte a littell skare
Vpon a bank, er men be ware,
Let in the streame, whiche with gret peine,
If any man it shall restraine.
Where lawe faileth, errour groweth.
He is not wise, who that ne troweth.
For it hath proued oft er this.
And thus the common clamour is
In euery londe, where people dwelleth:
And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worlde is miswent,
And therevpon his argument
Yeueth euery man in fondrie wise:
But what man wolde him selfe auise
His conscience, and nought misuse,
He maie well at the first excuse
His God, whiche euer stant in one,
In him there is defaute none
So must it stand vpon vs selue,
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,
But plenary vpon vs all.
For man is cause of that shall fall.

CHAU CER.

ALAS! I wepyng am constrained to begin verse of sorowfull matter, that whilom in florishyng studie made delitable dities. For lo! rendyng muses of a Poetes editen to me thinges to be writen, and dreerie teres. At laste no drede ne might overcame the muses, that thei ne weren felowes, and foloweden my waie, that is to saie, when I was exiled; thei that weren of my youth whilom a full and grene, comforten now sorowfull wrcles of me olde man: for elde is comen unwardly vpon me, hasted by the harmes that I have, and sorowe hath commaunded his age to be in me. Heres here aren shad overtimeliche vpon my hed: and the slacke skinne trembleth of mine emptied bodie. Thiike deth of men is welefull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be swete, but cometh

The history of our language is now brought to the point at which the history of our poetry is generally supposed to commence, the time of the illustrious *Geoffrey Chaucer*, who may, perhaps, with great justice, be styled the first of our versifiers who wrote poetically. He does not, however, appear to have deserved all the praise which he has received, or all the censure that he has suffered. *Dryden*, who, mistaking genius for learning, and in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, ascribes to *Chaucer* the first refinement of our numbers, the first production of easy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more polished languages of the continent. *Skinner* contrarily blames him in harsh terms for having vitiated his native speech by *robble cartloads of foreign words*. But he that reads the works of *Gower* will find smooth numbers and easy rhymes, of which *Chaucer* is supposed to have been the inventor, and the French words, whether good or bad, of which *Chaucer* is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does not allow us to discover with particular exactness; but the works of *Gower* and *Lydgate* sufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries: and some improvements he undoubtedly made by the various dispositions of his rhymes, and by the mixture of different numbers, in which he seems to have been happy and judicious. I have selected several specimens both of his prose and verse; and among them, part of his translation of *Boetius*, to which another version, made in the time of queen *Mary*, is opposed. It would be improper to quote very sparingly an author of so much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book so generally known.

COLVILE.

ITHAT in tyme of prosperite, and floryshyng studye, made pleasaunte and delectable dities, or verses: alas now beyng heauy and sad ouerthrown in aduersitie, am compelled to sele and tast heuines and grief. Beholde the muses Poeticall, that is to saye: the pleasure that is in poetes verses, do appoynt me, and compel me to writ these verses in meter, and the sorowfull verses do wet my wretched face with very warerye teares, ylluinge out of my eyes for sorowe. Whiche muses no feare without doute could ouercome, but that they wold folow me in my iourney of exile or banishment. Sometime the ioye of happy and lusty delectable youth dyd comfort me, and now the course of sorowfull olde age causeth me to reioyse. For hasty old age vnlooked for is come vpon me with

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Someth to wretches often icleped! Alas, alas! with how defe an ere deth cruell turneth awai fro wretches, and naieth for to close wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light goodes, that forowfull houre, that is to saie, the deth, had almoite drete myne hedde: but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to mewarde, myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto avainted ye me to ben welfull? For he that hath fallin, stode in no stedfast degre.

with al her incommodities and euyls, and forowe hath commaunded and broughte me into the same old age, that is to say: that forowe causeth me to be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon my heade, and my reuiled skynne trembleth my flesh, cleane consumed and waite with forowe. Man's death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is lustye, and in pleasure or welth: but in time of aduersitie, when it is often desyred. Alas Alas howe dull and desie be the cares of cruel death vnto men in misery that would fayne dye: and yet refuſythe to come and shutte vp theyr careful wepyng eyes. Whiles that false fortune fauoryd me with her transitorye goodes, then the howre of death had almost ouercome me. That is to say death was redy to oppresse me when I was in prosperitie. Nowe for by cause that fortune beyng turned, from prosperitie into aduersitie (as the clere day is darkyd with cloudes) and hath chaungyd her deceyvable countenance: my wretched life is yet prolonged, and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes, why haue you so often boasted me, sayinge that I was happy when I had honor possessions riches, and authoritie whych be transitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no stedfast degre.

IN the mene while, that I still record these thynges with my self, and marked my wepelic complainte with office of pointell: I laugh stondyng aboven the hight of myn hed a woman of full grete reverence, by semblaunt. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, seyng over the common might of menne, with a lively colour, and with soche vigour and strength that it ne might not be nempned, all were it so, that she were full of so grete age, that menne woulde not trowen in no manere, that she were of our elde.

The stature of her was of doutous Judgemente, for sometye she constrained and shronke her selven, like to the common mesure of menne: And sometye it femed, that she touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when she hove her hedde higher, she perced the self heven, so that the sight of menne lokyng was in ydell: her clothes wer maked of right delie thredes, and subtel craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes she had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her self declaryng, and shewyng to me the beautie: The whiche clothes a darknesse of a forgotten and dispised elde had dusked and darked, as it wonte to darke by smoked Images.

In the netherest hemme and border of these clothes menne redde i woven therein a Grekishe A. that signifieth the life active, and above that letter, in the hiest bordure, a Grekishe C. that signifieth the life contemplative. And betwene these two letters

WHYLES that I considerydde pryuylye with my selfe the thynges before sayd, and deserybed my wofull complaynte after the maner and offyce of a wrytter, me thought I sawe a woman stand ouer my head of a reuerend countenance, hauyng quycke and glysteryng clere eye, aboue the common sorte of men in lyuely and delectable coloure, and ful of strength, although she fened so olde that by no meanes she is thought to be one of this oure tyme, her stature is of douteſul knowledge, for nowe she shewethe herselfe at the common length or statur of men, and other whiles the semeth so high, as though she touched heuen with the crown of her hed. And when she wold stretch fourth her hed hygher, it also perced through heauen, so that mens fyghte coulde not attaine to behold her. Her vestures or cloths were perſyt of the finyste thredes, and subtyll workemanſhyp, and of substaunce permanent, whych vesturs she had woven with her own hands as I perceyued after by her owne ſaiyng. The kynde or beawtye of the whych vestures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignorance of oldenes forgotten hadde obscuryd and darkened, as the smoke is wont to darken Images that stand nyghe the smoke. In the lower parte of the said vestures was read the Greke letter P. wherewith signifieth practise or actyſſe, and in the hygher parte of the vestures the Greke letter T. whych estandeth for theorica, that signifieth speculation or contemplation. And betwene both the
fynd

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letters there were seen degrees nobly wrought, in maner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the netherest letter to the upperest: nathelss handes of some men hadden kerve that clothe, by violence or by strength, and everiche manne of 'hem had borne awaie soche peces, as he might getten. And forsothe this forsaiid woman bare smale bokes in her right hande, and in her left hand she bare a scepter. And when she sawe these Poeticall mutes approchyng about my bed, and endityng wordes to my wepynges, she was a litle amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (quoth she) hath suffred approchen to this like manne these common strompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne asswage not his sorowes with remedies, but they would feeden and nourishe hym with swete venime? Forsothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynge of talentes of affections, whiche that ben nothing fructuous nor profitable, distroien the Corne, plentuous of fruiçtes of reson. For they holden hertes of men in usage, but they ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye mutes had withdrawn fro me with your flatteries any unconnyng and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde commonly among the peple, I would well suffice the lasse grievously. For why, in soche an unprofitable man myn ententes were nothyng endamaged. But ye withdrawn from me this man, that hath ben nourished in my studies or scholes of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben swete, till it be at the last, and suffreth this man to be cured and heled by my mutes, that is to say, by my notable sciences. And thus this companie of mutes iblamed casten wrothly the chere downward to the yerth, and shewing by rednesse their shame, they passeden sorowfully the threshold. And I of whom the sight plounged in tere was darked, so that I ne might not know what that woman was, of so Imperial authoritie, I woxe all abashed and stonied, and cast my sight downe to the yerth, and began still for to abide what she would doen afterward. Then came she nere, and set her doune upon the utterest corner of my bed, and she beholding my chere, that was cast to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with these wordes (that I shall fame) the perturbacion of my thought.

sayd letters were sene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a passage or waye in steppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter P. was which is vnderstand from practys or actyf, unto the hygher parte wher the letter T. was whych is vnderstand speculation or contemplacion. Neuertheles the handes of some vyolente persones had cut the sayde vestures and had taken awaye certayne pecis thereof, such as euery one coulde catch. And she her selfe dyd bare in her ryght hand litel bokes, and in her lefte hande, a scepter, which foresayd philosophy (when she saw the mutes poetycal present at my bed, spekyng sorowfull wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry sayd (with terrible or frownyng countenaunce) who suffred these crafty harlottes to com to thys fycke man? whych can help hym by no means of his griefe by any kind of medicines, but rather increase the same with swete poyson. These be they that doo dystroye the fertile and plentious commodities of reason and the fruytes thereof wyth their pryckynge thornes, or barren affectes, and accustomen or subdue mens myndes with sickenes, and heuynes, and do not delyuer or heale them of the same. But yf your flatterye had conueyed or wythdrawen from me, any vnlernyd man as the comen sorte of people are wonte to be, I coulde haue ben better contentyd, for in that my worke should not be hurt or hynderyd. But you haue taken and conueyed from me thys man that hath ben broughte vp in the studies of Aristotel and of Plato. But yet get you hence mermaidens (that seme swete untill you haue brought a man to deathe) and suffer me to heale thys my man wyth my mutes or sciences that be holsome and good. And after that philosophy had spoken these wordes the sayd compaie of the mutes poetycal beyng rebukyd and sad, caste downe their countenaunce to the grounde, and by blussing confessed their shamfastnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my syght dull and blynd wyth wepyng, so that I knew not what woman this was hauyng soo great authoritie) was amafyd or astonied, and loking downeward, toward the grounde, I began pryvylie to look what thyng she would saye farther, then she had said. Then she approching and drawyng nere vnto me, sat doune vpon the vttermoost part of my bed, and loking vpon my face sad with wepyng, and declynyng toward the earth for sorow, bewayled the trouble of my mind wyth these sayynges folowyng.

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The Conclusions of the ASTROLABIE.

This book (written to his son in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) standeth so good at this day, especially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, says an Edit. of Chaucer.

LYTTEL Lowys my sonne, I perceve well by certayne evidences thyne abylyte to lerne sciences, touching nombres and proporcions, and also well confydre I thy besye prayer in especial to lerne the tretise of the astrolabye. Than for as moche as a philosopher saithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condescendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therefore I have given the a sufficient astrolaby: for oure orizont, compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by medicion of this lytell tretise, I purpose to teche the a certayne nombre of conclusions, pertainynge to this same instrument. I say a certayne nombre of conclusions for thre causes, the first cause is this. Trasste wel that al the conclusions that have be founden, or ells possiblye might be founde in so noble an instrument as in the astrolabye, ben unknowen perfitely to anye mortal man in this region, as I suppose. Another cause is this, that sothely in any cartes of the astrolabye that I have yfene, ther ben some conclusions, that wol not in al thinges perfourme ther behestes: and some of 'hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceve. This tretise divided in five partes, wil I shewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Englishe, for Latine ne caust thou nat yet but finale, my litel sonne. But nevertheless fulfilleth to the these trewe conclusyons in Englishe, as wel as fulfilleth to these noble clerkes Grekes these same conclusyons in Greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to the Jewes in Hebrewe, and to the Latin folke in Latyn; which Latyn folke had 'hem firste out of other divers langages, and write 'hem in their owne tonge, that is to saie in Latine.

And God wote that in all these langages and in manye mo, have these conclusyons ben sufficiently lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes leden divers folke the right waye to Rome.

Now wol I pray mekely every person discret, that redeth or hereth this litel tretise to have my rude ententing excused, and my superfluite of wordes, for two causes. The first cause is, for that curious endityng and harde sentences is ful hevy at ones, for soche a childe to lerne. And the seconde cause is this, that sothely me semeth better to writen unto a childe twise a gode sentence, than

he foriete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be so that I shewe the in my lith Englishe, as trewe conclusions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and subtil conclusions as ben yshewed in Latin, in any comon tretise of the astrolabye, conne me the more thanke, and praye God save the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obeieth everiche in his degree, the more and the laste. But confydreth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I nam but a leude compilatour of the laboure of olde astrologiens, and have it translated in myn Englishe: only for thy doctrine: and with this swerde shal I flene envy.

The first party.

The first partye of this tretise shal reherce the figures, and the membres of thyne astrolaby, because that thou shalte have the greter knowinge of thine own instrument.

The seconde party.

The second partye shal teche the to werken the very practike of the foresaid conclusions, as forth and also narowe as may be shewed in so finale an instrument portatife aboute. For wel wote every astrologien, that finallest fractions ne wol not be shewed in so final an instrument, as in subtil tables calculated for a cause.

THE PROLOGUE of the TESTAMENT of LOVE.

MANY men ther ben, that with eres openly sprad so moche swalowen the deliciouse fles of jestes and of ryme, by queint knittinge col ures, that of the godenesse or of the badnesse of the sentence take they litel hede or els none.

Sothelye dulle witte and a thoughtfulle soule so fore have mined and grafted in my spirites, that soche craft of endityng woll nat ben of mine acquaintaunce. And for rude wordes and boistous percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point, and planten there the sentence of thinges, so that with litel helpe it is able to spring, this boke, that nothyng hath of the grete flode of wytte, ne of femelyche colours, is dolven with rude wordes and boistous, and so drawe togidre to maken the catchers therof ben the more redy to hent sentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with colours riche and some with wers, as with red inke, and some with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the leude peple of thylke chalkye purtreyture, as 'hem thinketh for the tyme, and afterward

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ward the syght of the better colours yeven to 'hem more joye for the first leudenesse. So sothly this leude cloydy occupacyon is not to prayse, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudenesse commendeth. Like it shal yeve sight that other precyous thynges shall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many foveraine wittes had grete delite to endite, and have many noble thynges fulfilled, but certes there ben some that spoken ther poitye mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as gode a fantasie as we have in heryng of French mens Englishe. And many termes there ben in Englyshe, whiche unnethe we Englishe men connen declare the knowleginge: howe should than a Frenche man borne? soche termes connejumpere in his matter, but as the jay chutereth Englishe. Right so truly the understandyn of Englishmen woll not stretch to the privie termes in Frenche, what so ever we bollen of straunge langage. Let then clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of science, and the knowinge in that facultie: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche also enditen ther quicint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes: and let us sheve our fantasies in such wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudenesse in travaile, yet soch writing exiten men to thilke thynges that ben necessarie: for every man therby may as by a perpetual myrrour sene the vices or vertues of other, in whyche thyng lightly may be conceived to eschue perils, and necessities to catch, after as adventures have fallen to other peple or persons.

Certes the foverainest thinge of desire and most creature resonable, have or els shuld have full appetite to ther perfeccyon: unresonable bestes mowen not, sithen sithen hath in 'hem no workinge: than resonable that wol not, is comparised to unresonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forsothe the most foveraine and small perfeccion of man is in knowyng of a sothe, withouten any entent decevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creatour.

Nowe principally the mene to brynge in knowyng and lovyng his creatour, is the consideration of thynges made by the creatour, wher through by thilke thynges that ben made, understandyng becom to our wyttes, arne the unsene pryvities of God made to us syghtfull and knowinge, in our contemplacion and understandinge. These thynges that forsothe meche bringen us to the ful knowleginge soth, and to the parfyte love of the maker of heavenly thynges. Lo! David saith: thou hast delited me in makinge, as who saith, to have delited in the tyme how God hat lent me in consideration of thy makinge. Wherof Aristotle in the boke

de Animalibus, saith to naturell philosophers: it is a grete likyng in love of knowinge ther creatour: and also in knowinge of causes in kindely thynges, confidrid forsothe the formes of kindely thynges and the shap, a gret kyndely love we shulde have to the werkman that 'hem made. The crafte of a werkman is shewed in the werk. Herefore trulie the philosophers with a lyvely studie manie noble thynges, righte precious, and worthy to memorye, writen, and by a gret swet and travaile to us lessen of causes the properties in natures of thynges, to whiche therfore philosophers it was more joy, more lykinge, more herty lust in kindely vertues and matters of reson the perfeccion by busy study to knowe, than to have had all the tresour, al the richesse, al the vaine glory, that the passed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therefore the names of 'hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne writen; and in the contrarye, that is to saie, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thilke pressed that soch godenes hated. And bicause this boke shall be of love, and the prime causes of stering in that doinge with passions and diseses for wantinge of desire, I wil that this boke be cleped the testament of love.

But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not in sorne laughie, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, say he will rende out the sward of Hercules handes, and also he shulde set Hercules Gades a mile yet farther, and over that he had power of strength to pull up the spere, that Alifander the noble might never wagge, and that passinge al thinge to ben mayster of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edward the thirde for al his grete prowesse in victories ne might al yet conquere?

Certes I wote well, ther shall be made more sorne and jape of me, that I so unworthely clothed altogether in the cloude of unconning, wil putten me in prees to speke of love, or els of the causes in that matter, sithen al the grettet clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who saith gathered up elene toforne 'hem, and with their sharp sithes of conning al mowen and made therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many another. Envy forsothe commendeth noughte his reson, that he hath in hain, be it never so trusty. And although these noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy ther hier, han al draw and bounde up in the sheves, and made many shokes, yet have I ensample to gadder the finale crommes, and fullin ma walet of tho that falled from the bourde among the smalle houndes, notwithstanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remissailes, as trenchours, and the relafe to bere to the almesse. Yet also have I leve of the noble husbunde Boece, although I be a straunger of conninge to come after his doctrine, and these grete

E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E.

crete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the
shedyng after ther handes, and yf me faile ought
of my ful, to encrese my porcion with that I shal
drawe by privyities out of thockes; a flye servaunte
in his owne helpe is often moche commended;
knowynge of trouthe in causes of thynges, was
more hardier in the firste sechers, and so sayth
Aristotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after.
For ther passing study han freshed our wittes, and
oure understandynge han excited in consideracion
of trouth by sharpenes of ther refons. Utterly
these thinges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to
hogges, it is lyfelych mete for children of trouth,
and as they me betiden whan I pilgramed out of
my kith in wintere, whan the wether out of mesure
was boiltous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as his
kind asketh, with drynge coldes maked the waves
of the ocean se so to arise unkindely over the com-
mune bankes that it was in point to spill all the
erthe.

The PROLOGUES of the CANTERBURY TALES of
CHAUCER, from the MSS.

WHEN that Aprilis with his shouris fote,
The drought of March had percid to the rote,
And bathid every veyn in such licour,
Of which vertue engendrid is the flour.
When Zephyrus eke, with his sweete breth
Inspirid hath, in every holt and heth
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunn
Hath in the Ramun his halve cours yrunn:
And finalè foulis makin melodye,
That slepin allè night with opyn eye,
(So prickith them nature in ther corage)
Then longin folk to go on pilgrimage:
And palmers for to sekin strange strondes,
To servin hallowes couth in sondry londes:
And specially fro every shir'is end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,
The holy blisfull martyr for to seke,
That them hath holpin, whan that they were seke.
Befell that in that seson on a day
In Southwek at the Tabberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devoute corage,
At night wer come into that hostery
Wele nine and twenty in a company
Of fundrie folk, by aventure yfall
In felaschip; and pilgrimes wer they all;
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.

The chambers and the stablis werin wide,
And well we werin esid at the best:
And shortly whan the sunnè was to rest,
So had I spoken with them everych one,
That I was of ther felaschip anone;

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And madè forward erli for to rise,
To take our weye, ther as I did devise.

But natheles while that I have time and space,
Er' that I farther in this talè pace,
Methinkith it accordaunt to reson,
To tell you allè the condition
Of ech of them, so as it semid me,
And which they werin, and of what degree,
And eke in what array that they wer in:
And at a knight then woll I first begin.

The KNIGHT.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the timè that he first began
To ridin out, he loved Chevalrie,
Trowth and honour, fredome and curtesy.
Full worthy was he in his lordis werre,
And thereto had he riddin nane more ferre
As well in Christendom, as in Hethnes;
And evyr honoured for his worthines.

At Aleffandre he was whan it was won;
Full oft timis he had the bord begon
Abovin allè naciouns in Puce;
In Lettow had he riddin, and in Luce,
No Christen-man so oft of his degree
In Granada; in the sege had he be
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary;
At Leyis was he, and at Sataly,
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete see
At many'a noble army had he be:
At mortal battails had he ben sifene,
And foughtin for our feith at Tramefene,
In listis thrys, and alwey slein his fo.

This ilke worthy knight hath been also
Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,
Ayens anothir hethin in Turkey;
And evirmore he had a fow'rane prize;
And though that he was worthy, he was wise;
And of his port as meke as is a maid,
He nevyr yet no villany ne said
In all his life unto no manner wight:
He was a very parfit gentil knight.
But for to tellin you of his array,
His hors wer good; but he was nothing gay.
Of fustian he werid a gipon,
Alle besmottred with his haburgeon.
For he was late ycome from his viage,
And wentè for to do his pilgrimage.

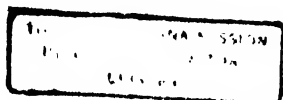
The House of FAME.

The First Boke.

NOW herkin, as I have you saied,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the tenith daie,
When it was night, to slepe I laie,

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Right



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Right as I was wonte for to doen,
And fill aslepè wondir sone,
As he that was werie forgo
On pilgrimagede milis two
To the corps of saint Leonarde,
To makin lithe that erst was harde.

But as me slept me mette I was
Within a temple imade of glas,
In whiche there werin mo images
Of golde standyng in sondrie stages,
Sette in mo riche tabirnaclis,
And with perrè mo pinnacles,
And mo curious portraitureis,
And queint manir of figuris
Of golde worke, then I sawe evir.

But certainly I n'ist nevir
Where that it was, but well wist I
It was of Venus redily
This temple, for in purtreiture
I sawe anone right her figure
Nakid yfletyng in a fe,
And also on her hedde parde
Her rosy garland white and reddc,
And her combe for to kembe her hedde
Her dovis, and Dan Cupido
Her blindè sonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face ywas full broune.

But as I romid up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus writtin on a table of bras.

I woll now syng, if that I can,
The armis, and also the man,
That first came through his destinie
Fugitive fro Troye the countre
Into Itaile, with full moche pine,
Unto the strondis of Lavine,
And tho began the storie anone,
As I shall tellin you echone.

First sawe I the distruction
Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
With his false untrue forswerynges,
And with his chere and his lesynges,
That made a horse, brought into Troye,
By whiche Trojans loste all their joye.

And aftir this was graved, alas!
How Ilions castill assailed was,
And won, and kyng Priamus slain,
And Polites his sonne certain,
Despitously of Dan Pyrrhus.

And next that sawe I howe Venus,
When that she sawe the castill brende,
Doun from hevin she gan discende,
And bade her sonne Æneas fle,
And how he fled, and how that he

Escapid was from all the pres,
And toke his fathre, old Anchises,
And bare hym on his backe awaie,
Crying alas and welawaie!
The whiche Anchises in his hande,
Bare tho the goddis of the lande
I mene thilke that unbrennid were.

Then sawe I next that all in fere
How Creusa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he lovid all his life,
And her yong sonne clepid Julo,
And eke Afcanius also,
Fleddin eke, with full drierie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a forest as thei went
How at a tournyng of a went
Creüsa was iloste, alas!
That rede not I, how that it was
How he her fought, and how her ghozte
Bad hym to fle the Grekis hoste,
And saied he must into Itaile,
As was his destinie, fauns faile,
That it was pitie for to here,
When that her spirite gan appere,
The wordis that she to hym saied,
And for to kepe her sonne hym praied.

There sawe I gravin eke how he
His fathir eke, and his meinè,
With his shippis began to faile
Toward the countrey of Itaile,
As streight as ere thei mightin go.

There sawe I eke the, cruill Juno,
That art Dan Jupiter his wife,
That haft ihated all thy life
Merciless all the Trojan blode,
Rennin and orie as thou were wode
On Æolus, the god of windes,
To blowin out of allè kindes
So loudè, that he shoulde ydrenche
Lorde, and ladie, and grome, and wenche
Of all the Trojanis nacion,
Without any of ther salvacion.

There sawe I soche tempest arise,
That evèry herte might agrise,
To se it paintid on the wall.

There sawe I eke gravin withall,
Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,
Ywepyng with full wofull chere
Ypraid Jupiter on hie,
To save and kepin that navie
Of that dere Trojan Æneas,
Sithins that he your sonne ywas.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Gode Counsaile of CHAUCER.

FLIE fro the prese and dwell with sothfastnesse,
 Suffise unto thy gode though it be small,
 For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikilnesse,
 Prece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,
 Savour no more then the behovyn shall,
 Rede well thy self, that othir folke canst rede,
 And trouthe the shall deliver it 'is no drede.
 Painè the not eche crokid to redresse,
 In trust of her that tournith as a balle,
 Crete rest standith in litil businesse,
 Beware also to spurne against a nalle,
 Strive not as doith a crocke with a walle,
 Demith thyself that demist othir's dede,
 And trouthe the shall deliver it 'is no drede.
 That the is sent receive in buxomeneffe;
 The wrastring of this worlde askith a fall;
 Here is no home, here is but wildirnesse,
 Forthe pilgrim, forthe o best out of thy stall,
 Toke up on high, and thanke thy God of all.
 Weivith thy luste and let thy ghost the lede,
 And trouthe the shall deliver, it 'is no drede.

Balade of the village without paintyng.

THIS wretchid world's transmutacion
 As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now honour,
 Without ordir or due discrecion.
 Govirnid is by fortun's errour,
 But nathelasse the lacke of her favour
 Ne maie not doe me syng though that I die,
 J'ay tout perdu, mon temps and mon labour,
 For finally fortune I doe desie,
 Yet is me left the sight of my refoun
 To knowin frende fro foe in thy mirrour,
 So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and down,
 I taughtin me to knowin in an hour,
 But truely no force of thy reddour
 To hym that ovir hymself hath maistrie,
 My suffisaunce yshal be my succour,
 For finally fortune I do desie.
 Socrates, thou stedfast champion,
 She ne might nevir be thy turmentour,
 Thou nevir dreddist her opprellion,
 Ne in her chere foundin thou no favour,
 Thou knewe wele the disceipt of her colour,
 And that her moste worship is for to lie,
 I knowe her eke a false dissimulour,
 For finally fortune I doe desie.

The answere of Fortune.

No man is wretchid but hymself it wene,
 He that yhath hymself hath suffisaunce,
 Why saiest thou then I am to the so kene,
 That hast thy self out of my govirnaunce?

Saie thus grant mercie of thin habundaunce,
 That thou hast lent or this, thou shalt not strive,
 What wost thou yet how I the woll avaunce?
 And eke thou hast thy bestè frende alive.
 I have the taught division betwene
 Frende of effecte, and frende of countinaunce,
 The nedith not the gallè of an hinc,
 That curith eyin derke for ther penaunce,
 Now seest thou clere that wer in ignoraunce,
 Yet holt thine anker, and thou maiest arive
 There bountie bereth the key of my substaunce,
 And eke thou hast thy bestè frende alive.
 How many have I refused to sustene
 Sith I have the fostrid in thy plesaunce?
 Wolt thou then make a statute on thy quene,
 That I shall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
 Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
 About the whele with othir must thou drive
 My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,
 And eke thou hast thy bestè frende alive.

The answere to Fortune.

Thy lore I dampne, it is adverfitie,
 My frend maist thou not revin blind goddesse,
 That I thy frendis knowe I thanke it the,
 Take 'hem again, let 'hem go lie a presse,
 The nigardis in kepyng ther richesse
 Pronostike is thou wolt ther toure assaile,
 Wicke appetite cometh aie before sickenesse,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

Thou pinchit at my mutabilitie,
 For I the lent a droppe of my richesse,
 And now me likith to withdrawin me,
 Why shouldist thou my roialtie oppresse?
 The se mai ebbe and flowin more and lesse,
 The welkin hath might to shine, rain, and haile,
 Right so must I kithin my brotilnesse,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

Lo, the' execucion of the majestie,
 That all purveighith of his rightwisenesse,
 That samè thyng fortune yclepin ye,
 Ye blindè bestis full of leudenes!
 The heven hath propirtie of sickirnes,
 This worldè hath evir restlesse travaille,
 The last daie is the ende of myne entreffe,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

Princes I praie you of your gentilnesse,
 Let not this man and me thus crie and plain,
 And I shall quitin you this businesse,
 And if ye liste releve hym of his pain,
 Praie ye his best frende of his noblenesse
 That to some bettir state he maie attain.

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Lydgate was a monk of *Bury*, who wrote about the same time with *Chaucer*. Out of his prologue to his third book of *The Fall of Princes* a few stanzas are selected, which, being compared with the style of his two contemporaries, will show that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a settled state.

LIKE a pilgrime which that goeth on foote,
And hath none horse to releue his trauayle,
Whote, drye and wery, and may find no bote
Of wel cold whan thrust doth hym assaile,
Wine nor licour, that may to hym auayle,
Tight so fare I which in my businesse,
No succour fynde my rudenes to redresse.

I meane as thus, I haue no freth licour
Out of the conduites of Calliope,
Nor through Clio in rhetorike no floure,
In my labour for to refresh me:
Nor of the susters in noumber thrise three,
Which with Cithera on Parnaso dwell,
They neuer me gaue drinke once of their wel.

Nor of theyr springes clere and cristaline,
That sprange by touchyng of the Pegase,
Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumine
I fynde theyr bawme of so great scarcitie,
To tame their tunnes with some drop of plentie
For Poliphemus throw his great blindnes,
Hath in me derked of Argos the brightnes.

Our life here short of wit the great dulnes
The heuy soule troubled with trauayle,
And of memorye the glasyng brotelnes,
Drede and vncunning haue made a strong batail
With werines my spirite to assaile,
And with their subtil creping in most queint
Hath made my spirit in makyng for to feint.

And ouermore, the ferefull frowardnes
Of my stepmother called obliuion,
Hath a bastyll of foryetfulness,
To stoppe the passage, and shadow my reason
That I might haue no clere direccion,
In translating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of olde antiquite.

Thus was I fet and stode in double werre
At the metyng of feareful wayes tweyne,
The one was this, who euer list to lere,
Whereas good wyll gan me constrayne,
Bochas taccomplish for to doe my payne,
Came ignorance, with a menace of drede,
My pennac to rest I durst not procede.

Fortescue was chief justice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of King *Henry VI*. He retired in 1471, after the battle of Tewkesbury, and probably wrote most of his works in his privacy. The following passage is selected from his book

of the *Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy*.

HYT may peraventure be marvelid by some men, why one Realme is a Lordshyp only *Royall*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid *Jus Regale*; and another Kyngdome is a Lordschip, *Royall and Politike*, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callid *Jus Politicum & Regale*; sythen thes two Princes both of egall Astate.

To this dowte it may be answeyrd in this manner; the first Institution of thes twoo Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Cause of this diuersyte.

When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorye, made and incorporate the first Realme, and subduyd it to hymself by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accomplishment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyd to cal hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo*; Whych thyng he dyd not, but oppresyd the People by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid *Primus Tyrannorum*. But holy Writ callith hym *Robustus Venator coram Deo*. For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beste for to sle and cate hym; so Nembroth subduyd to him the People with Might, to have their service and their goods, using upon them the Lordschip that is callid *Dominium Regale tantum*. After hym Belus that was callid first a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panyms; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by othr Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then most resemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Crystyn Princes usen the same Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys sayen, *Quod Principi placuit Legis habet vigorem*. And thus I suppose first beganne in Realmys, *Dominium tantum Regale*. But afterward, when Mankynd was more mansuete, and better disposyd to Vertue, Grete Communalities, as was the Feliship, that came into this Lond with Brute, wylling to be unyed and made a Body Politike called a Realme, havyng an Heed to governe it; as after the Saying of the Philosopher, every Commualtie unyed of many parts must needs have an Heed; than they chose the same Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Institution, and onyng of themselves into a Realme, ordeynyd the same Realme so to be rulyd and justyfyd by such Lawys, as they al would assent unto; which Law therfor is callid *Politicum*; and bycause it is mynystrid by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale*.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Regale. *Dominium Politicum dicitur quasi Regimen,arium Scientia, five Consilio ministratum.* The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon this People by this Lawe, *videlicet, Regimine Politico & Regali.* And as Diodorus Syculus saith in his Boke *de prisca Historiis*, The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the same Lawe, and therfor the Kyng therof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Assent of his People. And in like forme as he saith is ruled the Kyngdome of Iuba, in Felici Arabia, and the Lond of Libia; And also the more parte of al the Realmys in *Africe.* Which manner of Rule and Lordship, the said Diodorus in that Boke, praystith gretely. For it is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby be more sewerely do Justice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is also good for his People that theyve therby, such Justice as they desyer themselves. Now as me seynth, it ys shewyd opynly enough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People *Dominio tantum Regali*, and that other reynith *Dominio Politico & Regali*: For that one Kyng-

dome beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and that other beganne, by the Desier and Institution of the People of the same Prince.

Of the works of Sir Thomas More it was necessary to give a larger specimen, both because our language was then in a great degree formed and settled, and because it appears from *Ben Jonson*, that his works were considered as models of pure and elegant style. The tale, which is placed first, because earliest written, will show what an attentive reader will, in perusing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being diffused among those classes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty has suffered very little change. There is another reason why the extracts from this author are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better trusted than any other edition of the *English* books of that or the preceding ages.

merry iest how a fergeant would
learne to playe the frere. Writ-
ten by maister Thomas More
in hys youth.

WYSE men alway,
Affyrme and say,
That best is for a man:
Aligently,
For to apply,
The bulines that he can,
And in no wyse,
To enterpryse,
An other faculte,
For he that wyll,
And can no skyll,
Is neuer hyke to the.
He that hath laste,
He hosiers crafte,
And falleth to making shone,
He smythe that shall,
To paynting fall,
His thrift is well nigh done.
A blacke draper,
With whyte paper,
To goe to wrytyng scole,
In olde butler,
Secum a cutler,
I wene shall proue a sole.
And an olde trot,
That can I wot,
Nothyng but kyffe the cup,
With her phisick,
Wil kepe one sicke,
Tyll she haue soufed hym vp.

A man of lawe,
That neuer sawe,
The wayes to buye and sell,
Wenyng to ryle,
By marchaundise,
I wish to spede hym welk.
A marchaunt eke,
That wyll goo seke,
By all the meanes he may,
To fall in sute,
Tyll he dispute,
His money cleane away,
Pletyng the lawe,
For euery strawe,
Shall proue a thrifty man,
With bate and strife,
But by my life,
I cannot tell you whan.
Whan an batter
Wyll go finatter
In philosophy,
Or a pedlar,
Ware a medlar,
In theology,
All that ensue,
Suche craftes new,
They driue so farre a cast,
That euermore,
They do therfore,
Behrewe themselves at last.
This thing was tryed
And veriefyed,
Here by a fergeaunt late,

That thriftly was,
Or he coulede pas,
Rapped about the pate,
Whyle that he would,
See how he could,
A little play the frere:
Now yf you wyll,
Knowe how it fyll,
Take hede and ye shall here.
It happed so,
Not long ago,
A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred pounce,
Of nobles rounce,
That had he layd a side:
His sonne he wolde,
Should haue this golde,
For to beginne with all:
But to suffise
His chylde, well thrife,
That money was to smal.
Yet or this day
I have hard say,
That many a man certesse,
Hath with good cast,
Be ryche at last,
That hath begonne with lesse.
But this yonge manne,
So well beganne,
His money to employ,
That certainly,
His polley,
To see it was a joy,

For:

THE HISTORY OF THE

For lest sum blast,
Myght ouer cast,
His thip, or by mischaunce,
Men with sum wile,
Myght hym begyle,
And minish his substaunce,
For to put out,
Al maner dout,
He made a good puruay,
For euery whyt
By his owne wyt,
And toke an other way:
First fayre and wele,
Therof much dele,
He dygged it in a pot,
But then him thought,
That way was nought,
And there he left it not.
So was he faine,
From thence agayne,
To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Couetously,
He supped it fayre vp,
In his owne breft,
He thought it best,
His money to enclose,
Then witt he well,
What euer fell,
He coude it neuer lose.
He borrowed then,
Of other men,
Money and marchaundise:
Neuer payd it,
Up he laid it,
In like maner wyse,
Yet on the gere,
That he would were,
He reight not what he spent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,
Could him not miscontent.
With lusty sporte,
And with resort,
Of ioly company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day,
He liued merely.
And men had sworne,
Some man is borne,
To haue a lucky howre,
And so was he,
For such degre,
He gat and fuche honour,
That without dout,
Whan he went out,
A sergeaunt well and fayre,

Was redy straye,
On him to wayte,
As sone as on the mayre.
But he doubtlesse,
Of his mekenesse,
Hated such pompe and pride,
And would not go
Companied so,
But drewe himself a fide,
To faint Katharine,
Streight as a line,
He gate him at a tyde,
For deuocion,
Or promocioun,
There would he nedes abyde.
There spent he fall,
Till all were past,
And to him came there meny,
To aske theyr det,
But none could get,
The valour of a peny.
With visage stout,
He bare it out,
Euen vnto the harde hedge,
A month or twaine,
Tyll he was fayne,
To laye his gowne to pledge.
Than was he there,
In greater feare,
Than ere that he came thither,
And would as fayne,
Depart againe,
But that he wist not whither.
Than after this,
To a frende of his,
He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So sick alway,
He myght not come abroad.
It happed than,
A marchant man,
That he ought money to,
Of an officere,
Than gan enquire,
What him was best to do.
And he answerde,
Be not alerde,
Take an accion therfore,
I you behest,
I shall hym reste,
And than care for no more.
I feare quod he,
It wyll not be,
For he wyll not come out.
The sergeaunt said,
Be not afraide,
It shall be brought about.

In many a game,
Lyke to the same,
Haue I bene well in vre,
And for your sake,
Let me be bake,
But yf I do this cure.
Thus part they both,
And forth then goth,
A pace this officere,
And for a day,
All his array,
He chaunged with a frere.
So was he dight,
That no man might,
Hym for a frere deny,
He dopped and dooked,
He spake and looked,
So religiously.
Yet in a glasse,
Or he would passe,
He toted and he peered,
His harte for pryde,
Lepte in his fyde,
To see how well he freered.
Than forth a pace,
Unto the place,
He goeth withouten shame
To do this dede,
But now take hede,
For here begynneth the game.
He drew hym ny,
And softly,
Streight at the dore he knocked
And a damfell,
That hard hym well,
There came and it vnlocked.
The frere sayd,
Good spede fayre mayd,
Here lodgeth such a man,
It is told me:
Well fyr quod she,
And yf he do what than.
Quod he maystresse,
No harme doubtlesse:
It longeth for our order,
To hurt no man,
But as we can,
Euery wight to forder.
With hym truly,
Fayne speake would I.
Sir quod she by my fay,
He is so like
Ye be not lyke,
To speake with hym to day.
Quod he fayre may,
Yet I you pray,
This much at my desire,
Vouchefair

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Vouchsafe to do,
 As to hym to,
 And say an austen frere
 Would with hym speke,
 And matters breake,
 For his auayle certayn.
 Quod she I wyll,
 Stonde ye here styll,
 Tyll I come downe agayn.
 Vp is she go,
 And told hym so,
 As she was bode to say,
 He mistrustying,
 No maner thyng,
 Sayd mayden go thy way,
 And fetch him hyder,
 That we togyder,
 May talk. A downe she gothe,
 Vp she hym brought,
 No harme she thought,
 But it made some folke wrothe.
 This officere,
 This fayned frere,
 Whan he was come aloft,
 He dopped than,
 And grete this man,
 Religiously and oft.
 And he agayn,
 Ryght glad and fayn,
 Toke hym there by the hande,
 The frere then sayd,
 Ye be dismayd,
 With trouble I understande.
 In dede quod he,
 It hath with me,
 Beene better than it is.
 Sayd quod the frere,
 Be of good chere,
 Yet shall it after this.
 But I would now,
 Comen with you,
 In counsaile yf you please,
 Or ellys nat
 Of matters that,
 Shall set your heart at ease.
 Downe went the mayd,
 The marchaunt sayd,
 Now say on gentle frere,
 Of thys tydyng,
 That ye me bryng,
 long full sore to here.
 Whan there was none,
 But they alone,
 The frere with euyl grace,

Sayd, I rest the,
 Come on with me,
 And out he toke his mace :
 Thou shalt obay,
 Come on thy way,
 I have the in my clouche,
 Thou goest not hence,
 For all the pense,
 The mayre hath in his pouche.
 This marchaunt there,
 For wrath and fere,
 He waxyng welnygh wood,
 Sayd horlon thefe,
 With a mischefe,
 Who hath taught the thy good.
 And with his fist,
 Vpon the lyst,
 He gaue him such a blow,
 That backward downe,
 Almost in sowne,
 The frere is ouerthrow.
 Yet was this man.
 Well fearder than,
 Lest he the frere had slayne,
 Till with good rappes,
 And heuy clappes,
 He dawde hym vp agayn.
 The frere toke herte,
 And vp he starte,
 And well he layde about,
 And so there goth,
 Betwene them both,
 Many a lusty clout.
 They rent and tere,
 Eche others here,
 And claue togyder fast,
 Tyll with luggyng,
 And with tuggyng,
 They fell downe bothe at last.
 Than on the grounde,
 Togyder rounde,
 With many a fadde stroke,
 They roll and rumble,
 They turne and tumble,
 As pygges do in a poke.
 So long aboue,
 They heue and shoue,
 Togider that at last,
 The mayd and wyfe,
 To breake the strife,
 Hyed them vpward fast.
 And whan they spyed,
 The captaynes lye,
 Both waltring on the place,

The freres hood,
 They pulled a good,
 Adowne about his face.
 Whyle he was blynde,
 The wenche behynde,
 Lent him leyd on the flore,
 Many a ioule,
 About the noule,
 With a great batyldore.
 The wyfe came yet,
 And with her fete,
 She holpe to kepe him downe,
 And with her rocke,
 Many a knocke,
 She gaue him on the crowne.
 They layd his mace,
 About his face,
 That he was wood for payne :
 The fryre frappe,
 Gate many swappe,
 Tyll he was full nygh slayne.
 Vp they hym lift,
 And with yll thrift,
 Hedlyng along the stayre,
 Downe they hym threwe,
 And sayde adewe,
 Commende us to the mayre.
 The frere arose,
 But I suppose,
 Amased was his hed,
 He shoke his eares,
 And from grete feares,
 He thought hym well yfled.
 Quod he now lost,
 Is all this colt,
 We be neuer the nere.
 Ill mote he be,
 That caused me,
 To make my self a frere.
 Now masters all,
 Here now I shall,
 Ende there as I began,
 In any wyfe,
 I would auyse,
 And counsaile euery man,
 His owne craft vse,
 All newe refuse,
 And lyghtly let them gone :
 Play not the frere,
 Now make good chere,
 And welcome euerych one.

THE HISTORY OF THE

A ruful lamentacion (written by master Thomas More in his youth) of the deth of quene Elisabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the seuenth, and eldest daughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Elisabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503, and in the 18 yere of the raigne of king Henry the seuenth.

O YE that put your trust and confidence,
In worldly ioy and frayle prosperite,
That so lyue here as ye should neuer hence,
Remember death and loke here vpon me.
Ensaunple I thinke there may no better be.
Your selfe wotte well that in this realme was I,
Your quene but late, and lo now here I lye.

Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?
Was not my mother queene, my father kyng?
Was I not a kinges fere in marriage?
Had I not plenty of euery pleasaunt thyng?
Mercifull god this is a straunge reckenyng:
Rychesse, honour, welth, and auncestry,
Hath me forsaken and lo now here I ly.

If worship myght haue kept me, I had not gone.
If wyt myght haue me saued, I neded not fere.
If money myght haue holpe, I lacked none.
But O good God what vayleth all this gere.
When deth is come thy mighty messangere.
Obey we must there is no remedy.
Me hath he sommoned, and lo now here I ly.

Yet was I late promysed otherwyse,
This yere to liue in welth and delice.
Lo where to comeneth thy blandishyng promyse,
O false astrology and deuynatrice,
Of goddes secretes makyng thy self so wyse.
How true is for this yere thy prophecy.
The yere yet lasteth, and lo now here I ly.

O brytill wealth, as full of bitternesse,
Thy sngle pleasure doubled is with payne.
Account my sorrow first and my distresse,
In fondry wyse, and recken there agayne,
The ioy that I haue had, and I dare sayne,
For all my honour, endured yet haue I,
More wo then welth, and lo now here I ly.

Where are our castles, now where are our towers,
Goodly Rychnondie fone art thou gone from me,
At Westminster that costly worke of yours,
Myne owne dere lorde now shall I neuer see.
Almighty god vouchesafe to graunt that ye,
For you and your children well may edify.
My palyce bytyed is, and lo now here I ly.

Adew myne owne dere spouse my worthy lorde,
The faithfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne,
In mariage and peaseable concorde,
Into your handes here I cleane resyne,
To be bestowed vpon your children and myne.
Erst wer you father, and now must ye supply,
The mothers part also, for lo now here I ly.

Farewell my daughter lady Margerete.
God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,
That ye should go where we should seldome mete.
Now am I gone, and haue left you behynde.
O mortall folke that we be very blynde.
That we least feare, full oft it is moit nye,
From you depart I fyrst, and lo now here I lye.

Farewell Madame my lordes worthy mother,
Comfort your sonne, and be ye of good chere.
Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.
Farewell my daughter Katherine late the fere,
To prince Arthur myne owne chylde so dere,
It booteth not for me to wepe or cry,
Pray for my soule, for lo now here I ly.

Adew lord Henry my louyng sonne adew.
Our lorde encrease your honour and estate,
Adew my daughter Mary bright of hew,
God make you vertuous wyse and fortunate.
Adew swete hart my little daughter Kate,
Thou shalt swete babe suche is thy desteny,
Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I ly.

Lady Cicely Anne and Katheryne,
Farewell my welbeloued sisters three,
O lady Briget other sifter myne,
Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.
Now well are ye that earthly folly flee,
And heuenly thynges loue and magnify,
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly.

Adew my lordes, adew my ladies all,
Adew my faithfull seruantes euerych one,
Adew my commons whom I neuer shall
See in this world wherfore to the alone,
Immortall god verely three in one,
I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,
Shew to thy seruant, for lo now here I ly.

Certain meters in English written by master Thomas More in his youth for the boke of fortune, and caused them to be printed in the begynnyng of that boke.

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

MINE high estate power and auctoritie,
If ye ne know, enserche and ye shal spye,
That riches, worship, welth, and dignitie,
Joy, rest, and peace, and all thyng fynally,
That any pleasure or profit may come by,
To mannes comfort, ayde, and sustinaunce,
Is all at my deuys and ordinaunce.

Without my fauour there is nothyng wonne.
Many a matter haue I brought at last,
To good conclusion, that fondly was begonne,
And many a purpose, bounden sure and fast,
With wise prouision, I haue ouercast.
Without good happe there may no wit suffice,
Better is to be fortunate than wyse.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

And therefore hath there some men bene or this,
My deadly foes and written many a boke,
To my dispraye. And other cause there nys,
But for me list not frendly on them loke.
Thus lyke the fox they fere that once forsoke,
The pleasaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them,
Because he lept and yet could not come by them.

But let them write theyr labour is in vayne.
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richesse,
Much better is than penury and payne
The nedy wretch that lingereth in distresse,
Without myne helpe is euer comfortlesse,
A wery burden odious and loth,

To all the world, and eke to him selfe both.
But he that by my fauour may ascende,
To mighty power and excellent degree,
A common wele to gouerne and defende,
O in how blist condicion standeth he:
Him self in honour and felicitye,
And ouer that, may further and increase,
A region hole in ioyfull rest and peace.

Now in this poynt there is no more to say,
Eche man hath of him selfe the gouernaunce.
Let euery wight than folowe his owne way,
And he that out of pouertee and mischaunce,
List for to liue, and wyll him selfe enhaunce,
In wealth and richesse, come forth and wayte on
me.

And he that wyll be a beggar, let hym be.

THOMAS MORE to them that trust in Fortune.

THOU that are prowde of honour, shape or kynne,
That hepest vp this wretched worldes treasure,
Thy fingers shrined with gold, thy tawny skynne,
With fresh apparyle garnished out of measure,
And wenest to haue fortune at thy pleasure,
Cast vp thyne eye, and loke how slipper chaunce,
Illudeth her men with chaunge and varyaunce.

Sometyme she loketh as louely fayre and bright,
As goodly Uenus mother of Cupyde.
She becketh and she smileth on euery wight.
But this chere fayned, may not long abide.
There cometh a cloude, and farewell all our pryde.
Like any serpent she beginneth to swell,
And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.

Yet for all that we brotle men are fayne,
(So wretched is our nature and so blynde)
As soon as Fortune list to laugh agayne,
With fayre countenance and disceitfull mynde,
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,
Not one or twayne but thousandes in a rout,
Lyke swarmyng bees come flickeryng her aboute.

Then as a bayte she bryngeth forth her ware,
Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious stone:
On whiche the mased people gafe and stare,
And gape therefore, as dogges doe for the bone.
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone

VOL I.

Amoyd her treasure and waueryng rychesse,
Prowdly she houeth as lady and empresse.

Fast by her syde doth wery labour stand,
Pale fere also, and sorow all bewept,
Disdayn and hatred on that other hand;
Eke restless watche fro slepe with trauayle kept,
His eyes drowly and loking as he slept.
Before her standeth daunger and enuy,
Flattery, dysceyt, mischiese and tiranny.

About her commeth all the world to begge.
He asketh lande, and he to pas would bryng,
This toye and that, and all not worth an egge:
He would in loue prosper aboue all thyng:
He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng:
He forceth not so he may money haue,
Though all the worlde accompte hym for a knaue.

Lo thus ye see diuers heddes, diuers wittes.
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,
Vnstable here and there among them flittes:
And at auenture downe her giftes fall,
Catch who so may she throweth great and small
Not to all men, as commeth sonne or dewe,
But for the most part, all among a fewe.

And yet her brotell giftes long may not last.
He that she gaue them, loketh prowde and hye.
She whirleth about and pluckth away as fast,
And geueth them to an othor by and by.
And thus from man to man continually,
She vseth to geue and take, and slyly trosse,
One man to wynnynge of an others losse.

And when she robbeth one, down goth his pryde.
He wepeth and wayleth and curseth her full fore.
But he that receueth it, on that other syde,
Is glad, and blest her often tymes therefore.
But in a whyle when she loueth him no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to,
And he her curseth, as other fooles do.

Alas the folysh people can not cease,
Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do fele.
About her alway besely they preace,
But lord how he doth thynk hym self full wele,
That may set once his hande vpon her whele.
He holdeth fast: but vpward as he flieth,
She whippeth her whele about, and there he lyeth.

Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perse.
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.
Thus many mo than I may well reherse.
Thus double fortune, when she lyst reuerse
Her slipper fauour fro them that in her trust,
She fleeth her wey and leyeth them in the dust.

She sodeinly enhaunceth them aloft.
And sodeynly mischeueth all the flocke.
The head that late lay easily and full soft,
In stede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke.
And yet alas the most cruell proude mocke:
The deynty mowth that ladyes kissed haue,
She bryngeth in the case to kysse a knaue.

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In chaungyng of her course, the chaunge shewth
this,

Vp startth a knaue, and downe there falth a knight,
The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.
Hatred is turned to loue, loue to despyght.
This is her sport, thus proueth she her myght.
Great boste she maketh yf one be by her power,
Welthy and wretched both within an howre.

Pouertee that of her gyftes wyl nothing take,
Wyth mery chere, looketh vppon the prece,
And seeth how fortunes houshold goeth to wrake.
Fast by her standeth the wyse Socrates,
Arriippus, Pythagoras, and many a lefe
Of olde philosophers. And eke against the sonne
Bekyth hym poore Diogenes in his tonne.

With her is Byas, whose countrey lackt defence,
And whylom of their foes stode so in dout,
That eche man hastely gan to cary thence,
And asked hym why he nought caryed out.
I bere quod he all myne with me about :
Wisedom he ment, not fortunes brotle fees.
For nought he counted his that he might leefe.

Heraclitus eke, lyst fellowship to kepe
With glad pouertee, Democritus also :
Of which the fyrst can neuer cease but wepe,
To see how thicke the blynded people go,
With labour great to purchase care and wo.
That other laugheth to see the foolysh apes,
How earnestly they walk about theyr capes.

Of this poore sect, it is comen vsage,
Onely to take that nature may sustayne,
Banishing cleane all other furplufage,
They be content, and of nothyng complayne.
No nygarde eke is of his good so fayne.
But they more pleasure haue a thousande folde,
The secrete draughtes of nature to beholde.

Set fortunes seruauntes by them and ye wull,
That one is free, that other euer thrall,
That one content, that other neuer full,
That one in suretye, that other lyke to fall.
Who lyst to aduise them bothe, parceyue he shall,
As great difference between them as we see,
Betwixte wretchednes and felicitye.

Nowe haue I shewed you bothe : these whiche ye
lyst,

Stately fortune, or humble pouertee :
That is to say, nowe lyeth it in your lyst,
To take here bondage, or free libertee.
But in thys poynte and ye do after me,
Draw you to fortune, and labour her to please,
If that ye thinke your selfe to well at ease.

And lyst vppon the louely shall she smile,
And frendly on the cast her wandering eyes,
Embrace the in her armes, and for a while,
Put the and kepe the in a foolles paradise :
And forth with all what so thou lyst deuise,
She wyl the graunt it liberally perhappes :
But for all that beware of after clappes.

Recken you neuer of her fauoure sure :

Ye may in cloudes as easily trace an hare,
Or in drye lande cause fishes to endure,
And make the burnyng fyre his heate to spare,
And all thys worlde in compace to forfare,
As her to make by craft or engine stable,
That of her nature is euer variable.

Serue her day and nyght as reuerently,
Vppon thy knees as any seruant may,
And in conclusion, that thou shalt winne thereby
Shall not be worth thy servyce I dare say.
And looke yet what she geueth the to day,
With labour wonne she shall happily to morow
Plucke it agayne out of thyne hand with sorow.

Wherefore yf thou in suretye lyst to stande,
Take pouerties parte and let proude fortune go,
Receyue nothyng that cometh from her hande.
Loue maner and vertue : they be onely tho
Whiche double fortune may not take the fro.
Then mayst thou boldly desye her turnyng chaunce :
She can the neyther hynder nor auance.

But and thou wylt ne'tes medle with her treasure,
Trust not therein, and spende it liberally,
Beare the not proude, nor take not out of measure.
Bylde not thy house on heyth vp in the skye,
None falleth farre, but he that climbeth hye.
Remember nature sent the hyther bere,
The gyftes of fortune count them borrowed ware.

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THOMAS MORE to them that seke Fortune.

WHO so delyteth to prouen and assay,

Of waveryng fortune the vncertaine lot,
If that the aunswere please you not alway,
Blame ye not me : for I commaunde you not
Fortune to trust, and eke full well ye wot,
I haue of her no brydle in my fist,

She renneth loole, and turneth where she lyst.

The rollyng dyte in whome your lucke doth stande.

With whose vnhappy chaunce ye be so wroth,
Ye knowe your selfe came neuer in myne hande.
Lo in this ponde be fyshes and frogges both.
Cast in your nette : but be you lyele or lothe,
Hold you content as fortune lyst assyue :
For it is your owne fyshyng and not myne.

And though in one chaunce fortune you offend,
Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face.
In many an other she shall it amende.

There is no manne so farre out of her grace,
But he sometyme hath comfort and solace :
Ne none agayne so farre forth in her fauour,
That is full satisfyed with her behauiour.

Fortune is stately, solemne, proude, and hye :
And rycheffe geueth, to haue seruyce therefore.
The nedy begger catcheth an haltpeny :
Some manne a thousande ponde, some lesse some
more.

But for all that she kepeth ever in store,

From

E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E .

From euery manne some parcell of his wyll,
That he may pray therfore and serue her styll.
Some manne hath good, but chyldren hath he
none.

Some manne hath both, but he can get none health.
Some hath al thre, but vp to honours trone,
Can he not crepe, by no maner of stelth.
To some she sendeth children, ryches, welthe,
Honour, woorslpy, and reuerence all hys lyfe :

But yet she pyncheth hym with a shrewde wyfe.

Then for asmuch as it is fortunes guyfe,
To graunt to manne all thyng that he wyll axe,
But as her selfe lyst order and deuyse,

Doth euery manne his parte diuide and tax,
I counsayle you eche one trusse vp your packes,
And take no thyng at all, or be content,
With suche rewarde as fortune hath you sent.

All thynges in this boke that ye shall rede,
Doe as ye lytt, there shall no manne you bynde,
Them to beleue, as surely as your crede.

But notwithstanding certes in my mynde,
I durst well swere, as true as ye shall them fynde,
In euery poynt eche answere by and by,
As are the iudgementes of astronome.

The Description of RICHARD the thirde.

RICHARDE the third sonne, of whom we
nowe entreate, was in witte and courage egall
with either of them, in bodye and prowesse farre
vnder them bothe, little of stature, ill fetured of
limmes, croke backed, his left shoulder much
higher than his right, hard fauoured of visage, and
such as js in states called warlye, in other menne
otherwise, he was malicious, wrathfull, enuious,
and from afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is for
trouth reported, that the duches his mother had so
much a doe in her trauaile, that shee coulde not
bee deliuered of hym vncutte: and that he came
into the world with the fecte forward, as menne
bee borne outwarde, and (as the same runneth) also
not vntoed, whither menne of hatred reporte
aboue the trouthe, or elles that nature chaunged
her course in hys beginninge, whiche in the course
of hys lyfe many thynges vnnaturallie committed.
None euill captaine was hee in the warre, as to
which his disposicion was more metely then for
peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and sometime
ouerthrowes, but neuer in defaulte as for his
owne persone, either of hardinesse or polytike order,
free was hee called of dyspence, and somewhat
aboue hys power liberall, with large giftes hee get
him vntedastate frendshippe, for whiche hee was
fain to pil and spoyle in other places, and get him
stedfast hatred. Hee was close and secrete, a deepe
dissimuler, lowlye of counteynaunce, arrogant of
heart, outwardly coumpinable where he inwardely

hated, not letting to kisse whome hee thoughte to
kyll: dispitious and cruell, not for euill will alway,
but after for ambicion, and either for the suretie and
encrease of his estate. Frende and foo was muche
what indifferent, where his aduantage grew, he
spared no mans deathe, whose life withstoode his
purpose. He slewe with his owne handes king
Henry the sixt, being prisoner in the Tower, as
menne constantly saye, and that without com-
maundement or knoweledge of the king, whiche
woulde vndoubtedly yf he had entended that thinge,
haue appointed that boocherly office, to some other
then his owne borne brother.

Somme wife menne also weene, that his drift
couertly conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his
brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee resisted
openly, howbeit somewhat (as menne deme) more
faintly then he that wer hartely minded to his
welth. And they that thus deme, think that he
long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be
king in that case the king his brother (whose life
hee looked that euil dyete shoulde shorten) shoulde
happen to decease (as in dede he did) while his
children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for thys
intente he was gladde of his brothers death the
duke of Clarence, whose life must nedes haue hin-
dered hym so entendinge, whither the same duke
of Clarence hadde kepte him true to his nephew
the yonge king, or enterprised to be kyng him-
selfe. But of al this pointe, is there no certaintie,
and whoso diuineth vppon coniectures, maye as wel
shote to farre as to short. Howbeit this haue I by
credible informacion learned, that the selfe nighte
in whiche kynge Edward died, one Mystlebrooke
longe ere mornynge, came in greate haste to the
houle of one Pottyer dwelling in Reddecrosse strete
without Crepulgate: and when he was with hasty
rappying quickly letten in, hee shewed vnto Pottyer
that kynge Edward was departed. By my trouthe
manne quod Pottyer then wyll my mayster the duke
of Gloucester bee kynge. What cause he hadde soo
to thynke harde it is to saye, whyther hee being to-
ward him, anye thyng knewe that hee suche thyng
purposed, or otherwyse had anye inkelynge thereof:
for hee was not likelye to speake it of noughte.

But nowe to returne to the course of this hystorye,
were it that the duke of Gloucester hadde of old
foreminded this conclusion, or was nowe at erste
thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occa-
sion of the tender age of the yonge princes, his
nephuces (as opportunitie and lykelyhoode of spede,
putteth a manne in courage of that hee neuer en-
tended) certayn is it that hee contriued theyr de-
struccion, with the vsurpacion of the regal dig-
nitye vppon hymselfe. And for as muche as hee
well wille and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued
grudge and hearte brennyng betwene the quenes
kinged

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kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuying others authoritye, he nowe thought that their deuision shoulde bee (as it was in dede) a fortherlye begynnyng to the pursuite of his intente, and a sure ground for the foundation of al his building yf he might firste vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde displeasure, abuse the anger and ygnorance of the one partie, to the destruccion of the tother: and then wyne to this purpose as manye as he coude: and those that coude not be wonne, myght be losse ere they looked therefore. For of one thyng was hee certayne, that if his entente were perceiued, he shold soone haue made peace betwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

Kynge Edward in his life, albeit that this dissencion betwene hys frendes somewhat yrked hym: yet in his good health he somewhat the lesse regarded it, because hee thought whatsoeuer busines shoulde falle betwene them, hymselfe should alwaye bee hable to rule bothe the parties.

But in his last sicknesse, when hee receiued his naturall strengthe soo fore enfebled, that hee dyspayred all recouerye, then hee consyderynge the youthe of his chylde, albeit hee nothyng lesse mistrusted then that that happened, yet well forseyng that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the youth of hys children shoulde lacke discrecion of themselfe, and good counsaile of their frendes, of whiche either party shold counsaile for their owne commodity and rather by pleasure aduise too wyne themselfe fauour, then by profitable aduertisement to do the children good, he called some of them before him that were at variaunce, and in especyall the lorde marques Dorsette the quenes sonne by her fyrste housebande, and Richarde the lorde Hastings, a noble man, than lorde chaumberlayne agayne whome the quene specially grudged, for the great fauoure the kyng bare hym, and also for that hee thoughte hym secretlye famyler with the kyng in wanton companye. Her kynred also bare hym fore, as well for that the kyng hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene, claimed of the kinges former promyse) as for diuerse other great giftes whiche hee receyued, that they loked for. When these lordes with diuerse other of bothe the parties were comme in preience, the kyng listynge vppon himselfe and vnderlette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyse layd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinne and alies, in what plight I lye you see, and I feele. By whiche the lesse whyle I looke to lyue with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what case I leaue you, for such as I leaue you, suche hee my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they shoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at variaunce, myght happe to fall them-

selfe at warre ere their discrecion woulde serue to sette you at peacc. Ye see their youthe, of whiche I reckon the onely suretie to reste in youre concord. For it sufficeth not al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other. If they wer menne, your faithfulnessse happelye woulde suffice. But childehood must be maintained by mens authoritye, and slipper youth vnderpropped with elder counsaile, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche labourer to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of eche of others parson, impugneth eche others counsaile, there must it nedes bee long ere anye good conclusion goe forward. And also while either partye labourer to be chiefe, flattery shall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduise, of whiche multe needes ensue the euill bringing vppon the pynce, whose mynd in tender youth infect, shal redily fall to mischief and riot, and drawe down with this noble reime to ruine: but if grace turn him to wisdom, which if God send, then thei that by euill menes before pleased him best, shal after fall farthest out of fauour, so that cuer at length euill driftes dreue to nought, and good plain wayes prosper. Great variaunce hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great causes. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our misconstruccion turneth vnto worse or a smal displeasure done vs, eyther our owne affection or euil tongues agreueth. But this wote I well ye neuer had so great cause of hatred, as ye haue of loue. That we be al men, that we be christen men, this shall I leaue for prechers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any prechers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gooying to the place that thei all preache of.) But this shall I desire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my bloode, the other of myne alies, and eche of yow with other, eyther of kindred or affinitye, whiche spirytual kynred of assynity, if the sacramentes of Christes church, beare that weyght with vs that woulde Godde thei did, shoulde no lesse moue vs to charitye, then the respecte of fleshye consanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worse, for the selfe cause that you ought to love the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where fynde wee so deadlye debate, as amonge them, whiche by nature and lawe moste oughte to agree together. Suche a pestilente serpente is ambition and desyre of vaine glorye and soueraintye, whiche amonge states where he once entreteth crepeth forth so farre, tyll with deuision and variaunce hee turneth all to mischief. Firste longing to be nexte the best, afterwarde egall with the beste, and at laste chiefe and aboue the beste. Of which immoderate appetite of woorschip, and thereby of debate and dissencion what losse, what sorowe,

E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E.

Howe, what trouble hath within these few years
 rowen in this realme, I praye Godde as wel for-
 geate as wee wel remember.

Whiche thinges yf I coude as wel haue forefene,
 as I haue with my more payne then pleasure proued,
 by Goddes blessed Ladie (that was euer his othe)
 I woulde neuer haue won the courtesye of mennes
 knees, with the losse of soo many heades. But sithen
 thynges passed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte
 wee the more beware, by what occasion we haue
 taken soo greate hurte afore, that we esteemes fall
 not in that occasion agayne. Nowe be these griefes
 passed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and
 likelie righte wel to prosper in wealthfull peace
 vnder youre coseyns my children, if Godde sende
 them life and you loue. Of whiche twoo thinges,
 the lesse losse wer they by whome thoughte Godde
 dydde hys pleasure, yet shoulde the realme alway
 finde kinges and peradventure as good kinges. But
 yf you among youre selfe in a childes reygne fall at
 debate, many a good man shall perishe and happely
 he to, and ye to, ere thys land finde peace again.
 Wherefore in these laste wordes that euer I looke to
 speake with you: I exhort you and require you al,
 for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for
 the loue that I haue euer borne to you, for the loue
 that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time for-
 warde, all grieues forgotten, eche of you loue
 other. Whiche I verelye truste you will, if ye any
 thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king,
 affinitie or kinred, this realme, your owne coun-
 trey, or your owne surety. And therewithal the
 king no longer enduring to sitte vp, laide him
 down on his right side, his face towarde them: and
 none was there present that coude refrain from
 weping. But the lordes recomforting him with as
 good wordes as they coude, and answering for the
 time as thei thought to stand with his pleasure,
 there in his presence (as by their wordes appered)
 eche forgauē other, and ioyned their hands toge-
 ther, when (as it after appeared by their dedes)
 their hearts wer far a sonder. As sone as the king
 was departed, the noble prince his sonne drew to-
 ward London, which at the time of his decease,
 kept his houshold at Ludlow in Wales. Which
 countrey being far of from the law and recourse to
 iustice, was begon to be farre oute of good wyll
 and waxen wild, robbers and riuers walking at li-
 bertie vncorrected. And for this encheason the
 prince was in the life of his father sente thither, to
 the ende that the authoritie of his presence shoulde
 refraine euill disposed parsons fro the boldnes of
 their formar outrages, to the gouernaunce and or-
 dering of this yong prince at his sending thither,
 was there appointed Sir Anthony Wodvile lord
 Riuers and brother vnto the queene, a right ho-
 nourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in

counsaile. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of
 the same partie, and in effect euery one as he was
 nerest of kin vnto the queene, so was planted next
 about the prince. That drifte by the queene not
 vnwisely deuised, whereby her bloode mighte of
 youth be rooted in the princes fauour, the duke of
 Gloucester turned vnto their destruccion, and vpon
 that grounde set the foundation of all his vnhappy
 building. For whom soeuer he perceiued, either
 at variance with them, or bearing himself their fauor,
 hee brake vnto them, som by mouth, som by
 writing or secret messengers, that it meyther was
 reason nor in any wise to be suffered, that the yong
 king their master and kinsmanne, shoulde bee in the
 handes and custodie of his mothers kinred, se-
 questred in maner from theyr compani and at-
 tendance, of which eueri one ought him as faith-
 ful seruice as they, and manye of them far more
 honorable part of kin then his mothers side:
 whose blood (quod he) sauing the kinges pleasure,
 was ful vnmetely to be matched with his: whiche
 nowe to be as who say remoued from the kyng,
 and the lesse noble to be left aboute him, is (quod
 he) neither honorable to hys magestie, nor vnto
 vs, and also to his grace no surety to haue the
 mightiest of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no
 little ieopardy, to suffer our welproued euil willers,
 to grow in ouergret authoritie with the prince in
 youth, namely which is lighte of beliefe and sone
 perswaded. Ye remember I trow king Edward
 himself, albeit he was a manne of age and of dis-
 crecion, yet was he in manye thynges ruled by the
 bende, more then stode either with his honour, or
 our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne
 els, except onely the immoderate aduancement of
 them selfe. Whiche whither they forer thirsted
 after their owne weale, or our woe, it wer harde I
 wene to gesse. And if some folkes frendship had
 not holden better place with the king, then any re-
 spect of kinred, thei might peradventure easly
 haue be trapped and brought to confusion somme
 of vs ere this. Why not as easly as they haue
 done some other alreadye, as neere of his royal
 bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wil,
 and thanke be to his grace that peril is paffe. Howe
 be it as great is growing, yf wee suffer this yonge
 kyng in oure enemyes hande, whiche without his
 wyttyng, might abute the name of his commaun-
 dement, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God
 and good prouision forbyd. Of which good pro-
 uision none of vs hath any thing the lesse nede, for
 the late made attonement, in whiche the kinges
 pleasure hadde more place then the parties willes.
 Nor none of vs I beleue is so vnwyse, ouersone to
 truste a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to
 think that an houerly kindnes, sodainely contract in
 one houre continued, yet scant a fortnight, shold

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be deeper fetled in their stomackes: then a long accustomed malice many yeres rooted.

With these wordes and writynges and suche other, the duke of Gloucester sone set a fyre, them that were of themself ethe to kindle, and in especiall twayne, Edward duke of Buckingham, and Richard lorde Hastings and chaumberlayn, both men of honour and of great power. The one by longe succession from his ancestrie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor. These two not bearing eche to other so muche loue, as hatred bothe vnto the quenes parte: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Gloucester, that they wolde vtterlye amoue fro the kinges companye, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Gloucester vnderstandyng, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, entended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accompanied with suche power of theyr frendes, that it shoulde bee harde for hym to brynge his purpose to passe, without the gathering and great assemble of people and in maner of open warre, whereof the ende he wiste was doubtful, and in which the kyng being on their side, his part shoulde haue the face and name of a rebellion: he secretly therefore by diuers meanes caused the quene to be perswaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and also shold be ieopardious, the king to come vp strong. For where as nowe euery lorde loued other, and none other thing studyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: if the lordes of her kinred shold assemble in the kinges name muche people, thei shoulde geue the lordes atwixte whome and them hadde bene sommetyme debate, to feare and suspecte, leste they shoulde gather thys people, not for the kynes sauegarde whome no manne empugned but for theyr destruccion, hauyng more regarde to their old variaunce, than their newe attonement. For whiche cause thei shoulde assemble on the other partie muche people agayne for their defence, whose power she wyfte wel farre stretched. And thus shoulde al the realme fall on a rore. And of al the hurte that therof shoulde ensue, which was likely not to be litle, and the most harme there like to fol wher she lest would, al the worlde woulde put her and her kinred in the wyght, and say that hei had vnwyfelye and vntrewlye also, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng her husband so prudentlye made, betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfullye obserued.

The quene being in this wise perswaded, suche woordes sent vnto her sonne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kyng, and ouer that the duke of Gloucester hymselfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vnto the kyng so reuerentlye,

and to the quenes frendes there soo louyngelye, that they nothyng earthelye mystrustyng, broughte the kyng vppe in greате haste, not in good speede, with a sober coumpanye. Nowe was the king in his waye to London gone, from Northampton, when these dukes of Gloucester and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lorde Ryuers the kynes vncl, entendyng on the morowe to folow the kyng, and bee with him at Stonye Stratford miles thence, earely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghte muche frendely chere betwene these dukes and the lorde Riuers a great while. But incontinente after that they were oppenlye with greате courtesye departed, and the lorde Riuers lodged, the dukes secretlye with a fewe of their molte priuye frendes, sette them downe in counsaile, wherein they spent a great parte of the nyght. And at their risinge in the dawning of the day, thei sent about priuily to their seruantes in the innes and lodgynges about, geuinge them commaundemente to make them selfe shortly readye, for their lordes wer to horsebackward. Vppon whiche messages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lorde Riuers seruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde these dukes taken also into their custodie the kayes of the inne, that none shoulde passe forth without theyr licence.

And ouer this in the hyghe waye towarde Stonye Stratforde where the kyng laye, they hadde bestowed certayne of theyr folke, that shoulde fende backe agayne, and compell to retourne, anye manne that were gotten oute of Northampton toward Stonye Stratforde, tyll they shoulde geue other lycence. For as muche as the dukes themselfe entended for the shewe of theire dylygence, to bee the fyrste that shoulde that daye attende vppon the kynes highnesse oute of that towne: thus bare they folke in hande. But when the lorde Ryuers vnderstode the gates closed, and the wayes on euery side besette, neyther hys seruantes nor hymselfe suffered to go oute, parceiuyng well so greате a thyng without his knowledge not begun for noughte, comparyng this maner present with this last nightes chere, in so few houres so gret a chaunge marueylouslye misliked. How be it siue hee coulde not geat awaye, and keepe hymselfe close, hee woulde not, leste he shoulde seeme to hyde hymselfe for some secret feare of hys owne faulte, whereof he saw no such cause in hym self: he determined vppon the suretie of his own contcience, to goe boldelye to them, and inquire what thys matter myghte meane. Whome as soone as they sawe, they beganne to quarrell with hym, and saye, that hee intended to sette distaunce betwene the kyng and them, and to brynge them to confusion, but it shoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne

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anne (as hee was a very well spoken manne) in goodly wife to excuse himself, they taryed not the ende of his aunswere, but shortly took him and putte him in warde, and that done, forthwyth wente to horsebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kinge with his companie readye to leape on horsebacke, and departe forward, to leaue that lodging for them, because it was to streight for bothe companies. And as sone as they came in his presence, they lighted adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham saide, goe afore gentlewomanne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, they came to the kinge, and on their knees in very humble wise, salued his grace; whiche receyued them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthlye knowing nor mistrustinge as yet. But euen by and by in his presence, they taked a quarrell to the lorde Richarde Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, sayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Riuers his vnckle, hadde coumpassed to rule the kinge and the realme, and to sette variance among the states, and to subdewe and destroye the noble blood of the realm. Toward the accomplishinge whereof, they sayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kynges treasor, and sent manne to the sea. All whiche thinge these dukes wille well were done for good purposes and necessari by the whole counsaile at London, sauing that somewhat they must sai. Vnto whiche woordes, the kinge answered, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot saie. But in good faith I dare well aunswere for myne vnckle Riuers and my brother here, that they be innocent of any such matters. Ye my liege, quod the duke of Buckingham, they haue kepte their dealing in these matters farre from the knowledge of your good grace. And forthwith they arrested the lorde Richarde and Sir Thomas Vaughan knight, in the kynges presence, and brought the kinge and all backe vnto Northampton, where they tooke againe further counsaile. And here they sent awaie from the kinge whom it pleased him, and sette newe seruantes about him, suche as yked better them than him. At whiche dealinge he wepte and was nothinge contente, but it booted not. And at dyner the duke of Gloucester sente a lithe from his owne table to the lorde Riuers, prayinge him to be of good chere, all should be well enough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the messenger to beare it to his nephewe the lorde Richard with the same message for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of comfort, as one to whom such duertie was straunge. But himself had been all his dayes in vncertainty therewith; and therefore coulde

beare it the better. But for al this comfortable courtesye of the duke of Gloucester he sent the lorde Riuers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey into diuers places to prison, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in conclusion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by Sir THOMAS MORE to his daughter maistres MARGARET ROPER, within a while after he was prisoner in the Towre.

MYNE own good daughter, our Lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde: and of all worldly thynges I no more desyer then I haue. I beseeche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And such thynges as I somewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put them into your myndes, as I truste he dothe and better to by his holy spirite: who blesse you and preferue you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender louing father, who in his pore prayers forgetteth none of you all nor your babes, nor your nurfes, nor your good husbandes, nor your good husbandes shrewde wyues, nor your fathers shrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

THOMAS MORE, knight.

Two short Ballettes which Sir THOMAS MORE made for his pastime while he was prisoner in the Tower of London.

LEWYS the lost louer.

EY flattering fortune, loke thou neuer so fayre,
Or neuer so plesantly begin to smile,
As though thou wouldst my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou shalt not me begile.
Trust shall I God, to entre in a while:
Hys haue or heauen sure and vniforme.
Euer after thy calme, loke I for a storme.

DAUY the dyer.

LONG was I lady Luke your seruing man,
And now haue lost agayne all that I gat,
Wherfore when I thinke on you nowe and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I bespew your cat,
But in fayth I blesse you agayne a thousand times,
For lending me now some layure to make rymes.

At the same time with Sir Thomas More lived Skelton, the poet laureate of Henry VIII. from whose

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works it seems proper to insert a few stanzas, though he cannot be said to have attained great elegance of language.

The Prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

IN Autumpne when the sonne in vyrgyne
By radyante hete enryped hath our corne,
When Luna full of mutabylyte
As Emperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole artyke, smyllynge half in a scorne
At our foly and our vnitedfastnesse
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres,
I callynge to mynde the greate auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely
Vnder as couerte termes as coude be
Can touche a trowth, and cloke subtylly
With freshe vitteraunce full sentencyously
Dyurse in style some spared not vyce to wryte
Some of mortalitie nobly did endyte

Whereby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
May neuer dye, but euermore endure
I was fore moued to a forse the same
But ignoraunce full soone dyd me dyscure
And shewed that in this arte I was not sure
For to illumine she sayd I was to dulle
Aduysynge me my penne awaye to pulle
And not to wryte, for he so wyll atteyne
Excedyng ferther than his connyng is
His heed maye be harde, but feble is brayne
Yet haue I knowen suche er this
But of reproche surely he maye not mys
That clymmeth hyer than he may fotinge haue
What and he flyde downe, who shall him saue?

Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawen and
cast
That I ne wyfte what to do was beste
So fore enwored that I was at the laste
Enforfed to slepe, and for to take some reste
And to lye downe as soone as I my dresse
At Harwyche porte slumbrynge as I laye
In myne hostes house called powers keye.

Of the wits that flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. none has been more frequently celebrated than the earl of *Surry*; and this history would therefore have been imperfect without some specimens of his works, which yet it is not easy to distinguish from those of Sir *Thomas Wyatt* and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three first are, I believe, *Surry's*; the rest, being of the same age, are selected, some as examples of different measures, and one as the oldest composition which I have found in blank verse.

Description of Spring, wherein eche thing renews,
save only the lover.

THE foote season that bud, and bloom fourth
bringes,
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale,
The Nightingall with fethers new she singes;
The turtle to her mate hath told the tale:
Somer is come, for every spray now springes,
The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,
The bucke in brake his winter coate he flynges;
The fishes flete with newe repayred scale:
The adder all her slough away she flynges,
The swift swallow pursueth the flies smalle,
The busy bee her honey how she mynges;
Winter is worne that was the floures bale.
And thus I see among these pleafant thynges
Eche care decays, and yet my sorrow springes.

Description of the restless estate of a lover.

WHEN youth had led me half the race,
That Cupides scourge had made me runne;
I looked back to meet the place,
From whence my weary course begunne:

And then I saw howe my desyre
Misguiding me had led the waye,
Myne eyne to greedy of theyre hyre,
Had made me lose a better prey.

For when in fighes I spent the day,
And could not cloake my grief with game;
The boyling smoke dyd still bewray,
The present heat of secret flame:

And when salt teares do bayne my breast,
Where love his pleafant traynes hath sown,
Her beauty hath the fruytes opprest,
Ere that the buddes were spronge and blowne.

And when myne eyen dyd still pursue,
The flying chafe of theyre request;
Theyre greedy looks dyd oft renew,
The hydden wounde within my breste.

When every loke these cheekes might stayne,
From dedly pale to glowing red;
By outward signes appeared playne,
To her for helpe my hart was fled.

But all to late Love learneth me,
To paynt all kynd of Colours new;
To blynd theyre eyes that else should see
My speckled chekes with Cupids hew.

And now the covert breist I clame,
That worshipt Cupide secretly;
And nourished hys sacred flame,
From whence no blairing sparks do flye.

Descripcio

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Description of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and Sleightes of Love.

SUCH wayward wayes hath Love, that most part
in discord
Our willes do stand, whereby our hartes but fel-
dom do accord :
Decyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke
The simple hartes which he doth strike with fro-
ward divers stroke.
He causeth th' one to rage with golden burning
darte.
And doth alay with Leaden cold, again the others
harte.
Whose gleames of burning fyre and easy sparkes of
flame,
In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame
From easye ford where I myghte wade and pafs full
well,
He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a depe
dark hell :
And me withholdes where I am calde and offred place,
And willes me that my mortal foe I do beseke of
Grace ;
He lettes me to pursue a conquest welnere wonne
To follow where my paynes were lost, ere that my
fute begunne.
So by this means I know how soon a hart may turne
From warre to peace, from truce to stryfe, and so
agayne returne.
I know how to content my self in others lust,
Of little stufte unto my self to weave a webbe of
trust :
And how to hyde my harmes with sole dyssembling
chere,
Whan in my face the painted thoughtes would out-
wardly appeare.
I know how that the bloud forsakes the face for
dred,
And how by shame it staynes agayne the Chekes
with flamyng red :
I know under the Grene, the Serpent how he lurkes :
The hammer of the restless forge I wote eke how it
workes.
I know and can by roate the tale that I woulde tell
But ofte the woordes come fourth awrye of him that
loveth well.
I know in heate and colde the Lover how he shakes,
In synging how he doth complayne, in sleeping how
he wakes
To languish without ache, ficklelesse for to consume,
A thousand thynges for to devyse, resolvyng of his
fume ;
And though he lyste to see his Ladyes Grace full
fore
Such pleasures as delyght his Eye, do not his helthe
restore.

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I know to seke the tracke of my desired foe,
And sere to fynde that I do seek, but chiefly thur I
know,
That Lovers must transforme into the thyng be-
loved,
And live (alas ! who would believe ?) with spirit
from lyfe removed.
I knowe in hartly fighes and laughers of the spleene,
At once to chaunge my state, my will, and eke my
colour clene.
I knowe how to deceyve my self wythe others helpe,
And how the Lyon chastised is, by beatynge of the
whelp.
In standynge nere the fyre, I know how that I frease ;
Farre of I burne, in bothe I waile, and so my Lyfe
I leese.
I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylding mynde,
How smalle a nete may take and make a harte of
gentle kynde :
Or else with seldom swete to season hopes of gall,
Revived with a glympse of Grace old sorrowes to
let fall.
The hidden traynes I know, and secret snares of
Love,
How soone a loke will prynte a thoughte that never
may remove.
The slypper state I know, the sodein turnes from
welthe
The doubtfull hope, the certaine wooe, and sure
despaired helthe.

A praise of his ladie.

GIVE place you ladies and be gone,
Boast not your selves at all,
For here at hande approacheth one,
Whose face will slayne you all.
The vertue of her lively lookes
Excels the precious stone,
I wishe to have none other bookes
To reade or look upon.
In eche of her two christall eyes,
Smyleth a naked boy ;
It would you all in heart fullife
To see that lampe of joye.
I think nature hath lost the moule,
Where she her shape did take ;
Or else I doubte if nature coude
So fayre a creature make.
She may be well comparde
Unto the Phenix kinde,
Whose like was never seene or heard,
That any man can fynde.
In lyfe she is Diana chaste
In trouth Penelopey,
In woord and eke in dede stedfast ;
What will you more to say :

h

4f

THE HISTORY OF THE

If all the world were foughte so farre,
Who could finde suche a wight,
Her beauty twinkleth lyke a starre
Within the frosty night.

The Lover refused of his love, embraceth vertue.

MY youthfull yeres are past,
My joyfull dayes are gone,
My lyfe it may not last,
My grave and I am one.

My Myrth and joyes are fled,
And I a Man in wo,
Desirous to be ded,
My mischefe to ferge.

I burne and am a colde,
I freefe amyddes the fyre,
I see she doth withholde
That is my honest de'tyre.

I see my helpe at hande,
I see my lyfe also,
I see where she doth stande
That is my deadly fo.

I see how she doth see,
And yet she wil be blynde,
I see in helping me,
She seeks and wil not fynde.

I see how she doth wrye,
When I begynne to mone,
I see when I come nye,
How fayne she would be gone.

I see what will ye more,
She will me gladly kill,
And you shall see therfore
That she shall have her will.

I cannot live with stones,
It is too hard a foode,
I wil be dead at ones
To do my Lady good.

The death of ZOROAS, an Egiptian astronomer,
in the first fight that Alexander had with the
Persians.

NOW clattring armes, now raging broyls of warre,
Can passe the noys of dredfull trumpetts clang,
Shrowded with shafis, the heaven with cloude of
dartes,

Covered the ayre. Against full fatted bulles,
As forced kyndled yre the lyons keene,
Whose greedy gutts the gnawing hunger prickes;
So Macedons against the Persians fare,
Now corpses hyde the purple soyle with blood;
Large slaughter on eche side, but Perfes more,
Myst fieldes bebled, theyr heartes and numbers
bate,

Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.

*The litening Macedon by swordes, by gleaves,
By bandes and troupes of footemen, with his garde,
Speedes to Dary, but hym his merest kyn,
Oxate praeserves with horlemen on a plumpe
Before his carr, that none his charge should give.
Here grunts, here groans, eche where strong youth
is spent:

Shaking her bloody hands, Bellone among
The Perfes soweth all kind of cruel death:
With throte yrent he roares, he lyeth along
His entrailes with a launce through gryded quyte,
Hym finytes the club, hym woundes farre stryking
bowe,

And hym the sling, and him the shining sword;
He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he restes.
Right over stode in snowwhite armour brave,
The Memphite Zoroas, a cunning clarke,
To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;
And in celestiaall bodies he could tell
The moving meeting light, aspect, eclips,
And influence, and constellations all;
What earthily chaunces would betyde, what yere,
Of plenty floride, what signe forewarned death,
How winter gendreth snow, what temperature,
In the prime tyde doth season well the soyle,
Why summer burnes, why autumnne hath ripe grapes,
Whither the circle quadrate may become,
Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde
Of four begyns among themselves how great
Proportion is; what sway the erryng lightes
Doth send in course gayne that fyrst movyng heaven;
What grees one from another distance be,
What starr doth lett the hurtfull fyre to rage,
Or him more myld what opposition makes,
What fyre doth qualifie Mavorfes fyre,
What house eche one doth seeke, what plannett
raignes

Within this heaven sphere, nor that small thynges
I speake, whole heaven he closeth in his brest.
This sage then in the starres hath spyd the fates
Threatned him death without delay, and, sith,
He saw he could not satall order chaunge,
Foreward he prest in battayle, that he might
Mete with the rulers of the Macedons,
Of his right hand desirous to be slain,
The bouldest borne, and worthiest in the feilde;
And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
And seeking death, in fyrst front of his rage,
Comes desperately to Alexanders face,
At him with dartes one after other throwes,
With recklesse wordes and clamour him provokes,
And sayth, Nectanaks bastard shamefull stayne
Of mothers bed, why losest thou thy strokes,
Cowardes among, Turn thee to me, in case
Manhood there be so much left in thy heart,
Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare

Apollo's

E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E .

Apollo's laurell both for learninges laude,
 And eke for martiall praise, that in my shielde
 The seven fold Sophie of Minerve coñtein,
 A match more mete, Syr King, than any here,
 The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon
 The wilfull wight, and with soft wordes ayen,
 O monstrous man (quoth he) what so thou art,
 I pray thee live, ne do not with thy death
 This lodge of Lore, the Muses mansion marre;
 That treasure house this hand shall never spoyle,
 My sword shall never bruise that skillful brayne,
 Long gather'd heapes of science sone to spill;
 O how fayre fruites may you to mortall men
 From Wildoms garden give; how many may
 By you the wiser and the better prove:
 What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee
 Perswades to be downe, sent to depe Averne,
 Where no artes flourish, nor no knowledge vailes
 For all these fawes. When thus the soveraign
 said,
 Alighted Zoroas with sword unsheathed,
 The careless king there sinate above the greve,
 At th' opening of his quishes wounded him,
 So that the blood down trailed on the ground:
 The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gnashe,
 But yet his mynde he bent in any wise
 Hym to forbear, sett spurrs unto his sted,
 And turnde away, lest anger of his finarte
 Should cause revenger hand deale balefull blowes.
 But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,
 One Meleager could not bear this sight,
 But ran upon the said Egyptian rude,
 And cut him in both knees: he fell to ground,
 Wherewith a whole rout came of fouldiours
 sterne,
 And all in pieces hewed the sely seg,
 But happely the soule fled to the starres,
 Where, under him, he hath full sight of all,
 Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke.
 The Persians waild such sapience to forgoe,
 The very sone the Macedonians wisht
 He would have lived, king Alexander selfe
 Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
 Who wonne like praise for conquest of his Yre,
 As for stoute men in field that day subdued,
 Who princes taught how to discern a man,
 That in his head so rare a jewel beares,
 But over all those same Camenes, those same
 Divine Camenes, whose honour he procurde,
 As tender parent doth his daughters weale,,
 Lamented, and for thanks, all that they can,
 Do cherish hym deceast, and sett him free,
 From dark oblivion of devouring death.

*Barclay wrote about 1550; his chief work is the
 Ship of Fools, of which the following extract will
 show his style.*

Of Mockers and Scorners and false Accusers.

O HEARTLESS fooles, haste here to our doctrine,
 Leaue off the ~~ways~~ of your enormitie,
 Enforce you to my preceptes to encline,
 For here shall I shewe you good and veritie:
 Encline, and ye finde shall great prosperitie,
 Ensuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,
 And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.

Who that will followe the graces manyfolds
 Which are in vertue, shall finde aunancement:
 Wherfore ye fooles that in your sinne are bolde,
 Enfue ye wisdom, and leaue your lewde intent,
 Wisdom is the way of men most excellent:
 Therfore haue done, and shortly spede your pace,
 To quaynt your self and company with grace.

Learne what is vertue, therin is great solace,
 Learne what is truth, sadnes and prudence,
 Let grutche be gone, and grauitie purchase,
 Forsake your folly and inconuenience,
 Cease to be fooles, and ay to sue offence,
 Followe ye vertue, chiefe roote of godlynes,
 For it and wisdom is ground of clenlynes.

Wisdom and vertue two thinges are doubtles,
 Whiche man endueth with honour speciall,
 But suche heartes as slepe in foolishnes
 Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all:
 But in this little barge in principall
 All foolish mockers I purpose to repreue,
 Clawe he his backe that feeleth itch or greue.

Mockers and scorners that are harde of beleue,
 With a rough comb here will I clawe and grate,
 To proue if they will from their vice remeue,
 And leaue their folly, which causeth great debate:
 Suche caytiues spare neyther poore men nor estate,
 And where their selfe are most worthy derision,
 Other men to scorne is all their most condition.

Yet are mo fooles of this abusyon,
 Whiche of wise men despiseth the doctrine,
 With mowes, mockes, scorne, and collusion,
 Rewarding rebukes for their good discipline:
 Shewe to suche wisdom, yet shall they not encline
 Unto the same, but set nothing therby
 But mocke thy doctrine, still or openly.

So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
 That who thatt will a foole rebuke or blame,
 A mocke or mowe shall he haue by and by:
 Thus in derision haue fooles their speciall game.
 Correct a wise man that woulde eschue ill name,
 And fayne woulde learne, and his lewde life amende,
 And to thy wordes he gladly shall intende.

THE HISTORY, &c.

If by misfortune a rightwise man offende,
He gladly suffereth a iuste correction,
And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,
Him selfe putting mekely unto subiection,
Following his preceptes and good direction:
But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame,
He shall his teacher hate, slander and diffame.

Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own shame,
And his owne dartes retourne to him agayne,
And so is he fore wounded with the fame,
And in wo endeth, great misery and payne.
It also proued full often is certayne,
That they that on mockers alway their mindes cast,
Shall of all other be mocked at the last.

He that goeth right, stedfast, sure, and fast,
May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
And he that is white may well his scornes cast,
Agaynst a man of Inde: but no man ought to blame
Anothers vice, while he vseth the same.
But who that of sinne is cleane in dede and thought,
May him well scorne whose liuing is starke nought.
The scornes of Naball full dere should haue been
bought,

If Abigayl his wife discrete and sage,
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes fought,
The wrath of Dauid to temper and asswage.
Hath not two beares in their fury and rage
Two and fortie children rent and torne,
For they the prophete Helyseus did scorne.

So might they curse the time that they were borne,
For their mocking of this prophete diuine:
So many other of this sort often mourne
For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.
Thus it is folly for wise men to encline,
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for see thou shall
Them moste scorning that are most bad of all.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the fooles.

Ye mocking fooles that in scorne set your ioy,
Proudly despising Gods punishment:
Take ye example by Cham the sonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father vnto derision,
Which him after cursed for his transgression,
And made him seruauant to all his lyne and stocke.
So shall ye caytiffs at the conclusion,
Since ye are nought, and other scorne and mocke.

Thus have I deduced the *English* language from
the age of *Alfred* to that of *Elisabeth*; in some parts
imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at
least, in such a manner that its progress may be

About the year 1553 wrote Dr. *Wilson*, a man
celebrated for the politeness of his style, and the
extent of his knowledge: what was the state of our
language in his time, the following may be of use
to show.

Pronunciation is an apte ordering bothe of the
voyce, countenance, and all the whole bodye,
accordynge to the worthines of suche woordes and
mater as by speache are declared. The vse
hereof is suche for anye one that liketh to haue
praye for teilynge his tale in open assemblee, that
hauing a good tongue, and a comely countenance,
he shal be thought to passe all other that haue the
like vtteraunce: though they haue muche better
learning. The tongue geueth a certayne grace to
euerye matter, and beautifieth the cause in like
maner, as a swete soundynge lute muche setteth
forthe a meane deuised ballade. Or as the founde
of a good instrumente styrreth the hearers, and
moueth much delite, so a cleare soundynge voyce
comforteth muche our deintie eares, with muche
swete melodie, and causeth vs to allowe the matter
rather for the reporters sake, then the reporter for
the matters sake. Demosthenes therfore, that fa-
mouise oratour, beyng asked what was the chiefe
point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely
praise to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what
was the seconde, and the thirde, he still made
answere, Pronunciation, and would make none
other aunswere, till they leste asking, declaryng
hereby that arte without vtteraunce can dooe no-
thyng, vtteraunce without arte can dooe right
muche. And no doubt that man is in outwarde
apparaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane
tongue, and a comely gesture of his body. Æschines
lykwyse beyng bannished his countrie through De-
mosthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his
own oration, and Demosthenes aunswere thereunto,
by force whereof he was bannished, and all they
marueiled muche at the excellencie of the same:
then (q d Æschines) you would haue marueiled
muche more if you had heard hymselfe speak it.
Thus beyng cast in miserie and bannished for euer,
he could not but geuee muche greate reporte of his
deadly and mortal enemy.

easily traced, and the gradations observed, by which
it advanced from its first rudeness to its present
elegance.

E N G L I S H T O N G U E.

In this division and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without inquiring whether a fitter distribution might not be found. Experience has long shown this method to be so distinct as to obviate confusion, and so comprehensive as to prevent any inconvenient omissions. I likewise use the parts already received, and already understood, though perhaps others more proper might sometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whose new systems have sunk their learning into neglect, have left sufficient warning against the ambitious ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is the art of combining letters into syllables, and syllables into words. It therefore teaches previously the form and sound of letters.

The letters of the English language are,

Latin.	Roman.	Italic.	Old English.	Name.
A	a	A	a	a
B	b	B	b	bce
C	c	C	c	fce
D	d	D	d	dce
E	e	E	e	e
F	f	F	f	eff
G	g	G	g	gee
H	h	H	h	aitch
I	i	I	i	i (or ja)
J	j	J	j	j consonant.
K	k	K	k	ka
L	l	L	l	cl
M	m	M	m	em
N	n	N	n	en
O	o	O	o	o
P	p	P	p	pce
Q	q	Q	q	cue
R	r	R	r	ar
S	s	S	s	efs
T	t	T	t	tee
U	u	U	u	u (or va)
V	v	V	v	v consonant,
W	w	W	w	double u
X	x	X	x	ex
Y	y	Y	y	wy
Z	z	Z	z	zed, more

commonly called
izzard or *uzzard*,
that is, *sharp*.

To these may be added certain combinations of letters, universally used in printing; as &t, tt, fl, ll, lb, lk, ff, fi, si, mi, li, ml, and &, or *and per se*, and. et, st, ft, sl, sb, sk, fl, fi, fj, si, sj, li, lj, &. &. t, f, l, b, k, s, m, n, u, v, w, x, y, z.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as those letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

None of the small consonants have a double form, except *j*, *s*; of which *j* is used in the beginning and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five, *a, e, i, o, u*.

Such is the number generally received ; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy*, *holy* ; before *i*, as from *die*, *dying* ; from *beautify*, *beautifying* ; in the words *says*, *days*, *eyes* ; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *υ*, as *system*, *σύστημα* ; *sympathy*, *συμπάθεια*.

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong ; as *raw*, *grew*, *view*, *vow*, *flowing*, *loqueness*.

The founds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I shall not, like some other grammarians, inquire into the original of their form, as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and production by the organs of speech, as a mechanick, anatomist, or physiologist; nor into the properties and gradation of sounds, or the elegance or harshness of particular combinations, as a writer of universal and transcendental grammar. I consider the English alphabet only as it is English; and even in this narrow disquisition I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, because by writing in English I suppose my reader already acquainted with the English language, and consequently able to pronounce the letters, of which I teach the pronunciation; and because of sounds in general it may be observed, that words are unable to describe them. An account therefore of the primitive and simple letters is useless almost alike to those who know their sound, and those who know it not.

Of V O W E L S.

A.

A has three sounds, the slender, open, and broad.

A slender is found in most words, as *face, mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation, salvation, generation*.

The *a* slender is the proper English *a*, called very justly by Erpenius, in his Arabic Grammar, *a Angustum cum e missum*, as having a middle sound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a similar sound in the word *pus*, and in their *e* masculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly resembles it; as *father*, *rather*, *congratulate*, *fancy*, *glass*.

A broad resembles the *a* of the German; as *all*, *wall*, *call*.

Many words pronounced with a broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *mauit*; and we still say *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon sound, for

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it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustic pronunciation; as *moun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*.

The short *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *grafs*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always slender, as *grace*, *fame*.

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *ow*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *swain*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the sound of the long and slender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *swane*.

Au or *aw* has the sound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

ae is sometimes found in Latin words not completely naturalized or assimilated, but is no English diphthong; and is more properly expressed by *ing e e*, as *Cesar*, *Encus*.

E.

E is the letter that occurs most frequently in the English language.

E is long, as in *scene*; or short, as in *cellar*, *separate*, *celebrate*, *men*, *then*.

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, as in *wax*, *perplexity*, *relent*, *meddler*, *serpent*, *cellar*, *exaltation*, *blissful*, *jest*, *jesting*, *delit*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe*; being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as *since*, *once*, *hedge*, *allige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *bán*, *báne*; *cán*, *cáne*; *fín*, *fine*; *tún*, *túne*; *rób*, *róle*; *páp*, *pápe*; *fír*, *fire*; *cúr*, *cúre*; *túb*, *túbe*.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year*, *year*; *not dererpt*, *no dererpt*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminaire, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for, in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus, *clea-re*, *fel-le*, *knowled-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a mute vocal or silent in poetry, as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his *Romans* calls it the silent *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glóve*, *five*, *give*.

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open*, *fasten*, *shotten*, *thylle*, *participle*, *lucre*.

This faintness of sound is found when *e* separates a mute from a liquid, as in *restin*; or follows a mute and liquid as in *castle*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *ow*, as *new*, *flow*.

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee* as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is sounded like *e* long, as *jeize*, *perceiving*.

Eu sounds as *u* long and soft.

E, *a*, *u*, are combined in *teary* and its derivatives, but have only the sound of *u*.

E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *steeping*.

Eo is found in *yeoman*, where it is sounded as *e* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a sound, long, as *fine*; and short, as *fin*.

That is, and in some other words, which may be likewise remarked in other letters, that the short sound is not the long sound contracted, but a sound wholly different.

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *fine*, *thine*.

I is often sounded before *r* as a short *u*; as *slirt*, *slirt*, *slirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *fiel*, *fbred*, which is sounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is sounded as *fiend*.

I is combined with *u* in *liu*, and *eu* in *ueu*; which triphthongs are sounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *long*, *thout*, *erróling*; or short, as *black*, *knock*, *óbligé*, *hill*.

Women is pronounced *wimen*.

The short *o* has sometimes the sound of a close *u*, as *son*, *come*.

O coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach* *oa* has the sound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in some words derived from Greek, as *economy*; but *oe* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are sounded with only *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *foil*, *moil*, *noisome*.

This coalition of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters as far as two sounds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot*, *hoot*, *cooler*; *oo* has the sound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *ow*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul*, *bowel*, *sow*, *grow*. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations; as *bow*, an instrument for shooting; *bow*, a depression of the head; *sow*, the she of a boar; *sow*, to scatter seed; *bowel*, an orbicular body.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *court*; sometimes like *o* short, as *cough*; sometimes like *u* close, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough*; which use only can teach.

Ou is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, as are made English, as *honour*, *labour*, *facult*, from *honor*, *labor*, *facult*.

Some late innovators have rejected the *u*, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *or* nor *u*, but a sound between them, it not pronounced of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the Latin nouns in *eur*, as *honor*, *facult*.

U.

U is long in *use*, *confusion*; or short, as *ut*, *conquish*.

It coalesces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in these combinations the force of the *ae*, as *quaff*, *quiff*, *quit*, *quite*, *languish*; sometimes *ui* the *i* loses its sound, as in *juice*. It is sometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *guise*, *guise*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no sound.

Ue is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *rogue*, *straggue*, *plague*, *wague*, *harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we had it. It supplies the place of *i* in the end of words, as *thy*; but as an *i*, as *lying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *desist*, *prover*; *betray*, *deceyde*, *betray*; *pray*, *prayer*, *say*, *fayer*; *day*.

Y being the Saxon vowel *ý*, which was commonly used where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

GENERAL RULES.

A vowel in the beginning or middle, syllable before two consonants, is commonly short, as *opportunity*.

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short, as *flag*, *frig*.

Mary is pronounced as if it were wrote *manny*.

OF CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried sound, such as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debit*, *debt*, *subtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thurb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*; as *sincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *circular*, *cistern*, *city*, *fecity*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it sounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concurvity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curiosity*, *concupiscence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by *s*, and the other by *k*, but that it preserves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captives* from *captivus*.

Ch has a sound which is analyzed into *tsh*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the same sound which the Italians give to the *c* simple before *i* and *e*, as *citta*, *cerro*.

Ch is sounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymist*, *scheme*, *choler*. *Arch* is commonly sounded *ark* before a vowel, as *Archangel*; and with the English sound of *ch* before a consonant, as *archbishop*.

Ch, in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like *sh*, as *machine*, *chaige*.

C, having no determinate sound, according to English orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *such*, *block*, which were originally *stuck*, *blockt*, in such words *C* is now mute.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *clock*, *crofs*.

D.

Is uniform in its sound, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is used before *r*, as *draw*, *drofs*; and *w*, as *dwell*.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, is numbered by the grammarians among the semivowels; yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously sounded before a liquid, as *fast*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable sound, except that *of* is sometimes spoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two sounds; one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other soft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring*, *snug*, *seng*, *frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the sound is uncertain.

G before *e* is soft, as *gem*, *generation*, except in *gear*, *geld*, *get*, *get*, *geogaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *strong*, *stronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *father*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnasb*, *sign*, *foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant*, *gigantic*, *gibbet*, *gibe*, *gillits*, *Giles*, *gill*, *ginsflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gingle*, to which may be added *gypt* and *gypter*.

Gh, in the beginning of a word, has the sound of the hard *g*, as *ghost*; in the middle and sometimes at the end, it is quite silent, as *though*, *right*, *fought*, spoken *tho'*, *rite*, *soute*.

It has often at the end the sound of *f*, as *laugh*, whence *laughter* retains the same sound in the middle; *cough*, *trough*, *fough*, *tough*, *cough*, *stough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* had the force of a consonant deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch.

G is used before *L*, *I*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aspiration, and shows that the following vowel must be pronounced with a strong emission of breath, as *hat*, *leaf*.

It seldom begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always sounded with a full breath, except in *hair*, *herb*, *hustler*, *honour*, *humble*, *honest*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

It sometimes begins middle or final syllables in words compounded, as *blackhead*; or derived from the Latin, as *comprehended*.

J.

J consonant sounds uniformly like the soft *g*, and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as *ejaculation*, *jesier*, *jocund*, *juice*.

K.

K has the sound of hard *c*, and is used before *e* and *i*, where, according to English analogy, *c* would be soft, as *kept*, *king*, *skirt*, *skeptick*, for so it should be written, not *septick*, because *sc* is sounded like *s*, as in *scene*.

It is used before *n*, as *krell*, *knot*, but totally loses its sound in modern pronunciation.

K is never doubled; but *c* is used before it to shorten the vowel by a double consonant, as *cockle*, *pickle*.

L.

L has in English the same liquid sound as in other languages.

The custom is to double the *l* at the end of monosyllables, as *lull*, *will*, *full*. There was some originally written *lull*, *will*, *full*, and when the *e* first grew silent and was afterwards omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is sometimes mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *halves*, *calves*, *could*, *would*, *should*, *psalm*, *talk*, *salmon*, *sa con*.

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural sounds, sometimes aspirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as *hlaf*, *a hlaf*, or *bread*; *hlaford*, *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now disused.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almost mute, as *table*, *shuttle*.

M.

M has always the same sound, as *murmur*, *monumental*.

N.

N has always the same sound, as *noble*, *manners*.

N is sometimes mute after *m*, as *damn*, *condemn*, *hymn*.

P.

P has always the same sound, which the Welsh and Germans confound with *b*.

P is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Ph is used for *f* in words derived from Greek, as *philosopher*, *philanthropy*, *philip*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by *cp*, *cu*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equestrian*, *quit*, *inquiry*, *quite*, *quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

Qu is sometimes sounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *risque*, *chequer*.

R.

R has the same rough snarling sound as in other tongues.

The Saxons used often to put *b* before it, as before *r* at the beginning of words.

Rb is used in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh*, *myrrour*, *catarrhous*, *rhoun*, *rhymant*, *rhyme*.

Re at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *apothecary*.

S.

S has a hissing sound, as *situation*, *sister*.

A single *s* seldom ends any word, except in the third person of verbs, as *loves*, *groves*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees*, *bushes*, *ashes*, *es*; the pronouns *teu*,

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this, his, ours, yours, us; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus*, *superplus*; the close being always either in *se*, as *cause*, *haste*, or in *is*, as *grass*, *dress*, *bis*, *less*, anciently *grass*, *dress*.

S single, at the end of words, has a grosser sound, like that of *z*, as *trees*, *eyes*; except *this*, *thus*, *us*, *rebus*, *superplus*.

It sounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before it, as *intrusion*; and like *s*, if it follows a consonant, as *conversion*.

It sounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuse*, and before *y* final, as *rasy*; and in those words *bosom*, *desire*, *wisdom*, *prison*, *prisoner*, *present*, *present*, *damsel*, *casement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *s*, that it may be sounded before all consonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *s* is comprised, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or gross *s*. This *s* is therefore termed by grammarians *sue prepositio litera*; the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we find in several languages:

Scivias, scatter, *segno*, *sdrucciolo*, *sfavellare*, *sdi*; *sgambare*, *sganare*, *spake*, *slumber*, *smell*, *snipe*, *space*, *splendo*, *spring*, *squace*, *stew*, *step*, *strength*, *stamen*, *stripe*, *suavitas*, *suell*.

S mute in *isle*, *island*, *demi*, *re*, *viscount*.

T.

T has its customary sound, as *tale*, *temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the sound of *si*, as *salvation*, except an *f* goes before, as *question*; excepting likewise derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *mighty*, *mightier*.

Th has two sounds; the one soft, as *thus*, *whether*; the other hard, as *thing*, *think*. The sound is soft in these words, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds; and in *that*, *these*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *their*, *they*, *this*, *those*, *them*, *though*, *thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father*, *whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick*, *thunder*, *faith*, *faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* silent must be added, as *breath*, *breathe*; *cloth*, *clothe*.

V.

V has a sound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain*, *vanity*.

From *f*, in the Islandic alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a consonant; and not rather, as it is called, a double *u*, or *ou*, as *water* may be resolved into *ouater*; but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets: and it may be observed, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *frosty winter*.

Wh has a sound accounted peculiar to the English, which the Saxons better expressed by *hw*, as *what*, *whence*, *whiting*; in *where* only, and sometimes in *wholesome*, *wh* is sounded like a simple *h*.

X.

X begins no English word; it has the sound of *ks*, as *axe*, *extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either a vowel or a diphthong, is a consonant, *ye*, *young*. It is thought by some to be in all cases a vowel. But it may be observed of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *rassy youth*.

The chief argument by which *w* and *y* appear to be always vowels is, that the sounds which they are supposed to have, as consonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like that of all other consonants; thus we say, *tu*, *ut*; *do*, *odd*; but in *ward*, *dece*, the two sounds of *w* have no resemblance to each other.

Z.

Z begins no word originally in English; it has the sound, as it is named *izzard* or *f hard* expresses, of an *f* uttered with a closer compression of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze*, *frome*.

In orthography I have supposed *orthoepey*, or *just utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expressing certain sounds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one curious and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The curious pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, idleness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the curious speech, those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding that the whole nation combined to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

For pronunciation the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words.

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and uncertain, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model or standard which is changing while they apply it. Others, absurdly inbred, but with equal unlikelihood of success, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every sound may have its own character, and every character a single sound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless? or what advantage would new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of the present alteration?

Some of these schemes I shall however exhibit, which may be used according to the diversities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terror to innovators.

One of the first who proposed a scheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and practised in grammatical disquisitions. Had he written the following lines according to his scheme, they would have appeared thus:

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the press, and the flame,
Stem'd the wild torrent of a barbarous age,
And drove th' holy Vandals off the stage.

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After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated master of St. Paul's school in London; which I cannot represent exactly want of type, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters in use, so as to make it understood, exhibiting two stanzas of Spenser in the reformed orthography.

Spenser, book iii. canto c.

Unthankful wretch, said he, is this the meed,
With which her sovereign mercy thou dost quite?
Thy life she saved by her gracious deed;
But thou dost wren with villainous despite,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than so disloyally
Deem of high desert, or seem so light.
Fair death it is to shun more shame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love disloyally.

But if to love disloyalty is be,
Shall I then hate her, that from death's door
Me brought? ah! far be such reproach from me.
What can I less do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot refuse?
Die, rather die, and dying do her serve,
Dying her serve, and living her adore.
Thy life she gave, thy life she death deserves;
Die, rather die, than ever from her service swerve.

Unthankful wren, said he, is this the meed,
With which her sovereign mercy thou dost quite?
Dy liff sh saved by her gracious deed;
But thou dost wren with villainous despite.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

Tu blot her honor, and her hebbilj list,
Dj, raßer dj, ßen so dissolalj'
Dym of her hih dzert, or lym so list.
Fair deb it iz tu pun mar päim; ßin dj.
Dj, raßer dj, ßen eßer luh dissolalj.
But if tu luh dissolalj it bj,
Sal I ßin hüt her ßat from disßes dat
Mj broubt? ah! far bi fuc reproß from mj.
Wat kan I liss du ßin har luh disßer,
Siß I her du reward kanot restar?
Dj, raßer dj, and digj du har färb,
Digj har färb, and lüvig har adar.
Dj liff pj gäv, ßj liff pj dub dzertß;
Dj, raßer dj, ßin eßer from her färbis swerß.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an understanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He seems to have been more sanguine than his predecessors, for he printed his book according to his own scheme; which the following specimen will make easily understood.

But whenever you have occasion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard, than to trust to their gentleness. For the safeguard of your face, which they have put mind unto, provide a purshood, made of coarse boutering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against the eminent parts with woollen cloth. First cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being sowed in his place, join unto it two short pieces of the same breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks; and then fix another piece about the breadth of a shilling against the top of the nose. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may serve, though it be in the heat of the day.

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In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in such editions of the works of Milton as were published by himself. Of these reformers, every man had his own scheme; but they agreed in one general design of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by rejecting such as they thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus:

—All the erth
Shall then be paradis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier date.

Bishop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philosophical language, proposed without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

For I ädher huith art in häven, halloed bi dhyi nam, dhyi cingdym cym, dhy bi dyn in erth as it is in häven, &c.

We have since had no general reformers; but some ingenious men have favoured to deserve well of their country, by writing *lover* and *labour* for *our* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter tense, *sais* for *says*, *repete* for *repeats*, *and* for *explain*, or *decimate* for *declimate*. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated less, and because few have followed them.

The English language has properly no dialects; the style of writers has no settled diversity in the use of words, or of their flexions, and terminations, as differs but by different degrees of skill or care. The oral diction is uniform in spacious country, but has less variation in England than in most other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of use, but which are commonly of the genuine Teutonic kind, and is uttered with a pronunciation which now seems harsh and rough, it was probably used by our ancestors. The northern speech is therefore not barbarous but obsolete. The speech in the western provinces seems to differ from the general diction rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would express.

VOL. I.

ET YMOLOGY.

ET YMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified; as *horje*, *horses*; *I love*, *I loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The English have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite signification, and means *one*, with some reference to more; as *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a sword*, that is, *some sword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys*. *An army might enter without resistance*, that is, *any army*.

In the senses in which we use *a* or *an* in the singular, we speak in the plural without an article: as, *these are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, because it is only the Saxon *an*, or *æn*, *one*, applied to a new use, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*; the *n* being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the last age direct, that *an* should be used before *b*; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated *b*s. *An* is still used before the silent *b*, as *an herb*, *an honest man*: but otherwise *a*; as,

A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse. Shakespeare.

An or *a* can only be joined with a singular, the correspondent plural is the noun without an article: as *I want a pen*, *I want pens*: or with the pronominal adjective *some*, as *I want some pens*.

THE.

The has a particular and definite signification.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world. Milton.

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So, *He giveth fodder for the cattle, and green herbs for the use of man*; that is, *for those beings that are cattle, and his use that is man*.

The is used in both numbers.

I am as free as nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran. Dryden.

Many words are used without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Antichristus*, *Jerusalem*, *Athens*, *Rome*, *London*. *God* is used as a proper name.
2. Abstract names, as *blackness*, *whiteness*, *virtue*, *wisdom*, *ugliness*, *love*, *hatred*, *anger*, *goodnature*, *kindness*.
3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: *This is not beer*, but *water*: *this is not a girl*, but *girl*.

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

The relations of English nouns to words going before or following, are not expressed by *cases*, or changes of termination, but as in most of the other European languages by prepositions, unless we may be said to have a genitive case.

Singular.

Nom.	Magister,	a Master, the Master.
Gen.	Magistri,	of a Master, of the Master, or Masters, the Masters.
Dat.	Magistro,	to a Master, to the Master.
Acc.	Magistrum,	a Master, the Master.
Voc.	Magister,	Master, O Master.
Abl.	Magistro,	from a Master, from the Master.

Plural

ENGLISH TONGUE.

The termination in *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black, blackish*, or tending to blackness; *salt, salty*, or having a little taste of salt: they therefore admit no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely used in the solemn or sublime style.

OF PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the English language, are, *I, thou, he*, with their plurals, *we, ye, they, it, who, which, what, whether, whatsoever, whosoever, my, mine, our, ours, thy, thine, your, yours, his, her, hers, their, theirs, this, that, other, another, the same, some*.

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accus. and other oblique cases	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

Thou is commonly used in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the second person plural is used for the second person singular, *You are my friend*.

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	} Applied to masculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	} Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	} Applied to neutrals or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For the practice of ancient writers was to use *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without cases or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is *my, mine, our, ours*; of the second, *thy, thine, your, yours*; of the third, from *he, his*; from *she, her*, and *hers*; and in the plural *their, theirs*, for both sexes.

Ours, yours, hers, theirs, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as *These are our books. These books are ours. Your children excel ours in stature, but ours surpass yours in learning.*

Ours, yours, hers, theirs, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as *This book is ours. These books are ours.*

Mine and *thine* were formerly used before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*; which, though now disused in prose, might be still properly continued in poetry: they are used as *ours* and *yours*, and are referred to a substantive preceding, as *my house* is larger than *mine*, but *my garden* is more spacious than *thine*.

Their and *theirs* are the possessives likewise of *they*, when *they* is the plural of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who, which, what, whether, whatsoever, whosoever, whatsoever*.

Sing. and Plur.		Sing. and Plur.	
Nom.	Who	Nom.	Which
Gen.	Whose	Gen.	Of which, or whose
Other oblique cases.	Whom	Other oblique cases.	Which

Who is now used in relation to persons, and *whoso* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded. At least it was common to say, the man *whoso*, though I remember no example of the thing *whoso*.

Whoso is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*:

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
Brought death into the world.

Milton.

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to one of a number, commonly to one of two, as *Whether of *he* is left I know not. Whether shall I choose?* It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whoever, whatsoever, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *ever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all cases,	This	These
	That	Those
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not used but when referred to a substantive preceding, as *These, or other boys. These, or other girls, or other.*

Another being only an *other*, has no plural.

Here, there, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereby, hereby, wherewith, hence, thence, thereof, therein, thereby, thereon, thereunto, therefrom, thereupon, whereupon, whereunto, whereof, whereto, &c. of which, in which, &c.*

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly *there for* and *where for*, for *that*, for *which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into obsolescence, though proper, useful and elegant. They are not used both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns, *even* and *self*.

Even is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my own hand, our own house*. It is emphatically used to imply a direct contrariety or opposition; as *I live in my own house*, that is, *in a hired house. This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help, or not by proxy*.

Self is added to possessives, as *myself, yourself*; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself, itself, themselves*. It then, like *even*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I do this myself*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *he hurt ourselves by vain rage*.

Himself, itself, themselves, are supposed by Wallis to be not, by comparison, for *himself, itself, themselves*, so that *self* is always a substantive. This is usually observed, for we say, *He came himself, It myself shall do this, who myself cannot be an accusative*.

Of the VERB.

English verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languish*. The neutrals are formed like the actives.

Most verbs signifying *action* may likewise signify *condition* or *state*, and become neutrals, as *I love, I am in love; I rise, I am now sitting*.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present and simple preterit; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have, shall, will, let, may, can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterit to the substantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense

Sing. *I have; thou hast; he hath or has;*
Plur. *We have; ye have; they have.*

Has is a termination corrupted from *hast*, but now more frequently used both to verbs and preter.

Simple Preterit

Sing. *I had; thou hadst; he had;*
Plur. *We had; ye had; they had.*

Compound Preterit

Sing. *I have had; thou hast had; he hath or hath had;*
Plur. *We have had; ye have had; they have had.*

Participle preterit

Sing. *I had had; thou hadst had; he had had;*
Plur. *We had had; ye had had; they had had.*

Future.

Sing. *I shall have; thou shalt have; he shall have;*
Plur. *We shall have; ye shall have; they shall have.*

A GRAMMAR OF THE

Second Future.

Sing. I will have; thou wilt have; he will have.
Plur. We will have; ye will have; they will have.

By reading these future tenses, may be observed the variations of *shall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have, or have thou; let him have;
Plur. Let us have; have, or have ye; let them have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing. I have; thou have; he have;
Plur. We have; ye have; they have.

Preterit Simple, as in the Indicative.

Preterit Compound.

Sing. I have had; thou have had; he have had;
Plur. We have had; ye have had; they have had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have; as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. I shall have had; thou shalt have had; he shall have had.
Plur. We shall have had; ye shall have had; they shall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by *may*, *can*, in the present; and *might*, *could*, or *should*, in the preterit, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Present.

Sing. I may have; thou mayst have; he may have;
Plur. We may have; ye may have; they may have.

Preterit.

Sing. I might have; thou mightst have; he might have;
Plur. We might have; ye might have; they might have.

Present.

Sing. I can have; thou canst have; he can have;
Plur. We can have; ye can have; they can have.

Preterit.

Sing. I could have; thou couldst have; he could have.
Plur. We could have; ye could have; they could have.

In like manner *should* is united to the verb:

There is likewise a double *Preterit*.

Sing. I should have had; thou shouldst have had; he should have had;
Plur. We should have had; ye should have had; they should have had.

In like manner we use, *I might have had; I could have had, &c.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present. To have. *Preterit. To have had.*
Participle present. Having. *Participle preterit. Had.*

Verb Active. To love.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I love; thou lovest; he loveth, or loves;
Plur. We love; ye love; they love.

Preterit Simple.

Sing. I loved; thou lovedst; he loved;
Plur. We loved; ye loved; they loved.

Preterperfect compound. I have loved, &c.

Preterperfect. I had loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c. I will love, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Love, or love thou; let him love;
Plur. Let us love; love, or love ye; let them love.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I love; thou love; he love.
Plur. We love; ye love; they love.

Preterit Simple, as in the Indicative.

Preterit compound. I have loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c.

Second Future. I shall have loved, &c.

Potential.

Present. I may or can love, &c.

Preterit. I might, could, or should love, &c.

Double Preterit. I might, could, or should have loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To love.

Preterit. To have loved.

Participle present. Loving.

Participle past. Loved.

The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterit to the different tenses of the verb *to be*, which must therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I am; thou art; he is;
Plur. We are, or be; ye are, or be; they are, or be.

The plural *be* is now little in use.

Preterit.

Sing. I was; thou wast, or wert; he was;
Plur. We were; ye were; they were.

Went is properly of the subjunctive mood, and ought not to be used in the indicative.

Preterit compound. I have been, &c.

Preterperfect. I had been, &c.

Future. I shall or will be, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Be thou; let him be;
Plur. Let us be; be ye; let them be.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I be; thou beest; he be;
Plur. We be; ye be; they be.

Preterit.

Sing. I were; thou wert; he were;
Plur. We were; ye were; they were.

Preterit compound. I have been, &c.

Future. I shall have been, &c.

Potential.

I may or can; would, could, or should be; could, would, or should have been, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be.

Preterit. To have been.

Participle present. Being.

Participle preterit. Having been.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, &c. I was loved, &c. I have been loved, &c.

Conjunctive Mood.

If I be loved, &c. If I were loved, &c. If I shall have been loved, &c.

Potential

E N G L I S H T O N G U E.

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved, &c. I might, could, or should be loved, &c. I might, could, or should have been loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be loved. Preterit. To have been loved. Participle. Loved.

There is another form of English verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To Do.

Indicative. Present.

*Sing. I do; thou dost; he doth;
Plur. We do; ye do; they do.*

Preterit.

*Sing. I did; thou didst; he did;
Plur. We did; ye did; they did.*

*Preterit, &c. I have done, &c. I had done, &c.
Future. I shall or will do, &c.*

Imperative.

*Sing. Do thou; let him do;
Plur. Let us do; do ye; let them do.*

Conjunctive. Present.

*Sing. I do; thou do; he do;
Plur. We do; ye do; they do.*

The rest are as in the Indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.

Participle present. Doing. Participle preterit. Done.

Do is sometimes used superfluously, as *I do love, I did love*; simply for *I love, or I loved*; but this is considered as a vicious mode of speech.

It is sometimes used emphatically; as,

*I do love thee, and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again. Shakespeare.*

It is frequently joined with a negative; as *I like her, but I do not love her; I wished him success, but did not help him*. This, by custom at least, appears more easy than the other form of expressing the same sense by a negative adverb after the verb, *I like her, but love her not*.

The imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the second person, at least in prose, without the word *do*; as *Stop him, but do not hurt him; Praise beauty, but do not dote on it*.

Its chief use is in interrogative forms of speech, in which it is used through all the persons; as *Do I live? Dost thou strike me? Do they rebel? Did I complain? Didst thou love her? Did she die? So likewise in negative interrogations; Do I not yet arrive? Did she not die?*

Do and *did* are thus used only for the present and simple preterit.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is used, may not improperly denominate them *neuter passives*, as they are inflected according to the passive form by the help of the verb substantive *to be*. They answer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as

*I am risen, surrexi, Latin; Je me suis levé, French.
I was walked out, exieram; Je m'étois promené.*

In like manner we commonly express the present tense; as, *I am going, eo. I am grieving, doleo. She is dying, illa moritur. The tempest is raging, furit cella. I am pursuing an enemy, hostem insequor. So the other tenses, as, We are walking, &c. I have been walking, I had been walking, I shall or will be walking.*

There is another manner of using the active participle, which gives it a passive signification; as, *The grammar is now printing, grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur. The brass is forging, æra excuduntur*. This is, in my opinion, a vitious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete: *The lock is a printing, The brass is a forging*; a being properly *at, and printing and forging* verbal nouns signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of verification does not invite its revival. It is used among the purer writers of former times, after *if, though, ere, before, till, or until, whether, except, unless, what-soever, whomsoever*, and words of wishing; as *Doublets thou art our father, though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not*.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

The English verbs were divided by Ben Johnson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monosyllable Saxon verbs, and the verbs derived from them, very frequent; but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterit, and its participle. Indeed, in the scantiness of our conjugations, there is scarcely any other place for irregularity.

The first irregularity is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by suppression of *e*; as *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c, ch, sh, f, k, x*, and after the consonants *f, th*, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m, n, r*, if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't, snatch't, fix't, awak't, dwell't, smelt't*; for *plac'd, snatch'd, fix'd, awak'd, dwell'd, smelt'd*; or *plac'd, snatch'd, fix'd, awak'd, dwell'd, smelt'd*.

Those words which terminate in *l* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterit in *t*, even in solemn language, as *crept, felt, dwell't*; sometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*, as *vest*: this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus, *kept, slept, wept, crept, swept*; from the verbs *to keep, to sleep, to weep, to creep, to sweep*.

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced: as *read, led, spread, shed, bred, bid, chid, chid, fed, bled, bred, sped, strid, sud, rid*; from the verbs *to read, to lead, to spread, to shed, to breed, to bid, to chide, to feed, to bleed, to breed, to speed, to stride, to slide, to ride*. And thus *cast, hurt, cost, burst, eat, beat, bid, chid, shot, chose, broke, are* promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs *to write, to bite, to hide, to chide, to shoot, to choose, to break*, and many such like.

The participle preterit or passive is often formed in *en*, instead of *ed*; as *been, taken, given, slain, known*; from the verbs *to be, to take, to give, to slay, to know*.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written, bitten, eaten, beaten, bidden, chidden, shotten, chosen, broken*; but likewise *writ, bit, eat, beat, bid, chid, shot, chose, broke*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs *to write, to bite, to eat, to beat, to hide, to chide, to shoot, to choose, to break*, and many such like.

In the same manner *sown, sbeown, beown, mown, loaden, laden*, as well as *sow'd, sbew'd, bew'd, mow'd, loaded, laded*, from the verbs *to sow, to sbew, to beaw, to mow, to load, or lade*.

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterit, as *write, wrote, writ-ten*, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book*

A GRAMMAR OF THE

book is written, is better than *The book is* wrote. *Wrote* however may be used in poetry; at least if we allow any authority to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themselves perhaps entitled to trample on grammarians.

There are other anomalies in the preterit.

1. *Wen, thou, begin, fecim, strike, bid, sing, ring, jog, ring, swing, bring, swing, drink, sink, drink, sink, corn, run, find, kind, push, wound*, both in the preterit imperfect and participial passive, give *wen, fecit, legem, vocem, fecit, fuit, sung, sang, ring, swing, drank, sang, beat, drank, fuit, brought, sunk, sang, run, found, beat, given, wound*. And most of them are also formed in the preterit by *a*, as *legam, rang, sang, sprang, drank, come, ran*, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participial passive likewise take *en*, as *stricken, stricken, drunken, beaten*.

2. *Fight, taugh, teach, figh, bfeigh, catch, buy, bring, think, work, make fight, taught, taught, fought, befought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought.*

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as *teach*, *reach*, *leach*, *catch*, *work*.

[illegible]

1. In the present some are likewise formed by *a*, as *brake*, *spake*, *tare*, *fine square*, *tare*, *ware*, *clare*, *gut*, *begat*, *forgat*, and perhaps some others; but more rarely. In the participle passive many of them are formed by *en*, as *taken*, *shaken*, *forshaken*, *broken*, *spoken*, *born*, *shorn*, *sworn*, *torn*, *sworn*, *sworn*, *clown*, *driven*, *driven*, *risen*, *switten*, *ridden*, *chosen*, *trodde*, *gotten*, *begotten*, *forgotten*, *ridden*. And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as *worked*, *awaked*, *steared*, *weaved*, *leaved*, *abided*, *feebled*.

4. Give, *bid*, *fit*, make in the preterit gave, *bade*, *fate*; in the participle passive given, *bidden*, *fitten*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Dreaw*, *knew*, *grew*, *threw*, *blew*, *crow*, like a cock, *fly*, *slay*, *sew*, *le*, make their present *dreaw*, *knew*, *grew*, *threw*, *blew*, *crow*, *fly*, *sew*, *le*; but their participles passive by *n*, *drawn*, *known*, *grown*, *thrown*, *blown*, *frown*, *slain*, *seen*, *hen*, *lun*. Yet from *fly* is made *fed*; from *go*, *went*, from the old *went*, the participle is *gone*.

DERIVATION.

But the point to be more exactly understood, it is necessary to enquire how the *idea* of infinity is derived from their primitives, and how the principle of infinity is demonstrated. To this inquiry I shall first trace the progress of *Wang Yang-ming's* education to supply his defects, and rectify his errors.

Nouns are denoted by *nom* verbs.

The thing implied in the verb, as done or produced, is contained in either the present of the verb; as to love, *love*; to fright, *frighten*; to fight, a *fight*; or the preterit of the verb, as, to strike, *struck*; or brook, a *brook*.

10. *Love* is the same with the participle present, as *loving*, *loves*, *loves*, *loves*.

the *er* on arriving, is denoted by the syllable *er* added to the root, as *er* flight, *er* strike.

and the *u* in *blue*, and sometimes other parts of speech, are changed to *oo*, in which case the vowel is often lengthened, or the *oo* is diphthongized, as in a *house*, *to hoof*; *bliss*, *to blaze*; *glad*, *to glaze*; *to prize*; *price*, *to prize*; *breath*, *to breathe*; a *fish*, *to fish*; *to sail*; *to further*; *forward*, *to forward*; *hinder*, *to hinder*.

Sometimes, the termination *en* is added, especially to adjectives; as *half*, *to lengthen*; *length*, *to lengthen*; *strengthen*, *to*

strengthen; short, *to shorten*; fast, *to fasten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; soft, *to soften*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as a louse, *lousy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; lust, *lusty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*, a heart, *heartily*; a hand, *handy*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; use, *useful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

So net mes, in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting *any thing*, or *in some degree*; as delicate, *delightosome*; game, *gameesome*; ink, *inksome*; burden, *burdensome*; trouble, *troublesome*; light, *lightesome*; hand, *handsome*; also, *lonesome*; toil, *toilsome*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to lubilant nouns makes adjectives signifying want; as *worthless*, *witless*, *heartless*, *joyless*, *careless*, *helpless*. Thus comfort, *comfortless*; sap, *sapless*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the prefix *un-* to many adjectives, or *in-* before words derived from the Latin; as *pleasant*, *unpleasant*; *wife*, *unwife*; *profitable*, *unprofitable*; *patient*, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy*, *unhealthy*, *unfriendly*, and many more.

The original English privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latins, and *dis* is already signifying privation, as in *diffuse*, *disperse*, *disperse*, &c., the interparable particles *un* and *dis* have fallen into confusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle them.

It is prefixed to all words originally English; as *untrue, untruth, untidy, unkind, &c.*

U is prefixed to all participle, made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling*, *unjust*, *unmindful*, *unreluctant*, *unwieldy* and

Unought never to be prefixed to a participle present, to mark a forbearance; act on, as *unfight* : g; but a privation of habit, as *unputying*.

It is prefixed to most substantives which have in English terminations, as *stupidity, impetuosity, indolence, &c.* which, if they have borrowed terminations, take in or *infidelity, superstition; universal, charity; unaffection, unaffinity.*

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is to retain the particle prefixed, as *indolent*, *indignant*, *improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unhappy*, *ungainly*.

The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *and* and *mes* of the French, signify almost the same as *un*; yet rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers the Latin preposition *de*. *Mis* insinuates some error, and the most part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *peram*. To like, *to dislike*; to honour, *dis honour*; to honour, *grace*, *to dishonour*, *to disgrace*; to deign, *to disdain*; chaplain, *misbap*; to take, *to mistake*; dead, *mis*; to use, *to misuse*; to employ, *to misemploy*; to apply, *to apply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain
fame signification; as *distinguisb*, distinguish; *detract*, detract;
defame, defame; *detain*, detain.

The termination *ly* added to substantives, and sometimes adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of finish or agreement, being formed by contraction of *like* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly*, *giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The same termination is added to adjectives, forming words of like signification; as beautiful, *beautifully*; sweet, *sweetly*; that is, in a beautiful manner; with some degree of sweetness.

The termination *ish* added to adjectives, imports diminutiveness; and added to substantives, imports similitude or tendency to a particular character; as green, *greenish*; white, *whitish*; soft, *softish*; thick, *thickish*; a wolf, *wolfish*; a child, *childish*.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though frequent; as a hill, a *hillcock*; a cock, a *cockrel*; a pike, a *pickrel*; this is a French termination: a goose, a *gosling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, a *lambkin*; a chick, a *chickin*; a man, a *manikin*; a pipe, a *pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence patronimick, *Hawkin*; *Wilkin*, *Thomkin*, and others.

E N G L I S H T O N G U E.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English by lessening or found idly, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that sometimes not so much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation: as *jump, hip, soap, ship, fippet*, &c. here, besides the extension of the vowel, there is added the French termination; *jump, ship, soap, fipet, fipet; h be, lady, body, burnac; great* pronounced long, especially if with a longer sound, *great*; little pronounced long, *leete, tiny, cany*, &c. *ing*, imports a lessness or smaller and then greater founds; and so *ping, tang, ting, tang, tang*, and many other made words.

Make however use of this rule, and avoid false judgements, depending wholly on oral utterance, therefore scarcely worthy the notice of a critic.

748 Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *ness*, and a few in *hood* or *lead*, noting character or quality; as white, *whiteness*; hard, *hardness*; great, *greatness*; selfish, *selfishness*, *unselfishness*; godhead, *marrowhead*, *marrowhead*, *cardinalhead*, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *likehood*, *folklod*.

There are other abstractions, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a small change being sometimes made; as long, *length*; strong, *strength*; broad, *breadth*; wide, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearths*; slow, *slowness*; dry, *dryness*; heal, *healings*; well, *wellness*; dry, *drought*; young, *youth*; and so many, *youth*.

like these are former words derived from verbs; die, *death*; *teeth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *moweth*, after *moweth*; commonly spoken and written later *earth*, after *maeth*; steel, *steeb*; bear, *birth*; rue, *rith*; and probably *earth* from *eorþ* or *ploru*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weetight*; fray, *fright*; to draw *eght*.

These should rather be written *ſlight*, *fright*, only that cuſtom will not ſuffer
to be twice repeated.

The same form retain *faith*, *fright*, *wreath*, *wrath*, *broth*, *fiath*, *breath*, *worth*, *hight*, *wight*, and the like, whose primitives are entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. I perhaps they are derived from *foy* or *fey*, *fry*, *wry*, *wreak*, *brew*, *weave*, *fy*, *biay*, *fy*, *swork*.

Some ending in *ship*, imply an office, employment, or condition; as *kingship*, *wardship*, *guardianship*, *partnership*, *stewardship*, *headship*, *lordship*.

The worship, that is, worship; whence worshipful, and to worship.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do especially denote position, at least state or condition; as *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *christendom*, *freedom*, *wisdom*, *whoredom*, *rick*, *bailwick*.

nt and age are plainly French terminations, and are of the import with us as among them, scarcely ever occurring, in words derived from the French, as *commendment*,

are in English often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation, as *a bat, a baton, a battle, a beetle, a bride, a door, a matter, butter*, &c. a glorious composition for food, made by joining different bodies into one.

All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *con*. Thus *take, touch, tackle, tack, tackle*; all imply a local conjunction, from *con*, *tango, tetigi, tactum*.

Two are formed *twain*, *twane*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twins*, *twine*, *twist*, *twirl*, *twing*, *twing*, *twinge*, *between*, *between*, *twilight*, *twirl*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more substantial solidity, and such as perhaps might in every language be enlarged with-

ally imply the *nos*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *nasus* are the French *nez* and the English *nose*; and *nisse*, a promontory, as projecting. But as if from the components *n* taken from *nasus*, and transposed, may the better correspond, *in* denote *nasus*; and thence are derived many relate to the *n* as, *insult*, *inceas*, *swore*, *snort*, *sneer*, *snicker*, *jest*, *je*, *snuff*, *insult*, *insult*, *insult*, *insult*.

is another *sn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *finis*, as *snail*, *snare*; so likewise *snap*, and *snatch*, *snub*, *snub*.

a blast; as *blow, blist, to blast, to blight*, and, metaphorically, *to blast* ; *bloat, bleak, a bleak place*, to look *bleak or weather-beaten, bloat, leak, bluster, blunt, blither, blob, bladder, bleb, blither, bubble, spit, leak, blot, blot-herrings, bloss, blaze, to blow, that is blossom, bloom; blood and blows.*

native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the
the things signified; and therefore the sounds of letters smaller, sharper,

louder, closer, softer, stronger, clearer, more obscure, and more stridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things signified.

Thus words that begin with *st* intimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as it probably derives from *σθένος*, or *sthenos*, as *strong, strength, stress, stroke, streak, stroke, suffice, stave, suffice, struggle, stout, stout, stretch, strait, strict, straight, that is, in rows, d'strict, steel, d'stroy, string, strap, stream, streamer, stand, stop, stay, struggle, stagger, stride, staddle,*

[illegible]

The imply a more violent degree of motion, as *throw, thrust, thence, thr* &c.
the ush, threat, t'enter, thrall, throw

If it is by some kind of obliquity or distortion, as every, so *verrackt*, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth, sixty-first, sixty-second, sixty-third, sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth, sixty-ninth, seventieth, seventy-first, seventy-second, seventy-third, seventy-fourth, seventy-fifth, seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh, seventy-eighth, seventy-ninth, eightieth, eighty-first, eighty-second, eighty-third, eighty-fourth, eighty-fifth, eighty-sixth, eighty-seventh, eighty-eighth, eighty-ninth, ninetieth, ninety-first, ninety-second, ninety-third, ninety-fourth, ninety-fifth, ninety-sixth, ninety-seventh, ninety-eighth, ninety-ninth, hundredth, hundred-first, hundred-second, hundred-third, hundred-fourth, hundred-fifth, hundred-sixth, hundred-seventh, hundred-eighth, hundred-ninth, hundred-tenth, hundred-eleventh, hundred-twelfth, hundred-thirteenth, hundred-fourteenth, hundred-fifteenth, hundred-sixteenth, hundred-seventeenth, hundred-eighteenth, hundred-nineteenth, hundred-twentieth, hundred-twenty-first, hundred-twenty-second, hundred-twenty-third, hundred-twenty-fourth, hundred-twenty-fifth, hundred-twenty-sixth, hundred-twenty-seventh, hundred-twenty-eighth, hundred-twenty-ninth, hundred-thirtieth, hundred-thirty-first, hundred-thirty-second, hundred-thirty-third, hundred-thirty-fourth, hundred-thirty-fifth, hundred-thirty-sixth, hundred-thirty-seventh, hundred-thirty-eighth, hundred-thirty-ninth, hundred-fortieth, hundred-forty-first, hundred-forty-second, hundred-forty-third, hundred-forty-fourth, hundred-forty-fifth, hundred-forty-sixth, hundred-forty-seventh, hundred-forty-eighth, hundred-forty-ninth, hundred-fiftieth, hundred-fifty-first, hundred-fifty-second, hundred-fifty-third, hundred-fifty-fourth, hundred-fifty-fifth, hundred-fifty-sixth, hundred-fifty-seventh, hundred-fifty-eighth, hundred-fifty-ninth, hundred-sixtieth, hundred-sixty-first, hundred-sixty-second, hundred-sixty-third, hundred-sixty-fourth, hundred-sixty-fifth, hundred-sixty-sixth, hundred-sixty-seventh, hundred-sixty-eighth, hundred-sixty-ninth, hundred-seventieth, hundred-seventy-first, hundred-seventy-second, hundred-seventy-third, hundred-seventy-fourth, hundred-seventy-fifth, hundred-seventy-sixth, hundred-seventy-seventh, hundred-seventy-eighth, hundred-seventy-ninth, hundred-eightieth, hundred-eighty-first, hundred-eighty-second, hundred-eighty-third, hundred-eighty-fourth, hundred-eighty-fifth, hundred-eighty-sixth, hundred-eighty-seventh, hundred-eighty-eighth, hundred-eighty-ninth, hundred-ninetyth, hundred-ninety-first, hundred-ninety-second, hundred-ninety-third, hundred-ninety-fourth, hundred-ninety-fifth, hundred-ninety-sixth, hundred-ninety-seventh, hundred-ninety-eighth, hundred-ninety-ninth, thousandth, thousand-first, thousand-second, thousand-third, thousand-fourth, thousand-fifth, thousand-sixth, thousand-seventh, thousand-eighth, thousand-ninth, thousand-tenth, thousand-eleventh, thousand-twelfth, thousand-thirteenth, thousand-fourteenth, thousand-fifteenth, thousand-sixteenth, thousand-seventeenth, thousand-eighteenth, thousand-nineteenth, thousand-twentieth, thousand-twenty-first, thousand-twenty-second, thousand-twenty-third, thousand-twenty-fourth, thousand-twenty-fifth, thousand-twenty-sixth, thousand-twenty-seventh, thousand-twenty-eighth, thousand-twenty-ninth, thousand-thirtieth, thousand-thirty-first, thousand-thirty-second, thousand-thirty-third, thousand-thirty-fourth, thousand-thirty-fifth, thousand-thirty-sixth, thousand-thirty-seventh, thousand-thirty-eighth, thousand-thirty-ninth, thousand-fortieth, thousand-forty-first, thousand-forty-second, thousand-forty-third, thousand-forty-fourth, thousand-forty-fifth, thousand-forty-sixth, thousand-forty-seventh, thousand-forty-eighth, thousand-forty-ninth, thousand-fiftieth, thousand-fifty-first, thousand-fifty-second, thousand-fifty-third, thousand-fifty-fourth, thousand-fifty-fifth, thousand-fifty-sixth, thousand-fifty-seventh, thousand-fifty-eighth, thousand-fifty-ninth, thousand-sixtieth, thousand-sixty-first, thousand-sixty-second, thousand-sixty-third, thousand-sixty-fourth, thousand-sixty-fifth, thousand-sixty-sixth, thousand-sixty-seventh, thousand-sixty-eighth, thousand-sixty-ninth, thousand-seventieth, thousand-seventy-first, thousand-seventy-second, thousand-seventy-third, thousand-seventy-fourth, thousand-seventy-fifth, thousand-seventy-sixth, thousand-seventy-seventh, thousand-seventy-eighth, thousand-seventy-ninth, thousand-eightieth, thousand-eighty-first, thousand-eighty-second, thousand-eighty-third, thousand-eighty-fourth, thousand-eighty-fifth, thousand-eighty-sixth, thousand-eighty-seventh, thousand-eighty-eighth, thousand-eighty-ninth, thousand-ninetyth, thousand-ninety-first, thousand-ninety-second, thousand-ninety-third, thousand-ninety-fourth, thousand-ninety-fifth, thousand-ninety-sixth, thousand-ninety-seventh, thousand-ninety-eighth, thousand-ninety-ninth, millionth, million-first, million-second, million-third, million-fourth, million-fifth, million-sixth, million-seventh, million-eighth, million-ninth, million-tenth, million-eleventh, million-twelfth, million-thirteenth, million-fourteenth, million-fifteenth, 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As in a silent guttural, or a softer kind of lateral motion; as *faw*, *fem*,
fay, *fing*, *fuggo*, *fuere*, *fuera*, *fure*, *fura*, *furm*, *furne*, *fury*, *fuse*,
fur, *fuze*.

in which such difference of *m* in *mark*, *snug*, *snile*, *snick*, *snute*, which
 implies the same as *snite*, but is a letter weak, *snell*, *snack*, *snorbel*,
 or a *sn* blow p. *sn* signifies such a kind of stroke as, with an originally
 violent motion, a nail in *sn*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* suddenly
 ended, as is shown at *sn*.

Cl denote a k s e u d o n o m or t r a c t i c y, as in *claw*, *cl* y, *cl* i n g, *climb*, *clamber*, *climber*, *cl* i p, *cl* o p, *cl* o c k, *cl* o c k, *cl* o g, *cl* o g, *cl* o f f, *cl* o f f, *a* *cl* o d, *a* *cl* o p, as *a* *cl* o t of bl o d, *cl* o t e d c r e e t, *a* *cl* u t t e r, *a* *cl* u s t e r.

S, imply a kind of obliteration or expunction, especially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *spare* or *jeune*: for example, *spread*, *spring*, *spurge*, *spew*, *sprinkle*, *splut*, *splinter*, *spit*, *si*, *snare*, *snare*.

Sl denote a kind of silent *all*, or a less observable motion; as in *slim*, *slite*, *slip*, *slipper*, *slv* *slight*, *slut*, *slaw*, *slack*, *slight*, *slug* *slap*.

And so likewise *gsh*, in *crash*, *rush*, & *sh*, *flsh*, *crsh*, *lysh*, *sh*, *blsh*, *trsh*, indicate something acting more noisily and thereby. But *sh*, in *crash*, *rush*, *gush*, *flsh*, *blsh*, *brsh*, *hush*, *push*, implies something acting more obstusely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a swift and sudden transition, not instantaneous, but gradual, by the continued sound *sh*.

Thus in *burg, surg, durg, jurg, churg, surg, string, A g*, the tingling of the termination *rg*, and the sharpness of the vowel *y*, imply the continuation of a very slender motion or tremor, at length indeed subsiding, but not suddenly interrupted. But in *tryk, crank, fixk, chirk, caw k, think*, that end in a mu e consonant, there is also indicated a sudden end.

If there be an *l*, as in *jangle*, *tinkle*, *rattle*, *mingle*, *fumble*, *twinkle*, there is implied a frequency or iteration of final *als*. And the firm frequency of *als* but *l*-is subtle by reason of the clearer vowel. *Jr* is indicated in *argle*, *tangle*, *spangle*, *mangle*, *swangle*, *brangle*, *dangle*; as also in *rumble*, *grumble*, *jumble*, *tumble*, *humble*, *vamble*, *crumble*, *fumble*. But at the same time the close *a* implies something obscure or obtunded; and a congress of consonants might denote a confused kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble*, *jeamble*, *jramble*, *varmble*; but in these there is something acute.

In *minnle*, the acuteness of the vowel denotes celerity. In *sparkle*, *sp* denotes distillation, *a* an acute crackling, *k* a sudden inter-ruption, *l* a frequent iteration, and in like manner in *sprinkle*, unless *in* may imply the tubulity of the animated guttules. *Thin* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuse consonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner in *squeak, squeal, squeal, squall, brawl, coveal, jawl, spawl, fock, flock, forl, floop, forrel, swirlle, crack, craft, clasp, grasp, phisp, craft, twisp, hiss, fisp, whisp, fosi, jarr, durl, curl, wobb, buzz, balt, findie, dwindle, luffin, twuff, and in many more*, we may observe the agreement of such sort of sounds with the things signified: and this is frequently happens, that scarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monosyllable word, of which kind are almost all ours, emphatically expresses what in other languages can scarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or sometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greatest part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as *grace, face, elegant, elegance, resemble.*

Some verbs which seem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the present tense, and some from the supines.

From the present are formed *spend, expend, expendo; conduce, conduco; despise, despicio; approve, approbo; consider, concipio.*

From

A GRAMMAR OF THE

From the supine, *supplicate*, supplico; *demonstrate*, demonstro; *dispose*, dispono; *expatiate*, expatior; *suppress*, supprimo; *exempt*, eximo.

Nothing is more apparent than that Wallis goes too far in quest of originals. Many of these which seem selected as immediate descendants from the Latin, are apparently French, as *conceive*, *approve*, *expose*, *exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as *garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead*, from the French, *jardin, jartier, bouclier, avancer, crier, plaider*; though indeed, even of these, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from some common original; as *wine*, *vinum*; *wind*, *ventus*; *went*, *venit*; *way*, *via*; *wall*, *vallum*; *wallow*, *volvō*; *wool*, *velus*; *wooly*, *vol*; *worm*, *vermis*; *worth*, *virtus*; *wasf*, *velis*; *day*, *diēs*; *draw*, *trahō*, *tamē*; *domo*; *drank*, *yoke*, *jugum*, *δύω*; *over*, *upper*, *super*, *super*; *am*, *sum*, *εἰμι*; *break*, *tringo*; *fly*, *volo*; *blow*, *flō*. I make no doubt but the Teutonical is more ancient than the Latin; and it is no less certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greek, especially the *Ællick*, but from other neighbouring languages, as the *Oscan* and others, which have long become obsolete, received not a few from the Teutonical. It is certain, that the English, German, and other Teutonical languages, retained some derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *ax*, *axis*, *mit*, *fold*, *plural*, *daughter*, *tochter*, *mickle*, *mingle*, *moon*, *scar*, *grave*, *gruff*, *to graze*, *to scrape*, *wholesale*, from *ἀξίς*, *μήτρα*, *μήνη*, *Σύνετος*, *μαζαρά*, *μαζαρά*, *μῆνις*, *ἐγγίς*, *ἐγγίς*, *ἐγγίς*, *ἐγγίς*. Since they received these immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latins?

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the stronger, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example in *expendo*, *spend*; *exemplum*, *sample*; *excipio*, *scape*; *extraneus*, *strange*; *extractum*, *stretch'd*; *excrucio*, *to scraw*; *exconio*, *to scour*; *excorio*, *to scourge*; *excortico*, *to scratch*; and others beginning with *ex*: as *allo*, *emendo*, *to mend*; *episcopus*, *bishop*; in Danish, *bisp*; *epitola*, *epistle*; *hospitale*, *spittle*; *Hispania*, *Spain*; *historia*, *story*.

Many of these etymologies are doubtful, and some evidently mistaken.

[illegible]

There are lyncopes somewhat harder; from *tempore*, *time*; from *nomine*, *name*; *domina*, *dame*, as the French *homme*, *femme*, *nom*, from *homine*, *femina*, *nomine*. Thus *parina*, *puge*; *πατρις*, *pat*; *κυμλλα*, *cup*; *cantharus*, *cun*; *tenorium*, *ten*; *precor*, *pray*; *præda*, *prey*; *specio*, *specular*, *spy*; *plico*, *ply*; *implico*, *imply*, *replico*, *reply*, *compleo*, *comply*; *sedes episcopalis*, *see*.

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lessened; as *amita*, *aunt*; *spiritus*, *spriht*; *debitum*, *debt*, *dubito*, *doubt*; *comes*, *comitis*, *count*; *clericus*, *clerk*; *quietus*, *quit*, *quite*; *acquieto*, *to acquit*; *separo*, *to spare*; *stabilis*, *stable*; *stabulum*, *stable*; *palacium*, *pa-*

lace, place; rabula, rail; rawl, wrawl, brawl, rabble, brabble; quæsitio, quest.

As also a consonant, or at least one of a softer sound, or even a whole syllable; rotundus, *round*; fragilis, *frail*; securus, *jur*; regula, *rule*; tegula, *tile*; subtilis, *subtle*; nomen, *noun*; decanus, *dean*; computo, *count*; subitaneus, *sudden*, *soon*; superare, *to soar*; periculum, *peril*; mirabile, *marvel*; as magnus, *main*; dignor, *dign*; tingo, *stain*; tintum, *taint*; pingo, *stain*; prædari, *reach*.

[illegible]

Some may deem another, yet may not be rejected, for it at least appears that some of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whose etymology is acknowledged by every body; as Alexander, *Elick*, *Scander*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Senny*; Elizabetha, *Elizabeth*, *Elizabeth*, *Berry*, *Reis*; Margaret, *Margaret*, *Marget*, *Meg*, *Peg*; Maria, *Mary*, *Mal*, *Pal*, *Malin*, *Marobin*, *Murkes*; Matthæus, *Mattha*, *Matthieu*; Martha, *Marit*, *Patt*; Gulielmus, *Wilhelmus*, *Girolamo*, *Gul laume*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wilkin*, *Wicken*, *Wicks*, *Wess*.

This carophyllus, floe; gerofilo, Ital. giraffice, gillofer, Fr. gillifloer, which the vulgar call *jussifloer*, as if derived from the month *July*; petroclinium, *parfly*; portulaca, *purflain*; cydonium, *quince*; cydoniatum, *quiddney*; pericum, *peah*; erica, *eruke*; which they corrupt to *ear-wag*, as if it took its name from the ear; annulus geminus, a *gimnal*, or *gimbal ring*; and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quelques chofes, *kichfures*. Since the origin of these, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, especially as they so much affected monosyllables; and, to make them sound the softer, took this liberty of maiming, taking away changing, transposing, and softening them.

But while we derive these from the Latin, I do not mean to say, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danish, Dutch, and Teutonic languages, and other dialects, and some taken more lately from the French, or Italians, or Spaniards.

The same word according to its different significations, often has a different origin; as *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but *to bear*, whence *birth, born, hairs*, comes from *pario*, and a *bear*, at least if it be of Latin origin, from *fero*. Thus *perch*, a fish, from *perca*; but *perch*, a measure, from *pericea*, and likewise to *perch*. *To spell* is from *spiliata*, but *spell*, an enchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are so fixed in lands, that none can pass them against the master's will, from *expello*; and *spill*, a messenger, from *epistola*, whence *gospel, good-spell, or good-spell*. Thus *freeze*, from *frigere*, but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *zepterus*; but *froze*, for *cloth*, from *Frisia*, or perhaps from *frigeo*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monosyllables, compounded of two or more words, at least fewing instead of compounds, and comprising the signification of more words than one; as from *scrip* and *roll*, comes *scroll*; from *swail* and *dance*, *prance*; from *st* of the verb *stay*, or *stand* and *out*, is made *stout*; from *stout* and *hardy*, *sturdy*; from *sp* of *spit* or *spreu*, and *our*, comes *spout*; from the same *sp*, with the termination *in*, is *spin*; and adding *out*, *spin out*; and from the same *sp*, with *u*, is *spit*, which only differs from *spout* in that it is smaller, and with less noise and force; but *sputter* is because of the obscure *u*, something between *spu* and *spout*; and by reason of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noise, but obscurely confused; whereas *spatter*, on account of the sharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more distinct noise, in which it chiefly differs from *sputter*. From the same *sp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *spark*, signifying a single emission of fire with a noise; namely *sp* the emission, or the more acute noise, and *k* the mute consonant, intimates it being suddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *sparkle*. The same *sp*, by adding *r*, that is *spr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffusing or expanding itself; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *spring*; its vigour *spr* imports, its sharpness the termination *ing*; and lastly in acute and tremulous, ending in the mute consonant *g* denotes the sudden ending of any motion that is meant in its primary signification, of a single, not a complicated exhalation. Hence we call *spring* whatever has an elastic force; as also a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *spring*, to germinate; and *spring*, one of the four seasons. From the same *spr* and

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er, is formed *spring*, and with the termination *ig*, *spring*; of which the following, for the most part, is the difference: *spring*, of a grosser sound, imports a latter or grosser bud: *spring*, of a slenderer sound, denotes a smaller shoot. In like manner, from *str* of the verb *strive*, and *out*, comes *strout* and *strut* from the same *str*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *struggle*; and this *gl* imports, but without any great noise, by reason of the obscure sound of the vowel *u*. In like manner from *threw* and *roll* is made *trull*; and almost in the same sense is *trundle*, from *throw* or *truff*, and *rundle*. Thus *gruff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trist* and *drudge*.

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the desire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often so made, that by the same licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no distinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and those which, being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the English language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonic; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The established practice of grammarians requires that I should here treat of the Syntax; but our language has so little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally neglected it; and Jonson, whose desire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a syntax indispensably necessary, has published such petty observations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and person; as *Thou sleepest from good*; *He runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two substantives the noun possessive is the genitive; as *His father's glory*, *The sun's heat*.

Verbs transitive require an oblique case; as *He loves me*; *You fear him*.

All prepositions require an oblique case; as *He gave this to me*; *He took this from me*; *He says this of me*; *He came with me*.

PROSODY.

It is common for those that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their Prosody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buonmattei*; that of the French by *Dismarais*; and that of the English by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Johnson*, though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to insert them.

Prosody comprises *orthoepey*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of versification.

PRONUNCIATION is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or, which in English versification is the same, its proper quantity.

The sounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of dissyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as *childish*, *kingdom*, *artist*, *acted*, *taught*, *lover*, *scholar*, *fairer*, *foremost*, *zealous*, *sinners*, *golly*, *meekly*, *artist*.

2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as *to begot*, *to beset*, *to bestow*.

3. Of dissyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the

former syllable; as *to descend*, a *descant*; *to cement*, a *cement*; *to contract*, a *contract*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter syllable; as, *delight*, *perfume*.

4. All dissyllables ending in *y*, as *cranny*; in *our*, as *labour*, *fiavour*; in *ew*, as *willow*, *wallow*, except *allow*; in *le*, as *battle*, *bible*; in *ish*, as *banish*; in *ck*, as *cambric*, *cassock*; in *ter*, as *butler*; in *age*, as *courage*; in *en*, as *fasten*; in *it*, as *quiet*, accent the former syllable.

5. Dissyllable nouns in *er*, as *canter*, *litter*, have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *comprise*, *escape*; or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appease*, *revival*; or ending in two consonants, as *attend*, have the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *applause*; except words in *ain*, *certain*, *mountain*.

8. Trissyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *loveliness*, *tenderness*, *continence*, *waggoner*, *physical*, *bestial*, *commenting*, *commending*, *assurance*.

9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *gracious*, *arduous*; in *al*, as *capital*; in *ion*, as *mention*, accent the first.

10. Trissyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the first syllable, as *countenance*, *continence*, *armament*, *imminent*, *eloquent*, *propagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *connivance*, *acquaintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promulgate*.

11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *entity*, *specify*, *liberty*, *victory*, *subsidi*, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Trissyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first syllable, as *legible*, *theatre*; except *disciple*, and some words which have a position, as *example*, *epistle*.

13. Trissyllables in *ude* commonly accent the first syllable, as *plenitude*.

14. Trissyllables ending in *ator* or *alour*, as *creator*; or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endeavour*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *domestic*, accent the middle syllable.

15. Trissyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as *acquiree*, *repartee*, *magazine*; or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as *immature*, *overcharge*.

16. Polysyllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *arrogating*, *continency*, *incontinently*, *commendable*, *communicativeness*. We should therefore say *disputable*, *indisputable*, rather than *disputable*, *indisputable*; and *advertisement* rather than *advertisement*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *salvation*, *perturbation*, *concession*; words in *alour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicator*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the first syllable, as *amicable*, unless the second syllable have a vowel before two consonants, as *condemnable*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxorious*, *voluptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *pusillanimity*, *activity*.

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have elicited my observation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verses are either iambick, as *alibi*, *create*; or trochaick, as *holy*, *lofty*.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

Our iambick measure comprises verses

Of four syllables,

Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's lost;
For all the cost
Words can bestow,
So poorly show
Upon your praise,
'That all the ways
Sense hath, come short.

Drayton.

With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears.

Dryden.

Of six,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not sing an ode?
Shall that holy fire,
In us that strongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmost Peak
A while we do remain,
Amongst the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to sleet and rain,
No sport our hours shall break,
To exercise our vein.

What though bright Phœbus' beams
Refresh the southern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's streams
Be many wonders found:

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in silver swatches,
And what of all most dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble cheer,
T' alluage breech winter's feathers.

In places far or near,
Or famous or obscure,
Where wholsom is the air,
Or where the most impure,
All times and every where,
The muse is still in ure.

Drayton.

Of eight, which is the usual measure of short poems,

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and nightly spell
Of ev'ry star the sky doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew.

Milton.

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroick and tragick poetry,

Fall in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating sound.
The palace of loud Fame, her seat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r;
A thousand winding entries long and wide
Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide,

A thousand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.
'Tis built of brass, the better to diffuse
The spreading sounds, and multiply the news;
Where echoes in repeated echoes play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' insulted shore:
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to distance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A thorough-fare of news; where some devise
Things never heard, some mingle truth with lies:
The troubled air with empty sounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat.

Dryden.

In all these measures the accents are to be placed on even syllables; and every line considered by itself is more harmonious as this rule is more strictly observed. The variations necessary to pleasure belong to the art of poetry, not the rules of grammar.

Our trochaick measures are

Of three syllables,

Here we may
Think and pray
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys.

Walton's Angler.

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy.

Old Ballad.

Of seven,

Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth.

Waller.

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables.

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verses sometimes of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high,
And farth'ft survey their soils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless crowds,
The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring cloud,
Especial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That she of all the rest neglected was so long;
Aleging for herself, when through the Saxon's pride,
The godlike race of Brue to Severn's setting tide
Were cruelly enforced, her mountains did relieve
Those whom devouring war else every where did grieve.
And when all Wales b'fide (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient sire resign'd her ancient right,
A constant maiden still she only did remain,
The last her genuine laws which stoutly did remain.
And as each one is praised for her peculiar things,
So only she is rich in mountains, meres, and springs;
And holds herself as great in her superfluous waste,
As others by their towns and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of such a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or else would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is distract.

The measures of twelve and fourteen syllables were often mingled by our poets, sometimes in alternate lines, and sometimes in alternate couplets.

The

ENGLISH TONGUE.

The verse of twelve syllables called an *Alexandrine*, is now only used to diversify heroick lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varied verse, the full resounding line,
This long majestic march, and energy divine.

Pope.

The pause in the Alexandrine must be at the sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a soft lyrick measure of verses consisting alternately of eight syllables and six.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter space.

Fenton.

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to see.

Letwin to Pope.

Beneath this tomb an infant lies
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the Archangel's trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine!

W'stry.

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called the *anapestick*, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

May I govern my passions with absolute sway,
And grow wiser and better as life wears away.

Dr. Pope.

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot, as

Diogenes surly and proud.

Dr. Pope.

When present we love, and when absent agrée,
I think not of Iris nor Iris of me.

Dryden.

These measures are varied by many combinations, and sometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick measure.

'Tis the divinity that first within us,
'Tis Heav'n itself points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man.

Addison.

So in that of eight syllables,
They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded.

Prior.

In that of seven,
For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast achiev'd with six alone.

Glover.

In that of six,
'Twas when the seas were roaring,
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd.

Gay.

In the *anapestick*,
When terrible tempests assail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But skilful industry steers right.

Bullard.

To these measures, and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse.

Our verification admits of few licences, except a *synalapha*, or elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t' accept*; and a *syneresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question*, *special*; or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *au'rice*, *temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples by which the English language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a master to those that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for such as are not yet initiated in the schools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at last ineffectual.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T

TO

THE FOURTH EDITION.

MANY are the works of human industry, which to begin and finish are hardly granted to the same man. He that undertakes to compile a Dictionary, undertakes that, which, if it comprehends the full extent of his design, he knows himself unable to perform. Yet his labours, though deficient, may be useful, and with the hope of this inferiour praise, he must incite his activity, and solace his weariness.

Perfection is unattainable, but nearer and nearer approaches may be made; and finding my Dictionary about to be reprinted, I have endeavoured, by a revival, to make it less reprehensible. I will not deny that I found many parts requiring emendation, and many more capable of improvement. Many faults I have corrected, some superfluities I have taken away, and some deficiencies I have supplied. I have methodised some parts that were disordered, and illuminated some that were obscure. Yet the changes or additions bear a very small proportion to the whole. The critick will now have less to object, but the student who has bought any of the former copies needs not repent; he will not, without nice collation, perceive how they differ; and usefulness seldom depends upon little things.

For negligence or deficiency, I have perhaps not need of more apology than the nature of the work will furnish: I have left that inaccurate which never was made exact, and that imperfect which never was completed.

A DIC-

A

D I C T I O N A R Y

OF THE

E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E.

A

THE first letter of the European alphabets, has, in the English language, three different sounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and slender.

The broad sound, resembling that of the German *a*, is found in many of our monosyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *mat*, *fat*, in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cause*, or *aw* in *law*. Many of these words were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *wault*; which happens to be still retained in *fault*. This was probably the ancient sound of the Saxons, since it is almost uniformly preserved in the rustic pronunciation, and the northern dialects, as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*. open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found in *father*, *rather*, and more obscurely in *fancy*, *fast*, &c.

The slender or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language, resembling the sound of the French *e* masculine, or diphthong *ie* in *païs*, or perhaps a middle sound between them, or between the *a* and *e*; so this the Arabic *a* is said nearly to approach. Of this sound we have examples in the words *place*, *face*, *waste*; and all those that terminate in *ation*, as, *relation*, *generation*.

a is short, as *glass*, *grass*; or long, as *plane*, *graze*: it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, *plane*, or by an *i* added, as *plain*. The short *a* is open, the long *a* close.

A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; *a* man, *a* tree; denoting the number *one*, as, *a* man is coming; that is, *no more than one*; or an indefinite indication, as, *a* man may come this way, that is, *any* man. This article has no plural signification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*, as, *an* ox, *an* egg, of which *a* is the contraction.

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A

1. *A*, taken materially, or for itself, is a noun; as, a great *A*, a little *a*.

2. *A* is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered by Wallis as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting some action not yet finished; as, I am *a* walking. It also seems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local nouns; as, Thomas *a* Becket. In other cases, it seems to signify *to*, like the French *à*.

A hunting Chloe went. *Prior.*
They go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door. *Dryden.*

I lay peace still slumber by these purling fountains!

Which we may every year

When we come a fishing here. *Wotton.*

Now the men tell a rubbing of armour, which

a great while had lain oiled. *Wotton.*

He will knap the spears a pieces with his teeth.

More's Antid. Athm.

Another fills a ringing a Pelsennius Niger,

and judiciously distinguishes the sound of it to be modern. *Addison on Melals.*

4. *A* has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we say, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year; The ship's crew gained a thousand pounds *a* man.

The river Inn passes through a wide open country, ducing all its course through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues a day. *Addison on Italy.*

5. *A* is used in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable, without adding to the sense.

For cloves and nutmegs to the lase-*a*,
And even for oranges to China. *Dryden.*

6. *A* is sometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for *be*; as, will *a* come, for will *be* come.

7. *A*, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French *a* in these phrases, *a droit*, *a gauche*, &c.; and sometimes to be contracted from *at*, as, *a side*, *a slope*, *a foot*, *a sleep*, *a thirst*, *a war*.

A B A

I gin to be *a* weary of the sun;
And with the state of th' world were now undone. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

And now a breeze from shore began to blow,
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their yards *a-trip*, and all then sails
Let fall, to court the wind and catch the gales.

Dryden's Cezar and Alcyone.

A little house with trees *a* row,
And, like its master, very low *Pope's Horace.*

8. *A* is sometimes redundant; as, *arise*, *arose*, *awake*; the same with *rise*, *rouse*, *wake*.

9. *A*, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or *arts*; as, *A. B.* bachelor of *arts*, *artium baccalaureus*; *A. M.* master of *arts*, *artium magister*; or, *anno*; as, *A. D.* *anno domini*.

AB, at the beginning of the names of places, generally shows that they have some relation to an abbey, as *Abingdon*.

Gibson.

ABA'CKE. *adv.* [from *back*.] Backward. Obsolete.

But when they came where thou thy skill didst show,

They drew *aback*, as half with shame confound. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

ABACTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who drives away or steals cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two.

Blount.

ABACUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A counting-table, anciently used in calculations.

2. [In architecture.] The uppermost member of a column, which serves as a sort of crowning both to the capital and column.

Dia.

ABA'FT. *adv.* [of *abart*, Sax. behind.] From the forepart of the ship, toward the stern. *Dia.*

ABAISANCE. *n. f.* [from the French *abaïser*, to depress, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. *Obedience* is considered by *Skinner* as a corruption of *abaisance*, but is now universally used.

B

A B A

To ABA'LIENATE. *v. a.* [from *abalieno*, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. A term of the civil law, not much used in common speech.

ABALIEN'ATION. *n. f.* [Lat. *abalienatio*.] The act of giving up one's right to another person; or a making over an estate, goods, or chattels by sale, or due course of law. *Dist.*

To ABA'ND. *v. a.* [A word contracted from *abandon*, but not now in use. See **ABANDON.**] To forsake.

They flung her
Than they which fought at first their helping hand,
And Vortigern enforced the kingdom to *aband*.
Spenser's Fairy Queen.

To ABA'NDON. *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner*.] Derived, according to *Menage*, from the Italian *abandonare*, which signifies to forsake his colours; *bandum* [vexillum] *deferere*. *Pasquier* thinks it a coalition of a *ban* *donner*, to give up to a proseripcion; in which sense we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. *Ban*, in our own old dialect, signifies a curse; and to *abandon*, if considered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to *diris deo verere*.]

1. To give up, resign, or quit: often followed by the particle *to*.

If she be so *abandon'd* to her sorrow,
As it is spoke, she never will admit me.
Shaksp. Twelfth Night.

The passive gods behold the Greeks defile
Their temples, and *abandon* to the spoil
Their own abodes; we, feeble few, conspire
To save a sinking town, involv'd in fire.
Dryden's Fables.

Who is he so *abandoned* to foolish cruelty, as
to think, that a clod of earth in a sack may ever,
by eternal shaking, receive the fabric of man's
body? *Bentley's Sermons.*

Must he, whose altars on the Phrygian shore
With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy
pow'r,

Be doom'd the worst of human ills to prove,
Unblest'd, *abandon'd* to the wrath of Jove?
Pope's Odyssey.

2. To desert; to forsake; in an ill sense.

The princes using the passions of fearing evil,
and desiring to escape, only to serve the rule of
virtue, not to *abandon* one's self, leapt to a rib
of the ship. *Simsy.*

Seeing the hurt stag alone,
Left *abandon'd* of his velvet friends,
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The flux of company. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

What fate a wretched fugitive attends,
Scorn'd by my foes, *abandon'd* by my friends.
Dryden.

But to the parting goddess thus the pray'd:
Propitious still be present to my aid,
Nor quite *abandon* your once favour'd maid.
Dryden's Fables.

3. To forsake; to leave.

He boldly spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place at east,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.
Spenser's Fairy Queen.

To ABANDON OVER. *v. a.* [a form of
writing not usual, perhaps not exact.]
To give up, to, to resign.

Look on me as a man *abandon'd* o'er
To an eternal lethargy of love;
To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure,
And but disturb the quiet of my death. *Dryden.*

ABANDONED. *particip. adj.* Corrupted in
the highest degree; as, an *abandoned*
wretch. In this sense, it is a contraction

of a longer form, *abandoned* [given up]
to wickedness.

ABANDONING. [a verbal noun, from *abandon*.] Desertion, forsaking.

He hoped his past meritorious actions might
outweigh his present *abandoning* the thought of
future action. *Charlenden.*

ABANDONMENT. *n. f.* [*abandonnement*,
French.]

1. The act of abandoning.

2. The state of being abandoned. *Dist.*

ABANNI'TION. *n. f.* [Lat. *abannitio*.] A
banishment for one or two years, for man-
slaughter. Obsolete. *Dist.*

To ABA'RE. *v. a.* [abapian, Sax.] To
make bare, uncover, or disclose. *Dist.*

ABARTICULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *ab*, from,
and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] A good and
apt construction of the bones, by which
they move strongly and easily; or that
species of articulation that has manifest
motion. *Dist.*

To ABA'SE. *v. a.* [Fr. *abaiss*, from the
Lat. *basis*, or *bassus*, a barbarous word,
signifying low, base.]

1. To depress; to lower.

It is a point of cunning to wait upon him with
whom you speak with your eye; yet with a de-
mure *abasing* of it sometimes. *Bacon.*

2. To cast down; to depress; to bring
low: in a figurative and personal sense,
which is the common use.

Happy shepherd, to the gods be thankful,
that to thy advancement their widows have thee
abased. *Sidney.*

Behold every one that is proud, and *abase* him.
Job.

With unresisted might the monarch reigns;
He levels mountains, and he raises plains;
And, not regarding distance of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*

If the mind be curbed and humbled too much
in children; if their spirits be *abased* and broken
much by too strict an hand over them; they lose
all their vigour and industry. *Locke on Educ.*

ABA'SED. *adj.* [with heralds.] A term
used of the wings of eagles, when the
top looks downward toward the point
of the shield; or when the wings are
flut; the natural way of bearing them
being spread, with the top pointing
to the chief of the angle.

Bailey. Chambers.

ABA'SEMENT. *n. f.* The state of being
brought low; the act of bringing low;
depression.

There is an *abasement* because of glory; and
there is that lifeth up his head from a low estate.
Ecclesi.

To ABA'SH. *v. a.* [See **BASHFUL**. Per-
haps from *abaiss*, French.]

1. To put into confusion; to make asha-
med. It generally implies a sudden
impression of shame.

They heard and were *abash'd*. *Milt. Par. Lof.*

This heard, th' imperious queen sat mute with
fear;

Nor further durst incense the gloomy thunder.

Silence was in the court at this rebuke:
Nor could the gods, *abash'd*, sustain their sove-
reign's look. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The passive admits the particle *at*,
sometimes *of*, before the causal noun.

In no wise speak against the truth, but be
abashed of the error of thy ignorance. *Ecclesi.*

I said unto her, from whence is this kid? Is
it not stolen? But she replied upon me, it was

A B A

given for a gift, more than the wages: however
I did not believe her, and I was *abashed* at her.
Tobit.

In the admiration only of weak minds,
Led captive: cease t' admire, and all her plumes
Fall flat, and sink into a trivial toy,
At every sudden flighting quite *abash'd*.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

The little Cupids hov'ring round,
(As pictures prove) with garlands crown'd,
Abash'd at what they saw and heard,
Flew off, nor ever more appear'd.
Swift's Miscellany.

To ABA'TE. *v. a.* [from the French
abbatre, to beat down.]

1. To lessen; to diminish.

Who can tell whether the divine wisdom,
abate the glory of those kings, did not refer
this work to be done by a queen, that it might
appear to be his own immediate work?
Sir John Davies on Ireland.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would *abate* the strength of your displea-
sure. *Shaksp.*

Here we see the hopes of great benefit, a
light, from expositors and commentators, are
a great part *abated*; and those who have in
need of their help, can receive but little from
them. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

2. To deject, or depress the mind.

This iron world
Brings down the stoutest hearts to lowest state.
For misery doth bravest minds *abate*.
Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.

Have the power still
To banish your defenders, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As most *abated* captives, to some nation
That won you without blows? *Shaksp.*

Time that changes all, yet changes us in vain,
The body, not the mind; nor can controul
Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the soul.
Dryden's Essay.

3. In commerce, to let down the price
in selling, sometimes to beat down the
price in buying.

To ABA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To grow less; as, his passion *abat*s,
the storm *abates*. It is used sometimes
with the particle *of* before the thing
lessened.

Our physicians have observed, that in process
of time, some diseases have *abated* of their vi-
olence, and have, in a manner, worn out the
malignity, so as to be no longer mortal.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

2. In common law.

It is in law used both actively and neuterly,
as to *abate* a castle, to beat it down. To *abat*
a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or over-
throw it. A stranger *abateth*, that is, entereth
upon a house or land void by the death of him
that last possessed it, before the heir take his
possession, and so keepeth him out. Wherefore
as he that putteth out him in possession, is said to
disseise; so he that stoppeth in between the for-
mer possessor and his heir, is said to *abate*. Is
the neuter signification thus: The writ of re-
demandant shall *abate*, that is, shall be disabli-
sh, frustrated, or overthrown. The appeal *abates*
by coving, that is, that the accusation is defeated
by deceit. *Cowen.*

3. [In horsemanship.] A horse is said to
abate or take down his curvets; when,
working upon curvets, he puts his two
hind legs to the ground both at once,
and observes the same exactness in all
the times. *Dist.*

ABA'TEMENT. *n. f.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating or lessening.

ABB

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten thousand houses, and allowing one man to every house, who could have any share in the government (the rest consisting of women, children, and servants), and making other obvious abatements, these tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collective.

Swift on the Contests of Athens and Rome.

1. The state of being abated.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil strongly combined and entangled with earthy particles. The most noxious part of oil exudes in roasting, to the abatement of near one quarter of its weight.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

3. The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

The law of works is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remission or abatement; so that, by that law, a man cannot be just, or justified, without an exact performance of every title.

Locke.

4. The cause of abating; extenuation.

As our advantages towards practising and promoting piety and virtue were greater than those of other men; so will our excuse be less, if we neglect to make use of them. We cannot plead, in abatement of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the prepossession of ill habits, and the bias of a wrong education.

Atterbury.

5. [In law.] The act of the abator; as, the abatement of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affection or passion of the thing abated; as, abatement of the writ.

Cowell.

6. [With heralds.] An accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abated, by reason of some stain or dishonourable quality of the bearer.

Dict.

ABA'TER. *n. f.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured; that by which any thing is lessened.

Abaters of acrimony or sharpness, are expressed oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of such; as of almonds, pistachos, and other nuts.

Arbutnot on Diet.

ABA'TOR. *n. f.* [a law term.] One who intrudes into houses or land, void by the death of the former possessor, and yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir.

Dict.

ABATUDE. *n. f.* [old records.] Any thing diminished.

Bailey.

ABATURE. *n. f.* [from *abatre*, French.] Those sprigs of grafts which are thrown down by a flag in his passing by.

Dict.

ABB. *n. f.* The yarn on a weaver's warp: a term among clothiers.

Chambers.

ABBA. *n. f.* [Heb. אבא] A Syriac word, which signifies father.

ABBACY. *n. f.* [Lat. *abbatia*.] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See ABBEY.

According to Felinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itself, since an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a secular person, who has the care of souls, is sometimes, in the canon law, also styled an abbot.

Ayliffe's Par. Juris Canonici.

ABBESS. *n. f.* [Latin *abbatissa*, whence the Saxon *abbesse*, then probably *abbatesse*, and by contraction *abbesse* in Fr. and *abbess*, Eng.] The superior or governess of a nunnery or monastery of women.

They fled

Into this abbey, whither we pursued them; And here the *abbess* shuts the gate on us, And will not suffer us to fetch him out.

Shakspeare.

ABB

I have a sister, *abbess* in Terceps, Who lost her lover on her bridal day.

Dryden.

Constantia, as soon as the solemnities of her reception were over, retired with the *abbess* into her own apartment.

Addison.

A'BBEY, or ABBY. *n. f.* [Lat. *abbatia*, whence probably first ABBACY; which see.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women; distinguished from religious houses of other denominations by larger privileges. See ABBOT.

With easy roads he came to Leicester; Lodg'd in the *abbey*, where the reverend abbot, With all his convent, honourably received him.

Shakspeare.

A'BBEY-LUBBER. *n. f.* [See LUBBER.] A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and austerity.

This is no father dominic, no huge overgrown *abbey-lubber*; this is but a diminutive sucking friar.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.

A'BBOT. *n. f.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*, from אב, father, which sense was still implied; so that the abbots were called *pateres* and *abbesses* *matres monasterii*. Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: *Nominis officium jure, Paternis, geris*.] The chief of a convent, or fellowship of canons. Of these, some in England were mitred, some not: those that were mitred, were exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, having in themselves, episcopal authority within their precincts, and being also lords of parliament. The other sort were subject to the diocesan in all spiritual government.

Cowell.

See ABBEY.

A'BBOTSHIP. *n. f.* The state or privilege of an abbot.

Dict.

To ABBREVIATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare*.]

1. To shorten by contraction of parts, without loss of the main substance; to abridge.

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off.

Bacon's Essays.

The only invention of late years, which hath contributed towards politeness in discourse, is that of *abbreviating* or reducing words of many syllables into one, by dropping off the rest.

Swift.

2. To shorten; to cut short.

Set the length of their days before the flood; which were *abbreviated* after, and contracted into hundreds and threescores.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ABBREVIATION. *n. f.*

1. The act of abbreviating.

2. The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words; words contracted.

Such is the propensity and energy in them all, that they never can be changed, but to disadvantage, except in the circumstance of using *abbreviations*.

Swift.

ABBREVIATOR. *n. f.* [*abbreviator*, Fr.] One who abbreviates, or abridges.

ABBREVIATURE. *n. f.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

2. A compendium or abridgment.

He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that injures him, than for his own suffering; who prays for him that wrongs him, forgiving all his

ABD

faults; who sooner shows mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring to subdue the flesh to the spirit. This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

ABBREUVOIR. [French, a watering place. Ital. *abbeverato*, dal verbo *bevare*. Lat. *bibere*. *Abbeverari* i cavalli. This word is derived by *Menage*, not much acquainted with the Teutonic dialects, from *adlibere* for *adlibere*; but more probably it comes from the same root with *brew*. See BREW.] Among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones, or the interstice between two stones to be filled up with mortar.

Dict.

A'BBY. See ABBEY.

A, B, C.

1. The alphabet; as, he has not learned his a, b, c.

2. The little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

Then comes question like an a, b, c, book.

Shakspeare.

To A'BDICATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abdico*.]

To give up right; to resign; to lay down an office.

Old Sturn here, with upcast eyes,

Beheld his abdicated flies.

Addison.

ABDICATION. *n. f.* [*abdication*, Lat.]

The act of abdicating; resignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the usual or stated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's *abdication* can make any other sort of vacancy in the throne, than would be caused by his death; since he cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses.

Swift's Ch. of Eng. Man.

A'BDICATIVE. *adj.* That causes or implies an abdication.

Dict.

A'BDITIVE. *adj.* [from *abdo*, to hide.]

That has the power or quality of hiding.

Dict.

ABDOMEN. *n. f.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: it contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogastrium; the foremost part is divided into the epigastrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; 'tis bounded above by the cartilago ensiformis and the diaphragm, sideways by the short or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebrae of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the pubes, and os sacrum. It is covered with several muscles, from whose alternate relaxations and contractions, in respiration, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for secretion and expulsion.

Quincy.

The abdomen consists of parts containing and contained.

Wishman's Surgery.

ABDOMINAL. } *adj.* Relating to the ABDOMINOUS. } abdomen.

To ABDUCE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abduco*.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another: a word chiefly used in physick or science.

If we *abduct* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that position,

A B E

the axes of the cones remain in the same plain, as is demonstrated in the optics delivered by Galen. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ABDU'CENT. *adj.* Muscles *abducent* are those which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their opposites being called *adductio*. *Diä.*

ABDU'CTION. *n. f.* [*abductio*, Lat.]

1. The art of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.

2. A particular form of argument.

ABDU'CTOR. *n. f.* [*abductor*, Lat.] The name given by anatomists to the muscles which serve to draw back the several members.

He supposed the constrictors of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious; the *abductors* in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the same steady and grave motion of the eye. *Abulthorpe and Pope's Martinus Scribleri.*

ABECEDA'RIAN. *n. f.* [from the names of *a, b, c*, the first three letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

This word is used by Wood in his *Athena Oxonienses*, where, mentioning Farnaby the critic, he relates that, in some part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an *abecedarian* by his misfortunes.

AB'ECEDARY. *adj.* [See **ABECEDA'RIAN**.]

1. Belonging to the alphabet.

2. Inscribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the sympathy of two needles touched with the loadstone, and placed in the center of two *abecedary* circles, in which letters, described round about them, one find keeping *a, e*, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ABE'D. *adv.* [from *a*, for *at*, and *bed*.] In bed.

It was a shame for them to mix their complexities, yea and conditions too, with *lying a-bed*: when she was of their age, she would have made a handkerchief by that time o' day. *Sidney.*

She has not been *abed*, but in her chapel. *Dryden.*

All night devoutly water'd.

ABE'RRANCE. } *n. f.* [from *aberro*, Lat.]
ABE'RRANCY. } to wander from the right way.] A deviation from the right way; an error; a mistake; a false opinion.

They do not only swarm with errors, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he defects his reason, or complies with their *aberrancies*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crafts of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrances* as now. *Glanville's Scripsi Se ostendit*

ABE'RRANT. *adj.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Deviating; wandering from the right or known way. *Diä.*

ABE'RRATION. *n. f.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common or from the right track.

If it be a mistake, there is no hereby in such an harmful *aberration*; the probability of it will render it a lapse of caprice. *Glanville.*

ABE'RRING. *part.* [from the verb *aberr*, of *aberro*, Latin.] Of this verb I have found no example.] Wandring, going astray.

A B H

Divers were out in their account, *aberring* several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ABERU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.]

To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Diä.*

To ABE'T. *v. a.* [from *betan*, Sax. signifying to enkindle or animate.] To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. It was once indifferent, but is almost always taken by modern writers in an ill sense; as may be seen in **ABETTER**.

To *abet*, signifieth, in our common law, as much as to encourage or set on. *Coro II.*

Then shall I soon, quoth he, return again, *Abet* that virgin's cause disconsolate, And shortly back return. *Fanny Queen.*

A widow who by solemn vows Contracted to me, for my spouse, Combin'd with him to break her word, And has *abetted* all. *Hudibras.*

Men lay so great weight upon right opinions, and eagerness of *abetting* them, that they account that the unum necessarium. *Decay of Pity.*

They *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions. *Addison's Freeholder.*

ABE'TMENT. *n. f.* The act of *abetting*. *Diä.*

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR. *n. f.* He that *abets*; the supporter or encourager of another.

Whilst calumny has two such potent *abettors*, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and designing, they will be *abetting*. *Government of the Tongue.*

You shall be still plain Torriond with me, Th' *abettor*, puttier (if you like the name), The husband of a tyrant, but no king; Till you deserve that title by your justice. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

These considerations, though they may have no influence on the multitude, ought to sink into the minds of those who are their *abettors*, and who, if they escape punishment here, must know that these several mischiefs will be one day laid to their charge. *Addison's Freeholder.*

ABEY'ANCE. *n. f.* [from the French *aboyer*, *allatrare*, to bark at.] This word in *Littleton*, *cap. Discontinuance*, is thus used.

The right of fee-simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law. The frank tenement of the globe of the parsonage is in no man during the time that the parsonage is void, but is in *abeyance*. *Cowell.*

ABGREGA'TION. *n. f.* [*abgregatio*, Lat.] A separation from the flock. *Diä.*

To ABHO'R. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to detest to extremity; to loathe; to abominate.

Who if I was big in clamour, came a man, Who having leen me in my woful state, Shunn'd my *abhor'd* society. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Justly thou *abhor'st* That son, who on the quiet state of men Scent-trail, brought, affecting to subdue Rational liberty. *Milt. Par. L. p.*

The self-same thing they will *abhor* One way, and long another for. *Hudibras.*

A church of England man *abhors* the humour of the age, in delighting to sling scandals upon the clergy in general; which, besides the disgrace to the reformation, and to religion itself, cast an ignominy upon the kingdom. *Swift.*

A B I

ABHO'RRANCE. } *n. f.* [from *abhor*.]
ABHO'RRENCY. }

1. The act of *abhorring*; detestation. It draws upon him the hatred and *abhorrence* of all men here; and subjects him to the wrath of God hereafter. *South's Sermons.*

2. The disposition to *abhor*; hatred. Even a just and necessary defence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off somewhat from the *abhorrence* of it, and insensibly dispose them to hostilities. *Decay of Pity.*

The first tendency to any injustice that appears, must be suppressed with a show of wonder and *abhorency* in the parents and governors. *Locke on Education.*

ABHO'RRENT. *adj.* [from *abhor*.]

1. Struck with *abhorrence*; loathing.

For it the world's In worlds inclos'd could on his fables burst, He would *abhorrent* turn. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with. It is used with the particle *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*.

This I conceive to be an hypothesis well-worth a rational belief; and yet it is so *abhorrent* from the vulgar, that they would as soon believe Anaxagoras, that snow is black, as him that should affirm it is not white. *Glan. Scip. Suet.*

Why then these foreign thoughts of state employments, *Abhorrent* to your function and your breeding?

Poor droning trants of unpractis'd cells, Ered in the fellowship of bearded boys, What wonder is it if you know no men? *Dryden.*

ABHO'RRER. *n. f.* [from *abhor*.] The person that *abhors*; a hater; a detester.

The lower clergy were ranked as, for disputing the power of the bishops, by the known *abhorrence* of episcopacy, and abused for doing nothing in the convocations, by these very men who wanted to bind up their hands. *Swift's Examen.*

ABHO'RRING. The object of *abhorrence*. This seems not to be the proper use of the participial noun.

They then go forth, and look upon the cases of the men that have transgressed against Me: for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be *abhorring* unto all flesh. *Isaiah.*

To ABI'DE. *v. n. pret.* I *abode* or *abid*. [from *bi'ian*, or *abician*, Sax.]

1. To dwell in a place; not to remove; to stay.

My servant became surety for the lid unto my father, saying, If I bring him not unto thee, then I shall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy servant *abide* instead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren. *Genesis.*

2. To dwell. The marquis Dorset, as I hear, is fled To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides*. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

Those who apply themselves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, the true and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and *abides* for ever above the highest heavens, from whence He beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth. *Strling's Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

3. To remain; not to cease or fail; to be immovable. They that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but *abideth* ever. *Psalms.*

4. To continue in the same state. The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he that hath it shall *abide* satisfied. *Prov.*

There can be no study without time; and the mind must *abide* and dwell upon things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them. *South.*

A B I

5. To endure without offence, anger, or contradiction.

Who can *abide*, that, against their own doctors, fix whole books should by their fatherhoods be imperiously obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*

6. It is used with the participle *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I should give her to another man: *Abide with me.* *Genes.*

For thy servant vowed a vow, while I *abode at* Bethur in Syria, saying, If the Lord shall bring me again indeed to Jerusalem, then I will serve the Lord. *2 Sam.*

7. It is used with *by* before a thing; as, to *abide by* his testimony; to *abide by* his own skill; that is, to *rely upon them*; to *abide by* an opinion, to *maintain it*; to *abide by* a man, is also, to *defend or support him*. But these forms are something low.

To *ABIDE*. *v. a.*

1. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await: used of things prepared for persons, as well as of persons expecting things.

Home is he brought, and laid in sumptuous bed,
Where many skilful leeches him *abide*,
To save his hurts. *Fairy Queen.*

While lions war and battle for their den,
Poor harmless lambs *abide* their enmity. *Shaksp. Hen. vi.*

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Abi.*

2. To bear or support the consequences of a thing.

Ah me! they little know
How dearly I *abide* that boast to vain. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. To bear or support, without being conquered or destroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting king: At his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to *abide* his indignation. *Jerem.*

It must be allowed a fair presumption in favour of the truth of my doctrine, that they have *abid* a very vigorous tell now for above thirty years, and the more strictly they are looked into, the more they are confirmed. *Woodward.*

Of the participle *abid* I have found only the example in *Woodward*, and should rather determine that *abide* in the active sense has no passive participle, or compounded preterit.

4. To bear without aversion: in which sense it is commonly used with a negative.

Thou canst not *abide* Tiridates; this is but love of thyself. *Sidney.*

Thy vile race,
Though thou didst learn, had that in't, which
good natures

Could not *abide* to be with; therefore wast thou
Deceiv'dly enshin'd unto this rock. *Shakspere's Tempest.*

5. To bear or suffer.

Girt with circumfluous tides,
He still calamitous conflict *abides*. *Pope.*

ABIDER. *n. f.* [from *abide*.] The person that abides or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in use.

ABIDING. *n. f.* [from *abide*.] Continuance; stay; fixed state.

We are strangers before Thee and sojourners, as were all our fathers; our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none *abiding*. *1 Chron.*

A B I

The air in that region is so violently removed, and carried about with such swiftness, as nothing in that place can consist or have *abiding*.

Raleigh's History of the World.

ABJECT. *adj.* [*abjectus*, Lat. thrown away as of no value.]

1. Mean; worthless; base; grovelling: spoken of persons, or their qualities.

Rebellion
Came like itself in base and *abject* routs,
Led on by bloody youth goaded with rage,
And countenance'd by boys and beggary. *Shaksp. Henry iv.*

I was at first, as other beasts that graze
The trodden herb, of *abject* thoughts and low. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

Honest men, who tell their sovereigns what they expect from them, and what obedience they shall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with base and *abject* flatterers. *Adison's Whig Examiner.*

2. Being of no hope or regard: used of condition.

The race thy example stands,
By how much from the top of wondrous glory,
Strongest of mortal men,
To lowest pitch of *abject* fortune thou art fall'n. *Milton's Sampson Agonistes.*

We see man and woman in the highest innocence and perfection, and in the most *abject* state of guilt and infirmity. *Adison's Spectator.*

3. Mean and despicable: used of actions.

The rapine is to *abject* and profane,
They not from trilles, nor from gods refrain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To what base ends, and by what *abject* ways,
Are mortals urg'd through sacred lust of praise! *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

ABJECT. *n. f.* A man without hope; a man whose miseries are irretrievable; one of the lowest condition.

Yea, the *abjects* gathered themselves together against me. *Psalms.*

To *ABJECT*. *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away. A word rarely used.

ABJECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *abject*.] The state of an abject.

Our Saviour would love at no less rate than death; and, from the supereminent height of glory, stooped and abased himself to the sufferance of the extremest of indignities, and sunk himself to the bottom of *abjectness*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle's Works.*

ABJECTION. *n. f.* [from *abject*.] Meanness of mind; want of spirit; servility; baseness.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible? *Hooker.*

The just medium lies betwixt the pride and the *abjection*, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*

ABJECTLY. *adv.* [from *abject*.] In an abject manner; meanly; basely; servily; contemptibly.

ABJECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *abject*.] Abjection; servility; meanness.

Servility and *abjectness* of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying. *Government of the Tongue.*

By humility I mean not the *abjectness* of a base mind: but a prudent care not to over-value ourselves upon any account. *Greco's Cos Sacra.*

ABILITY. *n. f.* [*habilité*, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon skill, or riches, or strength, or any other quality.

Of singing thou hast got the reputation,
Good Thyrsis, mine I yield to thy *ability*;
My heart doth seek another estimation. *Sidney.*

A B I

If aught in my *ability* may serve
To lighten what thou suffer'st, and appease
Thy mind with what amends is in my power.

Milton's Sampson Agonistes.
They gave after their *ability* unto the tunicure. *Ezra.*

If any man minister, let him do it as of the *ability* which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ. *1 Peter.*

Wherever we find our *abilities* too weak for the performance, he assures us of the assistance of his Holy Spirit. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Capacity of mind; force of understanding; mental power.

Children in whom there was no bluntness, but well-favoured, and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as had *ability* in them to stand in the king's palace. *David.*

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities* it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind; and sometimes the force of understanding given by nature, as distinguished from acquired qualifications.

Whether it may be thought necessary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call parishes, there should be one man, at least, of *abilities* to read and write? *Swift.*

ABINTESTATE. *adj.* [of *ab*, from, and *intestatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

To *ABJUGATE*. *v. a.* [*abjugo*, Lat.] To unyoke; to uncouple. *Di.*

ABJURATION. *n. f.* [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church, or church-yard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the usual trial of law, but confessing his fault to the justices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forsake the realm for ever; which was called *abjuration*.

There are some *abjurations* still in force among us here in England; as, by the statute of the 25th of King Charles II. all persons that are admitted into a society, civil or military, must take the test; which is an *abjuration* of some doctrines of the church of Rome.

There is likewise another oath of *abjuration*, which hymen and clergy men are both obliged to take; and that is, to *abjure* the pretender. *Adelphi's Paragon Juris Canonici.*

To *ABJURE*. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To cast off upon oath; to swear not to do or not to have something.

Either to die the death, or to *abjure*
For ever the society of man. *Shakspere.*

No man therefore, that hath not *abjured* his reason, and sworn allegiance to a preconceived fantastical hypothesis, can undertake the defence of such a supposition. *Hale.*

2. To retract, recant, or abnegate a position upon oath.

To *ABLACTION*. *v. a.* [*ablao*, Lat.] To wear from the breast.

ABLACTION. *n. f.* One of the methods of grafting, and, according to the signification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cion by degrees from its mother stock; not cutting it off wholly from the stock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

ABLAQUEATION. *n. f.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The art or practice of opening the

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ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the spring: Prepare also foil, and use it where you have occasion: Dig borders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where *ablaqueation* is requisite.

Evelyn's Calendar.

The tenure in *chief* is the very root that doth maintain this silver stem, that by many rich and fruitful branches spreadeth itself: so if it be suffered to *harve*, by want of *ablaqueation*, and other good husbandry, this yearly fruit will much decrease.

Bacon's Office of Alienations

ABLA'TION. *n. f.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

A'BLATIVE. *adj.* [*ablatus*, Lat.]

1. That takes away.

2. The sixth case of the Latin nouns; the case which, among other significations, includes the person from whom something is taken away: a term of grammar.

A'BLE. *adj.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat. skilful, ready.]

1. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

Henry VII. was not afraid of an *able* man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwise, he was served by the *ablest* men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not have prospered as they did.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Such gambol faculties he hath, that shew a weak mind and an *able* body, for the which the prince admires him.

Shaksp. Hen. IV.

2. Having power sufficient; enabled.

All mankind acknowledge themselves *able* and sufficient to do many things, which actually they never do.

South's Sermons.

Every man shall give as he is *able*, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee.

Deut.

3. Before a verb, with the particle *to*, it signifies generally having the power.

Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is *able* to stand before envy?

Psalms.

4. With *for* it is not often nor very properly used.

There have been some inventions also, which have been *able* for the utterance of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.

To A'BLE. *v. a.* To make able; to enable, which is the word commonly used. See **ENABLE.**

Plate sin with gold,

And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks: Arm it with rage, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it: None does offend, none, I say none; I'll able 'em;

Take that of me, my friend.

Shaksp. K. Lear.

ABLE-BODIED. *adj.* Strong of body.

It lies in the power of every fine woman, to secure at least half a dozen *able-bodied* men to his majesty's service.

Adams's Frothholder.

To A'BLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment; to send out of the way.

Dict.

ABLEGATION. *n. f.* [*ablegatio*, Lat.] The act of sending abroad.

Dict.

A'BLINENT. *n. f.* [*ablinent*, Lat.] Ability of body or mind, vigour, force.

That nation doth to excel, both for comeliness and *ablinent*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, some to strive, some to learn, some to behold.

Sidney.

A'BLEPSY. *n. f.* [*αβληψία*, Gr.] Want of sight; blindness; unadvisedness. *Dict.*

A B O

To A'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To tie up from.

Dict.

ABLIGURATION. *n. f.* [*abliguratio*, Lat.] Prodigious expence on meat and drink.

Dict.

To A'BLOCATE. *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire.

Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another.

Calvin.

ABLOCA'TION. *n. f.* [*from ablocate*.] A letting out to hire.

To ABLU'DE. *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike.

Dict.

A'BLUENT. *adj.* [*abluent*, Lat. from *abluo*, to wash away.]

1. That washes clean.

2. That has the power of cleansing. *Dict.*

ABLU'TION. *n. f.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleansing, or washing clean.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ.

Taylor's Worth Com.

2. The water used in washing.

Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Ate cleans'd, and cast th' *ablutions* in the main.

Pope's Iliad.

3. The rinsing of chymical preparations in water, to dissolve and wash away any acrimonious particles.

4. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.

To A'BNEGATE. *v. a.* [*from abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGATION. *n. f.* [*abnegatio*, Lat. denial, from *abnego*, to deny.] Denial, renunciation.

The *abnegation* of renouncing of all his own holds and interests, and trusts of all that man is most apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditiously follow Christ.

Hammond.

ABNODATION. *n. f.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees: a term of gardening.

Dict.

ABNORMOUS. *adj.* [*adnormis*, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular; mishapen.

Dict.

ABO'ARD. *adv.* [a sea term, but adopted into common language; derived immediately from the French *à bord*, as, *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord*. *Bord* is itself a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptations, deducible from different roots. *Bord*, in the ancient Saxon, signified a *boufe*; in which sense, *to go aboard*, is to take up residence in a ship.]

1. In a ship.

He loudly call'd to such as were *aboard*,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep foie.

Fairy Queen.

He might land them, if it pleased him, or otherwise keep them *aboard*.

Sir W. Raleigh's Essays

2. Into a ship.

When morning rose, I sent my mates to bring
Supplies of water from a neigh'ring spring,
Whilst I the motions of the winds explor'd;
Then summon'd in my crew, and went *aboard*.

Add. Jon's Ovid's Metamorphoses.

ABO'DE. *n. f.* [*from abide*.]

1. Habitation; dwelling; place of residence.

A B O

But I know thy *abode*, and thy going out and thy coming in.

a Kings

Others may use the ocean as their road,
Only the English make it their *abode*;
Whose ready sails with every wind can fly,
And make a covenant with th' inconstant sky.

Waller

2. Stay; continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode*;

Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.

Shakspere's Merchant of Venice

Making a short *abode* in Sicily the second time landing in Italy, and making the war, may be reasonably judged the business but of ten months.

Dryden's Amcl

The woodcocks early visit, and *abode*

Of long continuance in our temperate climate,
Foretels a liberal harvest.

Philips

3. To make *abode*. To dwell; to reside; to inhabit.

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes *abode*;

Thence full of fate returns, and of the God.

Dryden

To ABO'DE. *v. a.* [See **BODE.**] To foretoken or foreshow; to be a prognostic; to be ominous. It is taken, with its derivatives, in a good sense.

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
The sudden breach of it.

Shaksp. Hen. VIII.

ABO'DEMENT. *n. f.* [*from To abode*.] A secret anticipation of something future; an impression upon the mind of some event to come; prognostication; omen.

I like not this:

For many men that stumble at the threshold,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within.

—Tut! man, *abodements* must not now abright us.

Shaksp. Hen. VI.

My lord bishop asked him, Whether he had never any secret *abodement* in his mind? No, replied the duke; but I think some adventure may kill me as well as another man.

What?

To ABO'LISH. *v. a.* [*aboleo*, Lat.]

1. To annul; to make void. Applied to laws or institutions.

For us to *abolish* what he hath established, were presumption most intolerable.

Hood

On the parliament's part it was proposed, that all the bishops, deans, and chapters, might be immediately taken away, and *abolished*.

Clarendon.

2. To put an end to, to destroy.

The long continued wars between the English and the Scots had then raised invincible jealousies and hate, which long continued peace had since *abolished*.

Sir John Haywards

That shall Pericles well requite, I wot,
And with thy blood *abolish* so reproachful blot.

Fairy Queen.

More destroy'd than they,
We should be quite *abolish'd*, and expire.

Milton.

Or wilt thou thyself
Abolish thy creation, and unmake,
For him, what for thy glory thou hast made?

Milton.

Not could Vulcanian flame

The bench *abolish*, or the favour tame.

Dryden.

Fermented sports contract, harden, and consolidate many fibres together, *abolishing* many canals; especially where the fibres are the tenderest, as in the brain.

Arbutnot on Almond

ABO'LISHABLE. *adj.* [*from abolish*.] That may be abolished.

ABO'LISHER. *n. f.* [*from abolish*.] He that abolishes.

ABO'LISHMENT. *n. f.* [*from abolish*.] The act of abolishing.

A B O

The plain and direct way had been to prove that all such ceremonies, as they required to be abolished, are retained by us with the hurt of the church, or with less benefit than the *abolishment* of them would bring. *Honker.*

He should think the *abolishment* of episcopacy amongst us, would prove a mighty scandal and corruption to our faith, and manifestly dangerous to our monarchy. *Swift's Ch. of Eng. Man.*

ABOLITION. *n. f.* [from *abolish*.] The act of abolishing. This is now more frequently used than *abolishment*.

From the total *abolition* of the popular power, may be dated the ruin of Rome: for had the reducing hereof to its ancient condition, proposed by Agrippa, been accepted instead of Mæcenæ's model, that state might have continued unto this day. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

An apoplexy is a sudden *abolition* of all the senses, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions. *Abuthnot on Diet.*

ABO'MINABLE. *adj.* [abominabilis, Lat.] 1. Hateful; detestable; to be loathed.

This infernal pit *Abominable*, accurs'd, the house of woe. *Milton.*
The queen and ministry might easily redress this *abominable* grievance, by endeavouring to choose men of virtuous principles. *Swift.*

2. Unclean.

The foul that shall touch any unclean beast, or any *abominable* unclean thing, even that foul shall be cut off from his people. *Leviticus.*

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and indeterminate censure.

They say you are a melancholy fellow.—I am so; I do love it better than laughing.—Those that are in extremity of either, are *abominable* fellows, and betray themselves to every modern censure, worse than drunkards. *Shakspeare.*

ABO'MINABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *abominable*.] The quality of being abominable; hatefulness; odiousness.

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and essential difference between virtue and vice, we must forbear to urge atheists with the corruption and *abominableness* of their principles. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABO'MINABLY. *adv.* [from *abominable*.] Excessively; extremely; exceedingly; in an ill sense. A word of low or familiar language, and is not often seriously used.

I have observed great abuses and disorders in your family; your servants are mutinous and quarrelsome, and cheat you most *abominably*. *Abuthnot.*

To ABO'MINATE. *v. a.* [abominor, Lat.] To abhor; to detest; to hate utterly.

Pride goes hated, cursed, and *abominated* by all. *Hammond.*

We are not guilty of your injuries, No way consent to them; but do abhor, *Abominate*, and loath this cruelty. *Southern's Oro.*
He professed both to *abominate* and despise all mystery, refinement, and intrigue, either in a prince or minister. *Swift.*

ABOMINATION. *n. f.*

1. Hatred; detestation.

To assist king Charles by English or Dutch forces, would render him odious to his new subjects, who have nothing in so great *abomination* as those whom they hold for heretics. *Swift.*

2. The object of hatred.

Every shepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians. *Genesis.*

3. Pollution; defilement.

A B O

And there shall in no wise enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh *abomination*, or maketh a lie. *Rev.*

4. Wickedness; hateful or shameful vice.

Th' adulterous Anthony, most large In his *abominations*, turns you off, And gives his potent regiment to a trull, That noses it against us. *Shakspeare.*

5. The cause of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jerusalem, which were on the right hand of the mount of corruption, which Solomon the king of Israel had builded for Ashtoreth the *abomination* of the Zidonians, and for Chemosh the *abomination* of the Moabites, and for Milcom the *abomination* of the children of Ammon, did the king defile. *2 Kings.*

ABORIGINES. *n. f.* [Lat.] The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no original is to be traced; as the Welsh in Britain.

To ABORT. *v. n.* [abortio, Lat.] To bring forth before the time; to miscarry. *Ditt.*

ABORTION. *n. f.* [abortio, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

Their then need cause no *abortion*. *Sandys.*

2. The produce of an untimely birth.

His wife miscarried; but, as the *abortion* proved only a female fœtus, he comforted himself. *Abuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*
Behold my arm thus blasted, dry, and wither'd, Shrink like a foul *abortion*, and decay'd Like some untimely product of the seasons. *Rowe.*

ABORTIVE. *n. f.* That which is born before the due time. Perhaps anciently any thing irregularly produced.

No common wind, no custom'd event, But they will pluck away its nat'ral causes, And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs, *Abortives*, and presages, tongues of heav'n, Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. *Shakspeare.*
Take the fine skin of an *abortive*, and, with starch thin laid on, prepare your ground or tablet. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Many are preserved, and do signal service to their country, who, without a provision, might have perished as *abortives*, or have come to an untimely end, and perhaps have brought upon their guilty parents the like destruction. *Addison's Guardian.*

ABORTIVE. *adj.* [abortivus, Lat.]

1. Brought forth before the due time of birth.

If ever he have ' child, *abortive* be it, Prodigious, and untimely brought to light. *Shakspeare.*
All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand, *Abortive*, monstrous, or unkindly mix'd, Dissolv'd on earth, lies hither. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Nor will his fruit expect

Th' autumnal season, but, in summer's pride When other orchards smile, *abortive* fail. *Philips.*

2. That fails for want of time: figuratively.

How often hast thou waited at my cup, Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n; Ay, and slay this thy *abortive* pride. *Shakspeare.*

3. That brings forth nothing.

The void profound Of unessential night receives him next, Wide-gaping; and with utter loss of being Threatens him, plung'd in that *abortive* gulf. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. That fails or miscarries, from whatever cause. This is less proper.

Many politick conceptions, so elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet, in the issue, miscarry and prove *abortive*. *South's Sermons.*

A B O

ABORTIVELY. *adv.* [from *abortive*.] Born without the due time; immaturely; untimely.

ABORTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *abortive*.] The state of abortion.

ABORTMENT. *n. f.* [from *abort*.] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

Concealed treasures, now lost to mankind, shall be brought into use by the industry of converted penitents, whose wretched carcasses the impartial laws dedicate, as untimely feasts, to the worms of the earth, in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost *abortments*, unless those be made the active midwives to deliver them. *Buc. Physic. Remains.*

ABOVE. *prep.* [from *a*, and *bujan*, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]

1. To a higher place; in a higher place.
So when with crackling flames a cauldron fires, The bubbling waters from the bottom rise; *Above* the brims they force their fiery way; Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

2. More in quantity or number.

Every one that passeth among them, that are numbered *from twenty* years old and *above*, shall give an offering unto the Lord. *Exodus.*

3. In a superiour degree, or to a superiour degree of rank, power, or excellence.

The Lord is *high above* all nations, and his glory *above* the heavens. *Psalms.*
The public power of all societies is *above* every soul contained in the same societies. *Hobbes.*
There is no riches *above* a sound body, and no joy *above* the joy of the heart. *Ecclesi.*

To her Thou didst resign thy manhood, and the place Wherein God set thee *above* her, made of thee, And for thee: whose perfection far excell'd Hers, in all real dignity. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Latona sees her throne *above* the rest, And feeds with secret joy her silent breast. *Dryden.*

4. In a state of being superiour to; unattainable by.

It is an old and true distinction, that things may be *above* our reason, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the universal presence of God, with innumerable other points. *Swift.*

5. Beyond; more than.

We were pressed out of measure, *above* strength; inasmuch that we despaired even of life. *2 Cor.*
In having thoughts unconfuted, and being able to distinguish one thing from another, where there is but the least difference, consists the exactness of judgment and clearness of reason, which is in one man *above* another. *Locke.*

The inhabitants of Tirol have many privileges *above* those of the other hereditary countries of the emperor. *Andersson.*

6. Too proud for; too high for. A phrase chiefly used in familiar expression.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were *above* nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ABOVE. *adv.*

1. Overhead; in a higher place.

To men standing below, men standing aloft seem much lessened; to those *above*, men standing below seem not so much lessened. *Bacon.*

When he established the clouds *above*; when he strengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters should not pass his commandment; when he appointed the foundations of the earth; then I was by him, as one brought up with him; and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him. *Proverbs.*

Every good gift, and every perfect gift, is *from above*, and cometh down from the Father

ABO

of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.

The Trojans from above their foes beheld,
And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd.
Dryden.

2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove,
And winds shall waft it to the pow'rs above.
Pope's Pastorals.

3. Before. [See ABOVE-CITED.]

I said above, that these two machines of the balance, and the dira, were only ornamental, and that the success of the duel had been the same without them.
Dryden.

ABOVE ALL. In the first place; chiefly.

I studied Virgil's design, his disposition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the sober retrenchments of his sense, which always leaves something to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure; but, above all, the elegance of his expression, and the harmony of his numbers. *Dryden.*

ABOVE-BOARD.

1. In open sight; without artifice or trick.

A figurative expression, borrowed from gamblers, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is used only in familiar language.

It is the part also of an honest man to deal above-board, and without tricks. *L'Estrange.*

2. Without disguise or concealment.

Though there have not been wanting such heretofore, as have practised these unworthy arts, for as much as there have been villains in all places, and all ages, yet now-a-days they are owned above-board. *South's Sermons.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. A figurative expression, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on scrolls: where whatever is cited or mentioned before, in the same page, must be above.

It appears from the authority above-cited, that this is a fact confessed by heathens themselves. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

ABOVE-GROUND. An expression used to signify alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See ABOVE-CITED.

I do not remember, that Homer any where falls into the faults above-mentioned, which were indeed the false refinements of latter ages. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO ABO'UND. v. n. [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, Fr.]

1. To have in great plenty; to be copiously stored. It is used sometimes with the particle *in*, and sometimes the particle *with*.

The king-becoming graces,
I have no relish of them, but *abound*
In the division of each several crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,
In which our countries fruitfully *abound*. *Dryd.*
A faithful man shall *abound* with blessings;
but he that maketh haste to be rich, shall not be innocent. *Proverbs.*

Now that languages are made, and *abound* with words standing for combinations, an usual way of setting complex ideas, is by the explanation of those terms that stand for them. *Locke.*

2. To be in great plenty.

And because inquiry shall *abound*, the love of many shall wax cold. *Matthew.*
Words are like leaves, and where they most *abound*,
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found. *Pope.*

ABOUT. *prep.* [*abu an*, or *abuzon*, Sax. which seems to signify encircling on the outside.]

ABO

1. Round; surrounding; encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee. Bind them about thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. *Proverbs.*

She cries, and tears her cheeks,
Her hair, her vest; and stooping to the sands,
About his neck she cast her trembling hands.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, saying, Get you up from about the tabernacle of Koliath, Dathan, and Abiram. *Exodus.*

Thou dost nothing, Sergius,
Thou canst endeavour nothing, nay, not think;
But I both see and hear it; and am with thee,
By and before, about and in thee too.
Ben Jonson's Catiline.

3. Concerning; with regard to; relating to.

When Constantine had finished an house for the service of God at Jerusalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy, about the solemn performance whereof the greatest part of the bishops in Christendom should meet together. *Hooker.*

The painter is not to take so much pains about the drapery as about the face, where the principal resemblance lies. *Dryden.*

They are most frequently used as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently signify either a speculative knowledge of things, or a practical skill about them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing spoken of. *Tillotson.*

Theft is always a sin, although the particular species of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth suppose positive laws about dominion and property. *Stillingfleet.*

Children should always be heard, and fairly and kindly answered, when they ask after any thing they would know, and desired to be informed about. Curiosity should be as carefully cherished in children as other appetites suppressed. *Locke.*

It hath been practised as a method of making men's court, when they are asked about the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the state of trade, to answer that all things are in a flourishing condition. *Swift's Short View of Ireland.*

4. In a state of being engaged in, or employed upon.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to command the representation of his death and sacrifice on the cross should be made by breaking of bread and effusion of wine; to signify to us the nature and sacredness of the liturgy we are about. *Taylor.*

Labour, for labour's sake, is against nature. The understanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooses always the shortest way to its end, would presently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then set upon some new enquiry. But this, whether laziness or haste, often misleads it. *Locke.*

Our armies ought to be provided with secretaries, to tell their story in plain English, and to let us know, in our mother tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are about. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Appendant to the person, as clothes.

If you have this about you,
And I will give you when we go, you may
Boldly assault the accromancer's hall.
Milton's Comus.

It is not strange to me, that persons of the fairer sex should like, in all things about them, that handsomeness for which they find themselves most liked. *Boyle on Colours.*

6. Relating to the person, as a servant or dependant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, such I took him to be, admitted this Deiphantus about me, who well shew'd, there is no service like his that serves because he loves. *Sidney.*

7. Relating to the person, as an act or office.

ABR

Good corporal, for my old dame's sake, stand my friend: she hath no body to do any thing about her when I am gone, and she is old and cannot help herself. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

ABO'UT. *adv.*

1. Circularly; in a round; *circum.*

The weyward fifters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine. *Shaksp.*

2. In circuit; in compass.

I'll tell you what I am about.—Two yards and more.—No quips now, Pistol: indeed I am in the waste two yards about; but I am about no waste, I am about thrift. *Shaksp.*
A tun about was ev'ry pillar there,
A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear. *Dryd.*

3. Nearly; *circiter.*

When the boats were come within about sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther: yet so as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

4. Here and there; every way; *circa.*

Up rose the gentle virgin from her place,
And looked all about, if she might spy
Her lovely knight. *Fairy Queen.*
A wolf that was past labour, in his old age
borrows a habit, and so about he goes, begging
charity from door to door, under the disguise of
a pilgrim. *L'Estrange.*

5. With to before a verb; as, about to fly; upon the point; within a small distance. *of.*

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,
Suspend the fight, and silence all our guns:
Beauty and youth, about to perish, finds
Such noble pity in brave English minds. *Walter.*

6. Round; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way.

Gold hath these natures; greatness of weight, closeness of parts; fixation; pliancy, or softness; immunity from rust; colour, or tincture of yellow: Therefore the sure way (though most about) to make gold, is to know the causes of the several natures before rehearsed. *Bacon.*

Spices of the Volsceans
Held me in chace, that I was forced to wheel
Three or four miles about; else had I, Sir,
Half an hour since brought my report. *Shaksp.*

7. To bring about, to bring to the point or state desired; as, he has brought about his purposes.

Whether this will be brought about, by breaking his head, I very much question. *Spektator.*

8. To come about, to come to some certain state or point. It has commonly the idea of revolution, or gyration.

Wherefore it came to pass, when the time was come about after Hanush had conceived, that she bare a son. *1 Sam.*

One evening it befel, that looking out,
The wind they long had wish'd was come about,
Well pleas'd they went to rest; and, if the gale
'Till morn continued, both resolv'd to sail.
Dryden's Fables.

9. To go about, to prepare to do it.

Did not Moses give you the law, and yet not of you keepeth the law? Why go ye about to kill me? *John.*

In common language, they say, to come about a man, to circumvent him.

Some of these phrases seem to derive their original from the French *à bout*: *venir à bout d'une chose*; *venir à bout de quelqu'un*.

A. Bp. for Archbishop; which see.

ABRACADABRA. A superstitious charm against agues.

A B R

To ABRADE. *v. a.* [*abrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waste by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued supply of what is successively abraded from them by decussation of waters. *Hale.*

ABRAHAM'S BALM. The name of an herb.

ABRA'SION. *n. f.* [See ABRADE.]

1. The act of abrading, or rubbing off.
2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and guts, by corrosive or sharp medicines, or humours. *Quincy.*
3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. *adv.* [See BREAST.] Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line.

My cousin Suffolk,
My soul shall thine keep company to heav'n:
Tarry, sweet soul, for mine, then fly abreast. *Shakf.*
For honour travels in a straight line,
While one but goes abreast. *Shakf.*
The riders rode abreast, and one his shield,
His lance of cornel wood another held. *Dryden.*

ABRICOT. See APRICOT.

To ABRIDGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abrevio*, Lat.]

1. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance.
All these sayings being declared by Jison of Cyrene in five books, we will essay to abridge in one volume. *2 Macc.*
2. To contract; to diminish; to cut short.

The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is free. Such determination abridges not that power wherein liberty consists. *Locke.*

3. To deprive of; to cut off from. In which sense it is followed by the particle *from*, or *of*, preceding the thing taken away.

I have disabled mine estate,
By shewing something a more twelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now mean to be abridg'd
From such a noble rate. *Shakf. Merch. Venice.*
They were formerly, by the common law,
discharged from pontage and murage; but this
privilege has been abridged them since by several
statutes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ABRIDGED OF. *part.* Deprived of; debarr'd from; cut short.

ABRIDGER. *n. f.*

1. He that abridges; a shortener.
2. A writer of compendiums or abridgements.

ABRIDGMENT. *n. f.* [*abregement*, French.]

1. The epitome of a larger work contracted into a small compass; a compend; a summary.

Suchly this commandment containeth the law and the prophets: and, in this one word, is the abridgment of all volumes of scripture. *Hooker.*

Idolatry is certainly the first-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very abridgment and sum total of all absurdities. *South.*

2. A diminution in general.

Alluding, by a love of littleness,
To make abridgements, and to draw to less
Even that nothing, which at first we were. *Donne.*

3. Contraction; reduction.

The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us, no body, I think, ac-

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counts an *abridgment* of liberty, or at least an *abridgment* of liberty to be complained of. *Locke.*

4. Restraint from any thing pleasing; contraction of any thing enjoyed.

It is not barely a man's *abridgment* in his external accommodations which makes him miserable, but when his conscience shall tell him that it was his sin and his folly which brought him under that *abridgment*. *South.*

ABRO'ACH. *adv.* [See To BROACH.]

1. In a posture to run out, or yield the liquor contained: properly spoken of vessels.

The jars of generous wine
He set *abroach*, and for the feast prepar'd. *Dryd.*
The Templer spouts, while ev'ry spout's
abroach,
Stays till 'tis fair, yet seems to call a coach. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. In a figurative sense: in a state to be diffused or extended; in a state of such beginning as promises a progress.

That man, that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the sunshine of his favour,
Would he abuse the countenance of the king,
Alack! what mischiefs might be set *abroach*,
In shadow of such greatness? *Shakfpeare.*

ABRO'AD. *adv.* [compounded of *a* and *broad*. See BROAD.]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

Intermit no watch
Against a wakeful foe, while I *abroad*,
Thro' all the coils of dark destruction, seek
Deliverance. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Again the lonely fox roams far *abroad*,
On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;
Now haunts the cliff, now traverses the lawn,
And flits the hated neighbourhood of man. *Prior.*

2. Out of the house.

Welcome, sir,
This cell's my court; here have I few attendants,
And subjects none *abroad*. *Shakfpeare.*
Lady ——— walked a whole hour *abroad*, with-
out dying after it. *Pope's Letters.*

3. In another country.

They thought it better to be somewhat hardly
yoked at home, than for ever *abroad*, and dis-
credited. *Hooker.*

Whoever offers at verbal translation, shall
have the misfortune of that young traveller, who
lost his own language *abroad*, and brought home
no other instead of it. *Sir J. Denham.*

What learn our youth *abroad*, but to refine
The homely vices of their native land? *Dryd.*

He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers
what he sees and hears *abroad*, to the state of
things at home. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. In all directions; this way and that; with wide expansion.

Full in the midst of this infernal road,
An elm displays her dusky arms *abroad*. *Dryd.*

5. Without; not within.

Bodies politick being subject, as much as nat-
ural, to dissolution by divers means, there are
undoubtedly more states overthrow through
diseases bled within themselves, than through
violence from *abroad*. *Hooker.*

To ABROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.]

To take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul.

Laws have been made upon special occasions,
which occasions ceasing, laws of that kind do
abrogate themselves. *Hooker.*

The negative precepts of men may cease by
many instruments, by contrary customs, by
public disrelish, by long omission: but the ne-
gative precepts of God never can cease, but when
they are expressly *abrogated* by the same autho-
rity. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

ABROGATION. *n. f.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.]

The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

A B S

The commissioners from the confederate Ro-
man catholics demanded the *abrogation* and re-
peal of all those laws, which were in force against
the exercise of the Roman religion. *Clarendon.*

To ABRO'OK. *v. a.* [from *To brook*, with *a*
superabundant; a word not in use.] To
brook; to bear; to endure.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind *abrook*
The abject people gazing on thy face
With envious looks, and laughing at thy shame.
Shakfpeare's Hen. vi.

ABRU'PT. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. broken
off.]

1. Broken; craggy.
Restless, roaring dreadful, down it comes
From the rude mountain, and the mossy wild,
Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*. *Thomson's Win.*
2. Divided; without any thing intervening.
On spread his airy flight,
Upborn with indefatigable wings,
Over the vast *abrupt*, ere he arrive
The happy isle. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Sudden; without the customary or pro-
per preparatives.

My lady craves
To know the cause of your *abrupt* departure. *Shakfpeare.*

The *abrupt* and unkind breaking off the two
first parliaments, was wholly imputed to the
duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

Abrupt, with eagle-speed he cut the sky;
Instant invisible to mortal eye.

Then first he recogniz'd th' ethereal guest. *Pope.*

4. Unconnected.

The *abrupt* stile, which hath many breaches,
and doth not seem to end but fall. *Ben Jonson.*

ABRU'PTED. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. a word
little in use.] Broken off suddenly.

The effects of their activity are not precept-
tously *abrupted*, but gradually proceed to their
cessations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ABRU'PTION. *n. f.* [*abruption*, Lat.] Break-
ing off; violent and sudden separation.

Those which are enclosed in stone, marble, or
such other solid matter, being difficultly separa-
ble from it, because of its adhesion to all sides
of them, have commonly some of that matter
still adhering to them, or at least marks of its
abruption from them, on all their sides. *H Woodward.*

ABRU'PTLY. *adv.* [See ABRUPT.] Hastily;
without the due forms of preparation.

The sweetness of virtue's disposition, jealous
even over itself, suffered her not to enter *abruptly*
into questions of Muldorus. *Sidney.*

Now missing from their joy so lately found,
So lately found, and so *abruptly* gone. *P. R. R.*

They both of them punctually observed the
time thus agreed upon, and that in whatever
company or business they were engaged, they
left it *abruptly*, as soon as the clock warned them
to retire. *Aldison's Spectator.*

ABRU'PTNESS. *n. f.* [from *abrupt*.]

1. An abrupt manner; haste; suddenness;
untimely vehemence.
2. The state of an abrupt or broken thing;
roughness; craggy, as of a frag-
ment violently disjointed.

The crystallized bodies found in the perpen-
dicular intervals, have always their root, as the
jewellers call it, which is only the *abruptness* at
the end of the body whereby it adhered to the
stone, or sides of the intervals; which *abruptness*
is caused by its being broke off from the solid
stone. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

ABSCISS. *n. f.* [*abscissus*, Lat.] A mor-
bid cavity in the body; a tumour filled
with matter: a term of chirurgery.

If the patient is not relieved, purges in eight
days, the inflammation ends in a suppuration
and an *abscess* in the lungs, and sometimes in
some other part of the body. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A B S

Lindanus conjectured it might be some hidden *herb* in the melentery, which, breaking some few days after, was discovered to be an apoplex of the melentery. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To ABSCI'ND. v. a. To cut off; either in a natural or figurative sense.

ABSCISSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a semiordinate.

ABSCISSION. n. f. [abscissio, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off.

Fabrics ab Aquapendente renders the *abscission* of them difficult enough, and not without danger. *Herman's Surgery.*

2. The state of being cut off.

By cessation of oracles, with Montecutius, we may understand this intercession, not *abscission*, or consummation of defecation. *Rowe's Poet. Ex.*

To ABSCON'D. v. n. [abscundo, Lat.]

To hide one's self; to retire from the public view: generally used of persons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

The marmoset, or mus alpinus, which *abscends* all winter, lives on its own fat: for in autumn, when it thus retires up in its hole, it is very fat; but in the spring time, when it comes forth again, very lean. *Ray on the Creation.*

ABSCONDER. n. f. [from abscond.] The person that absconds.

ABSENCE. n. f. [See ABSENT.]

1. The state of being absent: opposed to *presence*.

Sir, 'tis fit
You have strong party to defend yourself
By calmness, or by *absence*: ah! in danger. *Shakspere's Coriol.*

His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain,
For what advice can ease a lover's pain?
Absence, the best expedient they could find,
Might save the fortune, if not cure the mind. *Dryd. Fables.*

You have given no dissertation upon the *absence* of lovers, nor laid down any methods how they should support themselves under those separations. *Johnson's Spectator.*

2. Want of appearance: in a legal sense.
Absence is of a fourfold kind or species. The first is a necessary *absence*, as in a third person, this is entirely necessary. The second, necessary and voluntary; as, upon the account of the commonwealth, or in the course of the church. The third kind the civil is call a probable *absence*; as, that of students on the term of study. And the fourth, an *absence* entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandise, a diet like. Some add a fifth kind of *absence*, which is committed *omnino culpa*, by a man's non-appearance in a trial; as, in a common law person, who is hated to be in court, is, by the law, in some respects reputed as a person present. *Johnson's Dictionary.*

3. Inattention; heedlessness; neglect of the present object.

I continue my walk, resting on the title *absence* and distractions of mankind. *Spenser.*

4. It is used with the participle *absent*.
His *absence* from his mother attracted me;
At length, with his eyes, look withers to return. *Dryd.*

ABSENT. adj. [absens, Lat.]

1. Not present: used with the participle *from*.

In spring the fields, in autumn hills I live;
At noon the play, at noon the shady grove;
But Delia loves me absent from her sight,
Nor plains at noon, nor gives at noon delight. *Pope's Poet.*

When there is advantage to be given,
Both more and less have given from the revolt;
And none else with him but constrained this day,
Whose hearts are absent too. *Shakspere.*
Whether they were *absent* or present, they were vexed alike. *Wisd.*

2. Absent in mind; inattentive; regardless of the present object.

I distinguish a man that is *absent* because he thinks of something else, from him that is *absent* because he thinks of nothing. *Addison.*

To ABSENT. v. a. To withdraw; to forbear to come into presence.

If thou dost ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from felicity a while,
And in this bath world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my tale. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*
Go—for thy stay, not free, *absents* thee more. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thou I am forc'd thus to *absent* myself
From all I love, I shall continue some means,
Some friendly intervals, to visit thee. *Southey's Spartan Dame.*

The Arengo is still called together in cases of importance; and if, after due summons, any member *absents* himself, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny English. *Adams.*

ABSENTA'NEOUS. adj. Relating to absence; absent.

ABSENTEE. n. f. He that is absent from his station, or employment, or country.

A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country.

Then was the first statute made against *absentees*, commanding all such as had land in Ireland, to return and reside thereupon.

A great part of estates in Ireland are owned by *absentees*, and such as draw over the profits rated out of Ireland, refunding nothing. *Clarendon.*

ABSENTHATED. part. [from absinthium, Lat. wormwood.] Imbittered; impregnated with wormwood.

To ABSENT. v. n. [absisto, Lat.] To stand off; to leave off.

To ABSOLVE. v. a. [absolve, Lat.]

1. To clear; to acquit of a crime, in a judicial sense.

Your good goodness out of holy pity
Shall let him with an axe. *Shakspere.*

Our victory, blith in peace, forget the wars,
Enjoy past dangers, and *absolve* the sins. *Tuckell.*
As he helps and gives out, by the influence of his words, to be here *absolved*, in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of belying that general scandal, of redeeming the credit lost by former judgements. *Southey's Miscellaneous.*

2. To set free from an engagement or promise.

Compur'd by threats to take that bloody oath,
And the act ill, I am *absolved* by both. *Waller's Maud's Tr.*

This command, which must needs imply comprehend the persons of our natural fathers, must mean a duty we owe them, distinct from our obedience to the magistrate, and from which the most absolute power of princes cannot *absolve* us. *Locke.*

3. To pronounce sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

But all is calm in this eternal sleep;
Have grief but its to grieve, and love to weep:
In this perfection takes every fear;
For Godly not many *absolves* our frailties here. *Pope.*

4. To finish; to complete. This use is not common.

What a muse
Must the Creator, in his holy will
Through all eternity, so late to build
In a new, and the work begun. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If it is which is so supposed infinitely distant from what is now current, is distant from us by a finite interval, a did not infinitely, then that one enunciation which preceded it, must necessarily be like ours, and consequently *absolved* in the space of twenty-four hours. *Hale.*

A B S

ABSOLUTE. adj. [absolutus, Lat.]

1. Complete; applied as well to persons as things.

Because the things that proceed from him are perfect, without any manner of defect or main; it cannot be but that the words of his mouth are *absolute*, and lack nothing which they should have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend. *Hooker.*

What is his strength by land?—
—Great and increasing: but by sea
He is an *absolute* master. *Shakspere.*

2. Unconditional; as, an *absolute* promise.

Although it runs in forms *absolute*, yet it is indeed conditional, as depending upon the qualification of the person to whom it is pronounced. *Southey's Sermons.*

3. Not relative; as, *absolute* space. In this sense we speak of the ablative case *absolute*, in grammar.

There still the distinctions of sovereign and inferior, of *absolute* and relative worship, will be in any man out in the worship of any creature with respect to God, as well at least, as it doth in the worship of images. *Stillingfleet.*

An *absolute* mode is that which belongs to its subject, without respect to any other beings whatsoever; but a relative mode is derived from the respect that one being has to others. *Watts.*

4. Not limited; as, *absolute* power.

My crown is *absolute*, and holds of none:
I cannot in a hale subjection live,
Nor suffer you to take, tho' I would give. *Dryd.*

5. Positive; certain; without any hesitation. In this sense it rarely occurs.

Long is it since I saw him,
But time hath nothing blur'd those lines of favour,
Which then he wore; the snatches in his voice,
And burst of speaking were as his: I'm *absolute*.
'Twas very Cloten. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

ABSOLUTELY. adv. [from absolute.]

1. Completely; without restriction.

All the contradictions which grow in those minds, that neither *absolutely* climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Southey.*

What merit they can build upon having joined with a protestant army, under a king they acknowledge, to defend their own liberties and properties, is, to me, *absolutely* inconceivable; and, I believe, will equally be so for ever. *Swift's Prefb. Ph.*

2. Without relation; in a state unconnected.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hobbes.*

These then being the perpetual causes of evil, the greatest evils, or the greatest evils; either *absolutely* for themselves, or relatively so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *Spenser's Sermon.*

No sensible quality, as light, and colour, and heat, and sound, can be sufficient in the bodies themselves, *absolutely* considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense. These qualities are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and positions. *Bentley's Sermon.*

3. Without limits or dependance.

The piece long time had counted fortune's love,
But, once possess'd, did *absolutely* reign:
Thus with their amazons the heroes strove,
And conquer'd still those beauties they would gain. *Dryden's Annus Mirabilis.*

4. Without condition.
And of that nature, for the most part, are things *absolutely* unto all men's salvation necessary, either to be held or denied either to be done or avoided. *Hobbes.*

5. Peremptorily; positively.

A B S

Being as I am, why didst not thou
Command me *absolutely* not to go,
Going into such danger, as thou hast? *Par. l. of.*

ABSOLUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *absolute*.]

1. Completeness.

2. Freedom from dependance, or limits.

The *absoluteness* and limitedness of his com-
mission was generally much spoken of. *Clarendon.*

There is nothing that can raise a man to that
generous *absoluteness* of condition, as neither to
cunge, to fawn, or to depend meanly; but that
which gives him that happiness within himself, for
which men depend upon others. *South's Sermons.*

3. Despotism.

He kept a strict hand on his nobility, and
chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers,
which were more obsequious to him, but had
less interest in the people; which made for his
absoluteness, but not for his safety.

Bacon's Henry VII.

They dress up power with all the splendor and
temptation *absoluteness* can add to it. *Locke.*

ABSOLUTION. *n. f.* [from *absolutio*, Lat.]

1. Acquittal.

Absolutio, in the civil law, imports a full
acquittal of a person by some final sentence of
law; also, a temporary discharge of his farther
attendance upon a meane process, through a fail-
ure or defect in pleading; as it does likewise in
the canon law; where, and among divines, it
likewise signifies a relaxation of him from the
obligation of some sentence pronounced either
in a court of law, or else in *foro penitentiali*.
Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of
absolution, termed judicial, and another, styled a
declaratory or extra-judicial *absolution*.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

2. The remission of sins, or penance, de-
clared by ecclesiastical authority.

The *absolution* pronounced by a priest, whe-
ther papist or protestant, is not a certain infa-
lible ground to give the person, so absolved, con-
fidence towards God. *South's Sermons.*

ABSOLUTORY. *adj.* [from *absolutorius*, Lat.]
That does absolve.

Though an *absolutory* sentence should be pro-
nounced in favour of the persons, upon the ac-
count of nearness of blood; yet, if adultery shall
afterwards be truly proved, he may be again
proceeded against as an adulterer.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

ABSONANT. *adj.* [See *ABSONOUS*.] Con-
trary to reason; wide from the pur-
pose.

ABSONOUS. *adj.* [from *absonus*, Lat. ill-sound-
ing.] Absurd; contrary to reason. It is
not much in use, and it may be doubted
whether it should be followed by *to* or
from.

To suppose an unit of a middle constitution,
that should partake of some of the qualities of
both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea,
most *absonous* to our reason. *Glanville's Scrip.*

TO ABSORB. *v. a.* [from *absorbeo*, Lat. preter.
absorbed; part. pret. *absorbed*, or *absorpt*.]

1. To swallow up.

Moses imputed the deluge to the disruption of
the abyss; and St. Peter to the particular con-
stitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to
be *absorpt* in water. *Barnet's Theory.*

Some tokens shew

Of fearless friendship, and their sinking mates
Sustain; vain love, tho' laudable; *absorpt*
By a fierce eddy, they together found
The vast profundity. *Philips.*

2. To suck up. See *ABSORBENT*.

The evils that come of exercise are that it
doth *absorb* and attenuate the moisture of
the body. *Bacon.*

Supposing the forementioned consumption
should prove so durable, as to *absorb* and ex-
tenuate the said sanguine parts to an extreme de-

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gree, it is evident, that the fundamental parts
must necessarily come into danger. *Harvey on Conf.*
While we perspire, we *absorb* the outward air.
Arbutnot.

ABSORBENT. *n. f.* [from *absorbens*, Lat.] A
medicine that, by the softness or porosity
of its parts, either eases the asperities of
pungent humours, or dries away super-
fluous moisture in the body. *Quincy.*

There is a third class of substances, commonly
called *absorbents*; as the various kinds of shells,
coral, chalk, crabs eyes, &c. which likewise
raise an effervescence with acids, and are therefore
called *alkalis*, though not so properly, for they
are not salts. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ABSORPT. *part.* [from *absorb*.] Swallowed
up: used as well, in a figurative sense,
of persons, as, in the primitive, of things.

What can you expect from a man, who has
not talked these five days? who is withdrawing
his thoughts, as far as he can, from all the pre-
sent world, its customs and its manners, to be
fully possessed and *absorpt* in the pit. *Pope's I. v.*

ABSORPTION. *n. f.* [from *absorb*.] The
act of swallowing up.

It was below the dignity of those sacred pen-
men, or the Spirit of God that directed them,
to shew us the causes of this disruption, or of
this *absorption*; this is left to the enquiries of
men. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

TO ABSTAIN. *v. n.* [from *abstineo*, Lat.] To
forbear; to deny one's self any gratifi-
cation: with the particle *from*.

If thou judge it hard and difficult,
Conversing, to king, loving, to *abstain*
From love's due rites, nuptial embraces sweet;
And, with desires, to languish without hope.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

To be perpetually longing, and impatiently
desirous of any thing, so that a man cannot *ab-*
stain from it, is to lose a man's liberty, and to
become a servant of meat and drink, or smoke.

Taylor's Rule of Living &c.

Even then the doubtful billows scarce *abstain*
From the cold vessel on the troubled main. *Dryd.*

ABSTEMIOUS. *adj.* [from *abstemius*, Lat.]
Temperate; sober; abstinent; refrain-
ing from excess or pleasures. It is used
of persons; as, an *abstemious* hermit:
and of things; as, an *abstemious* diet. It
is spoken likewise of things that cause
temperance.

The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst
the *abstemious*. Abstinence in extremity will
prove a mortal disease; but the experiments of
time are very rare. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Clytemnestra streams the love of wine expel,
(Such is the virtue of th' *abstemious* well)
Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood
Extinguishes, and balks the drunken god;
Or that Melampus (so have some stor'd)
When the mad Furies with charms he cur'd,
And powerful herbs, both charms and simples cast
Into the sober springs, where still their virtues last.
Dryden's Fables.

ABSTEMIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *abstemius*.]
Temperately; soberly; without indul-
gence.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [See *ABSTEMIOUS*.]
The quality of being *abstemious*.

ABSTENTION. *n. f.* [from *abstineo*, Lat.]
The act of holding off, or restraining;
restraint. *Dis.*

TO ABSTERGE. *v. a.* [from *abstergeo*, Lat.]
To cleanse by wiping; to wipe.

ABSTERGENT. *adj.* Cleansing; having a
cleansing quality.

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TO ABSTERGE. [See *ABSTERGE*.] To
cleanse; to purify: a word very little in
use, and less analogous than *absterge*.

Not will we affirm, that iron receiveth, in the
stomach of the ostrich, no alteration; but we
suspect this effect rather from corrosion than di-
gestion; not any tendency to chylification by the
natural heat, but rather some attitud from an
acid and vitriolous humidity in the stomach, which
may *absterge* and have the scoriaceous parts thereof.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ABSTERSION. *n. f.* [from *absterio*, Lat.] The
act of cleansing. See *ABSTERGE*.

Absterio is plainly a scouring off, or incision
of the more viscous humours, and making the
humours more fluid, and cutting between them
and the part; as is found in nitrous water,
which scourish linen cloth speedily from the
foulness. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

ABSTERSIVE. *adj.* [from *absterge*.] That
has the quality of *absterging* or cleans-
ing.

It is good, after purging, to use apozemes and
broths, not so much opening as those used before
purging; but *abstersive* and mundifying electu-
aries are good to conclude with, to draw away the
reliquies of the humours. *Paracelsus's Nat. Hist.*

A tablet flood of that *abstersive* tree,
Where *Æthiop's* swartly bud did build to nest.

Sp. J. Denham.

There many a flow'r's *abstersive* grew,
Thy fav'rite flow'r is of yellow hue. *Swift's Mis.*

ABSTINENCE. } *n. f.* [from *abstinencia*, Lat.]

ABSTINENCY. } *n. f.* [from *abstinencia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of any thing: with the
particle *from*.

Were our rewards for the *abstinencies*, or toils,
of this present life, under the prejudices of short
or finite, the promises and thine is of Christ
would lose much of their virtue and energy.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

Because the *abstinence* from a present pleasure,
that offers itself, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a
very great one; it is no wonder that that operates
after the same manner pain does, and lessens, in
our thoughts, what is future; and so forces us,
as it were, blindfold into its embraces. *Locke.*

2. Fasting, or forbearance of necessary
food. It is generally distinguished from
temperance, as the greater degree from
the less: sometimes as single perform-
ances from habits; as, a day of *absti-*
nence, and a life of temperance.

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young,
And *abstinence* ingenders maladies. *Shaks.*

And the faces of them, which have used *ab-*
stinence, shall shine above the stars; whereas our
faces shall be blacker than darkness. *2 Esdr.*

Religious men, who hither must be sent
As awful guides of heavenly government;
To teach you penance, fasts, and *abstin-*
To punish bodies for the soul's offence. *Dryden.*

ABSTINENT. *adj.* [from *abstinens*, Lat.] That
uses abstinence, in opposition to ec-
civous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is
used chiefly of persons.

ABSTORTED. *adj.* [from *abstortus*, Lat.] Forced
away; wrung from another by violence.

Dis.

TO ABSTRACT. *v. a.* [from *abstraho*, Lat.]

1. To take one thing from another.
Could we *abstract* from these pernicious effects,
and suppose this were innocent, it would be too
light to be matter of praise. *Decay of Party.*

2. To separate by distillation.

Having deplegmed spirit of salt, and gently
abstracted the whole spirit, there remaineth in
the retort a slyptical substance. *Boyle.*

3. To separate ideas.
Those who cannot distinguish, compare, and
abstract, would hardly be able to understand and

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make use of language, or judge or reason to any tolerable degree. *Locke.*

4. To reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the discourses we hear, or what we design to speak, let us abstract them into brief compends, and review them often. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

ABSTRACT. *adj.* [abstractus, Lat.] See **TO ABSTRACT.**

1. Separated from something else: generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, abstract mathematics, abstract terms, in opposition to concrete.

Mathematics, in its latitude, is usually divided into pure and mixed. And though the pure do handle only abstract quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic; yet that which is mixed doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. So astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, music of sounds, and mechanics of weights and powers. *Locke.*

Abstract terms signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; as whiteness, roundness, length, breadth, wisdom, mortality, life, death. *Watts.*

2. With the particle from.

Another fruit from the considering things in themselves abstract from our opinions and other men's notions and discourses on them, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method, which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

ABSTRACT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You shall there find a man who is the abstract of all faults all men follow. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*
If you are false, these epithets are small,
You're then the things, and abstract of them all. *Dryden's Aurelius.*

2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

When Minion came to the end of a chapter, he recollected the sentiments he had remarked: so that he could give a tolerable analysis and abstract of every treatise he had read, just after he had finished it. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

3. The state of being abstracted or disjointed.

The hearts of great princes, if they be considered, as it were, in abstract, without the necessity of states, and circumstances of time, can take no full and proportional pleasure in the exercise of any narrow bounty. *Watson.*

ABSTRACTED. *part. adj.* [from abstract.]

1. Separated; disjointed.

That space the evil one abstracted blood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Refined; purified.

Abstracted to ritual love, they like
Their souls exhal'd. *Donne.*

3. Abstruse; difficult.

4. Absent of mind; inattentive to present objects; as, an abstracted scholar.

ABSTRACTEDLY. *adv.* With abstraction; simply; separately from all contingent circumstances.

On whether more abstractedly we look,
Or on the waters, or the written book;
Whence but from heav'n, could men unskill'd
In arts,

In several ages born, in several parts,
Weave such agreeing truths? or how, or why,
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie?
Unaid'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain, and merrydom their price. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*

ABSTRACTION. *n. f.* [abstractio, Lat.]

1. The act of abstracting.

The word abstraction signifies a withdrawing

some part of an idea from other parts of it; by which means such abstracted ideas are formed, as neither represent any thing corporeal or spiritual; that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body. *Watts' Logic.*

2. The state of being abstracted.

3. Absence of mind; inattention.

4. Disregard of worldly objects.

A hermit wishes to be praised for his abstraction. *Pope's Letters.*

ABSTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from abstract.] Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACTLY. *adv.* [from abstract.] In an abstract manner; absolutely; without reference to any thing else.

Matter abstractly and absolutely considered, cannot have born an infinite duration now past and expired. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSTRACTNESS. *n. f.* [from abstract.]

Subtlety; separation from all matter or common notion.

I have taken some pains to make plain and familiar to your thoughts, truths, which established prejudice, or the abstractness of the ideas themselves, might render difficult. *Locke.*

ABSTRACTED. *part. adj.* [abstractus, Lat.]

Unbound.

TO ABSTRACT. *v. a.* To unbind. *Dict.*

TO ABSTRUDE. *v. a.* [abstrudo, Lat.]

To thrust off, or pull away. *Dict.*

ABSTRUSE. *adj.* [abstrusus, Lat.] thrust out of sight.]

1. Hidden.

Th' eternal eye, whose sight discerns
Abstruse thoughts, from forth his holy mount,
And from within the golden lamps that burn
Nightly beside him, saw, without their lights,
Rebellion rising. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Difficult; remote from conception or apprehension. It is opposed to obvious and easy.

So spoke our sire, and by his countenance seem'd
Ent'ring on studious thoughts abstruse. *Par. Lost.*

The motions and figures within the mouth are abstruse, and not easy to be distinguished, especially those of the tongue, which is moved through the help of many muscles, so easily, and habitually, and variously, that we are scarce able to give a judgment of motions and figures thereby framed. *Holder.*

No man could give a rule of the greatest beauties, and the knowledge of them was to abstruse, that there was no manner of speaking which could express them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

ABSTRUSELY. *adv.* In an abstruse manner; obscurely; not plainly, or obviously.

ABSTRUSENESS. *n. f.* [from abstruse.]

The quality of being abstruse; difficulty; obscurity.

It is not oftentimes so much what the scripture says, as what some men persuade others it says, that makes it seem obscure; and that as to some other passages, that are to indeed, since it is the abstruseness of what is taught in them that makes them almost inevitably so, is little less saucy, upon such a score, to find fault with the style of the scripture, than to do so with the author for making us but men. *Boyle.*

ABSTRUSITY. *n. f.* [from abstruse.]

1. Abstruseness.

2. That which is abstruse. A word seldom used.

Authors are also suspicious, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to write of secrets, to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult abstrusities of things. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ABSUME. *v. a.* [absumo, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to eat up. An uncommon word.

That which had been burning an infinite time

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could never be burnt, no not so much as any part of it; for if it had burnt part after part, the whole must needs be consumed in a portion of time. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ABSURD. *adj.* [absurdus, Lat.]

1. Unreasonable; without judgment: as used of men.

Seeming wise men may make shift to get opinion; but let no man elude them for employment; for certainly you had better take for business a man somewhat absurd than over formal. *Bacon.*

A man, who cannot write with wit on a proper subject, is dull and stupid; but one, who shows it in an improper place, is as impertinent and absurd. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Inconsistent; contrary to reason: used of sentiments or practices.

The thing itself appeared desirable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and desire it; but then, it was after a very irrational absurd way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means by which it is to be acquired. *South.*

But grant that those can conquer, these can cheat, 'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great: Who wickedly is wise, or madly brave, Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

ABSURDITY. *n. f.* [from absurd.]

1. The quality of being absurd; want of judgment, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things.

How clear is ever this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident than the absurdity of the actual idea of an infinite number. *Locke.*

2. That which is absurd; as, his travels were full of absurdities. In which sense it has a plural.

That satisfaction we receive from the opinion of some pre-eminence in ourselves, when we see the absurdities of another, or when we reflect on any past absurdities of our own. *Addison.*

ABSURDLY. *adv.* [from absurd.] After an absurd manner; improperly; unreasonably.

But man we find the only creature,
Who, led by folly, combats nature;
Who, when the loudly cries, Forbear,
With obstinacy fixes there;
And where his genius least inclines,
Absurdly bends his whole designs. *Swift's Modest.*

We may proceed yet further with the atheist, and convince him, that not only his principle is absurd, but his consequences also as absurdly deduced from it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSURDNESS. *n. f.* [from absurd.] The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness; impropriety. See **ABSURDITY**, which is more frequently used.

ABUNDANCE. *n. f.* [abundantia, Fr.]

1. Plenty: a sense chiefly poetical.

At the whisper of thy word,
Crown'd abundance spreads my board. *Crowder*
The doubled charge his subjects' love supplies,
Who, in that bounty, to themselves are kind;
So glad Egyptians see their Nilus rise,
And, in his plenty, their abundance find. *Dryden.*

2. Great numbers.

The river Inn is shut up between mountains, covered with woods of fir-trees. Abundance of peasants are employed in hewing down the largest of these trees, that, after they are barked and cut into shape, are tumbled down. *Addison.*

3. A great quantity.

Then chief enterprise was the recovery of the Holy Land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember what abundance of noble blood hath been shed, with very small benefit unto the christian state. *Raleigh's Essay.*

4. Exuberance; more than enough.

ABU

For well I wot, most mighty sovereign,
That all this famous antique history,
Of some, th' abundance of an idle brain
Will judged be, and painted forgery. *Spenser.*
ABUNDANT. *adj.* [abundans, Lat.]
Plentiful.

Good, the more
Communicated, more abundant grows;
The author not impair'd, but honour'd more.
Paradise Lost.

Exuberant.
If the vessels are in a state of too great rigidity,
so as not to yield, a strong projectile motion oc-
curs their rupture, and hemorrhages; especi-
ally in the lungs, where the blood is abundant.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

Fully stored. It is followed sometimes
by *in*, commonly by *with*.

The world began but some ages before these
were found out, and was abundant with all things
at first; and men not very numerous; and these
fore were not put so much to the use of their
wits, to find out ways for living commodiously.
Burnet.

It is applied generally to things, some-
times to persons.

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and graci-
ous, to suffering and abundant in goodness and
truth. *Exodus.*

ABUNDANTLY. *adv.* [from abundant.]
In plenty.

Let the waters bring forth abundantly the
moving creature that hath life. *Genesis.*

God on thee
Abundantly his gifts hath also pour'd;
Inward and outward both, his image fair.
Paradise Lost.

**Amply; liberally; more than suffici-
ently.**

Ye saw the French tongue abundantly purified.
Sprat.

Heroic poetry has ever been esteemed the
greatest work of human nature. In that rank
has Aristotle placed it; and Longinus is so full
of the like expressions, that he abundantly con-
firms the other's testimony. *Dryden.*

What the example of our equals wants of au-
thority, is abundantly supplied in the imagina-
tions of friendship, and the repeated influences
of a constant conversation. *Rogers' Sermons.*

ABU'SE. *v. a.* [abutor, abus, Lat.]
In abuse, the verb, *s* has the sound of *z*;
in the noun, the common sound.

To make an ill use of.

They that use this world, as not abusing it;
for the fashion of this world palleth away. *1 Cor.*

He has fixed and determined the time for our
repentance, beyond which he will no longer
await the perverseness of men, no longer suffer
his compassion to be abused. *Rogers' Sermons.*

To violate; to defile.

Archue figured how Jove did abuse
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the sea did bear. *Spenser.*

To deceive; to impose upon.

He perhaps,
Out of my weakness and my melancholy,
As he is very potent with such spirits,
Abuses me to damn me. *Shakspeare.*

The world hath been much abused by the
opinion of making gold: the work itself I judge
to be possible: but the means hitherto pro-
pounded are, in the practice, full of error.
Bacon's Natural History.

It imports the misrepresentation of the quali-
ties of things and actions, to the common appre-
hensions of men, abusing their minds with false
notions; and so, by this artifice, making evil
pats for good, and good for evil, in all the great
concerns of life. *South's Sermons.*

Nor be with all these tempting words abus'd;
These tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.
Pope.

To treat with rudeness; to reproach.

ABU

I am no strumpet, but of life as honest
As you that thus abuse me. *Shakspeare.*
But he mocked them, and laughed at them,
and abused them shamefully, and spake proudly.
1 Mac.

Some praise at morning what they blame at
night,
But always think the last opinion right.
A muse by these is like a mistress us'd;
This hour she's idoliz'd, the next abus'd.
Pope's Essay on Criticism.

The next criticism seems to be introduced for
no other reason, but to mention Mr. Bickerstaff,
whom the author every where endeavours to
imitate and abuse. *Addison.*

ABU'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb abuse.]

1. The ill use of any thing.
The casting away things profitable for the
sustenance of man's life, is an unthankful abuse
of the fruits of God's good providence towards
mankind. *Hooker.*

Little knows
Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him, but perverts best things
To worst abuse, or to their meanest use.
Paradise Lost.

2. A corrupt practice; a bad custom.

The nature of things is such, that, if abuses be
not remedied, they will certainly increase.
Swift for Advancement of Religion.

3. Seducement.

Was it not enough for him to have deceived
me, and through the deceit abused me, and after
the abuse forsaken me, but that he must now, of
all the company, and before all the company, lay
want of beauty to my charge. *Sidney.*

4. Unjust censure; rude reproach; con-
tumely.

I dark in light, expos'd
To daily fraud, contempt, abuse, and wrong.
Milton's Sampson Agonistes

ABU'SER. *n. s.* [from the verb abuse.]

1. He that makes an ill use.

2. He that deceives.

Next thou, th' abuser of thy prince's ear.
Denham's Sophy.

3. He that reproaches with rudeness.

4. A ravisher; a violator.

ABU'SIVE. *adj.* [from abuse.]

1. Practising abuse.

The tongue mov'd gently first, and speech
was low,
Till wrangling science taught it noise and show,
And wicked wit arose, the most abusive foe.
Pope's Mistle.

Dame Nature, as the learned show,
Provides each animal its foe;
Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox
Devours your geese, the wolf your flocks.
Thus envy pleads a natural claim
To persecute the muse's fame;
On poets in all times abusive,
From Homer down to Pope inclusive. *Swift.*

2. Containing abuse; as, an abusive lam-
poon.

Next, Comedy appear'd with great applause,
Till her licentious and abusive tongue
Waken'd the magistrates coercive power.
Roscommon.

3. Deceitful: a sense little used, yet not
improper.

It is verified by a number of examples, that
whatsoever is gained by an abusive treaty, ought
to be restored in integrum. *Bacon.*

ABU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from abusive.]

1. Improperly; by a wrong use.

The oil, abusively called spirit, of roses swims
at the top of the water, in the form of a white
butter; which I remember not to have observed
in any other oil drawn in any limbeck.
Boyle's Seriptical Chymist.

2. Reproachfully.

ACA

ABU'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from abuse.] The
quality of being abusive; foulness of
language.

Pick out of mirth, like stones out of thy
ground,

Profaneness, blitheness, abusiveness.
These are the scum with which coarse wits
abound:

The fine may spare these well, yet not go less.
Herbert.

To ABU'T. *v. n.* Obsolete. [aboutir, to
touch at the end, Fr.] To end at; to
border upon; to meet, or approach to,
with the particle upon.

Two mighty monarchies,
Whose high upreared and abutting fronts
The narrow perilous ocean parts asunder. *Shaks.*

The Loos are two several corporations, dis-
tinguished by the addition of east and west, abutting
upon a navigable creek, and joined by a fair
bridge of many arches. *Carew.*

ABU'TMENT. *n. s.* [from about.] That which
abuts, or borders upon another.

ABU'TTAL. *n. s.* [from about.] The but-
ting or boundaries of any land. A writ-
ing declaring on what lands, highways,
or other places, it does abut. *Ditt.*

ABY'SM. *n. s.* [abyssme, old Fr. now writ-
ten contractedly abime.] A gulf; the
same with abyss.

My good stars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires
Into the abyss of hell. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

ABY'SS. *n. s.* [abyssus, Latin; ἀβυσσος,
bottomless.]

1. A depth without bottom.

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite abyss,
And, through the palpable obscure, find out
This uncouth way. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the light;
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no farther than thyself reveal'd.
Dryden.

Jove was not more pleas'd
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas
To give it the first push, and set it roll
Along the vast abyss. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. A great depth; a gulf: hyperbolically.
The yawning earth disclos'd th' abyss of hell.
Dryden.

3. In a figurative sense; that in which any
thing is lost.
For sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall
In time's abyss, the common grave of all. *Dryden.*

If, discovering how far we have clear
and distinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the
contemplation of those things that are within the
reach of our understandings, and launch not out
into that abyss of darkness, out of a presumption
that nothing is beyond our comprehension.
Locke.

4. The body of waters supposed at the
centre of the earth.

We are here to consider what is generally un-
derstood by the great abyss, in the common ex-
planation of the deluge; and 'tis commonly in-
terpreted either to be the sea, or subterraneous
waters hid in the bowels of the earth. *Burnet.*

5. In the language of divines, hell.

From that insatiable abyss,
Where flames devour, and serpents hiss,
Promote me to thy seat of bliss. *Roscommon.*

Ac, Ak, or Aks, being initials in the
names of places, as *Athos*, signify an
oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak.

ACACIA. *n. s.* [Lat.]

ACA

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being supposed the inspissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of floes, boiled to the same consistence.

Dictionnaire de Comm. Savary. Trevoux.

2. A tree commonly so called here, though different from that which produces the true *acacia*; and therefore termed *pseudocacia*, or *Virginian acacia*. *Miller.*

ACADE'MIAL. adj. [from *academy*.] Relating to an academy; belonging to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN. n. f. [from *academy*.] A scholar of an academy or university; a member of an university. *Wood*, in his *Athens Oxoniensis*, mentions a great feast made for the *academians*.

ACADE'MICAL. adj. [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an university.

He drew him fust into the fatal circle, from a kind of resolute privacy; where, after the *academical* life, he had taken such a taste of the rural, as I have heard him say, that he could well have bent his mind to a retired course.

Watson.

ACADEM'CIAN. n. f. [*Academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally used in speaking of the professors in the academies of France.

ACADE'MICK. n. f. [from *academy*.] A student of an university.

A young *academic* shall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade and be lavish in the praise of the author; while persons skilled in those subjects hear the rattle with contempt. *Watts.*

ACADE'MICK. adj. [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an university.

While through poetic fancies the genius roves, Or wanders wild in *academic* groves. *Pope.*

ACADEMIST. n. f. [from *academy*.] The member of an academy. This is not often used.

It is observed by the Pisan *academist*, that some amphibious quadrupeds, particularly the sea-calf or seal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large. *Ray on the Creation.*

ACADEMY. n. f. [Anciently, and properly, with the accent on the first syllable, now frequently on the second. *Academia*, Lat. from *Academos* of Athens, whose house was turned into a school, from whom the *Groves of Academe* in Milton.]

1. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art.

Our count shall be a little *academy*, Still and contemplative in living arts. *Shaksp.*

2. The place where sciences are taught.

Amongst the *academies*, which were composed by the rare genius of those great men, these four are reckoned as the principal; namely, the Athenian school, that of Sicron, that of Rhodes, and that of Conith. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. An university.

4. A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or public schools. The thing, and therefore the name, is common.

ACANTHUS. n. f. [Lat.] The name of the herb or breech, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian capital.

On either side *Acanthus*, and each all as bulky shrub, Fenc'd up the vestibule. *Milton.*

ACANTHOCITIC. n. f. [*ακανθακιτις*.]

ACC

A verse which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

To ACCE'DE. v. n. [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to; to come to; generally used in political accounts; as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

To ACCE'LERATE. v. a. [*accelero*, Lat.]

1. To make quick; to hasten; to quicken motion; to give a continual impulse to motion, so as perpetually to increase.

Take new beer, and put in some quantity of stale beer into it; and see whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the grosser parts may fall down into lees. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

By a skilful application of those notices, may be gained the *accelerating* and bettering of fruits, and the emptying of mines, at much more easy rates than by the common methods. *Glean'g.*

If the rays endeavour to recede from the densest part of the vibration, they may be alternately *accelerated* and retarded by the vibrations overtaking them. *Newton's Opticks.*

Spices quicken the pulse, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and dissipate the fluids; from whence leanness, pains in the stomach, loathings, and fevers. *Abstract on Aliments.*

Lo! from the dread immensity of space Returning, with *accelerated* course, The rushing comet to the sun descends. *Thomson.*

2. It is generally applied to matter, and used chiefly in philosophical language; but it is sometimes used on other occasions.

In which counsel the king himself, whose continual vigilancy did suck in sometimes cautious suspicions, which few else knew, inclined to the *accelerating* a battle. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Perhaps, it may point out to a student, now and then, what may employ the most useful labours of his thoughts, and *accelerate* his diligence in the most momentous enquiries. *Watts.*

ACCELERATION. n. f. [*acceleratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the *acceleration* of falling bodies, discovered first by Galileo, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the spaces through which it passes will be as the squares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the spaces.

2. The state of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of *acceleration* of motion, the gravitation of the air, the existence or non-existence of empty spaces, either coarctate or interspersed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in disputes concerning them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. The act of hastening.

Considering the languor ensuing that action in some, and the visible *acceleration* it maketh of age in most, we cannot but think very much amongst our days. *Brown.*

To ACCE'ND. v. a. [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle; to set on fire; a word very rarely used.

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would, as thus, burn up innumerable books of this sort. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCENSION. n. f. [*accensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and upon its *accension*, gives a crack or report, like the discharge of a gun, and makes an explosion so forcible is sometimes to kill the miners, shake the earth, and

ACC

force bodies, of great weight and bulk, from bottom of the pit or mine. *Woolward's Nat.*

ACCENT. n. f. [*accentus*, Lat.]

1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance.

I know, sir, I am no flatterer; he that guiled you in a plain *accent* was a plain knave, which, for my part, I will not be. *Shaksp.*

2. The sound given to the syllable pronounced.

Yet *accent* is something finer than you purchase in so removed a dwelling. *Shaksp.*

3. In grammar, the marks made upon syllables, to regulate their pronunciation.

Accent, as in the Greek names and accents, seems to have regarded the tone of the voice, the acute *accent* raising the voice in some certain syllables to a higher, *i. e.* more acute tone, and the grave depressing it lower, both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Al.*

4. Poetically, language or words.

How many ages hence Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er, In states unborn, and *accents* yet unknown. *Shaksp.*

Winds on your wings to heav'n her a bear;

Such words as heav'n alone is fit to hear.

5. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry Will pass unheard, will unregarded die; When the rough seaman's louder shouts pierce, When fair occasion shows the springing gab.

To ACCENT. v. a. [from *accentus*, Lat.] formerly elevated at the second syllable, now at the first.]

1. To pronounce; to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.

Having got somebody to mark the last syllable but one, where it is long, in words of two syllables (which is enough to regulate pronunciation, and *accenting* the words) we read daily in the gospels, and avoid underlining them in Latin if we can. *Id.*

2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter generally.

O my unhappy lines! you that before Have serv'd my youth to vent some wanton verse, And, now congeal'd with grief, can less implore Strength to *accent*, Here my *Albion* lies. *Id.*

3. To write or note the accents.

To ACCE'NTUATE. v. a. [*accentuor*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUATION. n. f. [from *accentuor*.]

1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

2. Marking the accent in writing.

To ACCE'PT. v. a. [*accipio*, Lat. *accipere*, Fr.]

1. To take with pleasure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is distinguished from *receive*, as *accept* is from general; noting a particular manner of receiving.

Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar inought; I have no pleasure in you, faith Lord of hosts, neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand. *Mal.*

God is no respecter of persons; but, in nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is *accepted* with him. *Id.*

ACC

You have been graciously pleased to *accept* his tender of my duty. *Dryden.*
Charm by *accepting*, by submitting sway,
Yet have your humour most when you obey. *Pop.*

It is used in a kind of juridical sense; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty. They disregard many of the gentry, for whom no sex or age could be *accepted* for excuse. *Sidney.*

His promise Palamon *accepts*, but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made. *Dryd.*
Those who have defended the proceedings of our negotiators at the treaty of Gertruydenburgh, will up in their zeal and pudence in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands, but say nothing of the probability that France would ever *accept* them. *Swift.*

In the language of the Bible, to *accept persons*, is to act with personal and partial regard.

He will wisely reprove you, if ye do secretly *accept* persons. *Job.*

It is sometimes used with the particle *to*.

I will appease him with the present that goeth before me, and afterward I will see his face; peradventure he will *accept* of me. *Genesis.*

ACCEPTABILITY. *n. f.* The quality of being acceptable. See **ACCEPTABLE**.

He hath given us his nature of blood to be shed, for the remission of our sins, and for the obtaining of grace and *acceptability* of repentance. *Laylor's Works.*

ACCEPTABLE. *adj.* [acceptable, Fr. from the Latin.] It is pronounced by some with the accent on the first syllable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the second, which is more analogical.

That is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleasing. It is used with the particle *to* before the person *accepting*. This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help,
And gav'st me as thy perfect gift, so good,
So fit, so *acceptable*, so divine,
That from her hand I could expect no ill. *Paradise Lost.*

I do not see any other method left for men that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves *acceptable* to the laity. *Swift.*

After he had made a peace so *acceptable* to the church, and so honourable to himself, he died with an extraordinary reputation of sanctity. *Addison on Italy.*

ACCEPTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *acceptable*.] The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableness* of that conjunction. *Greco's Cosmologia Sacra.*

ACCEPTABLY. *adv.* [from *acceptable*.] In an acceptable manner; so as to please: with the particle *to*.

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory; for he that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he suffers, so he be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he prays, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*. *Taylor.*

If you can teach them to love and respect other people, they will, as their age requires it, find ways to express it *acceptably* to every one. *Locke on Education.*

ACCEPTANCE. *n. f.* [acceptance, Fr.] Reception with approbation.

By that *acceptance* of his sovereignty, they also accepted of his laws; why then should any other laws now be used amongst them? *Spenser.*

If he tells us his noble deeds, we must also tell him our noble *acceptances* of them. *Shaksp.*

Thus I imbolden'd spake, and freedom us'd
Permissive, and *acceptance* found. *Par. Lost.*

ACC

Some men cannot be fools with so good *acceptance* as others. *South's Sermons.*

2. The meaning of a word, as it is received or understood: *acceptation* is the word now commonly used.

That pleasure is man's chiefest good, because indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleasure, is an assertion most certainly true, though, under the common *acceptance* of it, not only false, but odious: for, according to this, pleasure and sensuality pass for terms equivalent; and therefore he, who takes it in this sense, alters the subject of the discourse. *South.*

ACCEPTANCE. [In law.] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds himself, for ever, to allow a former act done by another, whether it be in itself good or not. *Cowell.*

ACCEPTATION. *n. f.* [from *accept*.]

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large sense seems now wholly out of use.

Yet, poor soul! knows no other, but that I did, falsely, neglect, yea, and detest him? For, every day, he finds one way or other to let forth himself unto me; but all are rewarded with like coldness of *acceptation*. *Sidney.*

What is new finds better *acceptation* than what is good or great. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Good reception; acceptance.

Calpurnius, of the *acceptation* of his brother's piety and sacrifice, flew him; making himself the first man-slayer, and his brother the first martyr. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. The state of being acceptable; regard.

Some things, although not so required of necessity, that, to leave them undone, excludeth from salvation, are, notwithstanding, of so great dignity, and *acceptation* with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. *Hooker.*

They have those enjoyments only as the consequences of the state of esteem and *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governors. *Locke on Education.*

4. Acceptance, in the juridical sense. This sense occurs rarely.

As, in order to the passing away a thing by gift, there is required a surrender of all right on one part that gives; so there is required also an *acceptation* on his part to whom it is given. *South's Sermons.*

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Therupon the earl of Lauderdale made a discourse upon the several questions, and what *acceptation* these words and expressions had. *Churton.*

All matter is either fluid or solid, in a large *acceptation* of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees between extreme fix'dness and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ACCEPTER. *n. f.* [from *accept*.] The person that accepts.

ACCEPTILATION. *n. f.* [acceptilatio, Lat.]

A term of the civil law, importing the remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCEPTION. *n. f.* [acceptio, Fr. from *acceptio*, Latin.] The received sense of a word; the meaning. Not in use.

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acceptation* of this word, I shall testify by one evidence, which gave me the first hint of this notion. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

ACCES. *n. f.* [In some of its senses, it seems derived from *accessus*; in others, from *accessio*, Lat. *access*, Fr.]

ACC

1. The way by which any thing may be approached.

The *access* of the town was only by a neck of land. *Bacon.*

There remained very advantageous *accesses* for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very slender, little knowledge of immortality, or any thing beyond this life, and no assurance that repentance should be admitted for sin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

And here the *access* a gloomy gulf descends;
And here the unnavigable lake extends,
O'er whose unhappy waters, void of light,
No hind pretence to steer his airy flight. *Dryd.*

2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.

When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs,
We are deny'd *access* unto his person,
Even by those men that must have done us wrong. *Shakspere.*

They go commission'd to require a peace,
And carry presents to procure *access*. *Dryd.*

He grants what they besought;
Instructed, that to God is no *access*
Without Mediation, whose high office now
Mides in figure bears. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Increase; enlargement; addition.

The gold was accumulated, and store treasure, for the most part; but he silver is still growing. Besides, infinite is the *access* of territory and empire by the same enterprise. *Bacon.*

Nor think superfluous their aid;
I, from the influence of thy locks, receive
Access in every virtue; in thy sight
More wife, more watchful, stronger. *Par. Lost.*

Although to opinion, there be many gods,
May seem an *access* in religion, and such as cannot at all consist with atheism, yet doth it deductively, and upon inference, include the same; for unity is the inseparable and essential attribute of Deity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The reputation
Of virtuous actions pass, if not kept up
With an *access* and fresh supply of new ones,
Is lost and soon forgotten. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. It is sometimes used after the French, to signify the returns or fits of a distemper; but this sense seems yet scarcely received into our language.

For as relapses make diseases
More desperate than their first *accesses*. *Hudib.*

ACCESSARINESS. *n. f.* [from *accessary*.] The state of being accessary.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative *accessariness* to the necessities. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCESSARY. *adj.* [A corruption, as it seems, of the word *accessory*, which see; but now more commonly used than the proper word.] That contributes to a crime, without being the chief constituent of it. But it had formerly a good and general sense.

As for those things that are *accessary* hereunto, those things that to belong to the way of salvation, &c. *Hooker.*

He had taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehension or imagination, that it would ever make him *accessary* to rebellion. *Churton.*

ACCESIBLE. *adj.* [accessibilis, Lat. *accessibile*, Fr.] That may be approached; that we may reach or arrive at. It is applied both to persons and things, with the particle *to*.

Some lie more open to our senses and daily observation, others are more occult and hidden, and though *accessible*, in some measure to our senses, yet not without great search and scrutiny, or some happy accident. *Plat's Orig. of Man.*

Those things, which were indeed inaccessible, have been rack'd and tortured to discover themselves; while the plainer and more *accessible* truths

ACC

as if despicable while easy, are clouded and obscured.

Deray of Piety.

As an island, we are *accessible* on every side, and exposed to perpetual invasions; against which it is impossible to fortify ourselves sufficiently, without a power at sea.

Addison's Freeholder.

In conversation, the tempers of men are open and *accessible*, their attention is awake, and their minds disposed to receive the strongest impressions; and what is spoken is generally more affecting, and more apposite to particular occasions.

Rogers.

ACCES'SION. *n. f.* [*accessio*, Latin; *accession*, French.]

1. Increase by something added; enlargement; augmentation.

Nor could all the king's bounties, nor his own large *accessions*, raise a fortune to his heir; but, after vast lums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented.

Clarendon.

There would not have been found the difference here set down betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force should have been according to the theory, but that the included inch of air received some little *accession* during the trial.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.

The wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore, knowing what an *accession* thereof would accrue to them, by such an addition of property, used all means to prevent it.

Swift.

Charity, indeed, and works of munificence, are the proper discharge of such over proportioned *accessions*, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them.

Rogers's Sermons.

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as, *accession* to a confederacy.

Beside, what wise objections he prepares Against my late *accession* to the wars! Does not the fool perceive his argument

Is with more force against Achilles bent? *Dryden.*

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *accession* to the throne.

ACCESSORY. *adv.* [from *accessory*.] In the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSORY. *adj.* Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.

In this kind there is not the least action, but it doth somewhat make to the *accessory* augmentation of our bliss.

Hooker.

ACCESSORY. *n. f.* [*accessorius*, Lat. *accessoire*, Fr. This word, which had anciently a general signification, is now almost confined to forms of law.]

1. Applied to persons.

A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be *accessory* to the offence of another, after two sorts, by the common law, or by statute; and, by the common law two ways also; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviseth another to commit a felony, and is not present at the execution thereof, for his presence makes him also a principal; wherefore there cannot be an *accessory* before the fact in manslaughter, because manslaughter is sudden and not premeditated. *Accessory* after the fact, is, when one receiveth him whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Accessory* by statute, is he that abets, counsels, or hides any man committing, or having committed, an offence made felony by statute.

Cowell.

By the common law, the *accessories* cannot be proceeded against, till the principal has received his trial.

Spenser's State of Ireland

But pause, my son! and study, ere thou fall On accidental joys, tho' accidental.

Still, before *accessories* do abide

A trial, must the principal be try'd.

Donne.

Now were all transform'd

Alike, to serpents all, as *accessories*

To his hold riv.

Paradise Lost.

2. Applied to things.

ACC

An *accessory* is said to be that which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law; and, as such, generally speaking, follows the reason and nature of its principal.

Ayliffe.

ACCIDENT. *n. f.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat.] The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

I do confess I do want eloquence, And never yet did learn mine *accident*.

Taylor, the Water-poet.

ACCIDENT. *n. f.* [*accident*, Latin.]

1. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought.

If the were but the body's *accident*, And her sole being did in it subsist, As white in snow, she might herself absent, And in the body's substance not be mis'd.

Sir J. Davies.

An accidental mode, or an *accident*, is such a mode as is not necessary to the being of a thing; for the subject may be without it, and yet remain of the same nature that it was before; or it is that mode which may be separated or abolished from its subject.

Watts's Logick.

2. In grammar, the property of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing else but the informing of ourselves, what compositions of letters are, by content and institution, to signify such certain notions of things, with their modalities and accidents.

Holler's Elem. of Speech.

3. That which happens unforeseen; casualty; chance.

General laws are like general rules in physick, according whereunto, as no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special *accident*, in regard whereof, that whereby others in the same infirmity, but without the like *accident*, recover health, would be to him either hurtful, or, at the least, unprofitable.

Hooker.

The flood, and other *accidents* of time, made it one common field and pasture with the land of Eden.

Raleigh's Hist. of the World.

Our joy is turn'd Into perplexity, and new amaze;

For whither is he gone? What *accident*

Hath rapt him from us? *Paradise Regained.*

And trivial *accidents* shall be forborn,

That others may have time to take their turn.

Dryden's Fables.

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an instrument of it (as the logicians speak) by *accident*.

Swift's Miscellanies.

ACCIDENTAL. *n. f.* [*accidental*, Fr. See ACCIDENT.] A property nonessential.

Conceive as much as you can of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidentals*.

Watts's Logick.

ACCIDENTAL. *adj.* [from *accident*.]

1. Having the quality of an accident; nonessential: used with the particle *to*, before that in which the accident inheres.

A distinction is to be made between what pleases naturally in itself, and what pleases upon the account of machines, actors, dancers, and circumstances, which are merely *accidental* to the tragedy.

Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.

This is *accidental* to a state of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it.

Til'ison.

2. Casual; fortuitous; happening by chance.

Thy sin's not *accidental*, but a trade.

Shaksp.

Of accidental judgments, casual slaughters;

Of deaths put on by cunning and forc'd cause.

Shakspere.

ACC

Look upon things of the most *accidental*, mutable nature; *accidental* in their production, and mutable in their continuance; yet God's preference of them is, as certain in him, as memory of them is, or can be, in us.

St.

3. In the following passage it seems signify *adventitious*.

Ay, such a number as wind to fire, That adds an *accidental* fierceness to Its natural fury.

Deham's Ser.

ACCIDENTALLY. *adv.* [from *accidental*.]

1. After an accidental manner; nonessentially.

Other points no less concern the coming wealth, though but *accidentally* depending upon the former.

Spenser's State of Ire.

I conclude choler *accidentally* bitter and acrimonious, but not in itself.

Hart.

2. Casually; fortuitously.

Although virtuous men do sometimes *accidentally* make their way to perfection, yet world is so corrupted, that no man can reasonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue.

Swift's Miscell.

ACCIDENTALNESS. *n. f.* [from *accidental*.] The quality of being accidental.

Dr.

ACCIPIENT. *n. f.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver; perhaps sometimes used recipient.

Dr.

TO ACCITE. *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call to summon. Not in use.

Our coronation done, we will *accite* (As I before remember'd) all our state; And (heav'n consigning to my good intents) No prince, no peer, shall have just cause to say, Heav'n shorten Harry's happy life one day.

Shakspere.

ACCLAM. *n. f.* [*acclamo*, Latin; from which probably first the verb *acclamo*, now lost, and then the noun.] A shout of praise; acclamation.

Back from pursuit thy pow'rs, with loud acclam, Thee only extoll'd.

Milton's P. L.

The herald ends; the vaulted firmament

With loud acclams, and vast applause, is rent.

Dryden's Fables.

ACCLAMATION. *n. f.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applause, such as those with which a victorious army salutes the general.

It hath been the custom of christian men, in token of the greater reverence, to stand, to use certain words of *acclamation*, and, at the name of Jesus, to bow.

Ibide.

Gladly then he mix'd Among those friendly pow'rs, who him record With joy, and acclamations loud, that one, That, of so many myriads fall'n, yet one Return'd, not lost.

Milt. P. L.

Such an enchantment is there in words, as so fine a thing does it seem to some, to be used plausibly, and to be uttered to their destruction with panegyrick and *acclamation*.

Stak.

ACCLIVITY. *n. f.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.]

The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of a hill is the *acclivity*; the descent is the declivity.

Quint.

The men, leaving their wives and young children below, do, not without some difficulty, clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them, and do all the dairy work.

Ray on the Creation.

ACCLIVOUS. *adj.* [*acclivus*, Latin.]

Rising with a slope.

TO ACCLOY. *v. a.* [See CLOY.]

1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd; to stuff full: a word almost obsolete.

ACC

At the well-head the purest streams arise:
But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave accloys.
Fairy Queen

2. To fill to satiety: in which sense cloy is still in use.

They that escape best in the temperate zone,
would be accloyed with long nights, very tedious,
no less than forty days.
Ray on the Creation.

To ACCOIL. *v. n.* [See COIL.] To crowd; to keep a coil about; to baffle; to be in a hurry. Out of use.

About the cauldron many cooks accoil'd,
With hooks and ladles, as need did require;
The while the vizards in the vessel boil'd,
They did about their business sweat, and forely toil'd.
Fairy Queen

ACCOLENT. *n. f.* [*accolens*, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer. *Diff.*

ACCOMMODABLE. *adj.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That may be fitted: with the particle *to*.

As there is infinite variety in the circumstances of persons, things, actions, times, and places; so we must be furnished with such general rules as are accommodable to all this variety, by a wise judgment and discretion.
Watson's Logic.

To ACCOMMODATE. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.]

To supply with conveniences of any kind. It has *with* before the thing.

These three,
The rest do nothing; with this word, stand, stand,
Accommodated by the place (more charming
With their own nobleness, which could have turn'd
A disaff to a lance), gilded pile looks.
Shilp.

2. With the particle *to*, to adapt; to fit; to make consistent with.

He had altered many things, not that they were not natural before, but that he might accommodate himself to the age in which he lived.

Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis, that could not be accommodated to the nature of things, and human affairs; his principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order which God hath settled in the world.
Locke.

3. To reconcile; to adjust what seems inconsistent or at variance; to make consistency appear.

But know how to accommodate St. James and St. Paul better than some late reconcilers.
Norris

To ACCOMMODATE. *v. n.* To be conformable to.

They make the particular ensigns of the twelve tribes accommodate unto the twelve signs of the zodiac.
Bacon.

Neither sort of chymists have duly considered how great a mystery there is in the textures and consistencies of compound bodies; and how little the confidence and duration of many of them seem to accommodate and be explicable by the proposed notions.
Boyle's Sceptical Chymist

ACCOMMODATE. *adj.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable; fit: used sometimes with the particle *for*, but more frequently with *to*.

They are to be acted and directed by nature, as to cast their eggs in such places as are most accommodated for the exclusion of then young, and where there is food ready for them to loon as they be hatched.
Ray on the Creation.

In these cases we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things, and propose means accommodated to the end.
L'Estrange.

God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worship, and to impose it upon them as that which was most proper and agreeable to him, but that he condescended to it as most accommodated to their present state and inclination.
Tillotson.

ACC

ACCOMMODATELY. *adv.* [from *accommodate*.] Suitably; fitly.

ACCOMMODATION. *n. f.* [from *accommodate*.]

1. Provision of conveniences.

2. In the plural, conveniences; things requisite to ease or refreshment.

The king's commissioners were to have such accommodations, as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very civil to the king's commissioners.
Clarendon.

3. Adaptation; fitness: with the particle *to*.

Indeed that disputing physiology is no accommodation to your designs, which are not to teach men to cant endlessly about materia and forma.
Glanville's Sceptis.

The organization of the body, with accommodation to its functions, is fitted with the most curious mechanism.
Hall's Origin.

4. Composition of a difference; reconciliation; adjustment.

ACCOMPANABLE. *adj.* [from *accompany*] Sociable Not used.

A show, as it were, of an accompanable solitaires, and of a civil wildness.
Sidney.

ACCOMPANIER. *n. f.* [from *accompany*]

The person that makes part of the company; companion. *Diff.*

To ACCOMPANY. *v. a.* [*accompaner*, Fr.] To be with another as a companion. It is used both of persons and things.

Go visit her, in her chaste bower of rest,
Accompany'd with angel-like delights.
Spenser.

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should accompany the reception of several ideas.

As folly is usually accompanied with perverseness, so it is here.
Swift.

To ACCOMPANY. *v. n.* To associate with; to become a companion to.

No man in effect doth accompany with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, voice, or fashion.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

ACCOMPLICE. *n. f.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in use.]

1. An associate; a partaker: usually in an ill sense.

There are several scandalous reports industriously spread by Wood, and his accomplices, to discourage all opposition against his infamous project.
Swift.

2. A partner, or a co-operator: in a sense indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking without a mouth, what could it have done, when it had all its organs of speech, and accomplices of sound, about it.
Addison's Spectator.

3. It is used with the particle *to* before a thing, and *with* before a person.

Caudle's Attunus, vastly rich before,
Thus by his lusts multiplies his store,
Suspected for an accomplice to the fire,
That burnt his palace but to build it higher.
Dryden.

Who, should they steal for want of his relief,
He judg'd himself accomplice with the thief.
Dryden.

To ACCOMPLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *complex*, Lat.]

1. To complete; to execute fully; as, to accomplish a design.

He that is far off, shall die of the pestilence: and he that is near, shall fall by the sword; and he that remaineth, and is besieged, shall die by the famine. Thus will I accomplish my fury upon them.
Ezekiel.

ACC

2. To complete a period of time.

He would accomplish seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem.
Daniel.

3. To fulfil, as a prophecy.

The vision,
Which I made known to Lucius ere the stroke
Of this yet fence cold battle, at this instant
Is full accomplish'd.
Shakespeare.

We see every day those events exactly accomplished, which our Saviour foretold at so great a distance.
Addison.

4. To gain; to obtain.

Tell him from me (as he will win my love)
He bear himself with honourable action;
Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies
Unto their Lords, by them accomplished.
Shaks.

I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap.
O miserable thought, and more unlikely,
Than to a compass twenty golden crowns.
Shaks.

5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.

From the tent
The armourer, accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammer closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation.
Shaks.

ACCOMPLISHED. *part adj.*

1. Complete in some qualification.

For who expects, that, under a tutor, a young gentleman should be an accomplished public orator?
Locke.

2. Elegant; finished in respect of embellishments: used commonly of acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond with too late,
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dilia,
That specious monster, my accomplice'd snare.
Milton's Sam. Agonist.

ACCOMPLISHER. *n. f.* [from *accomplish*.] The person that accomplishes. *Diff.*

ACCOMPLISHMENT. *n. f.* [*accomplissement*, Fr.]

1. Completion; full performance; perfection.

This would be the accomplishment of their common felicity, in case, by their evil, either through destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost.
Sir John Hayward.

Thereby he might evade the accomplishment of those afflictions he now bravely endureth.

Bacon's Vulgar Errors.

He thought it impossible to find, in any one body, all those perfections which he sought for the accomplishment of a Helena; because nature, in any individual person, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts.
Dryden's Despatch.

2. Completion, as of a prophecy.

The miraculous success of the apostles predictions, and the accomplishment of many of the predictions, which, to those early converts, were matters of faith only, are to us matters of sight and experience.
Archbishop's Sermon.

3. Embellishment; elegance; ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs, and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other accomplishments unnecessary, are of no manner of use but to keep up their families.
Addison's Spectator.

4. The act of obtaining or perfecting any thing; attainment; completion

The means suggested by policy and worldly wisdom, for the attainment of those earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpose, not only upon the account of their insufficiency far, but also of their frequent opposition and contrariety to, the accomplishment of such ends.
Shaks.

ACCOMPT. *n. f.* [Fr. *compter* and *compte*, anciently *acompter*. *Skinner.*] An account; a reckoning. See ACCOUNT.

ACC

The soul may have time to call itself to a just *acomp* of all things past, by means whereof repentance is perfected. *Hooker.*
Even Christmas they *acompt* did clear;
And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*
ACCOMPTANT. *n. f.* [*acomptant*, Fr.] A reckoner; a computer. See **ACCOUNTANT**.

As the *acompt* runs on; generally the *acomptant* goes backward. *South's Sermons.*
ACCOMPTING DAY. The day on which the reckoning is to be settled.

To whom thou much dost owe, thou much must pay;
Think on the debt against the *acompt*ing day. *Sir J. Denham.*

To ACCORD. *v. a.* [derived, by some, from *corda*, the string of a musical instrument; by others, from *corda*, hearts; in the first implying *harmony*, in the other, *unity*.]

1. To make agree; to adjust one thing to another: with the particle *to*.

The first sports the shepherds shewed, were full of such leaps and gambols, as being *accorded* to the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a tight picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the satyrs. *Sidney.*

Her hands *accorded* the lute's music to the voice; her panting heart danced to the music. *Sidney.*

The lights and shades, whose well *accorded* strife Gives all the strength and vigour of our life. *Pope's Epistle.*

2. To bring to agreement; to compose; to accommodate.

Men would not rest upon bare contracts without reducing the debt into a specialty, which created much certainty, and *accorded* many suits. *Sir M. Hale.*

To ACCORD. *v. n.* To agree; to suit one with another: with the particle *with*.

Things are often spoke, and seldom meant;
But that my heart *accorded* with my tongue,
Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preserve my sovereign from his foe. *Shakespeare.*

Several of the main parts of Moses' history, as concerning the flood, and the first fathers of the several nations of the world, do very well *accord* with the most ancient accounts of profane history. *Tillotson.*

Jarring intellects of themselves create
The *according* music of a well-mixed state. *Pope.*

ACCORD. *n. f.* [*accord*, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement; adjustment of a difference.

There was no means for him to satisfy all obligations to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an *accord* and peace between them. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

If both are satisfy'd with this *accord*,
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Concurrence; union of mind.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won,
Accord of friends, content of parents sought,
Affiance made, my happiness begun. *Fairy Q.*
They gathered themselves together, to fight with Joshua and Israel, with one *accord*. *Joshua.*

3. Harmony; symmetry; just correspondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing else but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. Musical note.

Try, if there were in one fipple two bells of unison, whether the striking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another. *Bacon's Natural History.*

ACC

We must not blame Apollo, but his lute,
If false *accords* from her false strings be sent. *Sir John Davies.*

5. Own accord; voluntary motion: used both of persons and things.

Ne Guyon yet spake word,
Till that they came unto an iron door,
Which to them open'd of its own *accord*. *Fairy Q.*
Will you blame any man for doing that of his own *accord*, which all men should be compelled to do, that are not willing of themselves? *Hooker.*

All animal substances, exposed to the air, turn alkaline of their own *accord*; and some vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline. *Aibuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Action in speaking, correspondent to the words.

Tutus, I am come to talk with thee.—
—No, not a word: how can I grace my talk,
Wanting a hand to give it that *accord*? *Shakespeare.*

ACCORDANCE. *n. f.* [*accord*]

1. Agreement with a person: with the particle *with*.

And prays he may in long *accordance* bide
With that great worth which hath such wonders wrought. *Fairfax.*

2. Conformity to something.

The only way of defining of him, is, by the contrariety to the will of God; as of good, by the *accordance* with that will. *Hammond.*

ACCORDANT. *adj.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour. Not in use.

The prince discovered that he loved your niece, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance; and, if he found her *accordant*, he meant to take the present time by the top, and instantly break with you of it. *Shakespeare.*

ACCORDING. *prep.* [*from accord*, of which it is properly a particle, and is therefore never used but with *to*]

1. In a manner suitable to; agreeably to; in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there assemble themselves in due and decent manner, *according* to their several decrees and orders. *Hooker.*

Our zeal, then, should be *according* to knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all question, first, *according* to the true, saving, evangelical, knowledge. It should be *according* to the gospel, the whole gospel: not only *according* to its truths, but precepts: not only *according* to its free grace, but necessary duties: not only *according* to its mysteries, but also its commandments. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Noble is the fame that is built on candour and ingenuity, *according* to those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham. *Spectator.*

2. With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and measure, and gave them to be considered by us *according* to these properties, which are inherent in created beings. *Holler on Time.*

3. In proportion. The following phrase is, I think, vitious.

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, *according* as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state. *Swift's Church of Eng. Man.*

ACCORDINGLY. *adv.* [*from accord*.]

Agreeably; suitably; conformably.

As the actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds, so the laws thereof must *accordingly* be distinguished. *Hooker.*

Sirrah, thou'lt said to have a stubborn soul,
That apprehends no further than this world;
And squar'lt thy life *accordingly*. *Shakespeare.*

Whoever is so assured of the authority and sense of scripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live *accordingly*, shall be saved. *Tillotson.*

ACC

Mealy substances, fermented, turn sour. *Accordingly*, given to a weak child, they still retain their nature; for bread will give them the cholic. *Aibuthnot on Aliments.*

To ACCOST. *v. a.* [*accoster*, Fr.] To speak to first; to address; to salute.

You mistake, knight: *accost* her, front her, board her, woo her, assail her. *Shakespeare.*
At length, collecting all his serpent wiles,
With soothing words renew'd, him thus *accost*. *Parad. Reg.*

I first *accosted* him: I sued, I sought,
And, with a loving force, to Pheneus brought. *Dryden's Æneid.*

ACCO'STABLE. *adj.* [*from accost*.] Easy of access; familiar. Not in use.

They were both indubitable, strong, and high-minded men, yet of sweet and *accostable* nature, almost equally delighting in the press and attendance of dependents and suitors. *Wotton.*

ACCO'UNT. *n. f.* [*from the old French accompt*, from *computus*, Lat. It was originally written *accompt*, which fee; but, by gradually softening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account*.]

1. A computation of debts or expences; a register of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my *account*,
Laid them before you; you would throw them off,
And say you found them in mine honesty. *Shakespeare.*

When my young master has once got the habit of keeping *accounts* (which is a business of reason more than arithmetic) perhaps it will not amiss, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concernsments. *Locke.*

2. The state or result of a computation; as, the *account* stands thus between us.

Behold this have I found, saith the preacher, counting one by one, to find out the *account*. *Ecclesiastes.*

3. Such a state of persons or things, as may make them more or less worthy of being considered in the reckoning, value, or estimation.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinsfolk, was in least *account* with them: but the greater and principal fear was for the holy temple. *2 Mac.*

That good affection, which things of small *account* have once set on work, is by so much the more easily raised higher. *Hooker.*

I should make more *account* of their judgment, who are men of sense, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greatest part of painters. *Dryden.*

4. Profit; advantage: to turn to *account*, is to produce advantage.

We would establish our souls in such a solid and substantial virtue, as will turn to *account* that great day, when it must stand the test of infinite wisdom and justice. *Spectator.*

5. Distinction; dignity; rank.

There is such a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apostrophizing Eumæus: it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of *account* and distinction. *Pope's Odyssey.*

6. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted.

Considering the usual motives of human actions, which are pleasure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their *account* in any of the three. *Swift.*

7. A reckoning referred to, or sum charged upon, any particular person; and thence, figuratively, regard; consideration; sake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on my *account*. *Philosophy.*

ACC

This must be always remembered, that nothing can come into the account of recreation, that is not done with delight. *Locke.*

In matters where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public account, he would do it vigorously and heartily. *Atterbury.*

The assertion is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the person of Abraham, the father of the faithful : who, on the account of that character, is very fitly introduced. *Atterbury.*

These tribunes kindled great dissensions between the nobles and the commons, on the account of Coriolanus, a nobleman whom the latter had impeached. *Swift.*

Nothing can recommend itself to our love, on any other account, but either as it promotes our present, or is a means to assure to us a future happiness. *Rogers' Sermons.*

Sempronius gives no thanks on this account. *Addison's Cato.*

3. A narrative; relation: in this use it may seem to be derived from *conte*, Fr. a tale, a narration.

7. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magistrate took an account of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take account of his servants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents. *Matthew.*

10. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority.

What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakspeare.*

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God who sees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and punishments, and power enough to call to account the proudest offender. *Locke.*

11. Explanation; assignment of causes.

It is easy to give account, how it comes to pass, that though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them to contrary. *Locke.*

It being, in our author's account, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over those he had begotten, it was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right, being consequent to and built on, an act perfectly personal, made that power too, and impossible to be inherited. *Locke.*

12. An opinion previously established.

These were designed to join with the forces at sea, there being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats to transport the land forces under the wing of the great navy: for they made no account, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon.*

A prodigal young fellow, that had sold his clothes, upon the sight of a swallow, made account that summer was at hand, and away went his shirt too. *Swift's Gull.*

13. The reasons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all accounts, that they had the same reason to believe the history of our Saviour, as that of any other person to which they themselves were not actually eye-witnesses, they were bound, by all the rules of historical faith, and of right reason, to give credit to this history. *Addison.*

14. In law.

An account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought against a man, that, by means of office or business undertaken, is to render an account unto another; as a bailiff toward his master, a guardian to his ward. *Cowell.*

To ACCO'UNT. v. a. [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To esteem; to think; to hold in opinion.

That also was accounted a land of giants. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To reckon; to compute.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby

ACC

years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To assign to, as a debt: with the particle *to*.

For some years really accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds to the king's coffers: and it was, in truth, the only project that was accounted to his own service. *Clarendon.*

4. To hold in esteem: with *of*.

Silver was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon. *Chron.*

To ACCO'UNT. v. n.

1. To reckon.

The calendar months are likewise arbitrarily and unequally scaled by the same power; by which months we, to this day, account, and they measure and make up that which we call the Julian year. *Haller on Time.*

2. To give an account; to assign the causes: in which sense it is followed by the particle *for*.

If any one should ask, why our general continued to easy to the last? I know no other way to account for it, but by that unmeasurable love of wealth which his best friends allow to be his predominant passion. *Swift.*

3. To make up the reckoning; to answer: with *for*.

Then thou shalt see him plung'd, when least he fears,

At once accounting for his deep arrears. *Dryden.*

They have no uneasy preludes of a future reckoning, wherein the pleasures they now taste must be accounted for; and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains which shall then lay hold of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. To appear as the medium, by which any thing may be explained.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; because the increase of the quantity of flesh chyle must make that circulation still more uneasy; which, indeed, is the case of consumptive and some asthmatic persons, and accounts for the symptoms they are troubled with after eating. *Arbuth.*

ACCOUNTABLE. adj. [from account.] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for: followed by the particle *to* before the person, and *for* before the thing.

Accountable to none

But to my conscience and my God alone. *Oldham.*

Thinking themselves excused from standing upon their own legs, or being accountable for their own conduct, they very seldom trouble themselves with enquiries. *Locke on Education.*

The good magistrate will make no distinction; for the judgment is God's; and he will look upon himself as accountable at his bar for the equity of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ACCOUNTANT. adj. [from account.] Accountable to; responsible for. Not in use.

His offence is so, as it appears

Accountant to the law upon that pain. *Shakspeare.*

I love her too,

Not out of absolute lust (though, peradventure,

I stand accountant for as great a sin)

But partly led to diet my revenge. *Shakspeare.*

ACCOUNTANT. n. f. [See ACCOMPANT.] A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers states; the short and inconceivable years of some; the exceeding errors in the natural frame of others; and the false deductions of ordinary accountants in most. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ACCOUNT-BOOK. n. f. A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour to comfort myself upon the loss of friends, as I do upon the loss of money; by turning to my account-book, and seeing

ACC

whether I have enough left for my support. *Swift.*

ACCO'UNTING. n. f. [from account.] The manner of making up of accounts.

This method, faithfully observed, must keep a man from breaking, or running behind-hand, in his spiritual estate; which, without frequent accountings, he will hardly be able to prevent. *South's Sermons.*

To ACCOUPLE. v. a. [accoupler, Fr.] To join; to link together. We now use couple.

He sent a solemn embassy to treat a peace and league with the king; accompanying it with an article in the nature of a request. *Bacon.*

To ACCOURAGE. v. a. [Obsolete. See COURAGE.] To animate.

That forward pair she ever would assuage,

When they would strive due reason to exceed;

But that same forward twin would accourage,

And of her plenty add unto their need. *Fairy Queen.*

To ACCO'URT. v. a. [See To COURT.] To entertain with courtship or courtesy.

Not in use.

Who all this while were at their wanton rest,

Accounting each her friend with lavish feast. *Fairy Queen.*

To ACCOUTRE. v. a. [accoutrer, Fr.] To dress; to equip.

Is it for this they study? to grow pale,

And miss the pleasures of a glorious meal?

For thus, in rags accoutred are they seen,

And made the May-game of the public spleen? *Dryden.*

ACCOUTREMENT. n. f. [accoutrement, Fr.] Dress; equipage; furniture relating to the person; trappings; ornaments.

I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple office of love, but in all the accoutrement, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shakspeare.*

Christianity is lost among them in the trappings and accoutrements of it; with which, instead of adorning religion, they have strange y disguised it, and quite stifled it in the crowd of external rites and ceremonies. *Thobson.*

I have seen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was busied in putting on or off his different accoutrements, according to the different parts he was to act in them. *Addison's Spectator.*

How gay, with all the accoutrements of war,

The Britons come, with good well-fraught they come. *Philips.*

ACCRETION. n. f. [accretio, Latin.]

The act of growing to another, so as to increase it.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not; they have an accretion, but no augmentation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The changes seem to be effected by the excluding of the motion, which may have the tugging compulsion more direct, and forcing augmented by the accretion of the body's density part of that motion. *Newcomb's Essay.*

Infants support abstinence well, from the quantity of aliment contained in their food. *Thobson's Elements.*

ACCRETIVE. n. f. [from accretio.] Growing; that which by growth is added.

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not; we have no sense of the accretive motion of plants and animals; and the fly thanow feeds away upon the dew, and the quackon is discovered no more but that it is gone. *Gray's Poem.*

To ACCROACH. v. a. [accrocher, Fr.] To draw to one, as with a hook; to gripe; to draw away by degrees what is another's.

A C C

Accro'ACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *accroach.*]

The act of accroaching.

ACCROACH. *v. a.* [from *accroître*, French.]

1. To accede to; to be added to; as a natural production or effect, without any particular respect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that personal subsistence; no alteration thereby *accruing* to the nature of God.

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a sense inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently used by later authors.

From which compact there arising an obligation upon every one, so to convey his meaning, there *accrueth* also a right to every one, by the same sign, to judge of the sense or meaning of the person so obliged to express himself.

Let the evidence of such a particular miracle be never so bright and clear, yet it is still but particular; and must therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which *accrueth* to a standing general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and consented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and interests, of all ages and nations.

3. To append to, or arise from, as an ill consequence: this sense seems to be less proper.

His scholar Aristotle, as in many other particulars, so likewise in this, did justly oppose him, and became one of the authors; choosing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might *accrue* from the disreputations of ignorant persons.

4. In a commercial sense, to be produced, or to rise, as profit.

The yearly benefit that, out of those his works, *accrueth* to her majesty, amounteth to one thousand pounds.

The great profits which have *accrued* to the duke of Florence from his free port, have set several of the states of Italy on the same project.

5. To follow, as loss: a vitious use.

The benefit or loss of such a trade *accruing* to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation.

ACCUBATION. *n. f.* [from *accubo*, to lie down to, Latin.] The ancient posture of leaning at meals.

It will appear that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a gesture used by very many nations.

To ACCUMB. *v. a.* [from *accumbo*, Latin.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner.

ACCUMBENT. *adj.* [from *accumbens*, Latin.] Leaning.

The Roman recumbent, or, more properly, *accumbent* posture in eating, was introduced after the first Punic war.

To ACCUMULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up; to heap together. It is used either literally, as, to *accumulate* money; or figuratively, as, to *accumulate* merit or wickedness.

It is to dilapidate, and torture me, Never pay more, abandon all remorse; On horrid beds of honor *accumulate*; For nothing can I do to damnation add.

ACCUMULATION. *n. f.* [from *accumulatio*, Lat.] The act of accumulating.

One of my place in yria, his lieutenant, For quick *accumulation* of renown,

A C C

Which he achiev'd by the minute, lost his favor. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra.* Some, perhaps, might otherwise wonder of such an *accumulation* of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or lifting of one favour upon another.

2. The state of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in some people, and their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exhausted, it looks as there were regular *accumulations* and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body.

ACCUMULATIVE. *adj.* [from *accumulatio*.]

1. That does accumulate.

2. That is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekness, it then acquires another *accumulative* guilt, and stands answerable not only for its own positive ill, but for all the accidental which it causes in the sufferer.

ACCUMULATOR. *n. f.* [from *accumulatio*.]

He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.

Injuries may fall upon the passive man, yet, without revenge, there would be no broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries.

ACCURACY. *n. f.* [from *accuratio*, Lat.] Exactness; nicety.

This perfect author and accuser might have been omitted, and yet they have made shift to move.

Quickness of imagination is seen in the invention, fertility in the fancy, and the *accuracy* in the expression.

The man who hath the stupid ignorance, or hardened efficiency; to insult the revealed will of God; or the patient conceit to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogant to make his own pretensions the measure of the Divinity; or, at best, that can coile to a text, or quote an authority, with an insidiousness, or demonstrate a plain proposition, in all formality; these now are the only men worth mentioning.

We consider the uniformity of the whole design, *accuracy* of the calculations, and skill in restoring and comparing passages of ancient authors.

ACCURATE. *adj.* [from *accuratus*, Latin.]

1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance: applied to persons.

2. Exact; without defect or failure: applied to things.

No man living has made more *accurate* trials than *Reaumur*, at his bright ornament of France.

3. Determinate; precisely fixed.

Those conceive the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influence upon these things below, than indeed they have but in gross.

ACCURATELY. *adv.* [from *accurate*.] In an accurate manner; exactly; without error; nicely.

The fine of incidence is either *accurately*, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the fine of refraction.

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter, should be so *accurately* and harmoniously adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom.

ACCURATENESS. *n. f.* [from *accurate*.]

Exactness; nicety.

But some time after, suspecting that in making this observation I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient *accuracy*, I repeated the experiment.

To ACCURSE. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to misery; to invoke misery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had so *accursed* it, that it should never shine to

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give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him.

When *Uldebrand* *accused* and cast down from his throne *Henry IV.* there were none so hardy as to defend their lord.

ACCURSED. *part. adj.*

1. That is cursed or doomed to misery.

'Tis the most certain sign the world's *accursed*, That the best things corrupted are and worst.

2. That deserves the curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; and, by consequence, wicked; malignant.

A twit bidding, May soon return to this our suffering country, Under a band as *accursed*.

The chief part of the misery of wicked men, and those *accursed* spirits, the devils, is this, that they are of a disposition contrary to God.

They, like the feed from which they grow *accursed*, Against the god's immortal hated nurs'd.

ACCUSABLE. *adj.* [from the verb *accuse*.] That may be censured; blamable; culpable.

There would be a manifest defect, and nature's improvement were justly *accusable*; it is a mal, so subject unto diseases from his own cause, should want a proper conveyance for cholera.

ACCUSATION. *n. f.* [from *accuse*.]

1. The act of accusing.

Thus they in mutual *accusation* spent The fruitless hours, but neither self-condemning, And of their vain contest appear'd no end.

2. The charge brought against any one by the accuser.

You read These *accusations*, and these grievous crimes Committed by your person, and your followers.

All *accusations*, in the very nature of the thing, still supposing, and being founded upon, by law: for where there is no law, there can be no transgression; and where there can be no transgression, I am sure there ought to be no *accusation*.

3. [In the sense of the courts.] A declaration of some crime preferred before a competent judge, in order to inflame judgment on the guilty person.

ACCUSATIVE. *adj.* [from *accusativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

ACCUSATORY. *adj.* [from *accuse*.] That produces or contains an accusation. In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the *accusatory* libel, some certain definite time.

To ACCUSE. *v. a.* [from *accuso*, Latin.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle *of* before the subject of *accusation*.

He flung'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth And, calling western winds, *accus'd* the spruce flocks.

The professors are *accused* of all the ill practices which may seem to be the ill consequences of their principles.

2. It sometimes admits the particle *for*.

Never send up a leg of a towel at supper when there is a cat or dog in the house, that can be *accused* for running away with it: but, if it happen to be neither, you must lay it upon the cat, or a strange greyhound.

3. To blame or censure, in opposition to applause or justification.

Their conscience bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while *accusing* or else excusing one another.

ACE

Your valour would their sloth too much *accuse*,
And therefore, like themselves, the princes
choose. *Dryden's Tamerlane*

ACCUSE. *n. f.* [from *accuse*.] He that
brings a charge against another.

The *accuse* are some persons forbidden to be *accused*,
on the score of their sex, as women; others
of their age, as pupils and infants; others upon
the account of some crimes committed by them;
and others, on the score of some filthy lucre they
propose to gain thereby; others, on the score of
their conditions, as libertines against their patri-
mons; and others, through a suspicion of calumny,
as having once already given false evi-
dence; and, lastly, others on account of their
poverty, as not being worth more than fifty acres.
Shelley's Par.

—That good man, who drank the poisonous
draught,

With mind serene, and could not wish to see
His vile *accuser* drink as deep as he. *Dryden.*

If the person accused maketh his innocence
plainly to appear upon his trial, the *accuser* is
immediately put to an ignominious death; and,
out of his goods and lands, the innocent person
is quidely recompensed. *Gulliver's Travels.*

ACCUSTOM. *v. a.* [*accostumer*,
Fr.] To habituate; to inure: with
the particle *to*. It is used chiefly of per-
sons.

How shall we breathe in other air
Let's pure, *accustom'd* to immortal fruits? *Milton.*

It has been some advantage to *accustom* one's
self to books of the same edition. *Watts.*

ACCUSTOM. *v. n.* To bewont to do any
thing. Obsolete.

A boat over-fraughted sunk, and all drowned,
aving one woman, that in her first popping up
rain, which most living things *accustom*, got
old of the boat. *Carew.*

ACUSTOMABLE. *adj.* [from *accustom*.]
Of long custom or habit; habitual;
customary.

Animals even of the same original, extraction,
and species, may be diversified by *accustomable*
habits in one climate, from what they are in
another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ACUSTOMABLY. *adv.* According to
custom.

Touting the king's fines *accustomably* paid for
the purchasing of writs original, I find no certain
beginning of them, and do therefore think that
they grew up with the chanccy. *Bacon's Letters.*

ACUSTOMANCE. *n. f.* [*accustomance*,
Fr.] Custom; habit; use.

Through *accustomance* and negligence, and per-
haps some other causes, we neither feel it in our
bodies, nor take notice of it in others. *Boyle.*

ACUSTOMABLY. *adv.* In a customary
manner; according to common or cus-
tomary practice.

Go on, rhetoric, and expose the peculiar emi-
nency which you *accustomably* marshal before
to public view. *Clarendon.*

ACUSTOMARY. *adj.* [from *accustom*.]
Usual; practised; according to custom.

ACUSTOMED. *adj.* [from *accustom*.] Ac-
cording to custom; frequent; usual.

Look how she rubs her hands.—It is an *ac-
custom'd* action with her, to seem thus washing
her hands. I have known her continue in this a
matter of an hour. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

ACE. *n. f.* [*As* not only signified a piece
of money, but any integer, whence
derived the word *ace*, or unit. Thus
As signified the whole inheritance. *Ar-
rington on Coins.*]

An unit; a single point on cards or
dice.

When lots are shuffled together in a lap, urn,
pitcher; or if a man blindfold casts a die,

ACH

what reason in the world can he have to presume,
that he shall draw a white stone rather than a
black, or throw an *ace* rather than a six? *South.*

2. A small quantity; a particle; an
atom.

He will not bate an *ace* of absolute certainty;
but however doubtful or improbable the thing is,
coming from him, it must go for an indisputable
truth. *Government of the Tongue.*

I'll not wag an *ace* further: the whole world
shall not budge me to it. *Dryden's Spanish Frier.*

ACE'PHALOUS. *adj.* [*ακ-φαλος*.] With-
out a head. *Diät.*

ACE'RB. *adj.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with
an addition of roughness, as most fruits
are before they are ripe. *Quincy.*

ACE'RBITY. *n. f.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]
1. A rough four taste.

2. Sharpness of temper; severity: applied
to men.

True it is, that the talents for criticism, name-
ly, smartness, quick censure, vivacity of remark,
indeed all but *acerbity*, seem rather the gifts of
youth than of old age. *Pope.*

To **ACE'RVATE**. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.]
To heap up. *Diät.*

ACERVATION. *n. f.* [from *acervate*.]
The act of heaping together.

ACE'RVOSE. *adj.* Full of heaps. *Diät.*

ACE'SCENT. *adj.* [*acescens*, Lat.] That has
a tendency to sourness or acidity.

The fume persons, perhaps, had enjoyed their
health as well with a mixture of animal diet,
qualified with a sufficient quantity of *acrescents*;
as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors
Abstract not on Aliments.

ACETO'SE. *adj.* That has in it any thing
sour. *Diät.*

ACETO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *acetose*.] The
state of being acetose, or of containing
sourness. *Diät.*

ACE'ROUS. *adj.* [from *actum*, vinegar,
Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar;
sour.

Raisins, which consist chiefly of the juice of
grapes, inspissated in the skins or husk by the
evolution of the superfluous moisture through
their pores, being distilled in a retort, did not
afford any vinous, but rather an *acetous* spirit.
Boyle.

ACHE. *n. f.* [*ace*, Sax. *æc*; now gene-
rally written *ake*, and in the plural *akes*,
of one syllable; the primitive manner
being preserved chiefly in poetry, for the
sake of the measure.] A continued pain.
See **AKR**.

I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar,
That beasts shall tremble at thy din. *Shaks.*
A coming thow'r your shooting corns pretake,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage. *Swift.*

To **ACHE**. *v. n.* [See **ACHE**.] To be in
pain.

Upon this account, our senses are dulled and
spent by any extraordinary intention, and our very
eyes will *ache*, if long fixed upon any difficultly
discerned object. *Glumville.*

To **ACHIEVE**. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr. to
complete.]

1. To perform; to finish a design pro-
perously.

Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with sure
success:
The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the less. *Dryden.*

2. To gain; to obtain.
Experience is by industry *achiev'd*,
And perfected by the swift course of time. *Shak.*

ACI

Tranio, I burn, I pine, I perish, Tranio,
If I *achieve* not this young modest girl. *Shak.*

Thou hast *achiev'd* our liberty, confin'd
Within hell gates till now. *Milton.*

Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achiev'd*
And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd. *Prior.*

ACHIEVEMENT. *n. f.* [*achievement*, Fr.]

1. The performance of an action.
From every coast that heaven walks about,
Have thither come the noble martial crew,
That famous hard *achievements* still pursue. *Fairy Queen.*

2. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial,
granted to any man for the performance
of great actions.

Then shall the war, and stern debate, and strife
Immortal, be the business of my life;
And in thy fame, the duty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof my banner shall be
hung,
Rank'd with my champions bucklers; and below,
With arms revers'd, th' *achievements* of the foe. *Dryden.*

Achievement, in the first sense, is derived
from *achieve*, as it signifies to perform;
in the second, from *achieve*, as it im-
ports to gain.

ACHIEVER. *n. f.* He that performs; he
that obtains what he endeavours after.

A victory is twice itself, when the *achiever*
brings home full numbers. *Shakespeare.*

ACHING. *n. f.* [from *ache*.] Pain; un-
easiness.

When old age comes to wait upon a great and
worshipful sinner, it comes attended with many
painful girds and *achings*, called the gout. *South.*

ACHOR. *n. f.* [*achor*, Lat. *ἀχρ*, Gr. *sur-
fur*.] A species of the herpes; it ap-
pears with a crusty scab, which causes
an itching on the surface of the head,
occasioned by a salt sharp serum oozing
through the skin. *Quincy.*

ACID. *adj.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.]
Sour; sharp.

Wild trees last longer than garden trees; and,
in the same kind, those whose fruit is *acid*, more
than those whose fruit is sweet. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Acid, or sour, proceeds from a salt of the same
nature, without mixture of oil: in sifter tastes,
the oily parts have not disentangled themselves
from the salts and earthy parts: such is the taste
of unripe fruits. *Abstract not on Aliments.*

Liquors and substances are called *acids*, which,
being composed of pointed particles, affect the
taste in a sharp and piercing manner. The com-
mon way of trying, whether any particular li-
quor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by
mixing it with syrup of violets, when it will turn
of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or
harsh particles, it changes that tymp green. *Quincy.*

ACIDITY. *n. f.* [from *acid*.] The quality
of being acid; an acid taste; sharpness;
sourness.

Fishes, by the help of a dissolvent liquor, cor-
rode and reduce their meat, skin, bones, and all,
into a chylus or cream; and yet this liquor ma-
nifests nothing of *acidity* to the taste. *Ray.*

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is
a sign of a redundancy of a bilious alkali, and
demands a quite different diet from the case of
acidity or sourness. *Abstract not on Aliments.*

ACIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *acid*.] The qua-
lity of being acid; acidity. See
ACIDITY.

ACIDULE. *n. f.* [that is, *aqua acidule*.]
Medicinal springs impregnated with
sharp particles, as all the nitrous, chaly-
beate, and alum springs are. *Quincy.*

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The *arilule*, or medical springs, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than usual; and even the ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and turbid, and are impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward.*

To ACIDULATE. *v. a.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a slight degree.

A diet of such unsalted things, watery liquors *acidulated*, farinaceous emollient substances, sour milk, butter, and acid fruits. *Abuthnot.*

To ACKNOWLEDGE. *v. a.* [a word formed, as it seems, between the Latin and English, from *agnosco*, and *knowledge*, which is deduced from the Saxon *cnaþan*, to know.]

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind,
And will a *knowledge* you and Jesus.
In place of lord Ballanio and myself. *Shakespeare.*
None that *acknowledge* God, or providence,
Their souls eternally did ever doubt. *Davies.*

2. To confess, as a fault.
For I *acknowledge* my transgressions; and my sin is ever before me. *Psalms.*

3. To own, as a benefit: sometimes with the particle *to* before the person conferring the benefit.

His spirit
Taught them; but they his gifts *acknowledg'd*
not. *Milton.*

In the first place, therefore, I thankfully *acknowledge* to the Almighty Power the assistance he has given me in the beginning and the prosecution of my present studies. *Dryden.*

ACKNOWLEDGING. *adj.* [from *acknowledge*.] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received. A gallicism, *reconnoissant*.

He has shewn his *acknowledging* and ungrateful, compassionate and hard-hearted; but, at the bottom, honest and self-interested. *Dryden's Virgil.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. *n. f.* [from *acknowledge*.]

1. Concession of any character in another; as, existence, superiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the unavoidable *acknowledgment* of the Deity, because it carries every thinking man to an original of every successive individual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Concession of the truth of any position.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hosker.*

3. Confession of a fault.

4. Confession of a benefit received; gratitude.

5. Act of attestation to any concession; such as homage.

There be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never established, nor any *acknowledgment* of subjection made. *Spencer's State of Ireland.*

6. Something given or done in confession of a benefit received.

The *acknowledgment* is an *acknowledgment* to his majesty for the use of his coat; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our side, and a custom on theirs, not determined or extinguished by any treaty between us, it may with justice be insisted on. *Temple's Mischief.*

ACME. *n. f.* [*αἶμα*, Gr.] The height of any thing; more especially used to

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denote the height of a distemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. *Arche*, the beginning or first attack. 2. *Anabasis*, the growth. 3. *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, which is the declension of the distemper. *Quincy.*

ACOLOTHISTS. *n. f.* [*ακολοθιστῆς*.] One of the lowest order in the Romish church, whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c.

It is duty, according to the papal law, when the bishop sings mass, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to see that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the *accoluthists*, to keep the sacred vessels. *Asylle's Paragon.*

A'COLYTE. *n. f.* The same with *ACOLUTHIST*.

A'CONITE. *n. f.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfsbane; but commonly used in poetical language for poison in general.

Our land is from the rage of tygers freed,
Nor nourishes the lion's angry feed;
Nor poisonous *aconite* is here produc'd,
Or grows unknown, or is, when known, re-
fus'd. *Dryden.*

Despair, that *aconite* does prove
And certain death to others' love,
That poison never yet withstood,
Does nourish mine, and turns to blood. *Grange.*

A'CORN. *n. f.* [*acorn*, Sax. from *ae*, an oak, and *corn*, corn or grain; that is, the grain or fruit of the oak.] The seed or fruit born by the oak.

Encour, such as *ae* but *acorn* in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible. *Keown.*

Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed;
Cornels and bramble-berries gave the rest,
And fallen acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden.*

He that is nourished by the *acorn* he picked up under an oak, or the apple he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*

A'CORNED. *adj.* [from *acorn*.] Stored with acorns.

Like a full *acorn'd* boar. *Shaksp.*

ACOUSTICKS. *n. f.* [*ακουστικα*, of *ακουε*, to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.

2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To ACQUAINT. *v. a.* [*accinter*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with: applied either to persons or things. It has *with* before the object.

We that *acquaint* ourselves with every zone,
And pass the tropicks, and behold each pole,
When we come home, are to ourselves unknown,
And unacquainted still with our own soul. *Davies.*

There is *with* thee, new welcome saint,
Like fortunes may her soul *acquaint*. *Milton.*

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be *acquainted* with it. *Locke on Ed.*
Acquaint yourselves with things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domestic and rational; things of your own and foreign countries: and, above all, be well *acquainted* with God and yourselves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own spirits. *Flax.*

2. To inform. *With* is more in use before the object than *of*.

But for some other reasons, my grave sir,
Which is not fit you know, I not *acquaint*
My father of this business. *Shakespeare.*

A friend in the country *acquaints* me, that two or three men of the town are got among

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them, and have brought words and phrases, which were never before in those parts. *Tutor.*

ACQUA'INTANCE. *n. f.* [*acquaintance*, Fr.]

1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity; knowledge. It is applied as well to persons as things, with the particle *with*.

Nor was his *acquaintance* less with the famous poets of his age, than with the noblemen and ladies. *Dryden.*

Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon our nearer *acquaintance* with him; and we seldom hear of a celebrated person, without a catalogue of some notorious weaknesses and infirmities. *Adams.*

Would we be admitted into an *acquaintance* with God, let us study to resemble him. We must be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. *Atterbury.*

2. Familiar knowledge, simply without preposition.

Brave soldier, pardon me,
That any accent breaking from my tongue
Should 'scape the true *acquaintance* of mine ear. *Shaksp.*

This keeps the understanding long in converse with an object, and long converse brings *acquaintance*. *Stat.*

In what manner he lived with those who were of his neighbourhood and *acquaintance*, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to say. *Atticus.*

3. A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship, as applied to persons.

I hope I am pretty near seeing you, therefore I would cultivate an *acquaintance* with you, cause if you do not know me when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart. *Swift to Pope.*

A long novice of *acquaintance* should precede the vows of friendship. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. The person with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we have some knowledge, without the intimacy of friendship. In this sense the plural is, in some authors, *acquaintance*, in others *acquaintances*.

But they, all wou'd unto the red-cross knight
His wounding peril closely did lament,
Ne in this new *acquaintance* could delight,
But her dear heart with anguish did torment. *Fairfax.*

That young man travel under some tutor, allow well, so that he be such a one that is able to tell them, what *acquaintances* they seek, what exercises or discipline they yieldeth. *Bacon.*

This, my lord, has justly acquired you many friends, as there are persons who have honour to be known to you; mere *acquaintances* you have none, you have drawn them all into your net; and they who have converted to you, are for ever after inviolably yours. *Boyle against the Jesuits.*

We for he is ashamed of his nearest *acquaintances*. *Boyle against the Jesuits.*

ACQUA'INTED. *adj.* [from *acquaint*.] Familiar; well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament; That war or peace, or both at once, may be. As things *acquainted* and familiar to us. *Stat.*

ACQUIS'T. *n. f.* [*acquisit*, Fr. from *acquiescere*, written by some *acquisit*, with a view to the word *acquire*, or *acquisitum*.] Attainment; acquisition; the thing gained.

New *acquisits* are more burden than strength. *Bacon.*

Mud reposed near the oses of rivers, making continual additions to the land, thereby exclud-

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ing the sea, and preserving these shells as trophies and signs of its new conquests and encroachments. *Woodward.*

ACQUIESCE. *v. n.* [*acquiescere*, Fr. *acquiescere*, Lat.] To rest in, or remain satisfied with, without opposition or discontent. It has in before the object.

Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worthy to be examined than *acquiesced in*. *Boyle.*

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wishing, nor unactive complacency in; nor, lastly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can pass before God for a man's willing of such things; and consequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and *acquiesce in* an airy ungrounded persuasion, that they will those things which really they not will, they fall thereby into a gross and fatal delusion. *South.*

He hath employed his transcendent wisdom and power, that by these he might make way for his benignity, as the end wherein they ultimately *acquiesce*. *Greene.*

ACQUIESCENCE. *n. f.* [*from acquiesce*.] A silent appearance of content, distinguished on one side from avowed content, on the other from opposition.

Neither from any of the mobility, nor of the idleness, who were thought most averse from it, there appeared any sign of contradiction to that; but an entire *acquiescence* in all the bishops thought fit to do. *Clarendon.*

Satisfaction; rest; content.

Many indeed have given over their pursuits after fame, either from disappointment, or from experience of the little pleasure which attends it, the better information or natural coldness of age; but seldom from a full satisfaction and *acquiescence*, in their present enjoyments of it. *Addison.*

Submission; confidence.

The greatest part of the world take up their situations concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *acquiescence*, in the word of those, who shall represent things to them under these characters. *South.*

ACQUIRABLE. *adj.* [*from acquire*.] That may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

Those rational instincts, the connate principles engraven in the human soul, though they are *acquirable* and deducible by rational consequence and argumentation, yet seem to be inscribed in the very crisis and texture of the soul, antecedent to any acquisition by industry, or the exercise of the discursive faculty, in man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If the powers of cogitation, and volition, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor *acquirable* to matter by any motion or modification of it; it necessarily follows, that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some immaterial inhabitant within us, which we call mind and soul. *Bentley.*

ACQUIRE. *v. a.* [*acquerir*, Fr. *acquirere*, Lat.]

To gain by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or transmitted by inheritance.

Better to leave undone, than by our deed *acquire* too high a name, while he, we serve, is away. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

To come to; to attain.

Motion cannot be perceived without the perception of its terms, viz. the parts of space thence it immediately left, and those which it next *acquires*. *Glammille's Sceptis.*

ACQUIRED. *particip. adj.* [*from acquire*.] Gained by one's self, in opposition to those things which are bestowed by nature.

We are seldom at ease, and free enough from the solicitation of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of uneasiness, cut off

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that stock which nature wants, or *acquired* habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ACQUIREMENT. *n. f.* [*from acquire*.] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly used in opposition to the gifts of nature.

These his *acquirements*, by industry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature. *Hayward.*

By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof; or so much as may palliate its just and substantial *acquirements*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of a taste. The faculty must, in some degree, be born with us. *Addison.*

ACQUIRER. *n. f.* [*from acquire*.] The person that acquires; a gainer.

ACQUISITION. *n. f.* [*acquisitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of acquiring or gaining:

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compass the possession of these things, is by his own industrious *acquisition* of them. *South.*

2. The thing gained; acquirement.

Great fir, all *acquisition* Of glory, as of empire, here I lay before Your royal feet. *Denham's Sophy.*

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering like a vulture to dismember its dying carcass; by which means it becomes only an *acquisition* to some mighty monarchy, without hopes of a resurrection. *Swift.*

ACQUISITIVE. *adj.* [*acquisitivus*, Lat.]

That is acquired or gained.

He died not in his *acquisitive* but in his native soil; nature herself, as it were, claiming a final interest in his body, when fortune had done with him. *Wotton.*

ACQUIST. *n. f.* [See **ACQUEST**.] Acquirement; attainment; gain. Not in use.

His servant he, with new *acquist* Of true experience from this great event, With peace and consolation hath dismiss'd. *Milt.*

TO ACQUIT. *v. a.* [*acquiter*, Fr. See **QUIT**.]

1. To set free.

Ne do I with (for wishing were but vain) To be *acquitted* from my continual misery; But joy her thrall for ever to remain, And yield for pledge my poor captiv'd heart. *Spenser.*

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve: opposed to *condemn*, either simply with an accusative, as, *the jury acquitted him*, or with the particles *from* or *of*, which is more common, before the crime.

If I sin, then thou markest me, and thou wilt not *acquit* me from mine iniquity. *Job.*

By the suffrage of the most and best he is already *acquitted*, and by the sentence of some, condemned. *Dryden.*

He that judges, without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot *acquit* himself of judging amiss. *Locke.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majesty, whom I entirely *acquitted* of any imputation. *Swift.*

3. To clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in some measure, *acquitted* myself of the debt which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

4. In a similar sense, it is said, *The man*

A C R

both acquitted himself well; that is, he hath discharged his duty.

ACQUITTMENT. *n. f.* [*from acquit*.] The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.

The word imports properly an *acquittment* or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause had thereupon. *South.*

ACQUIT TAL. *n. f.* In law, is a deliverance and setting free from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence. *Corwell.*

The constant design of both these orators, was to drive some one particular point, either the condemnation or *acquittal* of an accused person. *Swift.*

To ACQUIT TANCE. *v. n.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit. Not in use.

But if black scandal, and foul-faced reproach, Attend the sequel of your imposition, Your mere enforcement shall *acquittance* me From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakespeare.*

ACQUIT TANCE. *n. f.* [*from acquit*.]

1. The act of discharging from a debt.

But soon shall find Forbearance, no *acquittance*, ere day end Justice shall not return, as beauty, cou'd *Milt.*

2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

You can produce *acquittances* For such a sum, from special officers Of Charles his father. *Shakespeare.*

They quickly pay their debt, and then Take no *acquittances*, but pay again. *Donne.*

The same man bought and sold to himself, paid the money, and gave the *acquittance*. *Shakespeare.*

ACRE. *n. f.* [*æcre*, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards. *Di.*

Search every *acre* in the high-grown field, And bring him to our eye. *Shakespeare.*

ACRID. *adj.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taste; bitter; so as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taste.

Bitter and *acid* differ only by the sharp particles of the first being involved in a greater quantity of oil than those of the last. *Arbut.*

ACRIMONIOUS. *adj.* Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive.

It gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious*, and bitter of itself, then whatever acrimony or amaraude redounds in it, must be from the admixture of melancholy. *Hurvey on Consumption.*

ACRIMONY. *n. f.* [*acrimonia*, Latin.]

1. Sharpness; corrosiveness.

There be plants that have a milk in them when they are cut; as figs, old lettuce, sow-thistles, spurge. The cause may be an infection of putrefaction: for those milks have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they should be lenitive. *Ra. et's Natural History.*

The chymists describe salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fusible in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle globes or crystals, soluble in water, to as to disappear, not malleable, and having something in it which affects the organs of taste with a sensation of *acrimony* or sharpness. *Deluc.*

2. Sharpness of temper; severity; bitterness of thought or language.

John the Baptist set himself, with much *acrimony* and indignation, to battle this senseless arrogant conceit of theirs, which made them huff at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. *South.*

ACRITUDE. *n. f.* [*from acrid*.] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate.

ACT

In green vitriol, with its astringent and sweetish tastes, is joined some *acritude*. *Grew's Med.*

ACROAMATICAL. *adj.* [*ἀκροαματικός*, I hear.] Of or pertaining to deep learning: the opposite of *exoterical*.

ACROATICKS. *n. f.* [*ἀκροατικά*.] Aristotle's lectures on the more nice and principal parts of philosophy, to which none but friends and scholars were admitted by him.

ACRONYCAL. *adj.* [from *ἀκρ.* *summus*, and *νύξ*, *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A term of astronomy, applied to the stars, of which the rising or setting is called *acronyca*, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at the time of sunset. It is opposed to *cosynical*.

ACRONYCALLY. *adv.* [from *acronyca*.] At the acronyca time.

He is temperate in the summer, when he rises heliacally, and rainy in the winter, when he rises *acronyca*ly. *Dryden*.

A'CROSPIRE. *n. f.* [from *ἀκρ.* and *σπίζω*.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds before they are put in the ground.

Many corns will smit, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream; and will send forth their substance in an *acrosphere*. *Mort.*

A'CROSPHED. *part. adj.* Having sprouts, or having shot out.

For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called *acrophed*, and is fit only for swine. *Mortimer*.

ACRO'SS. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, or the French *à*, as it is used in *à travers*, and *across*.] Athwart; laid over something so as to cross it.

The harp hath the concave not along the strings, but *across* the strings; and no harp hath the sound so melting and prolonged as the Irish harp. *Bacon*.

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms *across* He stood, reflecting on his country's loss. *Dryd.* There is a set of artificers, who, by the help of several poles, which they lay *across* each others shoulders, build themselves up into a kind of pyramid; so that you see a pile of men in the air of four or five rows rising one above another. *Addison*.

ACROSTICK. *n. f.* [from *ἀκρ.* and *στίχ.*] A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

ACROSTICK. *adj.*

1. That relates to an acrostick.

2. That contains acrosticks.

Leave writing plays, and choose for thy command

Some peaceful province in *acrostick* land: There thou may'st wings display, and altars raise, And torture one poor word ten thousand ways. *Dryden*

ACROTERS, or ACROTERIA. *n. f.* [from *ἀκρ.*, the extremity of any body.] Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments, sometimes serving to support statues.

TO ACT. *v. n.* [*ago*, *actum*, Latin.]

1. To be in action; not to rest.

He is, as he is, in action, or at rest. *Pope*.

2. To perform the proper functions.

Albeit the will is not a part of being compelled to any of its acting, yet it is capable of

being made to act with more or less difficulty, according to the different impressions it receives from motives or objects. *Locke*.

3. To practise arts or duties; to conduct one's self.

'Tis plain that she, who for a kingdom new Would sacrifice her love, and break her vow, Not out of love, but interest, acts alone, And would, even in my arms, be thinking of a throne. *Dryden's Conquest of Granada*.

The desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us to act for it, no body accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke*.

The splendor of his office, is the token of that sacred character which he inwardly bears; and one of these ought constantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to act up to it, through the whole course of his administration. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

It is our part and duty to co-operate with this grace, vigorously to exert those powers, and act up to those advantages to which it restores us. He has given eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. *Rogers's Sermons*.

4. To produce effects in some passive subject.

Hence 'tis we wait the wondrous cause to find How body acts upon impassive mind. *Garth*.

The stomach, the intestines, the muscles of the lower belly, all act upon the aliment; besides the chyle is not sucked, but squeezed into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the fibres of the guts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

TO ACT. *v. a.*

1. To bear a borrowed character, as a stage-player.

Honour and shame from no condition rise; Act well your part, there all the honour lies. *Pope*.

2. To counterfeit; to feign by action.

His former seeming once again renew'd, With acted tears the villain thus pursued. *Dryd.*

3. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements.

Most people in the world are acted by levity and humour, by strange and irrational changes. *Swift*.

Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas, as false as Judas, and in the whole course of their conversation, as if they were not by devotion, but design. *Locke*.

We suppose two distinct, incommensurable consciousnesses acting the same body, the one constantly by day, the other by night, and, on the other side, the same consciousness acting by intervals two distinct bodies. *Locke*.

ACT. *n. f.* [*actum*, Latin.]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill.

A lower place, not well, May make too great an act: Better to leave undone, than by our deed Acquire too high a fame. *Shakespeare*.

The conscious witch must all his acts reveal; Loth to confess, unable to conceal; From the first moment of his vital breath, To his last hour or unrepenting death. *Dryden*.

2. Agency; the power of producing an effect.

I will try the forces Of these thy compounds on such creatures as We count not worth the hanging; but none human; To try the vigour of them, and apply Aliments to their act; and by them gather Their several virtues and effects. *Shakespeare*.

3. Action; the performance of exploits; production of effects.

'Tis so much in your nature to do good, that your life is but one continued act of placing benefits on many, as the sun is always carrying his light to some part or other of the world. *Dryden's Fables*.

ACT

ACT

Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame, His will and act, his word and work, the same. *Pope*.

4. The doing of some particular thing; step taken; a purpose executed.

This act persuades me That this remotion of the duke and her, Is practice only. *Shakespeare*.

5. A state of reality; effect.

The seeds of herbs and plants at the first, not in act, but in possibility, that which afterwards grow to be. *Locke*.

God alone excepted, who actually and lastingly is whatsoever he may be, and cannot hereafter be that which now he is; all other things besides are somewhat in possibility, which as yet they are not in act. *Locke*.

Of some intended mischief, and are held To put it into act. *Denham's Speech*.

6. Incipient agency; tendency to an effort.

Her legs were busk'd, and they left before, To act to shoot; a silver bow the bore. *Dryden*.

7. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.

Many never doubt but the whole condition quired by Christ, the repentance he can preach, will, in that last scene of their life, immediately before the exit, be as opposite and acceptably performed, as at any other of their lives. *Hammond's Sermons*.

Five acts are the full measure of a play.

8. A decree of a court of justice, or of a legislature.

They make edicts for usury to support, repeal daily any wholesome act established in the rich, and provide more piercing statutes to chain up and restrain the poor.

You that are kings, though he do wear the crown, Have caus'd him, by new acts of parliament, To blot out me. *Shakespeare's Henry*.

9. Record of judicial proceedings.

Judicial acts are all those matters which to judicial proceedings; and being reduced writing by a public notary, are recorded authority of the judge.

ACTION. *n. f.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or state of acting; opposed to rest.

O, the English that could entertain With all their forces the full power of France, And let another half stand laughing by, A sort of work, and cool for action.

2. An act or thing done; a deed.

It is action, I now go on, For my better grace. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

God never accepts a good inclination of a good action, where that action may be negated to much the contrary, that, if a inclination be not seconded by a good action, or that action is made to much to criminal and inexcusable.

3. Agency; operation.

It is better, therefore, that the earth should move about its own centre, and make the full revolutions of night and day, than always the same side to the action of the sun.

He has settled laws, and laid down rules, for all to which natural bodies are subject, their actions upon one another.

4. The series of events represented in a fable.

This action should have three qualities. First, it should be but one act; secondly, it should be an entire action; and, thirdly, it should be a great action. *Locke*.

5. Gesticulation; the accordance of motions of the body with the words spoken; a part of oratory.

ACT

—He that speaks doth grips the hearer's wrist,
While he that hears makes fearful *action*
With wrinkled brows. *Shaksp. King John.*
Our orators are observed to make use of leis-
gslute or *action* than those of other countries.

[In law.] It is used with the prepo-
sition *against* before the person, and for
before the thing.

Actions are personal, real, and mixt: *action* per-
sonal belongs to a man *against* another, by rea-
son of any contract, offence, or cause of like
force with a contract or offence, made or done
by him, or some other for whose fact he is to
answer. *Action* real is given to any man *against*
another, that possesses the thing required or sued
for in his own name, and no other man's.
Action mixt is that which lies as well *against* or
for the thing which we seek, as *against* the per-
son that hath it; called *mixt*, because it hath a
mixt respect both to the thing and to the person.

Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt.
Action civil is that which tends only to the re-
covery of that which is due to us; as, a sum of
money formerly lent. *Action* penal is that which
aims at some penalty or punishment in the party
sued, be it corporal or pecuniary; as, in com-
mon law, the next friends of a man feloniously
slain shall pursue the law *against* the murderer.
Action mixt is that which seeks both the thing
whereof we are deprived, and a penalty also for
the unjust detaining of the same.

Action upon the case, is an *action* given for re-
dresses of wrongs done without force *against* any
man, by law not specially provided for.

Action upon the statute, is an *action* brought
against a man upon breach of a statute. *Covell.*
There was never man could have a juster
action *against* his fortune than I, since, all
other things being granted me, her blindness is
the only left. *Sidney.*

For our reward then,
First, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
actions, decrees, judgments, *against* us quitted.

In the plural, in France, the same as
stocks in England.

ACTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *action*.] That
admits an *action* in law to be brought
against it; punishable.

His process was formed; whereby he was
found guilty of nought else, that I could learn,
which was *actionable*, but of ambition. *Howel.*
No man's face is *actionable*: these singularities
are interpretable from more innocent causes.

ACTIONARY, or A'CTIONIST. *n. f.* [from
action.] One that has a share in *actions*
or *stocks*.

ACTION-TAKING. *adj.* Accustomed to
sue by means of law; litigious.

A knave, a rascal, a filthy wretched-flooding
knave; a lily-liver'd *action-taking* knave. *Shaksp.*

ACTIONATION. *n. f.* [from *actio*, Lat.]
Action quick and frequent. *Diſt.*

A'CTIVATE. *v. a.* [from *active*.] To
make *active*. This word is perhaps
used only by the author alleged.

As snow and ice, especially being helpen, and
their cold *activated* by nitre salt, will turn
water into ice, and that in a few hours; so it
may be, it will turn water or stiff clay into stone,
in longer time. *Bacon.*

A'CTIVE. *adj.* [*activus*, Lat.]
That has the power or quality of
acting.

These particles have not only a *vis inertiae*,
accompanied with such passive laws of motion as
naturally result from that force, but also they are
moved by certain *active* principles, such as is
that of gravity, and that which causes fermenta-
tion, and the cohesion of bodies. *Newton.*

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ACT

2. That which acts, opposed to *passive*, or
that which suffers.

—When an even flame two hearts did touch,
His office was indulgently to fit
Actives to passives, correspondency
After his subject was. *Donne.*

If you think that, by multiplying the addi-
taments in the same proportion that you multi-
ply the ore, the work will follow, you may be
deceived: for quantity in the passive will add
more resistance than the quantity in the *active*
will add force. *Bacon.*

3. Busy; engaged in *action*: opposed to
idle or *sedentary*, or any state of which
the duties are performed only by the
mental powers.

'Tis virtuous *action* that must praise bring forth,
Without which, slow advice is little worth;
Yet they who give good counsel, praise deserve,
Tho' in the *active* part they cannot serve. *Denham.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical.
The world hath had in these men fresh expe-
rience, how dangerous such *active* errors are.

5. Nimble; agile; quick.
Some bend the stubborn bow for victory;
And some with darts their *active* sinews try. *Dryd.*

6. In grammar.
A verb *active* is that which signifies *action*; as,
I teach. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

A'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *active*.] In an
active manner; busily; nimbly. In an
active signification; as, the word is used
actively.

A'CTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *active*.] The
quality of being *active*; quickness;
nimbleness. This is a word more rarely
used than *activity*.

What strange agility and *activeness* do our
common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain
to, by continual exercise. *Wilkins' Math. Mag.*

A'CTIVITY. *n. f.* [from *active*.] The
quality of being *active*: applied either
to things or persons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the ar-
tificial ice, increaseth the *activity* of cold. *Bacon.*
Our adversary will not be idle, though we are;
he watches every turn of our soul, and incident
of our life: and, if we remit our *activity*, will
take advantage of our indolence. *Rogers.*

A'CTOR. *n. f.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts or performs any thing.
The virtues of either age may correct the de-
fects of both: and good for succession, that young
men may be learners, while men in age are
actors. *Bacon.*

He who writes an *Encomium Neronis*, if he
does it heartily, is himself but a transcript of
Nero in his mind, and would gladly enough see
such pranks, as he was famous for, acted again,
though he dares not be the *actor* of them himself.

2. He that personates a character; a stage-
player.

Would you have
Such an Herculean *actor* in the scene,
And not this hydra? They must sweat no less
To fit their properties, than t' express their parts.

When a good *actor* doth his part present
In every act he our attention draws,
That at the last he may find just applause. *Denham.*
These false beauties of the stage are no more
lasting than a rainbow; when the *actor* ceases
to shine upon them, they vanish in a twinkling.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.

A'CTRESS. *n. f.* [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing.
Vulgar has, indeed, admitted *Fame* as an
actress in the *Aeneid*; but the part she acts is
very short, and none of the most admired cir-
cumstances of that divine work. *Addison.*

ACU

We sprights have just such natures
We had, for all the world, when human creatures
And therefore I, that was an *actress* here,
Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. *Dryden.*

2. A woman that plays on the stage.

A'CTUAL. *adj.* [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That comprises *action*.
In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking
and other *actual* performances, what, at any time,
have you heard her say? *Shakspere.*

2. Really in act; not merely potential.
Sin, there in power before
Once *actual*; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton.*

3. In act; not purely in speculation.
For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault:
Then what must he expect, that still proceeds
To finish sin, and work up thoughts to deeds.

A'CTUALITY. *n. f.* [from *actual*.] The
state of being *actual*.

The *actuality* of these spiritual qualities is thus
impaired, though their potentiality be not quite
destroyed; and thus a crafts, extended, imper-
ceptible, passive, divisible, unintelligent substance
is generated, which we call matter. *Cheyne.*

A'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *actual*.] In act;
in effect; really.

All mankind acknowledge themselves able and
sufficient to do many things, which *actually* they
never do. *South.*

Read one of the Chronicles, and you will think
you were reading a history of the kings of Israel
or Judah, where the historians were *actually* in-
spired, and where, by a particular scheme of
providence, the kings were distinguished by
judgments or blessings, according as they pro-
moted idolatry, or the worship of the true God.

Though our temporal prospects should be full
of danger, or though the days of sorrow should
actually overtake us, yet still we must repose
ourselves in God. *Rogers.*

A'CTUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *actual*.] The
quality of being *actual*.

A'CTUARY. *n. f.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The
register who compiles the minutes of
the proceedings of a court: a term of
the civil law.

Suppose the judge should say, that he would
have the keeping of the acts of court remain with
him, and the notary will have the custody of
them with himself: certainly, in this case, the
actuarius or writer of them ought to be preferred.

To A'CTUATE. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*,
Lat.] To put into *action*; to invigo-
rate or increase the powers of motion.

The light made by this animal depends upon
a living spirit, and seems, by some vital inadi-
ation, to be *actuated* into this lustre. *Brown.*

Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the
grace given him, to the subduing of every reign-
ing sin. *Decay of Piety.*

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired
with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and
narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it. *Addison.*

Our passions are the springs which *actuate* the
powers of our nature. *Rogers.*

A'CTUATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Put into
action; animated; brought into effect.

The *active* insinuations of the intellect, fil-
ling the passive reception of the will, like foam
clothing with matter, grew *actuate* into a third
and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*

A'CTUOSE. *adj.* [from *act*.] That has
strong powers of *action*: a word little
used.

To A'CUATE. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To
sharpen; to invigorate with any powers
of sharpness.

E

ACU

Immoderate feeding upon powdered beef, pickled meats, and debauching with strong wines, do inflame and *acute* the blood, whereby it is capacitated to corrode the lungs.

Harvey on Consumptions.

ACU'LEATE. *adj.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] That has a point or sting; prickly; that terminates in a sharp point.

ACUMEN. *n. f.* [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects.

The word was much affected by the learned Aristarchus in common conversation, to signify genius or natural acumen.

ACUMINATED *particp. a. f.* Ending in a point; sharp-pointed.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but smooth, as it were, cut off.

I appropriate this word, *Acuminatus*, to a small round *acuminatus* diamond, which hath not much point, unless touched or rubbed, or exasperated by topicks.

ACUTE. *adj.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp; ending in a point: opposed to *obtuse* or *blunt*.

Having the ideas of an obtuse and an acute angled triangle, both drawn from equal bases and between parallels, I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal.

Locke.

2. In a figurative sense, applied to men, ingenious; penetrating: opposed to *dull* or *stupid*.

The acute and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has started the notion of seeing all things in God.

Locke.

3. Spoken of the senses, vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our senses altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us.

Locke.

4. *Acute* disease. Any disease, which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days: opposed to *chronical*.

Quincy.

5. *Acute* accent; that which raises or sharpens the voice.

ACUTELY. *adv.* [from *acute*.] After an acute manner; sharply: it is used as well in the figurative as primitive sense.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men there, perhaps, as *acutely* as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism.

Locke.

ACUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *acute*.]

1. Sharpness.

2. Force of intellects.

They would not be so apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the *acuteness* and penetration of their understanding.

Locke.

3. Quickness and vigour of senses.

If eyes to framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-glass, then our eyes could not be benefited by that *acuteness*; which, whilst it discovered the secret contrivance of the machine, would be in loss of its use.

Locke.

4. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady.

We apply potent remedies according to indications, respecting rather the *acuteness* of the disease, and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and falling of it.

Brown.

5. Sharpness of sound.

This *acute* report of the ear will shew, that whilst, to the eye, the bell is as to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion, without which it could not strike the air.

Byle.

ADA

ADACTED. *part. adj.* [*adaetus*, Lat.] Driven by force: a word little used. The verb *adact* is not used.

Diit.

ADAGE. *n. f.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects are confident pretenders to certainty; as it, contrary to the *adage*, science had no friend but ignorance.

Clanville.

Fine fruits of learning! old ambitious fool, Dar'st thou apply that *adage* of the school, As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd, And science is not science till reveal'd?

Dryden.

ADAGIO. *n. f.* [Italian, at leisure.] A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.

ADAMANT. *n. f.* [*adamas*, Lat. from α and $\delta\alpha\mu\alpha$, that is, *insuperable*, *infrangible*.]

1. A stone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardness.

So great a feat my name amongst them spread, That they suppos'd I could rend bars of steel, And spurn in pieces posts of adamant. Satan, with vast and haughty strides advanc'd, Came tow'ring, arm'd in adamant and gold.

Milton.

Eternal Deities,

Who rule the world with absolute decrees, And write whatever time shall bring to pass, With pens of adamant, on plates of brass.

Dryd.

2. The diamond.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the *adamant* all other stones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factious stones of chymistry, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist.

Ray.

3. Adamant is taken for the loadstone.

You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant*! But yet you draw not iron; for my heart Is true as steel.

Shakspeare.

Let him change his lodging from one part of the town to another, which is a great *adamant* of acquaintance.

Bacon.

ADAMANTIAN. *adj.* [from *adamant*.]

Hard as adamant. This word occurs, perhaps, only in this passage.

He, who perishes himself, Makes brass ridiculous, unless the forgery Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass, Crystals in temper'd steel, and frock of mail, *Adamantine* proof.

Milton.

ADAMANTINE. *adj.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant.

Wine is the fringing gate, and rais'd on high With *adamantine* columns, threatens the sky.

Dryd.

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardness, indissolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree, In slender tend that *adamantine* chain, Whole golden links effects and causes be, And which to God's own chair doth fix'd remain?

Dantes.

An eternal sterility must have possessed the world, where all things had been fixed and fastened everlastingly with the *adamantine* chains of specific gravity; if the Almighty had not spoken and said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its kind; and it was so.

Bentley.

In *adamantine* chains shall death be bound, And hell's grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound.

Pope.

Thou *adamantine* bonds the chief restrain, The dire restraint his wisdom will defeat, And soon restore him to his regal seat.

Pope.

ADAM'S-APPLE. *n. f.* [In anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

ADD

TO ADAPT. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to suit; to proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known, My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown: For nature, always in the right, To your decays *adapts* my sight.

Swift.

It is not enough that nothing offends the ear, but a good poet will *adpt* the very sounds, as well as words, to the thing, he treats of.

Pope.

ADAPTATION. *n. f.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another.

Some species there be of middle natures, that is, of bird and beast, as bats; yet are the parts so let together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either, there being a communion of both, rather than *adaptation* or cement of the one unto the other.

Brown.

Adhesion may be in part ascribed either to some elastic motion in the pressed glass, or to the exquisite *adaptation* of the almost numberless, though very small, asperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other; whereby the surfaces do lock in with one another, or are, as it were, clasped together.

Boyle.

ADAPTION. *n. f.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting.

It were alone a sufficient work to shew all the necessities, the wise contrivances, and prudent *adaptions*, of these admirable machines, for the benefit of the whole.

Cham.

ADAPTNESS. *n. f.* [for *adaptedness*, from *adapt*.]

Some notes are to display the *adaptness* of the found to the sense.

Dr. Newton.

This word I have found nowhere else.

Cham.

TO ADCORPORATE. *v. a.* [from *ad* and *corpus*.] To unite one body with another: more usually wrote *accorporate*; which see.

TO ADD. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join something to that which was before.

Mark if his birth makes any difference, If to his words it *adds* one grain of sense.

Dryden.

They, whose mules have the highest flown, Add not to his immortal memory, But do an act of friendship to their own.

Dryden.

2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. To *add* to is proper, but to *add together* seems a solecism.

Whatever positive ideas a man has in his mind, of any quantity, he can repeat it, and add it to the former, as easily as he can *add together* the ideas of two days, or two years.

Locke.

ADDABLE. *adj.* [from *add*.] That to which something may be added. *Addible* is more proper. It signifies more properly that which may be added.

The first number in every addition is called the *addable* number; the other, the number of numbers added; and the number invented by the addition, the aggregate or sum.

Cham.

TO ADDECIMATE. *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or ascertain tithes.

Diit.

TO ADDE'EM. *v. a.* [from *decem*.] To esteem; to account. Out of use.

She seems to be *addeem'd* to worthless-bait, As to be mov'd to such an infamy.

Pope.

ADDER. *n. f.* [*αἴτερ, αἰτρον*, nadder, as it seems from *εἰτερ*, Sax. poison.] A serpent; a viper; a poisonous reptile, perhaps of any species. In common language, *adders* and *snakes* are not the same.

On is the *adder* better than the eel, Because his painted skin contents the eye?

Shakspeare.

A D D

An *adder* did it, *adder*, with double tongue
Than thine, thou serpent, never *adder* tongue.

Shakespeare.

The *adder* teaches us where to strike, by her
curious and fearful defending of her head. *Taylor.*
A'DDER'S-GRASS. *n. f.* A plant, ima-
gined by *Skinner* to be so named, because
serpents lurk about it.

A'DDER'S-TONGUE. *n. f.* [*ophioglossum*,
Lat.] An herb.

It hath no visible flower; but the seeds are
produced on a spike, which resembles a serpent's
tongue; which seed is contained in many longi-
tudinal cells. *Miller.*

The most common simples are comfrey, bugle,
agrimony, fennel, paul's-betony, fluellin, per-
winkle, *adder's-tongue.* *Wifeman.*

A'DDER'S-WORT. *n. f.* An herb, so
named on account of its virtue, real or
supposed, of curing the bite of serpents.

ADDITIONALITY. *n. f.* [from *addible*.] The
possibility of being added

This endless addition, or *addibility* (if any
one like the word better) of numbers, so appar-
ent to the mind, is that which gives us the
clear and most distinct idea of infinity. *Locke.*

ADDITIONABLE. *adj.* [from *add*.] Possible to
be added. See **ADDDABLE**.

The clearest idea it can get of infinity, is the
confused, incomprehensible remainder of endless
addible numbers, which affords no prospect of
stop, or boundary. *Locke.*

ADDER. *n. f.* [for which we corruptly
speak and write *adz*, from *ade*, *Sax.*
an axe.]

The *adder* hath its blade made thin and some-
what arching. As the axe hath its edge parallel
to its handle, so the *adder* hath its edge at right
angles to the handle, and is ground to a bevel on its inside
and its outer edge. *Moxon's Mechan. Exercises.*

ADDITION. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]
To devote; to dedicate: in a good
sense, which is rarely used.

'Ye know the house of Stephanus, that they
have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the
gospel. *1 Cor.*

It is commonly taken in a bad sense;
as, *he addicted himself to vice.*

To devote one's self to any person,
party, or persuasion. A latinism.

I am neither author or sutor of any sect; I
will have no man *addict* himself to me; but if I
have any thing right, defend it as truth's.

Ben Jonson.

ADDITIONEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *addicted*.]
The quality or state of being addicted.

Those know how little I have admitted of my
former *addictedness* to make chymical experi-
ments. *Boyle.*

ADDITION. *n. f.* [*additio*, Lat.]

1. The act of devoting, or giving up.

2. The state of being devoted.
It is a wonder how his grace should glean it,
Since his *addition* was to courtesies vain;
His companion is unletter'd, rude, and shallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports. *Shakespeare.*

ADDITION. *n. f.* [*additamentum*,
Lat.] The addition, or thing added.

Iron will not incorporate with brass, nor other
metals, of itself, by simple fire; so as the en-
quiry must be upon the calcination, and the *ad-
dition*, and the charge of them. *Bacon.*

In a palace there is first the case or fabric,
or moles of the structure itself; and, besides that,
there are certain *additions* that contribute to
its ornament and use: as, various furniture, rare
fountains and aqueducts, divers things appendi-
cated to it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ADDITION. *n. f.* [from *add*.]

A D D

1. The act of adding one thing to an-
other: opposed to *diminution*.

The infinite distance between the Creator and
the noblest of all creatures, can never be mea-
sured, nor exhausted by endless *addition* of finite
degrees. *Bentley.*

2. Additament, or the thing added.

It will not be modestly done, if any, of
our own wisdom, intrude or interpose, or be
willing to make *additions* to what Christ and his
apostles have designed. *Hammond.*

Some such resemblances, methinks, I find
Of our last evening's talk, in this tiny dream,
But with *addition* strange! *Milton.*

The abolishing of villanage, together with the
custom, permitted among the nobles, of selling
their lands, was a mighty *addition* to the power
of the commons. *Swift.*

3. [In arithmetick.] The reduction of two
or more numbers of like kind together
into one sum or total. *Cocker.*

4. [In law.] A title given to a man over
and above his christian name and sur-
name, shewing his estate, degree, oc-
cupation, trade, age, place of dwelling.
Corwell.

Only retain

The name, and all th' *addition* to a king;
The sway, revenue, execution,
Beloved sons, be yours; which to confirm,
This coronet put between you. *Shakespeare.*

From this time,

For what he did before Coriolanus, call him,
With all th' applause and clamour of the host,
Caius Marcus Coriolanus. Bear th' *addition*
nobly ever. *Shakespeare.*

These arose new disputes upon the persons
named by the king, or other agents, the *additions*
and appellations of title, which were made to
their names. *Clarendon.*

ADDITIONAL. *adj.* [from *addition*.] That
is added.

Our kalendar being once reform'd and set
right, it may be kept so, without any consider-
able variation, for many ages, by omitting one
leap year; i. e. the *additional* day, at the end of
every 134 years. *Holler on Time.*

The greatest wits, that ever were produced in
one age, lived together in so good an under-
standing, and celebrated one another with so
much generosity, that each of them receives an
additional lustre from his contemporaries. *Albion.*

They include in them that very kind of evi-
dence, which is supposed to be powerful: and
do, withal, afford us several other *additional*
proofs, of great force and clearness. *Atterbury.*

ADDITIONAL. *n. f.* Additament; some-
thing added. Not in use.

May be some little *additional* may further the
incorporation. *Bacon.*

ADDITIONARY. *adj.* [from *add*.] That has
the power or quality of adding.

The *additionary* fiction gives to a great man a
larger share of reputation than belongs to him,
to enable him to seize some good end or purpose.
Blount.

ADDLE. *adj.* [from *adel*, a disease, *Sax.*
according to *Skinner* and *Junius*; per-
haps from *yet*, idle, barren, unfruitful.]
Originally applied to eggs, and signify-
ing such as produce nothing, but grow
rotten under the hen; thence transferred
to brains that produce nothing.

There's one with truncheon, like a ladle,
That carries eggs too fresh or *addles*;
And still at random, as he goes,
Among the rattle rout *addles*. *Hudibras.*

After much solitariness, fasting, or long sick-
ness, their brains were *addled*, and their bellies as
empty of meat as their heads of wit. *Barton.*

A D D

Thus far the poet; but his brains grow *addled*,
And all the rest is purely from this noddle. *Dryden.*
To **ADDLE.** *v. a.* [from *addle*, *adj.*] To
make addle; to corrupt; to make bar-
ren.

This is also evidenced in eggs, whereof the
sound ones sink, and such as are *addled* swim;
as do also those that are termed *hypemias*, or
wind-eggs. *Brown.*

To **ADDLE.** *v. n.* To grow; to increase.
Obsolete.

Where ivy embraceth the tree very fore,
Kill ivy, else tree will a *little* no more. *Tupper.*

ADDLE-PATED. *adj.* Having addled brains.
See **ADDLE**.

Poor slaves in metre, dull and *addled*,
Who rhyme below even David's psalmist's anted.
Dryden.

To **ADDRES.** *v. a.* [*addresser*, Fr. from
decegar, Span. from *dirigo*, *directum*, Lat.]

1. To prepare one's self to enter upon any
action; as, *he addressed himself to the
work.* It has to before the thing.

With him the painter came, in habit sad,
Himself *address'd* to that adventure had. *Fairy Q.*
It lifted up its head, and did *address*
Itself to motion, like as it would speak. *Shakspeare.*
Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light,
Address'd himself on foot to single fight. *Dryden.*

2. To get ready; to put in a state for im-
mediate use.

They fell ducally on the English battle;
when upon the cart of Warwick *address'd* his
men to take the flank. *Hayward.*

Duke Frederick, hearing how that every day
Men of great worth retired to this forest,
Address'd a mighty power, which were on foot,
In his own conduct put solely to take
His brother here. *Shakespeare.*

To-night in Harb in we will be your guests,
To-morrow for the march we are *address'd*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To apply to another by words, with
various forms of construction.

4. Sometimes without a preposition.

Are not your orders to *address* the senate. *Addis.*

5. Sometimes with to.

Addressing to Pollio, his great patron, and
himself no vulgar poet, he began to assert his
native character, which is sublimity. *Dryden.*
To such I would *address* with this most affec-
tionate petition. *Deane of Pity.*

Among the crowd, but far above the rest,
Young Turnus to the beautiful maid *address'd*.
Dryden.

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pro-
noun; as, *he addressed himself to the gene-
ral.*

7. Sometimes with the accusative of the
matter of the address, which may be the
nominative to the passive.

The young hero had *address'd* his prayers to
him for his assistance. *Dryden.*

The prince himself, with awful dread possess'd,
His power to great Apollo thus *address'd*. *Dryden.*

His *face* was common; but, above the rest,
To both the brother-princes *address'd*. *Dryden.*

8. To address [in law] is to apply to the
king in form.

The request arises of the nation in parliament,
and the privy-council, *address'd* the king to have
it recalled. *Swift.*

ADDRES. *n. f.* [*address*, Fr.]

1. Verbal application to any one, by way
of persuasion; petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,
Had laid confest'd and half conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's soft *address*,
That, as the wound, the passion might increase. *Pope.*

Most of the persons, to whom these *addresses* are made, are not wise and skilful judges, but are influenced by their own sinful appetites and passions. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Courtship.

They often have revealed their passion to me; But, tell me, whose *address* thou favour'st most; I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it. *Add.*
A gentleman, whom, I am sure, you yourself would have approved, made his *addresses* to me. *Addison.*

3. Manner of addressing another; as, we say, a man of a happy or a pleasing *address*; a man of an awkward *address*.

4. Skill; dexterity.

I could produce innumerable instances, from my own observation, of events imputed to the profound skill and *address* of a minister, which in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakness, humour, passion, or pride, or at best but the natural course of things left to themselves. *Swift.*

5. Manner of directing a letter; a sense chiefly mercantile.

ADDRESSER. *n. f.* [from *address*.] The person that *addresses* or petitions.

ADDUCENT. *adj.* [*adducens*, Lat.] A word applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed. *Quincy.*

TO ADDUCE. *v. a.* [*adducir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To sweeten. Not in use.

Thus did the French ambassadours, with great show of their king's affection, and many sugared words, seek to *adduce* all matters between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

ADELING. *n. f.* [from *adel*, Sax. illustrious.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Confessor, being without issue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *adeling*. *Corwell.*

ADEMPTION. *n. f.* [*adimo*, *ademptum*, Lat.] Taking away; privation. *Di.*

ADENOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *adeno* and *γραφω*.] A treatise of the glands.

ADEPT. *n. f.* [from *adepus*, Lat. that is, *adepus artem*.] He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art. It is, in its original signification, appropriated to the chymists, but is now extended to other artists.

The preservation of chastity is easy to true adepts. *Pope.*

ADEPT. *adj.* Skilful; thoroughly versed.

If there be really such *adept* philosophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are masters of extremely potent menstrooms. *Boyle.*

ADEQUATE. *adj.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correspondent to, so as to bear an exact resemblance or proportion. It is used generally in a figurative sense, and often with the particle *to*.

Contingent death seems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage; but a necessary and unavoidable coffin strikes pale into the stoutest heart. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The arguments were proper, *adequate*, and sufficient to compass their respective ends. *South.*

All our simple ideas are *adequate*; because, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce such sensations in us, they cannot but be correspondent and *adequate* to those powers. *Locke.*

Those are *adequate* ideas, which perfectly represent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incomplete, representation of those archetypes to which they are referred. *Watts' Logic.*

ADEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *adequate*.]

1. In an adequate manner; with justness of representation; with exactness of proportion.

Gratitude consists *adequately* in these two things; first, that it is a debt; and, secondly, that it is such a debt as is left to every man's ingenuity whether he will pay or no. *South.*

2. It is used with the particle *to*.

Piety is the necessary christian virtue, proportioned *adequately* to the omniscience and spirituality of that infinite Deity. *Hammond.*

ADEQUATENESS. *n. f.* [from *adequate*.]

The state of being adequate; justness of representation; exactness of proportion.

ADESPO'TICK. *adj.* Not absolute; not despotick. *Di.*

TO ADHERE. *v. n.* [*adhereo*, Lat.]

1. To stick to, as wax to the finger: with *to* before the thing.

2. To stick, in a figurative sense; to be consistent; to hold together.

Why every thing *adheres* together, that no dram of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no incredulous or unsafe circumstance— *Shakespeare.*

3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you, And sure I am, two men there are not living To whom he more *adheres*. *Shakespeare.*

Every man of sense will agree with me, that singularity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it *adheres* to the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour. *Boyle.*

ADHERENCE. *n. f.* [from *adhere*.] See **ADHESION.**

1. The quality of adhering, or sticking; tenacity.

2. In a figurative sense, fixedness of mind; steadiness; fidelity.

The firm *adherence* of the Jews to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion; considering it as persecuted or contemned over the whole earth. *Aluon.*

A constant *adherence* to one sort of diet may have bad effects on any constitution. *Arbuth.*

Plain good sense, and a firm *adherence* to the point, have proved more effectual than those arts, which are contemptuously called the spirit of negotiating. *Swift.*

ADHERENCY. *n. f.* [the same with *adherence*.]

1. Steady attachment.

2. That which adheres.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation. *Decay of Piety.*

ADHERENT. *adj.* [from *adhere*.]

1. Sticking to.

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung, And stuck *adherent*, and suspended hung. *Pope.*

2. United with.

Modes are said to be inherent or *adherent*, that is, proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes arise from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which may yet be separated from it: so when a bowl is wet, or a boy is clothed, these are *adherent* modes; for the water and the clothes are distinct substances, which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy. *Watts.*

ADHERENT. *n. f.* [from *adhere*.]

1. The person that adheres; one that supports the cause, or follows the fortune, of another; a follower; a partisan.

Princes must give protection to their subjects and *adherents*, when worthy occasion shall require it. *Raleigh.*

A new war must be undertaken upon the advice of those, who, with their partisans and *adherents*, were to be the sole gamers by it. *Swift.*

2. Any thing outwardly belonging to a person.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they must try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some prejudice against his discretion, his humour, his carriage, and his extenuate *adherents*. *Governments of the Tongue.*

ADH'RER. *n. f.* [from *adhere*.] He that adheres.

He ought to be indulgent to tender consciences; but, at the same time, a firm *adherer* to the established church. *Swift.*

ADHESION. *n. f.* [*adhesio*, Lat.]

1. The act or state of sticking to something. *Adhesion* is generally used in the natural, and *adherence* in the metaphorical sense; as, the *adhesion* of iron to the magnet, and *adherence* of a client to his patron.

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently shaped for *adhesion*, stick to one another, as well as *stick* to this spirit? *Boyle.*

The rest consisting wholly in the sensible configuration, as smooth and rough; or else more or less, firm *adhesion* of the parts, as hard and soft, tough and brittle, are obvious. *Locke.*

—Prove that all things, on occasion, Love union and desire *adhesion*. *Pope.*

2. It is sometimes taken, like *adherency*, figuratively, for firmness in an opinion, or steadiness in a practice.

The same want of sincerity, the same *adhesion* to vice, and aversion from goodness, will be equally a reason for their rejecting any proposition. *Attorney.*

ADHESIVE. *adj.* [from *adhesion*.] Sticking; tenacious.

If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the tract, Hot-steaming up. *Thomson.*

TO ADHIBIT. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make use of.

Salt, a necessary ingredient in all sacrifices was *adhibited* and required in this view only as an emblem of purification. *Locke.*

ADHIBITION. *n. f.* [from *adhibit*.] Application; use. *Di.*

ADJACENCY. *n. f.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]

1. The state of lying close to another thing.

2. That which is adjacent. See **ADJACENT.**

Because the Cape hath sea on both sides next it, and other lands, remote as it were, equidistant from it; therefore, at that point, the archipelago is not distracted by the vicinity of *adjacent* islands. *Boyle.*

ADJACENT. *adj.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying near or close; bordering upon something.

It may corrupt within itself, although no part of it issue into the body *adjacent*. *Boyle.*

Uniform pellucid mediums, such as water, have no sensible reflection but in their external superficies, where they are *adjacent* to other mediums of a different density. *Newton.*

ADJACENT. *n. f.* That which lies next another.

The sense of the author goes visibly in its own train, and the words, receiving a determined sense from their companions and *adjacent*, will not consent to give countenance and colour to what must be supported at any rate. *Locke.*

ADIA'PHOROUS. *adj.* [*adia'phoros*, Gr.] Neutral; particularly used of souls.

spirits and salts, which are neither of an acid or alkaline nature.

Quincy. Our antiphorous spirit may be obtained, by filtering the liquor that is afforded by woods and very other bodies.

IA'PHORY. *n. f.* [*ἀπαφωρία*, Lat.] Neutrality; indifference.

ADJECT. *v. a.* [*adicio, adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to another thing.

ADJECTION. *n. f.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]

The act of adjecting, or adding. The thing adjected, or added.

That unto every pound of sulphur, an addition of one ounce of quicksilver; or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of sal-ammoniac, all much intend the force, and consequently the port, I find no verity. *Bacon's Vulg. Errours.*

ADJECTIOUS. *adj.* [from *adjection*.] Added; thrown in upon the rest.

ADJECTIVE. *n. f.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.] A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, *good, bad*, are *adjectives*, because, in speech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their signification, or intimate the manner of existence in the things qualified thereby.

All the verbiage of Claudian is inter-dith the compts of four or five lines; particularly closing his sence at the end of a verse, and that verse commonly with they call golden, two substantives and two *adjectives*, with a betwixt them, to keep the piece. *Dryde.*

ADJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *adjective*.] After the manner of an adjective: a term of grammar.

ADIEU. *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, used elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, used at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now used, in a popular sense, sometimes to things inanimate; farewell.

He gave him leave to bid: but aged fire *Adieu*, but nimbly ran her wonted course.

Use a more spacious ceremony to the noble gods; you restrained yourself within the list of cold an *adieu*; be more expreive to them. *Shakspeare.*

While now I take my last *adieu*, have thou no sigh, nor shed a tear; Left yet my half clos'd eye may view a certain object worth its care. *Prior.*

ADJOIN. *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.]

To join to; to unite to; to put to.

As one, who long in populous city pent, with issuing on a summer's morn to breathe among the pleasant villages and farms *adjoin'd*, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

Corrections or improvements should be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places, and superadded to regular treatise. *Watts.*

To fasten by a joint or juncture.

As a mally wheel next on the summit of the highest mount, to whose huge spoke ten thousand teller things are mortis'd and *adjoined*. *Shakspeare.*

ADJOIN. *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lie next, so as to have nothing between.

Th' *adjoining* fane th' assembled Greeks express'd, and hunting of the Caledonian beast. *Dryden.*

In learning any thing, as little should be proposed to the mind at once as is possible; and, that being understood and fully mastered, proceed to the next *adjoining* as unknown, simple, unperplexed proposition, belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally designed. *Locke.*

ADJOURN. *v. a.* [*adjourn*, Fr.]

1. To put off to another day, naming the time: a term used in juridical proceedings, as of parliaments, or courts of justice.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness, That we *adjourn* this court to further day. *Shak.*

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, they are assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may *adjourn* itself. *Bacon.*

2. To put off; to defer; to let stay to a future time.

Thou, Jupiter, thou king of gods, Why hast thou thus *adjourn'd*

The graces for his merits due, Being all to dolours turn'd. *Shakspeare.*

Crown high the goblets with a cheerful draught: Enjoy the present hour, *adjourn* the future thought. *Dryden.*

The formation of animals being foreign to my purpose, I shall *adjourn* the consideration of it to another occasion. *Woolward.*

ADJOURNMENT. *n. f.* [*adjournement*, Fr.]

1. An assignment of a day, or a putting off till another day.

Adjournment in cyrs, an appointment of a day, when the justices in eyre mean to sit again. *Cowell.*

2. Delay; procrastination; dismissal to a future time.

We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantastical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard. *L'Estrange.*

ADIPOUS. *adj.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] Fat. *Ditt.*

ADIT. *n. f.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A passage for the conveyance of water under ground; a passage under ground in general: a term among the miners.

For conveying away the water, they stand in aid of sundry devices; as, a *lirs*, pumps, and wheels, driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Carew.*

The devils would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any *adits* or foughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

ADITION. *n. f.* [from *adeo*, *aditum*, Lat.]

The act of going to another. *DiG.*

TO ADJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]

1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial sentence: with the particle *to* before the person.

The way of disputing in the schools is by insisting on one topical argument; by the success of which, victory is *adjudged* to the opponent, or defendant. *Locke.*

The great competitors for Rome, Cæsar and Pompey, on Pharsalian plains, Where stern Bellona, with one final stroke, *Adjudg'd* the empire of this globe to one. *Philips.*

2. To sentence; or condemn to a punishment: with *to* before the thing.

But though thou art *adjudged* to the death; Yet I will favour thee in what I can. *Shakspeare.*

3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship, punishing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received. *Kne! s.*

TO ADJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge; to give something

controverted to one of the litigants, by a sentence or decision.

ADJUDICATION. *n. f.* [*adjudication*, Lat.]

The act of judging, or of granting something to a litigant by a judicial sentence.

TO ADJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjuugo*, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke. *DiG.*

ADJUMENT. *n. f.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.]

Help; support. *DiG.*

ADJUNCT. *n. f.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not essentially part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to itself, And where we are, our learning likewise is. *Shak.*

But I make haste to consider you as abstracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to use a term of logick) is only an *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happiness. *Dryden.*

The talent of discretion, in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances, is no where so servicable as to the clergy. *Swift.*

2. A person joined to another. This sense rarely occurs.

He made him the associate of his heir-apparent, together with the lord Cottington (as an *adjunct* of singular experience and trust) in foreign travels, and in a business of love. *Watson.*

ADJUNCT. *adj.* United with; immediately consequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake, Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act, I'd do't. *Shakspeare.*

ADJUNCTION. *n. f.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjoining or coupling together.

2. The thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE. *n. f.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. He that joins.

2. That which is joined.

ADJURATION. *n. f.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjuring, or proposing an oath to another.

2. The form of oath proposed to another.

When these learned men, law sickness and frenzy cured, the dead raised, the oracles put to silence, the demons and evil spirits forced to confess themselves no gods, by persons, who only made use of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occasion? *Add.*

TO ADJU'RE. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To

impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear.

Thou know'st, the magistrates

And princes of my country came in person, Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd, *Adjur'd* by all the bonds of civil duty And of religion, press'd how just it was, How honourable. *Milton.*

Ye lamps of heaven! he said, and lifted high His hands now free, thou venerable sky! Ye sacred altars! from whose flames I fled, Be all of you *adju'd*. *Dryden.*

TO ADJU'ST. *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.]

1. To regulate; to put in order; to settle in the right form.

Your Lordship removes all our difficulties, and supplies all our wants, faster than the most visionary projector can *adjust* his schemes. *Swift.*

2. To reduce to the true state or standard; to make accurate.

The names of mixed modes, for the most part, want standards in nature, whereby men may rectify and *adjust* their significations; therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. To make conformable. It requires the

article to before the thing to which the conformity is made.

As to the accomplishment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Josephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with what our Saviour foretold, would think the historian had been a christian, and that he had nothing else in view, but to *adjust* the event to the prediction. *Addison.*

ADJUSTMENT. *n. f.* [*adjustment*, French.]

Regulation; the act of putting in method; settlement.

The farther and clearer *adjustment* of this affair, I am constrained to adjourn to the larger treatise. *Westward.*

The state of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an instrument made to show the hour; but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the several parts of it, together with the various connections and *adjustments* of each part. *Watts.*

ADJUTANT. *n. f.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing the pay, and overseeing the punishment of the common men.

ADJUTE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, Latin.] To help; to concur. Not in use.

For there be
Six bachelors as bold as he,
Adjusting to his company;
And each one hath his lively. *B. Jonson.*

ADJUTOR. *n. f.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper. *Did.*

ADJUTORY. *adj.* [*adjutorius*, Lat.] That does help. *Did.*

ADJUTRIX. *n. f.* [Lat.] She who helps. *Did.*

ADJUVANT. *adj.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful. *Did.*

ADJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Latin.] To help; to further; to put forward. *Did.*

ADMEASUREMENT. *n. f.* [See MEASURE.] The adjustment of proportions; the act or practice of measuring according to rule.

Admeasurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of those to a mediocrity, that usurp more than their part. It lieth in two cases: one is termed *admeasurement* of dower, where the widow of the deceased holdeth from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is *admeasurement* of pasture, which lieth between those that have common of pasture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage, in case any one of them, or more, do surcharge the common with more cattle than they ought. *Cowell.*

In some counties they are not much acquainted with *admeasurement* by acre; and thereby the warts contain twice or thrice so many acres more than the land hath. *Bacon.*

ADMENSURATION. *n. f.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act, or practice, of measuring out to each his part.

ADMINICLE. *n. f.* [*adminiculum*, Latin.] Help; support; furtherance. *Did.*

ADMINICULAR. *adj.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That gives help. *Did.*

TO ADMINISTER. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford; to supply.

Let *sep* his hand
Administer their tedious mortal arts:

Nought fear he from the west, whose gentle warmth
Disclofes well the earth's all-teeming womb. *Philips.*

2. To act as the master, or agent in any employment or office: generally, but not always, with some hint of subordination; as, to *administer* the government.

For forms of government let fools contest,
Whate'er is best *administer'd*, is best. *Pope.*

3. To administer justice; to distribute right.

4. To administer the sacraments, to dispense them.

Have not they the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafer-cakes? *Hooker.*

5. To administer an oath; to propose or require an oath authoritatively; to tender an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,
To keep the oath that we *administer*. *Shak.*

6. To administer physic; to give physic as it is wanted.

I was carried on men's shoulders, *administering* physic and phlebotomy. *Waters' Voyage.*

7. To administer to; to contribute; to bring supplies.

I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and *administers* to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place. *Spect.*

8. To perform the office of an administrator, in law. See ADMINISTRATOR.

Neal's order was never performed, because the executors durst not *administer*. *Arch and Pope.*

TO ADMINISTRATE. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as physick. Not in use.

They have the same effects in medicine, when inwardly *administered* to animal bodies. *Woskru.*

ADMINISTRATION. *n. f.* [*administratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the public affairs; dispensing the laws.

I then did use the prison of your tower;
The image of his power lay then in me:
And in th' *administration* of his law,
While I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleas'd to forget my place. *Shak.*

In the short time of his *administration*, he shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate. *Dryden.*

2. The active or executive part of government.

It may pass for a maxim in state, that the *administration* cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many. *Swift.*

3. Collectively, those to whom the care of public affairs is committed; as, the *administration* has been opposed in parliament.

4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation.

There is in sacraments, to be observed a *force*, and their form of *administration*. *Hooker.*

By the universal *administration* of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be completed by the rest to the world's end; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. *Sprat's Sermons.*

ADMINISTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *administrate*.] That does administer; that by which any one administers.

ADMINISTRATOR. *n. f.* [*administrator*, Lat.]

1. He that has the goods of a man dying intestate committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the ordinary to call upon him thereunto. *Cowell.*

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and observe what became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Castile, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as *administrator*, to his daughter. *Bacon's Hen. vii.*

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person, who distributes these elements, be only an occasional or a settled *administrator*. *Watts.*

3. He that conducts the government.

The audience of the prince, or chief *administrator* of the civil power. *Swift.*

ADMINISTRATORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *administrator*.] The office of administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX. *n. f.* [Lat.] She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMIRABILITY. *n. f.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or state of being admirable. *Did.*

ADMIRABLE. *adj.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder: always taken in a good sense, and applied either to persons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more *admirable* is his praise, that he will not hurt. *Sidney.*

God was with them in all their afflictions, and at length, by working then a *mirable* deliverance, did testify that they served him not in vain. *Hooker.*

What a *mirable* things occur in the remains of several other philosophers! Snort, I confess, of the rules of christianity, but generally above the lives of christians. *Sprat's Sermons.*

You can at most
To an indif'rent lover's praise pretend:
But you would spoil an *admirable* friend. *Dryd.*

ADMIRABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *admirable*.]

The quality of being admirable; the power of raising wonder.

ADMIRABLY. *adv.* [from *admirable*.] So as to raise wonder; in an admirable manner.

The lecture is the most spacious of any I ever saw, and for a *mirably* well contriv'd, that, from the very depth of the stage, the lowest sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience, as in a whispering place; and yet, raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause the least confusion. *Addison.*

ADMIRAL. *n. f.* [*amiral*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all causes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the sea. *Cowell.*

2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He also, in battle at sea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundus, *admiral* of Spain, in which fight the *admiral*, with his son, were both slain, and seven of his gallees taken. *Knolles.*

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all
The English youth flock to their *admiral*. *Waller.*

3. The ship which carries the *admiral* or commander of the fleet.

ADM

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor himself was, by great mischance, struck upon a sand. *Kneller.*

ADMIRALSHIP. *n. f.* [from *admiral*.] The office or power of an admiral.

ADMIRALTY. *n. f.* [*amirauté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION. *n. f.* [*admiratio*, Lat.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indued with human voice, and human sense, Reasoning to a limitation. *Milton.*

The passions always move, and therefore consequently please; for, without motion, there can be no delight, which cannot be considered but as an active passion. When we view those elevated ideas of nature, the result of that view is admiration, which is always the cause of pleasure. *Dryden.*

There is a pleasure in admiration, and this is that which properly causeth admiration, when we discover a great deal in an object which we understand to be excellent; and yet we see we know not how much more, beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach and comprehend. *Milton.*

2. It is taken sometimes in a bad sense, though generally in a good.

Your boldness I with admiration see;
What hope had you to gain a queen like me?
Because a hero forc'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a second prey? *Dryden.*

TO ADMIRE. *v. a.* [*admiro*, Latin; *admirer*, French.]

1. To regard with wonder: generally in a good sense.

'Tis here that knowledge wonders, and there is an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed stupidly gazeth at the unwanted effect; but the philosophic passion truly admires and adores the supreme efficient. *Glanville.*

2. It is sometimes used, in more familiar speech, for to regard with love.

3. It is used, but rarely, in an ill sense.

You have displac'd the mouth, broke the good meeting
With most admir'd disorder. *Shakespeare.*

TO ADMIRE. *v. n.* To wonder: sometimes with the particle *at*.

The eye is already to protest, that I believe the reason of a man would easily have rested here, and a *mir'd* at his own contrivance. *Ray.*

ADMIRER. *n. f.* [from *admire*.]

1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained so great reputation, had they not been the friends and admirers of each other. *Addison.*

Who most to shun or hate mankind pretend,
Seek an admirer, or would fix a friend. *Pope.*

2. In common speech, a lover.

ADMIRINGLY. *adv.* [from *admire*.] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately spoke of him admiringly and mournfully. *Shakespeare.*

We may yet further admiringly observe, that men usually give freest where they have not given before. *Boyle.*

ADMIRSSIBLE. *adj.* [*admitto*, *admissum*, Lat.] That may be admitted.

Suppose that this supposition were *admirssible*, yet this would not any way be inconsistent with the eternity of the divine nature and essence. *Hale.*

ADMISSION. *n. f.* [*admissio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was also enacted that charitable law, for the admission of poor tutors without fee; whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to sue. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

ADM

By means of our solitary situation, and our rare admission of strangers, we know most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. The state of being admitted.

My father saw you ill designs pursue;
And my admission shew'd his fear of you. *Dryden.*
God did then exercise man's hopes with the expectations of a better paradise, or a more intimate admission to himself. *South's Sermons.*

Our king descends from above:
And hither are we come, by his command,
To crave admission in your happy land. *Dryden.*

3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All springs have some degree of heat, never freezing, no not in the longest and severest frosts; especially those, where there is such a fit and disposition of the strata as gives free and easy a passage to this heat. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

4. [In the ecclesiastical law.] It is, when the patron presents a clerk to a church that is vacant, and the bishop, upon examination, admits and allows of such clerk to be fully qualified, by saying, *Admitto te habilem.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The allowance of an argument; the grant of a position not fully proved.

TO ADMIT. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]

1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance.

Mirth admit me of thy crew. *Milton.*
Does not one table Bavius still admit? *Pope.*

2. To suffer to enter upon an office: in which sense the phrase of admission into a college, &c. is used.

The treasurer found it no hard matter so far to terrify him, that, for the king's service, as was pretended, he admitted, for a fix clerk, a person recommended by him. *Clarendon.*

3. To allow an argument or position.

Suppose no weapon can thy valour's pride
Subdue, that by no force thou may'st be won,
Admit no steel can hurt or wound thy side,
And be it heav'n hath thee such favour done. *Fairfax.*

This argument is like to have the less effect on me, seeing I cannot easily admit the inference. *Locke.*

4. To allow, or grant, in general: sometimes with the particle *of*.

If you once admit of a latitude, that thoughts may be exalted, and images raised above the life, that leads you insensibly from your own principles to none. *Dryden.*

ADMITTABLE. *adj.* [from *admit*.] That may be admitted.

Because they have not a bladder like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a paradoxism not *admittable*, a fallacy that needs not the sun to scatter it. *Brown.*

The clerk, who is presented, ought to prove to the bishop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwise, the bishop is not bound to admit him: for, as the law then stood, a deacon was *admittable*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADMITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *admit*.]

1. The act of admitting; allowance or permission to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man which listeth should take upon him charge in the church; and therefore a solemn admittance is of such necessity, that, without it, there can be no church-purity. *Hooker.*

As to the admittance of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the vessels, it seems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. The power or right of entering.

What
If I do line one of thy hands?—'tis gold
Which buys admittance. *Shakespeare.*

ADM

Surely a daily expectation at the gate, in the readiest way to gain admittance into the house. *South's Sermons.*

There's news from Bertran; he desires
Admittance to the king, and cries aloud,
This day shall end our fears. *Dryden.*

There are some ideas which have admittance only through one sense, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them. *Locke.*

3. Custom, or prerogative, or being admitted to great persons: a sense now out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great admittance, authentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations. *Shakespeare.*

4. Concession of a position.

Nor could the Pythagoreans give easy admittance thereto; for, holding that separate souls successively supplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ADMIX. *v. a.* [*admixeo*, Lat.] To mingle with something else.

ADMIXTION. *n. f.* [from *admix*.] The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by admixtion of salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Bacon.*

The elements are no where pure in these lower regions; and if there is any free from the admixtion of another, sure it is above the concave of the moon. *Glanville.*

There is no way to make a strong and vigorous powder of salt-petre, without the admixtion of sulphur. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADMIXTURE. *n. f.* [from *admix*.] The body mingled with another; perhaps sometimes the act of mingling.

Whatever acrimony, or amaritude, at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the admixture of another sharp bitter substance. *Hurvy.*

A mafs which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere simple earth, shall, to the smell or taste, discover a plentiful admixture of sulphur, alum, or some other mineral. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

TO ADMONISH. *v. a.* [*admonico*, Lat.]

To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counsel against wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty: with the particle *of*; or *against*, which is more rare; or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, admonished him against that unskilful piece of ingenuity. *Decay of Piety.*

He of their wicked ways
Shall them admonish, and before them set
The paths of righteousness. *Milton.*

But when he was admonished by his subject to defend, he came down, gently circling in the air, and singing, to the ground. *Dryden.*

ADMONISHER. *n. f.* [from *admonish*.]

The person that admonishes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Horace was a mild admonisher: a court satirist, fit for the gentle times of Augustus. *Dryden.*

ADMONISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *admonish*.]

Admonition; the notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties: a word not often used.

But yet be wary in thy studious care.—
—Thy grave admonishments prevail with me. *Shakespeare.*

To th' infinitely Good we owe
Immortal thanks, and his admonishment
Receive, with solemn purpose to observe
Immutably his sovereign will, the end
Of what we are. *Milton.*

A D O

ADMONITION. *n. f.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof.

They must give our teachers leave, for the saving of souls, to intermingle sometimes, with other more necessary things, admonition concerning these not unnecessary. *Hooker.*

From this admonition they took only occasion to redouble their fault, and to sleep again; so that, upon a second and third admonition, they had nothing to plead for their unreasonable drowsiness. *South's Sermons.*

ADMONITIONER. *n. f.* [from *admonition*.] A liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser. A ludicrous term.

Albeit the admonitioners did seem at first to like no prescript form of prayer at all, but thought it the best that their minister should always be left at liberty to pray as his own discretion did serve, their defender, and his associates, have since proposed to the world a form as themselves did like. *Hooker.*

ADMONITORY. *adj.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That does admonish.

The sentence of reason is either mandatory, shewing what must be done; or else permissive, declaring only what may be done; or, thirdly, admonitory, opening what is the most convenient for us to do. *Hooker.*

TO ADMOVE. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. Not in use.

If, unto the powder of loadstone, or iron, we admove the north-pole of the loadstone, the powders, or small divisions, will erect and conform themselves thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

ADMURMURATION. *n. f.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring, or whispering to another. *Diſc.*

ADO. *n. f.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French *affaire*, from *a* and *faire*.]

1. Trouble; difficulty.

He was a Cyprian prisoner, whom, with much ado, he kept alive; the Helots being villainously cruel. *Sidney.*

They mov'd, and in the end persuaded, with much ado, the people to bind themselves by solemn oath. *Hooker.*

He kept the borders and marches of the pale with much ado; he held many parliaments, wherein sundry laws were made. *Sir J. Davies.*

With much ado, he partly kept awake: Not suff'ring all his eyes repose to take. *Dryd.*

2. Bustle; tumult; business: sometimes with the particle *about*.

Let's follow, to see the end of this ado. *Shakspeare.*

All this ado about Adam's fatherhood, and the greatness of its power, helps nothing to establish the power of those that govern. *Locke.*

3. It has a light and ludicrous sense, implying more tumult and show of business, than the affair is worth: in this sense it is of late generally used.

I made more ado, but took all their seven points in my target, thus. *Shakspeare.*

We'll keep no great ado, — a friend or two — It may be thought we held him carelessly, *Shak.*

Bring out kinsman, if we revel much. Come, says Pu's, without any more ado, 'tis time to go to breakfast; cats don't live upon dialogue. *L'Estrange.*

ADOLESCENCE. } *n. f.* [*adolescencia*, **ADOLESCENCY.** } Lat.] The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty: more largely, that part of life in which the body has not reached its full perfection.

He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature, if we believe Jo-

sephus, who places him in the last adolescence, and makes him twenty-five years old. *Brown.*

The sons must have a tedious time of childhood and adolescence, before they can either themselves assist their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of posterity. *Bentley.*

TO ADOPT. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]

1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not so by birth.

We're none of all my father's sisters left; Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft; None by an uncle's or a grandame's side, Yet I could some adopted heir provide. *Dryd.*

2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to something else.

Whether adopted to some neighb'ring star, Thou roll'st above us in thy wand'ring race, Or, in procession fix'd and regular, Mov'd with the heav'n's majestic pace; Or call'd to more celestial bliss; Thou tread'st, with seraphims, the vast abyss. *Dryden.*

We are seldom at ease from the solicitation of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of that stock, which natural wants, or acquired habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ADOPTEDLY. *adv.* [from *adopted*.] After the manner of something adopted.

Adoptedly, as school maids change their names, By vain, though apt affection. *Shaksp.*

ADOPTER. *n. f.* [from *adopt*.] He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADOPTION. *n. f.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's self what is not native.

2. The state of being adopted.

My bed shall be abated, my reputation gnawn at; and I shall not only receive this villainous wrong, but stand under the adoption of abominable terms, and by him that does me the wrong. *Shakspeare.*

She purpos'd,

When she had fitted you with her craft, to work Her son into th' adoption of the crown. *Shak.*

In every act of our christian worship, we are taught to call upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to remind us of our adoption, that we are made heirs of God, and joint heirs of Christ. *Rogers' Sermons.*

ADOPTIVE. *adj.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]

1. That is adopted by another.

It is impossible an elective monarch should be so free and absolute as an hereditary; no more than it is possible for a father to have so full power and interest in an adoptive son, as in a natural. *Bacon.*

2. That does adopt another.

An adopted son cannot cite his adoptive father into court, without his leave. *As You Like It.*

ADORABLE. *adj.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That ought to be adored; worthy of divine honours.

On these two, the love of God, and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, lays the adorable Author of christianity; and the apostle says, the end of the law is charity. *Chrys.*

ADORABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *adorable*.]

The quality of being adorable; worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY. *adv.* [from *adorable*.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION. *n. f.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the divinity, distinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and serviceable worship we name, for distinction sake, whatsoever belongeth to the church, or public society, of God, by way of external adoration. *Hooker.*

It is possible to suppose, that those who believe a supreme equal to being, may yet give him no external adoration. *Stillington.*

2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

O ceremony, show me but my worth:

What is thy toil, O adoration? Art thou nought else but place, degree, and form, Creating awe and fear in other men? Wherein thou art less happy, being fear'd, Than they in fearing. What drink'st thou oft, instead of homage sweet, But poison'd flattery? *Shakspeare.*

TO ADORE. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.]

1. To worship with external homage; to pay divine honours.

The mountain nymphs and Themis they adore, And from her oracles relief implore. *Dryden.*

2. It is used, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

The people appear adoring their prince, and their prince adoring God. *Taylor.*

Make future times thy equal act adore, And be what brave Oracles was before. *Pope.*

ADOREMENT. *n. f.* [from *adore*.] Adoration; worship: a word scarcely used.

The priests of elder times deputed their apprehensions with toothfaying, and such oblique idolatries, and won their credulities to the literal and downright adoration of cats, lizards, and beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADORER. *n. f.* [from *adore*.]

1. He that adores; a worshipper: a term generally used in a low sense, as by lovers or admirers.

Being so far provoked as I was in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profess myself her adorer, not her friend. *Shakspeare.*

Whilst as th' approaching pageant does appear, And censing crowds speak mighty Venus near; I, her a lover, too devoutly stand Fast on the utmost margin of the land. *Prior.*

2. A worshipper: in a serious sense.

He was so severe an adorer of truth, as not to dissemble; or to suffer any man to think that he would do any thing, which he resolved not to do. *Clarendon.*

TO ADORN. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments.

He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride adorneth herself with her jewels. *Isaiah.*

Yet 'tis not to adorn and gild each part, That shews more cost than art; Jewels at nose and lips but ill appear. *Cowley.*

2. To set out any place or thing with decorations.

A gallery adorned with the pictures or statues of the invention of things useful to human life. *Cowley.*

3. To embellish with oratory or elegance of language.

This will supply men's tongues with many new things, to be named, adorned, and described, in their discourse. *Sprut.*

Thousands there are in darker fame that dwell, Whose names some nobler poem shall adorn, For, tho' unknown to me, they live fought well. *Dryden.*

ADORN. *adj.* [from the verb.] A adorned; decorated; a word peculiar to Milton.

She'll to realities yield of her shows, Made to adorn for thy delight the more: *Milton.*

ADORNMENT. *n. f.* [from *adorn*.] Ornament; embellishment; elegance. Not in use.

This attribute was not given to the earth, while it was confused; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and adornment. *Raleigh*
She held the very garment of Posthumus in more respect than my noble and natural person, together with the adornment of my qualities. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*

ADOWN. adv. [from *a* and *down*.] Down; on the ground.

Thrice did the link *adown* in deadly sound,
And thrice he her revived with busy pain. *Fairy Q.*
ADOWN. prep. Down; toward the ground; from a higher situation toward a lower.

In this remembrance Emily ere day
Arose, and die'd herself in rich array;
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryd.*
ADREAD. adv. [from *a* and *dread*; as, *afide*, *athirst*, *asleep*.] In a state of fear; affrighted; terrified. Obsolete.

And thinking to make all men *adread* to such
a one an enemy, who would not spare, nor fear
to kill to great a prince. *Sidney.*

ADRIFT. adv. [from *a* and *drift*, from *drive*.] Floating at random, as any impulse may drive.

Then shall this mount
Of Paradise, by might of waves, be mov'd
Out of his place, push'd by the horned flood;
With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees *adrift*
Down the great river, to the opening gulf,
And there take root. *Milton.*

It seem'd a corps *adrift* to distant fight;
But at a distance who could judge aught? *Dryd.*
The custom of frequent reflection will keep
their minds from running *adrift*, and call their
thoughts home from useless inattentive roving.
Locke on Education.

ADROIT. adj. [French.] Dexterous; active; skilful.

An *adroit* stout fellow would sometimes destroy
a whole family, with justice apparently
against him the whole time. *Fern. Don Quix.*

ADROITNESS. n. f. [from *adroit*.] Dexterity; readiness; activity. Neither
this word, nor *adroit*, seem yet completely
naturalized.

ADRY. adv. [from *a* and *dry*.] Athirst; thirsty; in want of drink.

He never told any of them that he was his humble
servant, but his well-wisher; and would rather
be thought a malecontent, than drink the king's
health when he was not *adry*. *Spectator.*

ADSCITIOUS. adj. [*adscitius*, Lat.] That is taken in to complete something else, though originally extrinsic; supplemental; additional.

ADSTRICTION. n. f. [*adstrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together; and applied, generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the part contract.

To ADVANCE. v. a. [*avancer*, Fr.]

1. To bring forward, in the local sense.
Now morn, her rosy steps in th' eastern chime
Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

2. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize.
He hath been ever constant in his course of
advancing me; from a private gentlewoman he
made me a marchioness, and from a marchioness
a queen; and now he intends to crown my in-
nocency with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon.*
The declaration of the greatness of Mordecai,
whereunto the king *advanced* him. *Ezra.*

3. To improve.
What laws can be advised more proper and
effectual to *advance* the nature of man to its
highest perfection, than these precepts of christi-
anity? *Tillotson.*

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4. To heighten; to grace; to give lustre to.

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man
much more *advances* his calling. As a garment,
though it warms the body, has a return with an
advantage, being much more warmed by it. *South.*

5. To forward; to accelerate.

These three last were slower than the ordinary
Indian wheat of itself, and this culture did ra-
ther retard than *advance*. *Bacon.*

6. To propose; to offer to the publick; to bring to view or notice.

Phedon I light, quote, he, and do *advance*
My ancestry from famous Coradim. *Fairy Queen.*
I dare not *advance* my opinion against the
judgment of so great an author; but I think
it fair to leave the decision to the publick. *Dryd.*
Some men's *advance* a judgment of their own,
But catch the spreading notion of the town. *Pope.*

To ADVANCE. v. n.

1. To come forward.
At this the youth, whose venturous soul
No fears of magic art controul,
Advanced in open fight. *Parnell.*

2. To make improvement.
They who would *advance* in knowledge, and
not deceive and swell themselves with a little ar-
ticulated air, should not take names for real en-
tities in nature, till they have made clear and
distinct ideas of those entities. *Locke.*

ADVANCE. n. f. [from *To advance*.]

1. The act of coming forward.
All the foot were put into Abington, with a
resolution to quit, or defend, the town, accord-
ing to the manner of the enemy's *advance* to-
wards it. *Clarendon.*

So, like the sun's *advance*, your titles show;
Which, as he rises, does the warmer grow. *Wallis.*

2. A tendency to come forward to meet
a lover; an act of invitation.
In vain are all the practis'd wiles;
In vain those eyes would love impart;
Not all th' *advances*, all the smiles,
Can move one unrelenting heart. *Walsh.*

His genius was below
The skill of ev'ry common beau;
Who, though he cannot spell, is wise
Enough to read a lady's eyes;
And will each accidental glance
Interpret for a kind *advance*. *Swift.*

He has described the unworthy passion of the
goddess Calypso, and the indecent *advances* she
made to detain him from his own country. *Pope.*
That prince applied himself first to the church
of England, and upon their refusal to fall in with
his measures, made the like *advances* to the dis-
senters. *Swift.*

3. Gradual progression; rise from one
point to another.

Our Saviour raised the ruler's daughter, the
widow's son, and Lazarus; the first of these,
when she had just expired; the second, as he was
carried to the grave on his bier; and the third,
after he had been some time buried. And having,
by these gradual *advances*, manifested his divine
power, he at last exerted the highest and most
glorious degree of it; and raised himself alto by
his own all-quickening virtue, and according to
his own express prediction. *Atterbury.*

Men of study and thought, that reason right,
and are lovers of truth, do make no great *ad-
vances* in their discoveries of it. *Locke.*

4. Improvement; progress toward per-
fection.

The principle and object of the greatest im-
portance in the world to the good of mankind,
and for the *advance* and perfecting of human
nature. *Hale.*

ADVANCEMENT. n. f. [*avancement*, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward.
This refinement makes daily *advancements*,
and I hope, in time, will raise our language to
the utmost perfection. *Swift.*

2. The state of being advanced; preferment.

The Perries of the north,
Finding his usurpation most unjust,
Endeavour'd my *advancement* to the throne. *Shaks.*

3. The act of advancing another.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your *advancement*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Improvement; promotion to a higher
state of excellence.

Nor can we conceive it unwelcome unto those
worthies, who endeavour the *advancement* of
learning. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

5. Settlement on a wife. This sense is
now disused.

The justice of *advancement* of the lady, was
the third part of the principality of Wales. *Bacon.*

ADVANCER. n. f. [from *advance*.] He
that advances any thing; a promoter;
forwarder

Soon after the death of a great officer, who
was judged no *advancer* of the king's matters,
the king said to his solicitor, Tell me truly, what
lay you of your cousin that is gone? *Bacon.*
The reporters are greater *advancers* of delam-
atory designs, than the very first contrivers.
Government of the Tongue.

ADVANTAGE. n. f. [*avantage*, Fr.]

1. Superiority; often with *of* or *over*
before a person.

In the practice and prudence of managing such
gifts, the lady may have some *advantage* over
the clergy; whose experience is, and ought to be,
less of this world than the other. *Sprat.*
All other sorts and lots of men would evi-
dently have the *advantage* of us, and a much
surer title to happiness than we. *Atterbury.*

2. Superiority gained by stratagem, or
unlawful means.

The common law hath left them this benefit,
whereof they make *advantage*, and wrest it to
their bad purposes. *Sprague's State of Ireland.*
But specially he took *advantage* of the right
for such privy attempts, not much that the hint
of his malice was spread every where. *2 Macc.*
Great malice, backed with a great interest;
yet can have no *advantage* of a man, but from
his own expectations of something that is with-
out him. *South's Sermons.*

As soon as he was got to Sicily, they sent
for him back; designing to take *advantage*, and
prosecute him in the absence of his friends. *Swift.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

Give me *advantage* of some brief discourse
With Desdemona alone. *Shakspeare.*

4. Favourable circumstances.

Like jewels to *advantage* set,
Her beauty by the shade does get. *Waller.*
A face, which is over-flushed, appears to *ad-
vantage* in the deepest scarlet; and the darkest
complexion is not a little alleviated by a black
hood. *Addison.*

True wit is nature to a *franchise* dress'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd.
Pope.

5. Superior excellence.

A man born with such *advantage* of consti-
tution, that it adulterates not the images of his
mind. *Glanville.*

6. Gain; profit.

For thou fastest, what *advantage* will it be
unto thee, and what profit shall I have, if I be
cleansed from my sin? *Job.*

Certain it is, that *advantage* now fits in the
room of conscience, and steers all. *South.*

7. Overplus; something more than the
mere lawful gain.

We owe thee much; within this wall of flesh
There is a soul counts thee her creditor,
And with *advantage* means to pay thy love. *Shakspeare.*

You said, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon *advantage*. *Shakspeare.*

F

ADV

3. Preparation on one side of the comparison.

Much more should the consideration of this pattern arm us with patience against ordinary calamities; especially if we consider his example with this *advantage*, that though his sufferings were wholly undeserved, and not for himself but for us, yet he bore them patiently. *Tillotson.*

To ADVANTAGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To benefit.

Convey what I set down to my lady: it shall *advantage* more than ever the bearing of letter did. *Shakespeare.*

The trial hath endamag'd thee no way,
Rather more honour'd it, and more esteem;
Me nought *advantag'd*, missing what I am'd. *Milton.*

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or *advantages* the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should accompany the reception of several ideas. *Locke.*

We should have pursued some other way, more effectual, for diminishing the common enemy, and *advantaging* ourselves. *Swift.*

2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground to.

The Stoics that opinioned the souls of wise men dwell about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth, *advantaged* the conceit of this effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ennoble it with the spirit that inspires the Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the best capacities in which it is improveable. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

ADVANTAGEABLE. adj. [from advantage.]

Profitable; convenient; gainful. As it is *advantageable* to a physician to be called to the cure of declining disease, so it is for a commander to suppress a sedition which has passed the height. *Sir J. Hayward.*

ADVANTAGED. adj. [from To advantage.]

Possessed of advantages; commodiously situate or disposed. In the most *advantaged* tempers, this disposition is but comparative; whereas the most of men labour under disadvantages, which nothing can rid them of. *Glanville.*

ADVANTAGE-GROUND. n. f. Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

This excellent man, who stood not upon the *advantage-ground* before, from the time of his promotion to the archbishoprick, provoked or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice, of men of all qualities and conditions, who agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTAGEOUS. adj. [avantageux, Fr.]

1. Of advantage; profitable; useful; opportune; convenient.

The time of sickness, or affliction, is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a season of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved into a very *advantageous* opportunity of begetting or increasing spiritual life. *Hammond.*

Here perhaps
Some *advantageous* act may be achiev'd
By sudden onset, either with hell-fire
To waste his whole creation; or possess
All as our own. *Milton.*

2. It is used with relation to persons, and followed by to.

Since every painter paints himself in his own works, 'tis *advantageous* to him to know himself, to the end that he may cultivate those talents which make his genius. *Dryden.*

ADVANTAGEOUSLY. adv. [from advantageous.]

Conveniently; opportunely; profitably. It was *advantageously* situated, there being an easy passage from it to India, by sea. *Arbut.*

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ADVANTAGEOUSNESS. n. f. [from advantageous.]

Quality of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience. The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is the *advantageousness* of his to us, both in the present and the future life. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

To ADVENTURE. v. n. [advenio, Lat.]

To accede to something; to become part of something else, without being essential; to be superadded. A cause considered in judicature, is styled an accidental cause; and the accidental of any act, is said to be whatever *advenio* to the act itself already substantiated. *Arbuthnot's Parergon.*

ADVENTIENT. adj. [adveniens, Lat.]

Advening; coming from outward causes; superadded. Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet further removed by *adventient* deception; for they are daily mucked into error by subtiler devices. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADVENT. n. f. [from adventus; that is, adventus Redemptoris.]

The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming; that is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas. *Common Prayer.*

ADVENTINE. adj. [from adventio, adventum.]

Adventitious; that is extrinsically added; that comes from outward causes; a word scarcely in use. As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true, that if the proportion of the *adventine* heat be greatly predominant to the natural heat and spirits of the body, it tendeth to dissolution or notable alteration. *Bacon.*

ADVENTITIOUS. adj. [adventitius, Lat.]

That does advene; accidental; supervenient; extrinsically added, not essentially inherent. Diseases of continuance get an *adventitious* strength from custom, besides their material cause from the humours. *Bacon.*

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others *adventitious*; yet such changes of colours, from whatsoever cause they proceed, may be properly taken in. *Boyle.*

If his blood boil, and th' *adventitious* fire
Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines, require
To temper and allay the burning heat;
Waters are brought, which by decoction get
New coolness. *Dryden.*

In the gem-kind, of all the many sorts reckoned up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original; their diversities, as to lustre, colour, and hardness, arising from the different admixture of other *adventitious* mineral matter. *Woodward.*

ADVENTIVE. n. f. [from adventio, Lat.]

The thing or person that comes from without. Not in use. That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventive* also. *Bacon.*

ADVENTUAL. adj. [from advent.]

Relating to the season of advent. I do also daily use one other collect; as, namely, the collect *adventual*, quinquagesimal, paschal, or pentecostal, for their proper seasons. *Bishop Sanderson.*

ADVENTURE. n. f. [aventure, Fr.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event of which we have no direction.

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The general summoned three enemies; one desperate of success, and not desirous to dispute the defence, presently yielded; but two stood upon their *adventure*. *Hayward.*

2. [In this sense is used the phrase, at all adventures; à l'aventure, Fr.]

By chance; without any rational scheme. Blows flew at all *adventures*, wounds and deaths given and taken unexpected; many scarce knowing their enemies from their friends. *Hayward.*

Where the mind does not perceive probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all *adventures*, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

3. The occasion of casual events; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard.

For I must love, and am resolv'd to try
My fate, or, failing in th' *adventure*, die. *Dryd.*

4. This noun, with all its derivatives, is frequently written without ad; as, venture, venturous.

To ADVENTURE. v. n. [aventurer, Fr.]

To try the chance; to dare. Be not angry,
Most mighty prince, that I have *adventur'd*
To try your taking of a false report. *Shakf.*

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not *adventure* to let the sole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateness and tenderness. *Deut. xxviii.*

To ADVENTURE. v. a. To put into the power of chance.

For my father fought for you, and *adventured* his life for, and deliver'd you out of the hand of MICHAN. *Jer. x.*

It is often used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *be adventured himself*.

ADVENTURER. n. f. [aventurier, Fr.]

He that seeks occasions of hazard; he that puts himself in the hands of chance. He is a great *adventurer*, said he,
That hath his sword through hard assay foregone. *Spenser.*

The kings of England did not make the conquest of Ireland; it was begun by particular *adventurers*, and other volunteers, who came to seek their fortunes. *Sir J. Davies.*

He intended to hazard his own action, that so the more easily he might win *adventures*, who else were like to be left forward. *Raleigh.*

Had it not been for the British, which the late wars drew over, and *adventurers* or soldiers seated here, Ireland had, by the last war, and plague, been left destitute. *Temple.*

Their wealthy trade from pirate's rapine free,
Our merchants shall no more *adventures* be. *Dryd. r.*

ADVENTURESOME. adj. [from adventure.]

The same with *adventurous*; a low word, scarcely used in writing.

ADVENTURESOMENESS. n. f. [from adventuresome.]

The quality of being adventuresome. *Ditt.*

ADVENTUROUS. adj. [aventureux, Fr.]

1. Inclined to adventures; bold; daring; courageous; applied to persons.

At land and sea, in many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *advent'rous* knight;
Who often drew his sword, and always for the right. *Dryden.*

2. Full of hazard; requiring courage; dangerous; applied to things.

But I've already troubled you too long,
Nor dare attempt a more *advent'rous* song.
My humble verse demands a softer theme;
A painted meadow, or a purling stream. *Aldf.*

ADVENTUROUSLY. adv. [from adventuresous.]

After an *adventurous* manner; boldly; daringly.

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They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst *do* any thing *adventurously*. *Shaksp.*

A'DVERB. *n. f.* [*adverbium*, Lat.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification, by the intimation of some circumstance thereof; as of quality, manner, degree. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Thus we say, he runs *swiftly*; the bird flies *aloft*; he lives *virtuously*.

ADVERBIAL. *adj.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY. *adv.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I should think *alta* was joined *adverbially* with *temit*, did Virgil make use of to equivocal a syntax. *Addison.*

ADVERSABLE. *adj.* [from *adverse*.] Contrary to; opposite to. *Dist.*

ADVERSARIA. *n. f.* [Lat. A book, as it should seem, in which *debtor* and *creditor* were set in opposition.] A commonplace-book; a book to note in.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*. *Bull's Sermons.*

ADVERSARY. *n. f.* [*adversaire*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagonist; enemy: generally applied to those that have verbal or judicial quarrels, as controvertists or litigants; sometimes to an opponent in single combat. It may sometimes imply an open profession of enmity; as we say, a secret enemy is worse than an open *adversary*.

Yet am I noble, as the *adversary* I come to cope. *Shakspare's King Lear.*

Those rights and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the self-same now that they were when holy and virtuous men maintained them against profane and detesting *adversaries*, her own children have in derision. *Hooker.*

Mean while the *adversary* of God and man, Satan, with thoughts inflam'd, of highest design, Puts on swift wings. *Milton.*

An *adversary* makes a stricter search into us, and discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison.*

ADVERSATIVE. *adj.* [*adversativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety, as in this sentence: *This diamond is orient, but it is rough.* But is an *adversative* conjunction.

A'DVERSE. *adj.* [*adversus*, Lat. In prose it has now the accent on the first syllable; in verse it is accented on the first by *Shakspare*; on either, indifferently, by *Milton*; on the last, by *Dryden*; on the first, by *Roscommon*.]

1. Acting with contrary directions, as two bodies in collision.

Was I for this nigh wrickt upon the sea,
And twice, by *adverse* winds, from England's bank

Drove back again unto my native clime? *Shaksp.*

As when two polar winds, blowing *adverse*,
Upon the Cronian sea together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton.*

With *adverse* blast upturns them from the south,
Notus and Ater. *Milton.*

A cloud of smoke envelopes either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost;
Dirkling they join *adverse*, and thock unseen,
Couriers with couriers jostling, men with men. *Dryden.*

2. Figuratively, contrary to the wish or desire; thence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is opposed to *prosperous*.

What if he hath decreed, that I shall first
Be try'd in humble state, and things *adverse*;
By tribulations, injuries, insults,
Contempts, and scorn, and snares, and violence. *Milton.*

Some the prevailing malice of the great,
Unhappy men! or *adverse* fate,
Sunk deep into the gulphs of an afflicted state. *Roscommon.*

3. Personally opponent; that counteracts another, or contests any thing.

Well, the law her father was grown her *adverse* party; and yet her fortune such, as she must favour her rivals. *Sidney.*

A'DVERSELY. *adv.* [from *adverse*.] In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately.

What I think I utter, and spend my malice in my breath. If the drink you give me touch my palate *adverse*, I make a crooked face at it. *Shakspare.*

ADVERSITY. *n. f.* [*adversité*, Fr. affliction, calamity; that is, opposition to our wishes.]

1. The cause of our sorrow; affliction; misfortune. In this sense it may have a plural.

Let me embrace these four *adversities*,
For wise men say, it is the wisest course. *Shaksp.*

2. The state of unhappiness; misery.

Concerning deliverance itself from all *adversity*, we use not to say men are in *adversity*, whensoever they feel any small hindrance of their welfare in this world, but when some notable affliction or cross, some great calamity or trouble, befall them. *Hooker.*

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*,
Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *Shaksp.*

A remembrance of the good use he had made of prosperity, contributed to support his mind under the heavy weight of *adversity*, which then lay upon him. *Atterbury.*

To ADVERT. *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.]

To attend to; to regard; to observe: with the particle *to* before the object of regard.

The mind of man being not capable at once to *advert* to more than one thing, a particular view and examination of such an innumerable number of vast bodies, will afford matter of admiration. *Ray on the Creation.*

Now to the universal whole *advert*;
The earth regard as of that whole a part;
In which wide frame more noble worlds abound;
Witness, ye glorious orbs, which hang around. *Blackmore.*

We sometimes say, *To advert the mind to an object.*

ADVERTENCE. } *n. f.* [from *advert*.] **ATTENTION.** }
ADVERTENCY. } tention; regard; consideration; heedfulness.

Christianity may make Archimedes his challenge; give it but where it may set its foot, allow but a sober *advertence* to its proposals, and it will move the whole world. *Deacy of Pity.*

Too much *advertency* is not your talent, unless you had fled from that text, as from a rock. *Swift.*

ADVERTENT. *adj.* [from *advert*.] Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

This requires choice parts, great attention of mind, sequestration from the importunity of secular employments, and a long *advertent* and deliberate connexing of consequents. *Hale.*

To ADVERTISE. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr.]

It is now spoken with the accent upon

ADV

the last syllable; but appears to have been anciently accented on the second.]

1. To inform another; to give intelligence: with an accusative of the person informed.

The bishop did require a respite,
Wherein he might the king his lord *advertise*,
Whether our daughter were legitimate. *Shaksp.*

As I by friends am well *advertised*,
Sir Edmund Courtney, and the baughy prelate,
With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shakspare.*

The king was not so shallow, nor so ill *advertised*, as not to perceive the intention of the French king. *Baron.*

I hope ye will *advertise* me fairly of what they dislike. *Digby.*

2. To inform; to give notice: with *of* before the subject of information.

Fethites, understanding that Solyman expected more assured advertisement, unto the other Basia declared the death of the emperor; of which they *advertised* Solyman, firing those letters with all their hands and seals. *Kneller.*

They were to *advertise* the chief hero of the distresses of his subjects, occasioned by his absence. *Digby.*

3. To give notice of any thing, by means of an advertisement in the publick prints; as, he *advertised his loss*.

**ADVERTISEMENT, or ADVERTISE-
MENT.** *n. f.* [*advertisement*, Fr.]

1. Instruction; admonition.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency,
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself: therefore give me no counsel;
My griefs are louder than *advertisement*. *Shaksp.*

Cyrus was once minded to have put *Clæsus* to death; but hearing him report the *advertisement* of Solon, he spared his life. *Abbot.*

2. Intelligence; information.

Then, as a cunning prince that useth spies,
If they return no news, doth nothing know;
But if they make *advertisement* of lies,
The prince's counsel all away do go. *Sir J. Davis.*

He had received *advertisement*, that the party which was sent for his relief, had received some brush, which would much retard their march. *Clarendon.*

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kinds of *advertisements* in military affairs: the bells serve to proclaim a feast-fire; and, in some places, water breaches; The departure of a man, woman, or child; time of divine service; the hour of the day; day of the month. *Holder.*

3. Notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTISER. *n. f.* [*advertiseur*, Fr.]

1. He that gives intelligence or information.

2. The paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVERTISING, or ADVERTISING. *part. adj.* [from *advertise*.] Active in giving intelligence; monitory. Not in use.

As I was then
Advertising, and toly to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attained at your service. *Shakspare.*

To ADVERTISE. *v. n.* [*adverspero*, Lat.] To draw toward evening. *Dist.*

ADVICE. *n. f.* [*avis*, *avis*, Fr. from *au-viso*, low Latin.]

1. Counsel; instruction: except that instruction implies superiority, and *advice* may be given by equals or inferiours.

A D V

- Break we our watch up, and, by my *advice*,
Let us impart what we have seen to-night
Unto young Hamlet. *Shakspeare.*
O troubled, weak, and coward, as thou art!
Without thy poor *advice*, the lab'ring heart
To worse extremes with swifter steps would run;
Not sav'd by virtue, yet by vice undone. *Prior.*
2. Reflection; prudent consideration; as,
he always acts with good *advice*.
What he hath won, that he hath fortified:
So hot a speed, with such *advice* dispos'd,
Such temperate order, in so fierce a court, as,
Duth want example. *Shakspeare.*
3. Consultation; deliberation: with the
particle *with*.
Great princes, taking *advice* with workmen,
with no less cost, set their things together. *Bacon.*
4. Intelligence; as, the merchants receiv-
ed *advice* of their loss. This sense is
somewhat low, and chiefly commercial.
- ADVICE-BOAT. *n. f.* A vessel employed to
bring intelligence.
- ADVISABLE. *adj.* [from *advise*.] Prudent;
fit to be advised.
Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account
with his heart every day, and this, no doubt,
is the best and surest course; for still the other,
the better. *South's Sermons.*
It is not *advisable* to reward, where men have
the tenderness not to punish. *L'Estrange.*
- ADVISABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *advisable*.]
The quality of being advisable, or fit;
fitness; propriety.
- To ADVISE. *v. a.* [*advise*, Fr.]
1. To counsel; with the particle *to* before
the thing advised.
If you do stir abroad, go arm'd—
—Arm'd, brother! —
—Brother, I *advise* you to the best. *Shakspeare.*
I would *advise* all gentlemen to learn in-
chant accounts, and not to think it a skill that
belongs not to them. *Locke.*
When I consider the scruples and cautions I
here lay in your way, methinks it looks as if I
advised you to something which I would have
offer'd at, but in effect not done. *Locke.*
2. To give information; to inform; to
make acquainted with any thing: often
with the particle *of* before the thing
told.
You were *advis'd*, his flesh was capable
Of wounds and scars; and that his forward spirit
Would lift him where most trade of danger rang'd.
Shakspeare.
Such discourse bring on,
As may *advise* him of his happy state;
Happinefs in his pow'r, left free to will. *Paradise Lost.*
A posting messenger, dispatch'd from hence,
Of this fair troop *advis'd* their aged prince. *Dryden.*
- To ADVISE. *v. n.*
1. To consult: with the particle *with* be-
fore the person consulted; as, he *advised*
with his companions.
2. To consider; to deliberate.
Advise if this be worth
Attempting, or to sit in darkness here,
Hatching vain empires. *Paradise Lost.*
- ADVIS'D. *part. adj.* [from *advise*.]
1. Acting with deliberation and design;
prudent; wise.
Let his travel appear rather in his discourse,
than in his apparel or gesture; and, in his dis-
course, let him be rather *advis'd* in his answers,
than forward to tell stories. *Bacon's Essays.*
Th' almighty Father, where he sits
Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,
Consulting on the turn of things foreseen,
This tumult, and permitted all, *advis'd*. *Par. Lost.*
2. Performed with deliberation; done on
purpose; acted with design.

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- By that which we work naturally, as, when
we breathe, sleep, and move, we set forth the
glory of God, as natural agents do; albeit we
have no express purpose to make that our end,
nor any *advised* determination therein to follow a
law. *Hooker.*
In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more *advised* watch,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both
I oft bound both. *Shakspeare's Mer. of Venice.*
- ADVIS'DLY. *adv.* [from *advised*.] So-
berly; heedfully; deliberately; pur-
posely; by design; prudently.
This book *advisedly* read and diligently fol-
lowed but one year at home, would do more
good than three years travel abroad. *Ascham.*
Surprise may be made by moving things, when
the party is in haste, and cannot stay to consider
advisedly of that which is moved. *Bacon's Es.*
Thou fliest second thoughts (by all *advised*
the best) a relapse, and accus'd constancy of
mischiefs in what is natural, and *advisedly* under-
taken. *So John Suckling.*
- ADVIS'DNESS. *n. f.* [from *advised*.] De-
liberation; cool and prudent procedure.
While things are in agitation, private men may
modestly tender their thoughts to the considera-
tion of those that are in authority; to whose care
it belongeth, in prescribing concerning indifferent
things, to proceed with all just *advisedness*, and
moderation. *Saunderson's Judgment in one View.*
- ADVIS'EMENT. *n. f.* [*advisement*, Fr.]
1. Counsel; information.
Mote I wote,
What strange adventure do ye now pursue?
Perhaps my succour, or *advisement* meet,
Mote stead you much. *Fairy Queen.*
I will, according to your *advisement*, declare
the evils which seem most hurtful. *Spenser.*
2. It is taken likewise, in old writers, for
prudence and circumspection. It is
now, in both senses, antiquated.
- ADVIS'ER. *n. f.* [from *advise*.] The per-
son that advises, or gives counsel; a
counsellor.
Here, free from court compliances, he walks,
And with himself, his best *adviser*, talks. *Waller.*
They never fail of their most artful and in-
debatable addres, to silence this impertinent *ad-
viser*, whose seventy awes their excesses. *Rogers.*
- ADULA'TION. *n. f.* [*adulation*, Fr *adu-
latio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compli-
ment.
O be sick, great greatness!
'And bid thy eyes once give thee cure.
Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from *adulation*? *Shakspeare.*
They who flattered him most before, mentioned
him now with the greatest bitterness, without im-
puting the least crime to him, committed since
the time of that exalted *adulation*, or that was
not then as much known to them, as it could be
now. *Clarendon.*
- ADULA'TOR. *n. f.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A
flatterer. *Ditt.*
- ADULATORY. *adj.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.]
Flattering; full of compliments.
- ADULT. *adj.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown
up; past the age of infancy and weak-
ness.
They would appear less able to approve them-
selves, not only to the confessor, but even to the
catechist, in their *adult* age, than they were in
their minority; as having scarce ever thought of
the principles of their religion, since they conned
them to avoid correction. *Decay of Piety.*
The earth, by these applauded schools 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who grown *adult* (so chance, it seems, enjoin'd)
Did, male and female, propagate their kind. *Blackmore.*

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- ADULT. *n. f.* A person above the age of
infancy, or grown to some degree of
strength; sometimes full grown: a
word used chiefly by medicinal writers.
The depression of the cranium, without a
fracture, can but seldom occur; and then it hap-
pens to children, whose bones are more pliable
and soft than those of *adults*. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- To ADULTER. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adul-
tero*, Lat.] To commit adultery with
another: a word not classical.
His chaste wife
He *adulter*s still: his thoughts lie with a whore. *Ben Jonson.*
- ADULTERANT. *n. f.* [*adulterans*, Lat.]
The person or thing which adulterates.
- To ADULTERATE. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adul-
tero*, Lat.]
1. To commit adultery.
But fortune, oh!
Adulterates hourly with thine uncle John. *Shak.*
2. To corrupt by some foreign admix-
ture; to contaminate.
Common pot-ashes, bought of them that sell
it in shops, who are not so foolishly knavish as
to *adulterate* them with salt-petre, which is much
dearer than pot-ashes. *Boyle.*
Could a man be compos'd to such an advan-
tage of constitution, that it should not at all
adulterate the images of his mind; yet this se-
cond nature would alter the crisis of his under-
standing. *Glanville's Scipio Scientifica.*
The present war has so *adulterated* our tongue
with strange words, that it would be impossible
for one of our great-grandfathers to know what
his posterity have been doing. *Spectator.*
- ADULTERATE. *adj.* [from *To adulterate*.]
1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.
I am posses'd with an *adulterate* blot;
My blood is mingled with the guile of lust;
Being strumpeted by thy contagion. *Shakspeare.*
—That incestuous, that *adulterate* beast. *Shak.*
2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture.
It does indeed differ no more, than the maker
of *adulterate* wares does from the vendor of them.
Government of the Tongue.
They will have all their gold and silver, and
may keep their *adulterate* copper at home. *Swift.*
- ADULTERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *adultere-
rate*.] The quality or state of being
adulterate, or counterfeit.
- ADULTERATION. *n. f.* [from *adulterate*.]
1. The act of adulterating or corrupting
by foreign mixture; contamination.
To make the compound pass for the rich metal
simple, is an *adulteration*, or counterfeiting;
but if it be done avowedly, and without dis-
guising, it may be a great saving of the richer
metal. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. The state of being adulterated, or cor-
rupted.
Such translations are like the *adulteration* of
the noblest wines, where something of the co-
lour, spirit, and flavour, will remain. *Felton.*
- ADULTERER. *n. f.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The
person guilty of adultery.
With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife by her procuring husband sold!
For tho' the law makes null th' *adulterer's* deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed. *Dryden.*
- ADULTERESS. *n. f.* [from *adulterer*.] A
woman that commits adultery.
The Spartan lady replied, when she was asked,
What was the punishment for *adulteresses*?
There are no such things here. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
Helen's rich attire,
From Argos by the sam'd *adulteress* brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*

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ADU'LTERINE. *n. f.* [*adulterine*, Fr. *adulterinus*, Lat.] A child born of an adulteress: a term of canon law.

ADU'LTEROUS. *adj.* [*adulter*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery.

The *adulterous* Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull
That noses it against us. *Shakespeare*

An *adulterous* person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is reparable; and to make provision for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate. *Taylor*

Think on whose faith th' *adulterous* youth rely'd;

Who promis'd, who procur'd the Spartan bride.
Dryden's Aeneid

ADU'LTERY. *n. f.* [*adulterium*, Latin.]

The act of violating the bed of a married person.

All thy domestic griefs at home be left,
The wife's *adultery*, with the servant's theft;
And (the most racking thought which can intrude)

Forget false friends, and their ingratitude. *Dryden*

ADU'LTHNESS. *n. f.* [from *adult*.] The state of being adult. See **ADOLESCENCE**. *Dict.*

ADU'MBRANT. *adj.* [from *adumbrate*] That gives a slight resemblance.

To ADU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*adumbrare*, Lat.] To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like that which shadows afford of the bodies they represent.

Heaven is demand for our reward, as well as rescue; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all those positive excellencies, which can endear or recommend. *Decay of Piety*

ADUMBRATION. *n. f.* [from *adumbrate*.]

1. The act of adumbrating, or giving a slight and imperfect representation. See **ADUMBRATE**

To make some *adumbration* of that we mean, it is rather an impulsion or confusion of the air, than an elision or section of the figure. *Bacon*

2. The slight and imperfect representation of a thing; a faint sketch.

The observer sees, but the backside of the hangings; the right one is on the other side the grave; and our knowledge is but like those broken ends; at best a most confused *adumbration*. *Glanville's Sceptic Scientific*

Those of the first sort have some *adumbration* of celestial nature, as vegetables have of the earth. *Hale's Orig. n.*

ADUNA'TION. *n. f.* [from *ad* and *unus*, Lat.] The state of being united; union: a word of little use.

We call *adunation*, when a raw, dust, and water are supposed to be united into one lump; the cold does not cause any real union or *adunation*, but only uniting the aqueous parts of the ingredients, the other bodies, being accidentally present in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united. *Boyle*

ADU'NCITY. *n. f.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedness; flexure inward; hookedness.

There can be no question, but the *aduncity* of the pouncers and beaks of the hawks, is the cause of the great and habitual immorality of these animals. *Sirbuthnot and Pope*

ADU'NGUE. *adj.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked; bending inward; hooked.

The birds that are speakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens; of which parrots have an *adungue* bill, but the rest not. *Bacon*

AD'VOCACY. *n. f.* [from *advocate*.] The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology: a word in little use.

A D U

If any there are who are of opinion that there are no antipodes, or that the stars do fall, they shall not want herein the applause or *advocacy* of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

AD'VOCATE. *n. f.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]

1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature.

An *advocate*, in the general import of the word, is that person who has the pleading and management of a judicial cause. In a strict way of speaking, only that person is styled *advocate*, who is the patron of the cause, and is often, in Latin, termed *legatus*, and, in English, a person of the long robe. *Styliffe's Parergon*

Learn what thou ow'st thy country and thy friend;
What's requisite to spare, and what to spend;
Learn this; and, after, envy not the store
Of the great *advocate* that grinds the poor. *Dryden*

2. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator.

If the stars trust me with her little babe,
I'll shew 't the king, and undertake to be
Her *advocate* to th' loudst. *Shakespeare*

Of the several forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that cause seems commonly the better, that has the better *advocate*, or is advantaged by fresher experience. *Temple's Miscellanies*

3. It is used with the particle *for* before the person or thing, in whose favour the plea is offered.

Poes to all living worth except your own,
And *advocates* for folly dead and gone. *Pope*

4. In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me, his *advocate*,
And propitiation; all his works on me,
Good, or not good, ingraft. *Parn's 1st Lof.*

AD'VOCATION. *n. f.* [from *advocate*.]

The office or act of pleading; plea; apology.

My *advocation* is not now in tune;
My lord is not my lord; nor should I know him,
Were he in favour, as in humour, alter'd. *Shakespeare*

ADVOLA'TION. *n. f.* [*advolo*, *advolutum*, Lat.] The act of flying to something. *Di.*

ADVOLU'TION. *n. f.* [*advolutio*, Latin.] The act of rolling to something.

AD'VOTRY. *n. f.* [*avoutrie*, Fr.] Adultery

He was the most perfidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an *avoutrie* and a rape. *Bacon's Hen. vii.*

ADVOW'E. *n. f.* He that has the right of advowson. See **ADVOWSON**.

ADVO'WSON, or ADVO'WZEN. *n. f.* [In common law.] A right to present to a benefice, and signifies as much as *Jus Patronatus*. In the canon law, it is so termed, because they that originally obtained the right of presenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore termed sometimes *Patroni*, sometimes *Advocati*. *Cowell*

To ADU'RE. *v. n.* [*aduro*, Latin.] To burn up. Not in use.

Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor scorch, doth mellow, and not *adure*. *Bacon's Natural History*

ADU'ST. *adj.* [*adustus*, Lat.]

1. Burnt up; hot as with fire; scorched. By this means, the virtual heat of the water will enter; and such a heat as will not make the body *adust* or fragile. *Bacon*

Æ L F

Which with torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air *adust*,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Par. Lof.*

2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philosophical sense, to the complexion and humours of the body.

Such humours are *adust*, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as cholera, and the like. *Quincy*

To ease the soul of one oppressive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state.
The same *adust* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the conquest of Philip to the field. *Pope*

ADU'STED. *adj.* [See **ADUST**.]

1. Burnt; scorched; dried with fire.

Supercuous and nitrous steam
They found, they mingled, and with subtle art
Concocted, and *adust*, they reduc'd
To blackest grain, and into store convey'd. *Paradise Lof.*

2. Hot, as the complexion.

They are but the fruits of *adust* cholera, and the evaporations of a vindictive spirit. *Hewel*

ADU'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *adust*.] That may be *adust*, or burnt up. *Di.*

ADUSTION. *n. f.* [from *adust*.] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.

This is ordinarily a consequent of a burning colliquative fever; the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its *adustion* upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a marcid fever. *Hurley on Consumptions*

ADZ. *n. f.* See **ADDICE**.

AE, or Æ. A diphthong of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the *e* of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to *e* simple, to which, in words frequently occurring, the *e* of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

ÆGLOGUE. *n. f.* [written instead of *eclogue*, from a mistaken etymology.] A pastoral; a dialogue in verse between goatherds.

Which moved him rather in *æglogues* otherwise to write, doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or minding to furnish our tongue with this kind wherein it faulteth. *Spenser's Past.*

ÆGILOPS. *n. f.* [*æγίλος*, signifying goat-eyed, the goat being subject to this ailment.] A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose, either with or without an inflammation: also a plant so called; for its supposed virtues against such a distemper. *Quincy*

Ægilops is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye. *W'seman's Surgery*

ÆGYPTI'ACUM. *n. f.* An ointment consisting only of honey, verdigrise, and vinegar. *Quincy*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL [in compound names, as *Ælwin*, in the Greek compounds] signifies *all*, or *altogether*. So *Ælwin* is a complete conqueror: *Albert*, all illustrious: *Aldred*, altogether reverend: *Alfred*, altogether peaceful. To these *Pammachius*, *Pancratius*, *Pamphilus*, &c. do in some measure answer. *Gibson's Camden*

ÆLF [which, according to various dialects, is pronounced *ulf*, *welph*, *bulph*, *hulp*, *belfe*, and, at this day, *help*] implies assistance. So *Ælfwin* is victorious; and *Ælfswold*, an auxiliary governor; *Ælfsgifa*, a lender of assistance: with

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which *Boetius, Symmachus, Epicurus, &c.* bear a plain analogy. *Gibson's Camden.*

ÆNIGMA. See **ENIGMA.**

ÆRIAL. *adj.* [*ærius*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it. The thunder, when to roll With terror through the dark *ærial* hall.

Paradise Lost.

From all that can with fins or feathers fly, Thro' the *ærial* or the wat'ry sky.

Prior.

I gathered the thickness of the air, or *ærial* interval of the glasses at that time. *Newton's Opt.*

Vegetables abound more with *ærial* particles than animal substances. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Produced by the air. The gifts of heav'n my foll'wing song pursues, *Ærial* honey, and ambrosial dews.

Dryden.

3. Inhabiting the air. Where those immortal shapes Of bright *ærial* spirits live inspher'd,

In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Par. Reg.*

Ærial animals may be subdivided into birds and flies. *Locke.*

4. Placed in the air. Here subterranean works and cities see,

There towns *ærial* on the waving tree. *Pope.*

5. High; elevated in situation, and therefore in the air. A spacious city flood, with firmest walls

Sure mounted, and with numerous turrets crown'd, *Ærial* spires, and castels, the seat

Of kings and heroes resolute in war. *Philips.*

ÆRIE. *n. f.* [*airie*, Fr.] The proper word, in hawks and other birds of prey, for that which we generally call a nest in other birds. *Corvell.*

ÆROLOGY. *n. f.* [*ἀήρ* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of the air. *Diät.*

ÆROMANCY. *n. f.* [*ἀήρ* and *μαντις*.] The art of divining by the air. *Diät.*

ÆROMETRY. *n. f.* [*ἀήρ* and *μέτρον*.] The art of measuring the air. *Diät.*

ÆROSCOPY. *n. f.* [*ἀήρ* and *σκοπέω*.] The observation of the air. *Diät.*

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL. *n. f.* A medicine so called from its dark colour, prepared of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar to a black powder. Such as have used it most, think its virtues not very great. *Quincy.*

ÆTITES. *n. f.* [*αἰτός*, an eagle.] Eagle-stone. It is about the bigness of a chestnut, and hollow, with somewhat in it that rattles upon shaking. *Quincy.*

ÆFA'R. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far*.] See **FAR.**

1. At a great distance. So shaken as we are, to war with care,

Find we a time for frightened peace to pant,

And breathe short winded accents of new broils,

To be commenc'd in frowns *æfar* remote? *Shak.*

We hear better when we hold our breath than

contrary; inasmuch as in listening to attain a

sound *æfar* off, men hold their breath. *Bacon.*

2. To or from a great distance. Hector hasten'd to relieve his body;

Dismis'd his burnish'd helm that shone *æfar*,

The pride of warriors, and the pomp of war. *Dryd.*

3. From *æfar*; from a distant place. The rough Vultur, furious in its course,

With rapid beams divides the fruitful grounds,

And from *æfar* in hollow murmur sounds. *Add.*

4. *Æfar* off; remotely distant. Much suspecting his secret ends, he entertained

a treaty of peace with France, but secretly and

æfar off, and to be governed as occasions should

way. *Sir J. H. Hayward.*

ÆFARD. *part. adj.* [from *to fear*, for *to fight*, with a redundant.]

A F F

1. Frighted; terrified; afraid. He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,

And from his wide devouring oven sent

A flake of fire, that flashing in his beard,

Him all amaz'd and almost made *æfard*. *Fairy Queen.*

But tell me, Hal, art thou not horribly *æfard*?

Thou being heir apparent, could the world pick

thee out three such enemies again? *Shakspeare.*

Till he cherish too much beard,

And make Love or me *æfard*. *Ben Jonson.*

2. It has the particle of before the object of fear. Fear is described by Spenser to ride in armour,

at the clashing whereof he looks *æfard* of him-

self. *Peacham*

It is now obsolete; the last author

whom I have found using it, is *Scdley*.

ÆFER. *n. f.* [Lat.] The southwest wind. With adverse blast upturns them from the south,

Notus and *Æfer*, black with thund'rous clouds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

AFFABILITY. *n. f.* [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat. See **AFFABLE.**] The quality of being affable; easiness of manners;

courteousness; civility; condescension.

It is commonly used of superiours.

Hearing of her beauty and her wit,

Her *affability* and bashful modesty,

Her wondrous qualities, and mild behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

He was of a most flowing courtesy, and *affa-*

bility to all men, and so desirous to oblige them,

that he did not enough consider the value of the

obligation, or the merit of the person. *Clarendon.*

All instances of charity, sweetness of conver-

sation, *affability*, admonition, all significations

of tenderness, care, and watchfulness, must be

expressed towards children. *Taylor.*

It is impossible for a publick minister to be so

open and easy to all his old friends, as he was in

his private condition; but this may be helped out

by an *affability* of address. *L'Esperer.*

AFFABLE. *adj.* [*affable*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]

1. Easy of manners; accessible; courteous; complaisant. It is used of superiours.

He was *affable*, and both well and fair spoken

and would use strange sweetness and blandish-

ment of words, where he desired to affect or

persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

Her father is

An *affable* and courteous gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

Gentle to me and *affable* hath been

Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever

With grateful memory. *Paradise Lost.*

2. It is applied to the external appearance; benign; mild; favourable.

Augustus appeared, looking round him with

a serene and *affable* countenance upon all the

writers of his age. *Tatler.*

AFFABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *affable*.] Courtesy; affability.

AFFABLY. *adv.* [from *affable*.] In an affable manner; courteously; civilly.

AFFABROUS. *adj.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skilfully made; complete; finished in a workmanlike manner. *Diät.*

AFFABULATION. *n. f.* [*affabulatio*, Lat.] The moral of a fable. *Diät.*

AFFAIR. *n. f.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Business; something to be managed or transacted.

It is used for both private and public

matters. I was not born for courts or great *affaires*;

I pay my debts, believe, and say my prayers. *Pope.*

A good acquaintance with method will greatly

assist every one in ranging, disposing, and man-

aging all human *affaires*. *Watts.*

What St. John's skill in state *affaires*,

What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,

A F F

To aid their sinking country lent,

Was all destroy'd by one event. *Swift.*

TO AFFE'AR. *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To

confirm; to give a sanction to; to esta-

blish: an old term of law. Bleed, bleed, poor country!

Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;

For goodnails darts not check thee!

His title is *affear'd*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

TO AFFECT. *v. a.* [*affecier*, Fr. *afficio*, *affectum*, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing. The sun

Had first his precept so to move, so shine,

As might *affect* the earth with cold and heat,

Scarce tolerable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The generality of men are wholly governed by

names, in matters of good and evil; so far as

these qualities relate to, and *affect*, the actions

of men. *South's Sermons.*

Yet even those two particles do reciprocally

affect each other with the same force and vigour

as they would do at the same distance in any

other situation imaginable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To move the passions. As a thinking man cannot but be very much

affected with the idea of his appearing in the

presence of that Being, whom none can see and live;

he must be much more *affected*, when he consi-

ders, that this Being, whom he appears before,

will examine the actions of his life, and reward

or punish him accordingly. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To aim at; to aspire to: spoken of persons. Anides broke

His silence next, but ponder'd ere he spoke:

Wife are thy words, and glad I would obey,

But this proud man *affects* imperial sway. *Dryd.*

4. To tend to; to endeavour after: spoken of things. The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure,

by the mutual attraction of their parts; as the

globe of the earth and sea *affects* a round figure,

by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity.

Newton's Opticks.

5. To be fond of; to be pleased with; to love; to regard with fondness. That little which some of the heathen did

chance to hear, concerning such matter as the

sacred Scripture plentifully containeth, they did

in wonderful sort *affect*. *Hooker.*

Thine is your crown;

And he that wears the crown immortally

Long guard it yours! If I *affect* it more,

Than as your honour, and as your renown,

Let me no more from this obedience rise. *Shak.*

Think not that was we love, and strive *affect*,

Or that we hate sweet peace. *Fairfax.*

None but a woman could a man direct

To tell us women what we most *affect*. *Dryden.*

6. To make a show of something; to study the appearance of any thing; with some degree of hypocrisy. Another nymph, amongst the many fair,

Before the rest *affected* still to stand,

And watch'd my eye, preventing my command. *Prior.*

These often carry the humour so far, till their

affected coldness and indifference quite kills all

the fondness of a lover. *Addison Spectator.*

Coquet and coy at once her air,

Both studied, though both seem neglected;

Careless she is with artful care,

Affecting to seem unaffected. *Compreve.*

The conscious husband, whom like symptoms

seize,

Charges on her the guilt of their disease;

Affecting fury, acts a madman's part,

He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

7. To imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.

A F F

Spenser, in *affetting* the ancients, writ no language; yet I would have him read for his matter, but as Virgil read Ennius. *Ben Jonson.*

8. To convict of some crime; to attain with guilt: a phrase merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall have alimony, unless you can *affect* them with fraud, in promising what they knew they were not able to perform. *Aylmer's Parergon.*

AFFE'CT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Affection; passion; sensation.

It seemeth that as the feet have a sympathy with the head, so the wrists have a sympathy with the heart; we see the *affections* and passions of the heart and spirits are notably disclosed by the pulse. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Quality; circumstance.

I find it difficult to make out one single ulcer, as authors describe it, without other symptoms or *affections* joined to it. *Wifeman.*

This is only the antiquated word for *affection*.

AFFECTA'TION. n. f. [affectatio, Lat.]

1. Fondness; high degree of liking: commonly with some degree of culpability.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with sound judgment, misliked conformity between the church of God and infidels, the cause thereof hath been somewhat else than only *affectation* of dissimilitude. *Hooker.*

2. An artificial show; an elaborate appearance; a false pretence.

It has been, from age to age, an *affectation* to love the pleasure of solitude, among those who cannot possibly be supposed qualified for passing life in that manner. *Spenser.*

AFFE'CTED. part. adj. [from affect.]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally disposed or inclined.

No marvel then if he were ill *affect*ed. *Shak.* The model they seemed *affect*ed to in their directory, was not like to any of the foreign reformed churches now in the world. *Chambliss.*

2. Studied with overmuch care, or with hypocritical appearance.

These antick, liping, *affect*ed phantasies, these new tuners of accents. *Shakespeare.*

3. In a personal sense, full of affection; as, an *affect*ed lady.

AFFI'CTEDLY. adv. [from affect.]

1. In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are *affect*edly ignorant; they are so willing it should be true, that they have not attempted to examine it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Some indeed have been so *affect*edly vain, as to counterfeit immortality; and have stolen their death, in hopes to be eternally immortal. *Brown.* By talking so familiarly of one hundred and ten thousand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are either naturally or *affect*edly ignorant of our condition. *Swift.*

2. Studiously; with laboured intention.

Some interpositions, concerning the divine attributes, tend to the corrupting men's manners, as if they were designed and *affect*edly chosen for that purpose. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFE'CTEDNESS. n. f. [from affect.]

The quality of being affected, or of making false appearances.

AFFECTION. n. f. [affectio, Fr. affectio, Lat.]

1. The state of being affected by any cause, or agent. This general sense is little in use.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig;
Some that are mad if they behold a cat;

A F F

And others, when the bag-pipe sings i' th' nose,
Cannot contain their urine, for *affect*ion. *Shaksp.*

2. Passion of any kind.

Then gan the palmer thus; most wretched man,

That to *affect*ions does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon through sufferance grow to fearful end. *Fairy Queen.*

Impute it to my late solitary life, which is prone to *affect*ions. *Sidney.*

*Affect*ions, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the fustian fashions and forms of appetite, can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet cloose but rise at the sight of some things. *Hooker.*

To speak truth of Caesar,
I have not known when his *affect*ions sway'd
More than his reason. *Shakespeare.*

Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of pious *affect*ions: of which some are milder and gentler, some sharper and more vehement. *Sprat.*

I can present nothing beyond this to your *affect*ions, to excite your love and desire. *Tillotson.*

3. Love; kindness; good-will to some person: often with to or toward before the person.

I have acquainted you
With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who mutually hath answer'd my *affect*ion. *Shakespeare.*

My king is tangled in *affect*ion to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen. *Shakespeare.*

What warmth is there in your *affect*ions toward any of these princely suitors? *Shak.*

Make his interest depend upon mutual *affect*ion and good correspondence with others. *Collier.*

Not at first sight, like most, admires the fair;
For verily lives, and you alone shall share
His last *affect*ions as his early care. *Pope.*

4. Good-will to any object; zeal; passionate regard.

I have reason to distrust mine own judgment, as that which may be overboon by my zeal and *affect*ion to this cause. *Bacon.*

Set your *affect*ion upon my words; desire them, and ye shall be instructed. *Wisdom.*

His integrity to the king was without blemish, and his *affect*ion to the church so notorious, that he never desisted it. *Clarendon.*

All the precepts of christianity command us to moderate our passions, to temper our *affect*ions towards all things below. *Temple.*

Let not the mind of a student be under the influence of warm *affect*ion to things of sense, when he comes to the search of truth. *Watts.*

5. State of the mind in general.

There grows,
In my most ill-compos'd *affect*ion, such
A stomach's avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shaksp.*

The man that hath no music in himself,
Not is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his *affect*ions dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted. *Shakespeare.*

6. Quality; property.

The certainty and accurateness which is attributed to what mathematicians deliver, must be restrained to what they teach concerning those purely mathematical disciplines, arithmetick and geometry, where the *affect*ions of quantity are abstractedly considered. *Boyle.*

The mouth being necessary to conduct the voice to the shape of its cavity, necessarily gives the voice some particular *affect*ion of sound in its passage, before it come to the lips. *Haller.*

God may have joined immaterial souls to other kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union: and, from those different laws of union, there will arise quite different *affect*ions and natures, and species of the compound beings. *Bentley.*

A F F

7. State of the body, as acted upon by any cause.

It seemed to me a venereal gonorrhœa, and others thought it arose from some scorbutical *affect*ion. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

8. Lively representation in painting.

*Affect*ion is the lively representation of any passion whatsoever, as if the figures stood not upon a cloth, or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage. *Walton's Architecture.*

9. It is used by Shakespeare sometimes for affection.

There was nothing in it that could induce the author of *affect*ion. *Shakespeare.*

AFFE'CTIONATE. adj. [affectonné, Fr. from affectio.]

1. Full of affection; strongly moved; warm; zealous.

In the love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too *affect*ionate; and it is as true, that in their hatred of sin men may be sometimes too *affect*ionate. *Sprat's Sermons.*

2. Strongly inclined to; disposed to: with the particle to.

As for the parliament, it presently took fire, being *affect*ionate, of old, to the war of France. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

3. Fond; tender.

He found me sitting, beholding this picture:
I know not with how *affect*ionate countenance,
but, I am sure, with a most *affect*ionate mood. *Sidney.*

Away they fly
*Affect*ionate, and undeliring bear
The most delicious mortal to their young. *Thomson.*

4. Benevolent; tender.

When we reflect on a I this *affect*ionate care of Providence for our happiness, with what wonder must we observe the little effect it has on men! *Robert's Sermons.*

AFFE'CTIONATELY. adv. [from affectionate.]

In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS. n. f. [from affectionate.]

The quality or state of being affectionate; fondness; tenderness; good-will; benevolence.

AFFE'CTIONED. adj. [from affectionate.]

1. Affected; conceited. This sense is obsolete.

An *affect*ed ass, that cons state without book, and utters it by great swaths. *Shakespeare.*

2. Inclined; mentally disposed.

Be kindly *affect*ed to one to another. *Romans.*

AFFE'CTIOUSLY. adv. [from affect.]

In an affecting manner. *Dick.*

AFFE'CTIVE. adj. [from affect.]

That does affect; that strongly touches. It is generally used for painful.

Pain is so uneasy a sentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment; and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and *affect*ive sentiments should have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears. *Rogers.*

AFFECTUO'SITY. n. f. [from affectuosus.]

Passionateness. *Dick.*

AFFE'CTUOUS. adj. [from affect.]

Full of passion; as, an *affect*uous speech: a word little used.

To AFFE'RE. v. a. [affer, Fr.]

A law term, signifying to confirm. See To AFFEAR.

AFFE'RRORS. n. f. [from afferre.]

Such as are appointed in courts-lects, &c. upon oath, to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable, and have so express penalty set down by statute. *Cowley.*

A F F

AFFIANCE. *n. f.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, French.]

1. A marriage contract.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won,
Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,
Affiance made, my happiness begun. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Trust in general; confidence; secure reliance.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall.—
—Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond
affiance?
Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrow'd.

Shakespeare's Henry v.

3. Trust in the divine promises and protection. To this sense it is now almost confined.

Religion receives man into a covenant of
grace, where there is pardon reached out to all
truly penitent sinners, and assistance promised,
and engaged, and bestowed, upon very easy con-
ditions, viz. humility, prayer, and *affiance* in
him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

There can be no surer way to success, than by
disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and re-
ferring the events of things to God with an im-
plicit *affiance*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To AFFIANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage.

To me, sad maid, or rather widow sad,
He was *affianced* long time before,
And sacred pledges he both gave and had;
False, errant knight, infamous and foresworn!

Fairy Queen.

Wer should Angelo have married, was *af-
fianced* to her by oath, and the nuptial appoint-
ed; between which time of the contract, and
limit of the solemnity, his brother was wrecked,
having in that vessel the dowry of his sister.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

2. To give confidence.

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest
Affianced in my faith, a friendly guest. *Pope.*

AFFIANCE. *n. f.* [from *affiance*.] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties. *Diä.*

AFFIDATION. *n. f.* [from *affido*, Lat.]

AFFIDATURE. *n. f.* [See *AFFIED*.] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity. *Diä.*

AFFIDAVIT. *n. f.* [*affidavit* signifies, in the language of the common law, *he made oath*.] A declaration upon oath.

You said, if I return'd next 'five in Lent,
I should be in remission of your grace;
In th' interim my letters should take place
Of *affidavits*. *Donne.*

Count Rechteren should have made *affidavit*
that his servants had been affronted, and then
monieur Mesnager would have done him justice.

Spectator.

AFFIED. *particip. adj.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido*, Latin; Bracton using the phrase *affidare mulieres*] Joined by contract; affianced.

Be we *affied*, and such assurance ta'en,
As shall with either part's agreement stand. *Shakf.*

AFFILIATION. *n. f.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a son. *Chambers.*

AFFINAGE. *n. f.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the coppel. *Diä.*

AFFINED. *adj.* [from *affinis*, Latin.] Joined by affinity to another; related to another.

If partially *affin'd*, or leagu'd in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

A F F

AFFINITY. *n. f.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.]

1. Relation by marriage; relation contracted by the husband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife to those of the husband. It is opposed to *consanguinity*, or relation by birth. In this sense it has sometimes the particle *with*, and sometimes *to*, before the person to whom the relation is contracted.

They had left none alive, by the blindness of
rage killing many guiltless persons, either for
affinity to the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-
killers. *Sidney.*

And Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh
king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter.

1 Kings.

A breach was made with France itself, not-
withstanding so strait an *affinity*, so lately ac-
complished; as if indeed (according to that plea-
sant maxim of state) kingdoms were never mar-
ried. *Wotton.*

2. Relation to; connexion with; resemblance to; spoken of things.

The British tongue, or Welsh, was in use only
in this island, having great *affinity* with the old
Gallick. *Camden.*

All things that have *affinity* with the heavens,
move upon the center of another, which they bene-
fit. *Bacon's Essay.*

The art of painting hath wonderful *affinity*
with that of poetry. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Man is more distinguished by devotion than
by reason, as several brute creatures discover
something like reason, though they betray not
any thing that bears the least *affinity* to devotion.

Addison's Spectator.

To AFFIRM. *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently; opposed to the word *deny*.

Yet their own authors faithfully *affirm*,
That the land Sabke lies in Germany,
Between the floods of Sala and of Elbe. *Shakf.*

To AFFIRM. *v. a.*

1. To declare positively; as, to affirm a fact.

2. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment; opposed to *reverse* or *repeal*.

The house of peers hath a power of judicature
in some cases, properly to examine, and then
to *affirm*; or, if there be cause, to reverse the
judgments which have been given in the court of
king's bench. *Bacon's Advice to Sir G. Villiers.*

In this sense we say, *to affirm the truth*.

AFFIRMABLE. *adj.* [from *affirm*.] That may be affirmed.

Those attributes and conceptions that were ap-
plicable and *affirmable* of him when present, are
now *affirmable* and applicable to him though past.

Hall's Origin of Mankind.

AFFIRMANCE. *n. f.* [from *affirm*.] Confirmation; opposed to *repeal*.

This statute did but restore an ancient statute,
which was itself also made but in *affirmance* of
the common law. *Bacon.*

AFFIRMMENT. *n. f.* [from *affirm*.] The person that affirms; a declarer. *Diä.*

AFFIRMATION. *n. f.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring; opposed to *negation* or *denial*.

This gentleman vouches, upon warrant of
bloody *affirmation*, he is to be more virtuous,
and less attemptable, than any of our ladies.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

2. The position affirmed.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ,
is the *affirmation* whereon his despair is founded;
and one way of removing this dismal apprehen-
sion, is, to convince him that Christ's death, if
he perform the condition required, shall cer-
tainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

A F F

3. Confirmation; opposed to *repeal*.

He learned in the laws of our land observe,
that our statutes (sometimes are only the *affir-
mation*, or ratification, of that which, by com-
mon law, was held before. *Hooker.*

AFFIRMATIVE. *adj.* [from *affirm*.]

1. That does affirm, opposed to *negative*; in which sense we use the *affirmative* absolutely, that is, the *affirmative position*.

For the *affirmative*, we are now to answer such
proofs of theirs as have been before alleged. *Hooker.*
Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis
sufficient for my purpose, that many have be-
lieved the *affirmative*. *Dryden.*

2. That can or may be affirmed; a sense used chiefly in science.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities
vanish or cease, there negative ones begin; so
in mechanics, where attraction ceases, there a
repulsive virtue ought to succeed. *Newton.*

3. That has the habit of affirming with vehemence; positive; dogmatical; applied to persons.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncer-
tain matter, but report things modestly and
temperately, according to the degree of that
persuasion, which is, or ought to be, begotten
by the efficacy of the authority, or the reason
inducing thee. *Taylor.*

AFFIRMATIVELY. *adv.* [from *affirmative*.] In an affirmative manner; on the positive side; not negatively.

He reason of man hath no such restraint:
concluding not only *affirmatively*, but nega-
tively; not only affirming, there is no magni-
tude beyond the last heavens, but also denying,
there is any vacuity within them. *Brown.*

AFFIRMER. *n. f.* [from *affirm*.] The person that affirms.

If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our
whole duty to God and man; and the denier,
by the word virtue, means only courage, or, at
most, our duty toward our neighbour, without
including, in the idea of it, the duty which we
owe to God. *Watson's Logic.*

To AFFIX. *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.]

1. To unite to the end, or *a posteriori*; to subjoin.

He that has settled in his mind determined
ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able
to discern their differences one from another.

Locke.

If men constantly *affixed* applause and dis-
grace where they ought, the principle of shame
would have a very good influence on publick
conduct; though on secret villainies it lays no
restraint. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To connect consequentially.

The doctrine of *incommutability* of grace, in
working whatsoever it works, if it be acknow-
ledged, there is nothing to be *affixed* to gratitude.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

3. Simply to fasten or fix. Obsolete.

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers as on her do stare,
Upon the lowly ground *affixed* are. *Spenser.*

AFFIX. *n. f.* [*affixum*, Latin.] Something united to the end of a word; a term of grammar.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its
affix, to denote the pronouns possessive or re-
lative. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

AFFIXION. *n. f.* [from *affix*.]

1. The act of affixing.

2. The state of being affixed. *Diä.*

AFFLATION. *n. f.* [*afflo*, *afflatum*, Lat.]

The act of breathing upon any thing. *Diä.*

AFFLATUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy.

A F F

The poet writing against his genius, will be like a prophet without his *affatus*. *Spence.*
To AFFLICT. *v. a.* [*affligo*, *affligum*, Lat.]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment; It teacheth us how God thought fit to plague and *afflict* them; it doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to punish the sin of idolatry in others. *Hooker.*

O coward conscience, how dost thou *afflict* me! The lights burn blue—Is it not dead midnight? Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Give not over thy mind to heaviness, and *afflict* not thyself in thine own counsel. *Becket.*

A father *afflicted* with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child soon taken away, now honoured him as a God, which was then a dead man, and delivered to those that were under him ceremonies and sacrifices. *Wisdome.*

A melancholy tear *afflicts* my eye, And my heart labours with a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

2. The passive *to be afflicted*, has often at before the causal noun; *ly* is likewise proper.

The mother was so *afflicted* at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it. *Addison's Spectator.*

AFFLICTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *afflicted*.] The state of affliction, or of being afflicted; sorrowfulness; grief.

AFFLICTER. *n. f.* [from *afflict*.] The person that afflicts.

AFFLICTION. *n. f.* [*afflictio*, Lat.]

1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity. To the flesh, as the apostle himself saith, all affliction is naturally grievous; therefore nature, which causeth fear, teacheth to pray against all adversity. *Hooker.*

We'll bring you to one that you have coveted of money; I think to repay that money will be a biting affliction. *Shakespeare.*

2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery: opposed to joy or prosperity.

Besides, you know, Prosperity's the very bond of love, Whole flesh complexion, and whole heart together, Affliction alters. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Where shall we find the man that bears affliction, Great and majestic in his griefs, like Cato? *Addison's Cato.*

Some virtues are only seen in affliction, and some in prosperity. *Addison's Spectator.*

AFFLICTIVE. *adj.* [from *afflict*.] That causes affliction; painful; tormenting.

They found martyrdom a duty dressed up indeed with all that was terrible and afflictive to human nature, yet not at all the less a duty. *South.*

Nor can they find Where to retire themselves, or where appease Th' afflictive keen desire of food, expos'd To winds, and storms, and jaws of savage death. *Philips.*

Restless Proserpine—
 —On the spacious land and liquid main
 Spreads slow disease, and darts afflictive pain. *Prior.*

AFFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluence*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to any place; confluence. It is almost always used figuratively.

I shall not relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noised. *Wotton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty.

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Those degrees of fortune, which give fulness and affluence to one station, may be want and penury in another. *Rogers.*

Let joy or ease, let affluence or content, And the gay conscience of a life well spent, Calm ev'ry thought, inspire ev'ry grace. *Pope.*

AFFLUENT. *adj.* [*affluent*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.

These parts are no more than foundation-piles of the ensuing body; which are afterwards to be increased and raised to a greater bulk, by the affluent blood that is transmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I see thee, Lord and end of my desire, Loaded and blest with all the affluence store, Which human vows and smoking shrines implore. *Prior.*

AFFLUENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *affluent*.] The quality of being affluent. *Dict.*

AFFLUX. *n. f.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.

2. That which flows to another place.

The cause hereof cannot be a supply by procreations; *e.g.*, it must be by new affluxes to London out of the country. *Grant.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by agglutinating one afflux of blood to another. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

An animal that must be still, receives the afflux of colder or warmer, clean or foul water, as it happens to come to it. *Locke.*

AFFLUXION. *n. f.* [*affluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.

2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation either simple, consisting of an hot and sanguineous affluxion, or else denominated from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To AFFORD. *v. a.* [*affourner*, *affourager*, French.]

1. To yield or produce; as, *the soil affords grain; the trees afford fruits.* This seems to be the primitive signification.

2. To grant, or confer any thing: generally in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad, but less properly.

So soon as Maumion there arriv'd, the door To him did open, and afford'd way. *Fairy Q.*

This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity affordeth continual comfort and security; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it affordeth despair and remediless calamity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To be able to sell. It is used always with reference to some certain price; as, *I can afford this for less than the other.*

They fill their magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that to they may afford cheaper, and increase the public revenue at a small expence to its members. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To be able to bear expences; as, *traders can afford more finery in peace than in war.*

The time troubles run through all families, where there is wealth enough to afford that then sons may be good for nothing. *Saunders.*

To AFFOREST. *v. a.* [*afforestare*, Lat.]

To turn ground into forest.

It appeareth, by *Charla de Foresta*, that he afforested many woods and wastes, to the grievance of the subject, which by that law were disafforested. *See John Davies on Ireland.*

AFFORESTATION. *n. f.* [from *afforest*.]

A F F

The charter *de Foresta*, was to reform the encroachments made in the time of Richard I. and Henry II. who had made new afforestations, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws. *Hale.*

To AFFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.] To make free.

To AFFRAY. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, or *effriger*, Fr. which *Ménage* derives from *frago*; perhaps it comes from *frigus*.] To fright; to terrify; to strike with fear. Not in use.

The same to wight he never would disclose, But when as monsters huge he would destroy, Or daunt unequal armies of the sky, Or when the flying heavens he would destroy. *Quar.*

AFFRAY, or AFFRAYMENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others: a law term. A battle: in this sense it is written *fray*.

2. Tumult; confusion. Out of use.

Let the night be calm and quiet, Without tempestuous storms of sad affray. *Spenser.*

AFFRICTION. *n. f.* [*affriccio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times observed, in wearing silver-hilted swords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the affriccion would quickly blacken them; and, congruously hereunto, I have found pens blacked almost all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a silver case. *Boyle.*

To AFFRIGHT. *v. a.* [See *FRIGHT*.]

1. To affect with fear; to terrify. It generally implies a sudden impression of fear.

Thy name affrights me, in whose sound is death. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Godlike his courage seem'd, whom nor death's sight Could soften, nor the face of death affright. *Waller.*

He, when his country threaten'd with alarm, Requires his courage and his conqu'ring arm, Shall, more than once, the Pagan bands affright. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. It is used in the passive, sometimes with *at* before the thing feared.

Thou shalt not be affrighted at them: for the Lord thy God is among you. *Deuteronomy.*

3. Sometimes with the particle *with* before the thing feared.

As one affright With hellish fiends, or furies mad uproar, He then arose. *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRIGHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Terror; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, clothed with cloudy night, Does shew to him that walks in fear and did affright. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Wide was his parish, not contracted close In sheets, but here and there a straggling house; Yet still he was at hand, without request, To serve the sick, to succour the distressed; Tempting, on foot, alone, without affright, The dangers of a dark tempestuous night. *Dryden.*

2. The cause of fear; a terrible object; dreadful appearance.

I see the gods Upbraid our faultings, and would humble them By sending these affrights, while we are here, That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

The war at hand appears with more affright, And rises every moment to the fight. *Dryden.*

AFFRIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *affright*.] Full of affright or terror; terrible; dreadful.

There is an absence of all that is destructive or affrightful to human nature. *Dancy of Poetry.*

G

AFF

AFFRIGHTMENT. *n. f.* [from *affright*.]

1. The impression of fear; terrour.
She awoke with the *affrightment* of a dream.
Wotton.

Passionate words or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terrour and *affrightment*; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impression.
Locke.

2. The state of fearfulness.

Whether those that, under any anguish of mind, return to *affrightments* or doubtings, have not been hypocrites.
Hammond.

To AFFRONT. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr. that is, *ad frontem stare*; *ad frontem contumeliam allidere*, to insult a man to his face.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter.
This seems the genuine and original sense of the word, which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.

We have closely tent for Hamlet hither, That he, as 'twere by accident, may here *affront* Ophelia.
Shakspeare's Hamlet.

The seditious, the next day, *affronted* the king's forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when they found both ready and resolute to fight, they desired enterparance.
Hayward.

2. To meet in a hostile manner, front to front.

His holy rites and solemn feasts profan'd, And with their darkness durst *affront* his light.
Paradise Lost.

3. To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly. With respect to this sense it is observed by Cervantes, that, if a man strikes another on the back, and then runs away, the person so struck is injured, but not *affronted*; an *affront* always implying a justification of the act.

Did not this fatal war *affront* thy coast?
Yet farest thou an idle looker-on.
Fairfax.

But harm precedes not sin, only our foe, Tempting, *affronts* us with his foul esteem Of our integrity.
Paradise Lost.

I would learn the cause, why Torrismond, Within my palace walls, within my hearing, Almost within my sight, *affronts* a prince Who shortly shall command him.
Dryden.

This brings to mind Faustina's fondness for the gladiator, and is interpreted as satire. But how can one imagine, that the fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius.
Aldisf.

AFFRO'NT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Open opposition; encounter: a sense not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

Fearless of danger, like a petty god I walk'd about, admir'd of all, and dreaded On hostile ground, none daring my *affront*.
Samson Agonistes.

2. Insult offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment; contumely.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing *affronts* to his son.
Bacon's Essays.
You have done enough, for you design'd my chains:

The grace is vanish'd, but th' *affront* remains.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

He that is found reasonable in one thing, is concluded to be so in all; and to think or say otherwise, is thought to unjust an *affront*, and so senseless a censure, that no body ventures to do it.
Locke.

There is nothing which we receive with so much reluctance as advice: we look upon the man who gives it us, as offering an *affront* to our understanding, and treating us like children or idiots.
Addison's Spectator.

3. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general sense.

AFL

Of have they violatèd The temple, oft the law, with foul *affronts*, Abominations rather.
Paradise Regained.

4. Disgrace; shame. This sense is rather peculiar to the Scottish dialect.

Antonus attacked the pirates of Crete, and by his too great presumption, was defeated; upon the sense of which *affront* he died with grief.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

AFFRO'NTER. *n. f.* [from *affront*.] The person that affronts.

AFFRO'NTING. *part. adj.* [from *affront*.] That has the quality of affronting; contumelious.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean: some are kind, others are *affronting* and reproachful, because of the secondary idea which custom has affixed to them.
Watts.

To AFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*affundo*, *affusum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.

I poured acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile salt or spirit, which would probably have discovered itself, by making an ebullition with the *affused* liquor.
Boyle.

AFFU'SION. *n. f.* [*affusio*, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing upon another.

Upon the *affusion* of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink.
Grew.

To AFFY. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr. *affilare mulierem*, Bracton.] To betroth in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell, For daring to *affy* a mighty lord Unto the daughter of a worthless king.
Shaksp.

To AFFY. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put trust in; to confide. Not in use.

Marcius Andronicus, so I do *affy* In thy uprightness and integrity, That I will here dismiss my loving friends.
Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus.

AFF'ELD. *adv.* [from *a* and *field*. See **FIELD**.] To the field.

We drove *affeld*, and both together heard What time the grey fly winds her sultry horn, Batt'ning our flocks with the fresh dews of night.
Milton.

Affeld I went, amid the morning dew, To milk my kine, for so should housewives do.
Gay.

AFLA'T. *adv.* [from *a* and *flat*. See **FLAT**.] Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of fruit-trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground, and cast earth upon them; and every twig will take root.
Bacon's Natural History.

AFLA'T. *adv.* [from *a* and *float*. See **FLOAT**.] Floating; born up in the water; not sinking: in a figurative sense, within view; in motion.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and in miseries. On such a full sea are we now *afloat*; And we must take the current when it serves, Or lose our ventures.
Shakspeare.

Take any passion of the soul of man, while it is predominant and *afloat*, and, just in the critical height of it, nick it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may as certainly overrule it to your own purpose, as a spark of fire, falling upon gunpowder, will infallibly blow it up.
South.

There are generally several hundreds loads of timber *afloat*, for they cut above twenty-five leagues up the river; and other rivers bring in their contributions.
Addison.

AFR

AFO'OT. *adv.* [from *a* and *foot*.]

1. On foot; not on horseback.
He thought it best to return, for that day, to a village not far off; and, dispatching his horse in some sort the next day early, to come *afoot* thither.
Shakspeare.

2. In action; as, *a design is afoot*.
I prythee, when thou seest that act *afoot*, Ev'n with the very comment of thy soul Observe mine uncle.
Shakspeare.

3. In motion.
Of Albany's and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard not— 'Tis said they are *afoot*.
Shakspeare.

AFO'RE. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore*. See **BEFORE**.]

1. Not behind; as, he held the shield *afore*. Not in use.

2. Before; nearer in place to any thing; as, he stood *afore* him.

3. Sooner in time.
If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there *afore* you.
Shakspeare's King Lear.

AFO'RE. *adv.*

1. In time foregone or past.
Whoever should make light of any thing *afore* spoken or written, out of his own house a tree should be taken, and be thereon be hanged.
Esdra.

If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit.
Shakspeare's Tempest.

2. First in the way.

Emilia, run you to the citadel, And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd; Will you go on *afore*?
Shakspeare's Othello.

3. In front; in the forefront.

Approaching high, he reared high *afore* His body monstrous, horrible, and vast.
Fairy Q.

AFO'REGOING. *particip. adj.* [from *afore* and *going*.] Going before.

AFO'REHAND. *adv.* [from *afore* and *hand*.]

1. By a previous provision.

Many of the particular subjects of discourse are occasional, and such as cannot *aforehand* be reduced to any certain account.
Gort. of Tongue.

2. Provided; prepared; previously fitted.

For it will be said, that in the former times, whereof we have spoken, Spain was not so mighty as now it is; and England, on the other side, was more *aforehand* in all matters of power.
Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.

AFO'REMENTIONED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, five are not in a condition to give aid or relief to those *aforementioned*; being very near reduced themselves to the same miserable condition.
Addison.

AFO'RENAMED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *named*.] Named before.

Imitate something of circular form, in which, as in all other *aforenamed* proportions, you shall help yourself by the diameter.
Peacock.

AFO'RESAID. *adj.* [from *afore* and *said*.] Said before.

It need not go for repetition, if we resume again that which we said in the *aforesaid* experiment.
Bacon's Natural History.

AFO'RETIME. *adv.* [from *afore* and *time*.] In time past.

Oh thou that art waxen old in wickedness, now thy sins which thou hast committed *aforetime* are come to light.
Syphax.

AFRA'ID. *part. adj.* [from the verb *fear*: it should therefore properly be written with *f*.]

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.
So persecute them with thy tempest, and make them *afraid* with thy storm.
Psalm.

2. It has the particle *of* before the object of fear.

A F T

There, loathing life, and yet of death afraid,
In anguish of her spirit thus she pray'd. *Dryden.*
If, while this wearied flesh draws fleeting
breath,
Not satisfy'd with life, afraid of death,
It haply be thy will, that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great Sire, dispel
The clouds that press my foul. *Prior.*

AFRESH. *adv.* [from *a* and *fresh*. See **FRESH**.] Anew; again, after intermission.

The German's serving upon great horses, and charged with heavy armour, received great hurt by light skirmishes; the Turks, with their light horses, easily shunning their charge, and again, at their pleasure, charging them *afresh*, when they saw the heavy houses almost weary. *Kneller.*
When once we have attained these ideas, they may be excited *afresh* by the use of words. *Watts' Logic.*

AFRO'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *front*.] In front; in direct opposition to the face.
These four came all *afro'nt*, and mainly thrust at me. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

AFTER. *prep.* [æfter, Sax.]

1. Following in place. *After* is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came *after*, and stood *behind* him. It is opposed to *before*.

What says lord Warwick, shall we *after* them?—
—*After* them I say, before them, if we can.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

2. In pursuit of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out? *After* whom dost thou pursue? *After* a dead dog, *after* a flea. *Samuel.*

3. Behind. This is not a common use.

Sometimes I placed a third prism *after* a second, and sometimes also a fourth *after* a third, by all which the image might be often refracted sideways. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Posterior in time.

Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight;
Alternate, like the scenes of day and night. *Dryden's Fables.*
We shall examine the ways of conveyance of the sovereignty of Adam to princes that were to reign *after* him. *Locke.*

5. According to.

He that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no good mint-man, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus, in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made *after* the same design. *Addison's Italy.*

This allusion is *after* the oriental manner; thus, in the Psalms, how frequently are persons compared to cedars. *Pope's Odyssey.*

AFTER. *adv.*

1. In succeeding time. It is used of time mentioned as succeeding some other. So we cannot say, I shall be happy *after*, but *hereafter*; but we say, I was first made miserable by the loss, but was *after* happier.

Far be it from me, to justify the cruelties which were at first used towards them, when had their reward soon *after*. *Bacon.*

Those who, from the pit of hell
Roaming to seek their prey on earth, durst fix
Their seats long *after* next the seat of God. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee *after*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A F T

AFTER is compounded with many words, but almost always in its genuine and primitive signification: some, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.

AFTER-ACCEPTATION. *n. f.* [from *after* and *acceptation*.] A sense afterward, not at first admitted.

'Tis true, some doctor's in a scantier space,
I mean, in each apart, contract the place:
Some, who to greater length extend the line,
The church's *after-acceptation* join. *Dryden.*

AFTERAGES. *n. f.* [from *after* and *ages*.] Successive times; posterity. Of this word I have found no singular; but see not why it might not be said, *This will be done in some afterage*.

Not the whole land, which the Chusites should or might, in future time, conquer, seeing, in *afterages*, they became lords of many nations. *Raleigh's History of the world.*

Nor to philosophers is praise deny'd,
Whose wise institutions *afterages* guide. *Denham.*
What an opinion will *afterages* entertain of their religion, who bid fur for a gibbet, to bring in a superstition, which their forefathers perished in flames to keep out? *Addison.*

AFTER-ALL. When all has been taken into the view; when there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine; in conclusion; upon the whole; at the most.

They have given no good proof in asserting this extravagant principle; for which, *after-all*, they have no ground or colour, but a passage or two of scripture, miserably perverted, in opposition to many express texts. *Atterbury.*

But, *after all*, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to some good old authors, whose works I study. *Pope on Pastoral Poetry.*

AFTERBIRTH. *n. f.* [from *after* and *birth*.] The membrane in which the birth was involved, which is brought away *after*; the secundine.

The exorbitances or degenerations, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the *after-birth* left behind, produce such virulent distempers of the blood, as make it cast out a tumour. *Wise's Surgery.*

AFTERCLAP. *n. f.* [from *after* and *clap*.]

Unexpected events happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

For the next morrow's meed, they closely went,

For fear of *afterclaps* to prevent. *Hubbard's Tale.*

It is commonly taken in an ill sense.

AFTERCOST. *n. f.* [from *after* and *cost*.] The latter charges; the expence incurred after the original plan is executed.

You must take care to carry off the land-floods and streams, before you attempt draining; lest your *aftercost* and labour prove unsuccessful. *Montmor's Halknarr.*

AFTERCROP. *n. f.* [from *after* and *crop*.]

The second crop or harvest of the same year.

Aftercrops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for the cattle. *Montmor.*

AFTER-DINNER. *n. f.* [from *after* and *dinner*.] The hour passing just after dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence and amusement.

Thou hast nor youth nor age,
But, as it were, an *after-dinner's* sleep,
Dreaming on both. *Shakespeare.*

AFTER-ENDEAVOUR. *n. f.* [from *after* and *endeavour*.] Endeavour made after the first effort or endeavour.

A F T

There is no reason why the sound of a pipe should leave traces in their brains, which, not felt, but by their *after-endeavours*, should produce the like sounds. *Locke.*

AFTER-ENQUIRY. *n. f.* [from *after* and *inquiry*.] Inquiry made after the fact committed, or after life.

You must not be over-ruled by some that take upon them to know, or take upon yourself that, which, I am sure, you do not know, or hang the *after-enquiry* on your post. *Shakespeare.*

TO AFTEREYE. *v. a.* [from *after* and *eye*.] To keep one in view; to follow in view. Not in use.

Thou shouldst have in de l'ey
As little as a cross, or I, or oft
To *aftereye* him. *Shakespeare's Comedy.*

AFTERGAME. *n. f.* [from *after* and *game*.] The scheme which may be laid, or the expedients which are practised, after the original design has miscarried; methods taken after the first turn of affairs.

This earl, like cotton vegetables, did bud and open slowly; nature sometimes delighting to play an *aftergame*, as well as fortune, which had both their turns and tides in course. *Wotton.*

The fables of the axe-handle and the wedge, serve to precaution us not to put ourselves needlessly upon an *aftergame*, but to weigh beforehand what we try and do. *L'Estrange's Letters.*

Our first design, my friend, has prov'd abortive; Still there remains an *aftergame* to play. *Addison.*

AFTERHOURS. *n. f.* [from *after* and *hours*.] The hours that succeed.

So smile the heavens upon this holy act,
That *afterhours* with sorrow chide us not. *Shakespeare.*

AFTER-LIVER. *n. f.* [from *after* and *live*.] He that lives in succeeding times.

By thee my promise sent
Unto myself, let *after-livers* know. *Shakespeare.*

AFTERLOVE. *n. f.* [from *after* and *love*.]

The second or later love.

Intended, or committed, was this fault?
If but the first, how heinous ere it be,
To win thy *after-love*, I pardon thee. *Shakespeare.*

AFTERMATH. *n. f.* [from *after* and *math*, from *moor*.] The latter math; the second crop of grafs, mown in autumn.

See **AFTERCROP**.

AFTERNOON. *n. f.* [from *after* and *noon*.]

The time from the meridian to the evening.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow,
Even in the *afternoon* of her best days,
Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

However, keep the lively taste you hold
Of God; and love him now, but fear him more,
And, in your *afternoons*, think what you told
And promis'd him at morning-prayer before. *Dennis.*

Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run;
But, when the business of the day is done,
On dice, and drink, and diaby, they spend the *afternoon*. *Dryden's Persius.*

AFTERPAINS. *n. f.* [from *after* and *pain*.]

The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the secundine.

AFTERPART. *n. f.* [from *after* and *part*.]

The latter part.

The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe; and, in the *after-part*, reason and foresight begin a little to take place, and mind a man of his safety and improvement. *Locke.*

AFTERPROOF. *n. f.* [from *after* and *proof*.]

1. Evidence posterior to the thing in question.

2. Qualities known by subsequent experience.

All know, that he likewise at first was much under the expectation of his *afterproof*; such a solar influence there is in the solar aspect. *Watson.*

AFTERTASTE. *n. f.* [from *after* and *taste*.]

A taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

AFTERTHOUGHT. *n. f.* [from *after* and *thought*.] Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. It is not properly to be used for *second thought*.

Expence, and *afterthought*, and idle care,
And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair;
Suspensions, and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy suffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all the view'd, in tawny diets'd,
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist.
Dryden's Fables.

AFTERTIMES. *n. f.* [from *after* and *time*.]

Succeeding times. See *AFTERAGES*.

You promis'd once a progeny divine
Of Romans, rising from the Trojan line,
In *aftertimes* should hold the world in awe,
And to the land and ocean give the law. *Dryden.*

AFTERTOSSING. *n. f.* [from *after* and *toss*.] The motion of the sea after a storm.

Confusions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion, and are no more than the *aftertossings* of a sea when the storm is laid. *Addison's Freehold.*

AFTERWARD. *adv.* [from *after* and *peard*, Sax.] In succeeding time: sometimes written *afterwards*, but less properly.

Uses not thought upon before, may *afterward* spring up, and be reasonable causes of retaining that, which former considerations did formerly procure to be instituted. *Hosier.*

An anxious distrust of the divine goodness, makes a man more and more unworthy of it; and miserable beforehand, for fear of being so *afterward*. *L'Estrange.*

AFTERWIT. *n. f.* [from *after* and *wit*.]

The contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past. See *AFTERTHOUGHT*.

There is no recalling what's gone and past; so that *afterwit* comes too late, when the mischief is done. *L'Estrange.*

AFTERWRATH. *n. f.* [from *after* and *wrath*.] Anger when the provocation seems past.

I hear him mock
The luck of Cæsar, which the gods give men
To excuse their *afterwrath*. *Shakespeare.*

AGA. *n. f.* The title of a Turkish military officer.

AGAIN. *adv.* [a-gen, Sax.]

1. A second time; once more; marking the repetition of the same thing.

The poor remnant of human seed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country *again* slowly, by little and little. *Bacon.*

Should Nature's self invade the world *again*,
And o'er the centre spread the liquid main,
Thy power were safe. *Walker.*

Go now, deluded man, and seek *again*
New toils, new dangers, on the dusty plain.
Dryden's Fables.

Some are already retired into foreign countries; and the rest who possess lands, are determined never to hazard them *again*, for the sake of establishing their superstition. *Swift.*

2. On the other hand; marking some opposition or contrariety.

His wit increased upon the occasion; and so much the more, if the occasion were sharpened with danger. *Again*, whether it were the short-

ness of his foresight, or the strength of his will, certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes could not have been without defects in his nature. *Bacon.*

Those things that we know not what to do withal, if we had them; and those things, *again*, which another cannot part with, but to his own loss and shame. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. On another part; marking a transition to some new consideration.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new mounts of snow;
Again, behold the winter's weight
Oppresses the lab'ring woods below. *Dryden.*

4. In return; noting reaction, or reciprocal action; as, his fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature *again* upon his fortune.

5. Back; in restitution.

When your head did but ache,
I knit my handkerchief about your brows;
The best I had, a prince's wroght it me,
And I did never ask it you *again*. *Shaksp.*

6. In return for any thing; in recompence.

That he hath given will be pay *again*. *Proverbs.*

7. In order of rank or succession; marking distribution.

Question was asked of Demosthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He answered, Action. What next? Action. What next *again*? Action. *Bacon's Essays.*

The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the pedicles of them; and the cause of that *again* is either the tough and viscous juice of the plant, or the strength and heat thereof. *Bacon.*

8. Beside; in any other time or place.

They have the Wallons, who are all soldiers; yet that is but a spot of ground. But, on the other side, there is not in the world *again* such a spring and ternary of brave military people, as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*

9. Twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated.

There are whom heav'n has blest with store of wit,

Yet want as much *again* to manage it;
For wit and judgment ever are at strife,
Tho' nought each others aid, like man and wife. *Pope.*

I should not be sorry to see a chorus on a theatre more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges. *Dryden.*

10. *Again* and *again*; with frequent repetition; often.

This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings: it must be repeated *again* and *again*, with a close attention to the tenor of the discourse. *Locke.*

11. In opposition; by way of resistance.

Who art thou that answerest *again*? *Roman.*

12. Back; as returning from some mesage.

Bring us word *again* which way we shall go. *Deuteronomy.*

AGA'INST. *prep.* [a-geon, ongeond, Sax.]

1. In opposition to any person.

And he will be a wild man; his hand will be *against* every man, and every man's hand *against* him. *Genesis.*

2. Contrary; opposite, in general.

That authority of men should prevail with men either *against* or above reason, is no part of our belief. *Hooker.*

He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against* the hair. *Shakespeare.*

We might work any effect without and *against* matter; and thus not holpen by the co-operation of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The preventing goodness of God does even wrest him from himself, and save him, as it were, *against* his will. *South.*

The god, uneasy till he slept again,
Resolv'd at once to rid himself of pain;
And, tho' *against* his custom, call'd aloud. *Dryden.*

Men often say a thing is *against* their conscience, when really it is not. *Swift's Miscell.*

3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all that can be said *against* a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of; and that many more things may be than are; and if so, after all our arguments *against* a thing, it will be uncertain whether it be or not. *Tillotson.*

The church-cleigy have written the best collection of tracts *against* popery that ever appeared in England. *Swift.*

4. With contrary motion or tendency: used of material action.

Boils and plagues

Plaster you o'er, that one infect another
Against the wind a mile. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth in the fresh air; and many times flieth *against* the wind, as trout and salmon swim *against* the stream. *Bacon.*

5. Contrary to rule or law.

If aught *against* my life
Thy country fought of thee, it fought unjustly,
Against the law of nature, law of nations. *Milton.*

Against the public functions of the peace,
Against all omens of their ill success,
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch, and insult the court. *Dryden.*

6. Opposite to, in place.

Against the Tiber's mouth, but far away. *Dryden.*

7. To the hurt of another. See sense 5.

And when thou think'st of her eternity,
Think not that death *against* her name is;
Think it a birth; and when thou go'st to die,
Sing like a swan, as if thou went'st to bliss. *See 7. Nature.*

8. In provision for; in expectation of. This mode of speaking probably had its original from the idea of making provision *against*, or in opposition to, a time of misfortune, but by degrees acquired a neutral sense. It sometimes has the case elliptically suppressed; as, *against* he comes, that is, *against* the time when he comes.

Thence she then brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispread,
And ready dight with dainties festival,
Against the winds should be ministr'd. *Fairy Q.*

The like charge was given them *against* the time they should come to settle themselves in the land promised unto their fathers. *Hooker.*

Some say, that ever *against* that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawn singeth all night long;

And then they say no spirit walks abroad;
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike;
No fairy tales, no witch hath power to charm;
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shaksp.*

To that purpose, he made haste to Bristol that all things might be ready *against* the prince came thither. *Clarendon.*

Against the promis'd time provides with care,
And hastens in the woof the robes he was to wear. *Dryden.*

All which I grant to be reasonably and truly said, and only desire they may be remembered *against* another day. *Stillingsfleet.*

AGALAXY. *n. f.* [from *a* and *γᾱλα*.] Want of milk.

AGA'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *gape*.] Staring with eagerness, as a bird gapes for meat.

In himself was all his state;
More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long

AGE

Of horses led, and grooms besmeared with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and lets them all *agape*.

Paradise Lost.
Dazzle the crowd, and set them all *agape*.

Philips.
The whole crowd stood *agape*, and ready to
take the doctor at his word. *Spectator.*

AGARICK. *n. f.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A
drug of use in phylick, and the dying
trade. It is divided into male and
female: the male is used only in dying,
the female in medicine: the male grows
on oaks, the female on larches.

There are two excellencies which grow upon
trees, both of them in the nature of mushrooms:
the one the Romans call *boletus*, which groweth
upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the
dainties of their table; the other is medicinal,
that is called *agarick*, which groweth upon the
tops of oaks; though it be affirmed by some,
that it groweth also at the roots. *Baron.*

AGAST. *adj.* [This word, which is usually,
by later authors, written *aghest*, is not
improbably the true word, derived from
agaze, which has been written *aghest*
from a mistaken etymology. See
AGHAST.] Struck with terror;
amazed; frighted to astonishment.

Thus roving on
In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous
hands

With shudd'ring horror pale, and eyes *agast*,
View'd first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

AGATE. *n. f.* [*agate*, Fr. *acabates*, Lat.]
A precious stone of the lowest class,
often clouded with beautiful variegations.

In shape no bigger than an *agate* stone,
On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shakespeare.*
Agates are only varieties of the flint kind;
they have a grey honey ground, cloudy, lined,
or spotted with different colours, chiefly black,
black, brown, red, and sometimes blue. *Hood.*

AGATY. *adj.* [from *agate*] Partaking of
the nature of *agate*.

An *agaty* flint was above two inches in di-
meter; the whole covered over with a fine
crystalline crust. *Hood.*

TO AGAZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*, to
set a gazing; as, *amaze*, *amuse*, and
others.] To strike with amazement;
to stupify with sudden terror. The
verb is now out of use.

So as they travell'd so they 'gan *espy*
An armed knight toward them gallop swift,
That seem'd from some feared foe to fly,
Or other grisly thing that him *agast*. *Fairy Queen.*

AGAZED. *participial adj.* [from *agaze*;
which see.] Struck with amazement;
terrified to stupidity.

Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst stand
him; *Hood.*

Here, there, and every where, engag'd he flew:
The French exclaim'd, "The devil was in
aim!"

All the whole army stood *agazed* on him. *Shak.*

AGE. *n. f.* [*age*, Fr. *anciently*, *eage* or
aage: it is deduced by *Menage* from
atatum, of *atus*; by *Junius*, from *aa*,
which, in the Teutonic dialects, sig-
nified long duration.]

1. Any period of time attributed to some-
thing, as the whole, or part, of its
duration: in this sense we say, the *age*
of man, the several *ages* of the world,
the golden or iron *age*.

One map in his time plays many parts,
His life being seven *ages*. *Shakespeare.*

AGE

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seven-
teen years; so the whole *age* of Jacob was an
hundred forty and seven years. *Genesis.*

2. A succession or generation of men.

Hence, lastly, things are of potentia,
For things their kind would everlasting make.

Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,
The fruit whereof another *age* shall take.

Sir J. Davies.

Next to the Son,
Desin'd Restorer of mankind, by whom
New heav'n, and earth, shall to the *ages* rise,
Or down from heav'n descend. *Paradise Lost.*

No declining *age*
E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage. *Resonance.*

3. The time in which any particular man,
or race of men, lived or shall live; as,
the *age* of heroes.

No longer now the golden *age* appears,
When patriarch wit surviv'd a thousand years.

Pope.

4. The space of a hundred years; a secu-
lar period; a century.

5. The latter part of life; old age; old-
ness.

You see how full of change his *age* is: the
observation we have made of it hath not been
little; he always loved our sister moist, and with
what poor judgment he hath now cast her off!

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Boys must not have th' ambitious care of men,
Nor men the weak anxieties of *age*. *Resonance.*

And on this forehead, where your virtue has
laid

The loves delight'd, and the graces play'd,
Intuiting *age* will trace his cruel way,
And leave sad marks of his destructive sway.

Prior.

6. Maturity; ripeness; years of discre-
tion; full strength of life.

A solemn admission of popes, all that either,
being of *age*, define that admission for themselves,
in that, in many, are by others preferred to
that charity of the church. *Hammond.*

We thought our fires, not with their own
content,

Had, ere we came to *age*, our portion spent.

Dryden.

7. In law.

In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age*
of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full
age. In a woman, at seven years of *age*, the
lord her father may disjoin his tenants for aid to
marry her; at the *age* of nine years she is dow-
able, a twelve years, she is able finally to ratify
and confirm her former consent given to mari-
mony; at fourteen, she is enabled to receive
her land into her own hands, and shall be out
of ward at the death of her ancestor: at sixteen
she shall be out of ward, though at the death of
her ancestor, she was within the *age* of fourteen
years; at twenty-one, she is able to alienate her
lands and tenements. At the *age* of fourteen,
a stripling is enabled to choose his own guardian;
at the *age* of fourteen, a man may consent to mar-
riage. *Cowell.*

AGED. *adj.* [from *age*. It makes two
syllables in poetry.]

1. Old; stricken in years: applied gene-
rally to animate beings.

If the comparison do stand between man and
man, the *aged*, for the most part, are best expe-
rienced, least subject to rash and unadvised pa-
sions. *Hobbes.*

Novelty is only in request; and it is as dangerous
to be *aged* in any kind of course, as it is virtu-
ous to be constant in any undertaking. *Shaksp.*

Kindness itself too weak a charm will prove
To raise the feeble fires of *aged* love. *Prior.*

2. Old: applied to inanimate things.
This use is rare, and commonly with
some tendency to the *prosopopæia*.

The people did not more worship the images

AGG

of gold and ivory, than they did the groves,
and the same Quintilian saith of the *aged* oaks.

Stillingfleet.

AGGRIV. *adv.* [from *aged*.] After the
manner of an aged person.

AGIS. *adv.* [a *sen*, Sax.] This word is
now only written in this manner, though
it be in reality the true orthography,
for the sake of rhyme.] Again; in re-
turn. See **AGAIN**.

Thus Venus's first action reply'd *agis*;
None of your fillets have we're to be seen. *Dryd.*

AGENCY. *n. f.* [from *agent*.]

1. The quality of acting; the state of
being in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following pa-
pers, tending to assist the superintendence and
agency of Providence in the natural world.

Webster.

2. The office of an agent or factor for
another; business performed by an
agent.

Some of the purchasers themselves may be
content to live cheap in a worse country, rather
than be at the charge of exchange and *agency*.

Swift.

AGENT. *adj.* [*agens*, Lat.] That which
acts: opposed to *patient*, or that which
is acted upon.

This faculty is oft truly ascribed unto the
force of imagination upon the body *agent*; and
then, by a secondary means, it may upon a di-
verse body: as, for example, if a man carry a
ring, or some part of a beast, believing strongly
that it will help him to obtain his love, it may
make him more industrious, and gum more con-
fident and persisting, than otherwise he would be.

Bacon's Natural History.

AGENT. *n. f.*

1. An actor; he that acts; he that pos-
sesses the faculty of action.

Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not
excluded as impertinent unto the thing, but as
needless in regard of the *agent*, which seeth al-
ready what to resolve upon. *Hooker.*

To whom nor *agent*, from the instrument,
Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known.

Davies.

Heav'n made us *agents* free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, tho' he foretold the will.
Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,
And preference only held the second place. *Dryd.*

A miracle is a work exceeding the power of
any created *agent*, consequently being an effect
of the divine omnipotence. *South's Sermons.*

2. A substitute; a deputy; a factor; a
person employed to transact the busi-
ness of another.

—All hearts in love, use your own tongues;
Let every eye negotiate for itself,
And trust no *agent*. *Shakespeare.*

They had not the wit to send to them, in any
orderly fashion, *agents*, or chosen men, to tempt
them, and to treat with them. *Bacon.*

Remember, sir, your fury of a wife,
Who, not content to be reveng'd on you,
The *agents* of your passion will pursue. *Dryd.*

3. That which has the power of opera-
ting, or producing effects upon another
thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the pro-
per application of *agents* to patients. *Temple.*

AGGELATION. *n. f.* [Lat. *gelu*.] Con-
cretion of ice.

It is found in hail, and figured in its guttulous
defect from the air, growing greater or lesser ac-
cording to the accretion or pluvius *agglutina*
about the fundamental atoms thereof. *Brown.*

AGGENERATION. *n. f.* [from *ad* and
generatio, Lat.] The state of growing
or uniting to another body.

A G G

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a transmutation of nutriment; now where this conversion or *aggregation* is made, there is also required, in the aliment, a similarity of matter.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To AGGREGATE. *v. a.* [from *aggre*, Lat.]

To heap up. *Did.*

AGGREGATE. *adj.* [from *aggre*, Latin.]

Full of heaps. *Did.*

To AGGLOMERATE. *v. a.* [*agglomer*, Lat.]

1. To gather up in a ball, as thread.

2. To gather together.

To AGGLOMERATE. *v. n.*

Besides the hard agglomerating salts, The spoil of ages, would impervious choke Their secret channels. *Thomson's Autumn.*

AGGLUTINANTS. *n. f.* [from *agglutinate*.]

Those medicines or applications which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLUTINATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, glue, Lat.] To unite one part to another; to join together, so as not to fall asunder. It is a word almost appropriated to medicine.

The body has got room enough to grow into its full dimensions, which is performed by the daily ingestion of food that is digested into blood; which being diffused through the body, is agglutinated to those parts that were immediately agglutinated to the foundation parts of the womb. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

AGGLUTINATION. *n. f.* [from *agglutinate*.] Union; cohesion; the act of agglutinating; the state of being agglutinated.

The occasion of its not healing by agglutination, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the bottom of the wound. *Wise man's Surgery.*

AGGLUTINATIVE. *adj.* [from *agglutinate*.] That has the power of procuring agglutination.

Rowl up the member with the agglutinative rowler. *Wise man.*

To AGGRANDIZE. *v. a.* [*aggrandize*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to persons generally, sometimes to things.

If the king should use it no better than the pope did, only to aggrandize covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown. *Asylife.* These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums, to rise and aggrandize our conceptions, to warm our souls, to awaken the better passions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purposes. *Watts.*

AGGRANDIZEMENT. *n. f.* [*aggrandizement*, Fr.] The state of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

AGGRANDIZER. *n. f.* [from *aggrandize*.] The person that aggrandizes or makes great another.

To AGGRATE. *v. a.* [*aggrate*, Ital.] To please; to treat with civilities. Not in use.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor, A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat, Counted of many a jolly paramour; The which them did in modest wife amate, And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Q.*

To AGGRAVATE. *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.]

1. To make heavy; used only in a metaphorical sense; as, to aggravate an accusation, or a punishment.

A G G

A grove hard by sprung up with this their change,

His will who reigns above! to aggravate Their penance, laden with fruit like that Which grew in Paradise, the bait of Eve, Us'd by the tempter. *Milton's Paradise Lost.* Ambitious Turnus in the press appears, And aggravating crimes augments their fears. *Dryden.*

2. To make any thing worse, by the addition of some particular circumstance, not essential.

This offence, in itself so heinous, was yet in him aggravated by the motive thereof, which was not malice or discontent, but an aspiring mind to the papacy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

AGGRAVATION. *n. f.* [from *aggravate*.]

1. The act of aggravating, or making heavy.

2. The act of enlarging to enormity.

A painter added a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little aggravation of the features changed it into the Saracen's head. *Addison.*

3. The extrinsical circumstances or accidents, which increase the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity.

He, to the sins which he commits, hath the aggravation superadded of committing them against knowledge, against conscience, against sight of the contrary law. *Hunnam.*

It is be weigh'd

By itself, with aggravations not furchard'd, Or else with just allowance counterpois'd, I may, if possible, thy pardon find The easier towards me, or thy hatred less. *Milton.*

AGGREGATE. *adj.* [*aggregatus*, Latin.]

Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one mass, body, or system.

The solid reason of one man, with unprejudicate apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregate testimony of many hundreds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

They had, for a long time together, produced many other inept combinations, or aggregate forms of particular things and nonsensical systems of the whole. *Ray on the Creation.*

AGGREGATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

The complex or collective result of the conjunction or accretion of many particulars.

The reason of the far greatest part of mankind, is but an aggregate of mistaken phantasms, and, in things not sensible, a constant delusion. *Glanville's Scipio Scientifica.*

A great number of living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing, and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital consension of the whole body; any more than a swarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and constituted of the aggregate of them all. *Bentley.*

To AGGREGATE. *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.]

To collect together; to accumulate; to heap many particulars into one mass.

The aggregated toil

Death, with his mace pettifick, cold, and div, As with a sudden, smote. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

AGGREGATION. *n. f.* [from *aggregare*.]

1. Collection, or state of being collected.

Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their aggregation; and being erroneous in their single numbers, once huddled together, they will be error itself. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.

The water resident in the abyss is, in all parts of it, stored with a considerable quantity of heat,

A G H

and more especially in those where these extraordinary aggregations of this fire happened.

Woodward's Natural History.

3. The whole composed by the coacervation of many particulars; an aggregate.

To AGGRESSED. *v. n.* [*aggredior*, *aggressum*, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The glorious pair advance With mingled anger, and collected might, To turn the war, and tell aggressing France, How Britain's sons and Britain's friends can fight. *Prior.*

AGGRESSION. *n. f.* [*aggressio*, Lat.] The first act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity.

There is no resisting of a common enemy without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be also, on the other hand, a conspiracy of common enmity and aggression. *L'Estrange.*

AGGRESSOR. *n. f.* [from *aggressus*.] The person that first commences hostility; the assaulter or invader, opposed to the defendant.

Fly in nature's face?

But how, if nature fly in my face first? Then nature's the aggressor: let her look to't. *Dryden.*

It is a very unlucky circumstance, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of such authors, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the first aggressors. *Pope and Swift.*

AGGRIEVANCE. *n. f.* [See GRIEVANCE.]

Injury; hardship inflicted; wrong endured.

To AGGRIEVE. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat.] See To grieve.]

1. To give sorrow; to cause grief; to vex. It is not improbable, that to grieve was originally neuter, and ag-grieve the active.

But while the soul took my chief delight, I saw, alas! the sapping earth devour The spring, the place, and all clean out of sight: Which yet aggrieves my heart even to this hour. *Spenser.*

2. To impose some hardships upon; to harass; to hurt in one's right. 'This is a kind of juridical sense; and whenever it is used now, it seems to bear some allusion to forms of law.

Sewall, archbishop of York, much aggrieved with some practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently. *Candler.*

The landed man finds himself aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the frightening of his fortune, whilst the monied man keeps up his gain, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade. *Leib.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs received, Chloe complains, and wondrously's aggriev'd. *Granville.*

To AGGROUPE. *v. a.* [*aggruppare*, Ital.]

To bring together into one figure; to crowd together: a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are aggrouped (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleasant to the sight. *Dryden.*

AGHA'ST. *adj.* [either the participle of *agaze* (see AGAZE) and then to be written *agazed*, or *agast*; or from a and *χατ*, a ghost, which the present orthography favours: perhaps they were originally different words.] Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre; stupified with terror. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

A G I

She fighting fore, as if her heart in twaine
Had riven been, and all her heart-strings braut,
With dreary drooping eyne look'd up like one
aghast. *Spenser.*

The aged earth *aghast*,
With terror of that blast,
Shall from the surface to the centre shake. *Milton.*
Aghast he wak'd, and, starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erlaid.
Dryden's Æneid

I laugh to think how your unshaken Cal-
Will look *aghast*, while unforeseen destruction
Pours in upon him thus from every side. *Addison.*

A'GILE. *adj.* [*agile*, Fr. *agilis*, Lat.]
Nimble; ready; having the quality of
being speedily put in motion; active.

With that he gave his able horse the lead,
And bending forward struck his *agile* heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade,
Up to the rowel head. *Shakespeare.*

The immediate and *agile* subservience of the
spirits to the empire of the mind or soul. *Hale.*

To guide its actions with informing care,
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,

Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, sage,
As fits the various course of human age. *Prior.*

A'GILENESS. *n. f.* [from *agile*.] The
quality of being agile; nimbleness;
readiness for motion; quickness; ac-
tivity; agility.

AGILITY. *n. f.* [*agilitas*, Lat. from *agilis*,
agile.] Nimbleness; readiness to move;
quickness; activity.

A limb over strained by lifting a weight above
its power, may never recover its former *agility*
and vigour. *Watts.*

AGFLIOCHUM. *n. f.* Aloes-wood. A
tree in the East Indies, brought to us
in small bits, of a very fragrant scent.
It is hot, drying, and accounted a
strengthening of the nerves in general. The
best is of a blackish purple colour, and
so light as to swim upon water. *Quincy.*

AGIO. *n. f.* [An Italian word, signifying
ease or convenience.] A mercantile
term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice,
for the difference between the value of
bank notes, and the current money.

Chambers.

To AGIST. *v. a.* [from *giste*, Fr. a bed
or resting-place, or from *gister*, i. e.
fabulari.] To take in and feed the
cattle of strangers in the king's forest,
and to gather the money. The officers
that do this, are called *agistors*, in Eng-
lish, *guest* or *gift takers*. Their function
is termed *agistment*, as *agistment* upon the
sea-banks. This word *agist* is also used
for the taking in of other men's cattle
into any man's ground, at a certain rate
per week.

AGISTMENT. *n. f.* [See *AGIST*.] It is
taken by the canon lawyers in another
sense than is mentioned under *agist*.
They seem to intend by it, a *modus* or
composition, or mean rate, at which
some right or due may be reckoned:
perhaps it is corrupted from *addoucisse-
ment*, or *adjustment*.

AGISTOR. *n. f.* [from *agist*.] An officer
of the king's forest. See *AGIST*.

A'GITABLE. *adj.* [from *agitate*; *agitabilis*,
Lat.] That may be agitated, or put in
motion; perhaps, that may be disputed.

See *AGITATE*, and *AGITATION*.

To A'GITATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]

A G N

1. To put in motion; to shake; to move
nimble; as, the surface of the waters is
agitated by the wind; the vessel was
broken by *agitating* the liquor.

2. To be the cause of motion; to actuate;
to move.

Where dwells this sov'reign arbitrary soul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Inform each part, and *agitate* the whole?
Blackmore.

3. To affect with perturbation; as, the
mind of man is *agitated* by various pas-
sions.

4. To stir; to bandy from one to another;
to discuss; to controvert; as, to *agitate*
a question.

I thought this controversy be revived, and hotly
agitated among the moderns; yet I doubt
whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal
dispute. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. To contrive; to revolve; to form by
laborious thought.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are
never more studied and elaborate, than when
politicians most *agitate* desperate designs.
King Charles.

AGITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *agitate*; *agitatio*,
Latin.]

1. The act of moving or shaking any thing.
Putrefaction asketh rest; for the subtle motion
which putrefaction requieth, is disturbed by any
agitation. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being moved or agitated;
as, the waters, after a storm, are some
time in a violent *agitation*.

3. Discussion; controversial examination.
A kind of a school question is started in this
fable, upon reason and instinct; this deliberative
proceeding of the crow was rather a logical
agitation of the matter. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

4. Violent motion of the mind; pertur-
bation; disturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at
once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of
watching. In this slumbry *agitation*, besides
her walking, and other actual performances, what
have you heard her say? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

His mother could no longer bear the *agitations*
of so many passions as thronged upon her. *Tatler.*

5. Deliberation; contrivance; the state of
being consulted upon.

The project now in *agitation* for repealing of
the test act, and yet leaving the name of an es-
tablishment to the present national church, is in-
consistent. *Swift's Miscellaneous.*

AGITA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *agitate*.] He that
agitates any thing; he who manages
affairs: in which sense seems to be used
the *agitators* of the army.

A'GLET. *n. f.* [some derive it from *αἴγλη*,
splendour; but it is apparently to be
deduced from *aiguette*, Fr. a tag to a
point, and that from *aigu*, sharp.]

1. A tag of a point curved into some re-
presentation of an animal, generally of
a man.

He thereupon gave for the garter a chain worth
200l. and his gown addressed with *aglets*, es-
teemed worth 25l. *Hayward.*

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him
to a puppet, or an *aglet* baby, or an old trot, and
ne'er a tooth in her head. *Shakespeare.*

2. The pendants at the ends of the chives
of flowers, as in tulips.

A'GMINAL. *adj.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Be-
longing to a troop. *DiD.*

A'GNAIL. *adj.* [from *ange*, grieved, and
nagle, a nail.] A disease of the nails;

a whitlow; an inflammation round the
nails.

AGNA'TION. *n. f.* [from *agnatus*, Latin.]
Descent from the same father, in a direct
male line, distinct from *cognition*, or
consanguinity, which includes descend-
ants from females.

AGNI'TION. *n. f.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Ac-
knowledgegment.

To AGNI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *agnosco*, Lat.]
To acknowledge; to own; to avow.
Obsolete.

I do *agnize*

A natural and prompt alacrity

I find in hardiness. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

AGNOMINA'TION. *n. f.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.]
Allusion of one word to another, by
resemblance of sound.

The British continueth yet in Wales, and some
villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provin-
cial Latin, being very significative, copious, and
pleasantly running upon *agnominations*, although
barth in aspirations. *Camden.*

AGNUS CASTUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The
name of the tree commonly called the
Chaste Tree, from an imaginary virtue
of preserving chastity.

Of laurel some, of woodbine many more,
And wreathes of *agnus castus* others bore. *Dryden.*

AGO. *adv.* [*agan*, Sax. past or gone;
whence writers formerly used, and in
some provinces the people still use, *agone*
for *ago*.] Past, as *long ago*; that is,
long time has past since. Reckoning
time toward the present, we use *since*;
as, it is a year *since* it happened: reckon-
ing from the present, we use *ago*; as,
it happened a year *ago*. This is not,
perhaps, always observed.

The great supply

Are wreck'd three nights *ago* on Godwin sands.

Shakespeare.

This both by others and myself I know,
For I have serv'd their sovereign long *ago*;
Oft have been caught within the winding train.

Dryden's Fables.

I shall set down an account of a discourse I
chanced to have with one of them some time *ago*.

Addison's Freeholder.

AGO. *adv.* [of uncertain etymology: the
French have the term *à gogo*, in low
language, as, *ils vivent à gogo*, they live
to their wish: from this phrase our
word may be, perhaps, derived.]

1. In a state of desire; in a state of warm
imagination; heated with the notion of
some enjoyment; longing; strongly ex-
cited.

As for the sense and reason of it, that has lit-
tle or nothing to do here; only let it sound full and
round, and chime right to the memory, which is
at present *agog* (just as a big, long, rattling name
is said to command even adoration from a Spani-
ard), and, no doubt, with this powerful, sense-
less engine, the rabble driver shall be able to carry
all before him. *South's Sermons.*

2. It is used with the verbs *to be*, or *to set*,
as, he *is agog*, or you may *set him agog*.

The gawdy gullip, when she's *set agog*,
In jewels drest, and, at each ear a bob,
Goes flaunting out, and, in her trim of pride,
Thinks all the fays or does is justify'd. *Dryden.*

This maggot has no sooner *set him agog*, but
he gets him a ship, freight's her, builds castles
in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his
coffers. *L'Estrange.*

3. It has the particles *on*, or *for*, before
the object of desire:

A G O

On which the Gaints are all *agag*,
And all this for a bear and dog. *Hudibras.*
Gyppies generally straggle into these parts, and
set the heads of our servant-maids to *agag* for
husbands, that we do not expect to have any busi-
ness done as it should be, whilst they are in the
country. *Spectator.*

AGG'ING. *participial adj.* [from *a* and *going*.] In action; into action.

Their first movement, and impressed motions,
demanded the impulse of an almighty hand to
set them first *agging*. *Tatler.*

AGO'NE. *adv.* [*agan*, Sax.] Ago; past.
See AGO.

Is he such a princely one,
As you speak him long *agon*? *Ben Jonson.*

AGONISM. *n. f.* [*agonizmos*.] Contention
for prize. *Dict.*

AGONIST. *n. f.* [*agonistes*.] A contender
for prizes. *Dict.*

AGONISTES. *n. f.* [*agonistes*.] A prize-
fighter; one that contends at any public
solemnity for a prize. *Milton* has so
styled his tragedy, because *Samson* was
called out to divert the Philistines with
feats of strength.

AGONISTICAL. *adj.* [from *agonistes*.] Re-
lating to prizefighting. *Dict.*

AGONIZAL. *n. n.* [from *agonizos*, low
Latin; *agoniza*; *agoniser*, Fr.] To feel
agonies; to be in excessive pain.

Doit thou behold my poor distracted heart,
Thus rent with *agonizing* love and rage,
And ask me what it means? Art thou not false?
Romeo's Jane Shore

Or touch, if tremblingly, alive all o'er,
To smart and *agonize* at every pore? *Pope.*

AGONOTHE'RIC. *adj.* [*agon* and *tiqnos*.]
Proposing public contentions for prizes;
giving prizes; presiding at public games.
Dict.

AGONY. *n. f.* [*agon*; *agon*, low Lat.
agonie, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death; properly, the last
contest between life and death.

Never was there more pity in saving any than
in ending me, because therein my *agony* shall
end. *Sidney.*

Thou who for me did feel such pain,
Whose precious blood the cross did stain,
Let not those *agonies* be vain. *Reformation.*

2. Any violent or excessive pain of body
or mind.

Between them both, they have me done to dy,
Thro' wounds and strokes, and flamborn handci-
ngs.

That death were better than such *agony*,
As grief and fury unto me did bring. *Fairy Q.*
Thou I have mis'd, and thought it long, de-
priv'd

Thy patience, *angel* of love! till now
Not felt, nor shall be twice. *Paradise Lost*

3. It is particularly used in devotions for
our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propose our desires, which cannot take
such effect as we specify, *shall*, notwithstanding,
otherwise procure us his heavenly grace,
even as this very prayer of *Christ* obtained angels
to be sent him as comforters in his *agony*. *Hooker.*

AGO'OP. *adv.* [*a* and *good*.] In earnest;
not feigningly. Not in use.

At that time I saw her weep *agoop*,
For I had paid a lamentable part. *Shakespeare.*

AGOUTY. *n. f.* An animal of the An-
tilles, of the likeness of a rabbit, with
bright red hair, and a little tail without
hair. He has but two teeth in each
jaw, holds his meat in his fore-paws like
a squirrel, and has a very remarkable

A G R

cry. When he is angry, his hair stands
on end, and he strikes the earth with
his hind-feet, and, when chafed, he
flies to a hollow tree, whence he is
expelled by smoke. *Travoux.*

TO AGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace*.]
To grant favours to; to confer benefits
upon. Not in use.

She granted, and that knight so much *agrac'd*,
That she him taught celestial discipline. *Fairy Q.*

AGRA'MMATIST. *n. f.* [*a*, priv. and
gramma.] An illiterate man. *Dict.*

AGRA'KIAN. *adj.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Rela-
ting to fields or grounds; a word seldom
used but in the Roman history, where
there is mention of the *agrarian* law.

TO AGRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grase*.]
To daub; to grease; to pollute with
filth.

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engros'd with mud, which did them foul *agrase*.
Fairy Queen.

TO AGRE'E. *v. n.* [*agreer*, Fr. from *gr*,
liking or good-will; *gratia* and *gratus*,
Lat.]

1. To be in concord; to live without
contention; not to differ.

The more you *agree* together, the less hurt can
your enemies do you. *Broomer ex Epist. Petr.*

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit: with
the particles *to* or *upon*.

And persuaded them to *agree* to all reasonable
conditions. *2 Maccabees.*

We do not prove the origin of the earth from
a chaos; seeing that is *agreed* on by all that give
it any origin. *Burnet.*

3. To settle amicably.

A form of words were quickly *agreed* on be-
tween them for a perfect combination. *Chambers.*

4. To settle terms by stipulation; to ac-
cord: followed by *with*.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst
thou art in the way with him; lest at any time
the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the
judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast
into prison. *Matthew.*

5. To settle a price between buyer and
seller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didst not thou
agree with me for a penny? *Matthew.*

6. To be of the same mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked or underwent the
envy, and reproach, and malice, of men of all
qualities and conditions, who *agreed* in nothing
else. *Clarendon.*

Milton is a noble genius, and the world *agrees*
to confess it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

7. To concur; to co operate.

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble and contracted urn?
And never shall those particles *agree*,
That were in life this individual he? *Prior.*

8. To settle some point among many:
with *upon* before a noun.

Stiles and troubles would be endless, except
they gave their common content all to be
ordered by some whom they should *agree upon*.
Hooker.

If men, skilled in chymical affairs, shall *agree*
to write clearly, and keep men from being flun-
ned by dark or empty words, they will be re-
duced either to write nothing, or books that
may teach us something. *Boyle.*

9. To be consistent; not to contradict:
with *to* or *with*.

For many bare false witnesses against him, but
their witness *agreed* not together. *Mark.*

A G R

They that stood by said again to Peter, Surely
thou art one of them: for thou art a Galilean,
and thy speech *agreeth* thereto. *Mark.*

Which testimony I the less scruple to allege,
because it *agrees* very well with what has been
affirmed to me. *Boyle.*

10. To suit with; to be accommodated
to: with *to* or *with*.

Thou feedest thine own people with angels
food, and didst send them from heaven bread
agreeing to every taste. *Milton.*

His principles could not be made to *agree* with
that constitution and order which God had settled
in the world; and, therefore, must needs clash
with common sense and experience. *Locke.*

11. To cause no disturbance in the body.

I have often thought, that our prescribing asses
milk in such small quantities, is injudicious;
for, undoubtedly, with such as it *agrees* with,
it would perform much greater and quicker ef-
fects, in greater quantities. *Arbutnot.*

TO AGREE. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance.

He saw from far, or seemed so to see,
Some troubles upon or contentious fray,
Whence he drew in haste to *agree*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whole destructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now *agreed*. *Reformation.*

AGRE'ABLE. *adj.* [*agréable*, French.]

1. Suitable to; consistent with; conform-
able to. It has the particle *to* or *with*.

This paucity of blood is *agreeable* to many
other animals, as frogs, lizards, and other fishes.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The delight which men take in popularity,
fame, sublimity, and subjection of other men's
minds, is much to be a thing in itself, without
contemplation of consequence, *agreeable* and
grateful to the nature of man. *Barrow's Nat. Hist.*
What you do, is not at all *agreeable* either with
to good a christian, or to reasonable and so great
a person. *Temple.*

That which is *agreeable* to the nature of one
thing, is many times contrary to the nature of
another. *Locke.*

As the practice of all piety and virtue is
agreeable to our reason, so is it likewise the inter-
est both of private persons and of public socie-
ties. *Tillotson.*

2. In the following passage the adjective
is used by a familiar corruption for the
adverb *agreeably*.

Agreeable hereto, perhaps it might not be
amiss, to make children, as soon as they are
capable of it, often to tell a story. *Locke.*

3. Pleasing; that is suitable to the incli-
nation, faculties, or temper. It is
used in this sense both of persons and
things.

And while the face of outward things we find
Pleasing and fair, *agreeable* and sweet,
These things transport. *Sir J. Davies.*

I recollect in my mind the discourses which
have passed between us, and call to mind a
thousand *agreeable* remarks, which he has made
on these occasions. *Spectator.*

AGRE'ABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *agreeable*.]

1. Consistency with; suitableness to: with
the particle *to*.

Pleasant tastes depend not on the things them-
selves, but their *agreeableness* to this or that par-
ticular palate; wherein there is great variety.
Locke.

2. The quality of pleasing. It is used in
an inferior sense, to mark the produc-
tion of satisfaction, calm and lasting, but
below rapture or admiration.

There will be occasion for largeness of mind
and *agreeableness* of temper. *Collier.*

A G R

It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an agreeableness that charms us, without correctness; like a mistress, whose faults we see, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

3. Resemblance; likeness: sometimes with the particle *between*.

This relation is likewise seen in the agreeableness between man and the other parts of the universe. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

AGREEABLY. *adv.* [from *agreeable*.]

1. Consistently with; in a manner suitable to.

They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jerusalem, agreeable to that which is in the law of the Lord. *1 Esdras.*

2. Pleasingly.

I did never imagine, that so many excellent rules could be produced to advantageously and agreeably. *Saunders.*

AGREED. *participial adj.* [from *agree*.] Settled by consent.

When they had got known and agreed names to signify those internal operations of their own minds, they were sufficiently furnished to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

AGREEMENT. *n. f.* [from *agree*.] Confidence; suitableness.

AGREEMENT. *n. f.* [*agrément*, Fr. in law Latin *agrementum*, which Coke would willingly derive from *aggregatio mentium*.]

1. Concord.

What agreement is there between the hyena and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor? *Ecclesiastes.*

2. Resemblance of one thing to another.

The division and quivering which please to much in music, have an agreement with the glittering of light, as the moon-beams playing upon a wave. *Russet.*

Expansion and duration have this further agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not separable one from another. *Locke.*

3. Compact; bargain; conclusion of controversy; stipulation.

And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it. *Isaiah.*

Make an agreement with me by a present, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every man of his fig-tree. *2 Kings.*

Flug had given his word, that he would meet the company to talk of this agreement. *Abraham.*

AGRESTICK, or AGRESTICAL. *adj.* [from *agrestis*, Lat.] Having relation to the country; rude; rustick. *Dict.*

AGRICOLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *Dict.*

AGRICULTURE. *n. f.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry, as distinct from pasturage.

He strictly adviseth not to begin to sow before the setting of the stars; which, notwithstanding, without injury to agriculture, cannot be observed in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That there was tillage bestowed upon the antediluvian ground, Moses does indeed intimate in general; what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed: I hope to show that their agriculture was nothing near so laborious and troublesome, nor did it take up to much time as ours doth. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more secure, method of life, by agriculture and husbandry. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

AGRIMONY. *n. f.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] A plant.

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The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup consists of one leaf, which is divided into five segments; the flowers have five or six leaves, and are formed into a long spike, which expand in form of a rosette; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock: in each of which are contained two kernels. *Mill r.*

TO AGRI'SE. *v. n.* [*agrysan*, Sax.] To look terrible. Out of use. *Spenser.*

TO AGRI'SE. *v. a.* To terrify. *Spenser.*

AGRO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *ground*.]

1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing further.

With our great ships, we durst not approach the coast, we having been all of us aground. *Sir W. Raleigh's Fifth.*

Say what you seek, and whither were you bound? *Dryden's Æneid.*

Went you by streak of weather east aground?

2. It is likewise figuratively used, for being hindered in the progress of affairs; as, the negotiators were aground at that objection.

AG'UE. *n. f.* [*aigu*, Fr. *acute*.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague*, and the hot the fever.

Our cattle's strength Will laugh a siege to scorn. Here let them lie, Till famine and the *ague* eat them up. *Shakspeare.*

Though He feels the heats of youth, and the colds of age, Yet neither tempest nor colds corrects the other; As if there were an *ague* in his nature, That still inclines to one extreme. *Denham.*

AG'UED. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Struck with an *ague*; shivering; chill; cold: a word in little use.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale, With flight and *agued* fear! *Shakspeare.*

AG'UE-FIT. *n. f.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The paroxysm of the *ague*.

This *ague fit* of fear is overblown. *Shakspeare.*

AG'UE-PROOF. *adj.* [from *ague* and *proof*.] Proof against *agues*; able to resist the causes which produce *agues*, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I smelt 'em out. They told me I was every thing: 'tis a lie; I am not *ague proof*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

AG'UE-TREE. *n. f.* [from *ague* and *tree*.] A name sometimes given to *sassafras*. *Dict.*

TO AGUI'SE. *v. n.* [from *a* and *guise*.] See *GUISE*.] To dress; to adorn; to deck. Not in use.

As her fantastic wit did most delight, Sometimes her head she fondly would *aguisse* With gaudy garlands, or fresh flowers dight About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *Fairy Queen.*

AG'UISH. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Having the qualities of an *ague*.

So calm, and so serene, but now, What means this change on Myra's brow? Her *aguish* love now glows and burns, Then chills and shakes, and the cold fit returns. *Granville.*

AG'UISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *aguish*.] The quality of resembling an *ague*.

AH. *interjection.*

1. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure.

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AH! *sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil-doers, children that are corrupters, they have forsaken the Lord. Isaiah.*

2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.

Let them not say in their hearts, *Ah!* to we would have it let them not say, we have swallowed him up. *Psalms.*

3. Sometimes, and most frequently, compassion and complaint.

In youth alone unhappy mortals live; But, *ah!* the mighty bids is fugitive: Dilco'out'd sickness, and us labour come, And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden.*

Ah! in the blooming pride of May, And that of beauty are but one

At morn both flourish bright and gay, Both fade at evening, pale, and gone. *Prior.*

4. When it is followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire.

In goodness, as in greatness, they excel; *Ah!* that we lov'd ourselves but half so well. *Dryden's Jernam.*

AHA'! *interjection.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide against me, and said *aha!* *aha!* our eye hath seen it. *Psalms.*

AHE'AD. *adv.* [from *a* and *head*.]

1. Further onward than another: a sea term.

And now the mighty Centaur seems to lead, And now the speedy Dolphin gets *ahead*. *Dryden.*

2. Headlong; precipitantly: used of animals, and figuratively of men.

It is nightly the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governors, that to many men miscarry. They suffer them at first to run *ahead*, and, when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. *L'Estr.*

AHE'IGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *height*.] Aloft; on high.

But have I fall'n or no? — From the dread summit of this chalky bourn Look up *ahight*, the shrill-gorg'd lark so far Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

AHOUE! *n. f.* A poisonous plant.

TO AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr. from *adjuvare*, Lat.] To help; to support; to succour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to aid, And of him catching hold, him strongly staid From drowning. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Neither shall they give any thing unto them that make war upon them, or *aid* them with victuals, weapons, money, or ships. *Maccab.*

By the loud trumpet, which our courage aid, We learn that sound as well as sense persuades. *Roscommon.*

AID. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Help; support.

The memory of useful things may receive considerable *aid*, if they are thrown into verse. *Watts's Improvements of the Mind.*

Your patrimonial stores on peace possess; Undoubted all your filial claim confests; Your private right should impious power invade, The peers of Ithaca would aim in *aid*. *Pope.*

2. The person that gives help or support; a helper; auxiliary.

Thou hast said, it is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto himself. *Tobit.*

Great *aid* came in to him, partly upon missives, and partly volunteers from many parts. *Bacon.*

3. Lu Jau.

A subsidy. *Aid* is also particularly used, in matters of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another that hath an interest in the cause in question; and is likewise both to give strength to the party that prays in *aid* of him, and also to avoid a pre-judice accruing towards his own right except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for term of life, court-

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tefy, &c. being impleaded touching his estate, he may pray in *ail* of him to the reversion; that is, entreat the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own.

Cowell.

AIDANCE. *n. f.* [from *aid*.] Help; support: a word little used.

Out have I seen a timely parted ghost,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Rising all descended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the fame for avenge 'gainst the enemy.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

AIDANT. *adj.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful. Not in use.

All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears, be a *daie* and reméd'ie
In the good min' of men.

Shakespeare.

AIDERS. *n. f.* [from *aid*.] He that brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.

All along as he went, were posuill'd the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels.

Rowe.

AIDLESS. *adj.* [from *aid*, and *less*, an inseparable particle.] Helplest; unsupported; undefended.

Alone he enter'd

The mortal gate of th' city, which he painted
With thund'ring destiny: a *less* came off,
And, with a sudden re-enforcement thuck
Concl'd like a planet.

Shakespeare.

He had met
Already, ere my best speed could prevent,
The *aidless* innocent lady, his with'd prey.

Milton.

AIGULET. *n. f.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes.

It all above besprinkled was throughout
With golden *aigulets* that glister'd bright,
Like twinkling stars, and all the skirt about
Was hemm'd with golden fringes.

Fairy Queen.

TO AIL. *v. a.* [*eglan*, Sax. to be troublesome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.

And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her, what *ail* thee Hagar? fear not: for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is.

Genesis.

2. It is used in a sense less determinate, for to *affect* in any manner; as, *something ails me that I cannot sit still; what ails the man that he laughs without reason?*

Love smiled and thus said, Want joined to desire is unhappy; but if he nought do desire, what can Hercules *ail*?

Satire.

What *ails* me, that I cannot lose thy thought,
Command the empires hither to be brought,
I, in her death, shall some diversion find,
And rid my thoughts at once of woman kind.

Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never used but with some indefinite term, or the word *nothing*; as, *What ails him? What does he ail? He ails something; he ails nothing. Something ails him; nothing ails him.* Thus we never say, a fever *ails* him, or he *ails* a fever, or use definite terms with this verb.

AILE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A disease.

Or dead, O Nuclea, thy observer *ail*.

Pope.

AILING. *participle adj.* [from *To ail*.] Sickly; full of complaints.

AILEMENT. *n. f.* [from *ail*.] Pain; disease.

Little *ailments* oft attend the fair,
Nor decent for a husband's eye to see.
I am never ill, but I think of your *ailments*,
And repine that they mutually hinder our being together.

Swift's Letters.

A I R

TO AIM. *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *esmer*, to point at; a word which I have not found.]

1. To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon; to direct toward: with the particle *at*.

Am't thou at princes, all amaz'd they said,
The last of games?

Pope's Odyssey.

2. To point the view, or direct the steps toward any thing; to tend toward; to endeavour to reach or obtain: with *to* formerly, now only with *at*.

Lo, now the world is *at*; so here the end
To which all men do *aim*, rich to be made,
Such grace now to be happy is before the land.

Fairy Queen.

Another kind there is, which although we desire for itself, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheless they are not the last mark *whereto* we *aim*, but have their further end whereunto they are refer'd.

Hobbes.

Sworn with applause, and *aiming* still at more,
He now provokes the sea-gods from the shore.

Dryden's Æneid.

Religion tends to the ease and pleasure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wisdom of the world did always *aim at*, as the utmost felicity of this life.

Tillotson.

3. To guess.

TO AIM. *v. a.* To direct the missile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye before its dismissal from the hand.

And proud Idæus, Priam's charioteer,
Who shakes his empty reins, and *aims* his airy spear.

Dryden.

AIM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a missile weapon.

Afèctus, young and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his *aim*;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides.

Dryden's Æneid.

2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.

That arrows fled not swifter toward their *aim*,
Than did our soldiers, aiming at their safety,
Fly from the field.

Shakespeare.

3. In a figurative sense, a purpose; a scheme; an intention; a design.

He trust'd to have equall'd the Most High,
If he oppos'd: and, with ambitious *aim*,
Against the throne and monarchy of God
Rais'd impious war.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

But the how oft ambitious *aims* are cross'd,
And chiefs contend till all the prize is lost.

Pope.

4. The object of a design; the thing after which any one endeavours.

The safest way is to suppose, that the epistle has but one *aim*, viz. by a frequent perusal of it, you are forced to see there are almost independent parts.

Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.

5. Conjecture; guess.

It is impossible, by *aim*, to tell it; and, for experience and knowledge thereof, I do not think that there was ever any of the particulars thereof.

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times decas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near *aim*, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
And weak beginnings he inter-sus'd.

Shakespeare.

AIR. *n. f.* [*air*, Fr. *aër*, Lat.]

1. The element encompassing the terra-queous globe.

If I were to tell what I mean by the word *air*, I may say, it is that fine matter which we breathe in and breathe out continually, or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly, a little above the earth; or it is that invisible matter which

fills all places near the earth, or which immediately encompasses the globe of earth and water.

Watts's Logic.

2. The state of the air; or the air considered with regard to health.

There be many good and healthful *airs*, that do appear by habitation and other proofs, that differ not in smell from other *airs*.

Bacon.

3. Air in motion; a small gentle wind.

Fresh gales, and gentle *airs*,
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub
Disporting!

Milton's Paradise Lost.

But safe repose, without an *air* of breath,
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death.

Dryden.

Let vernal *airs* through trembling offices play,
And Alphon's cliffs retound the rural lay.

Pope.

4. Scent; vapour.

Stinks which the nostrils straight abhor are not the most pernicious, but such *airs* as have some similitude with man's body; and to insinuate themselves, and betray the spirits.

Bacon.

5. Blast; pestilential vapour.

All the stord' vengeance of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! Strike her young bares,
You taking *airs*, with lamenels!

Shakespeare.

6. Any thing light or uncertain; that is as light as air.

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mist,
Ready with ev'ry nod to tumble down.

Shakespeare.

7. The open weather; air unconfined.

The garden was not clos'd within the square,
Where young Emilia took the morning *air*.

Dryden.

8. Vent; utterance; emission into the air.

I would have ask'd you, if I durst for shame,
If still you lov'd? you gave it *air* before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a sex?
For then we might have lov'd without a crime.

Dryden.

9. Publication; exposure to the publick view and knowledge.

I am sorry to find it has taken *air*, that I have some hand in these papers.

Pope's Letters.

10. Intelligence; information. This is not now in use.

It grew from the *airs* which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here.

Bacon's Henry VII.

11. Musick, whether light or serious; sound; air modulated.

This musick crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both then fury and my passion
With its sweet *air*.

Shakespeare's Temp.

Call in some musick; I have heard soft *airs*
Can charm our senses, and expel our cares.

Denham's Song.

The same *airs* which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are importune.

Glauville's Scripta Scientij.

Since we have such a treasury of words to prosper for the *airs* of musick, I wonder that passions should give so little attention.

Speutator.

Borne on the swelling notes, our souls aspire,
While solemn *airs* improve the sacred fire;
And angels lean from heav'n to hear!

Pope.

—When the soul is sunk with cares,
Exalts her in entrancing *airs*!

Pope.

12. Poetry; a song.

The repeated *air*
Of sad Electra's poet had the pow'r
To save th' Athenian walls from ruin bare.

Paradise Regain'd.

13. The mien, or manner, of the person; the look.

Her graceful innocence, her ev'ry *air*,
Of gesture, or least action, over-aw'd
His malice.

Paradise Lost.

For the *air* of youth
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood shall reign

A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy spirits down; and last consume
The balm of life. *Para life Loff.*

But having the life before us, besides the ex-
perience of all they knew, it is no wonder to hit
some *airs* and features, which they have missed.
Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.

There is something wonderfully divine in the
airs of this picture. *Addison on Italy.*

Yet should the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an *air* divine on ev'ry face. *Pope.*

14. An affected or laboured manner or
gesture, as a lofty *air*, a gay *air*.

Whom Ancus follows with a fawning *air*;
But can't will in, and proudly popular. *Dryden.*

There are of these sorts of beauties, which last
but for a moment; as, the distinct *airs* of an
assembly, upon the sight of an unexpected and
uncommon object, some particularity of a violent
passion, some graceful action, a smile, a
glance of an eye, a disdainful look, a look of
gravity, and a thousand other such like things.
Dryden's Description.

Their whole lives were employed in intrigues
of state, and they naturally give themselves *airs*
of kings and princes, of which the ministers of
other nations are only the representatives.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.

To curl their waving hairs,
Assist their blouses, and inspire their *airs*. *Pope.*
He assumes and affects an entire set of very
different *airs*; he conceives himself a being of a
superiour nature. *Swift.*

15. Appearance.

As it was communicated with the *air* of a se-
cret, it soon found its way into the world. *Pope.*

16. [In horsemanship.] *Airs* denote the
artificial or practised motions of a ma-
naged horse. *Chambers.*

To *AIR*. *v. a.* [from the noun *air*.]

1. To expose to the air; to open to the
air.

The others make it a matter of small com-
mendation in itself, if they, who wear it, do
nothing else but *air* the robes, which then place
requieth. *Hobbes.*

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where
they have been a little mouldy, or the chamber
and bed-draw kept close, and not *aired*. *Bacon.*

We have had, in our time, experience twice
or thrice, when both the judges that sat upon
the rail, and numbers of those that attended the
business, or were present, sickened upon it, and
died. Therefore it were good wisdom, that, in
such cases, the jail were *aired* before they were
brought forth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

As the ants were *airing* their provisions one
winter, up comes a hungry grasshopper to them
and begs a charity. *L'Esperance's Fables.*

Or wicker-baskets weave, or *air* the corn.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To gratify, by enjoying the open air:
with the reciprocal pronoun.

Nay, if you but riding forth to *air* yourself,
Such putting were too petty. *Shakspeare.*

I ascended the highest hills of Bagdat, in or-
der to pass the rest of the day in meditation and
prayer. As I was here *airing* myself on the tops
of the mountains, I fell into a profound contem-
plation on the vanity of human life. *Spenser.*

3. To air liquors; to warm them by the
fire: a term used in conversation.

4. To breed in nests. In this sense, it is
derived from *aerie*, a nest. Out of use.

You may add their busy, dangerous, discom-
teous, yea and sometimes despitel stealing, one
from another, of the eggs and young ones; who,
if they were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly,
there would be store sufficient, to kill not only
the partridges, but even all the good housewives
chickens in a country. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*

AIRBLADDER. *n. f.* [from *air* and *blad-
der*.]

1. Any cuticle or vesicle filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the
surfaces of these *airbladders*, in an infinite num-
ber of ramifications. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The bladder in fishes, by the contrac-
tion and dilatation of which, they vary the
properties of their weight to that of
their bulk, and rise or fall.

Though the *airbladder* in fishes seems necessary
for swimming, yet some are so formed as to
swim without it. *Cadwallar.*

AIRBUILT. *adj.* [from *air* and *build*.]
Built in the air, without any solid founda-
tion.

Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's
scheme,

The *airbuilt* castle, and the golden dream,
The maid's rom-nick wish, the chymist's flame,
And poet's vision of eternal time. *Pope.*

AIRDRAWN. *adj.* [from *air* and *drawn*.]
Drawn or painted in air. Not used.

This is the very painting of your reign,
This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which, you said,
Led you to Duncan. *Shakspeare.*

AIRER. *n. f.* [from *To air*.] He that
exposes to the air.

AIRHOLE. *n. f.* [from *air* and *hole*.] A
hole to admit the air.

AIRNESS. *n. f.* [from *airy*.]

1. Openness; exposure to the air.

2. Lightness; gaiety; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to
make classick learning speak their language; if
they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a
certain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in
their tongue, which will never agree with the
sedateness of the Romans, or the solemnity of
the Greeks. *Filken.*

AIRING. *n. f.* [from *air*.] A short jour-
ney or ramble to enjoy the free air.

This little fleet leaves only to fetch them wine
and corn, and to give them ladies an *airing* in
the summer season. *Addison.*

AIRLESS. *adj.* [from *air*.] Wanting com-
munication with the free air.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor *airless* dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shak.*

AIRLING. *n. f.* [from *air*, for *gayety*.]
A young, light, thoughtless, gay per-
son.

Some more there be, slight *airlings* will be won
With dogs, and horses, and perhaps a whore.
Ben Jonson.

AIRPUMP. *n. f.* [from *air* and *pump*.] A
machine by whose means the air is ex-
hausted out of proper vessels. The prin-
ciple on which it is built, is the elasticity

of the air; as that on which the water-
pump is founded, is on the gravity of
the air. The invention of this curious
instrument is ascribed to Otto de Gue-
rick, consul of Magdebourg, in 1654.
But his machine laboured under several
defects; the force necessary to work it
was very great, and the progress very
slow; it was to be kept under water,
and allowed of no change of subjects for
experiments. Mr. Boyle, with the assis-
tance of Dr. Hooke, removed several in-
conveniencies; though, still, the work-
ing was laborious, by reason of the pres-
sure of the atmosphere at every exsuc-
tion. This labour has been since re-
moved by Mr. Hawksbee; who, by add-

ing a second barrel and piston, to rise as
the other fell, and fall as it rose, made
the pressure of the atmosphere on the
descending one of as much service as it
was of disservice in the ascending one.
Vream made a further improvement, by
reducing the alternate motion of the
hand and winch to a circular one.

Chambers.

The *air* that, in exhausted receivers of *air-
pumps*, is exhaled from minerals and flesh, and
humors, and liquors, is as true and genuine, as to
elasticity and density, or rarefaction, as that we
respire in; and yet this factitious air is so far
from being fit to be breathed in, that it kills ani-
mals in a moment, even sooner than the absence
of air, or a vacuum itself. *Bentley.*

AIRSHAFT. *n. f.* [from *air* and *shaft*.]

A passage for the air into mines and
subterraneous places.

By the sinking of an *airshaft*, the air hath li-
berty to circulate, and carry out the steams both
of the miners breath and the damps, which
would otherwise stagnate there. *Ray.*

AIRY. *adj.* [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.]

1. Composed of air.

The mist is the transfection, or emission, of
the thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies; as,
in odours and infections; and this is, of all
the rest, the most corporeal. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to the air; belonging to the
air.

There are fishes that have wings, that are no
strangers to the *airy* region. *Boyle.*

3. High in air.

Who e'er is here forsake the fields below,
And, wond'ring at their height, through *airy*
channels flow. *Addison.*

4. Open to the free air.

Joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire
Thro' the wide compass of the *airy* coast. *Spenser.*

5. Light as air; thin; unsubstantial; with-
out solidity.

I hold ambition of so *airy* and light a quality,
that it is but a shadow's shadow. *Shakspeare.*

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops con-
strain
Of *airy* ghosts, and vex the guilty train. *Dryden.*

6. Wanting reality; having no steady founda-
tion in truth or nature; vain; trifling.

Not think with wind
Of a *ry* threats to awe, whom yet with deeds
Thou can't not. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Nor (to avoid such meanly) soaring high,
With empty sound, and *airy* notions fly. *Rif.*

I have found a complaint concerning the secur-
ity of money, which occasioned many *airy* pro-
positions for the remedy of it. *Temple's Misc.*

7. Fluttering; loose; as if to catch the
air; full of levity.

The painters draw their nymphs in thin and
airy habits; but the weight of gold and of em-
broideries is reserved for queens and goddesses.
Dryden.

By this name of ladies, he means all young
persons, slender, finely shaped, *airy*, and deli-
cate: such as are nymphs and Naiads. *Dryd.*

8. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; viva-
cious; lively; spirited; light of heart.

He that is merry and *airy* at those when he
feels a sad tempest on the sea, or dances when
God thunders from heaven, regards not when
God speaks to all the world. *Taylor.*

AISLE. *n. f.* [Thus the word is written by
Addison, but perhaps improperly; since
it seems deducible only from, either *aisle*,
a wing, or *allée*, a path, and is therefore
to be written *aisle*.] The walks in a
church, or wings of a quire.

ALA

The abbey is by no means so magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef with a double aisle to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Addison.*

AIT, or EYGH. *n. f.* [supposed, by *Skinmer*, to be corrupted from *isset*.] A small island in a river.

A'JUTAGE. *n. f.* [*ajutage*, Fr.] An additional pipe to waterworks. *Diet.*

To AKE. *v. n.* [from *ake*, and therefore more grammatically written *ache*.]

1. To feel a lasting pain, generally of the internal parts; distinguished from smart, which is commonly used of uneasiness in the external parts; but this is no accurate account.

To sue, and be deny'd, such common grace,
My wounds *ake* at you! *Shakespeare.*

Let our finger *ake*, and it endues
Our other healthful members with a sense
Of pain. *Shakespeare.*

We're the pleasure of drinking accompanied,
The very moment, with that sick stomach and
aking head, which, in some men, are sure to follow,
I think no body would ever let wine touch
his lips. *Locke.*

His limbs must *ake*, with daily toils oppress'd,
Ere long-wish'd night brings necessary rest. *Prior.*

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper sense, to the heart; as, *the heart akes*; to imply grief or fear. *Shakespeare* has used it, still more licentiously, of the soul.

My soul *akes*

To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither supreme, how soon confusion
May enter. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Here shame dissuades him, there his fear prevails,
And each, by turns, his *aking* heart assails. *Addison.*

AKIN. *adj.* [from *a* and *kin*.]

1. Related to; allied by blood: used of persons.

I do not envy thee, Pamela; only I wish,
that, being thy sister in nature, I were not so
far off *akin* in fortune. *Sidney.*

2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the same properties: used of things.

The cankered passion of envy is nothing *akin*
to the silly envy of the ass. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Some limbs again in bulk or stature
Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,
In concert act, like modern friends,
Because one serves the other's ends. *Prior.*

He separates it from questions with which it
may have been complicated, and distinguishes it
from questions which may be *akin* to it. *Watts.*

AL, ATTLE, ADLF, do all seem to be corruptions of the Saxon, *ætel*, noble, famous; as also, *Aling* and *Adling*, are corruptions of *æteling*, noble, splendid, famous.

Al, *Ald*, being initials, are derived from the Saxon *eald*, ancient; and so, oftentimes, the initial *all*, being melted by the Normans from the Saxon *eald*.

Gilson's Camden.

ALABASTER. *n. f.* [*ἀλάβαστρον*.] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds; some is white, which is most common; some of the colour of horn, and transparent; some yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients used it to make boxes for perfumes. *Savary.*

Yet I'll not shed her blood,
Nor fear that whiter skin of her's than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shaksf.*

ALABASTER. *adj.* Made of alabaster.

ALA

I cannot forbear mentioning part of an *alabaster* column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of fire, and may be seen over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in the shape of a cross, in a hole of the wall; so that the light passing through it, makes it look, to those in the church, like a huge transparent cross of amber. *Addison on Italy.*

ALACK. *interject.* [This word seems only the corruption of *alas*.] Alas; an expression of sorrow.

Alack! when once our grate we have forgot,
Nothing goes right; we would, and we would
not. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

At thunder now no more I start,
Then at the rumbling of a cart:
Nay, what's incredible, *alack!*
I hardly hear a woman's clack. *Swift.*

ALACKADAY. *interjection.* [This, like the former, is for *alas the day*.] A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALACRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *alacrius*, supposed to be formed from *alacris*; but of *alacrius* I have found no example.] Cheerfully; without dejection.

Epaminondas *alacriously* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for his country.

Government of the Tongue

ALACRITY. *n. f.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulness, expressed by some outward token; sprightliness; gayety; liveliness; cheerful willingness.

These orders were, on all sides, yielded unto with no less *alacrity* of mind, than cities, unable to hold out any longer, are wont to shew when they take conditions such as it sketh him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow straits of advantage. *Hosker.*

Give me a bowl of wine;
I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakespeare.*

He, glad that now his sea should find a shore,
With fresh *alacrity*, and force renew'd,
Springs upward. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner undertook the sign to fly;
With such *alacrity* they bore away,
As if, to praise them, all the states stood by. *Dryden.*

ALAMIRE. *n. f.* The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of musick.

ALAMODÉ. *adv.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the fashion: a low word. It is used likewise by shopkeepers for a kind of thin silken manufacture.

ALAND. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land*.] At land; landed; on the dry ground.

He only, with the prince his cousin, were cast
aland, far off from the place whither then de-
sires would have guided them. *Sidney.*

Three more fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving land,
And, in mid ocean, left them mou'd *aland*. *Dryden.*

ALARME. *n. f.* [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms; as, *crier à l'arme*, to call to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; as, at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you shall blow, but you shall not sound an alarm. *Numbers.*

God himself is with us for our captain, and his priests with sounding trumpets, to cry alarms against you. *Chronicles.*

ALA

The trumpets loud clangour
Excites us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*
Taught by this stroke, renounce the wars
alarms,

And learn to tremble at the name of arms. *Pope.*

2. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; as, an alarm of fire.

3. Any tumult or disturbance.
Crowds of rivals, for thy mother's charms,
Thy palace fill with insults and alarms. *Pope.*

To ALARM. *v. a.* [from *alarm*, the noun.]

1. To call to arms.

2. To disturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

The wasp the hive alarms
With louder hums, and with unequal arms. *Addison.*

3. To surprise with the apprehension of any danger.

When rage misguides me, or when fear alarms,
When pain distresses, or when pleasure charms. *Tickell.*

4. To disturb in general.

His son, Cupavo, brush'd the briny flood;
Upon his stein a brawny Centaur flood,
Who heav'd a rocky, and threat'ning hill to throw,
With lifted hands, alarm'd the seas below. *Dryden.*

ALARM-BELL. *n. f.* [from *alarm* and *bell*.] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

The alarm-bell rings from our Alhambra walls,
And, from the streets, found drums and at-balls &c. *Dryden.*

ALARMING. *particip. adj.* [from *alarm*.] Terrifying; awakening; surprising; as, an alarming message; an alarming pain.

ALARMPOST. *n. f.* [from *alarm* and *post*.] The post or place appointed to each body of men to appear at, when an alarm shall happen.

ALARUM. *n. f.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *alarm*.] See ALARM.

Now are our brows bound with victorious
wreaths,

Our bruised arms hung up for monuments,
Our stern alarms chang'd to merry meetings. *Shakspeare.*

That Almatro might better hear,
She sets a drum at either ear;
And loud or gentle, harsh or sweet,
Are but th' alarms which they beat. *Prior.*

To ALARUM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *To alarm*.] See ALARM.

Wither'd murder

(Alarm'd by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch) thus with his stealthy pace
Moves like a ghost. *Shakespeare.*

ALA'S. *interject.* [*belas*, Fr. *cybaes*, Dutch.]

1. A word expressing lamentation, when we use it of ourselves.

But yet, *alas!* O but yet, *alas!* our haps be
but hard haps. *Sidney.*

Alas, how little from the grave we claim!
Thou but preserv'st a form, and I a name. *Pope.*

2. A word of pity, when used of other persons.

Alas! poor Protheus, thou hast entertain'd
A fox to be the shepherd of thy lambs. *Shaksf.*

3. A word of sorrow and concern, when used of things.

Thus saith the Lord God, smite with thine
hand, and stamp with thy foot, and say, *Alas!*
for all the evil abominations of the house of
Israel. *Ezekiel.*

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cause!
Milton.

ALC

Alas! for pity of this bloody field;
Piteous indeed must be, when I, a spirit,
Can have to lost a sense of human woes. *Dryd.*
ALAS THE DAY. *interject.* Ah, unhappy day!

Alas the day! I never gave him cause. *Shak.*
Alas a day! you have ruined my poor mitre:
tels: you have made a gap in her reputation;
and can you blame her, if she make it up with
her husband? *Cong. evr.*

ALAS THE WHILE. *interject.* Ah, unhappy time!

All as the sheep, such was the shepherd's look;
For pale and wan he was (*alas the while!*)
May seem he lov'd, or else some care he took
Spenser.

ALATIF. *adv.* [from *a* and *late*.] Lately;
no long time ago.

ALB. *n. f.* [*album*, Lat.] A surplice; a
white linen vestment worn by priests.

ALBE. *adv.* [a coalition of the words
ALBE'IT. } *all be it so.* *Skinner.*] Al-
though; notwithstanding; though it
should be.

Ne would he suffer sleep once thitherward
Approach, *albe* his drowly den was next. *Spenser.*
This very thing is cause sufficient, why duties,
belonging to each kind of virtue, *albeit* the law
of reason teach them, should, notwithstanding,
be prescribed even by human law. *Hooker.*

One whilst eyes
Albeit unused to the melting mood,
Drop tears, as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakspere.*

He, who has a probable belief that he shall
meet with thieves in such a road, thinks himself
to have reason enough to decline it, *albeit* he is
sure to sustain some loss, though yet consider-
able, inconvenience by his so doing. *South.*

ALBUGINEOUS. *adj.* [*albugo*, Lat.] Re-
sembling the white of an egg.

Eggs will freeze in the *albugineous* part the re-
of. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I opened it by incision giving vent first to an
albugineous, then to white concocted matter:
upon which the tumour sunk. *Wifem.*

ALBUGO. *n. f.* [Lat.] A disease in the
eye, by which the cornea contracts a
whiteness. The fame with *leucoma*.

ALBURN COLOUR. *n. f.* See **AUBURN**.

ALCAHEST. *n. f.* An Arabick word, to
express an universal dissolvent, pre-
tended to by Paracelsus and Helmont.

ALCA'ID. *n. f.* [from *al*, Arab. and *القيد*,
the head.]

1. In Barbary, the governor of a castle.
The Alcaid
Shuns me, and with a grim civility,
Bows, and declines my walks. *Dryden.*

2. In Spain, the judge of a city, first in-
stituted by the Saracens. *Du Cange.*

ALCANNA. *n. f.* An Egyptian plant
used in dying; the leaves making a
yellow, infused in water, and a red in
acid liquors.

The root of *alcanna*, though green, will give
a red stain. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALCHYMICAL. *adj.* [from *alchemy*.] Re-
lating to alchemy; produced by al-
chymy.

The rose-noble, then current for six shillings
and eight pence, the alchymists do affirm as an
unwritten verity, was made by projection or
multiplication *alchymical* of Raymond Lully in
the tower of London. *Camden's Remains.*

ALCHYMICALLY. *adv.* [from *alchymical*.]
In the manner of an alchymist; by means
of alchymy.

ALC

Raymond Lully would prove it *alchymically*.

ALCHYMIST. *n. f.* [from *alchemy*.] One
who pursues or professes the science of
alchemy.

To immortalize this day, the glorious sun
Stays in his course, and plays the *alchymist*,
Turning, with splendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold. *Shaksp.*

Every *alchymist* knows, that gold will endure
a vehement fire for a long time without any
change; and after it has been divided by corro-
sive liquors into invisible parts, yet may pre-
sently be precipitated, so as to appear in its own
form. *Gir.v.*

ALCHYMY. *n. f.* [of *al*, Arab. and
khymia.]

1. The more sublime and occult part of
chymistry, which proposes for its ob-
ject the transmutation of metals, and
other important operations.

There is nothing more dangerous than this de-
luding art, which changeth the meaning of
words, as *alchemy* doth, or would do, the sub-
stance of metals; maketh of any thing what it
listeth, and bringeth, in the end, all truth to noth-
thing. *Hooker.*

O he sits high in all the people's hearts;
And that which would appear offence in us,
His countenance, like richest *alchemy*,
Will change to virtue and to worthiness. *Shaksp.*

Compared to this,
All honour's mimicry, all wealth *alchemy* is. *Dante.*

2. A kind of mixed metal used for spoons,
and kitchen utensils.

White *alchemy* is made of pan-brass one pound,
and arsenicum three ounces; or *alchemy* is made
of copper and auripigmentum. *Bacon.*

They bid cry,
With trumpets regular sound, the great result:
Toward's the four winds, four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding *alchemy*,
By herald's voice explain'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

ALCOHOL. *n. f.* An Arabick term used
by chymists for a high rectified dephleg-
mated spirit of wine, or for any thing
reduced into an impalpable powder.

If the same salt shall be reduced into *alcohol*,
as the chymists speak, or an impalpable powder,
the particles and intercepted spaces will be ex-
tremely lessened. *Boyle.*

Salt volatile oleosum will coagulate the serum
on account of the *alcohol*, or rectified spirit which
it contains. *Arbutnot.*

ALCOHOLIZATION. *n. f.* [from *alcoholize*.]
The act of alcoholizing or rectify-
ing spirits; or of reducing bodies to an
impalpable powder.

To **ALCOHOLIZE.** *v. a.* [from *alcohol*.]

1. To make an alcohol; that is, to rectify
spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.
2. To comminute powder till it is wholly
without roughness.

ALCORAN. *n. f.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.]
The book of the Mahometan precepts
and credenda.

If this would satisfy the conscience, we might
not only take the present covenant, but subscribe
to the council of Trent; yea, and to the Turkish
alcoran; and twain to maintain and defend a other
of them. *Stander-jon against the Covenant.*

ALCOVE. *n. f.* [*alcoba*, Span.] A recess,
or part of a chamber, separated by an
elstrade, or partition, and other corre-
spondent ornaments; in which is placed
a bed of state, and sometimes seats to
entertain company. *Trevour.*

The weary'd champion lull'd in soft *alcoves*,
The noblest boast of thy romantick groves,

ALE

Of, if the muse preface, shall be seen
By Rosamonda fleeting o'er the green,
In dreams be hail'd by heroes' mighty shades,
And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades. *Tickell.*

Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade. *Pope.*

ALDER. *n. f.* [*alnus*, Lat.] A tree hav-
ing leaves resembling those of the hazel;
the male flowers, or katkins, are pro-
duced at remote distances from the fruit,
on the same tree; the fruit is squamose,
and of a conical figure. The species are,
1. The common or round-leaved *alder*.
2. The long-leaved *alder*. 3. The scar-
let *alder*. These trees delight in a very
moist soil. The wood is used by turners,
and will endure long under ground, or
in water. *Miller.*

Without the groat, a various sylvan scene
Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and *alders* ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cypresses form'd a fragrant shade. *Pope's Odyssy.*

ALDERLI'EVEST. *adj. superl.* [from *ald*,
alder, old, elder, and *heav*, dear, beloved.]
Most beloved; which has held the longest
possession of the heart.

The mutual confidence that my mind hath had,
In courtly company, or at my beds,
With you, mine *alderli'vest* sovereign,
Makes me the bolder. *Shakspere's Henry VI.*

ALDERMAN. *n. f.* [from *ald*, old, and
man.]

1. The same as senator, *Corwell*. A go-
vernour or magistrate, originally, as the
name imports, chosen on account of the
experience which his age had given him.

Tell him myself, the mayor, and *aldermen*,
Are come to have some conference with his
grace. *Shakspere.*

Though my own *aldermen* confer'd my bays,
To me committing their eternal praise:
Their full-fed horses, their pacifick may'rs,
Their annual trophies, and their monthly wars. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. In the following passage it is, I think,
improperly used.

But if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an *alderman* of war,
Take to a shop, behind a counter lie. *Dryden.*

ALDERMANLY. *adv.* [from *alderman*.]
Like an alderman; belonging to an
alderman.

Thine, and many more, suffered death, in
envy to their virtue and superior genius, which
emboldened them, in exigencies (wanting an *al-*
dermanly discretion) to attempt service out of the
common forms. *Swift's Miscellaneous.*

ALDERN. *adj.* [from *alder*.] Made of
alder.

Then *alder* boats first plow'd the ocean. *Mary.*

ALE. *n. f.* [eale, Sax.]

1. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot
water, and then fermenting the liquor.

You must be seeing chaffinings. Do you
look for *ale* and cakes here, you rude rascals.
Shakspere's Henry VIII.

The fertility of the soil in grain, and its being
not proper for vines, put the Egyptians upon
drinking *ale*, of which they were the inventors.
Arbutnot.

2. A merry meeting used in country places.

And all the neighbourhood, from old records,
Of antick proverbs drawn from Whiston lords,
And then authorities at wakes and ales,
With country precedents, and old wives tales,
We bring you now. *Ben Jonson.*

ALEBERRY. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *berry*.]
A beverage made by boiling ale with

ALA

The abbey is by no means so magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef with a double aisle to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Addison.*

AIT, or EYGH. *n. f.* [supposed, by *Skinner*, to be corrupted from *isset*.] A small island in a river.

AJUTAGE. *n. f.* [*ajutage*, Fr.] An additional pipe to waterworks. *Diet.*

TO AKE. *v. n.* [from *ake*, and therefore more grammatically written *ache*.]

1. To feel a lasting pain, generally of the internal parts; distinguished from smart, which is commonly used of uneasiness in the external parts; but this is no accurate account.

To sue, and be deny'd, such common grace,
My wounds ake at you! *Shakespeare.*

Let our finger ake, and it endues
Our other healthful members with a sense
Of pain. *Shakespeare.*

We're the pleasure of drinking accompanied,
The very moment, with that sick stomach and
aking head, which, in some men, are sure to follow,
I think no body would ever let wine touch
his lips. *Locke.*

His limbs must ake, with daily toils oppress'd,
Ere long-wish'd night brings necessary rest. *Prior.*

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper sense, to the heart; as, *the heart akes*; to imply grief or fear. *Shakespeare* has used it, still more licentiously, of the soul.

My soul akes

To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither supreme, how soon confusion
May enter. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Here shame dissuades him, there his fear prevails,
And each, by turns, his aking heart assails. *Addison.*

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Then at the rumbling of a cart:
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Excites us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*
Taught by this stroke, renounce the wars
alarms,

And learn to tremble at the name of arms. *Pope.*

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3. Any tumult or disturbance.
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Alas, how little from the grave we claim!

Thou but preserv'st a form, and I a name. *Pope.*

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A fox to be the shepherd of thy lambs. *Shaksf.*

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hand, and stamp with thy foot, and say, *Alas!*
for all the evil abominations of the house of
Israel. *Ezekiel.*

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cause!
Milton.

A L I

ALG'FIC. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That produces cold. *Dict.*

ALGOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] Extreme cold chilnels. *Dict.*

ALGORISM. } *n. f.* Arabick words, which
ALGORITHM. } are used to imply the six operations of arithmetick, or the science of numbers. *Dict.*

ALGO'SE. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill. *Dict.*

ALIAS. *adv.* A Latin word, signifying *otherwise*; often used in the trials of criminals, whose danger has obliged them to change their names; as, Simson, *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker; that is, *otherwise* Smith, *otherwise* Baker.

ALIBLE. *adj.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] Nutritive; nourishing; that may be nourished. *Dict.*

ALIEN. *adj.* [*alienus*, Lat.]
1. Foreign, or not of the same family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown
Of *alien* trees, and apples not her own. *Dryden.*
From native soil

Exil'd by fire, torn from the tender embrace
Of his young guileless progeny, he seeks
Involunt' shelter in an *alien* land. *Philips.*

2. Estranged from; not allied to; adverse to: with the particle *from*, and sometimes *to*, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the disciples of the
fire, by a similitude not *alien* from their profes-
sion. *Boyle.*

The sentiment that arises, is a conviction of
the deplorable state of nature, to which sin re-
duced us; a weak, ignorant creature *alien* from
God and goodness, and a prey to the great de-
stroyer. *Rogers' Sermons.*

They encouraged persons and principles, *alien*
from our religion and government, in order to
strengthen their faction. *Swift's Miscellany.*

ALIEN. *n. f.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a denison; a man of
another country or family; one not
allied; a stranger.

In whomsoever these things are, the church
doth acknowledge them for her children; them
only she holdeth for *aliens* and strangers in whom
these things are not found. *Hooker.*

If it be prov'd against an *alien*,
He seeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods. *Shakspeare.*

The mere Irish were not only accounted *aliens*,
but enemies, so as it was no capital offence to
kill them. *St. J. Davies on Ireland.*

Thy place in council thou hast rudely lost,
Which by thy younger brother is supply'd,
And art almost an *alien* to the hearts
Of all the court and princes of my blood. *Shakspeare.*

The lawgiver condemned the persons, who
sat idle in divisions dangerous to the government,
as *aliens* to the community, and therefore to be
cut off from it. *Blackstone's Freeholder.*

2. In law.

An *alien* is one born in a strange country, and
never enfranchis'd. A man born out of the
land, so it be within the limits beyond the seas,
or of English parents out of the king's obedience,
to the parents, at the time of the birth, he is the
king's obedience, is not *alien*. If one, born out
of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in
England, his children (if he beget any here) are
not *aliens*, but denizens. *Cowell.*

To ALIEN. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of an-
other.

If the son *alien* lands, and then repurchase
them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be
observed, as if he were the original purchaser.
Hale's Common Law.

A L I

2. To estrange; to turn the mind or affec-
tion; to make averse: with *from*.

The king was disquieted, when he found that
the prince was totally *aliened* from all thoughts of,
or inclination to, the marriage. *Carenden.*

ALIENABLE. *adj.* [from *To alienate*.] That
of which the property may be transfer-
red.

Land is *alienable*, and treasure is transitory,
and both must pass from him, by his own vo-
luntary act, or by the violence of others, or at
least by fate. *Dennis.*

To ALIENATE. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*,
Lat.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing
to another.

The countries of the Turks were once chris-
tian, and members of the church, and while
the golden candlesticks did stand, though now
they be utterly *alienated*, and no christians left.
Bacon.

2. To withdraw the heart or affections:
with the particle *from*, where the first
possessor is mentioned.

The iniquity of men's wiring must not *alie-*
nate our hearts from the truth. *Hooker.*

Be it never so true which we teach the world
to believe, yet, if once their affections begin to
be *alienated*, a small thing persuadeth them to
change their opinions. *Hooker.*

His eyes survey'd the dark idyllies
Of *alienated* Judah. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Any thing that is apt to disturb the world,
and to *alienate* the affections of men from one
another, such as crosses and distasteful humours,
is either expressly, or by clear consequence and
deduction, forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

Her mind was quite *alienated* from the honest
Castilian, whom she was taught to look upon as
a formal old fellow. *Adison.*

ALIENATE. *adj.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] With-
drawn from; stranger to: with the par-
ticle *from*.

The whigs are damnably wicked; impatient
for the death of the queen; ready to gratify
their ambition and revenge by all desperate me-
thods; wholly *alienate* from truth, law, religion,
mercy, confidence, or honour. *Swift's Mife.*

ALIENATION. *n. f.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of transferring property.

This ordinance was for the maintenance of
then lands in then posterity, and for excluding
all innovation of *alienation* thereof unto strangers.
Spenser's State of Ireland.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes,
to give a check to sacrilege. Her successor
pass'd a law, which prevented all future *aliena-*
tions of the church revenues. *Atterbury.*

Great changes and *alienations* of property have
created new and great dependencies. *Swift.*

2. The state of being alienated; as, the
state was walled during its *alienation*.

3. Change of affection.

It is left but in dark memory, what was the
ground of his defection, and the *alienation* of his
heart from the king. *Bacon.*

4. Applied to the mind, it means disorder
of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not
through outward force and impulse, though
not against, yet without their wills; as in *alie-*
nation of mind, or any like inevitable utter ab-
sence of wit and judgment. *Hooker.*

ALIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *ala* and *fero*, Lat.]
Having wings.

ALIGEROUS. *adj.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having
wings; winged. *Dict.*

To ALIGGE. *v. a.* [from *a*, and *lig*, to
lie down.] To lay; to allay; to throw
down; to subdue: an old word even in

A L I

the time of *Spenser*, now wholly forgot-
ten.

Thomalin, why listen we so,

As worn overwent with woe,

Upon to fan a morrow?

The joyous time in w' night's fast,

That shall a *regge*, this bitter blast,

And flake the winter borrow?

Spenser.

To ALIGHT. *v. n.* [*alhtean*, Sax. *af-lichten*,
Dutch.]

1. To come down, and stop. The word
implies the idea of *descending*; as, of a
bird from the wing; a traveller from his
horse or carriage; and generally of rest-
ing or stopping.

There ancient night arriving, did *alight*

From her high weary wave. *Fairy Queen.*

There is *alighted* at your gate

A young Venetian. *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Slackness breeds worms, but the sure tra-
veller,

Though he *alights* sometimes, still goeth on. *Robert.*

When marching with his foot his walks tol
night;

When with his horse, he never will *alight*. *Deak.*

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore,

His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore;

To the Cumean coast at length he came,

And here *alighting* built his costly frame. *Dryden.*

When he was admonished by his subject to
descend, he came down gently, and circling in
the air, and flinging to the ground. Like a lark,
melodious in her mounting, and continuing her
song till the *alights*; still preparing for a higher
flight at her next fall. *Dryden.*

When finish'd was the fight,

The victors from their lusty steeds *alight*;

Like them dismounted all the warlike train. *Dryden.*

Should a spirit of superior rank, a stranger to
human nature, *alight* upon the earth, what would
his notions of us be? *Spektor.*

2. It is used also of any thing thrown or
falling; to fall upon.

But storms of stones from the proud temple's
height

Pour down, and on our batter'd helms *alight*. *Dryden.*

ALIKE. *adv.* [from *a* and *like*.] With
resemblance; without difference; in
the same manner; in the same form.

In some expressions it has the appear-
ance of an adjective, but is always an
adverb.

The darkness hideth not from thee; but the
night shineth as the day; the darkness and the
light are both *alike* to thee. *Psalms.*

With thee conversing, I forget all time;

All seasons, and then change, all please *alike*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Riches cannot rescue from the grave,

Which claims *alike* the monarch and the slave. *Dryden.*

Let us unite at least in an equal zeal for those
capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace,
and are *alike* concerned to maintain. *Atterbury.*

Two handmaids wait the throne; *alike* in
place,

But differing far in figure and in face. *Pope.*

ALIMENT. *n. f.* [*alimentum*, Lat.]

Nourishment; that which nourishes; ;
nutriment; food.

New parts are added to our substance; and,
as we die, we are born daily; nor can we give
an account, how the *aliment* is prepared for nu-
trition, or by what mechanism it is distributed.

Glavul's Sceptis Scientifica.

All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can
be changed into the fluids and solids of our bo-
dies, are called *aliments*. In the largest sense by
aliment, I understand every thing which a human
creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink;
and seasoning, as, salt, spice, vinegar. *Shakspeare.*

A L I

ALIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *aliment.*] That has the quality of aliment; that does nourish; that does feed.

The sun, that light imparts to all, receives From all his *alimental* recompence,
In humid exhalations. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Except they be watered from higher regions, these weeds must lose their *alimental* sap, and wither. *Brown.*

Th' industrious, when the sun in Leo rides, Forget not, at the foot of ev'ry plant, To sink a circling trench, and daily pour A just supply of *alimental* streams, Exhausted sap recruiting. *Philips.*

ALIMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *alimental.*] So as to serve for nourishment.

The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfullest heat, and that only *alimentally* in a substantial mutation, but also medicamentally in any corporeal conviction. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALIMENTARINESS. *n. f.* [from *alimentary.*] The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nourishment. *Dict.*

ALIMENTARY. *adj.* [from *aliment.*]

1. That belongs or relates to aliment.

The solution of the aliment by mastication is necessary; without it, the aliment could not be disposed for the changes which it receives as it passeth through the *alimentary* duct. *Arbuthnot.*

2. That has the quality of aliment, or the power of nourishing.

I do not think that water supplies animals, or even plants, with nourishment, but serves for a vehicle to the *alimentary* particles, to convey and distribute them to the several parts of the body. *Ray on the Creation.*

Of *alimentary* roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious; as turnips and carrots. These have a fattening quality. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ALIMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *aliment.*]

1. The power of affording aliment; the quality of nourishing.

2. The state of being nourished by assimilation of matter received.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no *alimentation*. *Brown's Natural History.*

ALIMONIOUS. *adj.* [from *alimony*] That does nourish: a word very little in use.

The plethora renders us lean, by suppressing our spirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digesting the *alimonious* humours into flesh. *Harvey.*

ALIMONY. *n. f.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] *Alimony* signifies that legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any separation from him, provided it be not caused by her elopement or adultery. *Ayliffe.*

Before they parted hands and hearts, Till *alimony* or death drew parts. *Huddeon.*

ALIQUEANT. *adj.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly;

as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

ALIQUEOT. *adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12, because, being taken four times, it will just measure it.

ALISH. *adj.* [from *ale.*] Resembling ale; having qualities of ale.

Stirring it, and beating down the yeast, gives it the sweet *alish* taste. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A L K

ALITURE. *n. f.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nourishment. *Dict.*

ALIVE. *adj.* [from *a* and *live.*]

1. In the state of life; not dead.

Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead they were, But some faint signs of feeble life appear. *Dryd.*

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd *alive*, Not scornful virgins who their charms survive. *Pope.*

2. In a figurative sense, unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force.

Those good and *lived* men had reason to wish, that their proceedings might be favoured, and the good affection of such as inclined toward them kept *alive*. *Hooks.*

3. Cheerful; sprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not so much *alive* the whole day, if she slept more than six hours. *Clarissa.*

4. In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis, like the French *du monde*; as, the *best* man *alive*; that is, the *best*, with an emphasis. This sense has been long in use, and was once admitted into serious writings, but is now merely ludicrous.

And to those brethren said, rise, rise by-live, And unto battle do yourselves address;

For yonder comes the prowess knight *alive*, Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobles. *Fairy Queen.*

The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudest man *alive*, could not look upon the destruction of monarchy with any pleasure. *Clarend.*

John was quick and understood business, but no man *alive* was more careless in looking into his accounts. *Arbuthnot.*

ALKAHEST. *n. f.* A word used first by Paracelsus and adopted by his followers, to signify an universal dissolvent, or liquor which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

ALKALISCENT. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is *alkaliscient* or anti-acid. *Arbuthnot.*

ALKALI. *n. f.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us, glasswort. This herb they burnt to ashes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white salt; this they called *sal kali*, or *alkali*. It is corrosive, producing putrefaction in animal substances to which it is applied. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*] Any substance which, when mingled with acid, produces effervescence and fermentation.

ALKALINE. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquor will keep an animal from starving very long, by diluting the fluids, and consequently keeping them from an *alkaline* state. People have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot.*

TO ALKALIZATE. *v. a.* [from *alkali.*]

To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

ALKALIZATE. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] Having the qualities of alkali; impregnated with alkali.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it discovers, being dissolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other *alkalizable* salts. *Boyle.*

A L L

The colour of violets in their syrup, by acid liquors, turns red, and, by urinous and *alkalizable*, turns green. *Newton.*

ALKALIZATION. *n. f.* [from *alkali.*] The act of alkalizing, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

ALKANET. *n. f.* [*anchusa*, Lat.] A plant. This plant is a species of bugloss, with a red root, brought from the southern parts of France, and used in medicine. *Miller.*

ALKEKENGI. *n. f.* A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter-cherry*: the plant bears a near resemblance to solanum, or nightshade; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of *vesicarium*. *Chambers.*

ALKERMES. *n. f.* In medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the consistence of a confection; whereof the *kermes* berries are the basis. The other ingredients are pippin-cyder, rose-water, sugar, ambergrease, mull, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the sweets are usually omitted. The *confectio alkermes* is chiefly made at Montpellier. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is no where found so plentifully as there. *Chambers.*

ALL. *adj.* [all, tal, ealle, alle, Sax. oll, Wellh; al, Dutch; alle, Germ. *alles*.]

1. Being the whole number; every one.

Brutus is an honourable man; So are they *all*, all honourable men. *Shakspeare.*

To gaze the herb *all* leaving, Devout'd each other. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The great encouragement of *all*, is the assurance of a future reward. *Leclerc.*

2. Being the whole quantity; every part.

Six days thou shalt labour, and do *all* thy work. *Deuteronomy.*

Political power, I take to be a right of making laws with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of those laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth; and *all* this only for the publick good. *Locke.*

3. The whole quantity, applied to duration of time.

On those pastures cheerful spring All the year doth sit and sing; And, rejoicing, thinks to see Their green backs wear his livery. *Claudian.*

4. The whole extent of place.

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in *all* Venice. *Shakspeare.*

ALL. *adv.* [See **ALL**, *adj.*]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love *all* ready forth to come. *Spenser.*

Know, Rome, that *all* alone Marcus did fight Within Cornish gates. *Shakspeare.*

He swore so loud, That *all* amaz'd, the priest let fall the book. *Shakspeare.*

The Saxons could call a comet a faxed star, which is *all* one with *felix crinita*, or *cometa*. *Camden's Remains.*

For a large conscience is *all* one, And signifies the same with none. *Huddeon.*

Balm, from a silver box distill'd around, Shall *all* bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryden.*

I do not remember he any where mentions expressly the title of the first-born, but *all* along keeps himself under the shelter of the indubitable term, heir. *Locke.*

Justice may be furnished out of fire, as far as her sword goes; and courage may be *all* over a continued blaze. *Addison.*

ALL

If e'er the miser durst his farthings spare,
He thinly spreads them through the public square;
Where, *all* beside the rail, rang'd beggars lie,
And from each other catch the doleful cry. *Gay*

2. Altogether; wholly; without any other consideration.

I am of the temper of most kings, who love
to be in debt, are *all* for present money, no mat-
ter how they pay it afterward. *Dryden*

3. Only; without admission of any thing else.

When I shall wed,
That lord, whose hand must take my plighr, shall
carry,

Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Sure I shall never marry like my sister,
To love my father *all*. *Shakspere*

4. Although. This sense is truly Teuto-
nick, but now obsolete.

Do you not think th' accomplishment of it
Sufficient work for one man's simple head,
All were it as the rest but simply writ. *Spenser*

5. It is sometimes a word of emphasis,
nearly the same with *just*.

A shepherd's swain, say, did thee bring,
All as his straying flock he fed;
And, when his honour hath thee read,
Crave pardon for thy hardy head. *Spenser's Poet*

6. It was anciently in English, what it is
now in the other Teutonick dialects, a
particle of mere enforcement.

He thought them fixpence *all* too dear.
Song in Shakspere

Tell us what occasion of import
Hath *all* to long detain'd you from your wife. *Shakspere*

ALL. *n. f.*

1. The whole: opposed to part, or nothing.

And will the yet debate her eyes on me?
On me, whose *all* not equals Edward's moiety? *Shakspere*

Nought's had, *all*'s spent,
Where our desire is got without content. *Shaksp.*

The youth shall study, and no more engage
There flattering wishes for uncertain age;
No more with fruitless care, and cheated strife,
Chace fleeting pleasure through the maze of life;
Finding the wretched *all* they here can have
But present food, and but a future grave. *Prior*

Our *all* is at stake, and irretrievably lost, if
we fail of success. *Addison*

2. Every thing.

Then shall we be news-cramm'd—*All* the bet-
ter, we shall be the more remarkable. *Shaksp*

Up with my tent, here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow?—Well, *all*'s one for that. *Shakspere*

All the sinner, Lentulus: our coming
Is not for salutation, we have business. *Ben Jonson*

3. That is, every thing is the better, the same,
the fitter.

Secure and pow'r, thy giving, I assume;
And I'd not shall resign, when in the end
Thou shalt be *all* and *all*, and I in thee,
For ever; and in me *all* whom thou lov'st. *Mt*

They that do not keep up this indifference
for *all* but truth, put coloured spectacles before
their eyes, and look through false glasses. *Locke*

4. The phrase *and all* is of the same kind.

They all fell to work at the roots of the trees,
and left it to little toothhold, that the first blast of
wind laid it flat upon the ground, next, eagles,
and *all*. *L'Estrange*

A torch, snuff, and *all* goes out in a moment,
when dipped in the vapour. *Addison*

5. *All* is much used in composition; but,
in most instances, it is merely arbitrary; as,

all-commanding. Sometimes the
words compounded with it are fixed and
classical; as, *almighty*. When it is con-
nected with the participle, it seems to
be a noun: as, *all-surrounding*: in other

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ALL

cases an adverb; as, *all-accomplished*, or
completely accomplished. Of these com-
pounds, a small part of those which may
be found is inserted.

ALL-BEARING. *adj.* [from *all* and *bear*.]

That bears every thing; omniparous.

Thus while he spoke, the sovereign plant he
drew,

Where on th' *all-bearing* earth unmark'd it grew. *Pope*

ALL-CHEERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *cheer*.]

That gives gayety and cheerfulness to
all.

Soon as the *all-cheering* sun

Should, in the farthest east, begin to draw
The shady curtains from Aurora's bed. *Shaksp.*

ALL-COMMANDING. *adj.* [from *all* and

command.] Having the sovereignty over
all.

He now sets before them the high and shining
idol of glory, the *all-commanding* image of bright
gold. *Raleigh*

ALL-COMPOSING. *adj.* [from *all* and *com-*

pose.] That quiets all men, or every
thing.

Wrapt in embow'ring shades Ulysses lies,
His woes forgot! but Pallas now address
To break the bands of *all-composing* rest. *Pope*

ALL-CONQUERING. *adj.* [from *all* and

conquer.] That subdues every thing.

Second of Satan sprung, *all-conquering* death!

What thinkst thou of our empire now? *Milton*

ALL-CONSUMING. *adj.* [from *all* and *con-*

sume.] That consumes every thing.

By age unbroke—but *all-consuming* care
Destroys perhaps the strength that time would
spare. *Pope*

ALL-DEVOURING. *adj.* [from *all* and

devour.] That eats up every thing.

Secure from flames, from envy's hercetrage,
Destitute war, and *all-devouring* age. *Pope*

ALL-FOURS. *n. f.* [from *all* and *four*.] A

low game at cards, played by two; so
named from the four particulars by
which it is reckoned, and which, joined
in the hand of either of the parties, are
said to make *all-fours*.

ALL-HEAL. *n. f.* [from *all* and *hail*, for

health.] All health. This is therefore
not a compound, though perhaps usually
reckoned among them; a term of salu-
tation. *Salve*, or *Salvete*.

All hail, ye fields, where constant peace at-
tends!

All hail, ye sacred solitary groves!

All hail ye books, my true, my real friends,
Whose conversation pleases and improves! *Walsh*

ALL HALLOW. } *n. f.* [from *all* and *hal-*

low.] All saints day;

the first of November.

ALL-HALLOWE. *adj.* [from *all* and *hal-*

low, to make holy.] The time about

All saints day.

Farewell, thou latter spring! farewell,

All-hallow summer. *Shakspere's Henry IV.*

ALL-HALLOWTIDE. *n. f.* [See *ALL-HAL-*

LOWE.] The term near All saints, or

the first of November.

Cut off the bough about *All-hallowtide*, in the

bare place, and set it in the ground, and it will

grow to be a fair tree in one year. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

ALL-HEAL. *n. f.* [*panax*, Lat.] A species

of *ironwort*; which see.

ALL-JUDGING. *adj.* [from *all* and *judge*.]

That has the sovereign right of judg-

ment.

ALL

I look with horror back,
That I detest my wretched self, and curse
My past polluted life. *All-judging Heaven*,
Who knows my crimes, has seen my sorrow for
them. *Roscoe's Jane Shore*

ALL-KNOWING. *adj.* [from *all* and *know*.]

Omniscient; all-wise.

Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity,
we, who could no way force the effect; when
an *all-knowing*, all-wise Being showers down
every day his benefits on the unthankful and un-

deserving? *Atterbury's Sermons*

ALL-MAKING. *adj.* [from *all* and *make*.]

That created all; omnifick. See *ALL-*

SEEING.

ALL-POWERFUL. *adj.* [from *all* and

powerful.] Almighty; omnipotent;

possessed of infinite power.

O *all-powerful* Being! the least motion of
whose will can create or destroy a world; pay
us, the mournful friends of thy distressed servant. *Swift*

ALL SAINTS DAY. *n. f.* The day on

which there is a general celebration of

the saints; the first of November.

ALL-SEER. *n. f.* [from *all* and *see*.] He

that sees or beholds every thing; he

whose view comprehends all things.

That high *All-seer*, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earnest what I beg'd in jest. *Shaksp.*

ALL-SEEING. *adj.* [from *all* and *see*.]

That beholds every thing.

The same First Mover certain bounds has
plac'd,

How long those perishable forms shall last;
Nor can they last beyond the time assign'd
By that *all-seeing*, and *all-making* mind. *Dryden*

ALL SOULS DAY. *n. f.* The day on which

supplications are made for all souls by

the church of Rome; the second of

November.

This is *all souls day*, fellows, is it not?—

It is my lord.—

Why then *all souls day* is my body's doomsday. *Shakspere*

ALL-SUFFICIENT. *adj.* [from *all* and *suf-*

ficient.] Sufficient to every thing.

The testimonies of God are perfect, the testi-

monies of God are *all sufficient* unto that end for

which they are given. *Heiler*

He can more than employ all our powers in
their utmost elevation, for he is every way
perfect and *all-sufficient*. *Norris*

ALL-WISE. *adj.* [from *all* and *wis*.]

Possess of infinite wisdom.

There is an infinite, eternal, *all-wise* mind go-

verning the affairs of the world. *Steele*

Supreme, *all-wise*, eternal potentate!

Sole author, sole disposer of our fate! *Prior*

ALLANTOIS, or ALLANTOIDES.

n. f. [from *αλάν*, a gut, and *αίς*, shape.]

The urinary tunick placed between the

amnion and chorion, or passage, by which

the urine is conveyed from the infant in

the womb, receives the urine that comes

out of the bladder. *Quincy*

ALLAY. *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr. to

mix one metal with another in order to

coinage: it is therefore derived by some

from *à la loi*, according to law; the quan-

tity of metals being mixed according to

law: by others, from *alicer*, to unite:

perhaps from *allocare*, to put together.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to

make it fitter for coinage. In this sense

most authors preserve the original French orthography, and write *alloy*. See **ALLOY**.

2. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its predominant qualities. It is used commonly in a sense contrary to its original meaning, and is, to make something bad, less bad. To obtund; to repress; to abate.

Being brought into the open air,
I would *alloy* the burning quality
Of that fell poison.

No friendly offices shall alter or *alloy* that rancour, that fests in some lustful breads, which, upon all occasions, will foam out at its foul mouth in slander and invective.

3. To quiet; to pacify; to repress. The word, in this sense, I think not to be derived from the French *alloyer*, but to be the English word *lay*, with a before it, according to the old form.

Put the wild waters in this road, *alloy* them.

ALLAY. *n. f.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less. Gold is allayed with silver and copper, two carats to a pound Troy; silver with copper only, of which eighteen penny-weights is mixed with a pound. *Cowell* thinks the alloy is added, to countervail the charge of coming; which might have been done only by making the coin less.

For fools are stubborn in their way,
As coins are harden'd by the alloy.

2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled; in the same manner as the admixture of baser metals allays the qualities of the first mass.

Dark colours easily suffer a fustile alloy, by little fostering light.

3. Alloy being taken from baser metals, commonly implies something worse than that with which it is mixed.

The joy has no alloy of jealousy, hope, and fear.

ALLAYER. *n. f.* [from *alloy*.] The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

Phlegm and pure blood are repared a *layers* of acrimony; and Avicen countermands letting blood in choleric bodies; because he esteems the blood a *frænum bilis*, or a bridle of gall, obstructing its acrimony and fierceness.

ALLAYMENT. *n. f.* [from *alloy*.] That which has the power of allaying or abating the force of another.

If I could temperize with my meditation,
Or brew it to a weak and colder point,
The like *allayment* would I use to grief.

ALLEGATION. *n. f.* [from *allege*.]

1. Affirmation; declaration.
2. The thing alleged or affirmed.

How he got twit our lovers, a lady here
With a common words, though dully caught;
As if he had furnished some to two;
The *allegation* of her overthrow his state.

TO ALLEGE. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.
2. To plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument.

Surely the present form of church-government is such, as no law of God, or reason of man, hath hitherto been *alleged* of force sufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmost of their power, withstand the alteration thereof.

If we forsake the ways of grace and goodness, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction; we cannot say we have not learned them, or we could not.

He hath a clear and full view, and there is no more to be *alleged* for his better information.

ALLEGABLE. *adj.* [from *allege*.] That may be alleged.

Upon this interpretation all may be *alleged* that is a *allegable* against it.

ALLEGANCE. *n. f.* [from *allege*.] The same with *allegation*.

ALLEGES. *n. f.* [from *allege*.] He that alleges.

The narrative, if we believe it is confidently as the famous *alleges* of it, Pamphilus, appears to do, would argue, that there is no other principle requisite, than what may result from the lucky mixture of several bodies.

ALLIGANCE. *n. f.* [*alligance*, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government.

I did pluck *alligance* from men's hearts,
Loud shouts and salutations from their mouths,
Even in the presence of the crowned king.
We charge you, on *alligance* to ourselves,
To hold your slaughtering hands, and keep the peace.

The house of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the several counties of England, professing all *alligance* to them, goes in absolutely; the lords (concerning) or rather submitting, to whatsoever is proposed.

ALLEGIANCY. *adj.* [from *allege*.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *alligance*.
Not used.

For your great graces
Hear'd upon me, poor undelivered, I
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks,
My prayers to heaven for you.

ALLEGORICAL. *adj.* [from *allegory*.]

ALLEGORICK. } After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal; mystical.

A kingdom they portend thee; but what kingdom,
Real or *allegorick*, I discern not.

When our Saviour said, in an *allegorical* and mystical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers understood him literally and grossly.

The epithet of Apollo for shooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in respect of the darts and bow, the ensigns of that god; the other *allegorical*, in regard to the rays of the sun.

ALLEGORICALLY. *adv.* [from *allegory*.] After an allegorical manner.

Vulgar often makes his the messenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the an.

The place is to be understood *allegorically*; and what is thus spoken by a Physician with wisdom, is, by the poet, applied to the goddesses of it.

ALLEGORICALLY. *ss. n. f.* [from *allegorical*.] The quality of being allegorical.

TO ALLEGORIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory*.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a sense not literal.

He is very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true.

As some would *allegorize* these signs, so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem.

An alchymist shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by sal, sulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof, into the philosopher's stone.

ALLEGORY. *n. f.* [*αλληγορία*.] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority*.

Neither must we draw out our *allegory* too long, lest either we make ourselves obscure, or fall into *allegorization*, which is childish.

This word *allegory* means nothing else but, by *allegory*, the vegetative humour or moisture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, while they grow.

ALLEGRO. *n. f.* A word denoting one of the six distinctions of time. It expresses a sprightly motion, the quickest of all, except Presto. It originally means gay, as in *Allegro*.

ALLELUJAH. *n. f.* [This word is tallly written for *Hallelujah*, הלל יהוה and יהוה.] A word of spiritual exultation, used in hymns; it signifies, *Praise God*.

He will set his tongue to those pious divine strains, which may be a proper prelude to those *allegories* he hopes eternally to sing.

ALLEMANDE. *n. f.* [Ital.] A grave kind of music.

TO ALLEVIATE. *v. a.* [*allevio*, Lat.] 1. To make light; to ease; to soften.

The pains taken in the speculative, will much *alleviate* me in describing the practice part.
Most of the distempers are the effects of abundance and luxury, and must not be charged upon our Maker; who, notwithstanding, hath provided excellent medicines to *alleviate* those evils which we bring upon ourselves.

2. To extenuate, or soften; as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuse.

ALLEVIATION. *n. f.* [from *alleviate*.]

1. The act of making light, of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendship.

2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

This loss of one-fifth of their income will sit heavy on them, who shall feel it, without the *alleviation* of any profit.

ALLEY. *n. f.* [*alle*, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.
And all within were walks and *alleys* wide,
With footing worn, and leading inward far.

Where *alleys* are close gravelled, the earth putteth forth the first year knotgrafs, and after sprucegrafs.

Yonder *alleys* green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown.

Come, my fair love, our morning's talk we hold,
Some labour ev'n the easiest life would choose:
Ours is not great; the dangle boughs to crops,
Whose too luxuriant growth our *alleys* stop.

The thriving plants, ignoble broomsticks made,
Now sweep those *alleys* they were born to shade.

2. A passage in towns narrower than a street.

A back friend, a shoulder clapper, one that commands the passages of *alleys*, creeks, and narrow lands.

ALL

ALLIANCE. *n. f.* [*alliance*, Fr.]

1. The state of connexion with another by confederacy; a league. In this sense, our histories of queen Anne mention the *grand alliance*.

2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen shall th' *alliance* join
Betwixt the Trojan and th' Ausonian line. *Dryd.*

3. Relation by any form of kindred.

For my father's sake,
And for *alliance* sake, declare the cause
My father lost his head. *Shakespeare.*
Adriatus soon, with gods averse shall join
In dire *alliance* with the Theban line;
Thence strife shall rise, and mortal war succeed. *Pope.*

4. The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

Dorset, your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
This fair *alliance* quickly shall call home
To high promotions. *Shakespeare.*

5. The persons allied to each other.

I would not boast the greatness of my father,
But point out new *alliances* to Cato. *Addison.*

ALLICIENCY. *n. f.* [*allicio*, Lat. to entice or draw.] The power of attracting any thing; magnetism; attraction.

The feigned central *alliciency* is but a word,
and the manner of it still occult. *Glaville.*

To ALLIGATE. *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.]

To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGATION. *n. f.* [from *alligate*.]

1. The act of tying together; the state of being so tied.

2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLEGATOR. *n. f.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturalists have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. See **CROCODILL**.

In his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An *allegator* flud'd and other skins
Of ill-thap'd fishes. *Shakespeare.*

Aloft in towers large poppy-heads were rising,
And here a scaly *allegator* hung. *Garth's Disp.*

ALLIGATURE. *n. f.* [from *alligate*.] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together. *Dict.*

ALLISION. *n. f.* [*allido*, *allisum*, Lat.] The act of striking one thing against another.

There have not been any islands of note, or considerable extent, torn and cast off from the continent by earthquakes, or severed from it by the boisterous *allison* of the sea. *Hoodward.*

ALLITERATION. *n. f.* [*ad and litera*, Lat.]

Of what the critics call *alliteration*, or beginning of several words in the same verse with the same letter, there are instances of the oldest and best writers, as,

Behemoth biggest born. *Milton's P. L. off.*

ALLOCATION. *n. f.* [*allocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.

2. The admission of an article in reckoning and addition of it to the account.

ALL

3. An allowance made upon an account: a term used in the Exchequer. *Chambers.*

ALLOCU'TION. *n. f.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL. *adj.* [from *alodium*.] Held without any acknowledgment of superiority; not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM. *n. f.* [A word of very uncertain derivation, but most probably of German original.] A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. It is opposed to *fee*, or *feudum*, which intimates some kind of dependence. There are no *alodial* lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

ALLO'NGE. *n. f.* [*alonge*, Fr.]

1. A pass or thrust with a rapier, so called from the lengthening of the space taken up by the fencer.

2. It is likewise taken for a long rein, when the horse is trotted in the hand.

To ALLO'O. *v. a.* [This word is generally spoke *halloo*, and is used to dogs, when they are incited to the chase or battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French *allons*; perhaps from *all lo*, look all; showing the object.] To set on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo*.

Alloo thy furious madstiff; bid him vex
The noxious herd, and print upon their ears
A sad memorial of their past offence. *Philips.*

ALLOQUY. *n. f.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another; address; conversation. *Dict.*

To ALLO'T. *v. a.* [from *lot*.]

1. To distribute by lot.

2. To grant.

Five days we do *allot* thee for provision,
To shield thee from disasters of the world;
And on the sixth, to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
I shall defend my fate, if I refuse
That happy lot which heaven *allots* to peace. *Dryden.*

3. To distribute; to parcel out; to give each his share.

Since fame was the only end of all their studies, a man cannot be too scrupulous in *allotting* them their due portion of it. *Taylor.*

ALLO'TMENT. *n. f.* [from *allot*.]

1. That which is allotted to any one; the part, the share, the portion granted.

There can be no thought of security or quiet in this world, but in a resignation to the *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Estrange.*

Though it is our duty to submit with patience to more scanty *allotments*, yet thus much we may reasonably and lawfully ask of God. *Reynolds.*

2. Part appropriated.

It is laid out into a grove of fruits and shade, a vineyard, and an *allotment* for olives and herbs. *Piercy.*

ALLO'TTERY. *n. f.* [from *allot*.] That which is granted to any particular person in a distribution. See **ALLOTMENT**.

Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by testament. *Shakespeare.*

To ALLOW. *v. a.* [*allow*, Fr. from *allaude*, Lat.]

1. To admit; as, to *allow* a position; not to contradict; not to oppose.

ALL

The principles which all mankind *allow* for true, are innate; those that men of right reason admit, are the principles *allowed* by all mankind. *Locke.*

The power of mischief all our hearts *allow*; And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. *Pope.*
That some of the Prelates have declared openly against the king's name, I *allow* to be true. *Swift.*

2. To justify; to maintain as right.

The power is above
His obedience. *Shakespeare.*
The Lord *allow* the righteous. *Bible.*

3. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, *allow* to each sincerity to the professions of another, but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts. *Locke.*

I shall be ready to *allow* the pope is best power here as you please. *Swift.*

4. To grant licence to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the freedom
To lead him where he would; his roughness makes us
All's or all to any thing. *Shakespeare.*

But, as we were *allowed* of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak; not as pleasing men, but God, which truth our hearts
I thank. *1 Thos.*

They referred all laws, that were to be passed in Ireland, to be considered, corrected, and *allowed* by the state of England. *Parsons.*

5. To give a function to; to authorize.

There is no slander in a *well* soul. *Shakespeare.*

6. To give to; to pay to.

Ungrateful to him that we no tears *allow*
Tollum that gives us peace and empire too. *Mallet.*

7. To appoint for; to set out to a certain use; as, he *allowed* his son the third part of his income.

8. To make abatement, or provision; or to settle any thing, with some concessions or cautions regarding something else.

If we consider the different occasions of ancient and modern medals, we shall find they both agree in recording the great actions and successes in war; *allowing* still for the different ways of making it, and the circumstances that attended it. *Addison.*

ALLO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *allow*.]

1. That may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not *allowable*, what is observable in many pieces of Raphael, where Mygdalen is represented before our Saviour washing his feet on her knees; which will not consist with the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. That is permitted or licensed; lawful; not forbidden.

In actions of this sort, the light of nature alone may discover that which is in the sight of God *allowable*. *Locke.*

I was, by the freedom *allow'd* among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence. *Boyle.*

Reputation becomes a signal and a very peculiar blessing to magistrates, and their pursuit of it is not only *allowable* but laudable. *Atterbury.*

ALLO'WABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *allowable*.] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

Lots, as to their nature, use, and *allowableness*, in matters of recreation, are indeed impugned by some, though better defended by others. *South's Sermons.*

ALLOWANCE. *n. f.* [from *allow*.]

1. Admission without contradiction.

That which wisdom did first begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challenges *allowance* of them that succeed, a though it pleases itself nothing. *Locke.*

ALL

Without the notion and *allowance* of spirits, our philosophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it. *Locke*

2. Sanction; licence; authority.

You lent a large commission to conclude, Without the king's will, or the state's *allowance*. A league between this Highness and Ferrara. *Shak.*

3. Permission; freedom from restraint.

They should therefore be acquainted to come to consult and make use of their reason, but they give *allowance* to their inclinations. *Locke*

4. A settled rate, or appointment, for any use.

The victual in plantations ought to be expensed almost as in a besieged town; that is, with certain *allowance*. *Rac.*

And his *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him of the king; a duty ration every day all his life. *2 Ann.*

5. Abatement from the strict rigour of a law, or demand.

The whole poem, though written in heroic verse, is of the Pindaric nature, as well in the thought as the expression. *Shak.*

Parents never give *allowance* for an innocent prison. *Sage.*

6. Established character; reputation.

His talk is of only timber, and is poor. Of every expert and expert of *allowance*. *Shak.*

ALLOY. n. f. [See ALLAY.]

1. Base metal mixed in coinage.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. Fine silver is silver without the mixture of any base metal. *Locke*

Let another piece be coined of the same weight, wherein half the silver is taken out, and copper, or other alloy, put into the place, it will be worth but half as much, for the value of the alloy is to be considered as not to be reckoned. *Locke*

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more exquisite degree than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure without mixture or alloy. *Acersbury.*

ALLURESCENCY. n. f. [allubescens, Lat.] Willingness; content.

To ALLUDE. v. n. [alludo, Lat.] To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to insinuate. It is used of persons; as, he alludes to an old story; or of things, as, the lumpson alludes to his mother's faults.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom do seem to allude unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker*

True it is, that many things of this nature be alluded unto, yet many things declared. *Hooker*

Then just proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and measure; and this I doubt not was that antient structure here alluded to. *Barnet's Theory.*

ALLUMINOR. n. f. [allumer, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; because he gives graces, light, and ornament, to the letters or figures coloured. *Cowell.*

To ALLURE. v. a. [lurer, Fr. Jooren, Dutch; bekopen, Sax.] To entice to any thing whether good or bad; to draw toward any thing by enticement.

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it hath seemed always needful to add rewards, which may more allure unto good, than any hardness deterreth from it; and punishments, which may more deter from evil, than any sweetness thereto allureth. *Hooker.*

ALL

The golden sun, in splendour likest heav'n, Allur'd his eye. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Each fluttering hope, and each alluring joy. *Lyttleton*

ALLURE. n. f. [from the verb allure.] Something set up to entice birds, or other things, to it. We now write lure.

The rather to turn them to his *allure*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen. *Hayward.*

ALLUREMENT. n. f. [from allure.] That which allures, or has the force of alluring; enticement; temptation of pleasure.

Against *allurement*, customs, and a world Offended; marks of respect, and fear, Or violent. *For a Life Lost.*

—Adam, by his wife's *allurement*, &c. *Paradise Regained*

To shun to a *allurement* is not hard To minds reliev'd, to cowardly, and well prepar'd; But wondrous difficult, when once bet, To struggle through the straits, and break the involving net. *Dryden.*

ALLURER. n. f. [from allure.] The person that allures; enticer; inveigler.

ALLURINGLY. adv. [from allure.] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS. n. f. [from alluring.] The quality of alluring or enticing; invitation; temptation by proposing pleasure.

ALLUSION. n. f. [allusio, Lat.] That which is spoken with reference to something supposed to be already known, and therefore not expressed; a hint; an implication. It has the particle *to*.

Here are manifest *allusions* and to allusions of the dissolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its last run. *Burnet*

This last *allusion* gild'd the panther more, Because indeed it rabbi'd upon me to. *Dryden*

Expressions now out of use, *allusions* to customs lost, to us, and various particularities, must needs continue several passages in the dark. *Locke*

ALLUSIVE. adj. [allusive, allusum, Lat.] Hinting at something not fully expressed.

Where the expression in one place is plain, and the sense alluded to agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it; and the expression, in the other, is figurative or *allusive*, and the doctrine deduced from it liable to great objections; it is reasonable, in this latter place, to restrain the extent of the figure and allusion to a consistency with the former. *Reverend's Sermons*

ALLUSIVELY. adv. [from allusive.] In an allusive manner; by implication; by insinuation.

The Jewish nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compass of one generation, were, according to his prediction, destroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by those eagles (Matt. xxiv. 28.), by which, *allusively*, are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle. *Hammond*

ALLUSIVENESS. n. f. [from allusive.] The quality of being allusive.

ALLUVION. n. f. [alluvio, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water.

2. The thing carried by water to something else.

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increase which arises from *alluvion*, which is defined an insensible increment, brought by the water. *Cowell.*

ALM

ALLUVIOUS. adj. [from *alluvion*.] That is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon something else.

To ALLY. v. a. [allier, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy.

All these sects are *allied* to the inhabitants of the North, so as there is no hope that they will ever serve faithfully against them. *Spenser.*

Wants, frailties, passions, closer still ally The common interest, or endear the tie. *Pope.*

To the sun ally'd, From him they draw the animating fire. *Thompson*

2. To make a relation between two things, by similitude, or resemblance, or any other means.

Two lines are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's sense; but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid. *Dryden*

ALLY. n. f. [allie, Fr.] One united by some means of connexion; as, marriage, friendship, confederacy.

He in court stood on his own feet; for the most of his *allies* rather leaned upon him than shored him. *Watson*

We could hinder the accession of Holland to France, either as subjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an inferior and dependent ally under their protection. *Temple*

ALMACANTAR. n. f. [An Arabic word, written variously by various authors; by D'Herbelot, *almacantar*, by others, *almucantar*.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural, and means a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian.

ALMACANTAR'S STAFF. n. f. An instrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting; in order to find the amplitude, and consequently the variation of the compass.

ALMANACK. n. f. [Derived, by force, from the Arabic *al*, and *manah*, Heb. to count, or compute; by others, from *al*, Arabic, and *manah*, a month, or course of the months; by others, from a Teutonic original, *al*, and *maan*, the moon, on account of every moon, or month: all of them are probable.] A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of feasts and fairs, is noted for the ensuing year.

It will be said, this is an *almanack* for the old year; all hath been well; Spain hath not assailed this kingdom. *Bacon*

This astrologer made his *almanack* give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inversion of the common prognostications.

Governor of the Tongue.

Beware the woman too, and then her sight, Who in these studies does herself delight; By whom a greedy *almanack* is borne, With often handling, like chaff amber worn. *Dryden.*

I'll have a lasting *almanack* printed on purple for her use. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

ALMANDINE. n. f. [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby coarser and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the granate. *Dict.*

ALMIGHTINESS. n. f. [from almighty.]

A L M

Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It serveth to the world for a witness of his almightiness, whom we outwardly honour with the chiefest of outward things.

In creating and making existent the world universal, by the absolute act of his own word, God shewed his power and almightiness.

In the wilderness, the bitter and the stork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his provisions, and sever his power, and feel the force of his almightiness.

ALMIGHTY. *adj.* [from *all* and *mighty*.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abraham, and said unto him, I am the almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect.

He wills you in the name of God almighty, That you divest yourself, and lay apart The borrow'd glories, that, by gift of heav'n, By law of nature and of nations, 'long To him and to his heirs.

ALMOND. *n. f.* [from *amand*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *amandula*, a word in low Latin; by others, from *Allemand*, a German, supposing that almonds come to France from Germany.] The nut of the almond tree, either sweet or bitter.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one.

ALMOND TREE. *n. f.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.] It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compressed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged.

Like to an almond tree, mounted high On top of Given Sclams, all alone, With blossoms brave bedecked daintily, Whole tender locks do tremble every one, At every little breath that under heav'n is blown.

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood, How odorous blooms the bearing branches load, The glebe will answer to the Syrian reign, Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain.

ALMONDS OF THE THROAT, or **TONSILS**, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*, are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them has a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus of a mucous and slippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and oesophagus, for the moistening and lubricating those parts. When the oesophagus muscle acts, it compresses the almonds, and they frequently are the occasion of a sore throat.

The tonsils, or almonds of the ears, are also frequently swelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a species of it.

ALMOND-FURNACE, or **ALMAN-FURNACE**, called also the *Sweep*, is a peculiar kind of furnace used in refining, to separate metals from cinders and other foreign substances.

ALMONER, or **ALMNER.** *n. f.* [*elemosynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other person, employed in the distribution of charity.

A L M

I enquired for an almoner; and the general fame has pointed out your reverence as the wealthiest man.

ALMONRY. *n. f.* [from *almoner*.] The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

ALMOST. *adv.* [from *all* and *most*; that is, *most part of all*. *Skinner*.] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole, or to universality.

Who is there almost, whose mind, at some time or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not fastened to some object, that it could not turn itself to any other object?

There can be no such thing or notion, as an almost infinite; there can be nothing next or second to a omnipotent God.

At a becomes inequid to his might, And almost faint beneath the glowing weight.

ALMS. *n. f.* [in Saxon, *elmer*; from *elemosyna*, Lat.] What is given gratuitously in relief of the poor. It has no singular.

My arm'd knees, Which bow'd but in my flunp, bend like his That hath receiv'd an alm.

The poor beggar hath a just demand of an alm from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injustice, and oppression, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities.

ALMS-BASKET. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *basket*.] The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

These two cups do as well As the best outward meat; For who the relish of these guests will fit, Needs set them but the alms-basket of wit.

We'll stand up for our properties, was the beggar's song that lived upon the alms-basket.

ALMSDEED. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *deed*.] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and almsdeeds, which she did.

Hard-tavend Rich'nd, where art thou? Thou art not here: murder is thy almsdeed; Petitioner for blood thou'rt past it to ck.

ALMS-GIVER. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *giver*.] He that gives alms; he that supports others by his charity.

He endowed many religious foundations, and yet was he a great almsgiver in secret, which sheweth that his works in publick were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own.

ALMSHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *house*.] A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor; an hospital for the poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the device of *almshouses* for the poor, and the fasting out of the people into parishes, are manifold.

And to relief of laziness, and weak age Or indigent faint souls, past corporal toil, A hundred almshouses right well supplied.

Many penitents, after the robbing of temples and other rapine, build an hospital, or almshouse, out of the ruins of the church, and the spoils of widows and orphans.

Behold you almshouses, neat, but void of state, Where age and want sit fasting at the gate.

ALMSMAN. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *man*.] A man who lives upon alms; who is supported by charity.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads; My gorgeous palace for a hermitage; My gay apparel for an almshouse's gown.

A L O

ALMUG-TREE. *n. f.* A tree mentioned in scripture. Of its wood were made musical instruments, and it was used also in sails, or in a staircase. The Rabbins generally render it *coral*; others *ebony*, *brazil*, or *pine*. In the Septuagint it is translated *wrought wood*, and in the Vulgate, *Ligna Tiyana*. But coral could never answer the purposes of the almugim; the pine tree is too common in Judea to be imported from Ophir; and the Thyinum, or citron-tree, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the word *almugim*, or *algunim*, or simply *gunnim*, taking *al* for a kind of article, may be understood oil and gummy sorts of wood, and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabic; and is, perhaps, the same with the Shittim wood mentioned by Moses.

And the navy also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir a great plenty of *almug-trees* and precious trees.

ALNAGAR, ALNAGER, or ALNEGEL. *n. f.* [from *alnage*.] A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the affize of woollen cloth, and to fix the seals appointed upon it for that purpose; but there are now three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the *searcher*, *measurer*, and *alnegel*.

ALNAGE. *n. f.* [from *alnage*, or *aunage*, Fr.] Ell-measure, or rather the measuring by the ell or yard.

ALNIGHT. *n. f.* [from *all* and *night*.] A candle which they call *alnights*, is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst; whereby it cometh to pass, that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off.

ALOLS. *n. f.* [עלול, as it is supposed.] A term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood, used in the East for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold, and was the most valuable present given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France. It is called *Tumbac*, and is the heart, or innermost part, of the *aloe tree*; the next part to which is called *Calambac*, which is sometimes imported into Europe, and, though of inferior value to the *Tumbac*, is much esteemed: the part next the bark is termed, by the Portuguese, *Pao d' aquila*, or eagle-wood; but some account the eagle-wood not the outer part of the *Tumbac*, but another species. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect.

2. A tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.

3. A medicinal juice, extracted, not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and exposing the juice that drops from them to the sun. It is distinguished into *Socotorian*, and *Caballine*, or horse *aloes*; the first is so called from *Socotora*; the second, because, being coarser, it ought to be

A L O

confined to the use of farriers. It is a warm and strong cathartick.

ALOE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aloes*.] Consisting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited by *alactical*, scammoniate, or emmonious medicines. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

ALOE'TICK. *n. f.* [from *aloes*.] Any medicine is so called, which chiefly consists of aloes.

ALO'FT. *adv.* [*lofter*, to lift up, *Danish*; *loft*, air, *Icelandish*; so that *aloft* is, into the air.] On high; above; in the air: a word used chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in fables oft,
That love his wings, and toars aloft. *Su'tyng.*
Upright he stood, and bore aloft his shield,
Conspicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field. *Dryden.*

ALO'FT. *prep.* Above.

The great luminary
Aloft the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,
Dispenfes light from far. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

A'LOGY. *n. f.* [*αλογία*.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Dict.*

ALO'NE. *adj.* [*alleen*, Dutch; from *al* and *een*, or *one*; that is, *single*.]

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shakspeare.*

If by a mortal hand my father's throne
Could be defended, 'twas by mine alone. *Dryden.*
God, by whose alone power and conversation
we all live, and move, and have our being. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; solitary.

Eagles we see fly alone, and they die but sheep
which always herd together. *Sidney.*
Alone, for other creature in this place,
Living, or lifeless, to be found was none. *Milton.*
I never durst in darkness be alone. *Dryden.*

ALO'NE. *adv.*

1. This word is seldom used but with the word *let*, if even then it be an adverb. It implies sometimes an ironical prohibition, forbidding to help a man who is able to manage the affair himself.

Let us alone to guard Corioli,
If they set down before 's; 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakspeare.*

Let you alone, cunning artificer;
See how his gorget peels above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To forbear; to leave undone.

His client sule it, but he had better have let
it alone; for he lost his cause by his jest. *Adelphon.*

ALO'NG. *adv.* [*au longue*, Fr.]

1. At length.

Some rowl a mighty stone; some laid along,
And, bound with burning wires, on spokes of
wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.

A firebrand, carried along, leaveth a train of
light behind it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Where Ufen's glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pumpina lands. *Dryden.*

3. Throughout; in the whole: with *all* prefixed.

Solomon, all along in his Proverbs, gives the
title of fool to a wicked man. *Tillotson.*
They were all along a cross, unward fort of
people. *South.*

4. Joined with the particle *with*, in company; joined with.

I your commission will forthwith dispatch,
And he to England shall along with you. *Shakspeare.*
Hence, then! and evil go with thee along,
Thy offspring, to the place of evil, Hell. *Milton.*

A L O

Religious zeal is subject to an excess, and to a defect, when something is mingled with it which it should not have; or when it wants something that ought to go along with it. *Sprat.*

5. Sometimes *with* is understood.

Command thy slaves: my free-born soul disdains

A tyrant's curb, and restive breaks the reins.
Take this along; and no dispute shall rise
(Though mine the woman) for my ravish'd prize. *Dryden.*

6. Forward; onward. In this sense it is derived from *allons*, French.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou master of the poet and the song. *Pope.*

ALO'NGST. *adv.* [a corruption, as it seems, from *along*.] Along; through the length.

The Turks did keep strict watch and ward in
all their ports alongst the sea coast. *Knolles.*

ALO'OF. *adv.* [all off, that is, quite off.]

1. At a distance: with the particle *from*. It generally implies a small distance, such as is within view or observation.

Then bade the knight this lady yede aloof,
And to an hill herself withdrew aside,
From whence she might behold the battle's proof,
And else be safe from danger fur deferred. *Fairy Q.*

As next in worth,
Came singly where he stood, on the bare strand,
While the promiscuous crowd stood yet aloof. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The noise approaches, though our palace stood
Aloof from streets, encompass'd with a wood. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to persons, it often insinuates caution and circumspection.

Turn on the bloody bounds with heads of steel,
And make the cowards stand aloof at bay. *Shakspeare.*
Going northwards, aloof, as long as they had
any doubt of being pursued, at last, when they
were out of reach, they turned and crossed the
ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*

The king would not, by any means, enter
the city, until he had aloof seen the cross set up
upon the greater tower of Granada, whereby it
became christian ground. *Bacon.*

Two pots stood by a river, one of brass, the
other of clay. The water carried them away;
the earthen vessel kept aloof from t'other. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The strong may fight aloof: Aeneas try'd
His force too near, and by presuming died. *Dryden.*

3. In a figurative sense, it is used to import art or cunning in conversation, by which a man holds the principal question at a distance.

Nor do we find him forward to be sounded;
But with a crafty madrics keeps aloof,
When we would bring him on to some confession
Of his true state. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

4. It is used metaphorically of persons that will not be seen in a design.

It is necessary the queen join; for, if she stand
aloof, there will be still suspensions: it being a
received opinion, that she hath a great interest
in the king's favour and power. *Swetling.*

5. It is applied to things not properly be-
longing to each other.

Love's not love
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from th' entire point. *Shakspeare.*

ALO'UD. *adv.* [from *a* and *loud*.] Loudly;
with a strong voice; with a great noise.

Strangled he lies! yet seems to cry aloud,
To warn the mighty, and instruct the proud;
That of the great, neglecting to be just,
Heav'n in a moment makes a heap of dust. *Waller.*

Then heav'n's high monarch thund'ring thrice
aloud,
And thrice he shook aloft a golden cloud. *Dryden.*

A L S

ALO'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *low*.] In a low place; not aloft.

And now *alow*, and now aloft they fly,
As borne through air, and seem to touch the sky. *Dryden.*

ALPHA. *n. f.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first.

I am *alpha* and *omega*, the beginning and the
ending, faith the Lord, which is, and what
was, and which is to come, the Almighty. *Revelation.*

ALPHABET. *n. f.* [from *αλφα*, *alpha*, and *βητα*, *beta*, the first two letters of the Greeks. The order of the letters, or elements of speech.

Thou shalt not sigh,
Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a sign,
But I of these will test an alphabet,
And by still practice learn to know thy meaning. *Shakspeare.*

The letters of the alphabet, formed by several motions of the mouth, and the great variety of syllables composed of letters, and formed with almost equal velocity, and the endless number of words capable of being framed out of the alphabet, either of more syllables, or of one, are wonderful. *Hobbes.*

Taught by their nurses, little children get
This saying sooner than their alphabet. *Dryden.*

TO ALPHABET. *v. a.* [from *alphabet*, noun.] To range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABETICAL. *adj.* [from *alphabet*; **ALPHABETICK.** *adj.* [*alphabetique*, Fr.] In the order of the alphabet; according to the series of letters.

I have digested in an alphabetical order all the
countries, corporations, and boroughs in Great
Britain, with their respective tempers. *South.*

ALPHABETICALLY. *adv.* [from *alphabetical*.] In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than I can now comprise in the hints; and a dictionary, alphabetically containing the words of the language, which the first person is to learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

ALREADY. *adv.* [from *all* and *ready*.]

At this present time, or at some time past: opposed to futurity; as, *Will he come soon? He is here already. Will it be done? It has been done already.*

Touching our uniformity, that which hath
been already answered, may serve for answer. *Hobbes.*

You warn'd me still of loving two;
Can I love him, already loving you? *Dryden.*

See, the guards from yon far eastern hill
Already move, no longer stay afford;
High in the air they wave the flaming sword,
Your signal to depart. *Dryden.*

Methods for the advancement of piety, are
in the power of a prince limited like ours, by
a strict execution of the laws already in force. *South.*

Methinks already I your tears survey,
Already hear the horrid things they say,
Already see you a degraded toast,
And all your honour in a whisper lost! *Pope.*

ALS. *adv.* [*als*, Dutch.] Also; likewise. Out of use.

Sad remembrance now the prince moves
With fresh desire his voyage to pursue;
Al! Una can't her travel to renew. *Fairy Queen.*

ALSO. *adv.* [from *all* and *so*.]

1. In the same manner; likewise.

In these two, no doubt, are contained the
causes of the great deluge; as according to *Moses*,
so also according to necessity; for our world
affords no other treasures of water. *Burton.*

A L T

Also is sometimes nearly the same with *and*, and only conjoins the members of the sentence.

God do so to me, and more *also*. *1 Samuel.*

A'LTA'R. *n. f.* [*altare*, Lat.] It is observed by *Junius*, that the word *altar* is received, with christianity, in all the European languages; and that *altare* is used by one of the Fathers, as appropriated to the christian worship, in opposition to the *ars* of gentilitism.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid.

The goddess of the nuptial bed,
Tie'd with her vain devotions for the dead,
Resolv'd the tainted hand should be repell'd,
Which incense offer'd, and her altar held. *Dryd.*

2. The table in christian churches where the communion is administered.

Her grace rose, and, with modest paces,
Came to the altar, where she kneel'd, and faintlike
Cast her fan eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly. *Shakspeare.*

A'LTA'RAGE. *n. f.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] An emolument arising to the priest from oblations, through the means of the altar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'LTA'R-CLOTH. *n. f.* [from *altar* and *cloth*.] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

I should let down the wealth, books, hangings,
and altar-cloths, which our kings gave this
abbey. *Peasham on Drawing.*

To **A'LTER.** *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr. from *alter*, Lat.]

1. To change; to make otherwise than it is. To *alter*, seems more properly to imply a change made only in some part of a thing; as, to *alter* a writing, may be, to blot or interpolate it; to *change* it, may be, to substitute another in its place. With *from* and *to*; as, her face is *altered* from pale to red.

Do you note
How much her grace is *alter'd* on the sudden?
How long her face is drawn? how pale the looks,
And of an earthly cold? *Shakspeare.*

Acts appropriated to the worship of God, by his own appointment, must continue so, till himself hath otherwise declared: for who dares *alter* what God hath appointed? *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take off from a persuasion, practice, or sect.

For the way of writing plays in verse, I find it troublesome and slow; but I am no way *altered* from my opinion of it, at least with any reasons which have opposed it. *Dryden.*

To **A'LTER.** *v. n.* To become otherwise than it was; as, the weather *alters* from bright to cloudy.

A'LTERABLE. *adj.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That may be altered or changed by something else; distinct from changeable, or that which changes, or may change, itself.

That *alterable* respects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a considerate discernment. *Glarvolla.*

Our condition in this world is mutable and uncertain, *alterable* by a thousand accidents, which we can neither foresee nor prevent. *Rogers.*

I wish they had been more clear in their directions upon that mighty point, Whether the settlement of the succession in the house of Hanover be *alterable* or no? *Swift.*

A'LTERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *alterable*.] The quality of being alterable, or admitting change from external causes.

A L T

A'LTERABLY. *adv.* [from *alterable*.] In such a manner as may be altered.

A'LTERAGE. *n. f.* [from *alo*.] The breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child.

In Ireland they put their children to foster: the rich sell, the meaner sort buying the *alterage* of their children; and the reason is, because, in the opinion of the people, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Sir J. Davies.*

A'LTERANT. *adj.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That has the power of producing changes in any thing.

And whether the body be *alterant* or altered, even so a perception precedeth operation, for else all bodies would be alike one to another. *Baron.*

ALTERATION. *n. f.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, French.]

1. The act of altering or changing.

Alteration, though it be from whole to letter, hath in it inconveniences, and those weighty. *Hosier.*

2. The change made.

Why may we not presume, that God doth even call for such change or *alteration*, as the very condition of things themselves doth make necessary? *Hosier.*

So he, with difficulty and labour hard,
Mov'd on:

But he once past, soon after, when man fell,
Strange *alteration*! Sin, and Death, amain
Following his track (such was the will of heav'n)
Pav'd after him a broad and beaten way. *Milton.*

No other *alteration* will satisfy; nor this neither, very long, without an utter abolition of all order. *South.*

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. *Steuert.*

A'LTERATIVE. *adj.* [from *alter*.]

Medicines called *alterative*, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution, by changing the humours from a state of distemperature to health. They are opposed to *evacuants*. *Quincy.*

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by such *alterative* medicines as purify the blood. *Gentlemen of the Temple.*

ALTERCATION. *n. f.* [*altercation*, Fr. from *altercor*, Lat.] Debate; controversy; wrangle.

By this hot pursuit of lower controversies amongst men professing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles themselves, time will cause *alteration* to grow. *Hooker.*

Their whole life was little else than a perpetual wrangling and *alteration*; and that, many times, rather for victory and ostentation of wit, than a sober and serious search of truth. *Hakewill on Providence.*

ALTERN. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns, in succession each to the other.

And God made two great lights, great for their use

To man; the greater to have rule by day,
The less by night, *altern*. *Milton.*

ALTERNACY. *n. f.* [from *alternare*.] Action performed by turns.

ALTERNATE. *adj.* [*alternus*, Latin.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

Friendship consists properly in mutual offices and a generous strife in *alternate* acts of kindness. *South.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprise,
And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise!
While, at each change, the son of Lybian Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

A L T

ALTERNATE ANGLES. [In geometry.]

The internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the opposite sides of the cutting line; the one below the first parallel, and the other above the second.

ALTERNATE. *n. f.* [from *alternare*, *adj.*] That which happens alternately; vicissitude.

And rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,
Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace,
They blest the long nocturnal influence shed
On the crown'd goblet, and the penitential *Prior.*

To **ALTERNATE.** *v. a.* [*alternare*, Lat.]

1. To perform alternately.

Truote who, in their combs,
Melodious hymns about the low-voiced thorne
Alternate all night long. *Milton.*

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The most high God, in all things appointing
unto this life, for sundry wise ends, *alternates* the
disposition of good and evil. *Greus.*

ALTERNATELY. *adv.* [from *alternare*.]

In reciprocal succession, so that each shall be succeeded by that which it succeeds, as light follows darkness, and darkness follows light.

The prince's Melchinda, bath'd in tears,
And tois'd *alternately* with hopes and fears
Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord. *Dryden.*

Unhappy man! whom sorrow thus and rage
To different ills *alternately* engage. *Prior.*

The rays of light are, by some cause or other, *alternately* disposed to be reflected or refracted for many vicissitudes. *Newton.*

ALTERNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *alternare*.]

The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal succession. *DiD.*

ALTERNATION. *n. f.* [from *alternare*.] The reciprocal succession of things.

The one would be oppressed with constant heat, the other with insufferable cold; and to the defect of *alternation* would utterly impugn the generation of all things. *Brown.*

ALTERNATIVE. *n. f.* [*alternatif*, Fr.]

The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.

A strange *alternative*—
Must ladies have a doctor or a dance? *Young.*

ALTERNATIVELY. *adv.* [from *alternative*.] In alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal *alternately* made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ALTERNATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *alternative*.] The quality or state of being alternative; reciprocation. *DiD.*

ALTERNITY. *n. f.* [from *altern*.] Reciprocal succession; vicissitude; turn; mutual change of one thing for another; reciprocation.

They imagine, that an animal of the vastest dimensions, and longest duration, should live in a continual motion, without the *alternity* and vicissitude of rest, whereby all other animals continue. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALTHOUGH. *conjunction.* [from *all* and *though*. See **THOUGH**.] Notwithstanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, *although* they be intricate, obscure, and dark; *although* they exceed the reach and capacity of our wits; yea, *although* in this world they be no way possible to be understood. *Hooker.*

A L U

Me the gold of France did not seduce,
Al: though I did admit it as a motive
 The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakspeare.*
 The fires must be laid upon a majority; with-
 out which the laws would be of little weight,
although they be good additional securities. *Swift.*

ALTI'GRADE. *adj.* [from *altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Rising on high. *Dict.*

ALTI'LOQUENCE. *n. f.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] High speech; pompous language.

ALTI'METRY. *n. f.* [*alimetrya*, Lat. from *altus* and *metron*.] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights, whether accessible or inaccessible, generally performed by a quadrant.

ALTI'SONANT. *adj.* [*alifonus*, Latin.] **ALTI'SONOUS.** *adj.* High sounding; pompous or lofty in sound. *Dict.*

AL'TITUDE. *n. f.* [*altitudo*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; space measured upward.

Ten masts attach'd make not the altitude,
 Which thou hast perpendicularly fall'n. *Shaksp.*
 Some define the perpendicular altitude of the
 highest mountains to be four miles; others but
 fifteen furlongs. *Brown.*

She shines above, we know; but in what
 place,

How near the throne, and heav'n's imperial face,
 By our weak opticks is but vainly guess'd;
 Distance and altitude conceal the rest. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly
 bodies above the horizon.

Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the effi-
 cacy thereof is not much considerable, whether
 we consider its ascent, meridian, altitude, or
 abode above the horizon. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within
 his circle, cannot he observe them and their in-
 fluences in their oppositions and conjunctions, in
 their altitudes and depressions? *Rymer.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things.

Those members which are p'rs, stand by one
 another in equal altitude, and answer on each side
 one to another. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence; superiority.

Your altitude offends the eyes

Of those who want the power to rise. *Swift.*

5. Height of degree; highest point.

He did it to please his mother, and to be partly
 proud; which he is, even to the altitude of his
 virtue. *Shakspeare.*

ALTI'VOLANT. *adj.* [*altivolans*, Lat. from *altus* and *volō*.] High flying. *Dict.*

AL'TOGETHER. *adv.* [from *all* and *together*.]

1. Completely; without restriction; with-
 out exception.

It is in vain to speak of planting laws, and
 plotting policy, till the people be altogether sub-
 dued. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

We find not in the world any people that hath
 lived altogether without religion. *Hooker.*

If death and danger are things that really can-
 not be endured, no man could ever be obliged to
 suffer for his conscience, or to die for his religion;
 it being altogether as absurd to imagine a man
 obliged to suffer, as to do impossibilities. *South.*

I do not altogether disapprove of the manner
 of interweaving texts of scripture through the
 style of your sermon. *Swift.*

2. Conjunctly; in company. This is rat-
 her all together.

Cousin of Somerset, join you with me,
 And altogether with the duke of Suffolk,
 We'll quickly hoist duke Humphry from his seat. *Shakspeare.*

ALUDEL. *n. f.* [from *a* and *lutum*; that
 is, without lute.]

Aludels are subliming pots used in chemistry,
 without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as

A M A

many as there is occasion for, without luting. At
 the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the
 matter to be sublimed; and at the top is a head,
 to retain the flowers that rise up. *Quincy.*

A'LUM. *n. f.* [*alumen*, Lat.] A kind of
 mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in
 the mouth a sense of sweetness, accom-
 panied with a considerable degree of
 astringency.

The ancient naturalists allow of two sorts of
alum, natural and factitious. The natural is
 found in the island of Milo, being a kind of
 whitish stone, very light, friable, and pe-
 rous, and streaked with filaments resembling
 silver. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the
 countries where *alum* is principally produced;
 and the English *rocks alum* is made from a bluish
 mineral stone, in the hills of Yorkshire and
 Lancashire.

Saccharine alum is a composition of common
alum, with rose-water and whites of eggs boiled
 together, to the consistence of a paste, and thus
 moulded at pleasure. As it cools it grows hard
 as a stone.

Burnt alum is *alum* calcined over the fire.

Plumose or *plume alum* is a sort of saline min-
 eral stone, of various colours, most commonly
 white, bordering on green; it rises in threads, or
 fibres, resembling those of a feather; whence its
 name from *pluma*, a feather. *Chambers.*

By lung beating the white of an egg with a
 lump of *alum*, you may bring it, for the most
 part, into white curds. *Boyle.*

ALUM STONE. *n. f.* A stone or calx used
 in surgery; perhaps *alum* calcined,
 which then becomes corrosive.

She gargled with oxycerate, and was in a few
 days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and
alum stones. *Wifeman.*

ALU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *alum*.] Relating
 to *alum*, or consisting of *alum*.

Nor do we reasonably conclude, because by a cold
 and *aluminous* moisture, it is able awhile to resist
 the fire, that, from a peculiarity of nature, it
 subsisteth and liveth in it. *Brown.*

The tumour may have other mixture with it,
 to make it of a vitriolick or *aluminous* nature.

Wifeman's Surgery

A'WAYS. *adv.* [It is sometimes written
always, compounded of *all* and *way*;
ealleþæga, Sax. *tuttavia*, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time: op-
 posed to *sometime*, or to *never*.

That, which sometime is expedient, doth not
 always so continue. *Hooker.*

Man never is, but *always* to be blest. *Pope.*

2. Constantly; without variation: opposed
 to *sometimes*, or to *now and then*.

He is *always* great, when tonic great occasion
 is presented to him. *Dryden.*

A. M. stands for *artium magister*, or master
 of arts; the second degree of our uni-
 versities, which in some foreign coun-
 tries is called doctor of philosophy.

AM. The first person of the verb *to be*. [See
To Be.]

And God said unto Moses I *am* that I *am*:
 and he said, thus shalt thou say unto the chil-
 dren of Israel, I *am* hath sent me unto you. *Exod.*

Come then, my soul, I call thee by that name,
 Thou busy thing, from whence I know I *am*:
 For knowing that I *am*, I know thou art;
 Since that must needs exist, which can impart. *Prior.*

AMABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *amabilis*, Lat.]
 Loveliness; the power of pleasing.

No rules can make *amability*, our minds and
 apprehensions make that; and so is *our felicity*. *Taylor.*

AMADETTO. *n. f.* A sort of pear. [See

A M A

PEAR.] So called, says *Skinner*, from the
 name of him who cultivated it.

A'MADOT. *n. f.* A sort of pear. [See
PEAR.]

AMA'IN. *adv.* [from *maine* or *maigne*, old
 Fr. derived from *magnus*, Lat.] With
 vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; vio-
 lently. It is used of any action per-
 formed with precipitation, whether of
 fear or courage, or of any violent effort.

Great lords, from Ireland am I come *amain*,
 To signify that rebels there are up. *Shakspeare.*

What! when we fled *amain*, purfued and struck
 With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and besought
 The deep to shelter us? *Milton.*

The hills to their supply,
 Vapour and exhalation dust and moist
 Sent up *amain*. *Milton.*

From hence the boar was rous'd, and sprung
amain,

Like lightning sudden, on the warrior train,
 Beats down the trees before him, shakes the
 ground;

The forest echoes to the crackling sound,
 Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around.
Dryden.

AMA'LGAM. *n. f.* [*ama* and *gamma*.]

AMALGAMA. *n. f.* The mixture of met-
 als procured by amalgamation. See
AMALGAMATION.

The indurati in of the *amalgam* appears to pro-
 ceed from the new texture resulting from the co-
 alition of the mingled ingredients, that make up
 the *amalgam*. *Boyle.*

To AMA'LGAMATE. *v. a.* [from *amal-
 gam*.] To unite metals with quicksilver,
 which may be practised upon all metals,
 except iron and copper. The use of this
 operation is, to make the metal soft and
 ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn
 over other materials by the gilders.

AMALGAMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *amalgama-
 mate*.] The act or practice of amalga-
 mating metals.

Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with
 any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold,
 the rest are answerable: Take six parts of mer-
 cury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour
 them to one part of gold made red hot in an-
 other crucible; stir these well that they may in-
 corporate; then cast the mass into cold water, and
 wash it. *Raen.*

AMANDA'TION. *n. f.* [from *amando*, Lat.]
 The act of sending on a message, or
 employment.

AMANUE'NSIS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A person
 who writes what another dictates.

A'MARANTH. *n. f.* [*amaranthus*, Lat. from
a and *marā*.] A plant. Among the
 many species, the most beautiful are,

1. The tree *amaranth*. 2. The long
 pendulous *amaranth*, with reddish
 coloured seeds, commonly called *Love lies
 a bleeding*.

2. In poetry it is sometimes an imaginary
 flower, supposed, according to its name,
 never to fade.

Immortal *amaranth*! a flower which once
 In Paradise, fall by the tree of life,
 Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,
 To heav'n remov'd, where first it grew, there
 grows,

And flow'rs aloft, shading the fount of life;
 And where the river of bliss, thro' midst of heav'n,
 Rolls o'er Elysian bowls her amber stream:
 With these, that never fade, the spiritacle
 And their resplendent locks; farweath'd with
 beams. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

AMARA'NTHINE. *adj.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Relating to amaranths; consisting of amaranths.

By the streams that ever flow,
By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er the elysian flow'rs;
By those happy souls that dwell
In yellow meads of asphodel,
Or *amaranthine* bow'rs. *Pope.*

AMA'RITUDE. *n. f.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness.

What *amaritude* or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies. *Harvey.*

AMA'RULENCE. *n. f.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness. *Dict.*

AMA'SMENT. *n. f.* [from *amass*.] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now, is but an *amassment* of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impossibilities. *Glavin's Scip. Sent.*

To AMA'SS. *v. a.* [*amasser*, Fr.]

1. To collect together in one heap or mass.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to *amass* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injustice. *Atterbury.*

When we would think of infinite space or duration, we, at first step, usually make some very large id as, as perhaps of millions of ages, or miles, which possibly we double and multiply several times. All that we thus *amass* together in our thoughts, is positive, and the accumulation of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative sense, to add one thing to another, generally with some share of reproach, either of eagerness or indiscrimination.

Such as *amass* all relations, must err in some, and be unbeliev'd in many. *Brown's Vulg. Lr.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words, let your improvements only *amass* a heap of unintelligible phrases. *Watts' Improv. of the Mind.*

The life of Homer has been written, by *amassing* of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order tell a story of him to the world. *Pope.*

AMA'SS. *n. f.* [*amas*, Fr.] An assemblage; an accumulation.

This pillar is but a medley or *amass* of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by stealth. *Newton.*

To AMA'TE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *mater*. See *MATE*.]

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. Obsolete.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat,
Counted of many a jolly paramour,
The which then did in modest wife *amate*,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Q.*

2. To terrify; to strike with horror. In this sense, it is derived from the old French, *mater*, to crush or subdue.

AMATO'RCULISI. *n. f.* [*amatorculus*, Lat.] A little insignificant lover; a pretender to affection. *Dict.*

A'MATORY. *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; causing love.

It is the same thing whether one ravish Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by *amatory* potions not only allure her, but necessitate her to satisfy his lust, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably, to follow him spontaneously. *Dr. Hall against Hobbes.*

AMAURO'SIS. *n. f.* [*amaurosis*, Gr.] A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature of the inner parts, occasioning the

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representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compressed by the blood vessels being too much distended; so that in many of its parts, all sense is lost, and therefore no images can be painted upon them; whereby the eyes continually rolling round, many parts of objects, falling successively upon them, are obscure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the stagnations in the extremities of those arteries which run over the bottom of the eye. *Quincy.*

To AMA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]

1. To confuse with terror.

Yea, I will make many people *amazed* at thee, and then kings shall be horribly afraid for thee when I shall brandish my sword before them, and they shall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall. *Ezek.*

2. To put into confusion with wonder.

Go, heavenly pair, and with your dazzling virtues,

Your courage, truth, your innocence and love,
Amaze and charm mankind. *Smith.*

3. To put into perplexity.

That cannot choose but *amaze* him. If he be not *amazed*, he will be mocked; if he be *amazed*, he will every way be mocked. *Shakespeare.*

AMA'ZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder.

Euxax, whose name in arms thro' Europe rings,

And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with *amaze*. *Milton.*

Meantime the Trojan cuts his wat'ry way,
Fix'd on his voyage, through the curling sea;
Then casting back his eyes, with dire *amazement*,
Sees on the Punick shore the mounting blaze. *Dryden.*

AMA'ZEDLY. *adv.* [from *amazed*.] Confusedly; with amazement; with confusion.

I speak *amazingly*, and it becomes
My marvel, and my message. *Shakespeare.*

Stands Macbeth thus *amazingly*?

Come, sisters, cheer we up his spirits. *Shak.*

AMA'ZEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *amazed*.] The state of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion.

I was by at the opening of the farthel, heard the old shepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little *amazement*, we were all commanded out of the chamber. *Shak.*

AMA'ZEMENT. *n. f.* [from *amaze*.]

1. Such a confused apprehension as does not leave reason its full force; extreme fear; horror.

He answer'd nought at all: but adding new
Fear to his first *amazement*, staring wide,
With stony eyes, and heartless hollow hue,
Astonish'd stood, as one that had espied
Infernal furies, with their chains untied. *Fairy Q.*

But look! *amazement* on thy most fits;
O step between her and her fighting soul:
Concent in weakest bodies strongest works. *Shak.*

2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impression left
Of much *amazement* to the infernal crew,
Distracted and surpris'd with deep dismay
At these sad tidings. *Milton.*

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, some ages past, this race of glory
Run with *amazement* we should read your story;
But living virtue, all achievements past,
Meets envy still to grapple with at last. *H...*

4. Astonishment; wonder at an unexpected event.

I say know that it was he which sat for alms at the Beautiful Gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him. *Mat.*

AMA'ZING. *participial adj.* [from *amaze*.] Wonderful; astonishing.

It is an *amazing* thing to see the present desolation of Italy, when one considers what incredible multitudes it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperors. *Addison.*

AMA'ZINGLY. *adv.* [from *amazing*.] To a degree that may excite astonishment; wonderfully.

If we ascribe to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be *amazingly* imperfect when there is not the least grain of sand but has too many difficulties belonging to it for the wisest philosopher to answer. *Watts' Leg. l.*

AMAZON. *n. f.* [*z* and *αἰών*.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; they are so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, stay thy hands, thou art an *amazon*,
And fightest with the sword. *Shakespeare.*

AMBA'GES. *n. f.* [*Lat.*] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of speech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expression.

They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions; and that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*

AMBA'GIOUS. *adj.* [from *ambages*.] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious. *Dict.*

AMBA'SS'ADE. *n. f.* [*ambassade*, Fr.] Embassy; character or business of an ambassador. Not in use.

When you dignify'd me in my *ambassade*,
Then I degraded you from being king. *Shakespeare.*

AMBA'SSADOUR. *n. f.* [*ambassadeur*, Fr. *ambaxador*, Span.] It is written differently, as it is supposed to come from the French or Spanish language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not easy to settle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew *בשר* *to tell*, and *בשר* *a messenger*; others from *ambasius*, which, in the old Gaulish, signified *a servant*; whence *ambascia*, in low Latin, is found to signify *service*, and *ambasciator*, a *servant*; others deduce it from *ambacht*, in old Teutonic, signifying *a government*, and *Junius* mentions a possibility of its descent from *ambas*; and others from *am* for *ad*, and *basas*, low, as supposing the act of sending an ambassador, to be in some sort an act of submission. All these derivations lead to write *ambassadour*, not *ambasador*. A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another, and supposed to represent the power from which he is sent. The person of an *ambassadour* is inviolable.

Ambassadour is, in popular language, the general name of a messenger from a sovereign power, and sometimes, ludicrously, from common persons. In the juridical and formal language, it signifies

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A M B

See particularly a minister of the highest rank residing in another country, and is distinguished from an *envoy*, who is of less dignity.

Give first admittance to th' *ambassadors*. *Shak.*
Rais'd by these hopes, I sent no news before,
Nor ask'd your leave, nor did your faith implore;
But come without a pledge, my own *ambassador*.
Dryden.

Oh have their black *ambassadors* appear'd
Loaden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Zama.
Addison.

AMBA'SSADRESS. *n. f.* [*ambassadrice*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an *ambassador*.

2. In ludicrous language, a woman sent on a message.

Well, my *ambassadrice*—
Come you to menace war and loud defiance?
Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow?
Rowe.

A'MEASAGE. *n. f.* [*from ambassador*.]

An embassy; the business of an *ambassador*.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory answers; so as the formal part of their *ambassage* might well warrant their further stay. *Bacon.*

AMBER. *n. f.* [*from ambar*, Arabic; whence the lower writers formed *ambasum*.] A yellow transparent substance of a gumous or bituminous consistence, but a refinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltic sea, along the coasts of Prussia.

Some naturalists refer *amber* to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some even to the animal kingdom. Pliny describes it as a refinous juice, oozing from aged pines and his, and discharged thence into the sea. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of *succinum*, from *succus*, juice. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds; others, the urine of a beast; others, the scum of the lake Cephissus, near the Atlantick; others, a congelation formed in the Baltick, and in some fountains, where it is found swimming like pitch. Others suppose it a bitumen trickling into the sea from subterraneous sources; but this opinion is also discarded, as good *amber* having been found in digging at a considerable distance from the sea, as that gathered on the coast. Boerhaave ranks it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromatic plants, elaborated by heat into a crystalline form. Within some pieces of *amber* have been found leaves and insects included; which seems to indicate, either that the *amber* was originally in a fluid state, or that, having been exposed to the sun, it was softened, and rendered susceptible of the leaves and insects. *Amber*, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it; and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copiously in the dark. Some distinguish *amber*, into yellow, white, brown, and black: but the two latter are supposed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called *jet*, the other *ambergris*. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Liquid *amber* is a kind of native balsam or resin, like turpentine; clear, reddish, or yellowish; of a pleasant smell; almost like *ambergris*. It flows from an incision made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives *osfol*. *Chambers.*

If light penetrateth any clear body that is coloured, as painted glass, *amber*, water, and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium. *Peacham.*

No interwoven reeds a gailand made,
To hide his brows within the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreath around his temples spread,
And tears of *amber* trickled down his head. *Add.*
The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And studded *amber* darts a golden ray. *Pope.*

A'MBER. *adj.* Consisting of *amber*.

A M B

With scarfs, and fans, and double charge of bravery,

With *amber* bracelets, beads, and all this knavery. *Shakspeare.*

A'MBER-DRINK. *n. f.* Drink of the colour of *amber*, or resembling *amber* in colour and transparency.

All your clear *amber-drink* is flat. *Bacon.*

A'MBERGRIS. *n. f.* [*from amber and gris*, or gray; that is, gray *amber*.] A fragrant drug, that melts almost like wax, commonly of a grayish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial.

Some imagine *ambergris* to be the excrement of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the sun, and washed off the shore by the waves, is swallowed by whales, who return it back in the condition we find it. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fish, because sometimes found in the intestines of such animals. But we have no instance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if it were the excrement of a whale, it should rather be found where these animals abound, as about Greenland. Others take it for a kind of wax or gum, which distils from trees, and drops into the sea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine it springs out of the sea, as naphtha does out of some fountains. Others affect it to be a vegetable production, issuing out of the root of a tree, whose roots always shoot towards the sea, and discharge themselves into it. Others maintain, that *ambergris* is made from the honey-combs, which fall into the sea from the rocks, where the bees had formed their nests; several persons having seen pieces that were half *ambergris*, and half plain honey-comb; and others have found large pieces of *ambergris*, in which, when broke, honey-comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Neumann absolutely denies it to be an animal substance, as not yielding, in the analysis, any one animal principle. He concludes it to be a bitumen issuing out of the earth into the sea; at first of a viscous consistence, but hardening, by its mixture with some liquid naphtha, into the form in which we find it. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Beimadas wall'd with rocks, who does not know
That happy island, where huge lemons grow,
Where thimble pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich shore, of *ambergris* is found? *Waller.*

AMBER SEED, or musk seed, resembles millet, is of a bitterish taste, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt. *Chambers.*

AMBER TREE. *n. f.* [*frutex Africanus ambram spirans*.] A shrub, whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which grow as close as heath, and, being bruised between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour. *Miller.*

AMBIDEXTER. *n. f.* [*Lat.*]

1. A man who has equally the use of both his hands.

Rodrigus, undertaking to give a reason of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion. *Brown.*

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes. This sense is ludicrous.

AMBIDEXTERY. *n. f.* [*from ambidexter*.]

1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.

2. Double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS. *adj.* [*from ambidexter, Lat.*]

1. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand.

Others, not considering *ambidexters* and left-handed men, do totally submit unto the efficacy of the liver. *Brown.*

A M B

2. Double dealing; practising on both sides.

Altop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all false, shuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *L'Estrange.*

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from ambidextrous*.] The quality of being *ambidextrous*. *Diis.*

A'MBIENT. *adj.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing; invelling.

This which yields or fills

All space, the *ambient* air wide interfus'd. *Milton.*
The thickness of a plate requisite to produce any colour, depends only on the density of the plate, and not on that of the *ambient* medium. *Newton's Opticks.*

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And damasking the ground with flowers,
With *ambient* sweets perfume the morn. *Fenton to L. Gower.*

Illustrious virtues, who by turns have rose
With happy laws her empire to possess,
And with full power affect her *ambient* main. *Prior.*

The *ambient* ether is too liquid and empty, to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity. *Bentley.*

AMBIGU. *n. f.* [*French*.] An entertainment consisting not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on together.

When Trajan'd in your time, and servants few,
You'd richly then compose an *ambigu*;
Where first and second course, and your desert,
All in one single table have their part. *King's Art of Cookery.*

AMBIGUITY. *n. f.* [*from ambiguous*.]

Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification; double meaning.

With *ambiguities* they often entangle themselves, not marking what doth agree to the word of God in itself, and what in regard of outward accidents. *Hosker.*

We can clear these *ambiguities*,
And know their spring, their head, their true descent. *Shakspeare.*

The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguities*, and therefore I shall not trouble you, by framing for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference. *South.*

AMBIGUOUS. *adj.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.]

1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain signification.

But what have been thy answers, what but dark,
Ambiguous, and with double sense deluding? *Milton.*

Some expressions in the covenant were *ambiguous*, and were left so; because the persons who framed them were not all of one mind. *Curden.*

2. Applied to persons using doubtful expressions. It is applied to expressions, or those that use them, not to a dubious or suspended state of mind.

Th' *ambiguous* god, who rul'd her lab'ring breast,

In these mysterious words his mind express'd;
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest. *Dryden.*

Silence at length the gay Antinous broke,
Constrain'd a smile, and thus *ambiguous* spoke. *Pope.*

AMBIGUOUSLY. *adv.* [*from ambiguous*.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

AMBIGUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from ambiguous*.] The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

A M B

AMBIGUITY. *n. f.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *λογος*.] Talk of ambiguous or doubtful signification. *Dist.*

AMBIGUOUS. *adj.* [from *ambo* and *logos*, Lat.] Using ambiguous and doubtful expressions. *Dist.*

AMBILOQUY. *n. f.* [*ambiloquium*, Lat.] The use of doubtful and indeterminate expressions; discourse of doubtful meaning. *Dist.*

AMBIT. *n. f.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compass or circuit of any thing; the line that encompasses any thing.

The talk of a wild boar winds about almost into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little writhen. In measuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its basis an inch over. *Crew's Museum*

AMBITION. *n. f.* [*ambitio*, Lat. the desire of something higher than is possessed at present.]

1. The desire of preferment or honour.
Who would think, without having such a mind as Antipholus, that so great goodness could not have bound gratefulness? and so high advancement not have furnished his *ambition*? *Sidney.*
2. The desire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'ning power would be, and so would rest;
The fensle would not be only, but be well;
But wit's *ambition* longeth to the best,
For it desires in endless bliss to dwell. *Davies.*
Uge them, while their souls
Are capable of this *ambition*;
Left zeal, now melted by the windy breath
Of soft petitions, pity, and remorse,
Cool and congeal again to what it was. *Shaksp.*

3. It is used with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun.

I had a very early *ambition* to recommend myself to your Lordship's patronage.
There was an *ambition* of wit, and an affectation of gayety. *Pope's Preface to his Letters.*

AMBITIOUS. *adj.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.]

1. Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; eager of honours; aspiring. It has the particle *of* before the object of ambition, if a noun; *to*, if expressed by a verb.

We seem *ambitious* God's whole work t' undo. *Donne.*

The neighbouring monarchs, by thy beauty led,
Contend in crowds, *ambitious* of thy bed:
The world is at thy choice, except but one,
Except but him thou canst not choose alone. *Dryd.*
You have been pleased not to suffer an old man to go discontented out of the world, for want of that protection of which he had been so long *ambitious*. *Dryden.*

Trajan, a prince *ambitious* of glory, descended to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, seeing, a vessel trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of outdoing Alexander. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. Eager to grow bigger; aspiring.

I have seen
Th' *ambitious* ocean swell, and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threatening clouds. *Shaksp.*

AMBITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambitious*.]

In an *ambitious* manner; with eagerness of advancement or preference.
With such glad hearts did our departing men
Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;
And each *ambitiously* would claim the ken,
That with first eyes did distant safety meet. *Dryd.*
Here Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,
Ambitiously design'd his Sh—'s throne. *Dryden.*

AMBITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ambitious*.]
The quality of being ambitious.

A M B

A'MBITUDE. *n. f.* [*ambio*, Lat.] Compass; circuit; circumference. *Dist.*

TO A'MBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

1. To move upon an amble. See **AMBLE**.

It is good, on some occasions, to enjoy as much of the present, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourselves of the virtuoso's fiddle, which will be sure to *amble*, when the world is upon the hardest trot. *Dryden.*

2. To move easily, without hard shocks, or shaking.

Who *ambles* time withal?—A rich man that hath not the gout; for he lives merrily, because he feels no pain; knowing no burthen of heavy tedious penny: him time *ambles* withal. *Shak.*

3. In a ludicrous sense, to move with submission, and by direction; as, a horse that *ambles* uses a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whispering *amble*,
Shall make him *amble* on a gossip's message,
And take the distaff with a hand as patient,
As ever did Hercules. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton *ambling* nymph. *Shaksp.*

A'MBLE. *n. f.* [from *To amble*.] A pace or movement in which the horse removes both his legs on one side; as, on the far side, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the same side at one time, whilst the legs on the near side stand still; and, when the far legs are upon the ground, the near side removes the fore leg and a hinder leg, and the legs on the far side stand still. An *amble* is the first pace of young colts, but when they have strength to trot, they quit it. There is no *amble* in the manage; riding-masters allow only of walk, trot, and gallop. A horse may be put from a trot to a gallop without stopping; but he cannot be put from an *amble* to a gallop without a stop, which interrupts the justness of the manage. *Farrier's Dict.*

A'MBLER. *n. f.* [from *To amble*.] A horse that has been taught to amble; a pacer.

A'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ambling*.] With an ambling movement.

AMBROSIA. *n. f.* [*αμβροσία*.]

1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing eminently pleasing to the smell or taste is called *ambrosia*.
2. A plant.

It has male sterculous flowers, produced on separate parts of the same plant from the fruit, having no visible petals; the fruit which succeeds the female flowers, is shaped like a club, and is pocky, containing one oblong seed in each. The species are, 1. The marine or sea *ambrosia*. 2. Taller unfavoury sea *ambrosia*. 3. The tallest Canada *ambrosia*. *M. L.*

AMBROSIAL. *adj.* [from *ambrosia*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delicious; delectable.
Thus while God spake *ambrosial* fragrance fill'd
All heaven, and in the blessed spirits elect
Sense of new joy ineffable diffus'd. *Milton.*
The gifts of heaven my following song pursue,
Aerial honey and *ambrosial* dews. *Dryden.*
To fairest flowers th' *ambrosial* spirit flies,
Sweet to the world, and grateful to the skies. *Pope.*

A'MBRY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *almonry*.]

1. The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are distributed.

A M B

2. The place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping, are kept; also a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word still used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

AMBES ACE. *n. f.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *acc.*] A double ace; so called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambes ace* for my life. *Shakspere.*

This will be yet clearer, by considering his own instance of casting *ambes ace*, though it put take more of contingency than of need. Supposing the posture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves, supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary. *Bamhall.*

AMBULATION. *n. f.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.]

The act of walking.

From the occult and invisible motion of the muscles, in station, proceed more offensive latitudes than from *ambulation*. *Brown.*

A'MBULATORY. *adj.* [*ambulo*, Lat.]

1. That has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are such as require some basis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions; such were those self moving statues, which, unless violently detained, would of themselves run away. *Wilkins' Math. Magic.*

2. That happens during a passage or walk.

He was sent to conduce further the process, of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Watson.*

3. Moveable; as, an *ambulatory* court; a court which removes from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

A'MBURY. *n. f.* A bloody wart on any part of a horse's body.

AMBUSCADE. *n. f.* [*embuscade*, Fr. See **AMBUSH**.] A private station in which men lie to surprise others; ambush.

Then waving high her torch, the signal made,
Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambus ade*. *Dryden.*

When I behold a fashionable table set out, I fancy that gout, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable distempers, lie in *ambuscade* among the dishes. *Addison.*

AMBUSCA'DO. *n. f.* [*embuscada*, Span.]

A private post, in order to surprise an enemy.

Sometimes the driveth o'er a soldier's neck,
And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, *ambuscades*, Spanish blades,
Of healths five fathom deep. *Shakspere.*

A'MBUSH. *n. f.* [*embuche*, Fr. from *buis*, a wood; whence *embucher*, to hide in woods, *ambushes* being commonly laid under the concealment of thick forests.]

1. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

The residue retired discreetly towards the place of their *ambush*, where they lay in wait. The earl maintained the light. But the enemy, intending to draw the English further into their *ambush*, turned away at an easy pace. *Hayward.*

Charge! charge! then ground the faint Taxallans yield.

But in close *ambush*, bafe in open field. *Dryden.*

2. The act of surprising another, by lying in wait, or lodging in a secret post.

Nor shall we need,
With dangerous expedition, to invade
Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault on siege,
Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton's P. L.*

A M E

3. The state of being posted privately, in order to surprize; the state of lying in wait.
4. Perhaps the persons placed in private stations.

For you, my noble lord of Lancaster,
Once did I lay an *ambush* for your life. *Shaksp.*

A'MBUSHED. *adj.* [from *ambush*.] Placed in ambush; lying in wait.

Thick as the shades, there issue swarming
bands.

Of *ambush'd* men, whom, by their aims and darts,
To the Taval in enemies I greet. *Dryden.*

A'MBUSHMENT. *n. f.* [from *ambush*; which see.] Ambush; surprize. Not used.

Like as a wily fox, that having spied
Where on a sunny bank the lambs do play,
Fool ch. fly creeping by the kinder side,
Lies in *ambushment* of his hoped prey. *Spenser.*

AMBU'ST. *adj.* [*ambustus*, Lat.] Burnt; scalded. *Dict.*

AMBU'STION. *n. f.* [*ambustio*, Lat.] A burn; a scald.

A'MEL. *n. f.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled*.

The materials of glass, melted with calcined tin, compute an undiaphanous body. This white *amel* is the basis of all those fine concretes that goldsmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

AME'N. *adv.* [A word of which the original has given rise to many conjectures. *Scaliger* writes, that it is Arabick; and the Rabbies make it the compound of the initials of three words, signifying *the Lord is a faithful king*; but the word seems merely Hebrew, אמן, which, with a long train of derivatives, signifies firmness, certainty, fidelity.] A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *so be it*; at the end of a creed, *so it is*.

One cried God bless us! and, *Amen!* the other,
As they had seen me with their hangman's hands,
Listening their fear, I could not say *amen*,
When they did say God bless us. *Shakespeare*

Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from everlasting and to everlasting. *Amen, amen.* *Psalms.*

AME'NABLE. *adj.* [*amefnable*, Fr. *amener quelqu'un*, in the French courts, signifies, to oblige one to appear to answer a charge exhibited against him.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable to inquiries or accounts.

Again, because the inferior sort were loose and poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the best and eldest persons of every seign, should bring in all the idle persons of their seign, to be justified by the law. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A'MENAGE. } *n. f.* [They seem to come
A'MENANCE. } from *amener*, Fr.] Con-
duct; behaviour; mien; words disused.

For he is fit to use in all essays,
Whether for arms and warlike *amenance*,
Or else for wife and civil governance. *Spenser.*

Well kend him so far space,
Th' enclaster, by his arms and *amenance*,
When under him he saw his Lybia's Reed to
prince. *Fury Queen*

To AME'ND. *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr. *emendo*, Lat.]

1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to something better.
2. To reform the life, or leave wickedness. In these two cases we usually write *mend*. See **MEND**.

A M E

Amend your ways and your doings; and I will cause you to dwell in this place. *Jerem.*

3. To restore passages in writers, which the copiers are supposed to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

To AME'ND. *v. n.* To grow better. *To amend* differs from *to improve*; *to improve* supposes, or not denies, that the thing is well already, but *to amend* implies something wrong.

As my fortune either *amends* or impairs, I may declare it unto you. *Sidney.*

At his touch,
Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They presently *amend*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

AME'NDE. *n. f.* [French.] This word, in French, signifies a fine, by which recompence is supposed to be made for the fault committed. We use, in a cognate signification, the word *amends*.

AME'NDER. *n. f.* [from *amend*.] The person that amends any thing.

AME'NDMENT. *n. f.* [*amendement*, Fr.]

1. A change from bad for the better.
Before it was presented on the stage, some things in it have passed your approbation and *amendment*. *Dryden.*

Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature observes the same tenour, because her works are so perfect, that there is no place for *amendments*; nothing that can be replehended. *Ray on the Creation.*

There are many natural defects in the understandings, capable of *amendment*, which are overlooked and wholly neglected. *Locke.*

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which would not be drawn to *amendment* of life, by the testimony which Moses and the prophets have given, concerning the miseries that follow sinners after death, were not likely to be persuaded by other means, although God from the dead should have raised them up preachers. *Hooker.*

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguish, are sent as scourges for *amendment*. *2 Esdras.*

Though a serious purpose of *amendment*, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is no sure judgment whether this purpose be serious, or these acts true acts of contrition. *Hammond.*

3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's physicians, hearing your *amendment*,

Are come to play a pleasant comedy. *Shaksp.*

AME'NDMENT. *n. f.* [*emendatio*, Lat.] It signifies, in law, the correction of an error committed in a process, and espied before or after judgment; and sometimes after the party's seeking advantage by the error. *Blount.*

AME'NDS. *n. f.* [*amende*, Fr. from which it seems to be accidentally corrupted.] Re-

compence; compensation; atonement.
If I have too austere punish'd you,
Your compensation makes *amends*. *Shaksp.*

Of the *amends* recovered, little or nothing returns to those that had suffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers. *Raleigh's Essays.*

There I, a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I feel *amends*,
The breath of heav'n fresh blowing, pure and sweet,
With day-spring born; here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I may make the world some part of *amends* for many ill plays, by an heroic poem. *Dryden.*

A M E

If our souls be immortal, this makes abundant *amends* and compensation for the frailties of life, and sufferings of this state. *Tillotson.*

It is a strong argument for retribution hereafter, that virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and virtuous persons prosperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who appears infinitely wise and good in all his works; unless we may suppose that such a promiscuous distribution, which was necessary for carrying on the designs of providence in this life, will be rectified and made *amends* for in another. *Spectator.*

AME'NITY. *n. f.* [*amenité*, Fr. *amanitas*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation.

In the situation of Babylon was such at first as in the days of Herodotus, it was a seat of *amenity* and pleasure. *Brown.*

AMENTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*amentatus*, Lat.] Hanging as by a thread.

The pine tree hath *amentaceous* flowers or katkins. *Miller.*

To AME'RCE. *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr. *amercier*, seems to give the original.]

1. To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers, and is used by *Spenser* of punishments in general.

Where every one that miseth then her make,
Shall be by him *amerced* with penance due. *Spenser.*

But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine,
That you shall all repent the loss of mine. *Shak.*

All the suitors were considerably *amerced*; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for those mischief. *Hare.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine.

They shall *amerce* him in an hundred shekels of silver, and give them unto the father of the damsel, because he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Israel. *Deut.*

3. Sometimes it is used, in imitation of the Greek construction, with the particle *of*.

Millions of spirits, for his fault *amerced*
Of heav'n, and from eternal splendours hung
For his revolt. *Milton.*

AME'RCE. *n. f.* [from *amerce*.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary punishment or forfeiture.

AME'RCEMENT. } *n. f.* [from *amerce*.]

AME'RCIAMENT. } The pecuniary punishment of an offender, who stands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. *Cowell.*

All *ameracements* and fines that shall be imposed upon them, shall come unto themselves. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

AMES ACE. *n. f.* [a corruption of the word *ambrace*, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early softened by omitting the *b*.] Two aces on two dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dextrously to throw the lucky dice:
To shun *ames ace*, that swept my stakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they should convey
Base bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dry.*

A'MESS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *amice*.] A priest's veilment. *Dut.*

AMETHO'DICAL. *adj.* [from *a* and *method*] Out of method; without method; irregular.

A'METHYST. *n. f.* [*amethystos*, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenness; so called, either because it is not quite of the colour of wine, or because

it was imagined to prevent inebriation.] A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental amethyst is the hardest, scarcest, and most valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though some are purple, and others white like the diamond. The German is of a violet colour, and the Spanish are of three sorts; the best are the blackest or deepest violet: others are almost quite white, and some few tinged with yellow. The amethyst is not extremely hard, but easy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald. *Chambers.*

Some stones approached the granate complexion; and several nearly resembled the amethyst. *Woodward.*

A'METHYST, in heraldry, signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that purple does in a gentleman's.

A'METHYSTINE, *adj.* [from *amethyst*.] Resembling an amethyst in colour.

A kind of amethystine flint, not composed of crystals or grains, but one entire massy stone. *Greiv.*

A'MIABLE, *adj.* [*amiable*, Fr.]

1. Lovely, pleasing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as amiable also. *Hooker.*

She told her while she kept it, 'Twould make her amiable, subdue my father Entirely to her love; but if she lost it, Or made a gift of it, my father's eye Should hold her loathed. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. Pretending love; showing love.

Lay amiable siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife; use your art of wooing. *Shakespeare.*

A'MIABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *amiable*.] The quality of being amiable; loveliness; power of raising love.

As soon as the natural gaiety and amiableness of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuse of the species. *Addison.*

A'MIABLY, *adv.* [from *amiable*.] In an amiable manner; in such a manner as to excite love.

A'MICABLE, *adj.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly used of more than one; as, they live in an amicable manner; but we seldom say, an amicable action, or an amicable man, though it be so used in this passage.

O grace I seek! oh virtue heavenly fair, Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care! First blossoming hope, gay daughter of the sky! And faith, our early immortality! Enter each mild, each amicable guest; Receive and wrap me in eternal rest. *Pope.*

A'MICABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *amicable*.] The quality of being amicable; friendliness; good-will.

A'MICABLY, *adv.* [from *amicable*.] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with good-will and concord.

They see Through the dun mist, in blooming beauty fresh, Two lovely youths, that amicably walk O'er verdant mead, and pleas'd, perhaps, revolv'd

Anna's late conquests. *Philips.*
I found my subjects amicably join To lessen their defects, by giving mine. *Prior.*
In Holland itself, where it is pretended that the variety of sects live so amicably together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to destroy the republic. *Swift's Church of England Man.*

A'MICE, *n. f.* [*amictus*, Lat. *amict*, Fr. *Primum ex sex indumentis episcopo & presbyteris communibus sunt amictus, alba, cingulum, stola, manipulus, & planeta* Du Cange. *Amictus quo collum stringitur, & pectus tegitur, castitatem interioris hominis designat: tegit enim cor, ne vanitates cogitet; stringit autem collum, ne inde ad linguam transiat mendacium.* Bruno.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus pil'd the night to soul, till morning fan Came forth with pilgrim steps in amict grey. *Milton.*

On some a priest, succinct in amice white, Attends. *Pope.*

A'MID, } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*, or **A'MIDST**. } *midst*.]

1. In the midst; equally distant from either extremity.

Of the fruit
Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
But of the fruit of this tree amidst
The garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat. *Milton.*

The two ports, the bagnio, and Donatelli's statue of the great duke, amidst the four slaves chained to his pedestal, are very noble sights. *Addison.*

2. Mingled with; surrounded by; in the ambit of another thing.

Amid my flock with woe my voice I tear,
And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would mean? *Sidney.*

So hills amidst the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with jaculation dire. *Milton.*
What have I done, to name that wealthy swain,
The boat amidst my crystal streams I bring,
And southern winds to blast my flow'ry spring. *Dryden.*

Amata's breast the fury thus invades,
And fires with rage amidst the sylvan shades. *Dryd.*

3. Among; conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor found
Amid their radiant orbs be found?
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing, as they shine,
"The hand that made us is divine." *Addison.*

A'MISS, *adv.* [from *a*, which, in this form of composition, often signifies according to, and *miss*, the English particle, which shows any thing, like the Greek ω , to be wrong; as, to miscount, to count erroneously; to misdo, to commit a crime: *amiss* therefore signifies not right, or out of order.]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that, which thou hast sworn to do amiss,
Is yet amiss, when it is truly done. *Shaksp.*

2. Faultily; criminally.

We hope therefore to reform ourselves, if at any time we have done amiss, is not to sever ourselves from the church we were of before. *Hooker.*

O ye powers that search
The heart of man, and weigh his inmost thoughts,
If I have done amiss, impute it not. *Addison.*

3. In an ill sense.

She fight'd withal, they construed all amiss,
And thought she wish'd to kill who long'd to kiss. *Fairfax.*

4. Wrong; improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counsels only and persuasions, not amiss to be followed by them, whose case is the like. *Hooker.*

Methinks, though a man had all science and all principles, yet it might not be amiss to have some conscience. *Tillotson.*

5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much amiss, 'tis true;
Yet I am fonder what better born than you. *Dryd.*
I built a wall, and when the masons plaid the knaves, nothing delighted me so much as to stand by while my servants threw down what was amiss. *Swift.*

6. Reproachful; irreverent.

Every people, nation, and language, which speak any thing amiss against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dung-hill; because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort. *Daniel.*

7. Impaired in health; as, I was somewhat amiss yesterday, but am well to-day.

8. *Amiss* is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; because it always follows the substantive to which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in English; and though we say the action was amiss, we never say an amiss action.

9. *Amiss* is used by *Shakespeare* as a noun substantive.

To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is,
Each toy seems prologue to some great amiss. *Hamlet.*

A'MISSION, *n. f.* [*amissio*, Lat.] Loss. **To A'MIT**, *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To lose: a word little in use.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a confidence or determination of its fluidency, and amitteth not its essence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A'MITY, *n. f.* [*amitié*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.] Friendship, whether publick between nations, opposed to war; or among the people, opposed to discord; or between private persons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and then accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable amity. *Hooker.*

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and amity with all the world. *Sir J. Davies.*

You have a noble and a true conceit Of godlike amity; which appears most strongly In bearing thus the absence of your lord *Shaksp.*
And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate Pursue this race, this service dedicate, To my deplored allies; let there be 'Twas us and them no league nor amity. *Denham.*

AMMONIAC, *n. f.* A drug.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant. Dioscorides says, it is the juice of a kind of tree growing in Bahary, and the plant is called *agathis*. Pliny calls the tree *mitropun*, which, he says, grows near the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry dr. ps, white within, yellowish without, easily fusible, resinous, somewhat bitter, and of a very sharp taste and smell, somewhat like garlick. This gum is said to have served the ancients for incense, in their sacrifices. *Savary. Trevooux.*

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile salt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient sort, described by Pliny and Dioscorides, was a native salt, generated in those large ins where the crowds of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who travelling upon camels, and those creatures in Cyrene, where that celebrated temple stood, urining in the stables, or in the parched sands, out of this urine, which is remarkably strong, arose a kind of salt, denominated sometimes from the temple,

AMN

Ammoniac, and sometimes from the country, *Cyrenae*. No more of this salt is produced there; and from this deficiency, some suspect there never was any such thing; but this suspicion is removed, by the large quantities of a salt, nearly of the same nature, thrown out by mount *Libna*.

The modern *sal ammoniac* is made in Egypt; where lo-garcked glass bottles, filled with foot, a little sea salt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouths luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, in a thick bed of ashes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual strong fire. The steam swells up the cotton, and to ins a pile at the vent-hole, hindering the salts from evaporating; which stick to the top of the bottle, and are taken out in these large cakes, which they send to England. Only foot exhaled from dung is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the strongest.

Our chymists imitate the Egyptian *sal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine, with which some mix that quantity of foot; and putting the whole in a vessel, they raise from it, by sublimation, a white, friable, farinaceous substance, which they call *sal ammoniac*. *Chambers*.

AMMONIACAL. *adj.* [from *ammoniac*.] Having the properties of ammoniac.

Human blood calcined yields no fixed salt; nor is it a *sal ammoniac*, for that remains immutable after repeated distillations; and distillation destroys the *ammoniacal* quality of animal salts, and turns them alkaline: so that it is a salt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite *ammoniacal*; but soft and benign, approaching nearest to the nature of *sal ammoniac*. *Bartholin*.

AMMUNITION *n. f.* [supposed by some to come from *amentio*, which, in the barbarous ages, seems to have signified supply of provision; but it surely may be more reasonably derived from *munio*, fortification; *choies à munitions*, things for the fortresses.] Military stores.

They must make themselves defensible against strangers; and must have the assistance of some able military man, and convenient arms and ammunition for their defence. *Bacon*.

The colonel staid to put in the ammunition he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match. *Clarendon*.

All the rich mines of learning ransack'd are,
To furnish ammunition for this war. *Denham*.

But now, his stores of *amunition* spent,
His naked valour is his only guard: *Dryden*.

Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon sent,
And his very gun is a false ally's friend. *Dryden*.

AMMUNITION BRAD *n. f.* Bread for the supply of the armies or garrisons.

AMNASTY *n. f.* [αμνηστία.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes against the government, to a certain time, are so obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may safely commit, upon the last of June, what he would not put by he hang'd for if he committed it on the first of July; by which the greatest criminals may escape, provided they continue long enough in power to antiquate their crimes, and by sifting them a while, deceive the legislature into an amnesty. *Swift*.

AMNICOLIST *adj.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river. *Diæ*.

AMNIGENOUS *adj.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river.

AMNION. *n. f.* [Latin; perhaps from *ἀμνίος*.] The innermost mem-

AMO

brane with which the fetus in the womb is most immediately covered, and with which the rest of the secundine, the chorion, and alantois, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It also contains a nutritious humour, separated by glands for that purpose, with which the fetus is preserved. It is outwardly clothed with the urinary membrane and the chorion, which sometimes stick so close to one another, that they can scarce be separated. It has also its vessels from the same origin as the chorion. *Quincy*.

AMOMUM *n. f.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit.

The commentators on *Pliny* and *Dioscorides* suppose it to be a fruit different from ours. The modern *amomum* appears to be the *spoon* of the ancients, or *baylard stone-parsley*. It resembles the *nutmeg* grape. This fruit is brought from the East Indies, and makes part of treacle. It is of a hot spicy taste and smell. *Trevoux, Chambers*.

AMONG. *prep.* [among, German, amongst, Saxon.]

1. Mingled with; placed with other persons or things on every side.

Amongst strawberries grow here and there some borage-seed; and you shall find the strawberries under those leaves far more large than their fellows. *Bacon*.

The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by soft wine's
Brought to their ears, while day declin'd: they heard, *Milton*.

2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.

I have then, as you see, observed the failings of many great wits *amongst* the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem. *Dryden*.

There were, *among* the old Roman statues, several of Venus in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the same design. *Addison*.

AMORIST *n. f.* [from *amour*.] An innamorato; a gallant; a man professing love.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds: though casualties should spare them, age brings in a necessity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white perplexed by uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and her beauty, both which are necessary to the *amorist's* joys and quiet. *Boyle*.

AMOROSO *n. f.* [Ital.] A man enamoured. *Diæ*.

AMOROUS *adj.* [*amoroso*, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured: with the particle *of* before the thing loved; in *Shakspeare*, *on*.

Sure my brother is *amorous on* Hero; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it. *Shakspeare*.

The *am'rous* master own'd her potent eyes,
Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembled as he drew;
Each flowing line confirm'd his first surprize,
And as the piece advanc'd, the passion grew. *Prior*.

2. Naturally inclined to love; disposed to fondness; fond.

Apes, as soon as they have brought forth their young, keep their eyes fasten'd on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty. So *amorous* is nature of whatsoever the produces. *Dryd*.

3. Relating, or belonging to love.

I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an *am'rous* looking-glass,
I, that am rudely stamp'd, *Shakspeare*.

And into all things from her air inspir'd
The spirit of love, and *amorous* delight. *Milton*.

AMO

In the *amorous* net

First caught, they lik'd; and each his liking chose. *Milton*.

O! how I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the plantane's shade, and all the day
With *am'rous* airs my fancy entertain
Invoke the muses, and improve my vein! *Waller*.

AMOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt swim in that live-bath,
Each fish, which every channel hath,
Will *amorously* to thee swim,
Gladder to catch thee, than thou him. *Dennis*.

AMOROUSNESS *n. f.* [from *amorous*.]

The quality of being *amorous*; fondness; lovingness; love.

All *Gynec*'s actions were interpreted by *Basilus*, as proceeding from jealousy of his *amour*. *Scot*.

Lindamor has wit and *amorousness* enough to make him find it more easy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himself against them. *Ba*.

AMORT. *adv.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] In the state of the dead; dejected; depressed; spiritless.

How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all *amort*? *Shakspeare*.

AMORTIZATION. *n. f.* [*amortissement*, Fr.]

AMORTIZEMENT. *n. f.* [*amortissable*, Fr.] The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to some community that never is to cease.

Every one of the religious order was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an especial provision for them, after the laws of *amortization* were devised and put in execution. *Blackst's Paterson's Juris*.

TO AMORTIZE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.]

To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild, or fraternity, and their successors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manour. *Blackst*.

This act concern the kingdom, to have taxes sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to *amortize* part of the lands unto the community, or middle part of the people. *Bacon*.

TO AMORV. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.]

1. To remove from a post or station: a juridical sense.

2. To remove; to move; to alter: a sense now out of use.

Therewith, *amov'd* from his sober mood,
And lives he yet, (said he, that wrought this act)
And do the heavens afford him vital food? *Fanny Queen*.

At her so piteous cry was much *amov'd*
Her champion stout. *Fanny Queen*.

TO AMOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]

1. To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole: with the particle *to*. It is used of several sums in quantities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will *amount to*, or how many ounces of water would be necessary to compute this great ocean rowling in the air, without bounds or banks. *Burnet's Theor*.

2. It is used, figuratively, of the consequence rising from any thing taken altogether.

The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men *amount* but to this, that more might have been done, or sooner. *Bacon*.

Judgments that are made on the wrong side of the danger, *amount* to no more than an affectation of skill, without either credit or effect. *Efringe*.

A M P

AMOUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The sum total; the result of several sums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life, Where are you now, and what is your amount? Vexation, disappointment, and remorse. *Thomson.*

AMOUR. *n. f.* [amour, Fr. amor, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue: generally used of vitious love. The *ou* sounds like *oo* in *poor*.

No man is of so general and diffusive a lust, as to prosecute his *amours* all the world over; and let it burn never so outrageously, yet the impure flame will either die of itself, or consume the body that harbours it. *South.*

The restless youth search'd all the world around;

But how can love in his *amour* be found? *Addis.*

AMPER. *n. f.* [amphe, Sax.] A tumour with inflammation; bile. A word said, by *Skinner*, to be much in use in Essex; but, perhaps, not found in books.

AMPHIBIOUS. *adj.* [*φ* and *β*.] 1. That partakes of two natures, so as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.

A creature of *amphibious* nature, On land a beast, a fish in water. *Hutchins.*

Those are called *amphibious*, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are observed to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of those creatures that live at ease, and by choice, a good while, or at any time, upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfectly under water. *Locke.*

Fishes contain much oil, and *amphibious* animals partake somewhat of the nature of fishes, and are oily. *Airbuthrot.*

2. Of a mixt nature, in allusion to animals that live in air and water.

Turtles, of *amphibious* breed, Motley fruit of mingled feed; By the dam from lordlings sprung, By the fire exhal'd from du'g. *Swift.*

AMPHIBIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *amphibious*.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *amphibology*.] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLOGALLY. *adv.* [from *amphibological*.] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ἀμφιβολία*.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. It is distinguished from *equivocation*, which means the double signification of a single word; as, *noli regem occidere timere bonum est*, is *amphibology*; *captare lepores*, meaning, by *lepores*, either hares or jests, is *equivocation*.

Now the fallacies, whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themselves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and such as conclude from mistakes of the words, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of *equivocation*, and *amphibology*. *Brown.*

He that affirm'd, 'gainst fens, 'twas black to be,

Might prove it by this *amphibology*;

Things are not what they seem. *Poison on Cleaveland.*

In defining obvious appearances, we are to use what is most plain and easy; that the mind be not mislead by *amphibologies* into fallacious deductions. *Glauville.*

AMPHIBOLOUS. *adj.* [*φ* and *β*.] 1.

Tossed from one to another; striking each way.

A M P

Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel, both parties declaring themselves for the king, and making use of his name in all their remonstrances, to justify their actions. *Howel.*

AMPHI'LOGY. *n. f.* [*ἀμφι* and *λόγος*.] Equivocation; ambiguity. *Ditt.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA. *n. f.* [Lat. *ἀμφισβæνα*.] A serpent suppos'd to have two heads, and by consequence to move with either end foremost.

That the *amphisbæna*, that is, a smaller kind of serpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was affirm'd by Nicander and others. *Brown.*

Scorpions and asp, and *amphisbæna* die. *Mist.*

AMPHISCII. *n. f.* [Lat. *ἀμφισχίαι*, of *ἀμφι*, and *σχίαι*, a shadow.] Those people dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the sun is in the southern signs; and to the south pole, when he is in the northern signs. These are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

AMPHITHE'ATRE. *n. f.* [of *ἀμφιθεατρον*, of *ἀμφι*, and *θεατρον*.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another; where spectators might behold spectacles, as stageplays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a semicircle, only exceeding a just semicircle by one fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; so that the longest diameter of the amphitheatre was to the shortest, as one and a half to one.

Within, an *amphitheatre* appear'd Rais'd in degrees; to sixty paces rear'd, That when a man was plac'd in one degree, Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryd.*

Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the insults and mockeries of a crowded *amphitheatre*, and still he pug his seat; or stretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his soul among the exquisite sufferings of such a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion, or blaspheme his Saviour. *Adams.*

AMPLE. *adj.* [amplus, Lat.]

1. Large; wide; extended.

Heav'n descends In universal bounty, shedding herbs, And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's ample lap. *Thomson.*

2. Great in bulk.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?

She took 'em, and read 'em in my presence, And now and then an *amp's* tear fell'd down Her delicate cheeks. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

3. Unlimited; without restriction.

Have what you like, in presents I receive; Land where and when you please, with *amp's* leave. *De Witt.*

4. Liberal; large; without parsimony.

If we speak of strict justice, God could no way have been bound to requite man's labours in so large and *ample* manner as human felicity doth import; in as much as the dignity of this exceedeth in the other's value. *Hooker.*

5. Magnificent; splendid.

To dispose the prince the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made *ample* promises, that, within many days after the siege should be raised, he would advance his highness's levies with two thousand men. *Cicero.*

6. Diffusive; not contracted; as, an *ample* narrative, that is, not an epitome.

A M P

AMPLENESS. *n. f.* [from *ample*.] The quality of being ample; largeness; splendour.

Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleness* of the body you repent of or of the places you hear. *South.*

To **AMPLIAT.** *v. a.* [amplio, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

He shall look upon it, not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and elucidate, to add and *ampliate*. *Brown.*

AMPLIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *ampliate*.]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration; extension.

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense. *Adams's Paragon.*

2. Diffuseness; enlargement.

The obscurity of the subject, and the prejudice and prepossession of most readers, may plead excuse for any *amplifications* or repetitions that may be found, whilst I labour to express myself plain and true. *H. T.*

To **AMPLI'FICATE.** *v. a.* [amplifico, Lat.]

To enlarge; to spread out; to amplify. *Ditt.*

AMPLIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [amplification, Fr.

amplificati, Lat.]

1. Enlargement; extension.

2. It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense, and implies exaggerated representation, or diffuse narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances.

I shall furnish a *yy*, without any *amplification* at all, show in what manner defects have been supplied. *Darius.*

Things unknown seem greater than they are, and are usually received with *amplifications* above their nature. *Brown's Vindicta Libera.*

Is the poet justifiable for relating such incredible *amplifications*? It may be answered, if he had put these extravagances into the mouth of Ulysses, he had been unpardonable; but they suit well the character of Alcibiades. *Pope.*

AMPLIFIER. *n. f.* [from *To amplify*.]

One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that represents any thing with a large display of the best circumstances: it being usually taken in a good sense.

Demetrius could need no *amplifier's* mouth for the highest point of praise. *Sidney.*

To **AMPLIFY.** *v. a.* [amplifico, Fr.]

1. To enlarge; to increase any material substance, or object of sense.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his coasts, and coins, and bags, he seemeth to himself richer than he was; and therefore a way to *amplify* any thing is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in several parts, and to examine it according to the several circumstances. *Bacon.*

Al conceives that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* in sound to the coming out. *Bacon.*

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

As the reputation of the Roman prelates grew up in their bishoprics, to grow up in them withal a desire of *amplifying* their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as men's opinions have made them in spiritual matters. *Hooker.*

3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of representation

I am general in my love; I have been The back of his good acts; whence men have read

His fame unparallel'd, happy *amplified*. *Shakspeare.*

A M P

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errors of every age that is past, I would not willingly seem to flatter the present, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those servants that have laboured in this vineyard.

Darwin.

4. To enlarge; to improve by new additions.

In paraphrase the author's words are not strictly followed, his sense too is *amplified* but not altered, as Waller's translation of Virgil.

Dryd.

I feel age advancing, and my health is insufficient to increase and *amplify* these remarks, to confirm and improve these rules, and to illuminate the several pages.

Watts.

TO A'MPLIFY. *v. n.* Frequently with the particle *on*.

1. To speak largely in many words; to lay one's self out in diffusion.

When you affect to *amplify* on the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part of your design.

Watts' Logic.

2. To form large or pompous representations.

An excellent medicine for the stone might be conceived, by *amplifying* apprehensions able to break a diamond.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

I have sometimes been forced to *amplify* on others; but here, where the subject is so fruitful, that the harvest overcomes the reaper, I am shortened by my chain.

Dryden.

Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, so they might be men of great stature, or giants.

Pope's Odes.

A'MPLITUDE. *n. f.* [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitudo*, Lat.]

1. Extent.

Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance.

Glauville.

2. Largeness; greatness.

Men should learn how severe a thing, the true inquisition of nature is, and accustom themselves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds.

Bacon.

3. Capacity; extent of intellectual faculties.

With more than human gifts from heav'n adorn'd,

Perfections absolute, graces divine,
And *amplitude* of mind to greatest deeds.

Milton.

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or states, to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms.

Bacon's Essays.

5. Copiousness; abundance.

You should say every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulness of your discourse, to your great design; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers.

Watts' Logic.

6. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, denotes the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved.

7. *Amplitude*, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting. It is eastern or ortive, when the star rises; and western or occiduous, when the star sets. The eastern or western *amplitude* are also called northern or southern, as they fall in the northern or southern quarters of the horizon.

A M U

8. *Magnetical amplitude* is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun at his rising, and the east or west points of the compass; or, it is the difference of the rising or setting of the sun, from the east or west parts of the compass.

Chambers.

A'MPLY. *adv.* [*amplē*, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

For whose well-being,

So *amply*, and with hands so liberal,

Thou hast provided all things.

Milton.

The evidence they had before was enough, *amply* enough, to convince them; but they were resolved not to be convinced; and to those who are resolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments, are equal.

Atterbury.

2. At large; without reserve.

At return

Of him so lately promis'd to thy aid,

The woman's seed, obscurely then foretold,

Now *amplius* known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord.

Milton.

3. At large; copiously; with a diffusive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amply* written, and with all the force and elegance of words: others must be cast into shadows; that is, passed over in silence, or but faintly touched.

Dryden's Dunciad.

TO A'MPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.]

To cut off a limb: a word used only in chirurgery.

Amongst the cruizers, it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in *amputating* fractured members.

Wise's Surgery.

AMPUTATION. *n. f.* [*amputatio*, Lat.]

The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

The usual method of performing *amputation* in the instance of a leg, is as follows. The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the skin and flesh are first to be drawn very tight upwards, and secured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad: above this ligature another loose one is passed, for the gripe; which being twisted by means of a stick, may be tightened to any degree at pleasure. Then the patient being conveniently situated, and the operator placed to the inside of the limb, which is to be held by one assistant above, and another below the part designed for the operation, and the gripe sufficiently twisted to prevent too large an hemorrhage, the flesh is, with a stroke of two, to be separated from the bone with the dismembering knife. Then the periosteum being also divided from the bone with the back of the knife, saw the bone asunder with as few strokes as possible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the flesh that grows between them must likewise be separated before the use of the saw. This being done, the gripe may be slackened, to give an opportunity of searching for the large blood vessels, and securing the lower or higher at their mouths. After making proper applications to the stump, loosen the first ligature, and pull both the skin and the flesh, as far as conveniently may be, over the stump, to cover it; and secure them with the cross stitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the skin. Then apply pledgets, astringents, plaisters, and other necessaries.

Chambers.

The amazon, by the *amputation* of their right breast, hid the secret use of their bow.

Brown.

A'MULET. *n. f.* [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, or *amuletum*; *quod malum amolitur*, Lat.]

An appended remedy, or preservative; a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of some particular diseases.

That spirit is corporeal, seems at first view a conceit derogative unto himself; yet herein he

A N

establisheth the doctrine of insinuations, *amulets*, and charms.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

They do not certainly know the fallacy of what they report; and then ignorance must leave you as an *amulet* against the guilt both of deceit and malice.

Government of the Tongue.

AMURCO'SITY. *n. f.* [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing.

Dahl.

TO AMU/SE. *v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without distracting it. To *divert* implies something more lively, and to *please*, something more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a sense bordering on contempt.

They think they see visions, and are arrived at some extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and *amuse* themselves with the fantastick idea of a busy imagination.

Deacy of Paris.

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to *amuse* himself with tales.

Hume.

2. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he *amused* his followers with idle promises.

AMU/SEMENT. *n. f.* [*amusement*, Fr.]

That which amuses; entertainment.

Every interest or pleasure of life, even the most trifling *amusement*, is suffered to postpone the nothing necessary.

Regis.

During his confinement, his *amusement* was to give poison to dogs and cats, and see them expire by slower or quicker torments.

Pope.

I was left to stand the battle, while others, who had better talents than a draper, thought it no unpleasant *amusement* to look on with safety, whilst another was giving them diversion at the hazard of his liberty.

Steele.

AMU/SIR. *n. f.* [*amuseur*, Fr.] He that

amuses, as with false promises. The French word is always taken in an ill sense.

AMU/SIVE. *adj.* [from *amuse*.] That has the power of amusing. I know not that this is a current word.

But amaz'd,

Behold th' *amusive* arch before him fly,

Then vanish quite away.

Thomson.

AMYGDALATE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.]

Made of almonds

AMYGDALINE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.]

Relating to almonds; resembling almonds.

AN. *article.* [*ane*, Saxon; *een*, Dutch; *eine*, German.] The article indefinite, used before a vowel, or *h* mute. See A.

1. One, but with less emphasis; as, there stands *an* ox.

Since he cannot be always employed in study, reading, and conversation, there will be many an hour, besides what his exercises will take up.

Locke.

2. Any, or some; as, *an* elephant might swim in this water.

He was no way at *an* uncertainty, nor ever in the least at a loss concerning any branch of it.

Locke.

An wit's a feather, and a chief a rod,
An honest man's the noblest work of God.

Pope.

3. Sometimes it signifies, like *a*, some particular state; but this is now disused.

It is certain that odours do, in a small degree nourish; especially the odour of wine; and we see men *an* hungered do love to smell hot bread.

Bacon.

ANA

4. *An* is sometimes, in old authors, a contraction of *and* if.

He can't flatter, he!
An honest mind and plain; he must speak truth,
As they will take it so; if not, he's plain. *Shak.*

5. Sometimes a contraction of *and* before if.

Well I know
The clerk will ne'er wear hair on's face that
had it.

—He will *an'* if he live to be a man. *Shaksp.*

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of *as* if.

My next pretty correspondent, like Shakspeare's lion in Pyramus and Thisbe, roars *an'* it were any nightingale.

ANA, *adv.* [*ana*.] A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity; as wine and honey, *ā* or *ana* 3 ii; that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

In the same weight innocence and prudence take,

Ana of each does the just mixture make. *Cowley.*

He'll bring an apothecary with a chargeable long bill of *anas*. *Dryden.*

ANA, *n. f.* Books so called from the last syllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana*, *Thuaniana*; they are loose thoughts, or casual hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends.

ANACAMP'TICK, *adj.* [*ανακαμπτικος*.] Reflecting, or reflected: an *anacamp'tick* sound, an echo; an *anacamp'tick* hill, a hill that produces an echo.

ANACAMP'TICKS, *n. f.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no singular.

ANACATHARTICK, *n. f.* [See *CATHARTICK*.] Any medicine that works upward.

ANACEPHALÆOSIS, *n. f.* [*ανακεφαλαιωσις*.] Recapitulation, or summary of the principal heads of a discourse. *Diät.*

ANA'CHORETE, } *n. f.* [sometimes viti-
ANA'CHORITE, } ously written *anchorete*; *ἀναχρηστικος*.] A monk who, with the leave of his superiour, leaves the convent for a more austere and solitary life.

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth sit,
Vow'd to this trench, like an *anchorete*. *Donne.*

ANA'CHRONISM, *n. f.* [from *ana* and *χρονος*.] An error in computing time, by which events are misplaced with regard to each other. It seems properly to signify an error by which an event is placed too early; but is generally used for any error in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachronism*, in making *Aeneas* and *Dido* contemporaries: for it is certain, that the hero lived almost two hundred years before the building of Carthage. *Dryden.*

ANACLA'TICKS, *n. f.* [*ana* and *κλαειν*.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks. It has no singular.

ANADIPLŌSIS, *n. f.* [*ἀναδιπλωσις*.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetoric, in which the last word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following; as, *he retained his virtues amid all his misfortunes, misfortunes which only his virtues brought upon him*.

ANAGOGICAL, *adj.* [*αναγωγικος*.] That contributes or relates to spiritual elevation, or religious raptures; mysterious; elevated above humanity. *Diät.*

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ANAGO'GICAL, *adj.* [*αναγωγικος*, *Fr.*] Mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted.

ANAGO'GICALLY, *adv.* [from *anagogical*.] Mysteriously; with religious elevation.

A'NAGRAM, *n. f.* [*ana* and *γραμμα*.] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as this, of *W, i, l, l, i, a, m, N, o, y*, attorney-general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law*.

Though all her parts be not in th' usual place,
She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face:
If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words what could we say? *Donne.*

Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen tombsicks, but mild *anagram*. *Dryden.*

ANAGRA'MMATISM, *n. f.* [from *anagram*.] The art or practice of making anagrams.

The only quintessence that hitherto the alchemy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatism*, or metagrammatism, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter, into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Cand. n.*

ANAGRA'MMATIST, *n. f.* [from *anagram*.] A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRA'MMATIZE, *v. n.* [*anagrammatizer*, *Fr.*] To make anagrams.

ANALEPTICK, *adj.* [*αναληπτικος*.] Comforting; corroborating: a term of physick.

Analeptick medicines cherish the nerves, and renew the spirits and strength. *Quincy.*

ANA'LOGAL, *adj.* [from *analogous*.] Analogous; having relation.

When I see many *analogal* motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them spontaneous, I have reason to conclude that these in their principle are not simply mechanical. *Hale.*

ANALO'GICAL, *adj.* [from *analogy*.]

1. Used by way of analogy. It seems properly distinguished from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of representing relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeness, but by *analogical* representation. *Stillingfleet.*

When a word, which originally signifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to several other objects, not by way of resemblance, but on the account of some evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word; so a sound or healthy pulse, a sound digestion, sound sleep, are so called, with reference to a sound and healthy constitution; but if you speak of sound doctrine, or sound speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts' Logic.*

2. Analogous; having resemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating something *analogical* to either. *Hale.*

ANALO'GICALLY, *adv.* [from *analogical*.] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

I am convinced, from the simplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is some one universal principle, running through the whole system of creatures *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures. *Chryse.*

ANALO'GICALNESS, *n. f.* [from *analogical*.] The quality of being analogical;

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fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

ANA'LOGISM, *n. f.* [*αναλογισμος*.] An argument from the cause to the effect.

To ANA'LOGIZE, *v. a.* [from *analogy*.] To explain by way of analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider something with regard to its analogy with somewhat else.

We have systems of material bodies, diversely figured and situated, if separately considered; they represent the object of the desire, which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation. *Chryse.*

ANA'OGOUS, *adj.* [*ανα and λογος*.]

1. Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; having something parallel.

Exercise makes things easy, that would be otherwise very hard; as, in labour, waterings, heats, and colds; and then there is something *analogous* in the exercise of the mind to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us delicate and forward. *L'Estrange.*

Many important consequences may be drawn from the observation of the most common things, and *analogous* reasonings from the causes of them. *Arbutnot.*

2. It has the word *to* before the thing to which the resemblance is noted.

This incorporeal substance may have some sort of existence, *analogous* to corporeal extension; though we have no adequate conception hereof. *Locke.*

ANA'LOGY, *n. f.* [*αναλογία*.]

1. Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects; as *learning* is said to *enlighten* the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to discover that which was hidden before.

From God it hath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a prescript form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the same, yet, for the most part, retaining the same *analogy*. *Hooker.*

What I here observe of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, will, by *analogy* and due proportion, extend even to those communications of God's will, that are requisite to salvation. *South.*

2. When the thing, to which the analogy is supposed, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *to* or *with*; when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is used.

If the body politick have any *analogy* to the natural, an act of oblivion were necessary in a hot disordered state. *Dryden.*

By *analogy* with all other liquors and concretions, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the same with that of the present earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

If we make Juvenal express the customs of our country, rather than of Rome, it is when there was some *analogy* betwixt the customs. *Dryden.*

3. By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*; from *hate*, *hated*; from *grieve*, *grieved*.

ANA'LYSIS, *n. f.* [*ανάλυσις*.]

1. A separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists.

There is an account of dew falling, in some places, in the form of butter, or grease, which grows extremely fetid; so that the *analysis* of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the best

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method of finding such contents of the soil as are within the reach of the fur. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A confidation of any thing in parts, so as that one particular is first considered, then another.

Analyst confides in making experiments and observations, and in drawing general conclusions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections but such as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements; as, of a sentence to the single words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to single notes; of an argument, to simple propositions.

We know nothing of any thing of nature, but by an *analysis* of its true initial cause; till we know the first springs of natural motions, we are blind but not ignorant. *Glanville.*

ANALYTICAL. *adj.* [from *analysis*.]

1. That resolves any thing into first principles; that separates any compound. See ANALYSIS.

Either may be probably maintained against the incuriousness of the analytical experiments vulgar education. *Boyle.*

2. That proceeds by analysis, or by taking the parts of a compound into distinct and particular consideration.

Descartes hath here infinitely outdone all the philosophers that went before him, in giving a particular and *analytical* account of the universal fabric: yet he intends his principles but for hypotheses. *Glanville.*

ANALYTICALLY. *adv.* [from *analytical*.]

In such a manner as separates compounds into simples. See ANALYSIS.

ANALYTICK. *adj.* [*αναλυτικος*.] The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts: applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logic a great critic, Profoundly skill'd in *analytick*. *Hudibras.*
Analytick method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a species or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by resolving into its first principles, or parts, its generic nature, and its special properties; and therefore it is called the method of resolution. *Watts' Logic.*

To ANALIZE. *v. a.* [*αναλυω*.] To resolve a compound into its first principles. See ANALYSIS.

Chemistry enabling us to deposite bodies, and in some measure to *analyze* them, and take afunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple or uncompound, than nature alone is wont to present them us. *Boyle.*

To *analyze* the immortality of any action into its last principles; if it be enquired, why such an action is to be avoided, the immediate answer is, because it is sin. *Norris' Miscellaneous.*

When the sentence is distinguished into subject and predicate, proposition, argument, act, object, cause, effect, adjunct, opposite, &c. then it is *analyzed* analogically and metaphysically. This last is what is chiefly in vogue in the theological schools, when they speak of *analyzing* a text of scripture. *Watts' Logic.*

ANALYZER. *n. f.* [from *To analyze*.]

That which has the power of analyzing. Particular reasons incline me to doubt whether the fire be the true and universal *analyzer* of mixt bodies. *Boyle.*

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ANAMORPHOSIS. *n. f.* [*αναμορφωσις*.]

Deformation; a perpective projection of any thing, so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular representation. Sometimes it is made to appear confuted to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirror of a certain form.

ANANA. *n. f.* The pineapple.

The species are, 1. Oval-shaped pineapple, with a whitish flesh. 2. Pyramidal pineapple, with a yellow flesh. 3. Pine-apple, with smooth leaves. 4. Pine-apple, with shining green leaves, and scarce any thorns on their edges. 5. The olive-coloured pine. *Miller.*

Witness thou best *anana*, thou the pride Of vegetable life, beyond what'er The poets imagin'd in the golden age. *Thomson.*

AN'ANA, wild. The flame with penguin.

ANAPHORA. *n. f.* [*αναφορα*.] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word, or sound; as, *Where is the wife? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?*

ANAPLERO'TICK. *adj.* [*αναπληρωτικος*.] That fills up any vacancy: used of applications which promote flesh.

ANARCH. *n. f.* [See ANARCHY.] An author of confusion.

Him thus the *anarch* old, With faulting speech, and visage uncompos'd, Answer'd. *Milton.*

ANARCHICAL. *adj.* [from *anarchy*.] Confused; without rule or government.

In this *anarchical* and rebellious state of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world presume to determine the nature of subjects belonging to the supreme Spirit. *Chryse.*

ANARCHY. *n. f.* [*αναρχια*.] Want of government; a state in which every man is unaccountable; a state without magistracy.

Where eldest Night And, Chaos, ancestors of Nature hold Eternal *anarchy* amidst the noise Of endless wars, and by confusion stand. *Mit.*
Arbitrary power is but the first natural step from *anarchy*, or the savage life; the adjusting power and freedom being an effect and consequence of maturer thinking. *Swift.*

ANASARCA. *n. f.* [from *ανα* and *σαρξ*.]

A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours.

When the lymph stagnates, or is extravasated under the skin, it is called an *anasarca*. *Arbuth.*

ANASARCOUS. *adj.* [from *anasarca*.] Relating to an *anasarca*; partaking of the nature of an *anasarca*.

A gentleman laboured of an ascites, with an *anasarcous* swelling of her belly, thighs, and leg. *Wifeman.*

ANASTOMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *ανα* and *στομα*.] That has the quality of opening the vessels, or of removing obstructions.

ANASTOMO'SIS. *n. f.* [from *ανα* and *στομα*.] The inoculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another; as, of the arteries into the veins.

ANASTROPHE. *n. f.* [*ανατροπη*, a preposterous placing, from *ανα* and *τροπη*.] A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed.

ANATHEMA. *n. f.* [*αναθημα*.]

1. A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommunication.

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Her bare *anathemas* fall but like so many *brucæ fœmina* upon the schismatical; who think themselves shrewdly hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from the body, which they choose not to be of. *South's Sermons.*

2. The object of the curse, or person cursed. This seems the original meaning, though now little used.

ANATHEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *anathema*.]

That has the properties of an *anathema*; that relates to an *anathema*.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *anathematical*.] In an *anathematical* manner.

To ANATHE'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *anathema*.] To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be *anathematized*, and, with detestation, branded and banished out of the church. *Hammond.*

ANAT'EROUS. *adj.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. Not in use.

If there be *anatheron* trees, whose corruption breaks forth into banacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANATOCISM. *n. f.* [*ανατοκισμος*, Lat.

α, *α*.] The accumulation of interest upon interest: the addition of the interest due for money lent, to the original sum. A species of usury generally forbidden.

ANATOMICAL. *adj.* [from *anatomy*.]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logic to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of division, it has the use of an *anatomical* knife, which dissects an animal body, and separates the veins, arteries, nerves, muscles, membranes, &c. and shows us the several parts which go to the composition of a complete animal. *Watts' Logic.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; considered as the object of anatomy.

There is a natural, involuntary distortion of the muscles, which is the *anatomical* cause of laughter; but there is another cause of laughter, which decency requires. *Swift.*

3. Anatomized; dissected; separated.

The continuation of solidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we will look into the minute *anatomical* parts of matter, is little distinct from, hardness. *Locke.*

ANATOMICALLY. *adv.* [from *anatomical*.] In an *anatomical* manner; in the sense of an anatomist; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While some assumed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have construed *anatomically*, and denied that part at all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANATOMIST. *n. f.* [*ανατομισ*.] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to discover the various parts.

Anatomists adjudged, that if nature had been suffered to run her own course, without this fatal interruption, he might have doubled his age. *Huic.*

Hence when *anatomists* discourse, How like brutes organs are to ours; They grant, if higher powers think fit, A bear might soon be made a wit; And that, for any thing in nature, Pigs might squeak love odes, dogs bark fat. *Pope.*

To ANATOMIZE. *v. a.* [*ανατομω*.]

1. To dissect an animal; to divide the body into its component or constituent parts.

Our industry must even *anatomize* every particle of that body, which we are to uphold.

Hooker.

2. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.

I speak but brotherly of him, but should I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and then must look pale and wonder. *Shak.*
Then dark distinctions reason's light disguis'd,
And into atoms truth *anatomiz'd*. *Donham.*

ANA'TOMY. *n. f.* [*ἀνατομία*.]

1. The art of dissecting the body.

It is proverbially said, *Formicæ sui bilis inest, habet et musca splenem*; whereas these parts *anatomy* hath not discovered in insects. *Brown.*

It is therefore in the *anatomy* of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much such finer nerves and vessels, as will for ever escape our observation. *Pope.*

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection.

Let the muscles be well inserted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy*. *Dryden.*

3. The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

When a moneyed man hath divided his chest, he seemeth to himself richer than he was; therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make *anatomy* of it in several parts. *Brown.*

4. The body stripped of its integuments; a skeleton.

O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,
Then with a passion I would shake the world,
And rouse from sleep that fell *anatomy*,
Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. *Shak.*

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin meagre person.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd fellow,

A mere *anatomy*, a mountebank,
A thread bare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
A needy, hollow-eyed, sharp looking wretch,
A living dead man. *Shakespeare.*

A'NATRON. *n. f.* The scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common salt. It is likewise that salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

A'NBURY. *n. f.* See AMBURY.

A'NCESTOR. *n. f.* [*ancestor*, Lat. *ancestrus*, Fr.] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or the mother. It is distinguished from *predecessor*; which is not, like *ancestor*, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch succeeds to his *ancestors*; an elective to his *predecessors*.

And the lies buried with her *ancestors*,
O, in a tomb where never scandal slept,
Save this of her's. *Shakespeare.*

Chim was the paternal *ancestor* of Ninus, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whose son was Belus, the father of Ninus. *Raleigh.*

Obscure I why prythee what art I? I know
My father, grandfire, and great grandfire too:
If further I derive my pedigree,
I can but guess beyond the fourth degree.
The rest of my forgotten *ancestors*

Were sons of earth like him, or sons of whores. *Dryden.*

A'NCESTRAL. *adj.* [from *ancestor*.] Claim-

ed from ancestors; relating to ancestors: a term of law.

Limitations in actions *ancestral*, was anciently so here in England. *Ilac.*

A'NCESTRY. *n. f.* [from *ancestor*.]

1. Lineage; a series of ancestors, or progenitors; the persons who compose the lineage.

Phedon I light, quoth he; and do advance
Mine *ancestry* from famous Coradus,
Who first to raise our house to honour did begin. *Spenser.*

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wife and virtuous *ancestry*, publick spirit, and a love of one's country, are the support and ornaments of government.

Say from what scepter'd *ancestry* ye claim,
Recorded eminent in deathless fame? *Pope.*

2. The honour of descent; birth.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible. *Adelphi.*

A'NCHENTRY. *n. f.* [from *ancient*, and therefore properly to be written *ancientry*.] Antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a measure, and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly modest, as a measure full of state and *anchentry*; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave. *Shakespeare.*

A'NCHOR. *n. f.* [*anchora*, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, composed of a long shank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is fastened, and at the other branching out into two arms or flooks, tending upward, with barbs or edges on each side. Its use is to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground.

He laid, and wept; then spread his sails before
The winds, and reach'd at length the Cuman shore:
Their *anchors* dropt, his crew the vessels moor. *Dryden.*

2. It is used, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers stability or security.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul,
both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil. *Hebrews.*

3. The forms of speech in which it is most commonly used, are, to *cast anchor*, to *lie* or *ride at anchor*.

The Turkish general, perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at sea, withdrew his fleet when *casting anchor*, and landing his men, he burnt the coast. *Kneller.*

Ent'ring with the tide,
He dropp'd his *anchors*, and his oars he ply'd;
Foul'd every tub, and drawing down the masts,
His vessel moor'd, and made with haulers fast. *Dryden.*

Far from your capital my ship resides
At Reithus, and lies at *anchors* ride. *Pope.*

To A'NCHOR. *v. n.* [from *anchor*.]

1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and you tall *anchoring* bark
Dimosth'd to her cock. *Shakespeare.*

Near Celas the Spaniards *anchored*, expecting
their land-troops, which came not.
Or the Strait courtie to rocky Chios plow,
And *anchor* under Mimos' shaggy brow. *Pope.*

2. To stop at; to rest on.

My intention, bearing not my tongue,
Anchors on flabel. *Shakespeare.*

To A'NCHOR. *v. a.*

1. To place at anchor; as, he *anchored* his ship.

2. To fix on.

My tongue should to my ears not name my
Toss,
Till that my nails were *anchored* in thine eyes. *Shakespeare.*

A'NCHOR. *n. f.* *Shakespeare* seems to have used this word for *anchoret*, or an abtenuous recluse person.

To desperation turn my trust and hope!
And *anchor*'s cheer in prison be my scope! *Shak.*

A'NCHOR-HOLD. *n. f.* [from *anchor* and *hold*.] The hold or fastness of the anchor; and, figuratively, security.

The old English could express most aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for Example the holy service of God, which the Latins called *religion*, because it knitted the minds of men together, and most people of Europe have borrowed the same from them, they called most significantly *an-chor-hold*, as the only and only situation, and fast *an-chor-hold* of our soul's health. *Camden.*

A'NCHOR-SMITH. *n. f.* [from *anchor* and *smith*.] The maker or forger of anchors.

Smithing comprehends all trades which use either forge or file, from the *anchor-smith* to the watch-maker; they all working by the same rules, though not with equal exactness; and all using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Milton.*

A'NCHORAGE. *n. f.* [from *anchor*.]

1. The hold of the anchor.

Let me resolve whether there be indeed such efficacy in nurture and first production; for if that supposal should fail us, all our *anchorage* were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea. *Wotton.*

2. The set of anchors belonging to a ship.

The bark that hath drench'd her height,
Returns with precious lading to the bay,
From whence at first the weight'd her *anchorage*. *Shakespeare.*

3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORED. *particip. adj.* [from *To anchor*.] Held by the anchor.

Like a well-twisted cable, holding fast
The *anchored* vessel in the loudest blast. *Waller.*

A'NCHORET. } *n. f.* [contracted from
A'NCHORITE. } *anachoret*, *ἀναχρητής*.] A recluse; a hermit; one that retires to the more severe duties of religion.

His poetry indeed he took along with him;
but he made that an *anchorite* as well as himself. *Spenser.*

You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient *anchorites* could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a solitary life. *Pope.*

ANCHO'VY. *f. n.* [from *anchova*, Span. or *anchovy*, Ital. of the same signification.] A little sea fish, much used by way of sauce or seasoning. *Savary.*

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as the fishy acid graves of meat; the salt pickles of fish, an *anchovy*, &c. *Flower.*

A'NCIENT. *adj.* [*ancien*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.]

1. Old; that happened long since; of old time; not modern. *Ancient* and *old* are distinguished; *old* relates to the duration of the thing itself, as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn; and *ancient*, to time in general, as, an *ancient* dress.

A N C

a habit used in former times. But this is not always observed, for we mention *old customs*; but though *old* be sometimes opposed to *modern*, *ancient* is seldom opposed to *new*, but when *new* means *modern*.

Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conquerour's days, did hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others belonging to common persons, he caused to be written in a book, after a survey made of them, now remaining in the Exchequer, and called *Doomsday Book*; and such as by that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called *ancient demesnes*. Cowell.

2. Old; that has been of long duration.

With the *ancient* is wisdom, and in length of days understanding. Job.

Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the most *ancient*, because he never had any beginning. Ruleigh.

Industry

Gave the tall *ancient* forest to his axe. Thomson.

3 Past; former.

I see thy fury: if I longer stay,
We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings. Shaksp.

A'NCIENT. *n. f.* [from *ancient*, *adj.*]

1. Those that lived in old time were called *ancients*, opposed to the moderns.

And though the *ancients* thus their rules invade,
As kings dispense with laws themselves have made;

Moderns, beware! or if you must offend
Against the precept, ac'er transgress its end. Pope.

2. Senior. Not in use.

He toucheth it as a special pre-eminence of Junius and Andronicus, that in christianity they were his *ancients*. Hooker.

A'NCIENT. *n. f.*

1. The flag or streamer of a ship, and, formerly, of a regiment.

2. The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Pistol*; whence, in present use, ensign.

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it,
The same indeed, a very valiant fellow. Shaksp.

A'NCIENTLY. *adv.* [from *ancient*.] In old times.

Trebisond *anciently* pertained unto this crown;
now unjustly possessed, and as unjustly abused,
by those who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it. Sidney.

The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only, but to any other plant, because it draweth strongly the fattest juice of the earth. Bacon.

A'NCIENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *ancient*.] Antiquity; existence from old times.

The Peseenine and Saturnian were the same; they were called Saturnian from their *ancientness*, when Saturn reigned in Italy. Dryden.

A'NCIENTRY. *n. f.* [from *ancient*.] The honour of *ancient* lineage; the dignity of birth.

Of all nations under heaven the Spaniard is the most mingled and most uncertain. Wherefore, most foolishly do the Irish think to ennoble themselves, by wresting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himself from any in certain. Spenser on Ireland.

There is nothing in the between, but getting wenches with child, wronging the *ancientry*, beating, fighting. Shakspere.

ANCLE. See **ANKLE.**

A'NCONY. *n. f.* [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two square rough knobs, one at each end. Chambers.

A N E

AND. *conj.*

1. The particle by which sentences or terms are joined, which it is not easy to explain by any synonymous word.

Sure his honesty
Got him small gains, but shameless flattery
And filthy beverage, and unseemly theft,
And borrow base, and some good lady's gift. Spenser.

What shall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own? Cowley.
The Danes unconquer'd offspring march behind;

And Morini, the last of human kind. Dryden.

It shall ever be my study to make discoveries of this nature in human life, and to settle the proper distinctions between the virtues and perfections of mankind, and those false colours and resemblances of them that thine alike in the eyes of the vulgar. Addison.

2. And sometimes signifies *though*, and seems a contraction of *and if*.

It is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will set an house on fire, and it were but to roast their eggs. Bacon.

3. In *and if*, the *and* is redundant, and is omitted by all later writers.

I play thee, I avenge, *an'* if thou see'st my boy,
Bid him make haste. Shakspere.

A'NDIRON. *n. f.* [supposed by Skinner to be corrupted from *hand-iron*; an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may supply the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.

If you strike an entire body, as an *andiron* of brass, at the top, it maketh a more treble sound, and at the bottom a baser. Baron.

ANDRO'GYNAL. *adj.* [from *ἀνδρ* and *γυναι*.] Having two sexes; hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY. *adv.* [from *androgynal*.] In the form of hermaphrodites; with two sexes.

The examples hereof have undergone no real or new transfection, but were *androgynally* born, and under some kind of hermaphrodites. Brown.

ANDRO'GYNOUS. *adj.* The same with *androgynal*.

ANDRO'GYNUS. *n. f.* [See **ANDRO'GYNAL**.] A hermaphrodite; one that is of both sexes.

ANDRO'TOMY. *n. f.* [from *ἀνδρ* and *τομή*.] The practice of cutting human bodies. Dict.

A'NECDOTE. *n. f.* [ἀνέκδοτ.]

1. Something yet unpublished; secret history.

Some modern *anecdotes* aver,
He nodded in his elbow chair. Prior.

2. It is now used, after the French, for a biographical incident; a minute passage of private life.

ANEMO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [ἀνέμω and γράφω.] The description of the winds.

ANEMO'METER. *n. f.* [ἀνέμω and μέτρον.] An instrument contrived to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.

ANEMONE. *n. f.* [ἀνέμων.] The wind-flower.

Upon the top of its single stalk, surrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many stamina in the centre; the seeds are collected into an oblong head, and surrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in *anemones*, are white, red, blue, and purple, sometimes curiously intermixed. Miller.

A N G

Wind flowers are distinguished into those with broad and hard leaves, and those with narrow and soft ones. The broad-leaved *anemone* roots should be planted about the end of September. These with small leaves must not be put into the ground till the end of October. Mortimer.

From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,
Anemones, auriculas, enrich'd
With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. Thomson.

A'NEMOSCOPE. *n. f.* [ἀνέμω and σκόπεω.]

A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. It has been observed, that hygroscopes made of cat's gut proved very good *anemoscopes*, seldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretel the shifting of the wind. Chambers.

A'NE'NT. *prep.* A word used in the Scotch dialect.

1. Concerning; about; as, *he said nothing anent this particular*.

2. Over against; opposite to; as, *he lives anent the market-house*.

A'NES. } *n. f.* The spires or beards of
A'NWS. } corn. Diſ.

A'NEURISM. *n. f.* [ἀνευρίσμις.] A disease of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakness of any part of them, they become excessively dilated; or, by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravasated amongst the adjacent cavities. Sharp.

In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneurism*. Wifeman.

A'NE'w. *adv.* [from *a* and *new*.]

1. Over again; another time; repeatedly. 'This is the most common use.

Nor, if at mischief taken, on the ground
Be slain, but piusness to the pillar bound,
At either banner plac'd; nor captives made,
Be field, or, arm'd *anew*, the fight invade. Dryden.

That, as in birth, in beauty you excel,
The muse might dictate, and the poet tell:
Your art no other art can speak; and you,
To shew how well you play, must play *anew*. Prior.

The miseries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our island from the thoughts of engaging *anew* in such desperate undertakings. Addison.

2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late, is obliged to form *anew* the whole disposition of his soul, to acquire new habits of life, to practise duties to which he is utterly a stranger. Rogers.

ANFRA'CTUOSE. } *adj.* [from *anfractus*,
ANFRA'CTUOUS. } Lat.] Winding; mazy; full of turnings and winding passages.

Behind the drum are several vaults and *anfractuose* cavities in the ear-bone, so to intend the least sound imaginable, that the sense might be affected with it; as we see in subterraneous caves and vaults, how the sound is redoubled. Ray.

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *anfractuosus*.] Fullness of windings and turnings.

ANFRA'CTURE. *n. f.* [from *anfractus*, Lat.] A turning; a mazy winding and turning. Diſ.

A'NGEL. *n. f.* [ἄγγελος; *angelus*, Lat.]

1. Originally a messenger. A spirit employed by God in the administration of human affairs.

ANG

Some holy *angel*
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His message ere he come. *Shakespeare.*
Had we such a knowledge of the constitution
of man, as it is possible *angels* have, and it is
certain his Maker has; we should have a quite
other idea of his essence. *Locke.*

2. *Angel* is sometimes used in a bad sense;
as, *angels of darkness.*
And they had a king over them, which was
the *angel* of the bottomless pit. *Revelation.*

3. *Angel*, in scripture, sometimes means
man of God, prophet.

4. *Angel* is used, in the style of love, for a
beautiful person.
Thou hast the sweetest face I ever look'd on.
Sir, as I have a soul, she is an *angel.* *Shaksp.*

5. A piece of money anciently coined and
impressed with an *angel*, in memory of
an observation of pope Gregory, that the
pagan *Angli*, or English, were so beauti-
ful, that, if they were christians, they
would be *angels*, or *angels*. The coin
was rated at ten shillings.
Take an empty balon, put an *angel* of gold,
or what you will, into it; then go so far from
the balon, till you cannot see the *angel*, because
it is not in a right line; then fill the balon with
water, and you will see it out of its place, be-
cause of the refraction. *Bacon.*

Shake the bags
Of hoarded abbots; their imprison'd *angels*
Set thou at liberty. *Shakespeare.*

ANGEL. adj. Resembling *angels*; *ange-
lical.*
I have mark'd
A thousand blushing apparitions
Start into her face; a thousand innocent flames
In *angel* whiteness bear away those blushes. *Shak.*
Or virgins visited by *angel* powers,
With golden crowns, and wreathes of heavenly
flowers. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

ANGEL-LIKE. adj. [from *angel* and *like.*]
Resembling an *angel.*
In heav'n itself thou sure wert dress'd
With that *angel-like* disguise. *Waller.*

ANGEL-SHOT. n. f. [perhaps properly
angle-shot, being folden together with a
hinge.] Chain-shot being a cannon bul-
let cut in two, and the halves being
joined together by a chain. *Diff.*

ANGELICA. n. f. [Lat. *ab angelica vir-
tute.*] A plant.
It has winged leaves divided into large seg-
ments; its stalks are hollow and jointed; the
flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the
stalks, and consist of five leaves, succeeded by
two large channelled seeds. The species are,
1. Common or manured *angelica*. 2. Greater
wild *angelica*. 3. Shining Canada *angelica*.
4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with columbine
leaves. *Miller.*

ANGELICA. n. f. (Berry-bearing) [*ara-
lia*, Lat.] A plant.
The flower consists of many leaves, expanding
in form of a rose, which are naked, growing on
the top of the ovary: these flowers are succeeded
by globular fruits, which are soft and succulent,
and full of oblong seeds. *Miller.*

ANGELICAL. } adj. [*angelicus*, Lat.]
ANGELICK. }

1. Resembling *angels.*
It discovereth unto us the glorious works of
God, and carrieth up, with an *angelical* swift-
ness, our eyes, that our minds, being informed
of his visible marvels, may continually travel
upward. *Raleigh.*

2. Partaking of the nature of *angels*; above
human.
Others more mild,
Retreated in a silent valley, sing

ANG

With notes *angelical* to many a harp
Their own heroick deeds, and hapless fall
By doom of battle. *Milton.*
Here happy creature, fair *angelick* Eve,
Partake thou also. *Milton.*
My fancy form'd thee of *angelick* kind,
Some emanation of th' all-beauteous mind. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to *angels*; suiting the nature
or dignity of *angels.*
It may be encouragement to consider the plea-
sure of speculations, which do ravish and sub-
lime the thoughts with more clear *angelical* con-
tentments. *Wilkins' Dædalus.*

ANGELICALNESS. n. f. [from *angelical.*]
The quality of being *angelical*; resem-
blance of *angels*; excellence more than
human.

ANGELOT. n. f. A musical instrument
somewhat resembling a lute. *Diff.*

ANGER. n. f. [A word of no certain
etymology, but, with most probability,
derived by *Skinner* from *ange*, Sax.
vened; which, however, seems to come
originally from the Latin *ango*.]

1. Uneasiness or discomposure of the mind,
upon the receipt of any injury, with a
present purpose of revenge. *Locke.*
Anger is like
A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakespeare.*
Was the Lord displeas'd against the rivers?
was thine *anger* against the rivers, was thy wrath
against the sea, that thou didst ride upon thine
horses and thy chariots of salvation? *Nabb.*
Anger is, according to some, a transient
hated, or at least very like it. *South.*

2. Pain, or smart, of a fore or swelling. In
this sense it seems plainly deducible from
angor.
I made the experiment, setting the moxa
where the first violence of my pain began, and
where the greatest *anger* and soreness still con-
tinued, notwithstanding the swelling of my foot.
Temple.

TO ANGER. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To make angry; to provoke; to en-
rage.
Who would *anger* the meanest artisan, which
carrieth a good mind? *Hooker.*
Sometimes he *angers* me,
With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant.
Shakespeare.
There were some late taxes and impositions
introduced, which rather *angred* than grieved
the people.
The *angry* d Turenne, once upon a day,
To see a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope.*

1. To make painful.
He turneth the humours back, and maketh
the wound bleed inwards, and *angreth* malign
ulcers and pernicious imposthumations. *Bacon.*

ANGRILY. adv. [from *anger.*] In an an-
gry manner, like one offended: it is now
written *angrily*.
Why, how now, Herat? you look *angrily*.
Shakespeare.
Such jealous dishonest indiscretion, is rather
charitably to be pitied, than their exception ei-
ther *angrily* to be grieved at, or seriously to be
confuted. *Carew.*

ANGIOGRAPHY. n. f. [from *αγγιον* and
γραφω.] A description of vessels in the
human body; nerves, veins, arteries,
and lymphatics.

ANGIOLOGY. n. f. [from *αγγιον* and *λογος*.]
A treatise or discourse of the vessels of
a human body.

ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS. adj. [from
αγγιον, *μόνος*, and *σπέρμα*.] Such plants

ANG

as have but one *angle* seed in the seed-
pod.

ANGIOTOMY. n. f. [from *αγγιον*, and
τομή, to cut.] A cutting open of the
vessels, as in the opening of a vein or
artery.

ANGLE. n. f. [*angle*, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.]
The space intercepted between two
lines intersected or meeting, so as, if
continued, they would intersect each
other.
Angle of the centre of a circle, is an *angle* whose
vertex, or angular point, is at the centre of a
circle, and whose legs are two semidiameters, of
that circle. *Steno's Digr.*

ANGLE. n. f. [*angel*, German and
Dutch.] An instrument to take fish,
consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.
She also had an *angle* in her hand; but the
taker was so taken, that she had forgotten taking
fish. *Nabb.*
Give me thine *angle*, we'll to the river there,
My musick playing far off, I will betray
Tewny-fan'd fish; my bending hook shall
piece
Their slimy jaws. *Shakespeare.*
The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intem, his *angle* trembling in his hand;
With looks unmov'd, he hopes the scaly breed,
And eyes the dancing coik and bending reed. *Pope.*

TO ANGLE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To fish with a rod and hook.
The ladies *angling* in the crystal lake,
Feast on the waters with the prey they take. *Waller.*

2. To try to gain by some insinuating ar-
tifices, as fishes are caught by a bait.
If he spake countenously, he *angled* the people's
hearts; if he were silent, he mus'd upon some
dangerous plot. *Sidney.*
By this face,
This seeming brow of justice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did *angle* for. *Shaksp.*
The pleasant'st *angling* is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
So *angle* we for Beatrice. *Shakespeare.*

ANGLE-ROD. n. f. [*angel roede*, Dutch.]
The stick to which the line and hook
are hung.
It differeth much in greatness; the smallest
being fit for thatching of houses; the second big-
ness is used for *angle-rods*; and, in China, for
beating of offenders upon the thighs. *Bacon.*
He makes a May-fly to a miracle, and sur-
nishes the whole country with *angle-rods*. *Addis.*

ANGLER. n. f. [from *angle.*] He that
fishes with an *angle*.
He, like a patient *angler*, ere he strook,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*
Neither do birds alone, but many sorts of
fishes, feed upon insects; as is well known to
anglers, who bait their hooks with them. *Rav.*

ANGLICISM. n. f. [from *Anglus*, Lat.]
A form of speech peculiar to the English
language; an English idiom.
They corrupt their style with untutored *angli-
cisms*. *Milton.*

ANGOBER. n. f. A kind of pear.

ANGOUR. n. f. [*angor*, Lat.] Pain.
If the patient be supple with a liponominous
angour, and great oppression about the stomach,
expect no relief from cordials. *Barry.*

ANGRILY. adv. [from *angry*] In an
angry manner; furiously; peevishly.
I will sit as quiet as a lamb;
I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word,
Nor look upon the iron *angry*. *Shakespeare.*

ANG

ANGRY. *adj.* [from *anger*.]

1. Touched with anger; provoked.
Oh let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak
penitence there shall be thine found there. *Genes.*

2. It seems properly to require, when the
object of anger is mentioned, the par-
ticle *at* before a thing, and *with* before
a person; but this is not always observed.

Your Coriolanus is not much madd, but with
his friends; the commonwealth doth stand and
to would do, were he angry at it. *Shaksp.*

Now therefore be not grieved, nor angry with
yourselves, that ye sold me hither: for God did
send me before you to purchase life. *Genes.*

I think it a vast pleasure, that whenever two
people of merit regard one another, so many
favourably easy and are angry at them. *Swift.*

3. Having the appearance of anger;
having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain: so doth
an angry countenance a backing tongue. *Prov.*

4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed;
smarting.

This serum, being accompanied by the thinner
parts of the blood, grows red and angry; and,
wanting its due regards into the mafs, first gar-
blers into a hard swelling, and, in a few days,
ripens into matter, and so discharges. *Hifman.*

ANGUISS. *n. f.* [*angoisse*, Fr. *angor*, Lat.]
Excessive pain either of mind or body:
applied to the mind, it means the pain
of sorrow, and is seldom used to signify
other passions.

Not all to cheerful seemed she of fight,
As was her sister; whether dread did dwell,
Or anguish, in her heart, is hard to tell. *Fanny Q.*
Virtue's but *anguis*, when 'tis several,
By occasion wak'd, and circumstantial;
True virtue's soul's always undivided all. *Donne.*

They had persecutors, whose invention was
as great as their cruelty. Wit and malice con-
spired to find out such deaths, and those of such
incredible anguish, that only the manner of
dying was the punishment, death itself the de-
liverance. *South.*

Perpetual anguish fills his anxious breast,
Not softly business, nor compos'd by rest;
No music cheers him, nor no least can please. *Drayton.*

ANGUI'SHED. *adj.* [from *anguish*.] Seized
with anguish; tortured; excessively
pained. Not in use.

Feel no touch
Of conscience, but of fame, and be
Anguish'd, not that 'twas fun, but that 'twas she. *Donne.*

ANGULAR. *adj.* [from *angle*.]

1. Having angles or corners; cornered.
As for the figure of crystal, it is for the most
part hexagonal, or fix cornered, being built
upon a confused matter, from whence, as it
were from a root, angular figures arise, even as
in the amethyst and balahe. *Brown.*

2. Consisting of an angle.
The distance of the edges of the knives from
one another, at the distance of four inches from
the angular point, where the edges of the knives
meet, was the eighth part of an inch. *Newton.*

ANGULARITY. *n. f.* [from *angular*.] The
quality of being angular, or having
corners.

ANGULARY. *adv.* [from *angular*.] With
angles or corners.

Another part of the same solution afforded us
an *angularly* figured. *Boyle.*

ANGULARNESS. *n. f.* [from *angular*.]
The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Formed
with angles or corners.

ANI

Topazes, amethysts, or emeralds, which grow
in the fissures, are ordinarily crystallized, or
shot into *angulated* figures; whereas, in the
strata, they are found in rude lumps, like yel-
low, purple, and green pebbles. *Woodward.*

ANGULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *angulus*.] An-
gularity; cornered form. *Diff.*

ANGULOUS. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Hooked;
angular.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of
solid bodies are held together by hooks, and an-
gulous involutions; since the coherence of the
parts of these will be of as difficult a conception.
Glanville.

ANGUST. *adj.* [*angustus*, Lat.] Narrow;
strait.

ANGUSTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *angustus*.]
The act of making narrow; straiten-
ing; the state of being narrowed.

The cause may be referred either to the grum-
mousness of the blood, or to obstruction of the
vein somewhere in its passage, by some *angustia-*
tion upon it by part of the tumour. *Wifeman.*

ANHELATION. *n. f.* [*anhele*, Lat.] The
act of panting; the state of being out
of breath.

ANHELOSE. *adj.* [*anhelus*, Lat.] Out of
breath; panting; labouring of being
out of breath. *Diff.*

ANIL'NED. *adj.* [*ancantir*, Fr.] Fru-
strated; brought to nothing.

ANI'GHTS. *adv.* [from *a for at*, and *night*.]
In the night time

Sir Toby, you must come in earlier *anights*;
my lady takes great exceptions at your ill hours. *Shaksp.*

ANIL. *n. f.* The shrub from whose leaves
and stalks indigo is prepared.

ANILENESS. *n. f.* [*anilius*, Lat.] The
ANILITY. } state of being an old wo-
man; the old age of women.

ANIMABLE. *adj.* [from *animate*.] That
may be put into life, or receive anima-
tion. *Diff.*

ANIMADVERSION. *n. f.* [*animadversio*,
Lat.]

1. Reproof; severe censure; blame.
He admitted such commissioners with severe
and sharp *animadversion*. *Glendon.*

2. Punishment. When the object of *ari-*
madversion is mentioned, it has the par-
ticle *on* or *upon* before it.

When a bill is debating in parliament, it is
usual to have the controversy handled by pam-
phlets on both sides, without the least *anima-*
version upon the authors. *Swift.*

3. In law.
An ecclesiastical censure, and an ecclesiastical
animadversion, are different things; for a cen-
sure has a relation to a spiritual punishment; but
an *animadversion* has only a respect to a temporal
one; or, degradation, and the delivering the
pardon over to the secular court. *Aylffe.*

4. Perception; power of notice. Not in
use.

The soul is the sole percipient which hath an-
imadversion and sense, properly so called. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVERSIVE. *adj.* [from *animadversio*.]
That has the power of perceiving; per-
cipient. Not in use.

The representation of objects to the soul, the
only *animadversive* principle, is conveyed by
motions made on the immediate organs of sense.
Glanville.

ANIMADVERSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *ani-*
madversive.] The power of animad-
verting, or making judgment. *Diff.*

ANI

ANIMADVERT. *v. n.* [*animad-*
verto, Lat.]

1. To pass censures upon.

I should not *animadvert* on him, who was a
painful observer of the decorum of the stage, if
he had not used extreme severity in his judg-
ment of the incomparable Shakspeare. *Devon.*

2. To inflict punishment. In both senses,
with the particle *upon*.

If the Author of the universe *animadverts* upon
men here below, how much more will it become
him to do it upon their entrance into a higher
state of being? *Glanville.*

ANIMADVERTER. *n. f.* [from *animadverto*.]
He that passes censures, or inflicts pu-
nishments.

God is a strict observer of, and a severe an-
imadvertiser upon, such as presume to partake of
those mysteries, without such a preparation. *South.*

ANIMAL. *n. f.* [*animal*, Lat.]

1. A living creature corporal, distinct,
on the one side, from pure spirit; on
the other, from mere matter.

Animals are such beings, which,
beside the power of growing and pro-
ducing their like, as plants and vegeta-
bles have, are endowed also with sensa-
tion and spontaneous motion. Mr. Ray
gives two schemes of tables of them.

Animals are either

{ Sanguineous, that is, such as have blood, which
breathe either by

{ Lungs, having either

{ Two ventricles in their heart, and three
either

{ Viviparous,

{ Aquatick, as the whale kind,

{ Terrestrial, as quadrupeds;

{ Oviparous, as birds.

But one ventricle in the heart, as frogs,

{ tortoises, and serpents.

{ Gills, as all sanguineous fishes, except the

{ Whale kind.

{ Exsanguineous, or without blood, which may

{ be divided into

{ Greater, and those either

{ Naked,

{ Terrestrial, as naked snails.

{ Aquatick, as the pulpy, cuttle-fish, &c.

{ Covered with a tegument, either

{ Conspicuous, as lobsters and crab fish.

{ Inconspicuous, either

{ Univert, as ampute;

{ Bivert, as cyclops, muscles, cockles;

{ Turbinate, as periwinkle, snails, &c.

{ Lesser, as insects of all sorts.

Viviparous hairy *animals*, or quadrupeds, are either

{ Hoofed, which are either

{ Whole-footed or hoofed, as the horse and ass,

{ Cloven-footed, having the hoof divided into

{ Two principal parts, called bifid, either

{ Such as chew not the cud, as fawns.

{ Ruminant, or such as chew the cud; di-

{ vided into

{ Such as have perpetual and hollow horns,

{ Beef-kind,

{ Sheep-kind,

{ Goat-kind.

{ Such as have solid, branched, and deci-

{ ducous horns, as the deer-kind.

{ Four parts, or quadrifid, as the rhinoceros

{ and hippopotamus.

{ Clawed or digitate, having the foot divided into

{ Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the

{ camel-kind;

{ Many toes or claws; either

{ Undivided, as the elephant;

{ Divided, which have either

{ Broad nails, and an human shape, as apes;

{ Narrower, and more pointed nails,

which, in respect of their teeth, are divided into

such as have

ANI

Many foreteeth, or cutters, in each jaw ;
 The greater, which have
 A shorter snout and rounder head, as the
 cat-kind ;
 A longer snout and head, as the dog-kind.
 The lesser, the vermin or weazel-kind.
 Only two large and remarkable foreteeth, all
 which are phytivorous, and are called the
 hare-kind. *Riv.*

Vegetables are proper enough to repair animals,
 as being near of the same specific gravity
 with the animal juices, and as consisting of
 the same parts with animal substances, spirit,
 water, salt, oil, earth ; all which are contained in
 the sap they derive from the earth. *Abuthnot.*

Some of the animated substances have various
 organical or instrumental parts, fitted for a variety
 of motions from place to place, and a spring
 of life within themselves, as beasts, birds, fishes,
 and insects ; these are called animals. Other
 animated substances are called vegetables, which
 have within themselves the principles of growth
 sort of life and growth, and of various pro-
 ductions of leaves and fruit, such as we see in
 plants, herbs, and trees. *Watts' Log. k.*

2. By way of contempt, we say of a stupid
 man, that he is a *stupid animal*.

ANIMAL. adj. [animalis, Lat.]

1. That belongs or relates to animals.

There are things in the world of spirits,
 wherein our ideas are very dark and confused ;
 such as their union with animal nature, the way
 of their acting on material beings, and their
 converse with each other. *Watts' Log. k.*

2. *Animal functions*, distinguished from
natural and *vital*, are the lower powers
 of the mind, as the will, memory, and
 imagination.

3. *Animal life* is opposed, on one side, to
intellectual, and, on the other, to *vege-*
table.

4. *Animal* is used in opposition to *spiritual*
 or *rational* ; as, the *animal nature*.

ANIMALCULE. n. f. [animalculum, Lat.]
 A small animal ; particularly those which
 are in their first and smallest state.

We are to know, that they all come of the
 seed of animalcules of their own kind, that were
 before laid there. *Riv.*

ANIMALITY. n. f. [from animal.] The
 state of animal existence.

The word animal itself only signifies human
animality. In the minor proposition, the word
 animal, for the same reason, signifies the *anima-*
lity of a goose ; thereby it becomes an ambigu-
 ous term, and unfit to build the conclusion upon. *Watts.*

TO ANIMATE. v. a [animo, Lat.]

1. To quicken ; to make alive ; to give
 life to : as, the soul *animates* the body ;
 man must have been *animated* by a higher
 power.

2. To give powers to ; to heighten the
 powers or effect of any thing.

But none, ah ! none, can *animate* the lyre,
 And the mute strings with vocal soul's inspire ;
 Whether the learn'd Minciva be her theme,
 Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream ;
 None can record their heavenly praise so well
 As Helen, in whole eyes ten thousand Cupids
 dwell. *Dryden*

3. To encourage ; to incite.

The more to *animate* the people, he stood on
 high, from whence he might be best heard, and
 cried unto them with a loud voice. *Kind's.*

He was *animated* to expect the papacy, by the
 prediction of a soothsayer, that one should suc-
 ceed pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian. *Bacon.*

ANIMATE. adj. [from *To animate*.] Alive ;
 possessing animal life.

ANI

All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts
 within them ; but the main differences between
animate and *inanimate*, are two : the first is,
 that the spirits of things *animate* are all contain-
 ed within the selves, and are branched in veins
 and secret canals, as blood is ; and, in living
 creatures, the spirits move not only branches, but
 certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits
 do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort ; but
 the spirits in things *inanimate* are shut in, and
 cut off by the tangible parts, and are not perva-
 sive one to another, as air is in snow. *Bacon*

Noble birth
 Of creatures *animate* with gradual life,
 Of growth, sense, reason, all tum'd up in mine. *Milton*

There are several topics used as unfit attention
 and idlatry ; such as the visible marks of di-
 vine wisdom and goodness in the works of the
 creation, the vital union of souls with matter,
 and the admirable structure of *animate* bodies. *Bacon.*

ANIMATED. participial adj. [from *animate*.]

Lively ; vigorous.

Without the fires with *animated* sounds ;
 Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pop.*

ANIMATENESS. n. f. [from *animate*.]

The state of being animated. *Dict.*

ANIMATION. n. f. [from *animate*.]

1. The act of animating or enlivening.

Plants or vegetables are the principal part of
 the third day's work. They are the first *product*,
 which is the word of *animation*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being enlivened.

Two general motions in all *animation* are its
 beginning and increase ; and two more to run
 through its state and termination. *Bacon.*

ANIMATIVE. adj. [from *animate*.] That
 has the power of giving life, or ani-
 mating.

ANIMATOR. n. f. [from *animate*.] That
 which gives life ; or any thing analogous
 to life, as motion.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature,
 do readily receive the impressions of their motor,
 and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform
 themselves to situations, wherein they best unite
 to their *animators*. *Bacon.*

ANIMOSITY. n. f. [animosus, Lat.] Full of
 spirit ; hot ; vehement. *Dict.*

ANIMOSITY. n. f. [from *animosus*.] Spi-
 rit ; heat ; vehemence of temper. *Dict.*

ANIMOSITY. n. f. [animositas, Lat.] Ve-
 hementness of hatred ; passionate maligni-
 ty. It implies rather a disposition to
 break out into outrages, than the out-
 rage itself.

They were sure to bring passion, *animosity*, and
 malice enough of their own, what evidence for-
 ever they had from others. *Clarendon*

If there is not some method found out for al-
 laying these heats and *animosities* among the fair
 sex, one does not know to what outrages they
 may proceed. *Aylmer.*

No religious sect ever carried their aversions for
 each other to greater heights than our state par-
 ties have done ; who, the more to inflame their
 passions, have mixed religious and civil *animosi-*
ties together ; borrowing one of their appella-
 tions from the church. *Scrib.*

ANISSE. n. f. [anisum, Lat.] A species
 of apium or parsley, with large sweet-
 scented seeds. This plant is not worth
 propagating in England for use, because
 the seeds can be had much better and
 cheaper from Italy. *Miller.*

Ye pry the title of mint, and *anjus* and
 cumma, and have omitted the weightier ma-
 tters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith ;
 these ought ye to have done, and not to have
 the other undone. *Matt. 23.*

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ANKE. n. f. [anker, Dutch.] A li-
 quid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam.
 It is the fourth part of the awm, and
 contains two stekans ; each stekan con-
 sists of sixteen mingles ; the mingle be-
 ing equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

ANKLE. n. f. [ancleof, Saxon ; ankel,
 Dutch.] The joint which joins the
 foot to the leg.

One of his arms was much wiled and ul-
 cerated on the inside, in several places. *Hijeman.*

My single system shall prove,
 That *Animants* are the less,
 That then the mortals by just degrees
 Up to the *ankle*, legs, and knees. *Pope.*

ANKLE-BONE. n. f. [from *ankle* and *bone*.]

The bone of the ankle.

The shin-bone, from the knee to the instep,
 is made by shadowing on half of the leg with
 a single shadow ; the *ankle-bone* will throw itself
 by a shadow given underneath, as the knee. *Peacock.*

ANNALIST. n. f. [from *annals*.] A writ-
 ter of annals.

Their own *annals* has given the same title to
 that of *Syriam*. *Atterbury.*

ANNALS. n. f. without singular number.

[*Annales*, Lat.] Histories digested in
 the exact order of time ; narratives in
 which every event is recorded under its
 proper year.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,
 O nymph ! the tedious *annals* of our fate ;
 Through such a train of woes if I should run,
 The day would sooner than the tale be done ! *Dryden.*

We are assured, by many glorious examples in
 the *annals* of our religion, that every one, in
 the like circumstances of distress, will not act
 and argue thus ; but thus will every one be
 tempted to act. *Rega.*

ANNATS. n. f. without singular. [annates,
 Lat.]

1. First fruits ; because the rate of first
 fruits paid of spiritual livings, is after
 one year's profit. *Corwell.*

2. Masses said in the Romish church for
 the space of a year, or for any other
 time, either for the soul of a person de-
 ceased, or for the benefit of a person
 living. *Aylmer's Paragon.*

TO ANNEAL. v. a. [elan, to heat, Saxon.]

1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on
 it may be fixed.

But when thou dost *anneal* in glass thy story,
 ———— then the light and glory
 More radiant grows, and more doth win,
 Which else shows wat'rish, black, and thin. *Herrick.*

When you purpose to *anneal*, take a plate of
 iron made fit for the oven, or take a blue stone,
 which being made fit for the oven, lay it upon
 the crooks bars of iron. *P. a. ham.*

Which her own inward symmetry reveal'd,
 And like a picture shone in *its annals*. *Dryden.*

2. To heat glass after it is blown, that it
 may not break.

3. To heat any thing in such a manner as
 to give it the true temper.

TO ANNEAL. v. a. [anneo, annexum,
 Lat. annex, Fr.]

1. To unite to at the end ; as, he *annexed*
 a codicil to his will.

2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater ;
 as, he *annexed*, a province to his king-
 dom.

3. To unite *a posteriori* ; annexion always

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presupposing something: thus we may say, punishment is *annexed* to guilt, but not guilt to punishment.

Concerning fate or destiny, the opinions of those learned men, that have written thereof, may be safely received, had they not thereunto *annexed* and fastened an inevitable necessity, and made it more general and universally powerful than it is. *Raleigh*

Nations will decline so low From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong, But justice, and some fatal curse *annex'd*, Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton*.
I mean not the authority which is *annexed* to your office; I speak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your person. *Dryden*.
He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and *annex* happiness always to the exercise of it. *Atterbury*.

The temporal reward is *annexed* to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience. *Rogers*.

ANNEX. n. f. [from *To annex.*] The thing annexed; additament.

Entering in his first attempt to be but like the highest in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the same on earth, and hath accordingly assumed the *annexes* of divinity. *Brown*.

ANNEXATION. n. f. [from *annex.*]

1. Conjunction; addition.
If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedness, which Christ so vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promise, that the whole body will be full of light, *Matth. vi.* that all other christian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation*, attend them. *Hammond*.

2. Union; act or practice of adding or uniting.

How *annexations* of benefices first came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great dispute. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

ANNEXION. n. f. [from *annex.*] The act of annexing; addition.

It is necessary to engage the fear of men, by the *annexion* of such penalties as will overbalance temporal pleasure. *Rogers*.

ANNEXMENT. n. f. [from *annex.*]

1. The act of annexing.
2. The thing annexed.
When it falls,
Each small *annexment*, petty consequence,
Attends the boisterous ruin. *Shakespeare*.

ANNIHILABLE. adj. [from *annihilate.*] That may be reduced to nothing; that may be put out of existence.

To ANNIHILATE. v. a. [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of existence.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*; but that, as it was the work of the omnipotency of God to make somewhat of nothing, so it requirerh the like omnipotency to turn somewhat into nothing. *Bacon*.

Thou thought'st me, by making me Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee, To invent and practise this one way to *annihilate* all three. *Donne*.

He despised of God's mercy: he by a decoliation of all hope, *annihilated* his mercy. *Brown's Pious Errors*

Waste friendship can stand against assaults, strong enough to *annihilate* the friendship of puny minds, such an one has reached true constancy. *South*.

Some imagined, water sufficient to a deluge was created, and, when the business was done, distributed and *annihilated*. *Woodward*.

2. To destroy, so as to make the thing otherwise than it was.

The flood hath altered, deformed, or rather

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annihilated, this place, so as no man can find any mark or memory thereof. *Raleigh*.

3. To annul; to destroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reason, that any one commonwealth should *annihilate* that whereupon the whole world has agreed. *Hooker*.

ANNIHILATION. n. f. [from *annihilate.*]

The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very essence of things, without which their utter *annihilation* could not choose but follow. *Hooker*.

That knowledge, which as spirits we obtain, Is to be valued in the midst of pain: *Annihilation* were to lose heav'n more: We are not quite exil'd, where thought can four. *Dryden*.

ANNIVERSARY. n. f. [from *anniversary*, Lat.]

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive christians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praise God for them, and to observe the *anniversary* of their sufferings. *Stillington*.

2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniversary day.

Donne had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniversaries*. *Dryden*.

3. *Anniversary* is an office in the Romish church, celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be said daily through the year, for the soul of the deceased. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

ANNIVERSARY. adj. [from *anniversary*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its *anniversary* vicissitudes. *Ray*.

They deny giving any worship to a creature, as inconsistent with christianity; but confess the honour and esteem for the martyrs, which they expressed by keeping their *anniversary* days, and recommending their example. *Stillington*.

ANNO DOMINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the seventeenth hundred and fifty-first year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANNOISANCE. n. f. [from *annoy*, but not now in use.] It hath a double signification. Any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or common river, or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or such like means. The writ that is brought upon this transgression. See **NUISANCE**, the word now used. *Blount*.

ANNOLIS. n. f. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTATION. n. f. [from *annotatio*, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes.

It might appear very improper to publish *annotations*, without the text itself whereunto they relate. *Boyle*.

ANNOTATOR. n. f. [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a scholiast; a commentator.

I have not that respect for the *annotators*, which they generally meet with in the world. *Filion on the Classics*.

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To ANNO'UNCE. v. a. [*annoncer*, Fr. *annuncio*, Lat.]

1. To publish; to proclaim.

Of the Messiah, I have heard foretold By all the prophets; of thy birth at length *Announc'd* by Gabriel with the first I knew. *Milt.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial sentence.

Those, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious care,
Who model nations, publish laws, *announce*
Or life or death. *Prior*.

To ANNO'Y. v. a. [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to tease; to molest.

Woe to poor man! each outward thing *annoy* him;
He heaps in inward grief, that most destroys him. *Sidey*.

Her joyous presence and sweet company
In full content he there did long enjoy;
No wicked envy, nor vile jealousy,
His dear delights were able to *annoy*. *Fairy Queen*.
As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and sewers, *annoy* the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages, and farms
Adjourn'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton*.

Insects seldom use their offensive weapons unless provoked: let them but alone, and *annoy* them not. *Fry*.

ANNO'Y. n. f. [from the verb.] Injury; molestation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, sleep in peace, and wake a joy;
Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy*. *Shakespeare*.

All pain and joy is in their way;
The things we fear bring less *annoy*
Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;
But in themselves they cannot stay. *Dante*.
What then remains, but, after past *annoy*,
To take the good vicissitude of joy? *Dryden*.

ANNOYANCE. n. f. [from *annoy*.]

1. That which annoys; that which hurts.
A gown, a dub, a goat, a wand'ring lion,
Any *annoyance* in that precious sense. *Shakespeare*.
Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great *annoyances* to corn. *Mortimer*.

2. The state of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The spit venom of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the *annoyance* of others. *Hooker*.
The greatest *annoyance* and disturbance of mankind has been from one of those two things, force or fraud.
For the further *annoyance* and terror of any besieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies. *Wotton*.

ANNOYER. n. f. [from *To annoy*.] The person that annoys.

ANNUAL. adj. [*annuel*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat.]

1. That comes yearly.
Annual for me the grape, the rose, renew
The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew. *Pope*.

2. That is reckoned by the year.
The king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you; to which
A thousand pounds a-year, *annual* support,
Out of his grace he adds. *Shakespeare Henry VIII.*

3. That lasts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are *annual*, seemeth to be caused by the over-experience of the sap; which being prevented, they will superannate, if they stand warm. *Raven*.
Every tree may, in some sense, be said to be an *annual* plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit proceeding from the coat that was superinduced over the wood the last year. *Ray*.

A N N

A'NNUALLY. *adv.* [from *annual*.] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it sufficient to signify a heart; because the heart at one year weigheth two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and, unto fifty years, *annually* encreaseth the weight of one drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The whole strength of a nation is the utmost that a prince can take *annually* from his subjects. *Swift.*

ANNU'ITANT. *n. f.* [from *annuity*.] He that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNU'ITY. *n. f.* [*annuité*, Fr.]

1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years.

The difference between a rent and an *annuity* are, that every rent is going out of land; but an *annuity* charges only the grantor, or his heirs, that have assets by descent. The second difference is, that, for the recovery of an *annuity*, no action lies, but only the writ of *annuity* against the grantor, his heirs, or successors; but of a rent, the same actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an *annuity* is never taken for assets, because it is no freehold in law; nor shall be put in execution upon a statute merchant, statute staple, or charge, as a rent may. *Cowell.*

2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the son of one earl, and brother to another, who supplied his expense, beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear. *Clarendon.*

To ANNU'L. *v. a.* [from *nullus*.]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish.

That which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it; and whoever destroys this authority, does, in effect, *annul* the law. *Rogers.*

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light, the pure work of God, to me's extinct, And all her various objects of delight *Annul'd*, which might in part my grief have eas'd. *Milton.*

A'NNULAR. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]

Having the form of a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, mix up, he has tied them to the bones by *annular* ligaments. *Cheyne.*

A'NNULARY. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]

Having the form of rings.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the windpipe is made with *annular* cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together. *Ruy.*

A'NNULIT. *n. f.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]

1. A little ring.

2. [In heraldry.] A difference or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.

3. *Annulets* are also a part of the coat armour of several families; they were *annulets* reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction, it being the custom of prelates to receive their investiture *per baculum & annulum*.

4. [In architecture.] The small square members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets*.

5. *Annulet* is also used for a narrow flat moulding, common to other parts of the column; so called, because it encompasses the column round. *Chambers.*

To ANNU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned.

ANNU'MERATION. *n. f.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

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A N O

To ANNUNCIATE. *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings; to relate something that has fallen out; a word not in popular use.

ANNUNCIATION DAY. *n. f.* [from *annunciate*.] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin; solemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

Upon the day of the *annunciation*, or *Lady-day*, meditate on the incarnation of our blessed Saviour and be upon all the festivities of the year. *Taylor.*

ANODYNE. *adj.* [from *an* and *odyn*.] That has the power of mitigating pain.

Yet dost thou too deeply probe the wound, As hoping that the nobler parts were found: But strove with *anodynes* to allay the smart, And mildly thus her med'cin'd did impart. *Dryd.*

Anodynes, or abaters of pain, of the alimentary kind, are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient substances; those things which destroy the particular acrimony when occasions the pain, or what deadens the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep. *Arbutnot.*

To ANO'INT. *v. a.* [*oindre*, *encindre*, part. *oint*, *enoint*, Fr.]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or unguents.

Anointed let me be with deadly venom. *Shak.*

Thou shalt have olive trees throughout all thy coasts, but thou shalt not *anoint* thyself with the oil: for three olive shall cast his fruit. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To smear; to be rubbed upon.

Warm waters there, in brazen editions borne, Are pour'd to wash his body, joint by joint, And fragrant oils the stiffen'd limbs *anoint*. *Dryd.*

3. To consecrate by unction.

I would not see my sister In his *anointed* flesh pick her oath fangs. *Shaksp.*

ANO'INTER. *n. f.* [from *anoint*.] The person that anoints.

ANO'MALISM. *n. f.* [from *anomaly*.] Anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule. *Dist.*

ANO'MALISTICAL. *adj.* [from *anomaly*.] Irregular; applied in astronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth passes through its orbit, distinct from the tropical year.

ANO'MATOUS. *adj.* [*an* priv. and *ματαιος*.] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets.

There will arise *anomalous* disturbances not only in civil and artificial, but also in military offices. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He being acquainted with some characters of every speech, you may at pleasure make him understand *anomalous* pronunciation. *Waller.*

Merits are gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron: to which we may join that *anomalous* body, quicksilver or mercury. *Locke.*

ANO'MA'OUSLY. *adv.* [from *anomalous*.]

Irregularly; in a manner contrary to rule.

Ever was not solemnly begotten, but suddenly flamed, and *anomously* proceeded from Adam. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANO'MALY. *n. f.* [*anomalie*, Fr. *anomalía*, Lat. *ἁνομή*.] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

If we should chance to find a mole or defect in her daughter, as such moulds have been

A N O

seen, we must charge this upon a peculiar *anomaly* and balance of nature. *South.*

I do not pursue the many pseudographs in use, but note it to show how most of these *anomalies* in writing might be avoided, and better supplied. *Holder.*

ANOMY. *n. f.* [*an* priv. and *νομος*.] Breach of law.

If him be good, and just, and awful, it is no more evil, it is no sin, no *anomy*. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

ANO'N. *adv.* [*Junius* imagines it to be an elliptical form of speaking for *in one*, that is, *in one minute*; *Sinner* from *a* and *near*, or *near*; *Moskew* from *en*, *on*.]

1. Quickly; soon; in a short time.

A little snow, tumbling about,

Anon becomes a mountain. *Shakspere.*

Will they come abroad *anon*?

Shall we see young Obeson?

However, where's, Henny?

Heav'n, witness thou *anon* what we discharge

Freely our part. *Shakspere.*

He was not without design at that present, as

shall be made out *anon*; meaning by that device to withdraw himself. *Gloucester.*

Still is I did the leaves inspire,

With such a purple light they shone,

As if they had been made of fire,

And spreading so, would flame *anon*. *Waller.*

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times. In this sense is used *ever* and *anon*, for now and then.

Fall forty days he pass'd, whether on hill Sometimes *anon* in shady vale, each night, Or harb'ring in one cave, is not reveal'd. *Milton.*

ANO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [*an* priv. and *ὄνομα*.]

Wanting a name.

These animals serve also for food to another *anonymus* insect of the writers. *Ray.*

They would forthwith publish scandal unpunished, the authors being *anonymus*, the immediate publishers thereof, *gaulking*. *Not on the Devil.*

ANO'NYMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anonymus*.]

Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come out *anonymously*, among complaints of spurious editions. *Swift.*

ANO'REXY. *n. f.* [*ἀνορέξια*.] Inappetency,

or loathing of food. *Quincy.*

ANO'THER. *adj.* [from *an* and *other*.]

1. Not the same.

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual disorder, must of necessity find another title of government than that. *Locke.*

2. One more; a new addition to the former number.

— A fourth? —

What! will the line be cut out to the crack of

doom?

Another yet? — a seventh! I'll be no more. *Shak.*

3. Any other; any one else.

If one man lay against another, the judge shall

judge him. *Samuel.*

Why not of her? prefer'd above the rest

By him with knightly deeds, and open love profess'd?

So had another been, where he his vows address'd. *Dryden.*

4. Not one's self.

A man that have diffused his life, his self, and his whole government so far, that he can weep his favours with another's eyes; when he has another heart, besides his own, both to share and to support his grief. *South.*

5. Widely different; much altered.

When the seal is beaten from its station, and the moulds of virtue are broken down, it becomes quite another thing from what it was before. *South.*

A N S

ANOTHERGAINES. *adj.* [See **ANOTHER-GUESSES.**] Of another kind. This word I have found only in *Sidney*.

If my father had not plaid the hasty fool, I might have had *anothergaines* husband than I - metas. *Sidney*.

ANOTHERGUESS. *adj.* [This word, which though rarely used in writing, is somewhat frequent in colloquial language, I conceive to be corrupted from *another guise*; that is, of a different *guise*, or manner, or form.] Of a different kind.

Oh Hocus! where art thou? It used to go in *anotherguess* manner in thy time. *Abraham*.

ANSATED. *adj.* [*anatus*, Lat.] Having handles; or something in the form of handles.

TO ANSWER. *v. n.* [The etymology is uncertain; the Saxons had *andswara*, *ian*, but in another sense; the Dutch have *antwoorden*.]

1. To speak in return to a question.

Are we succour'd? are the Moors remov'd?
Answer these questions first, and then a thousand more. *Dryden*.

Answer them altogether. *Dryden*.

2. To speak in opposition.

No man was able to *answer* him a word. *Matt*.

If it be said, we may discover the elemental ingredients of things, I *answer*, that it is not necessary that such a discovery should be practicable. *Boyle*.

2. To be accountable for: with *for*.

Those many had not dared to do evil
If the first man that did th' edict infringe
Had *answer'd* for his deed. *Shakspeare*.

Some men have sinned in the principles of humanity, and must *answer* for not being men. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

If there be any absurdity in this, our author must *answer* for it. *Locke*.

4. To vindicate; to give a justificatory account of: with *for*.

The night, so impudently fixed for my last,
made little impression on myself; but I cannot *answer* for my family. *Swift*.

5. To give an account.

How they have been since received, and so well improved, let those *answer* either to God or man, who have been the authors and promoters of such wile council. *Temple*.

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And rear him up to virtue. You must hear
The future blame, and *answer* to the world,
When you refuse the easy honest means
Of taking care of him. *Southern*.

6. To correspond to; to suit with.

As in water face *answereth* to face, so the heart of man to man. *Proverbs*.

7. To be equivalent to; to stand for something else.

A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry: but money *answereth* all things. *Eccles*.

8. To satisfy any claim or petition of right or justice.

Zelmene with rageful eyes bade him defend himself; for no less than his life would *answer* it. *Sidney*.

Revenge the jeering and disdain'd contempt
Of this proud king, who studies day and night
To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you,
E'en with the bloody payments of your deaths. *Shakspeare*.

Let his neck *answer* for it, if there is any martial law in the world. *Shakspeare*.

Men no sooner find their appetites *unanswered*,
than they complain the times are injurious. *Raleigh*.
That yearly rent is still paid, even as the former casualty itself was wont to be, in parcel meal paid in and *answered*. *Bacon*.

9. To act reciprocally.

A N S

Say, dost thou yet the Roman harp command?
Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? *Dryd*.

10. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else.

There can but two things create love, perfection and usefulness; to which *answer* on our part, 1. Admiration; and 2. Desire: and both these are centered in love. *Taylor*.

11. To bear proportion to.

Weapons must needs be dangerous things, if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a person. *Swift*.

12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent.

Our part is, to choose out the most deserving objects, and the most likely to *answer* the ends of our charity; and when that is done, all is done that lies in our power: the rest must be left to providence. *Atterbury*.

13. To comply with.

He dies that touches of this fruit,
Till I and my affairs are *answered*. *Shakspeare*.

14. To succeed; to produce the wished event.

Jaion followed her counsel, whereto when the event had *answered*, he again demanded the fleece. *Raleigh*.

In operations upon bodies for their venison or alteration, the trial in great quantities doth not *answer* the trial in small: and so deceiveth many. *Bacon*.

15. To appear to any call, or authoritative summons; in which sense, though figuratively, the following passage may be, perhaps, taken.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to *answer*,
with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakspeare*.

16. To be over-against any thing.

Five *answers* fire, and, by then ply beams,
Each battle sees the other's umbrella'd face. *Shakspeare*.

ANSWER. *n. f.* [from *To answer*.]

1. That which is said, whether in speech or writing, in return to a question, or position.

It was a right *answer* of the physician to his patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in wine than in your sight, wine is good. *Locke*.

How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready *answer* to the questions which he shall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the sick and imprisoned? *Atterbury*.

2. An account to be given to the demand of justice.

He'll call you to so hot an *answer* for it,
That you shall chide your tie-puffs. *Shakspeare*.

3. In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited against a person.

A personal *answer* ought to have three qualities: it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be absolute and unconditional: it ought to be clear and certain. *Ayliffe*.

ANSWER-JOBBER. *n. f.* [from *answer* and *jobber*.] He that makes a trade of writing answers.

What disgusts me from having any thing to do with *answer-jobbers*, is, that they have no conscience. *Swift*.

ANSWERABLE. *adj.* [from *answer*.]

1. That to which a reply may be made; that may be answered; as, the argument, though subtle, is yet *answerable*.

2. Obligated to give an account; obliged to answer any demand of justice; or stand the trial of an accusation.

Every chief of every kindred or family should be *answerable*, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times, to be justified,

A N T

when he should be required, or charged with any treason or felony. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.

Will any man argue, that if a physician should manifestly prescribe poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is *answerable* only to God? *Swift*.

He cannot think ambition more justly laid to their charge, than to other men, because that would be to make church government *answerable* for the errors of human nature. *Swift*.

3. Correspondent.

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give, *answerable* enough in some features and colours, but erring in others. *Sidney*.

The daughters of Atlas were ladies who, accompanying such as came to be registered among the worthies, brought forth children *answerable* in quality to those that begot them. *Raleigh*.

4. Proportionate; suitable.

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge *answerable*; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; and love
By name to come, call'd charity, the soul
Of all the rest. *Milton*.

5. Suitable; suited.

The following, by certain estates of men, *answerable* to that which a great person himself possesses, as of soldiers to him that hath been employed in the wars, hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies. *Bacon*.

If *answerable* style I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness. *Milton*.

6. Equal; equivalent.

There be no kings whose means are *answerable* unto other men's desires. *Raleigh*.

7. Relative; correlative.

That, to every position for things needed, there should be some *answerable* sentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requisite. *Hopier*.

ANSWERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *answerable*.] The quality of being answerable. *Did*.

ANSWERABLY. *adv.* [from *answerable*.] In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably.

The broader seas are, if they be entire, and free from islands, they are *answerably* deeper. *Brewster on Language*.

It bears light forth, into the atmosphere, to a greater or lesser height, *answerably* to the greater or lesser potencies of the heat. *Woodward*.

ANSWERER. *n. f.* [from *answer*.]

1. He that answers; he that speaks in return to what another has spoken.

I know your mind, and I will satisfy it,
neither will I do it like a niggardly *answerer*,
going no further than the bounds of the question. *Shakspeare*.

2. He that manages the controversy against one that has written first.

It is very ant in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together; because it gives his *answerer* double work. *Swift*.

ANT. *n. f.* [*æmetr*, Sax. which *Junius* imagines, not without probability, to have been first contracted to *æmt*, and then softened to *ant*.] An emmet; a pismire. A small insect that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.

We'll set thee to school to an *ant*, to teach thee there's no labouring in the winter. *Shakspeare*.

Methinks, all cities now but *ant*-hills are,
Where when the several labourers I see
For children, house, provision, taking pains,
They're all but *ants* carrying eggs, straw, and grain. *Deane*.

Learn each small people's genius, policies;
The *ants* republick, and the realm of bees. *Pope*.

ANT-BEAR. *n. f.* [from *ant* and *bear*.] An animal that feeds on ants.

Divers quadrupeds feed upon insects; and some live wholly upon them; as two sorts of

ANT

manducate upon ants, which therefore are called in English *ant-bears*. Ray

ANT-HILL, or HILLOCK. *n. f.* [from *ant* and *hill*.] The small protuberances of earth in which ants make their nests.

Put blue flowers into an *ant-hill*, they will be stained with red; because the ants drop upon them their stinging liquor, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol. Ray.

Those who have seen *ant-hillocks*, have easily perceived those small heaps of coin about their nests. Addison.

AN'T. A contraction for *and it*, or rather *and if it*; as, *an't please you*; that is, *and if it please you*.

ANTAGONIST. *n. f.* [*ἀντί* and *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*.]

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies generally a personal and particular opposition.

Our *antagonists* in these controversies may have met with some not unlike to Ithacius. Hooker.

What was set before him, To heave, pull, draw, and break, he still performs'd.

None daring to appear *antagonist*. Milton.

It is not fit that the history of a person should appear, till the prejudice both of his *antagonists* and adherents be softened and subdued. Addison.

2. Contrary.

The short club consists of those who are under five feet; ours is to be composed of such as are above six. These we look upon as the two extremes and *antagonists* of the species; considering all those as neutrals, who fill up the middle space. Addison.

3. In anatomy, the *antagonist* is that muscle which counteracts some other.

A relaxation of a muscle, must produce a spasm in its *antagonist*, because the equilibrium is destroyed. Arbuthnot.

To ANTA'GONIZE. *v. n.* [from *ἀντί* and *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*.] To contend against another. Diſt.

ANTALGICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *ἰσχυρῶς*, pain.] That softens pain; anodyne.

ANTANACLASIS. *n. f.* [Latin; from *ἀντί* and *κλάω*, from *ἀντιπλάω*, to drive back.]

1. A figure in rhetoric, when the same word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary signification; as, *In thy youth learn some craft, that in old age thou may'st get thy living without craft.* *Craft*, in the first place, signifies science or occupation; in the second, deceit or subtilty.

2. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis; as, *Shall that heart (which does not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them) shall that heart, I say, &c.* Smith's Rhetorick.

ANTAPHRODITICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *Ἔρως*, Venus.] Efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLECTICK. *adj.* [*ἀντί*, against, and *ἀποπληξία*, an apoplexy.] Good against an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK. *adj.* [*ἀντί*, against, and *ἄρκτος*, the bear or northern constellation.] Relating to the southern pole, as opposite to the northern.

Downward as far as *antarctic*. Milton.

They that had sail'd from near th' *antarctic* pole,

Their treasure safe, and all their vessels whole,

ANT

In sight of their dear country ruin'd be, Without the guilt of either rock or sea. Waller

ANTARTHRITICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί* against, and *ἄρθρος*, the gout.] Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί* and *ἄσθμα*.] Good against the asthma.

ANTE. A Latin particle signifying *before*, which is frequently used in compositions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood; *antechamber*, a chamber leading into another apartment.

ANTEFACT. *n. f.* [from *ante* and *fact*.] A former act.

ANTEAMBULATION. *n. f.* [from *ante* and *ambulatio*, Lat.] A walking before. Diſt.

To ANTECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before.

It seems consonant to reason, that the fabrick of the world did not long *anteced* its motion. Hale.

ANTECE'DENCE. *n. f.* [from *antecedere*.] The act or state of going before; precedence.

It is impossible that mixed bodies can be eternal, because there is necessarily a pre-existence of the simple bodies, and an *antecedence* of their constitution preceding the existence of mixed bodies. Hale.

ANTECE'DENT. *adj.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is used, I think, only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place.

To assert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it, when, without any *antecedent* sin of his, it was impossible for him not to fall, seems a thing that highly reproaches essential equity and goodness. South.

2. It has to before the thing which is supposed to follow.

No one is so hardy as to say, God is in his debt; that he owed him a nobler being: for existence must be *antecedent* to merit. Collier.

Did the blood first exist, *antecedent* to the formation of the heart? But that is to set the effect before the cause. Bentley.

ANTECE'DENT. *n. f.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of so mighty an influence, that it is indeed the necessary *antecedent*, if not also the direct cause of a sinner's return to God. South.

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined; as, the *man* who comes hither.

Let him learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, the noun with the verb, and the relative with the *antecedent*. Ascham.

3. In logic, the first proposition of an enthymeme, or argument consisting only of two propositions.

Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if the sun be fixed, the earth must move*: *if* there be no fire, there will be no smoke. The first part of these propositions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the *antecedent*, the other is called the *consequent*. Watts' Logic.

ANTECE'DENTLY. *adv.* [from *antecedent*.]

In the state of antecedence, or going before; previously.

We consider him *antecedently* to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities. South.

ANTECE'SSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who

ANT

goes before, or leads another; the principal. Diſt.

ANTICHA'MBER. *n. f.* [from *ante*, before, and *chamber*; it is generally written, improperly, *antichamber*.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The emperor has the *antichambers* paid, And thus way moves with a disorder'd haste. Dryden.

His *antichamber*, and room of audience, are little square chambers wainscoted. Addison.

ANTECURSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who runs before. Diſt.

To AN'TIDATE. *v. a.* [from *ante*, and *do*, datum, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time, so as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou hast lov'd me one whole day, To-morrow, when thou leav'st, what wilt thou say? Pope.

Wilt thou then *antedate* some new-made vow, Or say, that now

We are not just those persons, which we were? Donne.

By readings, a man does, as it were, *antedate* his life, and make himself contemporary with the ages past. Collier.

2. To take something before the proper time.

Our joys below it can improve, And *antedate* the bliss above. Pope.

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a deluge.]

1. Existing before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the stone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth were totally dissolved. Woodward.

2. Relating to things existing before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, con- duceable unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the *antediluvian* chronology. Brown.

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *n. f.* One that lived before the flood.

We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians*, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial. Bentley.

ANTELOPE. *n. f.* [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with curled or wreath- ed horns.

The *antelope*, and wolf both fierce and fell. Spenser.

ANTEMERIDIAN. *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *meridian*, noon.] Before noon.

ANTEMETICK. *adj.* [*ἀντί*, against, and *μέτα*, to vomit.] That has the power of calming the stomach, or preventing or stopping vomiting.

ANTEMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] Before the creation of the world.

ANTENU'MBER. *n. f.* [from *ante* and *num- ber*.] The number that precedes another.

Whatever virtue is in numbers, for con- ducting to consent of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *antenunder*, than to the entire number, as that the sound returneth after six, or after twelve; in that the seventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth. Bacon.

ANTEPAST. *n. f.* [from *ante*, before, and *pastum*, to feed.] A foretaste; some- thing taken before the proper time.

Were we to expect our bliss only in the sat- isfying our appetites, it might be reasonable, by

ANT

frequent *antepasts*, to excite our gust for that protine perpetual meal. *Devey of Pety.*

ANTEPENULT. *n. f.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The last syllable but two, as the syllable *te* in *antepenult*: a term of grammar.

ANTEPILEPTICK. *adj.* [and *αντεπληκτικος*] A medicine against convulsions.

That bezour is antidotally, rapis judicant diuinal, coral antepileptical, we will not deny.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

TO ANTEPONE. *v. a.* [*antepone*, Lat.] To set one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another. *Dist.*

ANTIPREDICAMENT. *n. f.* [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something to be known in the study of logick, previously to the doctrine of the predicament.

ANTERIORITY. *n. f.* [from *anterior*.] Priority; the state of being before, either in time or situation.

ANTERIOUR. *adj.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place.

If that be the *anterior* or upper part wherein the senses are placed, and that the posterior and lower part, which is opposite thereto, there is no interior or former part in this animal; for the senses being placed at both extremes, make both ends *anterior*, which is impossible. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANTES. *n. f.* [Lat.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

ANTESTOMACH. *n. f.* [from *ante*, before, and *stomach*.] A cavity which leads into the stomach.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of *antestomach*, which I have observed in piscivorous birds. *Ray.*

ANTHELMINTHICK. *adj.* [*αντι*, against, and *ελμινθας*, a worm.] That kills worms.

Anthelminticks, or contrary to worms, are things which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey taken upon an empty stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTHEM. *n. f.* [*ανθυμνος*, a hymn sung in alternate parts, and should therefore be written *anthymn*.] A holy song; a song performed as part of divine service.

God Moses first, then David did inspire, To compose *anthems* for his heavenly quire. *Denham.*

There is no passion that is not finely expressed in those parts of the inspired writings, which are proper for divine songs and *anthems*. *Addison.*

ANTHOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ανθολογια*, from *ανθος*, a flower, and *λογος*, to gather.]

1. A collection of flowers.
2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.
3. A collection of poems.

ANTHONY'S FIRE. *n. f.* A kind of erysipelas.

ANTHRAX. *n. f.* [*ανθραξ*, a burning coal.] A scab or blotch that is made by a corrosive humour, which burns the skin, and occasions sharp pricking pains; a carbuncle. *Quincy.*

ANTHROPOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *ανθρωπος*, man, and *λογος*, to discourse.] The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and structure of the body of man.

ANTHROPOMORPHITES. *n. f.* [*ανθρωπομορφιται*,

ANT

φες.] One who believes a human form in the deity.

Christians as well as Turks have had whole sects contending that the Deity was corporeal and of human shape; though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant of that opinion. *Locke.*

ANTHROPOPATHY. *n. f.* [*ανθρωπος*, man, and *παθος*, passion.] The sensibility of man to the passions of man.

ANTHROPOPHAGY. *n. f.* It has no singular. [*ανθρωπος*, man, and *φαγω*, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; those that live upon human flesh.

The cannibals that each other eat, The *anthrophagis*, and men whose heads Do grow beneath their shoulders. *Shakespeare.*

ANTHROPOPHAGIAN. *n. f.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakespeare* from *anthrophagy*, for the sake of a formidable sound.

Go, knock, and call; he'll speak like an *anthrophagimian* unto thee: knock, I say. *Shaks.*

ANTHROPOPHAGY. *n. f.* [*ανθρωπος*, man, and *φαγω*, to eat.] The quality of eating human flesh, or man-eating.

Upon slender foundations was taised the *anthrophagy* of Diomedes his horses. *Brown.*

ANTHROPOSOPHY. *n. f.* [*ανθρωπος*, man, and *σοφια*, wisdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPONOTICK. *adj.* [from *αντι*, against, and *υπνος*, sleep.] That has the power of preventing sleep; efficacious against a lethargy.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACK. *adj.* [from *αντι*, against, and *υποχονδριακος*.] Good against hypochondriack maladies.

ANTHYPOPHORA. *n. f.* [*ανθυποφορα*.] A figure in rhetoric, which signifies a contrary illation, or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or disproved by the opposition of a contrary sentence. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

ANTHYSTERICK. *adj.* [from *αντι*, against, and *εστιας*.] Good against hystericks.

ANTI. [*αντι*.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, opposite to monarchy.

ANTIACID. *adj.* [from *αντι*, and *acidus*, sour.] Contrary to sourness; alkaline.

Oils are *antiacids*, so far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digestion, they produce acrimony of another sort. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTICHACHECTICK. *adj.* [from *αντι*, against, and *καχυς*, a bad habit.] Adapted to the cure of a bad constitution.

ANTICHAMBER. *n. f.* This word is corruptly written for *antechamber*; which see.

ANTICHRISTIAN. *adj.* [from *αντι*, against, and *χριστιανος*.] Opposite to christianity.

That despised, abject, oppressed sort of men, the ministers, whom the world would make *antichristian*, and so deprive them of heaven. *South.*

ANTICHRISTIANISM. *n. f.* [from *antichristian*.] Opposite or contrariety to christianity.

Have we not seen many, whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of *antichristianism*? *Devey of Pety.*

ANTICHRISTIANITY. *n. f.* [from *antichristian*.] Contrariety to christianity.

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ANTI'CHRONISM. *n. f.* [*αντι*, against, and *χρονος*, time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

TO ANTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]

1. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after; to take first possession.

God hath taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepossession, and so to engage him in holiness. *Hammond.*

If our Apostle had maintained such an *anticipating* principle engraven upon our souls before all exercise of reason; what did he talk of seeking the Lord, seeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual? *Bentley.*

2. To take up before the time at which any thing might be regularly had.

I find I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Boccaccio, before I come to him, but I am of the temper of kings, who are for present money, no matter how they pay it. *Dryden.*

3. To foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the desperate equals the anxiety of death, who but act the life of the damned, and *anticipate* the defilements of hell. *Brown.*

Why should we *Anticipate* our sorrows? 'tis like those That die for fear of death. *Denham.*

4. To prevent any thing by crowding in before it; to preclude.

Time, thou *anticipate* my dread exploits: The flighty purpose never is o'ertook, Unless the deed go with it. *Shakespeare.*

I am far from pretending to instruct the possession, or *anticipating* their directions to turn is are under their government. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTICIPATION. *n. f.* [from *anticipate*.]

1. The act of taking up something before its time.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reason of the aforesaid *anticipation*, and our neglect of it. *Hobbes.*

It is not enough to be miserable when the time comes, unless we make ourselves so beforehand, and by *anticipation*. *L'Estrange.*

2. Foretaste.

If we really live under the hope of future happiness, we shall taste it by way of *anticipation* and forethought; an image of it will meet our minds often, and stay there, as all pleasing expectations do. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known.

The east and west, the north and south, have the same *anticipation* concerning one supreme disposer of things. *Stillingfleet.*

What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity. *Denham.*

ANTICK. *adj.* [probably from *antiquus*, ancient, as things out of use appear old.] Odd; ridiculously wild; buffoon in gesticulation.

What! dares the slave

Come hither cover'd with an *antick* face, And sneer and scorn at our folk-mummy? *Shaks.*

Or all our *antick* sights, and pageanties, Which English idiots run in crowds to see. *Dryden.*

The prize was to be conferred upon the whistler, that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the *antick* postures of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks. *Adajon.*

ANTICK. *n. f.*

1. He that plays anticks; he that uses odd gesticulation; a buffoon.

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Within the hollow crown,
That rounds the mortal temples of a king;
Keeps death his court; and there the antick sits,
Scoffing his state.

If you should smile he grows impatient.—
Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves,
Were he the veriest antick in the world. *Shaksp.*

2. Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail, and curious mould,
Woven with anticks, and wild imagery. *Fairy Q.*
For ev'n at first reflection the espies
Such toys, such anticks, and such vanities,
As the critics and thinkers for fame and fear.

To ANTICK. *v. a.* [from *antick*.] To make antick.

Mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks; the wild disguise hath al-
most
Antick us all.

ANTICKLY. *adv.* [from *antick*.] In an antick manner; with odd postures, wild gesticulations, or fanciful appearance.
Scrambling, out facing, fashion-mongers, boys,
That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and flounder,
Go antickly, and shew an outward indecency,
And speak of half a dozen dangerous words.

ANTICLYMAX. *n. f.* [from *anti* and *κλίμαξ*.] A sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first.

A certain figure, which was unknown to the ancients, is called by some an anticlymax. *Adhf.*
This antick is frequently mentioned as an example:

Next comes Dalhouffey, the great god of war,
Lieutenant colonel to the earl of Mar.

ANTICONVULSIVE. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *convulsive*.] Good against convulsions.

Whatever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood, produces the asthma, as *anti convulsive* medicines.

ANTICOR. *n. f.* [from *anti*, against, and *cor*, the heart.] A preternatural swelling of a round figure, occasioned by a sanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. An anticor may kill a horse, unless it be brought to a suppuration by good remedies.

ANTICOURTIER. *n. f.* [from *anti*, against, and *courtier*.] One that opposes the court.

ANTIDOTAL. *adj.* [from *antidote*.] That has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting poison.

That bezoar is antiodotal, we shall not deny.

Animals that can innocuously digest these poisons, become antiodotal to the poison digested.

ANTIDOTE. *n. f.* [from *anti*, against, and *dos*, a thing given in opposition to something else.] A medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another, as of poison.

Trust not the physician,
His antidotes are poison, and he slays
More than you loth.

What fool would believe that antidote delivered by Pierius against the sting of a scorpion? to sit upon an ass, with one's face towards his tail.

ANTIDYSENTERICK. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *dysenteria*, a bloody flux.] Good against the bloody flux.

Good against the bloody flux.

ANTIFEBRILE. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *febris*, a fever.] Good against fevers.

Antifebrile medicines check the ebullition.

ANTILOGARITHM. *n. f.* [from *anti*, against, and *logarithm*.] The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees.

ANTILOGY. *n. f.* [from *anti*, against, and *logos*, a word.] A contradiction between any words and passages in an author.

ANTILOQUIST. *n. f.* [from *anti*, against, and *loquor*, to speak.] A contradictor.

ANTIMONARCHICAL. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *monarchia*, government by a single person.] Against government by a single person.

When he spied the statue of king Charles in the middle of the crowd, and most of the kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that an antimonarchical assembly could never choose such a place.

ANTIMONARCHICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *antimonarchical*.] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

ANTIMONIAL. *adj.* [from *antimony*.] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

They were got out of the reach of antimonial fumes.

Though antimonial cups, prepar'd with art,
Their force to wine through ages should impart,
This dissipation, this profuse expence,
Nor shinks their size, nor waits their stores

ANTIMONY. *n. f.* [The stibium of the ancients, by the Greeks called *stibion*.]

The reason of its modern denomination is referred to Basil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown some of it to the hogs, observed that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore he imagined his fellow monks would be the better for a like dose. The experiment, however, succeeded so ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called *antimoine*, *antimontk*.

Antimony is a mineral substance of a metal-line nature, having all the seeming characters of a real metal, except malleability; and may be called a semimetal, being a fusible glebe of four undetermined metal, combined with a sulphurous and stony substance. Mines of all metals afford it; that in gold mines is reckoned best. It has also its own mines in Hungary, Germany, and France. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass. Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are intermixed, which is called *male antimony*; that without them being denominated *female antimony*. It fuses in the fire, though with some difficulty; and dissolves more easily in water. It destroys and dissipates all metals fused with it, except gold; and is therefore useful in refining. It is a common ingredient in speculums, or burning concaves; serving to give them a finer polish. It makes a part in bell metal; and renders the sound more clear. It is mingled with tin, to make it more hard, white, and sound; and with lead, in the casting of printers letters, to render them more smooth and firm. It is a ge-

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neral help in the melting of metals, and especially in casting of cannon balls. In pharmacy it is used under various forms, and with various intentions, chiefly as an emetic.

ANTINEPHRETICK. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *nephros*, kidneys.] Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMY. *n. f.* [from *anti*, against, and *nomos*, a law.] A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the same law.

Antinomies are almost unavoidable in such variety of opinions and answers.

ANTIPALSYTICK. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *palsy*.] Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHETICAL. *adj.* [from *antipathy*.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

The foil is fat and luxurious, and antipathetical to all venomous creatures.

ANTIPATHETICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *antipathetical*.] The quality or state of having a natural contrariety to any thing.

ANTIPATHY. *n. f.* [from *anti*, against, and *pathe*, feeling; *antipathie*, Fr.]

1. A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; aversion; dislike. It is opposed to *sympathy*.

No contraries hold more antipathy,
Than I and such a knave.

To this perhaps might be justly attributed most of the sympathies and antipathies observable in men.

2. It has sometimes the particle *against* before the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal antipathy against standing armies in times of peace; because I took armies to be hired by the master of the family, to keep his children in slavery.

3. Sometimes to.

Ask you, what provocation I have had;
The strong antipathy of good to bad.
When truth, or virtue, an affront endures,
Th' affront is mine, my friends, and should be yours.

4. Formerly *with*; but improperly.

Legible bodies have an antipathy with air; and any liquid body, that is more dense, they will draw, condense, and, in effect, incorporate.

ANTIPERISTASIS. *n. f.* [from *anti*, against, and *peristasis*, to stand round.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended; or the action by which a body, attacked by another, collects itself, and becomes stronger by such opposition; or an intention of the activity of one quality caused by the opposition of another.

Thus quicklime is set on fire by the effusion of cold water; so water becomes warmer in winter than in summer; and thunder and lightning are excited in the middle region of the air, which is continually cold, and all by *antiperistasis*. This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetic philosophy.

Most inflam'd is such as rage.

The various poisons detect coverous; let him find the spring grow dry which feed his luxury, coverousness shall be cald in; and so, by a strange antiperistasis, prodigiously th' heat of rapine.

ANTIPESTIFERENTIAL. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *pestis*, a plague.] Efficacious against the infection of the plague.

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Perfumes correct the air before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, *antipephential* unguents, to assuage the hostils with. *Harvey.*

ANTI-PHRASIS. *n. f.* [from *anti*, against, and *phras*, a form of speech.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

You now find no cause to repent, that you never dip't your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called only by *antiphrasis*. *South.*

ANTIPODAL. *adj.* [from *antipodes*.] Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans are *antipodal* unto the Indians. *Brown.*

ANTIPODES. *n. f.* It has no singular. [from *anti*, against, and *podē*, feet.] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

We should hold day with the *antipodes*, If you would walk in absence of the sun. *Shaksp.*
So shines the sun, tho' hence remov'd, as clear
When his beams warm th' *antipodes*, as here. *Waller.*

ANTIPOPE. *n. f.* [from *anti*, against, and *pope*.] He that usurps the popedom, in opposition to the right pope.

This pope is famous in history for the retreat of an *antipope*, who called himself Felix v. *Addison.*

ANTIPTYOSIS. *n. f.* [ἀντίτυσις] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

ANTIQUARY. *n. f.* [antiquarius, Lat.] A man studious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

All arts, rarities, and inventions, are but the relics of an intellect defaced with sin. We admire it now, only as *antiquaries* do a piece of old coin, for the stamp it once bore. *South.*

With sharpen'd sight, pale *antiquaries* pore,
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope.*
The rude Latin of the monks is still very intelligible; had their records been delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be understood, unless by *antiquaries*. *Swift.*

ANTIQUARY. *adj.* [This word is improper.] Old; antique.

Here's Nestor,
Instructed by the *antiquary* times;
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise. *Shak.*

To **ANTIQUATE.** *v. a.* [antiquo, Lat.] To put out of use; to make obsolete.

The growth of christianity in this kingdom might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones, that seemed less consistent with the christian doctrines. *Hali.*

Milton's *Paradise Lost* is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the strength of his expression, without defending his *antiquated* words, and the perpetual harshness of their sound? *Dryden.*

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,
Shall like an *antiquated* fable sound. *Addison.*

ANTIQUATEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *antiquated*.] The state of being antiquated, worn out of use, or obsolete.

ANTIQUÉ. *adj.* [antique, Fr. antiquus, Lat.] It was formerly pronounced, according to the English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now, after the French, with the accent on the last, at least in prose; the poets use it variously.]

1. Ancient; old; not modern.
Now, good Cefario, but that piece of song,
That old and *antique* song we heard last night. *Shakspere.*

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Such truth in love as th' *antique* world did know,
In such a style as courts might boast of now. *Waller.*

2. Of genuine antiquity.

The seals which we have remaining of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be *antique*, have the star of Venus over them. *Dryden.*

My copper lamps, at any rate,
For being true *antique* I bought;
Yet wily melted down my plate,
On modern models to be wrought;
And tises I alke pursue,
Because they're old, because they're new. *Prior.*

3. Of old fashion.

Fourth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground,
And sad habiliments right well be seen. *F. Queen.*
Must he no more divert the tedious day?
Not sparkling thoughts in *antique* words convey. *Smith to the Memory of Philips.*

4. Odd; wild; antick.

Name not thine living death-heads unto me;
For these not ancient but *antique* be. *Donne.*
And sooner may a gulling weather-spy,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly
What fashion'd hats, or tufts, or suits next year
Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear. *Donne.*

ANTIQUÉ. *n. f.* [from *antique*, *adj.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now earl of Oxford, my seal of Julius Cæsar; as also another seal, supposed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*, and set in gold. *Swift.*

ANTIQUÉNESS. *n. f.* [from *antique*.] The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

We may discover something venerable in the *antiqués* of the work; but we would see the design enlarged. *Addison.*

ANTIQUITY. *n. f.* [antiquitas, Lat.]

1. Old times; time past long ago.

I mention Aristotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greatest philosopher, the most impartial historian, and the most consummate statesman, of all *antiquities*. *Addison.*

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That men priors were raised by Seth, all *antiquity* has avowed. *Ruleigh.*

3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the observation of Machiavel, traducing Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay to extinguish all heathen *antiquities*: I do not find that those zeals last long; as it appeared in the succession of Sabian, who did revive the former *antiquities*. *Bacon.*

4. Old age: a ludicrous sense.

Is not your voice broken? your wind short?
Your chin double? your wit single? and every part about you blasted with *antiquity*? and will you yet call yourself young? *Shakspere.*

5. Ancientness; as, this ring is valuable for its *antiquity*.

ANTIPODII. *n. f.* It has no singular. [from *anti*, and *podē*.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, who consequently at noon have their shadows projected opposite ways. Thus the people of the north are *antipodii* to those of the south; the one projecting their shadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the south pole. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *scorbutum*, the scurvy.] Good against the scurvy.

The warm *antiscorbutical* plants, in quantities, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

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The warm *antiscorbuticks*, animal diet, and animal salts, are proper. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTI-SPASIS. *n. f.* [from *anti*, against, and *σπασ*, to draw.] The revulsion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMO'DICK. *adj.* [from *anti*, against; and *σπασμ*, the cramp.] That has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK. *adj.* [from *anti*, and *σπαστικός*.] That causes a revulsion of the humours.

ANTISPLENE'TICK. *adj.* [from *anti*, and *splenetic*.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

Antisplenicks open the obstructions of the spleen. *Floy.*

ANTI-STROPHE. *n. f.* [ἀντίστροφ, from *anti*, the contrary way, and *στρόφ*, turning.] In an ode supposed to be sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza; so called because the dance turns about.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *anti*, and *struma*, a scrophulous swelling.] Good against the kingfeil.

I pretended him a distilled milk, with *antistrumatics*, and purged him. *Waller.*

ANTI-THESIS. *n. f.* in the plural *antitheses*. [ἀντίθεσις, placing in opposition.] Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as in these lines:

High gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage; without overflowing, full. *Denham.*

I see a chief, who leads my chosen sons,
All arm'd with points, *antitheses*, and puns. *Pope.*

ANTI-TYPE. *n. f.* [ἀντίτυπος.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the representation. It is a term of theology. See **TYPE**.

When once upon the wing, he soars to a higher pitch, fr in the type to the *antitype*, to the days of the Messiah, the ascension of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; imitating the *antitype*, or the substance, Christ himself. *Lat.*

ANTI-TYPICAL. *adj.* [from *antitype*.] That relates to an antitype; that explains the type.

ANTIVENEREAL. *adj.* [from *anti*, and *veneréal*.] Good against the venereal disease.

If the lues be joined with it, you will scarce cure your patient without exhibiting *antiveneréal* remedies. *Wigman.*

ANTI-VER. *n. f.* [andouillier, Fr.] Properly the first branches of a stag's horns; but popularly and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grow less branched, and first lose their brow *antlers*, or lowest succutions next to the head. *Bacon.*

A well-grown stag, whose *antlers* rise
High o'er his front, his beams invade the skies. *Dryden.*

Bright Diana
Brought hunted wild goats heads, and branching *antlers*.

Of stags, the fruit and honour of her toil. *Pope.*

ANTO'ECL. *n. f.* It has no singular. [Lat. from *anti*, and *οἶκος*, to inhabit.] In geography, those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equa-

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tor; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. Hence they have the same longitude, and their latitude is also the same, but of a different denomination. They are in the same semicircle of the meridian, but opposite parallels. They have precisely the same hours of the day and night, but opposite seasons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other.

Chambers.

ANTONOMASIA. *n. f.* [from *αντι*, and *ονομα*, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity, office, profession, science, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majesty; a nobleman, his lordship. We say the philosopher instead of Aristotle, and the orator for Cicero: thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wise man a Solomon.

Smith's Rhetoric.

A'NTRE. *n. f.* [*antre*, Fr. *antrum*, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den. Not in use.

With all my travels hilt ay;

Wherein of *antres* vast, and depths it lies,

It was my bent to speak. *Shakespeare.*

A'NVIL. *n. f.* [*æn ille*, Sax.]

1. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer thus,

The whilst his iron did on his *anvil* cool. *Shakespeare.*

On their eternal *anvils* here lie to and

The brethren beating, and the blows go round. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing on which blows are laid.

Here I leap

The *anvil* of my sword, and do contend

Hotly and nobly. *Shakespeare.*

3. Figuratively, to be upon the *anvil*, is to be in a state of formation or preparation.

Several in minds of our house knowing what

was upon the *anvil*, went to the clergy, and de-

fied their judgment. *Swift.*

ANXI'ETY. *n. f.* [*anxietas*, Lat.]

1. Trouble of mind about some future event; suspense with uneasiness; perplexity; solicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the

pains and diseases of the body, but from *anxiety*

and vexation of spirit; not only to enjoy the

pleasures of sense, but peace of conscience, and

tranquillity of mind. *Tillotson.*

2. In the medical language, lowness of spirits, with uneasiness of the stomach.

In *anxietas* which attend fevers, when the

cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be al-

lowed; and because *anxietas* often happen by

spasms from wind, spices are useful. *Arbuthnot.*

ANXIOUS. *adj.* [*anxius*, Lat.]

1. Disturbed about some uncertain event; solicitous; being in painful suspense; painfully uncertain.

His pensive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,

And *anxious* thoughts revolving in his mind. *Dryden.*

With beating hearts the dire event they wait,

Anxious and trembling for the birth of fate. *Pope.*

2. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

In youth alone unhappy mortals live;

But, ah! the mighty hints is fugitive;

Discolour'd sickness, *anxious* labour come,

And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden.*

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

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No writings we need to be solicitous about the meaning of, but those that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey; we may be less *anxious* about the sense of other authors. *Locke.*

4. It has generally for or about before the object, but sometimes of; less properly.

Anxious of neglect, suspecting change. *Granville.*

A'NXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anxious*.] In an anxious manner; solicitously; unquietly; carefully; with painful uncertainty.

But where the loss is temporal, every probability of it needs not put us to *anxiously* to prevent it, since it might be repaired again. *South.*

Thou, what befits the new lord mayor,

And what the Gallick army will do,

Art *anxiously* inquisitive to know. *Dryden.*

A'XIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *anxious*.] The quality of being anxious; susceptibility of anxiety.

A'X. *adj.* [*αντι*, eni, Sax.]

1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its senses, applied indifferently to persons or things.

I know you are now, sit, a gentleman born—

Ay, and have been to any time these four hours. *Shakespeare.*

You contented yourself with being capable, as

much as any whosoever, of defending your country

with your sword. *Dryden.*

How fit is this retreat for uninterupted study!

Any one that fees it will own, I could not have

chose a more likely place to converse with the

dead in. *Pope.*

2. Whosoever; whatsoever; as distinguished from some other.

Who is within is there in your affection towards

any of these princely tutors that are already

come? *Shakespeare.*

An inverted motion being begun any where

below, continues itself all the whole length

of the body. *Locke.*

3. It is used in opposition to none.

I would and I really neither is there any that

can deliver out of my hand. *Dutton.*

A'ORIST. *n. f.* [*αοριστος*.] Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.

A'ORTA. *n. f.* [*αορτη*.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

Quincy.

APA'CE. *adv.* [from *a* and *pace*; that is,

with a great pace.]

1. Quick; speedily: used of things in motion.

Or when the flying hizzard she did chase,

She could then nimbly move, and after fly *apace*. *Spenser.*

Ay, quoth my uncle Gloster,

Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow

apace. *Shakespeare.*

And since, methinks, I would not grow so fast,

Because sweet flow'rs are slow, and weeds make

haste. *Shakespeare.*

He promis'd in his east a glorious race;

Now sunk from his meridian, sits *apace*. *Dryden.*

Is not the imprudent, who, seeing the tide-

making haste towards him *apace*, will sleep till

the sea overwhelms him? *Tillotson.*

2. With haste: applied to some action.

The baron now his diamonds pours *apace*;

Th' embroider'd king, who shows but half his

face, *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

3. Hastily; with speed: spoken of any kind of progression from one state to another.

This second course of men,

With some regard to what is just and right,

Shall lead their lives, and multiply *apace*. *Milt.*

The life and power of religion decays *apace*,

here and at home, while we are spreading the

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honour of our arms far and wide through foreign nations. *Atterbury.*

If sensible pleasure, or real grandeur, be our end, we shall proceed *apace* to real misery. *Watts.*

APAGOGICAL. *adj.* [from *απαγω*, compounded of *α*, from, and *αγω*, to bring or draw.] An *apagogical* demonstration is such as does not prove the thing directly, but shows the impossibility, or absurdity, which arises from denying it; and is also called *reductio ad impossibile*, or *ad absurdum*. *Chambers.*

APA'RT. *adv.* [*apart*; Fr.]

1. Separately from the rest in place.

Since I enter into that question, it behoves me

to give reason for my opinion, with circum-

spection; because I walk aside, and in a way

apart from the multitude. *Raleigh.*

The party discerned, that the earl of Essex

would never serve their turn; they resolved to

have another army *apart*, that should be at their

disposition. *Clarendon.*

2. In a state of distinction; as, to set *apart* for any use.

He is too very ing native, that he requires a

g animal *apart*, to continue him. *Dryden.*

The tyrant shall demand you sacred loads,

And gold and vessels set *apart* for God. *Prior.*

3. Distinctly.

Moses built nameth heaven and earth, putting

waters but in the third place, as comprehending

waters in the word earth; but afterwards he

nameth them *apart*. *Raleigh.*

4. At a distance; retired from the other company.

So please you, madam,

To put *apart* these your attendants. *Shakespeare.*

AP'RTMENT. *n. f.* [*apartement*, Fr.] A part of the house allotted to the use of any particular person; a room; a set of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' *apartments* led,

Not to the foe yet known. *Sir J. Denham.*

He, pale as death, dispos'd of his array,

Into the queen's *apartment* takes his way. *Dryden.*

The most considerable ruin is that on the eastern

promontory, where are still some *apartments*

left very high and arched at top. *Adisson.*

A'PATHY. *n. f.* [*απαθεια*, not, and *παθος*, feeling.] The quality of not feeling; exemption from passion; freedom from mental perturbation.

O good and evil much they argued then,

Passion, and *apathy*, and glory, and shame. *Milt.*

To remain insensible of such provocations, is

not contrary but *apathy*. *South.*

In *lary apathy* let Sturicks boast

Their virtue fix'd; 'tis fix'd as in frost,

Contracted all, retiring to the breast;

But strength of mind is excruciate, not still. *Pope.*

APE. *n. f.* [*ape*, Icelandic.]

1. A kind of monkey remarkable for imitating what he sees.

I will be in the newtongled than an *ape*, more

giddy in my desires than a monkey. *Shakespeare.*

Writers report, that the heart of an *ape*, worn

near the heart, comforteth the heart, and in-

creaseth audacity. It is true, that the *ape* is a

meaty and bold beast. *Bacon.*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they

thine, *Granville.*

But *apes* and monkeys are the gods within.

Celestial beings, when of late they saw

A mortal man unfold all nature's law,

Acquird such knowledge in a human shape,

And show'd a Newton, as we show an *ape*. *Pope.*

2. An imitator: used generally in the bad sense.

Julio Romano, w. o. had he himself eternity,

and could put breath into his work, would be-

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gule nature of her custom: so perfectly he is
Shakspeare.
TO APE *v. a.* [from *ape*.] To imitate, as
 an *ape* imitates human actions.
Apes the foreigners in every street,
 Which, bought at greater cost, becomes him left.
Devil.
 Curse on the stripling! how he *apes* his first!
Amidgious.
AP'ER, or **AP'ER**. *adv.* [probably from
 a *perce*.] In a posture to pierce; formed
 with a point.
AP'ERBY. *n. f.* [ἀπερβύη.] A loss of natu-
 ral concoction. *Quincy.*
AP'ER. *n. f.* [from *ape*.] A ridiculous imi-
 tator or mimic.
AP'ERIENT. *adj.* [*aperio*, Lat. to open.]
 That has the quality of opening:
 chiefly used of medicines gently pur-
 gative.
 There be bracelets fit to comfort the spirits;
 and they be of three mentions; refrigerant, cor-
 roborant, and *aperient*. *Paon.*
 Of the stems of plants, some contain a fine
aperient salt, and are diuretick and saponeous.
Abthorst.
AP'ERITIVE. *adj.* [from *aperio*, Lat. to
 open.] That has the quality of open-
 ing the excrementitious passages of the
 body.
 They may make broth, with the addition of
aperitive herbs. *Harris.*
AP'ERT. *adj.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open.
AP'ERTION. *n. f.* [from *apertus*, Lat.]
 1. An opening; a passage through any
 thing; a gap.
 The next now in order are the *apertions*; under
 which term I do comprehend doors, windows,
 flues, chimneys, or other conduits. In them,
 all inlets or outlets. *Wotton.*
 2. The act of opening; or state of being
 opened.
 The plenitude of vessels, otherwise called the
 plethors, when it happens, causeth an extra-
 vasion of blood, either by ruption or *apertion*
 of them. *Wissman.*
AP'ERTLY. *adv.* [*apertè*, Lat.] Openly;
 without covert.
AP'ERTNESS. *n. f.* [from *apert*.] Openness.
 The freedom, or *apertness*, and vigour of pro-
 nouncing, and the closeness of muzzling, and laz-
 ziness of speaking, render the sound different.
Holter.
AP'ERTURE. *n. f.* [from *apertus*, open.]
 1. The act of opening.
 Hence anath the facility of joining a consen-
 sient to a vowel, because from an *aperture* to an
aperture is easier than from one *aperture* to another.
Holter.
 2. An open place.
 If memory be made by the easy motion of the
 spirits through the opened passages, images, with-
 out doubt, pass through the same *apertures*.
Glanville.
 3. The hole next the object glass of a tele-
 scope or microscope.
 The concave metal bore an *aperture* of an inch;
 but the *aperture* was limited by an opaque circle,
 perforated in the middle. *Newton's Optics.*
 4. Enlargement; explanation: a lease
 seldom found.
 It is too much untwisted by the doctors, and,
 like philosophy, made intricate by explanations,
 and difficult by the *aperture* and dissolution of
 distinctions. *Taylor.*
AP'ETALOUS. *adj.* [of *priv.* and *petalo*,
 a leaf.] Without petals or flower leaves.
AP'ETALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *apetalus*.]
 State of being without leaves.

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APEX. *n. f.* *apices*, plur. [Lat.] The
 tip or point of any thing.
 The *apex*, or lesser end of it is broken off.
Woodward.
APHÆRESIS. *n. f.* [ἀφαίρεσις.] A figure
 in grammar, that takes away a letter
 or syllable from the beginning of a
 word.
APHE'LION. *n. f.* *aphelia*, plur. [from
 ἀπὲρ, and ἥλιος, the sun.] That part
 of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at
 the point remotest from the sun.
 The reason why the comets move not in the
 zodiac is, that, in their *aphelia*, they may be
 at the greatest distances from one another; and
 consequently disturb one another's motions the
 least that may be. *Chesne.*
APHETIA. *n. f.* [with astrologers.] The
 name of the planet, which is imagined
 to be the giver or disposer of life in a na-
 tivity. *Dist.*
APHETICAL. *adj.* [from *apheta*.] Re-
 lating to the apheta.
APHILANTHROPY. *n. f.* [ἀφιλανθρωπία, without, and
 φιλανθρωπία, love of mankind.] Want of
 love to mankind.
APHONY. *n. f.* [ἀφω, without, and φωνή,
 speech.] A loss of speech. *Quincy.*
ATHORISM. *n. f.* [ἀθω, without.] A max-
 im; a precept contracted in a short
 sentence; an unconnected position.
 He will easily discern how true of truth there
 is in the multitude; and, though sometimes
 they are flattered with that *athorism*, will barely
 believe the voice of the people to be the voice of
 God. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 I shall at present consider the *athorism*, that a
 man of religion and virtue is a more useful, and
 consequently a more valuable, member of a
 community. *Regius.*
APHORISTICAL. *adj.* [from *aphorism*.]
 Having the form of an aphorism; writ-
 ten in separate and unconnected sen-
 tences.
APHORISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *aphoristi-
 cal*.] In the form of an aphorism.
 These being carried down, seldom miss a cure,
 as Hippocrates doth likewise *aphoristically* tell us.
Harris.
APHRODISIACAL. } *adj.* [from Ἀφροδίτη,
APHRODISACK. } Venus.] Relating to
 the venereal disease.
APIARY. *n. f.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.]
 The place where bees are kept.
 Those who are skilled in bees, when they see
 a foreign swarm approaching to plunder their
 hives, have a trick to divert them into some
 neighbouring *apiary*, there to make what havoc
 they please. *Suget.*
APICES of a flower. [Lat. from *apex*,
 the top.] Little knobs that grow on
 the tops of the stamina, in the middle of
 a flower. They are commonly of a dark
 purplish colour. By the microscope
 they have been discovered to be a sort
 of *capsule feminale*, or seed vessels, con-
 taining in them small globular, and often
 oval particles, of various colours, and ex-
 quisitely formed. *Quincy.*
API'ECE. *adv.* [from *a* for *each*, and *piece*,
 or share.] To the part or share of each.
 Men, in whose mouths at first sounded no-
 thing but mortification, were come to think that
 they might lawfully have six or seven wives
apiece. *Holter.*
 I have to-night dispatched sixteen businesses, a

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month's length *apiece*, by an abstract of success.
Shakspeare.
 One copy of this paper may serve a dozen of
 you, which will be less than a fatling *apiece*.
Suget.
AP'ISH. *adj.* [from *ape*.]
 1. Having the qualities of an ape; imita-
 tive.
 Report of fashions in proud Italy,
 Whole manners still our tardy *apish* nation
 Lamps after, in late awkward imitation. *St.*
 2. Foppish; affected.
 Because I cannot flatter, and look fair,
 Duck with French nods, and *apish* courtesy,
 I must be held a jealous enemy. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Silly; trifling; insignificant.
 All this is but *apish* folly; and, to give
 a name divine and excellent, is abusive and un-
 der. *Glanville.*
 4. Wanton; playful.
 Gloomy sits the queen,
 Till happy chance reveals the cruel scene;
 And *apish* folly, with her wild resort
 Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *P.*
AP'ISHLY. *adv.* [from *apish*.] In an *apish*
 manner; foppishly; conceitedly.
AP'ISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *apish*.] Mi-
 mickry; foppery; insignificance; play-
 fulness.
AP'ITAT. *adv.* [A word formed from the
 motion.] With quick palpitation.
 O there he comes—Welcome my buoy, my
 back: again, my heart has gone *apitit* to
 you. *Corneille.*
APLUSTRE. *n. f.* [Latin.] The ancient
 ensign carried in sea vessels.
 The one bears a sword in her hand, to rep-
 resent the Ulys; as the other has an *aplustre*, to
 represent the Odyssey, or voyage of Ulyssey.
Julius.
APOCALYPSE. *n. f.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω,
 ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; discovery: a word
 used only of the sacred writings.
 O for that winning voice, which he who
 The *apocalypse* heard say in heav'n about. *Milton.*
 With this throne, of the glory of the Father
 compare the throne of the Son of God, as he
 in the *apocalypse*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
APOCALYPTICAL. *adj.* [from *apocalyp-
 se*.] Concerning revelation; containing re-
 velation.
 If we could understand that scene, at the
 opening of this *apocalypitical* theatre, we should
 find it a representation of the mystery of the
 cross. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
APOCALYPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *apocalyp-
 tical*.] In such a manner as to reveal
 something secret.
APOCOPE. *n. f.* [ἀποκοπή.] A figure
 in grammar, when the last letter or syl-
 lable of a word is taken away; as, *ingeni*
 for *ingenii*; *apoplex* for *apoplexy*.
APOCRUSTICK. *adj.* [ἀποκρυστικόν, ἀπο-
 κρυστικόν, to drive.] Endued with a
 pelting and astringent power: appli-
 ed to remedies which prevent the too
 afflux of humours.
APOCRYPHA. *n. f.* [from ἀποκρύφω,
 to put out of sight.] Books not pu-
 blicly communicated; books whose
 authors are not known. It is used
 the books appended to the sacred w-
 ings, which, being of doubtful auth-
 are less regarded.
 We hold not the *apocrypha* for sacred, as
 doth holy scripture, but for human compo-
 sitions. *Holter.*
APOCYPHAL. *adj.* [from *apocrypha*.

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority.

Jerom, who faith that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*, uses not the title *apocryphal* as the rest of the fathers ordinarily have done, whose custom is so to name, for the most part, only such as might not publicly be read or divulged. *Hooker.*

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To speak of her in the words of the *apocryphal* writers, wisdom is glorious, and never fade away. *Addison.*

3. It is sometimes used for an account of uncertain credit.

APO'CRYPHALLY. *adv.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainly; not indisputably.

APO'CRYPHALNESS. *n. f.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness of credit.

APODICTICAL. *adj.* [from *ἀποδεικνύειν*, evident truth; demonstration.] Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction.

Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an assured knowledge of it; verily, to persuade their apprehensions otherwise, were to make an Euclid believe, that there were more than one centre in a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We can say all at the number three; therefore the world is perfect. Tohu went, and his dog followed him; therefore there is a world in the moon, were an argument as *apodictical*. *Glanville.*

APODIXIS. *n. f.* [ἀποδείξις.] Demonstration. *Dict.*

APOGÆON. } *n. f.* [from ἀπό, from, and γῆ, the earth.] A point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient astronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the system, chiefly regarded the apogæon and perigæon, which the moderns, making the sun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion. *Chambers.*

Thy sin is in his apogæon placed,
And when it moveth next, must needs descend. *Farfax.*

It is yet not agreed in what time, precisely, the apogæum absolveth one degree. *Eratost.*

APOLOGI'TICAL. } *adj.* [from ἀπολογίζω.] That is

APOLOGI'TICK. } to defend. [from ἀπολογίζω.] That is
said in defence of any thing or person.

I design to publish an essay, the greater part of which is *apologetical*, for one sort of chymists. *Boyle.*

APOLOGE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *apologetical*.] In the way of defence or excuse.

APO'LOGIST. *n. f.* [from *To apologize*.] He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

To Apo'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology*.]

1. To plead in favour of any person or thing.

It will be much more seasonable to reform than *apologize* or *rhetoricate*: and therefore it imports those, who dwell secure, to look about them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. It has the particle *for* before the subject of apology.

I ought to *apologize* for my indiscretion in the whole undertaking. *Wake's Prepar. for Death.*
The translator needs not *apologize* for his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood. *Pope's Preface to Statius.*

A'POLOGUE. *n. f.* [ἀπολογία.] Fable; story contrived to teach some moral truth.

An *apologue* of AEsop is beyond a syllogism, and proverb more powerful than demonstration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Some men are remarked for picaunetics in raillery; others for *apologues* and apologetic discourses. *Locke.*

APOLOGY. *n. f.* [ἀπολογία, Lat. ἀπολογία.]

1. Defence; excuse. *Apology* generally signifies rather excuse than vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, sometimes unregarded by writers.

In his face excuse
Came prologue, and *apology* too prompt;
Which with bland words at will she thus add-
dicted. *Milton.*

2. It has *for* before the object of excuse.

It is not my intention to make an *apology* for my poem: some will think it needs no excuse, and others will receive none. *Dryden.*

I shall neither trouble the reader, nor myself, with any *apology* for publishing of these poems, for if they be in any measure truly serviceable to the end for which they are designed, I do not see what *apology* is necessary; and if they be not so, I am sure none can be sufficient. *Tillotson.*

APOMECOMETRY. *n. f.* [ἀπό, from, μέτρον, distance, and μέτρον, to measure.] The art of measuring things at a distance. *Dict.*

APONEURO'SIS. *n. f.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and νῆρα, a nerve.] An expansion of nerve into a membrane.

When a cyst rises near the office of the artery, it is formed by the *aponeurosis* that runs over the vessel, which becomes excessively expanded. *Sharp's Surgery.*

APOPHASIS. *n. f.* [Lat. ἀπόφασις, a denying.] A figure in rhetoric, by which the orator, speaking ironically, seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate; as, *Neither will I mention those things, which, if I should, you notwithstanding could neither confute or speak against them.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APOPHLEGMATICK. *n. f.* [ἀπό and φλέγμα.] That has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM. *n. f.* [ἀπό and φλέγμα.] A medicine of which the intention is to draw phlegm from the blood.

And so it is in *apophlegmatism* and gargarisms, that draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacch.*

APOPHLEGMATIZANT. *n. f.* [ἀπό and φλέγμα.] Any remedy which causes an evacuation of serous or mucous humour by the nostrils, as particular kinds of sternutatories. *Quincy.*

A'POPHTHEGM. *n. f.* [ἀποφθίγμα.] A remarkable saying; a valuable maxim uttered on some sudden occasion.

We may magnify the *apophthegms*, or reputed replies of wisdom, whereof many are to be seen in Laertius and Lycothenes. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

I had a mind to collect and digest such observations and *apophthegms* as tend to the proof of that great assertion, All is vanity. *Prior.*

APOPHYGE. *n. f.* [ἀποφυγή, flight, or escape.] That part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; and was originally no more than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from splitting, and were afterwards imitated in stone work. We sometimes call it the spring of the column. *Chambers.*

APOPHYSIS. *n. f.* [ἀποφύσις.] The

prominent parts of some bones; the same as process. It differs from an epiphysis, as it is a continuance of the bone itself; whereas the latter is somewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly a part. *Quincy.*

It is the *apophysis*, or head, of the os tibiae, which makes the knee. *Weseman's Surgery.*

APOPLE'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *apoplexy*.]
APOPLE'TICK. } Relating to an apoplexy.

We meet with the same complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive seems abolished; as may be observed in supporting persons incubated, *apoplethical*, or in lipothymies, and swoonings. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

In an *apoplethical* case, he found extravasated blood making way from the ventricles of the brain. *Derham.*

A lady was seized with an *apoplethical*, which afterward terminated in some kind of lethargy. *Weseman.*

A'POPLEX. *n. f.* [See *APOPLEXY*.] *Apoplexy.* The last syllable is cut away; but this is only in poetry.

Pierced punishment pursues his maw,
When, sufficed and swell'd, the peacock raw
He beats into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, *apoplex*, miscellane death. *Dryden.*

A'POPLEXED. *adj.* [from *apoplex*.] Seized with an apoplexy.

Think, sure, you have,
Else could you not have motion: but sure that sense
Is *apoplex'd*. *Shakespeare.*

A'POPLEXY. *n. f.* [ἀποπληξία.] A sudden deprivation of all internal and external sensation, and of all motion, unless of the heart and thorax. The cause is generally a repletion, and indicates evacuation, joined with stimuli. *Quincy.*

Apoplexy is a sudden abolition of all the sense, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves directed for those motions. *Abutins on Diet.*

Peace is a very *apoplexy*, lethargy, nullified, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A fever may take away my reason, or memory, and an *apoplexy* leave neither sense nor understanding. *Locke.*

APORIA. *n. f.* [ἀπορία.] A figure in rhetoric, by which the speaker shews, that he doubts where to begin for the multitude of matter, or what to say in some strange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, argue the case with himself. Thus Cicero says, *Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a barlet more lasciviously, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more presumptuously, I cannot well declare.* *Smith.*

APORRHO'EA. *n. f.* [ἀπορροή.] Efflu-
vium; emanation; something emitted by another. Not in use.

The reason of this he endeavours to make out by atomical *aporrhæas*, which passing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve, carry them to the affected part. *Glanville's Scripsi.*

APOSIOPE'SIS. *n. f.* [ἀποσιώπησις, from ἀπό, after, and σιωπῶ, to be silent.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection, as sorrow, bashfulness, fear, anger, or vehemency, breaks off his speech before it be all ended. A figure, when, speaking of a thing, we yet seem to conceal it, though indeed

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we aggravate it; or when the course of the sentence begun is so stayed, as thereby some part of the sentence, not being uttered, may be understood. *Smith.*

APO'STASY. *n. f.* [*ἀποστασία*.] Departure from what a man has professed: generally applied to religion; sometimes with the particle *from*.

The canon law defines *apostasy* to be a wilful departure from that state of faith, which any person has professed himself to hold in the christian church. *Asyliff's Parergon.*

The affable archangel had forsworn'd Adam, by due example, to beware *Apostasy*, by what befel in heav'n To those apostates. *Milton.*

Vice in us were not only wickedness, but *apostasy*—degenerate wickedness. *Spirat.* Whoever do give different worship, must bring in more gods; which is an *apostasy* from one God. *Sideline's Spect.*

APOSTATE. *n. f.* [*ἀποστάτης*, Lat. *apostata*.] One that has forsaken his profession: generally applied to one that has left his religion.

The angels, for disobedience, thou hast reserved to a miserable immortality; but unto man, equally rebellious, equally *apostate* from thee and goodness, thou hast given a Saviour. *Rogers' Sermon.*

Apostates in point of faith, are, according to the civil law, subject unto all punishments ordained against hereticks. *Asyliff.*

APOSTATICAL. *adj.* [from *apostate*.] After the manner of an apostate.

To wear turbans is an *apostatistical* conformity. *Sanby.*

To APOSTATIZE. *v. n.* [from *apostate*.]

To forsake one's profession: commonly used of one who departs from his religion.

None revolt from the faith, because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are restrained from the perpetration of their lust. If wanton glances, and libidinous thoughts, had been permitted by the gospel, they would have *apostatized* nevertheless. *Bentley.*

To APOSTEMATE. *v. n.* [from *aposteme*.]

To become an aposteme; to swell and corrupt into matter.

There is care to be taken in abscesses of the breast and belly, in danger of breaking inward; yet, by opening these too soon, they sometimes *apostemate* again, and become crude. *W. f. man.*

APOSTEMAT'ION. *n. f.* [from *apostemate*.]

The formation of an aposteme; the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable than in the many ways nature hath provided for preventing, or curing of fevers; as vomitings, *apostematations*, salivations, &c. *Grew.*

APOSTEME. *n. f.* [*ἀπόστημα*.] A hollow

APOSTUME. *n. f.* [swelling, filled with purulent matter; an abscess.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or *apostume* of the brain, do happen only in the left side. *Brown's Vulg. Fr.*

The opening of *apostumes*, before the suppuration be perfected, weakeneth the heat, and renders them crude. *W. f. man.*

APOSTLE. *n. f.* [*ἀπόστολος*, Lat. *apostolus*.]

A person sent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel.

But all his mind is bent to holiness; His champions are the prophets and *apostles*. *Shakspeare.*

I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect myself into an *apostle*: a presumption in any one that cannot confirm what he says by miracles. *Locke.*

We know but a small part of the notion of an *apostle*, by knowing barely that he is sent forth. *Watts' Logic.*

APO'STLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *apostle*.] The office or dignity of an apostle.

Where, because faith is in too low degree, I thought it some *apostle*ship in me, To speak things, which by faith alone I see. *Donne.*

God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epistles; which are all confined within the business of his *apostle*ship, and to contain nothing but points of christian instruction. *Locke.*

APOSTOLICAL. *adj.* [from *apostolick*.]

Delivered or taught by the apostles; belonging to the apostles.

They acknowledge not, that the church keeps any thing as *apostolical*, which is not found in the apostles writings, in what other records forever it be found. *Hooker.*

Declare yourself for that church which is founded upon scripture, reason, *apostolical* practice, and antiquity. *Hoster.*

APOSTOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *apostolical*.] In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTOLICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *apostolical*.] The quality of relating to the apostles; apostolical authority.

APOSTOLICK. *adj.* [from *apostle*.] The accent is placed by Dryden on the antepenult.] Taught by the apostles; belonging to an apostle.

Such oppositions in maintenance of publick superstition against *apostolick* endeavours, were vain and frivolous. *Hooker.*

Or where did I not sure tradition strike, Provided still it were *apostolick*? *Dryden.*

APOSTROPHE. *n. f.* [*ἐν ᾧ*, from *ἄπο*, from, and *τροπή*, to turn.]

1. In rhetoric, a diversion of speech to another person than the speech appointed did intend or require; or, it is a turning of the speech from one person to another many times abruptly.

A figure when we break off the course of our speech, and speak to some new person, present or absent, as to the people or witnesses, when it was before directed to the judges or opponent. *Smith.*

2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma, as, *tho'* for *though*; *rep'* for *reputation*.

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating words with *apostrophes*; and by joining polysyllables, leaving one or two syllables at most. *Swift.*

To APOSTROPHIZE. *v. n.* [from *apostrophe*.] To address by an apostrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Eumens, and speaking of him in the second person: it is generally applied only to men of account. *Pope.*

APOSTUME. *n. f.* See **APOSTEME**. [This word is properly *aposteme*.] A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

How an *apostume* in the machinery, breaking, causes a consumption in the parts, is apparent. *Harvey.*

To APOSTUME. *v. n.* [from *apostume*.] To apostemate. *Dict.*

APOTHECARY. *n. f.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repository.] A man whose employment is to keep medicines for sale.

Give me an ounce of civet, good *apothecary*, to sweeten my imagination. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

They have no other doctor but the sun and the fresh air, and that such an one, as never sends them to the *apothecary*. *South.*

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Wandering in the dark, Physicians, for the tree, have found the bark; They, lab'ring for relief of human kind, With sharpen'd sight some remedies may find; Th' *apothecary*-train is wholly blind. *Dryden.*

A'OTHEGM. *n. f.* [properly *apophthegm*; which see.] A remarkable saying.

By frequent conversing with him, and scattering about *apothegms*, and little pleasant stories, and making useful applications of them, his son was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monsters. *Wilton's Life of Sanderson.*

APOTHEOSIS. *n. f.* [*ἀποθεώσις*.] Deification; the rite of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be graven and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an *apothosis*. *South.*

Alto's the prince of his celestial line An *apothosis*, and dies divine. *Garr.*

APO'TOME. *n. f.* [from *ἀποτίμω*, to cut off.]

1. In mathematics, the remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.

2. In musick, the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. The proportion in numbers of the *apotome*, is that of 2048 to 2187. The Greeks thought that the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reason they called the first part *σύνεμα*, and the other *ἄπομα*. *Chambers.*

A'POZEM. *n. f.* [*ἀπόζω*, from, and *ζωω*, to boil.] A decoction; an infusion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and *apozems*. *W. f. man's Sermon.*

To APPAL. *v. a.* [*appall*, Fr. It might more properly have been written *appalle*.]

To fright; to strike with sudden fear to depress; to discourage.

Whilst the speaker, her great words did say, My feeble courage, and my heart oppress, This yet I quake and tremble over all. *Harvey.* Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy, Thou dreadful Ajax; that th' *appaled* at My piece the head of thy great combatant. *Shakspeare.*

The house of peers was somewhat *appaled* at this alarm; but took time to consider of it next day. *Clarendon.*

Dues neither rage inflame, nor fear *appall*, Nor the black fear of death that saddens all. *Pope.*

The monster curls His flaming crest, all other thrust *appall'd*, Or shiv'ring flux, or choak'd at distance stuns. *Tomson.*

APPA'LEMENT. *n. f.* [from *appal*.] Impression; discouragement; imprais of fear.

As the furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appalement* to the rest. *Rac.*

APPANAGE. *n. f.* [*appanagium*, Latin; probably from *panis*, bread.]

Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children. He became so for the caldron of Chel a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and using to the king's son. *Ba.*

Had he thought it fit That wealth should be the *appanage* of wit, The God of light could ne'er have been so blit To deal it to the worst of human kind. *St.*

APPARATUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Things provided as means to any certain end

the tools of a trade; the furniture of

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house; ammunition for war; equipage; show.

There is an *apparatus* of things previous to be adjusted, before I come to the calculation itself.

Hoolward.

Ourselves are easily provided for; it is nothing but the circumstantial, the *apparatus* of equipage of human life, that costs so much. *Pope.*

APPA'REL. n. f. *It has no plural.* [*appareil*, Fr.]

1. Drefs; vesture.

I cannot cog, and say that thou art this and that, like many of those lipping lawhorn buds, that come like women in men's *apparel*, and smell like Bucklesbury in simpling time. *Shaksp.*

2. External habiliments.

Our late burnt London in *apparel* new, Shook off her ashes to have treated you. *Wallar.*
At publick devotion, his resigned carriage made religion *appear* in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. *Tatler.*

To APPA'REL. v. a. [from *appareil*, the noun.]

1. To drefs; to clothe.

With such robes were the king's daughters that were virgins *apparelled*. *2 Sam.*
Both combatants were *apparelled* only in their doublets and hoses. *Hayward.*

2. To adorn with drefs.

She did *apparel* her apparel, and with the preciousness of her body made it must sumptuous. *Sidney.*

3. To cover, or deck, as with drefs.

You may have trees *apparelled* with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and setting seeds of violets. *Bacon.*

Shelves, and rocks and precipices, and gulphs, being *apparelled* with a verdure of plants, would resemble mountains and valleys. *Bentley.*

4. To fit out; to furnish. Not in use.

It hath been agreed, that either of them should send ships to sea well manned and *apparelled* to fight. *Sir J. Hayward.*

APPA'RENT. adj. [*apparent*, Fr. *apparens*, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable; not doubtful.

The main principles of reason are in themselves *apparent*. For to make nothing evident of itself unto man's understanding, were to take away all possibility of knowing anything. *Hooker.*

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.

The perception intellectual often corrects the report of phantasy, as in the *apparent* bigness of the sun, the *apparent* crookedness of the staff in an and water. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Visible; in opposition to secret.

What secret imaginations we entertained is known to God; this is *apparent*, that we have not behaved ourselves, as if we preserved a grateful remembrance of his mercies. *Atterbury.*

The outward and *apparent* sanctity of actions should flow from purity of heart. *Rogers.*

4. Open; evident; known; not merely suspected.

As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*, in my opinion ought to be prevented. *Shakspere.*

5. Certain; not presumptive.

He is the next of blood, And heir *apparent* to the English crown. *Shaksp.*

APPA'RENT. n. f. Elliptically used for *heir apparent*.

Draw thy sword in right.—
—I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown, And in that quarrel use it. *Shakspere.*

APPA'RENTLY. adv. [from *apparent*.] Evidently; openly.

Arrest him, officer;
I would not spare my brother in this case, If he should scorn me so *apparently*. *Shakspere.*
Vices *apparently* lead to the impairing of men's health. *Tillotson.*

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APPARI'TION. n. f. [from *appareo*, Lat. to appear.]

1. Appearance; visibility.

When suddenly stood at my head a dream, Whose inward *apparition* gently mov'd My fancy. *Milton.*

My retirement tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts which the new *apparitions* of foreign invasion and domestic discontent gave us. *Denham.*

2. The thing appearing; a form; a visible object.

I have mark'd

A thousand blushing *apparitions* To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames In angel whiteness bear away those blushes. *Shakspere.*

A glorious *apparition* had no doubt, And carnal fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eyes. *Milton.*

Any thing besides may take from me the sense of what appeared; which *apparition*, it seems, was you. *Tatler.*

3. A spectre; a walking spirit.

Horatio says 'tis but our phantasy, Touching this dreaded sight twice seen of us; Therefore I have intreated him, That if again this *apparition* come, He may approve our eyes, and speak to it. *Shak.*

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, and *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into compliance. *Locke.*

One of those *apparitions* had his right hand filled with darts, which he brandished in the face of all who came up that way. *Tatler.*

4. Something only apparent, not real.

Still there's something

That checks my joys—
—Nor can I yet distinguish Which is an *apparition*, this or that. *Denham.*

5. Astronomically, the visibility of some luminary: opposed to occultation.

A month of *apparition* is the space wherein the moon *appeareth*, deducting three days wherein it commonly disappears; and this cometh but twenty-six days and twelve hours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

APPA'RITORS. n. f. [from *appareo*, Lat. to be at hand.]

1. Such persons as are at hand to execute the proper orders of the magistrate or judge of any court of judicature. *Ayliffe.*

2. The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court; a summoner.

They swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*. *Ayliffe.*

To APPA'Y. v. a. [*appayer*, old Fr. to satisfy.]

1. To satisfy; to content: whence *well appayed*, is *pleased*; *ill appayed*, is *uneasy*. It is now obsolete.

How well *appaid* the was her bird to find!

Sidney.

I am well *appaid* that you had rather believe, than take the pain of a long pilgrimage. *Camden.*
So only can high justice rest *appaid*. *Milton.*

2. The sense is obscure in these lines:

Ay, Willy, when the heart is all a-lay'd, How can bagpipe or joints be well *appaid*? *Spens.*

To APPE'ACH. v. a.

1. To accuse; to inform against any person.

He did, amongst many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon.*
Were he twenty times My son, I would *appeach* him. *Shakspere.*

Disclose

The state of your affection; for your passions Have to the full *appeached*. *Shakspere.*

2. To censure; to reproach; to taint with accusation.

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For when Cymochles saw the foul reproach, Which him *appeach'd*; prick'd with guilty shame And inward grief, he fiercely got approach, Resolv'd to put away that loudly *thame*. *Harry V.*
Nor count, nor dust thou, traitor, on thy pain, *Approach* my honour, or thine own maintain. *Dryden.*

APPE'ACHMENT. n. f. [from *appeach*.] Charge exhibited against any man; accusation.

A busy-headed man gave first light to this *approachment*; but the cat did avouch it. *Hayward.*

The duke's answers to his *approachments*, in number thirteen, I find civilly couched. *Walton.*

To APPE'AL. v. n. [*appello*, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cause from one to another: with the particles *to* and *from*.
From the ordinary therefore they *appeal* to the justices. *Hooker.*

2. To refer to another as judge.

Force, or a declared sign of force, upon the person of another, where there is no common superior on earth to *appeal* to for relief, is the state of war; and it is the want of such an appeal gives a man the right of war, even against an aggressor, though he be in society, and a fellow-subject. *Locke.*

They knew no foe but in the open field, And to then cause and to the gods *appeal*! *Stepney.*

3. To call another as witness.

Whether this, that the soul always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I *appeal* to mankind. *Locke.*

4. To charge with a crime; to accuse: a term of law.

One but flatters us, As well *appareth* by the cause you come, Namely, t' *appeal* each other of high treason. *Shakspere.*

APPE'AL. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A provocation *from* an inferior to a superior judge, whereby the jurisdiction of the inferior judge is for a while suspended, in respect of the cause; the cognizance being devolved to the superior judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This ring

Deliver them, and your *appeal* to us These make before them. *Shakspere.*

Our reason prompts us to a future state, The last *appeal* from fortune and from fate, Where God's all righteous ways will be declar'd. *Dryden.*

There are distributors of justice, from whom there lies an *appeal* to the prince. *Alderson.*

2. In the common law, an accusation; which is a lawful declaration of another man's crime before a competent judge, by one that sets his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may ensue for the contrary; more commonly used for the private accusation of a murderer, by a party who had interest in the party murdered, and of any felon, by one of his accomplices in the fact. *Cowell.*

The duke's unjust,

Thus to retort your manifest *appeal*, An put your trial in the villain's mouth, Which here you come to accuse. *Shakspere.*

Hast thou, according to thy oath and bond, Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold son, Here to make good the bold'sous late *appeal* Against the duke of Norfolk? *Shakspere.*

3. A summons to answer a charge.

Nor shall the sacred character of king Be urg'd to shield me from thy bold *appeal*; If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal. *Dryden.*

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4. **A call upon any as witness.**
The calling up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders. *Bacon.*
APPEALANT. *n. f.* [from *appeal*.] He that appeals.
Lord appellants,
Your differences shall all rest under gage,
Till we assign you to your days of trial. *Shakf.*
APPELLER. *n. f.* [from *appeal*.] One who makes an appeal.
To APPEAL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.]
1. To be in fight; to be visible.
As the leproly *appeareth* in the skin of the flesh. *Leviticus.*
And half her knee and half her breast *appears*,
By art, like negligence, disclos'd and bare. *Prior.*
2. To become visible as a spirit.
For I have *appeared* unto thee for this purpose,
to make thee a minister and a witness. *Acts.*
3. To stand in the presence of another,
generally used of standing before some
superiour; to offer himself to the judgment
of a tribunal.
When shall I come and *appear* before God? *Psalms.*
4. To be the object of observation.
Let thy work *appear* unto thy servants, and
thy glory unto their children. *Psalms.*
5. To exhibit one's self before a court of
justice.
Keep comfort to you, and this morning see
You do *appear* before them. *Shakspere.*
6. To be made clear by evidence.
Egfrid did utterly waste and subdue it, as *appears*
out of Beda's complaint against him; and
Edgar brought it under his obedience, as *appears*
by an ancient record. *Spenser's Ireland.*
7. To seem, in opposition to reality.
His suit and principal care being to *appear*
unto his people, such as he would have them be,
and to be such as he *appeared*. *Sidney.*
My noble master will *appear*
Such as he is, full of regard and honour. *Shakf.*
8. To be plain beyond dispute.
From experiments, useful indications may be
taken, as will *appear* by what follows. *Atbuth.*
APPEARANCE. *n. f.* [from *To appear*.]
1. The act of coming into sight; as,
they were surpris'd by the sudden *appearance*
of the enemy.
2. The thing seen; as, the remarkable
appearances in the sky.
3. Phenomenon; that quality of any
thing which is visible.
The advancing day of experimental knowledge
discloseth such *appearances*, as will not lie even
in any model extant. *Glantville's Scepsis.*
4. Semblance; not reality.
He enervated in estimation, whether by destiny,
or whether by his virtues, or at least by his
appearances of virtues. *Hayward.*
Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the substance not th' *appearance* chose. *Dryden.*
The hypocrite would not put on the *appearance*
of virtue, if it was not the most proper means
to gain love. *Addison.*
5. Outside; show.
Under a fair and beautiful *appearance* there
shew'd ever be the real substance of good. *Rogers.*
6. Entry into a place or company.
Do the same justice to one another, which
will be done us hereafter by those, who shall
make their *appearance* in the world, when this
generation is no more. *Addison.*
7. Apparition; supernatural visibility.
I think a person terrified with the imagination
of spectres, more reasonable than one who thinks
the *appearance* of spirits fabulous. *Addison.*

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8. **Exhibition of the person to a court.**
I will not tarry; no, nor ever more
Upon this business my *appearance* make
In any of their courts. *Shakspere's Henry VIII.*
9. **Open circumstance of a case.**
Or grant her passion be sincere,
How shall his innocence be clear?
Appearances were all so strong,
The world must think him in the wrong. *Swift.*
10. **Presence; mien.**
Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are in-
troduced; wisdom enters the last; and so capti-
vates with her *appearance*, that he gives himself
up to her. *Addison.*
11. **Probability; seeming; likelihood.**
There is that which hath no *appearance*, that
this priest being utterly unacquainted with the
true person, according to whose pattern he should
shape his counterfeit, should think it possible for
him to instruct his player. *Bacon.*
APPEARER. *n. f.* [from *To appear*.] The
person that appears.
That owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*,
and presignify unlucky events, was an augural
conception. *Brown.*
APPEASABLE. *adj.* [from *To appease*.]
That may be pacified; reconcilable.
APPEASABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *To ap-
pease*.] The quality of being easily ap-
peased; reconcilableness.
To APPEASE. *v. a.* [*appaio*, Fr.]
1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace.
By his counsel he *appeaseth* the deep, and
planteth islands therein. *Psalm.*
England had no leisure to think of reformation,
till the civil wars were *appeas'd*, and peace
settled. *Darwin's Ireland.*
2. To pacify; to reconcile; to still wrath.
So Simon was *appeas'd* toward them, and
fought no more against them. *1 Mac.*
O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appease* thee,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shaksp.*
The rest shall hear me call, and oft be warn'd
Their sinful state, and to *appease* betimes
Th' incensed Deity. *Milton.*
3. To still; to quiet.
The rest
They cut in legs and fillets for the feast,
Which drawn and serv'd, their hunger they *ap-
pease*. *Dryden.*
APPEASEMENT. *n. f.* [from *To appease*.]
A state of peace.
Being neither in numbers nor in courage great,
partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they
were reduced to some good *appeasements*. *Hayward.*
APPEASER. *n. f.* [from *To appease*.] He
that pacifies others; he that quiets dis-
turbances.
APPELLANT. *n. f.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.]
1. A challenger; one that summons an-
other to answer either in the lists or in
a court of justice.
In the devotion of a subject's love,
And free from other misbegotten hate,
Come I *appellant* to this princely presence. *Shakf.*
This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' *appellant* and defendant,
Th' armourer and his man, to enter the lists. *Shakspere.*
These shifts refused, answer thy *appellant*,
Though by his bloodlets main'd for high at-
tempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight. *Milton.*
2. One that appeals from a lower to a
higher power.
An appeal transfers the cognizance of the
cause to the superior judge; so that pending the
appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of
the *appellant*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
APPELLATE. *n. f.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The
person appealed against.

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- An appellatory libel ought to contain the
name of the party appellant; the name of him
from whose sentence it is appealed; the name of
him to whom it is appealed; from what sentence
it is appealed; the day of the sentence pro-
nounced, and appeal interposed; and the name
of the party *appellate*, or person against whom
the appeal is lodged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
APPELLATION. *n. f.* [*appellatio*, Lat.]
Name; word by which any thing is
called.
Nor are always the same plants delivered under
the same name and *appellation*. *Brown.*
Good and evil commonly operate upon the
mind of man, by respective names or *appellations*,
by which they are notified and conveyed to the
mind. *Saunders.*
APPELLATIVE. *n. f.* [*appellativum*, Lat.]
Words and names are either common or pro-
per. Common names are such as stand for
universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whe-
ther general or special. These are called *appellatives*.
So fish, birds, man, city, river, are
common names; and so are trout, eel, soldier,
for they all agree to many individuals, and come
to many species. *Watts's Log. I.*
APPELLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *appella-
tive*.] According to the manner of
nouns appellative; as, *this man is a Hei-
cules*. *Hercules* is used *appellatively*, to
signify a strong man.
APPELLATORY. *adj.* [from *appeal*.] That
contains an appeal. See **APPELLATE**.
APPELLED. *n. f.* [from *appeal*.] One
who is appealed against, and accused. *Darwin.*
To APPE'ND. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat. to
hang to any thing.]
1. To hang any thing upon another; as
the inscription was *appended* to the co-
lumn; the seal is *appended* to the record
2. To add to something, as an accessory
not a principal part.
APPENDAGE. *n. f.* [French.] Something
added to another thing, without being
necessary to its essence, as a portico to
the house.
Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and
to chastity, to temperance, and to humility;
the fringes are to a garment. *De la Harpe.*
None of the laws of motion now establish'd
will serve to account for the production, motion
or number of bodies, nor their *appendage*,
though they may help us a little to conceive the
appearances. *Chey.*
He was so far from over-valuing any of his
appendages of life, that the thoughts of life
not affect him. *Atterbury.*
APPENDANT. *adj.* [French.]
1. Hanging to something else.
2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.
He that defies the world, and all its *append-
ant* vanities, is the most secure. *De la Harpe.*
He that looks for the blessings *appendant*
the sacrament, must expect them upon no other
but of a worthy communion. *De la Harpe.*
Riches multiplied beyond the proportion
our character, and he wants *appendant* to us,
turally dispose men to forget God. *De la Harpe.*
3. In law.
Appendant is any thing belonging to and
as *accessorium principalis*, with the civilians;
adjectum subiecto, with the logicians. An
apud may be *appendant* to a manour; a com-
of sitting *appendant* to a freehold. *De la Harpe.*
APPENDANT. *n. f.* That which belo-
to another thing, as an accidental
adventitious part.
Pliny gives an account of the inventors of
forms and *appendants* of shipping.

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A word, a look, a tread, will strike, as they are *appendants* to external symmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind. *Grew.*

To APPENDICATE. v. a. [*appendo*, Lat.]

To add to another thing.

In a palace there is the case or fabric of the structure, and there are certain additaments; as, various furniture, and curious motions of divers things *appendicated* to it. *Hale.*

APPENDICATION. n. f. [from *appendicare*.]

Adjunct; appendage; annexion.

There are considerable parts and integrals, and *appendications* unto the *mundus spectabilis*, impossible to be eternal. *Hale.*

APPENDIX. n. f. [*appendices*, plur. Lat.]

1. Something appended, or added, to another thing.

The cherubim were never intended as an object of worship, because they were only the *appendices* to another thing. But a thing is then proposed as an object of worship, when it is set up by itself, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing. *Stillingfleet.*

Normandy became an *appendix* to England, the nobler dominion, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the English, than they gave to it. *Hale's Civil Law of England.*

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

All concurrent *appendices* of the action ought to be surveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it. *Watts.*

To APPERTAIN. v. n. [*appartenir*, Fr.]

1. To belong to as of right: with to.

The honour of devising this doctrine, that religion ought to be enforced by the sword, would be found *appertaining* to Mahomed the false prophet. *Raleigh.*

The Father, to whom in heav'n supreme Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*, Hath honour'd me, according to his will. *Milton.*

2. To belong to by nature or appointment.

If the soul of man did serve only to give him being in this life, then things *appertaining* to this life would content him, as we see they do other creatures. *Hooker.*

And they roasted the passover with fire, as *appertaineth*: as for the sacrifices, they lod them in brass pots. *1 Esdras.*

Both of them seem not to generate any other effect, but such as *appertaineth* to their proper objects and uses. *Bacon.*

Is it expected, I should know no secrets

That *appertain* to you? *Shakspeare.*

APPERTAINMENT. n. f. [from *appertain*.]

That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

He sent our messengers, and we lay by Our *appertainments*, visiting of him. *Shakspeare.*

APPERTENANCE. n. f. [*appartenance*, Fr.]

That which belongs or relates to another thing.

Can they which behold the controversy of divinity condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appertenances* of arts, and receptaries of philosophy. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

APPERTINENT. adj. [from *To appertain*.]

Belonging; relating.

You know how apt our love was to accord To furnish him with all *appertinents* Belonging to his honour. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

A'PPETENCE. } n. f. [*appetentia*, Lat.]

A'PPETENCY. } Carnal desire; sensual desire.

Bred only and completed to the taste Of lustful *appetency* to sing, to dance, To dress, to trouble the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

APPETIBILITY. n. f. [from *appetibile*.]

The quality of being desirable.

That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object, as a

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man draws a child after him with the sight of a green bough. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

A'PPETIBLE. adj. [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Desirable; that may be the object of appetite.

Power both to flight the most *appetible* objects, and to controul the most unruly passions. *Bramhall.*

A'PPETITE. n. f. [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. The natural desire of good; the instinct by which we are led to seek pleasure.

The will, properly and strictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that man desireth, differeth greatly from that inferior natural desire, which we call *appetite*. The object of *appetite* is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek. *Hooker.*

2. The desire of sensual pleasure.

Why, the would hang on him, As if increase of *appetite* had grown By what it fed on. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Urge his hateful luxury, And bestial *appetite* in change of lust. *Shaf.*

Each tree Loaden with fairest fruit, that hung to th' eye Tempting, stir'd in me sudden *appetite* To pluck and eat. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Violent longing; eagerness after any thing.

No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or good, if a mightier man had an *appetite* to take the same from him. *Darvies.*

Hapton had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller in a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. The thing eagerly desired.

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it. *Swift.*

5. Keeness of stomach; hunger; desire of food.

There be four principal causes of *appetite*; the refrigeration of the stomach, joined with some dyspepsia; contraction; villication, and absterision; besides hunger, which is in emptiness. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There is continual abundance, which creates such an *appetite* in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but satished with all. *Dryden.*

6. It has sometimes of before the object of desire.

The new officer's nature needed some restraint to his immediate *appetite* of power. *Clarendon.*

7. Sometimes to.

We have generally such an *appetite* to praise, that we greedily suck it in. *Gower's of the Tongue.*

APPETITION. n. f. [*appetitio*, Lat.] Desire.

The actual *appetition* or fastening our affections on him. *Hammerton's Practical Catechism.*

We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or aversation. *Judge Hale.*

A'PPETITIVE. adj. [from *appetite*.] That does desire; that has the quality of desiring.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power, as that of the sensual appetite, but is a rational appetite. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I find in myself an *appetitive* faculty always in exercise, in the very height of activity and invigoration. *Norris.*

To APPLAUD. v. a. [*applaudo*, Lat.]

1. To praise by clapping the hand.

I would applaud thee to the very echo, That should applaud again. *Shakspeare.*

2. To praise in general.

Nations unborn your mighty names shall sound, And worlds applaud that must not yet be found. *Pope.*

APPLAUDER. n. f. [from *applaud*.] He that praises or commends.

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I had the voice of my single reason against it, drowned in the noise of a multitude of applauders. *Glanville Sceptis.*

APPLA'USE. n. f. [*applausus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expressed; praise: properly a clap.

This general *applause*, and cheerful shout, Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard. *Shakspeare.*

Scylla wept, And chid her barking waves into attention; And fell Charybdis murmur'd loud *applause*. *Milton.*

Those that are so fond of *applause*, how little do they taste it when they have it! *South.*

See their wide streaming wounds; they neither came

For pride of empire, nor desire of fame; Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applause*, But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's cause. *Dryden's Fables.*

A'PPLE. n. f. [*æppel*, Saxon.]

1. The fruit of the apple-tree.

Tall thriving trees confess'd the fruitful mold; The redd'ning *apple* tipsens here to gold. *Pope.*

2. The pupil of the eye.

He instructed him; he kept him as the *apple* of his eye. *Deuteronomy.*

APPLE of Love.

Apples of love are of three sorts; the most common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, succeeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints, not round, but bunched; of a pale orange shining pulp, and seeds within. *Mouton.*

APPLE-GRAFT. n. f. [from *apple* and

graft.] A twig of apple-tree grafted upon the stock of another tree.

We have seen three and twenty sorts of *apple-grafts* upon the same old plant, most of them adorned with fruit. *Boyle.*

APPLE-TART. n. f. [from *apple* and *tart*.]

A tart made of apples.

What, up and down carv'd like an *apple-tart*! *Shakspeare.*

APPLE-TREE. n. f. [from *apple* and *tree*.]

The fruit of this tree is for the most part hollowed about the foot stalk; the cells inclosing the seed are separated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is fourth, the tree large and spreading; the flowers consist of five leaves expanding in form of a rose. There is a great variety of these fruits. Those for the dessert are, the white jumbling, Margaret apple, summer pearmain, summer queening, embroidered apple, golden reinette, summer white Colville, summer red Colville, silver pippin, aromatick pippin, the grey reinette, la haute-honté, royal rustling, Wheeler's rustlet, Sharp's rustlet, spice apple, golden pippin, nonpareil and Papi. Those for the kitchen use are, scolding, summer margold, summer red pearmain. Holland pippin, Kentish pippin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal rustlet, monstrous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, stone pippin, oakenpippin. And those generally used for cyder are, Devonshire royal wilding, redstreaked apple, the whitfour, Herefordshire underleaf, John-apple, &c. *Miller.*

Oaks and beeches last longer than *apples* and pears. *Bacon.*

Thus *apple trees*, whose trunks are strong to bear

Their spreading boughs, exert themselves in air. *Dryden.*

APPLE-WOMAN. n. f. [from *apple* and

woman.] A woman that sells apples, that keeps fruit on a stall.

Yonder are two *apple-women* scolding, and just ready to uncoil one another. *Archibald.*

APPLI'ABLE. adj. [from *apply*.] That

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may be applied. For this word the moderns use *applicable*; which see.

Limitations all such principles have, in regard of the varieties of the matter whereunto they are *applicable*. *Hooker*.

All that I have said of the heathen idolatry is *applicable* to the idolatry of another sort of men in the world. *South*.

APPL'ANCE. *n. f.* [from *apply*.] The act of applying; the thing applied.

By desperate *applance* are relieved. *Shaksp*
Diseases desperate grown
Are you clasp'd?

Ask God for temperance, 'tis the *applance* only
Which you desire require. *Shaksp*.

APPLICABILITY. *n. f.* [from *applicable*.] The quality of being fit to be applied to something.

The action of cold is composed of two parts; the one pressing, the other penetration, which require *applicability*. *Dryden*.

APPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That may be applied, as properly relating to something.

What he says of the portrait of any particular person, is *applicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worse likeness; the better is a panegyric, and the worse a libel. *Dryden*.

It were happy for us, if this complaint were *applicable* only to the heathen world. *Rogers*.

APPLICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *applicable*.] Fitness to be applied.

The knowledge of facts may possibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableness*, be of use in natural philosophy. *Boyle*.

APPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *applicable*.] In such a manner as that it may be properly applied.

APPLICATE. *n. f.* [from *apply*.] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof. *Chambers*.

APPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *apply*.]

1. The act of applying any thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of emollients.

2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new *application*, by which blood might be staunch'd.

3. The act of applying to any person, as a solicitor or petitioner.

It should seem very extraordinary that a patent should be pass'd upon the *application* of a poor, private, obscure mechanic. *Swift*.

4. The employment of means for a certain end.

There is no fruit which can be set to the value or merit of the sacrificed body of Christ; it hath no measured certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is also itself infinite in possibility of *application*. *Hooker*.

If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments. *Lacke*.

5. Intenseness of thought; close study. I have discovered no other way to keep our thoughts close to their business, but by frequent attention and *application*, getting the habit of attention and *application*. *Lacke*.

6. Attention to some particular affair: with the particle *to*.

His continued *application* to such publick affairs, as may benefit his kingdoms, diverts him from pleasures. *Addison*.

This crime certainly deserves the utmost *application* and wisdom of a people to prevent it. *Addison*.

7. Reference to some case or position; as,

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the story was told, and the hearers made the *application*.

This principle acts with the greatest force in the worst *application*; and the familiarity of wicked men more successfully debauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers*.

APPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That does apply.

The directive command for counsel is in the understanding, and the *applicative* command for putting in execution, is in the will. *Bramhall*.

APPLICATORY. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That comprehends the act of application.

APPLICATORY. *n. f.* That which applies. There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ: faith is the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant*.

To APPLY. *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another. He said, and to the sword his throat *applied*. *Dryden*.

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound. *Apply* some speedy cure, prevent our fate, And succour nature ere it be too late. *Addison*. God has address'd every passion of our nature, *applied* remedies to every weakness, warn'd us of every enemy. *Rogers*.

3. To make use of as relative or suitable to something. This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him. *Dryden's Fables*.

4. To put to a certain use. The profits thereof might be *applied* towards the support of the year. *Catenden*.

5. To use as means to an end. These glorious things are instruments in the hands of God, who *applies* their services, and governs their actions, and disposes even their wills and affections. *Rogers*.

6. To fix the mind upon; to study; with *to*. Locke uses *about*, less properly. *Apply* thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge. *Prov*. Every man is conscious to himself that he thinks; and that which his mind is *applied about*, whilst thinking, is the ideas that are there. *Locke*.

It is a sign of a capacious mind, when the mind can *apply* itself to several objects with a swift succession. *Watts*.

7. To have recourse to, as a solicitor or petitioner; with *to*: as, I *applied* myself to him for help.

8. To address to.

God at last
To Satan first in sin his doom *apply'd*,
Tho' in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best. *Milton*

Sacred vows and mystic song *apply'd*
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope*

9. To busy; to keep at work: an antiquated sense, for which we now use *ply*.

She was skilful in *applying* his humours, never suffering fear to fall to despair, nor hope to listen to assurance. *Sidney*.

10. To act upon; to ply.

A varlet running towards basily,
Whole flying feet to fast their way *apply'd*,
That round about a cloud of dust did fly. *Fairy Queen*.

To APPLY. *v. n.*

1. To suit; to agree. Would it *apply* well to the vehemency of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy. *Shaksp*.

2. To have recourse to, as a petitioner. I had no thoughts of *applying* to any but himself; he desired I would speak to others. *Swift*.

3. To attach by way of influence.

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God knows every faculty and passion, and in what manner they can be most successfully *applied* to. *Rogers*.

To APPO'INT. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]

1. To fix any thing, as to settle the exact time for some transaction.

The time *appointed* of the Father. *Galatians*.

2. To settle any thing by compact.

He said, *Appoint* me thy wages, and I will pay it. *Gen*. Now there was an *appointed* sign between the men of Israel and the lies in wait. *Judg*.

3. To establish any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which chose me before thy father, and before all his houses, to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord. *2 Sam*.

Unto him thou gavest commandment, when he transgressed, and immediately thou *appointedst* death in him, and in his generations. *2 Ezech*.

O Lord, that art the God of the just, thou hast not *appointed* repentance to the just. *Manasseh's Prayer*.

4. To furnish in all points; to equip; to supply with all things necessary: used anciently in speaking of soldiers. The English being well *appointed*, did fortify them, that then ships departed tearing them. *Hayward*.

APPO'INTER. *n. f.* [from *appoint*.] He that settles or fixes any thing or place.

APPO'INTMENT. *n. f.* [*appointement*, Fr.]

1. Stipulation; the act of fixing something in which two or more are concerned. They had made an *appointment* together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. *J*.

2. Decree; establishment. The ways of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all flesh, and unto whom *appointment* we ought with patience meekly to submit ourselves. *Hooker*.

3. Direction; order. That good fellow, If I command him, follows my *appointment*; I will have none to hear else. *Shaksp*.

4. Equipment; furniture. They have put forth the haven: further on, Where their *appointment* we may best discover, And look on their endeavour. *Shaksp*. Here art thou in *appointment* fresh and fair, Anticipating time with starting courage. *Shaksp*.

5. An allowance paid to any man; commonly used of allowances to publick officers.

To APPO'RTION. *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To set out in just proportions.

Try the parts of the body, which of them sue speedily, and which slowly; and, by *apportioning* the time, take and leave that quality which you desire. *Bacon*.

To these it were good, that some proper parts were *apportioned*, and they taught it. *Seneca*.

An office cannot be *apportioned* out like common, and shared among distinct proprietors. *Colum*.

APPO'RTIONMENT. *n. f.* [from *apportion*.] A dividing of a rent into parts or portions, according as the law whence it issues, is divided among two or more proprietors. *Chambers*.

To APPO'SE. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.]

1. To put questions to. Not in use, except that, in some schools, to put grammatical questions to a boy is called *apose* him; and we now use *pose* puzzle.

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Some procure themselves to be surpris'd at such times as it is like the party, that they work upon, will come upon them; and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing somewhat which they are not accustomed; to the end they may be *appos'd* of those things which of themselves they are desirous to utter. *Bacon.*

2. To apply to: a latinism.

By malign putrid vapours, the nutriment is rendered unapt of being *appos'd* to the parts. *Harvey.*

A'PPOSITE. *adj.* [*appositus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumstances.

The duke's delivery of his mind was not so sharp, as solid and grave, and *apposite* to the times and occasions. *Watson.*

Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himself, either in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready and *apposite* answers. *Bacon.*

Remarkable instances of this kind have been: but it will administer reflections very *apposite* to the design of this present solemnity. *Atterbury.*

A'PPOSITELY. *adv.* [*from apposite.*] Properly; fitly; suitably.

We may *appositely* compare this disease, of a proper and improper consumption, to a decaying house. *Harvey.*

When we come into a government, and see this place of honour allotted to a murderer, another filled with an atheist or a blasphemer, may we not *appositely* and properly ask, Whether there be any virtue, sobriety, or religion, amongst such a people? *South.*

A'POSITENESS. *n. f.* [*from apposite.*] Fitness; propriety; suitability.

Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, or their congruity, fitness, rightness, *appositeness.* *Hale.*

APPOSITION. *n. f.* [*appositio*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, so as that it may touch the first mass.

Urine inspected with a microscope, will discover a black sand; wherever this sand sticks; it grows still bigger, by the *apposition* of new matter. *Boerhaave on Diet.*

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case; as, *liber Susanna matris*, the book of his mother Susan.

To APPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*apprécier*, Fr.] To set a price upon any thing, in order to sale.

APPRA'ISER. *n. f.* [*from appraise.*] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To APPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat. to take hold of.]

1. To lay hold on.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least we have two hands to *apprehend* it. *Taylor.*

2. To seize in order for trial or punishment.

The governor kept the city with a garrison, desirous to *apprehend* me. *2 Corinthians.*

It was the rabble, of which no body was named; and, which is more strange, not one *apprehended.* *Clarendon.*

3. To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, causeth not action; unless, *apprehending* it as good, we like and desire it. *Hooker.*

Yet this I *apprehend* not, why to those Among whom God will design to dwell on earth, So many and to various laws are given. *Milton.*

The First Being is invisible and incorruptible, and can only be *apprehended* by our minds. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To think on with terror; to fear.

From my grandfather's death, I had reason to *apprehend* the stone; and, from my father's life, the gout. *Temple.*

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APPREHE'NDER. *n. f.* [*from apprehend.*]

Conceiver; thinker.

Grofs *apprehenders* may not think it any more strange, than that a bullet should be moved by the rarified fire. *Glauville.*

APPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*from apprehend.*]

That may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and south em poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not *apprehensible* in the other. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

APPREHE'NSION. *n. f.* [*apprehensio*, Lat.]

1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horse, high, swift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, &c. *Watts.*

Simple *apprehension* denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glauville.*

2. Opinion; sentiments; conception.

If we aim at right understanding its true nature, we must examine what *apprehension* mankind make of it. *Digby.*

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act not according to truth, but *apprehension.* *South.*

The explications of scripture are commonly suited in those matters to the vulgar *apprehensions* and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. *Lack.*

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.

I nam'd them as they pass'd, and understood Their nature, with such knowledge God indu'd My sudden *apprehension.* *Milton.*

4. Fear.

It behoveth that the world should be held in awe, not by a vain surmise, but a true *apprehension* of somewhat which no man may think himself able to withstand. *Holzer.*

And he the future evil shall no less In *apprehension*, than in substance, feel. *Milton.*

The *apprehension* of what was to come from an unknown, at least unacknowledged successfour to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*

As they have no *apprehension* of these things, so they need no comfort against them. *Tillotson.*

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no small *apprehension* for his own life. *Addison.*

5. Suspicion of something to happen, or be done.

I'll note you in my book of memory, And scourge you for this *apprehension.* *Shakspeare.*

That he might take away the *apprehension*, that he meant suddenly to depart, he sent out orders which he was sure would come into the enemies hands, to two or three villages, that they should send proportions of corn into Basinghouse. *Clarendon.*

6. Seizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the Tower: And go we brothers to the man that took him, To question of his *apprehension.* *Shakspeare.*

7. The power of seizing, catching, or holding.

A lobster hath the cheely or great claw of one side longer than the other, but this is not their leg, but a part of *apprehension* whereby they seize upon their prey. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

APPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*from apprehend.*]

1. Quick to understand.

And gives encouragement to those who teach such *apprehensive* scholars. *Holzer.*

If conscience be naturally *apprehensive* and sagacious, certainly we should trust and rely upon the reports of it. *South.*

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I pass'd through it, were extremely *apprehensive* of seeing Lombardy the seat of w.u. *Addison.*

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They are not at all *apprehensive* of evils at a distance, nor tormented with the fearful prospect of what may befall them hereafter. *Tillotson.*

3. Perceptive feeling.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings, Mangle my *apprehensive* tenderest parts. *Milton.*

APPREHE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [*from apprehensive.*] In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHE'NSIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from apprehensive.*] The quality of being apprehensive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them last, great help by the *apprehensions* already gained in learning the consonants. *Holzer.*

APPRE'NTICE. *n. f.* [*apprenti*, Fr.]

One that is bound by covenant to serve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition that the artificer, or tradesman, shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art or mystery. *Corwell.*

Love enjoined such diligence, that no *apprentice*, no, no bond slave, could ever be more ready, than that young prince was. *Shakspeare.*

He found him such an *apprentice*, as knew well enough how to let up for himself. *Watson.*

This rule sets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be subject himself servilely, and be bound like an *apprentice* to the rules of his art. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To APPRE'NTICE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

To put out to a master as an apprentice.

Him portion'd maids *apprentic'd* orphans befit, The young who labour, and the old who rest. *Pope.*

APPRE'NTICEHOOD. *n. f.* [*from apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's servitude.

Must I not serve a long *apprenticehood* To foreign passages, and in the end, Having my freedom, boast of nothing else But that I was a journeyman to grief? *Shakspeare.*

APPRE'NTICESHIP. *n. f.* [*from apprentice.*] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

In every art, the simplest that is, there is an *apprenticeship* necessary, before it can be expected one should work. *Digby.*

Many rushed into the ministry, as being the only calling that they could profits, without serving any *apprenticeship.* *South.*

To APPR'IZE. *v. a.* [*apprétre*, part.

appris, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He considers the tendency of such a virtue or vice; is well *apprized*, that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, and some may terrify the conscience. *Watts.*

It is fit he be *apprized* of a few things, that may prevent his mistaking. *Chrys.*

But if *appriz'd* of the severe attack, The country be shut up, lur'd by the scent, On church yard drear (inhuman to relate) The disappointed prowlers fall. *Thomson.*

To APPRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]

1. To draw near locally.

'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom *approach* apace. *Shakspeare.*

We suppose Ulysses *approaching* toward Polypheme. *Broom.*

2. To draw near, as time.

Hark! I hear the form of coaches, The hour of attack *approach*. *Gay.*

3. To make a progress toward, in a figurative sense, as mentally.

He shall *approach* unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to *approach* unto me? *Jeremiah.*

To have knowledge in all the objects of con-

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temptation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the instances are few of those who have, in any measure, *approached* towards it. *Locke.*

4. To come near, by natural affinity, or resemblance; as, the cat *approaches* to the tiger.

To APPROACH. *v. a.*

1. To bring near to. This sense is rather French than English.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes; but slowly, and not at all, if *approached* unto their roots. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the spirituous parts will burn, without harming the paper. *Boyle.*

Approach'd, and looking underneath the sun, He saw proud Arcite. *Drayden.*

2. To come near to.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approach'd* Homer. *Temple.*

APPROACH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the seventh welcome with so good a heart as I can bid the other five farewell, I should be glad of his *approach*. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis with our souls As with our eyes, that after a long darkness Are dazzl'd at th' *approach* of sudden light. *Denham.*

2. Access.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal persons; and the raising of a man's own fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. Hostile advance.

For England his *approaches* makes as fierce As waters to the sucking of a gulph. *Shakespeare.*

4. Means of advancing.

Against beleagu'rd heav'n the giants move; Hills pil'd on hills on mountains mountains lie, To make their road *approach* to the sky. *Dryden.*

APPROACHER. *n. f.* [from *approach*.] The person that approaches or draws near.

Thou giv'st thine ears, like tapeters, that bid welcome

To knaves and all *approachers*. *Shakespeare.*

APPROACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *approach*.]

The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not conrete but in the *approachment* of the air, as we have made trial in glasses of water, which will not easily freeze. *Brown.*

APPROBATION. *n. f.* [from *approbatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased or satisfied.

That not pass me, but By learned *approbation* of my judges. *Shakespeare.*

2. The liking of any thing.

There is no positive law of men, whether received by formal consent, as in councils, or by secret *approbation*, as in customs, but may be taken away. *Hooker.*

The bare *approbation* of the worth and goodness of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it so. *South.*

3. Attestation; support.

How many now in health Shall drop their blood in *approbation* Of what your reverence shall incite us to. *Shakespeare.*

APPROOF. *n. f.* [from *approve*, as *proof*, from *prove*.] *Approbation*; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

O most pernicious mouths, That bear in them one and the self-same tongue Either of condemnation or *approof*! *Shakespeare.*

To APPROPERATE. *v. a.* [from *appropriare*, Lat.] To hasten; to set forward. *DiB.*

To APPROPINQUATE. *v. n.* [from *appropinquare*, Lat.] To draw nigh unto; to approach.

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To APPROPINQUATE. *v. n.* [from *appropinquare*, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to. A ludicrous word.

The cloist blood within my hose, That from my wounded body flows, With mortal crisis doth portend My days to *appropinquare* an end. *Hudibras.*

APPROPRIABLE. *adj.* [from *appropriare*.] That may be appropriated; that may be restrained to something particular.

This conceit, applied to the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more justly *appropriable* unto its end. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

To APPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [from *appropriare*, Fr. *approprio*, low Lat.]

1. To consign to some particular use or person.

Things sanctified were thereby in such sort *appropriated* unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common. *Hooker.*

As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have selected and *appropriated*, I have inclosed it to myself and my own use; and I will endure no sharer, no rival, or companion in it. *South.*

Some they *appropriated* to the gods, And some to publick, some private ends. *Roscommon.*

Marks of honour are *appropriated* to the magistrate, that he might be invited to reverence himself. *Atterbury.*

2. To claim or exercise; to take to himself by an exclusive right.

To themselves *appropriating* The spirit of God, promis'd alike and giv'n To all believers. *Milton.*

Why should people engross and *appropriate* the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themselves? *L'Estrange.*

Every body else has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot *appropriate*, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To make peculiar to something; to annex by combination.

He need but be furnished with verses of sacred scripture; and his system, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments. *Locke.*

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their *appropriated* connection one with another. *Locke.*

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROPRIATION.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the house finding one to serve the cure; that king redress'd that horrid evil. *Ayliffe.*

APPROPRIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; consigned to some particular use or person; belonging peculiarly.

He did institute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guards; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own care, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in succession for ever. *Bacon.*

The heathens themselves had an apprehension of the necessity of some *appropriate* acts of divine worship. *Stirlingfleet.*

APPROPRIATION. *n. f.* [from *appropriare*.]

1. The application of something to a particular purpose.

The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and make a great *appropriation* to his good parts, that he can shoe him himself. *Shakespeare.*

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3. The fixing a particular signification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an *appropriation*, that disguises its true sense, palliate the absurdity. *Locke.*

4. In law.

Appropriation is a serving of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, college; because, as persons ordinarily have no right of fee simple, these, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee simple, and therefore are called proprietors. To an *appropriation*, after the licence obtained of the king, in chancery, the consent of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent, are necessary, if the church be full; but if the church be void, the diocesan, or the patron, upon the king's licence, may conclude. *Cruik.*

APPROPRIATOR. *n. f.* [from *appropriare*.] He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

These *appropriators*, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee simple, and therefore are called proprietors. *Ayliffe.*

APPROVABLE. *adj.* [from *approve*.] That merits approbation.

The solid reason, or confirmed experience, in any men, is very *approvable* in what respects soever. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

APPROVAL. *n. f.* [from *approve*.] *Approbation*: a word rarely found.

There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose *approval* no capital sentences are executed. *Locke.*

APPROVANCE. *n. f.* [from *approve*.] *Approbation*: a word not much used.

A man of his learning should not to lightly have been carried away with old wives' tales from *approvance* of his own reason. *Spenser.*

Should the seem Soft'ning the least *approvance* to bestow, Their colours burnish, and, by hope inspir'd, They brisk advance. *Tasso.*

To APPROVE. *v. a.* [from *approver*, Fr. *approbo*, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleased with.

There can be nothing possibly evil which God *approveth*, and that he *approveth* much more than he doth command. *Hooker.*

What power was that whereby Medea saw, And well *approv'd* and prais'd the better course, When her rebellious sense did so withdraw Her feeble pow'rs that she pursu'd the worse? *Dante.*

2. To express liking.

It is looked upon as insulence for a man to set up his own opinion against that of some learned doctor, or otherwise *approved* writer. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to show; to justify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could simply in nothing be *deceived*; but that he be in such sort *approved* his skill, that he seem worthy of credit for ever after, in matters pertaining to the science he was skilful in. *Hooker.*

In religion, What damned error but some sober brow Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text? *Shakespeare.*

I'm sorry That he *approves* the common liar, Fame, Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Would'st thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve* First thy obedience. *Milton.*

Refer all the actions of this short life to that state which will never end; and thus will *approve* itself to the wisdom at the last, what the world judge of it now. *Tillot.*

4. To experience. Not in use.

Oh! 'tis the curse in love, and still *approve* When women cannot love, where they're below. *Shakespeare.*

5. To make, or show, to be worthy approbation.

A P R

The first care and concern, *to approve* himself to God by righteousness, holiness, and purity. *Rogers.*

6. It has *of* before the object, when it signifies *to be pleased*, but may be used without a preposition; as, I *approve* your letter, or, *of* your letter.

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to *approve of*, and be my customer for. *Swift.*

APPROVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *approve*.] Approbation; liking.

It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your *approvement*. *Hayward.*

APPROVER. *n. f.* [from *approve*.]

1. He that approves.

2. He that makes trial.

Their discipline, Now mingled with their courages, will make known

To their *approvers*, they are people such As mend upon the world. *Shakespeare.*

3. In common law, one that, confessing felony of himself, appealeth or accuseth another, one or more, to be guilty of the same: and he is called so, because he must prove what he hath alleged in his appeal. *Cowell.*

APPROXIMATE. *adj.* [from *ad*, to, and *proximus*, near, Lat.] Near to.

These receive a quick conversion, containing approximate dispositions unto animation. *Brown.*

APPROXIMATION. *n. f.* [from *approximate*.]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter solstice, it had been a spring; for, unto that position, it had been in a middle point, and that of ascent or *approximation*. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

The fiery region gains upon the inferior elements; a necessary consequent of the sun's gradual *approximation* towards the earth. *Hale.*

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their *approximation* to the human shape. *Grew's Museum.*

2. In science, a continual approach nearer still, and nearer, to the quantity sought, though perhaps without a possibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

APPULSE. *n. f.* [from *appulsi*, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing.

An hectic fever is the innate heat kindled into a destructive fire, through the *appulse* of saline steams. *Harvey.*

In vowels, the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any *appulse* of an organ of speech to another; but, in all consonants, there is an *appulse* of the organs. *Hollier.*

TO A'PRICATE. *v. n.* [from *apricor*, Lat.] To bask in the sun. *Diſ.*

APRI'CITY. *n. f.* [from *apricitas*, Lat.] Warmth of the sun; sunshine. *Diſ.*

A'PRICOT, or **A'PRICOCK.** *n. f.* [from *apricus*, Lat. sunny.] A kind of wall-fruit.

A'PRIL. *n. f.* [from *Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first.

April is represented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn-leaves; in one hand primroses and violets, in the other the sign Taurus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Men are *April* when they woo, December when they wed: Maids are May when they are maids, but the sky changes when they are wives. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

A'PRON. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology, but supposed by some to be

A P T

contracted from *apron*.] A cloth hung before, to keep the other drefs clean.

Give us gold, good Timon: hast thou more?—

—Hold up, you fluts, Your *aprons* mountant. *Shakespeare.*

The nobility think scorn to go in leather *aprons*. *Shakespeare.*

How might we see Falstaff, and not ourselves be seen?—Put on two leather jerkins and *aprons*, and wait upon him at his table as *chawers*. *Shakespeare.*

In these figures the vest is gathered up before them, like an *apron*, which you must suppose filled with fruits. *Addison.*

A'PRON. *n. f.* [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON of a goose. The fat skin which covers the belly.

A'PRON-MAN. *n. f.* [from *apron* and *man*.] A man that wears an apron; a workman; a manual artificer.

You have made good work, You and your *apron-men*, that stood so much Upon the voice of occupation, and The breath of garlick eaters. *Shakespeare.*

A'PRONED. *adj.* [from *apron*.] Wearing an apron.

The cobbler *apron'd* and the parson gown'd. *Pope.*

A'PSIS. *n. f.* *apsides*, plural, [ἀψίς.] In astronomy, is applied to two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greatest and the least distance from the sun or earth. The higher *apsis* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee. *Chambers.*

If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apsides* of these orbits be fixed, then the centripetal forces of those bodies will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Chyene.*

APT. *adj.* [from *aptus*, Lat.]

1. Fit.

This so eminent industry in making profelytes, more of that sex than of the other, groweth; for that they are deemed *aptes* to serve as instruments in the cause. *After* they are through the eagerness of their affection; *after* through a natural inclination unto piety; *after* through sundry opportunities, &c. Finally, *after* through a singular delight which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all near about them stand affected as concerning the same cause. *Hooker.*

2. Having a tendency to; liable to.

Things natural, as long as they keep those forms which give them their being, cannot possibly be *aptes* or inclinable to do otherwise than they do. *Hooker.*

My vines and peaches on my best south walls were *aptes* to have a foot or smutiness upon their leaves and fruits. *Temple.*

3. Inclined to; led to; disposed to.

You may make her you love, believe it; which, I warrant, she is *aptes* to do, than confess she does. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Men are *aptes* to think well of themselves, and of their nation, of their courage and strength. *Temple.*

One who has not these lights, is a stranger to what he reads, and *aptes* to put a wrong interpretation upon it. *Addison.*

Even these who are near the court, are *aptes* to deduct wrong consequences, by reasoning upon the motives of actions. *Swift.*

What we have always seen to be done in one manner, we are *aptes* to imagine there was but that one way. *Bentley.*

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4. Ready; quick: as, an *aptes* wit.

I have a heart as little *aptes* as yours, But yet a brain that leads my life of anger To better vantage. *Shakespeare.*

5. Qualified for.

These brothers had a while served the king in war, when unto they were only *aptes*. *Staney.* All that were strong and *aptes* for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon. *a King.*

TO APT. *v. a.* [from *apto*, Lat.]

1. To suit; to adapt.

We need a man that knows the several graces Of history, and how to *aptes* their places; Where brevity, where splendour, and where height, Where sweetness is required, and where weight. *Ben Jonson.*

In some ponds, *aptes* for it by nature, they become pikes. *Walton.*

2. To fit; to qualify; to dispose; to prepare.

The king is melancholy, *Aptes* for any ill impressions. *Denham's Sophy.*

TO APTATE. *v. a.* [from *aptatum*, Lat.] To make fit.

To *aptate* a planet, is to strengthen the planet in position of house and dignities to the greatest advantage, in order to bring about the desired end. *Bailey.*

A'PTITUDE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Fitness.

This evinces its perfect *aptitude* and fitness for the end to which it was aimed, the planting and nourishing all true virtue among men. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Tendency.

In an abortion, the mother, besides the frustration of her hopes, acquires an *aptitude* to misery for the future. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Disposition.

He that is about children, should study their nature and *aptitudes*, what turns they easily take, and what becomes them; what their native stock is, and what it is fit for. *Locke.*

A'PTLY. *adv.* [from *aptes*.]

1. Properly; with just connexion, or correspondence; fitly.

That part Was *aptes* fitted, and naturally perform'd. *Shel.* But what the mass nutritious does divide? What makes them *aptes* to the limbs adhere, In youth increase them, and in age repair? *Blackmore.*

2. Justly; pertinently.

Irenaeus very *aptes* remarks, that those nations, who were not possessors of the gospels, had the same accounts of our Saviour, which are in the evangelists. *Addison.*

3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very *aptes*.

A'PTNESS. *n. f.* [from *aptes*.]

1. Fitness; suitableness.

The nature of every law must be judged of by the *aptness* of things therein prescribed, unto the same end. *Hooker.*

There are antecedent and independent *aptnesses* in things; with respect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden. *Norris's Mis.*

2. Disposition to any thing: of persons.

The nobles receive to hear the banishment of that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a right *aptness* to take all power from the people. *Shakespeare.*

3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness to learn.

What should be the *aptness* of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech, may be enquired. *Bacon.*

4. Tendency: of things.

Some seeds of good-acts give him a relish of

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such reflections, as have an aptness to improve the mind. *Addison.*

AQUA. *n. f.* [of *a* and *quies*.] A noun which is not declined with cases.

AQUA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Water: a word much used in chymical writings.

AQUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol, in a strong heat: the liquor, which rises in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre, or *aqua fortis*; which serves as a menstruum for dissolving of silver, and all other metals, except gold. But if sea salt, or sal ammoniac, be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua regia*, and will then dissolve no metal but gold. *Chambers.*

The dissolving of silver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in *aqua regia*, and not *vice versa*, would not be difficult to know. *Locke.*

AQUA MARINA, of the Italian lapidaries, is of a sea or bluish green. This stone seems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

AQUA MIRABILIS. [Latin.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardamomums, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty-four hours, then distilled.

AQUA REGIA, or **AQUA REGALIS**. [Latin.] An acid water, so called because it dissolves gold, the king of metals. Its essential ingredient is common sea salt, the only salt which will operate on gold. It is prepared by mixing common sea salt, or sal ammoniac, or the spirit of them, with spirit of nitre, or common *aqua fortis*. *Chambers.*

He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixedness or solubility in *aqua regia*. *Locke.*

AQUA VITE. [Latin.] It is commonly understood of what is otherwise called brandy, or spirit of wine, either simple or prepared with aromatics. But some appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grape; *aqua vite*, to that drawn after the same manner from malt. *Chambers.*

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, an Irishman with my *aqua vite* bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambling gelding, than a my wife with her bed. *Shakespeare.*

AQUATIC. *adj.* [aquaicus, Lat. from *aqua*, water.]

1. That inhabits the water.

The vast variety of worms found in animals, as well as in fish, as *aquatic*, are taken into their bodies by means and drinks. *Ray on the Creation.*

Beetles may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, or amphibious. *Aquatic* are those whose constant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

2. That grows in the water: applied to plants.

Plants, and such like *aquatic*, are best destroyed by draining. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

AQUATILE. *adj.* [aquatilis, Lat.] That inhabits the water.

We behold many millions of the *aquatic* or water frog in ditches and standing places. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AQUEDUCT. *n. f.* [aqueductus, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water

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from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preserve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some *aqueducts* are under ground, and others above it, supported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth shews itself chiefly in temples, highways, *aqueducts*, walls, and bridges of the city. *Addison.*

Hither the rills of water are convey'd
In curious *aqueducts*, by nature laid
To carry all the humour. *Blackmore.*

AQUEOUS. *adj.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery.

The vehement fire requisite to its fusion, forced away all the *aqueous* and fugitive moisture. *Ray.*

AQUEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [aquositas, Lat.] Wateriness.

AQUILINE. *adj.* [aquilinus, Lat. from *aquila*, an eagle.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

His nose was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue. *Dryden.*
Gryps signifies some kind of eagle or vulture: from whence the epithet *gryps* for an hooked or *aquiline* nose. *Brown.*

AQUOSE. *adj.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. *Dict.*

AQUOSITY. *n. f.* [from *aquose*.] Wateriness. *Dict.*

A. R. anno regni; that is, the year of the reign: as, *A. R. G. R. 20. Anno regni Georgii regis vigesimo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of king George.

ARABLE. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plough.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

His eyes he up'd, and beheld a field,
Part *arable*, and till'd; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd. *Milton.*

'Tis good for *arable*, a glebe that asks
Tough teams of oxen, and laborious tasks. *Dryden.*
Having but very little *arable* land, they are forced to fetch all their corn from foreign countries. *Addison.*

ARACHNOIDES. *n. f.* [from *αράχνη*, a spider, and *ἵδνα*, form.]

1. One of the tunicks of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb.

As to the tunicks of the eye, many things might be taken notice of; the prodigious thickness of the *arachnoides*, the acute sense of the retina. *Derham.*

2. It is also a fine thin transparent membrane, which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is supposed to invest the whole substance of the brain. *Chambers.*

ARAGNEE. *n. f.* [French.] A term in fortification, which sometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Dict.*

ARANEUS. *adj.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb.

The curious *araneus* membrane of the eye constringeth and dilateth it, and so varieth its focus. *Derham.*

ARATION. *n. f.* [aratio, Lat.] The act or practice of ploughing.

ARATORY. *adj.* [from *aro*, Latin, to plough.] That contributes to tillage. *Dict.*

ARBALIST. *n. f.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, an engine to throw stones.] A crossbow.

It is reported by William Brito, that the *arabalista*, or *arbalist*, was first shewed to the

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French by our king Richard the First, who was shortly after slain by a quarrel thereof. *Camden.*

ARBITER. *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit.

He would put himself into the king's hands, and make him *arbiter* of the peace. *Racine.*

2. One who has the power of decision or regulation; a judge.

Next him, high *arbiter*,
Chance governs all. *Milton.*

His majesty, in this great conjuncture, seems to be generally allowed for the sole *arbiter* of the affairs of Christendom. *Temple.*

ARBITRABLE. *adj.* [from *arbiter*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parsonage is in land called the glebe; in tythe, a set part of our goods rendered to God; in other offerings bestowed upon God by the people, either in such *arbitrable* proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or customs of particular places do require them. *Spelman.*

ARBITRAMENT. *n. f.* [from *arbiter*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. This should be written *arbitrement*.

Stand fast! to stand or fall,
Free in thine own *arbitrament* it stands;
Perfect within, no outward aid require,
And all temptation to transgresses repel. *Milton.*

ARBITRARILY. *adv.* [from *arbitrary*.] With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely.

He governed *arbitrarily*, he was expelled, and came to the deserved end of all tyrants. *Dryden.*

ARBITRARIOUS. *adj.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will.

These are standing and irrepealable truths, such as have no precarious existence, or *arbitrarily* dependence upon any will or understanding whatsoever. *Norris.*

ARBITRARIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *arbitrarius*.] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleasure.

Where words are imposed *arbitrarily*, distorted from their common use, the mind must be led into misprision. *Gibbon.*

ARBITRARY. *adj.* [arbitrarius, Lat.]

1. Despotick; absolute; bound by no law; following the will without restraint. It is applied both to person and things.

In vain the Tyrian queen resigns her life
For the chaste glory of a virtuous wife,
If lying words may false amours rehearse,
And blast her name with *arbitrary* verse. *Waller.*
Their regal tyrants shall with bladders hide
Their little lusts of *arbitrary* pride,
Nor bear to see their vassals tied. *Pope.*

2. Depending on no rule; capricious. It may be perceived, with what intensity I ascribe effects depending on the natural period time, unto *arbitrary* calculations, and such vary at pleasure. *Brown's Vul. or Error.*

TO ARBITRATE. *v. a.* [arbitror, Lat.]

1. To decide; to determine.

This might have been prevented, and mended whole,
With very easy arguments of love,
Which now the manage of two kingdoms mu-
With fearful bloody issue *arbitrate*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To judge of.

Yet where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does *arbitrate* the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear. *Milton.*
TO ARBITRATE. *v. n.* To give judgment.
It did *arbitrate* upon the several reports of it

A R B

- not like a drowsy judge, only hearing, but also directing their verdict. *South.*
- A'RBITRARINESS.** *n. f.* [from *arbitrary*.] Despoticalness; tyranny.
- He that by harshness of nature, and arbitrariness of commands, uses his children like servants, is what they mean by a tyrant. *Temple.*
- ARBITRA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *arbitrator*, Lat.] The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.
- ARBITRA'TOR.** *n. f.* [from *arbitrate*.]
1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent. *Cowell.*
Be a good soldier or upright trustee,
An arbitrator from corruption free. *Dryden.*
 2. A governor; a president.
Though heav'n be shut,
And heav'n's high arbitrator sit secure
In his own strength, this place may be expos'd. *Milton.*
 3. He that has the power of prescribing to others without limit or control.
Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates masters of their own terms, and arbitrators of a peace. *Addison on the State of the War.*
 4. The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair.
But now the arbitrator of despairs,
Just death, kind umpire of man's miseries,
With sweet enlargements cloth dismiss me hence. *Shakespeare.*
The end crowns all;
And that old common arbitrator, time,
Will one day end it. *Shakespeare.*
- ARBITREMENT.** *n. f.* [from *arbitror*, Latin.]
1. Decision; determination.
I know the knight is incensed against you, even to a mortal arbitrement; but nothing of the circumstance more. *Shakespeare.*
We of the offending side
Must keep aloof from this arbitrement. *Shakespeare.*
And was granted, and the quarrel brought to the arbitrement of the sword. *Hayward.*
 2. Compromise.
Lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways, and witty reconcilements; as if they would make an arbitrement between God and man. *Bacon.*
- A'RBORARY.** *adj.* [from *arborarius*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *Diis.*
- ARBO'REOUS.** *adj.* [from *arborus*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to trees; constituting a tree.
A grain of mustard becomes arborescent. *Brown.*
 2. A term in botany, to distinguish such funguses or mosses as grow upon trees, from those that grow on the ground. *Quincy.*
They speak properly, who make it an arborescent excrecence, or rather a superplant bred of a viscous and superfluous lopp, which the tree itself cannot assimilate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- A'RBORET.** *n. f.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A small tree or shrub.
No arbor with painted blossoms dress'd,
And smelling sweet, but there it might be found,
To bud out fair, and her sweet smells throw all around. *Fairy Queen.*
Now hid, now seen,
Among thick woven arborets, and flow'rs
Imbrued on each bank. *Milton.*
- A'RBORIST.** *n. f.* [from *arboriste*, Fr. from *arbor*, a tree.] A naturalist who makes trees his study.
The nature of the mulberry, which the arborist observe to be long in the begetting his buds;

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- but the cold seasons being past, he shoots them all out in a night. *Hosuel's Vocal Forest.*
- A'RBOROUS.** *adj.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.
From under shady arbores roof
Soon as they forth were come to open fight
Of day-spring, and the sun. *Milton.*
- A'RBOUR.** *n. f.* [from *arbor*, a tree.] A bower; a place covered with green branches of trees.
Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting. *Shakespeare.*
Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice leads thee, or where most needs, whether to wind
The woodbine round this arbour, or direct
The clasping ivy where to climb. *Milton.*
For noon-days heat are cloister arbores made,
And for fresh evening an the open glades. *Dryden.*
- ARBOUR VIN.** *n. f.* A species of bindweed; which feeds.
- ARBUSCLE.** *n. f.* [from *arbuscula*, Lat.] Any little shrub. *Did.*
- A'RBUTE.** *n. f.* [from *arbutus*, Lat.]
Arbutus or strawberry tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficult to be taken from the seeds, but may be propagated by layers. It grows to a goodly tree, endures our climate, unless the weather be very severe, and makes beautiful hedges. *Mortimer's History.*
Rough arbutus slips into a hazel bough
Are oft ingrafted; and good apples grow
Out of a plain tree stock. *May's Fug.*
- ARC.** *n. f.* [from *arcus*, Lat.]
1. A segment; a part of a circle, not more than a semicircle.
Their segments, or arcs, for the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton's Opticks.*
 2. An arch.
Load some vain church with old theatrick state
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*
- ARCA'DE.** *n. f.* [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched over.
Or call the winds through long arcades to roar,
Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*
- ARCA'NUM.** *n. f.* in the plural arcana. [Latin.] A secret.
- ARCH.** *n. f.* [from *arcus*, Lat.]
1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.
The mind perceives, that an arch of a circle is less than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle. *Locke.*
 2. A building open below and closed above, standing by the form of its own curve, used for bridges, and other works.
Ne'er through an arch so hurried the blown tide,
As the recomfited through the gates. *Shakespeare.*
Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide arch
Of the rais'd empire fall! here is my space. *Shakespeare.*
The royal squadron marches,
Erect triumphal arches. *Dryden's Albion.*
 3. The sky, or vault of heaven.
Hath nature given them eyes
To see this vaulted arch, and the rich cope
Of sea and land? *Shakespeare.*
 4. [from *ἀρχή*.] A chief. Obsolete.
The noble duke my master,
My worthy arch and patron comes to-night. *Shakespeare.*
- To ARCH.** *v. a.* [from *arcuo*, Lat.]
1. To build arches.
The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or arch beneath the land. *Pope.*
 2. To cover with arches.
Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that giants may get through. *Shakespeare.*

A R C

- The proud river which makes her bed at her feet, is arch'd over with such a curious pile of stones, that considering the rapid course of the deep stream that roars under it, it may well take place among the wonders of the world. *Hawth.*
3. To form into arches.
Fine devices of arching water without spilling,
and making it use in several forms of fountains and drinking glasses, be pretty things to look on, but nothing to be had and sweet taste. *Bacon.*
- ARCH.** *adj.* [from *ἀρχή*, chief.]
1. Chief; of the first class.
The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of pious malice,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakespeare.*
There is lying up.
 2. Waggon; mischievous; triflingly mischievous. This signification it seems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the boy most remarkable for his pranks; as, the arch rogue; unless it be derived from *ἀρχή*, the name of the jester to Charles I.
Ligemo let out from the university; he had the reputation of an arch lad at school. *Scott.*
- ARCH.** in composition, signifies chief, or of the first class [from *ἀρχή*, or *ἀρχαία*] as archangel, archbishop. It is pronounced variously with regard to the *ch*, which before a consonant sound as in *cheese*, as archdeacon; before a vowel like *k*, as archangel.
- ARCHA'NGEL.** *n. f.* [from *archangelus*, Lat.] One of the highest order of angels.
His form had yet not lost
All her original brightness, nor appear'd
Less than archangel ruin'd, and th' excess
Of glory obscure'd. *Milton.*
'Tis sure th' archangel's trump I hear,
Nature's great passing-bell, the only call
Of God's that will be heard by all. *Korri.*
- ARCHA'NGEL.** *n. f.* [from *archangelus*, Lat.] A plant, called also deadnettle.
- ARCHANGE'LICK.** *adj.* [from *archangel*.] Belonging to archangels.
He ceas'd, and th' archangelick pow'r prepar'd
For swift descent; with him the chiefest bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton.*
- ARCHB'ACON.** *n. f.* [from *arch* and *beacon*.] The chief place of prospect, or of signal.
You shall win the top of the Cornish archb'acon
Hainborough, which may for prospect com-
pare with Rama in Palestina. *Cure.*
- ARCHBISHOP.** *n. f.* [from *arch* and *bishop*.] A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans.
Cianmer is return'd with welcome,
Install'd lord archbishop of Canterbury. *Shakespeare.*
The archbishop was the known architect of this new fabric. *Clarendon.*
- ARCHBISHOPRICK.** *n. f.* [from *archbishop*.] The state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.
'Tis the cardinal;
And merely to revenge him on the emperor,
For not bestowing on him, at his asking,
The archbishoprick of Toledo, this is purpos'd. *Shakespeare.*
This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the archbishoprick, underwent the envy and malice of men who agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon.*
- ARCHCHA'NTER.** *n. f.* [from *arch* and *chanter*.] The chief chanter.
- ARCHDE'ACON.** *n. f.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that supplies the bishop's place and

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office in such matters as do belong to the episcopal function. The law styles him the bishop's vicar, or vicegerent.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

Left negligence might suit in abates, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings.

ARCHDEACONRY. *n. f.* [from *archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

It cowl subjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only archdeaconry.

Cowley's Sat. ex.

ARCHDEACONSHIP. *n. f.* [from *archidiacon.*] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDUX. *n. f.* [from *archidux*, Lat.] A title given to some foreign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany.

Philip archduke of Austria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was treacher-diven into Weymouth.

Cowley's Sat. ex.

ARCHDUCHESS. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *duchess*.] A title given to the sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuscany.

ARCHPHILOSOPHER. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *philosopher*.] Chief philosopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the arch-philosopher was of, that the chiefest person in every household was always as it were a king.

Hobbes.

ARCHPRELATE. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *prelate*.] Chief prelate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Basil's authority and quality, and arch-prelate in the house of God, should have his name far and wide called in question?

Hobbes.

ARCHPREBYTER. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *presbyter*.] Chief presbyter.

As simple deacons are in subjection to presbyters, according to the canon law: so are also presbyters and arch-presbyters in subjection to these archdeacons.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

ARCHPRIEST. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *priest*.] Chief priest.

The word decanus was extended to an ecclesiastical dignity, which included the arch-priests.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

ARCHAIOLOGICK. *adj.* [from *archaiologos*.] Relating to a discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *archaios*, ancient, and *logos*, a discourse.] A discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAISM. *n. f.* [from *archaios*.] An ancient phrase, or mode of expression.

I shall never use archaisms, Mr. Milton.

Watts.

ARCHED. *participial adj.* [from *To arch*.] Bent in the form of an arch.

See how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou hast the right arch bent of the brow.

Shakespeare.

Let the arch'd knife,
Well sharpen'd, now assail the spreading shades
Of vegetables.

Philips.

ARCHER. *n. f.* [from *archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that shoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle.

Draw archers, draw your arrows to the head.

Shakespeare.

This cupid is no longer an archer; his glory shall be ours, for we are the only love-gods.

Shakespeare.

Thou frequent laugh't the French deed:

For seldom archers lay the arrows on.

Prior.

ARCHERY. *n. f.* [from *archer*.]

1. The use of the bow

Among the English archery, challenge the pre-eminence, as peculiar to our nation.

Camden.

A R C

Flower of this purple dye,
Hit with Cupid's archery,
Sink in apple of his eye!

Shakespeare.

3. The art of an archer.

Best scapulars shall leave their quire,
And turn love's soldiers upon thee,
To exercise their archery.

Cynthia.

Say from what golden quivers of the sky

Do all thy winged arrows fly?
Swiftness and power by birth are thine.

'Tis, I believe, this archery to thee,

That so much cost in colours thou

And skill in painting dost bestow

Up in thy ancient arms, the gaudy heavenly bow.

Cowley.

ARCHES-COURT. *n. f.* [from *arches* and *court*.] The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes, so called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone pillars, built *archwise*.

The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the *arches-court*: dean of the arches, because with this office is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction of thirteen parishes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the bishop of London, and belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; of which the parish of Bow is one. Some others say, that he was first called dean of the arches, because the official to the archbishop, the dean of the arches, was his substitute in his court; and by that means the names became confounded. The jurisdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: so that, upon any appeal, he forthwith, and without any further examination of the cause, sends out his citation to the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge from whom the appeal is made.

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ARCHETYPAL. *adj.* [from *archetypus*, Lat.] Original; being a pattern from which copies are made.

Through contemplation's optics I have seen
Him who is fainer than the sons of men:
The source of good, the light *archetypal*.

Norris.

ARCHEUS. *n. f.* [probably from *αρχος*.] A word by which Paracelsus seems to have meant a power that presides over the animal economy, distinct from the rational soul.

Watts' Logic.

ARCHIDIACONAL. *adj.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat. an archdeacon.] Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is liable to be censured in an *archidiaconal* visitation.

Watts' Logic.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL. *adj.* [from *archiepiscopus*, Lat. an archbishop.] Belonging to an archbishop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiscopal* see; the suffragans are

Watts' Logic.

ARCHITECT. *n. f.* [from *architectus*, Lat.]

1. A professor of the art of building.

The architect's glory consists in the designment and idea of the work; his ambition should be to make the form triumph over the matter.

Wotton.

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The hasty multitude
Admiring enter'd, and the work some praise,
And some the architect: his hand was known
In heav'n by many a tower'd structure high,
Where scepter'd angels held their residence,
And sat as princes.

Milton.

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenience the divine architect of the body obviated.

Ruy on the Creation.

4. The contriver of any thing.

An unreligious Moor,
Chief architect and plotter of these woes.

Shel.

ARCHITECTIVE. *adj.* [from *architectus*.] That performs the works of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the last mentioned, be furnished with architectural materials?

Deham's Physico-Theol.

ARCHITECTONICK. *adj.* [from *αρχιτεκνικη*, chief, and *τεχνη*, an artificer.] That has the power or skill of an architect; that can build or form any thing.

To say that some more fine part of either, or all the hypothetical principle, is the architect of this elaborate structure, is to give occasion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this *architectonick* spirit, and what agent made so skilful and happy a mixture.

Boyle.

ARCHITECTURE. *n. f.* [from *architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or science of building.

Architectura is divided into civil architecture, called by way of eminence *architecture*; military architecture, or fortification; and naval architecture, which, besides building of ships and vessels, includes also ports, moles, docks, &c.

Chambers.

Our fathers next in architecture skill'd,
Cities for use, and forts for safety build;
Then palaces and lofty domes arose,
These for devotion, and for pleasure those.

Ben Jonson.

2. The effect or performance of the science of building.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine architecture, attended to a particular providence.

Burton's History.

ARCHITRAVE. *n. f.* [from *αρχι*, chief, and *τραβη*, Lat. a beam; because it is supposed to represent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature.

This member is different in the different orders; and, in building *architrave* doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The *architrave* is sometimes called the reason piece, or master beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloysters, &c. In chimnies it is called the mantle-piece; and over joints of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperthyron.

Builder's Dict.

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; though the lintels, whereof the *architrave* could not suffer, nor the column itself, being so substantial.

Wotton's Architecture.

Wellward a porous frontispiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an *architrave* of antique mold,
And sculpture rising on the roughen'd gold.

Pope.

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A R D

cords or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps sometimes used for the writings themselves.

Though we think our words vanish with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his archives, as witnesses either for or against us.

Government of the Tongue.

I shall now only look a little into the Mosaic archives, to observe what they furnish us with upon this subject.

A'RCHWISE. *adv.* [from *arch* and *wife*.] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, so called *ab arcuata ecclesia*, or from Bow-church, by reason of the steeple or clocher thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars, in fashion of a bow bent *archwise*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

ARC'TENENT. *adj.* [*arcitenens*, Lat.] Bow-bearing.

ARCTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *arcto*, to straiten.] Straitening; confinement to a narrower compass.

A'RCTICK. *adj.* [from *arctos*, the northern constellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See **A'RCTICK**.

Ever during snows, perpetual shades Of darkness would congeal their livid blood, Did not the arctick tract spontaneous yield A cheering purple berry big with wine. *Philips.*

A'RCTICK Circle. The circle at which the northern frigid zone begins.

A'RCUATE. *adj.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

The cause of the contusion in sounds, and the confusion of species visible, is, for that the light worketh in right lines; but sounds, that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Bacon.*

In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the caruncles fibres are inflected and *arcuate*. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'RCUATE. *adj.* [from *arcuate*.] Bent; inflected.

ARCUA'TION. *n. f.* [from *arcuate*.]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.
3. [In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, or that bear no seed, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is so called from bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the off-sets or stools after they are planted. *Chambers.*

A'RCUATURE. *n. f.* [*arcuatura*, low Lat.] The bending or curvature of an arch. *Diſt.*

ARCUBA'LISTER. *n. f.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *baltstra*, an engine.] A cross-bow-man.

King John was espied by a very good arcubalister, who said, that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vile varlet, quoth the earl, that we should procure the death of the holy one of God. *Camden's Remains.*

ARD. [Saxon.] Signifies natural disposition; as, *Goddard*, is a divine temper; *Reinard*, a sincere temper; *Giffard*, a bountiful and liberal disposition; *Bernard*, filial affection. *Gibson's Camden.*

A'RDENCY. *n. f.* [from *ardent*.] Ardour; eagerness; warmth of affection.

Accepted our prayers shall be, it qualified with humility, and ardency, and perseverance,

A R E

so far as concerns the end immediate to them.

Hammond's Practical Catechism.

The ineffable happiness of our dear Redeemer must needs bring in increase to ours, commensurate to the ardency of our love for him. *Boyle.*

A'RDENT. *adj.* [*ardens*, Lat., burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.
Chymists observe, that vegetables, as lavender, rue, majoram, &c. distilled before fermentation, yield oils, without any burning spirits; but, after fermentation, yield ardent spirits without oils; which shews, that their oil is, by fermentation, converted into spirit. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Fierce; vehement; having the appearance or quality of fire.
A knight of swarthy face
High on a coal-black steed pursued the chase;
With flashing flames his ardent eyes were fill'd. *Dryden.*

3. Passionate; affectionate: used generally of desire.
Another nymph with fatal pow'r may rise,
To damp the sinking beams of Cælia's eyes;
With haughty pride may hear her charms confess,
And scorn the ardent vows that I have blest. *Prior.*

A'RDENTLY. *adv.* [from *ardent*.] Eagerly; affectionately.

With true zeal may our hearts be most ardently inflamed to our religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*

A'RDOUR. *n. f.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.
Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater ardour and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend. *South.*
2. Heat of affection; as, love, desire, courage.
The soldiers shout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their ardour, only pleas'd to see
His host.
Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd,
And the vain ardours of our love restrain'd. *Pope.*
3. The person ardent or bright. This is only used by *Milton*.
Nor delay'd the winged faunt,
After his charge receiv'd; but from among
Thousand celestial ardours, where he stood
Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-tspringing light,
Flew thro' the midst of heav'n. *Paradise Lost*

ARDU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty.

A'RDUOUS. *adj.* [*arduus*, Lat.]

1. Lofty; hard to climb.
High on Parnassus' top her sons the show'd,
And pointed out those arduous paths they trod. *Pope.*
2. Difficult.
It was a means to bring him up in the school of arts and policy, and so to fit him for that great and arduous employment that God designed him to. *South.*

A'RDUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty.

ARE. The third person plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*; as, young men *are* rash, old *are* cautious.

A'RE, or Alumire. The lowest note but one in Guido's scale of music.

Ganuit I am, the ground of all accord,
Are to plead Hortensio's passion;
B mi Bianca take him for thy lord,
C faut, that loves with all affection. *Shakspeare.*

A'REA. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The surface contained between any lines or boundaries.
The area of a triangle is found by knowing the height and the base. *Watts' Lectures.*

A R G

2. Any open surface, as the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre. An enclosed place, as lifts, or a bowling-green, or grass-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or area of goodly length, with the breadth somewhat more than half the longitude. *Wotton.*

The Albin like is of an oval figure, and, by reason of the high mountains that encompass it, looks like the area of some vast amphitheatre. *Adanson.*

In areas, vary'd with Mosaic art,
Some wheel the disk, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

To ARE'AD, or ARE'ED. *v. a.* [apeban, Sax. to counsel.] To advise; to direct.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds,
Whole praises having slept in silence long,
Me, all too meane, the sacred muse awakes
To blazon broad. *Fairy Queen.*

But mark what I aread thee now: avant,
Fly thither whence thou fled'st! If from this hour
Within these hallow'd limits thou appear,
Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd. *Paradise Lost.*

AREFA'CTION. *n. f.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] The state of growing dry; the act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally proceed arefaction, and most of the effects of nature. *Bacon.*

To ARE'FY. *v. a.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry; to exhaust of moisture.

Heat drieth bodies that do easily exsicc, as parchment, leaves, roots, clay, &c. and so doth time or age arefy, as in the same bodies, &c. *Bacon's Natural History.*

ARENA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*arena*, Lat. sand.] Sandy; having the qualities of sand.

A piece of the stone of the same mines, of a yellowish brown colour, an arenaceous friable substance, and with some white spar mixed with it. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ARENA'TION. *n. f.* [from *arena*, Lat. sand.] Is used by some physicians for a sort of dry bath, when the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand. *Diſt.*

ARENO'SE. *adj.* [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy; full of sand. *Diſt.*

ARE'NULOUS. *adj.* [from *arenula*, Lat. sand.] Full of small sand; gravelly.

AREO'TICK. *adj.* [*areotika*.] Efficacious in opening the pores; attenuant: applied to medicines that dissolve viscidities, so that the morbidick matter may be carried off by sweat, or insensible perspiration. *Diſt.*

ARETO'LOGY. *n. f.* [from *aretos*, virtue, and *logos*, to discourse.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it. *Diſt.*

A'RGAL. *n. f.* Hard lees sticking to the sides of wine vessels, more commonly called tartar. *Diſt.*

A'RGENT. *adj.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.]

1. The white colour used in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets, supposed to be the representation of that metal.

Rinaldo sings
As swift as fiery lightning kindled new,
His argent eagle, with her silver wings
In field of azure, fair Emma knew. *Fa-faw.*
In an argent field, the god of wars
Was drawn triumphant on his lion car. *Dryden.*

A R G

2. Silver; bright like silver.

Those *argent* fields more likely habitants,
Translated founts, or nectar spirits, hold,
B'neath the angelical and human kind. *Milton.*
On silk of yonder *argyl* fields above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope.*

ARGENTATION. *n. f.* [from *argentum*,
Lat. silver.] An overlaying with silver.
Dist.

ARGENTINE. *adj.* [*argentin*, Fr.] Sound-
ing like silver. *Dist.*

ARGILL. *n. f.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters
clay; a fat soft kind of earth, of which
vessels are made.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *argil*.] Con-
sisting of argil; partaking of the nature of
argil; consisting of argil, or potters
clay.

ARGILLOUS. *adj.* [from *argil*.] Consist-
ing of clay; clayish; containing clay.
Antiquary derives this redness from the sand
and *argillous* earth at the bottom. *Brown.*

ARGOSY. *n. f.* [derived by *Pope* from
Argos, the name of Jason's ship; sup-
posed by others to be a vessel of *Ragusa*
or *Ragusa*, a *Ragazine*, corrupted.] A
large vessel for merchandise; a carrack.
Your mind is tossing on the ocean;
There where your *argosies* with portly sail,
Like signors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakespeare.*

To ARGUE. *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.]

1. To reason; to offer reasons.

I know your majesty has always lov'd her
So dear in heart, not to deny her what
A woman of less place might ask by law;
Scholars allow'd freely to *argue* for her. *Shaksp.*
Publick *arguing* oft serves not only to exaspe-
rate the minds, but to whet the wits of here-
tics. *Decay of Piety.*

An idea of motion, not passing on, would
perplex any one, who should *argue* from such an
idea. *Locke.*

2. To persuade by argument.

It is a sort of poetical logic which I would
make use of, to *argue* you into a protection of
this play. *Congreve's Dind. to Old Batch.*

3. To dispute; with the particles *with* or *against* before the opponent, and *against* before the thing opposed.

Why do christians, of several persuasions, so
fiercely *argue against* the salvability of each other.
Decay of Piety.

He that by often *arguing against* his own sense,
imposes falsehoods on others, is not far from
believing himself. *Locke.*

I do not see how they can *argue with* any one
without setting down strict boundaries. *Locke.*

To ARGUE. *v. a.*

1. To prove any thing by argument.

If the world's age and death be *argued* well,
By the sun's fall, which now towards earth doth
bend,

Then we might fear that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her end.
Donne.

2. To debate any question; as, to *argue* a cause.

3. To prove, as an argument.

So many laws *argue* so many sins
Among them: how can God with such reside?
Milton.

It *argues* distemper of the mind as well as of
the body, when a man is continually tossing from
one side to the other. *South.*

This *argues* a virtue and disposition in those
sides of the rays, which answers to that virtue
and disposition of the crystal. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. To charge with, as a crime: with of.

A R G

I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and ex-
pressions of mine, which can be truly *argued* of
obscenity, profaneness, or immorality, and re-
tract them. *Dryden's Fables.*

The accidents are not the same which would
have *argued* him of a servile copying, and total
barrenness of invention; yet the seas were the
same. *Dryden's Fables.*

ARGUER. *n. f.* [from *argue*.] A rea-
soner; a disputer; a controvertist.

Men are ashamed to be profelytes to a weak
arguer, as thinking they must part with their re-
putation as well as their sin. *Decay of Piety.*
Neither good christians nor good *arguers*.
Atterbury.

ARGUMENT. *n. f.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]

1. A reason alleged for or against any thing.

We sometimes see, on our theatres, vice re-
warded, at least unpunished; yet it ought not to
be an *argument* against the art. *Dryden.*

When any thing is proved by as good *argu-
ments* as that thing is capable of, supposing it
were; we ought not in reason to make any doubt
of the existence of that thing. *Tillotson.*

Our author's two great and only *arguments* to
prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren.
Locke.

2. The subject of any discourse or writing.

That the who ev'n but now was your best
object,
Your prate's *argument*, balm of your age,
Dearest and best. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To the height of this great *argument*
I may asfit eternal providence,
And justify the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

Sad task! yet *argument*
Not less, but more heroic than the wrath
Of stem Achilles. *Milton.*

A much longer discourse my *argument* re-
quires; your merciful dispositions a much shorter.
Sprat's Sermons.

3. The contents of any work summed up by way of abstract.

The *argument* of the work, that is, its prin-
cipal action, the economy and disposition of it,
are the things which distinguish copies from ori-
ginals. *Dryden.*

4. A controversy.

This day, in *argument* upon a case,
Some words there grew 'twixt Somerjet and me.
Shakespeare.

An *argument* that fell out last night, where
each of us fell in praise of our country mis-
treffes. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the speak-
er and hearer, the *argument* is not about things,
but names. *Locke.*

5. It has sometimes the particle *to* before the thing to be proved, but generally *for*.

The best moral *argument* to patience, in my
opinion, is the advantage of patience itself.
Tillotson.

This, before that revelation had enlightened
the world, was the very best *argument* for a fu-
ture state. *Atterbury.*

6. [In astronomy.] An arch by which we seek another unknown arch, propor- tional to the first. *Chambers.*

ARGUMENTAL. *adj.* [from *argument*.]

Belonging to argument; reasoning.
Afflicted sense thou kindly dost set free,
Oppress'd with *argumental* tyranny,
And routed reason finds a safe retreat in thee. *Pope.*

ARGUMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *argu-
ment*.] Reasoning; the act of reason-
ing.

Argumentation is that operation of the mind,
wherby we infer one proposition from two or
more propositions premised. Or it is the draw-
ing a conclusion, which before was unknown, or
doubtful, from some propositions more known

A R I

and evident; so when we have judged that mat-
ter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth
think, we conclude, that therefore the mind of
man is not matter. *Watts' Logic.*

I suppose it is no ill topic of *argumentation*,
to shew the prevalence of contempt, by the con-
trary influences of respect. *South.*

His thoughts must be masculine, full of *argu-
mentation*, and that sufficiently warm. *Dryden.*

The whole course of his *argumentation* com-
es to nothing. *Addison.*

ARGUMENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *argument*.]

1. Consisting of argument; containing argument.

This omission, considering the bounds within
which the *argumentative* part of my discourse
was confined, I could not avoid. *Atterbury.*

2. Sometimes with of, but rarely.

Another thing *argumentative* of providence, is
that pappous plumage growing upon the tops of
some flocks, whereby they are wafted with the
wind, and disseminated far and wide. *Ris.*

3. Applied to persons, disputatious; dis- posed to controvert.

ARGUTE. *adj.* [*arguto*, Ital. *argutus*,
Lat.]

1. Subtle; witty; sharp.

2. Shril.

ARIA. *n. f.* [Ital. in musick.] An air,
song, or tune.

ARID. *adj.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry;
parched up.

My complexion is become adust, and my body
arid, by visiting lands. *Abbotnet and P.*

His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy spring,
Without him summer were an *arid* waste. *Thomson.*

ARIDITY. *n. f.* [from *arid*.]

1. Dryness; siccidity.

Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an
animal body to the great extremity of *aridity*, or
dryness. *Abbotnet on A. men.*

2. In the theological sense, a kind of in- sensibility in devotion, contrary to un- tion or tenderness.

Strike my soul with lively apprehensions of
thy excellencies, to bear up my spirit under the
greatest *aridities* and dejections, with the de-
lightful prospect of thy glories. *Ne.*

ARIES. *n. f.* [Lat.] The ram; one of
the twelve signs of the zodiack; the
first vernal sign.

At last from *Aries* rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright Bull receives him. *Thomson.*

To ARISTATE. *v. n.* [*aristo*, Lat.]

1. To butt like a ram.

2. To strike in imitation of the blow which rams give with their heads.

ARIETATION. *n. f.* [from *aristate*.]

1. The act of butting like a ram.

2. The act of battering with an engi- called a ram.

The strength of the percussion, wherein
nature do exceed all *arietations* and ancient
ventions. *Ris.*

3. The act of striking or conflicting general.

Now those heterogeneous atoms, by the
selves, but so exactly into their proper reside
in the midst of such tumultuary motions,
arietations of other particles. *Glan.*

ARIETTA. *n. f.* [Ital. in musick.]

short air, song, or tune.

ARIGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *right*.]

1. Rightly; without mental error.

How him I lov'd, and love with all my mi-
So thought I like of him, and think I like
aright. *Sp.*

A R I

- These were thy thoughts, and thou could'st judge aright,
Till interest made a jaundice in thy sight. *Dryd.*
The motions of the tongue are so easy, and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them aright. *Holder.*
2. Rightly; without crime.
A generation that set not their heart aright. *Psalm.*
 3. Rightly; without failing of the end designed.
Guardian of groves, and goddess of the night,
Fair queen, he said, direct my dart aright. *Dryden.*

ARIOLA'TION, or HARIOLA'TION. *n. f.* [*harioletus*, Lat. a soothsayer.] Southsaying; vaticination.

The priests of elder time deluded their apprehensions with *ariolation*, soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries. *Brown.*

ARIO'SO. *n. f.* [Ital. in musick.] The movement of a common air, song, or tune. *Di.*

To ARI'SE. *v. n.* pret. *arose*, particip. *arisen*. [from *a* and *rife*.]

1. To mount upward as the sun.
He rose, and, looking up, beheld the skies
With purple blushing, and the day arise. *Dryd.*
2. To get up as from sleep, or from rest.
So Eidas *arose* up, and said unto t em, Ye
have transgressed the law. *1 Esdras.*
How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard; when
wilt thou arise out of thy sleep? *Proverbs.*
3. To come into view, as from obscurity.
There shall arise false Christs and false prop-
hets. *Matt.*
4. To revive from death.
Thy dead men shall live, together with my
body shall they arise: awake and sing, ye that
dwell in dust. *Isaiah.*
5. To proceed, or have its original.
They which were scattered abroad upon the
persecution that *arose* about Stephen, travelled
as far as Phoenice. *Acts.*
I know not what mischief may arise hereafter
from the example of such an innovation. *Dryden.*
6. To enter upon a new station; to suc-
ceed to power or office.
Another Mary then *arose*,
And did rig'rous laws impose. *Coruley.*
7. To commence hostility.
And when he *arose* against me, I caught him
by his beard, and smote him. *1 Samuel.*
For the various senses of this word, see
RISE.

ARISTOCRACY. *n. f.* [*ἀριστος*, greatest, and *κράτος*, to govern.] That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles, without a king, and exclusively of the people.

The aristocracy of Venice hath admitted so many abuses through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration seems to approach. *Swift.*

ARISTOCRATICAL. *adj.* [from *aristo-*
ARISTOCRATICK. *cracy*.] Relating to aristocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.

Ockham distinguishes, that the papacy, or ecclesiastical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for some time, into an aristocratical form of government. *Ayliffe.*

ARISTOCRATICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *aristo-*
ARISTOCRATICAL. *cratichal*.] An aristocratical state. *Di.*

ARITHMANCY. *n. f.* [from *ἀριθμός*, num-
ber, and *μαντεία*, divination.] A fore-
telling future events by numbers. *Di.*

ARITHMETICAL. *adj.* [from *arithmetick*.]

A R M

According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely small, not only beyond all naked or assisted sense, but beyond all arithmetical operation or concep-
tion. *Newton.*

The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatic colour, were in arith-
metical progression, as in the fifth observation. *Newton.*

ARITHMETICALLY. *adv.* [from *arith-*
**metical.] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithme-
tick.**

Though the fifth part of a zefes being a sim-
ple fraction, and arithmetically regular, it is yet
no proper part of that measure. *Arbutnot.*

ARITHMETICIAN. *n. f.* [from *arithme-*
tick.] A master of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good arithmetician, to
understand this author's works. His description
runs on like a multiplication table. *Addison.*

ARITHMETICK. *n. f.* [*ἀριθμός*, num-
ber, and *μετρέω*, to measure.] The
science of numbers; the art of compu-
tation.

On fair ground I could beat forty of them;
But now 'tis odds beyond arithmetick. *Shak.*

The christian religion, according to the apostles
arithmetick, hath but these three parts of it; so-
briety, justice, religion. *Taylor.*

ARK. *n. f.* [*arca*, Lat. a chest.]

1. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually
applied to that in which Noah was pre-
served from the universal deluge.

Make thee an ark of gopher wood; rooms
shalt thou make in the ark, and shalt pitch it
within and without. *Genesis.*

The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wondrous ark, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and household, from amidst
A world devoted to universal wreck. *Milton.*

2. The repository of the covenant of God
with the Jews.

This coffer was of shittim wood, covered
with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits
and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide,
and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings
of gold on each side, through which the staves
were put for carrying it. Upon the top of it
was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two
cherubim were fastened to the cover. It con-
tained the two tables of stone, written by the
hand of God. *Calmat.*

ARM. *n. f.* [*earm*, *eorpm*, Sax.]

1. The limb which reaches from the
shoulder to the hand.

If I have lift up my hand against the fater-
less, when I saw my help in the gate, then let
mine arm fall from my shoulder-blade, and
mine arm be broken from the bone. *Job.*

Like helpless friends, who view from shore
The lab'ring ship, and hear the tempest roar,
So stood they with their arms a-cro's. *Dryden.*

2. The bough of a tree.

The trees spread out their arms to shade her
face;
But she on elbow lean'd. *Sidney.*
Where the tall oak his spreading arms entwines,
And with the beech a mutual shade combines. *Gay.*

3. An inlet of water from the sea.

Full in the center of the sacred wood,
An arm arith of the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*
We have yet seen but an arm of this sea of
beauty. *Norris.*

4. Power; might. In this sense is used
the feccular arm, &c.

Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and
maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth
from the Lord. *Jeremiah.*

A R M

O God, thy arm was here!

And not to us, but to thy arm alone,
Ascribe we all. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

ARM'S END. *n. f.* A phrase taken from
boxing, in which the weaker man may
overcome the stronger, if he can keep
him from closing.

Such a one as can keep him at arm's end, need
never wish for a better companion. *Sidney.*

For my sake be comfortable, hold death awhile
at the arm's end. *Shakespeare.*

In the same sense is used arm's length.

To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]

1. To furnish with armour of defence, or
weapons of offence.

And when Abram heard that his brother was
taken captive, he armed his trained servants,
born in his own household, three hundred and
eighteen, and pursued them unto Dan. *Genesis.*

True conscious honour is to feel no sin;
He's arm'd without that's innocent within. *Pope.*

2. To plate with any thing that may add
strength.

Their wounded steeds
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Shakespeare.*

3. To furnish; to fit up; as, to arm a
loadstone, is to case it with iron.

You must arm your wook with the line in the
inside of it. *Walton's Angler.*

Having wasted the callus, I left off those tents,
and dressed it with others armed with digestives. *Wise man's Surgery.*

4. To provide against.

His servant, arm'd against such coverture,
Reported unto all, that he was sure
A noble gentleman of high regard. *Spenser.*

To ARM. *v. n.* To take arms; to be fitted
with arms.

Think we king Harry strong;
And, princes, look you strongly arm to meet
him. *Shakespeare.*

ARMADA. *n. f.* [Span. a fleet of war.]

An armament for sea; a fleet of war.
It is often erroneously spelt *armado*.

In all the mid-enth seas was left no road
Wherein the pagan his bold head untwines,
Spread was the huge armada wide and broad,
From Venice, Genes, and towns which them
confines. *Tarfax.*

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armada of collected sail

Is scatter'd and disjoint'd from fellowship. *Shak.*

At length, re-colle'd 't assent the watry ball,

He in himself did whole armados bring:

Him aged seamen might their master call

And chose for general, were he not their king. *Dryden.*

ARMADILLO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A four-

footed animal of Brasil, as big as

a cat, with a snout like a hog, a

tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-

hog. He is armed all over with hard

scutes like armour, whence he takes

his name, and retires under them like

the tortoise. He lives in holes, or in

the water, being of the amphibious

kind. His scales are of a bony or car-

tilaginous substance, but they are easily

pierced. This animal hides himself a

third part of the year under ground.

He feeds upon roots, sugar-canes, fruits,

and poultry. When he is caught, he

draws up his feet and head to his belly,

and rolls himself up in a ball, which the

strongest hand cannot open; and he must

be brought near the fire before he will

shew his nose. His flesh is white, fat,

A R M

tender, and more delicate than that of a sucking pig. *Trevoux.*

A'RMAMENT. *n. f.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for war; generally used of a naval force.

ARMAMENTARY. *n. f.* [*armamentarium*, Lat.] An armoury; a magazine or arsenal of warlike implements. *DiD.*

A'RMAN. *n. f.* A confection for restoring appetite in horses. *DiD.*

A'RMATURE. *n. f.* [*armatura*, Lat.]

1. Armour; something to defend the body from hurt.

Others should be armed with hard shells; others with pickles; the rest, that have no such *armature*, should be endued with great swiftness and pernicity. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Offensive weapons: less properly.

The double *armature* is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon. *Decay of Picty.*

A'RMED. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Is used in respect of beasts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tufts, are of a different colour from the rest; as, he bears a cock or a falcon *armed*, or. *Chambers.*

ARMED Chair. *n. f.* [from *armed* and *chair*.] An elbow chair, or a chair with rests for the arms.

ARME'NIAN Bole. *n. f.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour, which takes its name from the country of Armenia.

ARME'NIAN Stone. *n. f.* A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black, and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near resemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it seems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being softer, and speckled with green instead of gold. *Chambers.*

ARME'NTAL. } *adj.* [*armentalis*, or *ar-*
ARME'NTINE. } *mentinus*, Lat.] Belong-
ing to a drove or herd of cattle. *DiD.*

ARMENTOSE. *adj.* [*armentosus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle. *DiD.*

A'RMGAUNT. *adj.* [from *arm* and *gaunt*.] Slender as the arm.

So he nodded,
And soberly did mount an *armgaunt* steed. *Shak.*

A'RMHOLE. *n. f.* [from *arm* and *hole*.] The cavity under the shoulder.

Ticking is most in the holes of the feet, and under the *armholes*, and on the sides. The cause is the trunnels of the skin in those parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there. *Bacon's Natural History.*

ARMIGEROUS. *adj.* [from *armiger*, Lat. an armour-bearer.] Bearing arms.

A'RMILLARY. *adj.* [from *armilla*, Lat. a bracelet.] Resembling a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane sphere are supposed to be delineated on the convex surface of a sphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the sphere's surface to be cut away, except those parts on which such circles are delineated; then that sphere is called an *armillary* sphere, because it appears in the form of several circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due position. *Harris.*

A'RMILLATED. *adj.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Having bracelets. *DiD.*

A R M

A'RMINGS. *n. f.* [in a ship.] The same with waste-clothes, being clothes hung about the outside of the ship's upper-works fore and aft, and before the cubbrige heads. Some are also hung round the tops, called *top armings*. *Chambers.*

ARMIPOTENCE. *n. f.* [from *arma*, arms, and *potentia*, power, Lat.] Power in war.

ARMIPOTENT. *adj.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

The manifold linguist, and the *armipotent* soldier. *Shakspere.*

For if our God, the Lord *armipotent*,
Those armed angels in our aid down send,
That were at Dathan to his prophet sent,
Thou wilt come down with them. *Fairfax.*
Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent,
The temple hood of Mars *armipotent*. *Dryden.*

ARMISONOUS. *adj.* [*armisonus*, Lat.] Rustling with armour.

ARMISTICE. *n. f.* [*armistitium*, Lat.] A short truce; a cessation of arms for a short time.

A'RMLET. *n. f.* [from *arm*.]

1. A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the sea.

2. A piece of armour for the arm.

3. A bracelet for the arm.

And, when she takes thy hand, and doth seem kind,
Doth search what rings and *armlets* she can find. *Donne.*

Every nymph of the flood her tresses rending,
Throws off her *armlet* of pearl in the main. *Dryd.*

ARMONIA'CK. *n. f.* [erroneously so written for *ammonia*.] A sort of volatile salt. See **AMMONIA'CK.**

A'RMORER. *n. f.* [*armorier*, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.

Now thrive the *armorers*, and honour's thought
Reigns solely in the breast of every man. *Shak.*

The *armorers* make their steel more tough and
pliant, by asperion of water and juice of herbs. *Bacon.*

The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death that deal in steel for gains,
Were there: the butcher, *armorers*, and smith,
Who forges sharp'en'd fauchions, or the scythe. *Dryden.*

When *armorers* temper in the lord
The keen-edg'd pole-axe, or the thinning sword,
The red hot metal hisses in the lake. *Pope.*

2. He that dresses another in armour.

The *armorers* accomplishing the knights,
With bulgy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakspere.*

The morning he was to join battle with Haino d,
his *armorers* put on his backpiece before, and his
breastplate behind. *Camden.*

ARMO'RIAL. *adj.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family, as ensigns *armorial*.

A'RMORIST. *n. f.* [from *armour*.] A person skilled in heraldry. *DiD.*

A'RMORY. *n. f.* [from *armour*.]

1. The place in which arms are reposit for use.

The sword
Of Michael, from the *armory* of God,
Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither kern,
Nor solid, might resist that edge. *Milton.*

With plain heroic magnitude of mind,
And celestial vigour arm'd,
Their *armories* and magazines contemns. *Milton.*

Let a man consider these virtues, with the
contrary sins, and then, as out of a full *armory*
or magazine, let him furnish his conscience with
tokens of scripture. *South.*

2. Armour; arms of defence.

A R O

Nigh at hand
Celestial *armory*, shields, helms, and spears,
Hung high, with diamond flaming, and gold. *Milton.*

3. Ensigns *armorial*.

Well worthy be you of that *armory*,
Wherein you have great glory won this day. *Fanny Quen.*

A'RMOUR. *n. f.* [*armateur*, Fr. *armatura* Lat.] Defensive arms.

Your friends are up, and buckle on their *armour*. *Shakspere.*

That they might not go naked among the
enemies, the only *armour* that Christ allows them
is prudence and innocence. *South.*

A'RMOUR-BEARER. *n. f.* [from *armour* and
bear.] He that carries the *armour* to
another.

His *armour-bearer* first, and next he kill'd
His character. *Dryden.*

A'RMPI'. *n. f.* [from *arm* and *pit*.] The
hollow place under the shoulder.

The handles to these gouges are made so long
that the handle may reach under the *armpi*
the workman. *Moss.*

Others hold their plate under their left *armpi*,
the best situation for keeping it warm. *South.*

ARMS. *n. f.* *without a singular nume*
[*arma*, Lat.]

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.

Those *arms*, which Mars bestow'd
Had giv'n the vanquish'd, now the victor bore. *Po.*

2. A state of hostility.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prela
With many more confederates, are in *arms*. *Se.*

3. War in general.

Arms and the man I sing. *Dry.*
Him Paris follow'd to the dire alarms,
Both breathing slaughter, both resolv'd in *arms*. *P.*

4. Action; the act of taking arms.

Up rose the victor angels, and to *arms*,
The matin trumpet sung.
And seas and rocks and skies rebound,
To *arms*, to *arms*, to *arms*! *F.*

5. The ensigns *armorial* of a family.

A'RMV. *n. f.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged
obey one man. *Lo.*

Number itself importeth not much in *arm*
where the people are of weak courage. *P.*

The meanest soldier that has fought out
an *army*, has a truer knowledge of war, than
that has writ whole volumes, but never was
any battle. *S.*

The Tulean leaders and their *army* sing,
Which follow'd great *Aeneas* to the war;
Then *arms*, their numbers, and their name
clare. *Dr.*

2. A great number.

The soul hath planted in his memory an
of good words. *Shakspere's Merchant of V.*

AROMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aroma*
Spicy; fragrant; high scented.

All things that are hot and *aromatical* do
serve liquors or powders.

Volatile oils refresh the animal spirits
likewise are endued with all the bad qu
of such substances, producing all the effe
an oily and *aromatical* acrimony. *Arbu.*

AROMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *aroma*, I
spice.]

1. Spicy.

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a b
And now their odours arm'd against them
Some preclaus'd by shazer'd porcelain
And some by *aromatick* splinters die. *J.*

2. Fragrant; strong scented.

Or quick effluvia darting through the b
Die of a rose in *aromatick* pain.

ARR

AROMA'TICKS. *n. f.* Spices.

They were furnished for exchange of their *aromaticks*, and other proper commodities.

AROMATIZA'TION. *n. f.* [from *aromatizé*.]

The mingling of a due proportion of aromatick spices or drugs with any medicine.

TO ARO'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. *spice*.]

1. To scent with spices; to impregnate with spices.

Drink the first cup at supper hot, and half an hour before supper something hot and aromatized.

2. To scent; to perfume.

Unto converted Jews no man imputeth this unfavoury odour, as though aromatized by their conversion.

ARO'SE. The preterit of the verb *arise*. See *ARISE*.

ARO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *round*.]

1. In a circle.

He shall extend his propagated sway,
Where Atlas turns the rowling heav'n's *around*,
And his broad shoulders with their lights are crown'd.

2. On every side.

And all above was sky, and ocean all *around*.

AROUND. *prep.* About; encircling, so as to encompass.

From young Iulus head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed.

TO ARO'USE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouse*.]

1. To wake from sleep.

How loud howling wolves *arouse* the jades
That drag the tragic melancholy night.

2. To raise up; to excite.

But absent, what fantastick woes *arous'd*
Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,
Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of life.

ARO'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *rovo*.] In a row; with the breaks all bearing against the same line.

Then some green gowns are by the lasses worn
In chafest plays, till home the walk *arow*.

But with a pace more sober and more slow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arow*.

ARO'YNT. *adv.* [of uncertain etymology, but very ancient use.] Be gone; away: a word of expulsion, or avoiding.

Saint Withold footed thrice the world,
He met the night-mare, and her name told,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee right.

ARQUEBUS. *n. f.* [Fr. spelt falsely *harquebuz*.] A hand gun. It seems to have anciently meant much the same as our carabine, or fusée.

A *harquebuz*, or ordinance, will be farther heard from the mouth of the piece, than backwards or on the sides.

ARQUEBUSIER. *n. f.* [from *arquebuse*.] A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

He compassed them in with fifteen thousand *arquebusiers*, whom he had brought with him well appointed.

ARRACK, OR O'RRACH, OR O'RRAGE. *n. f.* One of the quickest plants both in coming up and running to seed. Its leaves are very good in pottage.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

Vol. I.

ARR

ARRACK, OR O'RRACH. *n. f.* The word *arrack* is an Indian name for strong waters of all kinds; for they call our spirits and brandy English *arrack*.

But what we understand by the name *arrack*, is no other than a spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree.

I send this to be better known for choice of china, tea, *arrack*, and other Indian goods.

TO ARRAT'GN. *v. a.* [arranger, Fr. to set in order.]

1. To set a thing in order, or in its place. One is said to *arraign* a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the justices of the circuit. A prisoner is said to be *arraigned*, where he is indicted and brought forth to his trial.

Summon a session, that we may *arraign*
Our most disloyal lady; for as she hath
Been publicly accused, so shall she have
A just and open trial.

2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy, in a satire.

Reverse of nature! shall such copies then
Arraign th' originals of Maro's pen?
He that thinks a man to the ground, will
quickly endeavour to lay him there: for while
he despises him, he *arraigns* and condemns him
in his heart.

3. It has for before the fault.

My own enemies I shall never answer; and if
your lordship has any, they will not *arraign* you
for want of knowledge.

ARRA'IGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *arraign*.] The act of arraigning; an accusation; a charge.

In the sixth satire, which seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women.

TO ARRANGE. *v. a.* [arranger, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose.

To see two knights in travel on my way,
(A foxy light!) *arrang'd* in battle new.

How effectually are its muscular fibres *arranged*, and with what judgment are its columns and furrows disposed!

ARRANGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *arrange*.] The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order.

There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts in elastic bodies, which may be facilitated by use.

ARRANT. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology, but probably from *errant*, which being at first applied in its proper signification to vagabonds, as an *errant* or *arrant* rogue, that is, a *rambling* rogue, lost, in time, its original signification, and being by its use understood to imply something bad, was applied at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or contempt.] Bad in a high degree.

Country folks, who hallooed and hooted after me, as at the *arrantest* coward that ever shewed his shoulders to the enemy.

A vain fool grows forty times an *arrant*er lot than before.

And let him every deity adore,
If his new bride prove not an *arrant* whole.

ARR

ARRANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrant*.] Corruptly; shamefully.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning clokes.

ARRAS. *n. f.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.] Tapestry; hangings woven with images.

Thence to the last, which was on every side
With rich array and costly *arras* dight.
He's going to his mother's closet;
Behind the *arras* I'll convey myself;
To hear the process.

As he shall pass the gallery, I'll place
A guard behind the *arras*.

ARRAUGHT. *v. a.* [a word used by Spenser in the preter tense, of which I have not found the present, but suppose he derived *arrauch* from *arracher*, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious sons unto them twain
Arraught the rule, and from their father drew.

ARRAY. *n. f.* [array, Fr. *arreo*, Sp. *arredo*, Ital. from *rege*, Teut. order. It was adopted into the middle Latin, *mille hominum arratorum*, Knighton.]

1. Order, chiefly of war.

The earl espying them scattered near the army,
sent one to command them to their *array*.

Wet's thou fought to death?

That might require th' *array* of war, thy skill
Of conduct would be such, that all the world
Could not sustain thy prowess.

A general sets his army in *array*
In vain, unless he fight and win the day.

2. Drefs

A rich throne, as bright as sunny day,
On which there sat most brave embellished
With royal robes, and gorgeous *array*,
A maiden queen.

In this remembrance, Emily ere day
Arose, and drefs'd herself in rich *array*.

3. In law. *Array*, of the French *arroy*, i. e. *ordo*, the ranking or setting forth of a jury or inquest of men impannelled upon a cause. Thence is the verb to *array* a pannel, that is, to set forth, one by another, the men impannelled.

TO ARRAY. *v. a.* [arr-yer, old Fr.]

1. To put in order.

2. To deck; to drefs; to adorn the person: with the particle *with* or *in*.

Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency, and *array* thyself with glory and beauty.

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in highest heav'n, *array'd* in gold

Empyrean.
One vest *array'd* the couple, and one they spread

O'er his clos'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his head.

3. In law. See *ARRAY* in law.

ARRAYERS. *n. f.* [from *array*.] Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.

ARRE'AR. *adv.* [arriere, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is the primitive signification of the word, which, though not now in use, seems to be retained by Spenser. See *REAR*.

To leave with speed Atlanta swift *arrear*,
Though forests wild and unfrequented land
To chase the lion, bear, or rugged bear.

A R R

ARRE'AR. *n. f.* That which remains behind unpaid, though due. See **ARREARAGE**.

His horn is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But lo! the prize! t'at *arrear* is yet to pay.

If a tenant run away in *arrear* of some rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away, or lost.

It will comfort our grandchildren, when they see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the *arrears*, and boasting, as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich.

ARRE'ARAGE. *n. f.* a word now little used. [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.] The remainder of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time, as *arrearage* of rent.

Page set forth the king of England's title to his debts and pension from the French king; with all *arrearages*.

He'll grant the tribute, send the *arrearage*.

The old *arrearage*, under which that crown had long groaned, being defaced, he hath brought Luana to uphold and maintain herself.

ARRE'ARANCE. *n. f.* The same with *arrear*.

ARRENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] In the forest law, the licensing an owner of lands in the forest, to enclose them with a low hedge and small ditch, in consideration of a yearly rent.

ARREPTITIOUS. *adj.* [arreptus, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.
2. [from *ad* and *reps*.] Crept in privily.

ARREST. *n. f.* [from *arrestar*, Fr. to stop.]

1. [In law.] A stop or stay; as, a man apprehended for debt, is said to be arrested. To plead in *arrest* of judgment, is to shew cause why judgment should be stayed, though the verdict of the twelve be passed. To plead in *arrest* of taking the inquest upon the former issue, is to shew cause why an inquest should not be taken. An *arrest* is a certain restraint of a man's person, depriving him of his own will, and binding it to become obedient to the will of the law, and may be called the beginning of imprisonment.

If I could speak so wisely under an *arrest*, I would find for my creditors; yet I had as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of imprisonment.

2. Any caption, seizure of the person.

To the rich man, who had promised himself ease for many years, it was a sad *arrest*, that his soul was surprised the first night.

3. A stop.

The stop and *arrest* of the air sheweth, that the air hath little aptitude of ascending.

TO ARREST. *v. a.* [arrestar, Fr. to stop.]

1. To seize by a mandate from a court or officer of justice. See **ARREST**.

Good tidings, my lord flatters, for the which I do *arrest* thee, traitor, of high treason. There's one yonder *arrested*, and carried to prison, was worth five thousand of you all.

2. To seize any thing by law.

A R R

He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty pounds of money, which must be paid to master Brook; his horses are *arrested* for it.

3. To seize; to lay hands on; to detain by power.

But when as Morpheus had with leaden maze *Arrested* all that goodly company.

Age itself, which, of all things in the world, will not be baffled or defied, shall begin to *arrest*, seize, and remind us of our mortality.

4. To withhold; to hinder.

This defect of the English justice was the main impediment that did *arrest* and stop the course of the conquest.

As often as my dogs with better speed *Arrest* her flight, is she to death decreed.

Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows Of thousand lovers, the relentless hand Of death *arrest*.

5. To stop motion.

To manifest the coagulative power, we have *arrested* the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance.

6. To obstruct; to stop.

Ascribing the causes of things to secret properties, hath *arrested* and laid asleep all true enquiry.

ARREST. *n. f.* [In horsemanship.] A mangy humour between the ham and pattern of the hinder legs of a horse.

ARRESTED. *adj.* [arrestatus, low Lat.] He that is convened before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is used sometimes for imputed or laid unto; as, no folly may be *arrested* to one under age.

TO ARREST. *v. a.* [arresto, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.
2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.

ARRI'ERE. *n. f.* [French.] The last body of an army, for which we now use *rear*.

The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without thrusting with the battalion or *arriere*.

ARRI'ERE BAN. *n. f.* [Casseneuve derives this word from *arriere* and *ban*: *ban* denotes the convening of the noblest or vassals, who hold fees immediately of the crown; and *arriere*, those who only hold of the king mediately.] A general proclamation, by which the king of France summons to the war all that hold of him, both his own vassals or the noblest, and the vassals of his vassals.

ARRI'ERE FEE, or FIEF. A fee dependant on a superiour one. These fees commenced, when dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary, distributed to their officers parts of the domains, and permitted those officers to gratify the soldiers under them in the same manner.

ARRI'ERE VASSAL. The vassal of a vassal.

ARRI'SION. *n. f.* [arresto, Lat.] A smiling upon.

ARRI'VAL. *n. f.* [from *arrive*.] The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpose.

How are we chang'd since we first saw the queen!

She, like the sun, does still the same appear, Bright as she was at her *arrival* here.

A R R

The unravelling is the *arrival* of Ulysses upon his own island.

ARRI'VANCE. *n. f.* [from *arrive*.] Company coming. Not in use.

Every minute is expectancy Of more *arrival*.

TO ARRIVE. *v. n.* [arriver, Fr. to come on shore.]

1. To come to any place by water.

At length *arriving* on the banks of Nile, Worn with length of ways, and worn with toil,

She laid her down.

2. To reach any place by travelling.

When we were *arrived* upon the verge of his estate, we stopped at a little inn, to rest ourselves and our horses.

3. To reach any point.

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to *arrive* at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress.

4. To gain any thing by progressive approach.

It is the highest wisdom by despising the world to *arrive* at heaven; they are blessed who converse with God.

The virtuous may know in speculation, what they could never *arrive* at by practice, and avoid the inares of the crafty.

5. The thing at which we *arrive* is always supposed to be good.

6. To happen: with to before the person. This sense seems not proper.

Happy to whom this glorious death, *arrives*, More to be valued than a thousand lives.

TO ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [arredo, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble.

ARROGANCE. *n. f.* [arrogantia, Lat.]

ARROGANCY. *n. f.* The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims.

Stanley, notwithstanding she's your wife, And love's not me, be you, good lord, assur'd I hate not you for her proud *arrogance*.

Pride hath no other glass To shew itself but pride; for supple knees Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's feet.

Pride and *arrogance*, and the evil way, and the froward mouth, do I hate.

Discouraging of matters dubious, and on any controvertible truths, we cannot, without *arrogance*, entertain a credulity.

Humility it expresses by the stooping and bending of the head; *arrogance*, when it is lifted, or, as we say, tossed up.

ARROGANT. *adj.* [arrogans, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty; proud.

Feagh's right unto that country which he claims, or the signory therein, must be vain and *arrogant*.

An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes and states, is natural to popular governments.

ARROGANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrogant*.] In an arrogant manner.

Our poet may Himself admire the fortune of his play; And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do,

Think he writes well, because he pleases you.

Another, warm'd With high ambition, and conceit of prowess Inherent, *arrogantly* thus presum'd:

What if this sword, full often drench'd in blood, Should now cleave sheer the execrable head Of Churchill.

ARROGANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *arrogant*.] The same with *arrogance*.

A R S

To A'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*arrogare*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims only prompted by pride.

I intend to describe this battle fully, not to derogate any thing from one nation, or to arrogate to the other. *Hayward.*

The popes arrogated unto themselves, that the empire was held of them in homage. *Raleigh.*

Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over his brethren. *Milton.*

Rome never arrogated to herself any infallibility, but what she pretended to be founded upon Christ's promise. *Tillotson.*

ARROGA'TION. *n. f.* [from *arrogare*.] A claiming in a proud unjust manner. *Dict.*

ARRO'SION. *n. f.* [from *arrosus*, Lat.] A gnawing. *Dict.*

A'RRROW. *n. f.* [*arpe*, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand, but in poetry they are confounded.

I swear to thee by Cupid's strongest bow,
By his best arrow with the golden head,
Here were boys so desperately resolved, as to pull arrows out of their flesh, and deliver them to be shot again by the archers on their side. *Hayward.*

A'RRROWHEAD. *n. f.* [from *arrow* and *head*.] A water plant, so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow. *Dict.*

A'RRROWY. *adj.* [from *arrow*.] Consisting of arrows.

He saw them in their forms of battle rang'd,
How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind them shot

Sharp fleet of arrowy show'rs against the face
Of their pursuers, and o'ercame by flight. *Milt.*

ARSE. *n. f.* [*earpe*, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To hang an ARSE. A vulgar phrase, signifying to be tardy, sluggish, or dilatory.

For Hudibras wore but one spur,
As wisely knowing, could he stir
To active trot one side of 's horse,
The other would not hang an arse. *Hudibras.*

ARSE-FOOT. *n. f.* A kind of water fowl, called also a *didapper*. *Dict.*

ARSE-SMART. *n. f.* [*persecaria*, Lat.] An herb.

A'RSENAL. *n. f.* [*arsenale*, Ital.] A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine of military stores.

I would have a room for the old Roman instruments of war, where you might see all the ancient military furniture, as it might have been in an arsenal of old Rome. *Addison.*

ARSE'NICAL. *adj.* [from *arsenick*.] Containing arsenick; consisting of arsenick.

An hereditary consumption, or one engendered by arsenical fumes under ground, is incapable of cure. *Huxley.*

There are arsenical, or other like noxious minerals lodged underneath. *Woodward.*

A'RSENICK. *n. f.* [*arsenicum*.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and inflammable, which gives a whiteness to metals in fusion, and proves a violent corrosive poison; of which there are three sorts. Native or yellow arsenick, called also auripigmentum or orpiment, is chiefly found in copper mines. White or crystalline arsenick is extracted from the native kind, by subliming it with a proportion of sea salt: the smallest quan-

A R T

tity of crystalline arsenick, being mixed with any metal, absolutely destroys its malleability; and a single grain will turn a pound of copper into a beautiful seeming silver, but without ductility. Red arsenick is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral sulphur. *Chambers.*

Arsenick is a very deadly poison: held to the fire, it emits fumes, but liquates very little. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ART. *n. f.* [*arte*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; as, to walk is natural, to dance is an art.

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions. *Smith.*

Blest with each grace of nature and of art. *Pope.*

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,

The last and greatest art, the art to blot. *Pope.*

2. A science; as, the liberal arts.

Arts that respect the mind were ever reputed nobler than those that serve the body. *Ben Jonson.*

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*

3. A trade.

This observation is afforded us by the art of making sugar. *Boyle.*

4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity.

The art of our necessities is strange,

That can make vile things precious. *Shakespeare.*

5. Cunning.

More matter with less art. *Shakespeare.*

6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in art as you;

But yet my nature could not bear it so. *Shakespeare.*

ARTE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *artery*.] That relates to the artery; that is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the springy frame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languish'd in th' arterial road. *Blackmore.*

As this mixture of blood and chyle passeth through the arterial tube, it is pressed by two contrary forces; that of the heart driving it forward against the sides of the tubes, and the elastic force of the air pressing it on the opposite sides of those air-bladders, along the surface of which this arterial tube creeps. *Arbuthnot.*

ARTERIO'TOMY. *n. f.* [from *arteria*, and *tomos*, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery: a practice much in use among the French.

A'RTERY. *n. f.* [*arteria*, Lat.] A conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

Each artery is composed of three coats; of which the first seems to be a thread of fine blood vessels and nerves, for nourishing the coats of the artery; the second is made up of circular, or rather spiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer strata, according to the bigness of the artery. These fibres have a strong elasticity, by which they contract themselves with some force, when the power by which they have been stretched out ceases. The third and inmost coat is a fine transparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, that otherwise, upon the dilatation of an artery, would easily separate the spiral fibres from one another. As the arteries grow smaller, these coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins seem only to be continuations of the capillary arteries. *Quincy.*

The arteries are elastic tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

A'RTFUL. *adj.* [from *art* and *full*.]

A R T

1. Performed with art.

The last of these was certainly the most easy, but, for the same reason, the least artful. *Dryd.*

2. Artificial; not natural.

3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous.

O that the same Ulysses, the rejoin'd,
In useful craft successfully rejoin'd,
Artful in speech, in action, and in mind. *Pope.*

A'RTFULLY. *adv.* [from *artful*.] With art; skilfully; dexterously.

The rest in rank: Honours, chief in place,
Was artfully contriv'd to set her face
To front the thicker, and behind the thinner. *Dryd.*

Vice is the natural growth of our corruption.
How irresistibly must it prevail, when the seeds
Of it are artfully sown, and industriously cultivated. *Regis.*

A'RTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *artful*.]

1. Skill.

Consider with how much artfulness his bulk
and situation is contrived, to have just matter
to draw round him these mally bodies. *Cicero.*

2. Cunning.

ARTHRIT'ICAL. } *adj.* [from *arthritis*.]

ARTHRIT'ICK. }

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

Frequent changes produce all the arthritic diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Relating to joints.

Scorpions, worms, and leaches, though some want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they arthritical analogies; and, by the motion of fibrous and muscular parts, are able to make progression. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

ARTHRIT'IS. *n. f.* [*ἀρθρίτις*, from *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] Any distemper that affects the joints, but the gout particularly. *Quincy.*

ARTICHOKE. *n. f.* [*artichault*, Fr.] A plant very like the thistle, but hath large fealy heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each scale, as also at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleshy eatable substance. *Miller.*

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the stalk, another to the fruit or seed, but the artichoke. *Bacon.*

Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, stimulating juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'RTICHOKE of Jerusalem. A species of sunflower.

A'RTICK. *adj.* [it should be written *arctick*, from *ἀρκτικός*.] Northern; under the bear. See **ARCTICK**.

But they would have winters like those beyond the arctic circle; for the sun would be 80 degrees from them. *Brown.*

In the following example it is, contrary to custom, spelt after the French manner, and accented on the last syllable.

To you who live in chill degree,
As map informs of fifty-three,
And do not much for cold atone,
By bringing thither fifty-one,
Methinks all climes should be alike,
From tropick e'en to pole artique. *Dryden.*

A'RTICLE. *n. f.* [*articulus*, Lat.]

1. A part of speech, as, *the*, *an*; *the* man, *an* ox.

2. A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws touching matters of order are changeable by the power of the church; articles concerning doctrine not so. *Hooker.*

Have the summary of all our griefs,
When time shall serve to shew in articles.
Many believe the article of remission of sins, but believe it without the condition of re-

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penance. We believe the *article* otherwise than God intended it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

All the precepts, promises, and threatenings, of the gospel will rise up in judgment against us; and the *articles* of our faith will be so many *articles* of accusation; and the great weight of our charge will be this, That we did not obey the gospel which we professed to believe; that we made confession of the christian faith, but lived like heathens. *Tillotson*

You have small reason to repine upon that *article* of life. *Swift.*

3. Terms; stipulations.

I embrace these conditions; let us have *articles* between us. *Shakespeare.*

It would have gall'd his fiery nature, Which easily endures not *articles*, Tying him to ought. *Shakespeare.*

4. Point of time; exact time.

If Cansheld had not, in that *article* of time, given them that brisk change by which other troops were ready, the king himself had been in danger. *Chatterton*

To ARTICLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To stipulate; to make terms.

Such a love's warfare is my case, I may not *article* for grace, Having put love at last to show this face. *Donne.*
He had not infused the least tittle of what was *artificially* that they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentrick. *Houart's Fatal Forest.*
If it be said, God chose the successor, that is manifestly not to the story of Jephtha, where he *artificed* with the people, and they made him judge over them. *Locke.*

To ART'ICLE. v. a. To draw up in particular articles.

He whose life seems fair, yet if all his errors and follies were *art. led* against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable. *Taylor.*

ARTICULAR. adj. [articularis, Lat.] Belonging to the joints. In medicine, an epithet applied to a disease which more immediately infects the joints. Thus the gout is called *morbus articularis*.

ARTICULATE. adj. [from articulus, Lat.]

1. Distinct; divided, as the parts of a limb are divided by joints; not continued in one tone, as *articulate* sounds; that is, sounds varied and changed at proper pauses, in opposition to the voice of animals, which admits no such variety. An *articulate* pronunciation, a manner of speaking clear and distinct, in which one sound is not confounded with another.

In speaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an extreme calmity, yet the *articulate* sounds, the words, are not confounded. *Bacon.*

The first, at least, of these I thought deny'd To beasts; whom God, on their creation-day, Created mute to all *articulate* sound. *Milton.*

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers on either hand. On the left, they accounted their digits and *articulate* numbers unto an hundred; on the right hand, hundreds and thousands. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Branched out into articles. 'This is a meaning little in use.

Heavy's instructions were extreme curious and *articulate*; and, in them, more articles touching inquisition, than negotiation; requiring an answer in distinct articles to his questions. *Bacon.*

To ART'ICULATE. v. a. [from article.]

1. To form words; to utter distinct syllables; to speak as a man.

The dogmatist knows not by what art he directs his tongue, in *articulating* sounds into voices. *Granville.*

Parisian academists, in their anatomy of apes, tell us, that the muscles of the tongue, which do

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most serve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like those of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themselves with a little *articulate* air. *Locke.*

2. To draw up in articles.

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*, Proclaim'd at market crosses, read in churches, To face the garment of rebellion With some fine colour. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make terms; to treat. These two latter significations are unusual.

Send us to Rome The best, with whom we may *articulate* For their own good and ours. *Shakespeare.*

To ART'ICULATE. v. n. To speak distinctly.

ARTICULATELY. adv. [from articulate.] In an articulate voice.

The secret purpose of our heart, no less *articulately* spoken to God, who needs not our words, to discern our meaning. *Deacy of Poetry.*

ARTICULATENESS. n. f. [from articulate.] The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION. n. f. [from articulate.]

1. The juncture, or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their *articulations*, there is a two-fold liquor prepared for the munction and lubrication of their heads, an oily one, and a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the *articulations*. *Ruy.*

2. The act of forming words.

I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great sound, cannot be articulate, but that the *articulation* requireth a mediocrity of sound. *Bacon.*

By *articulation* I mean a peculiar motion and figure of some parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips. *Holder.*

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in some plants, as the cane.

ARTIFICE. n. f. [artificium, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; stratagem.

It needs no legends, no service in an unknown tongue; none of all these laborious *artifices* of ignorance; none of all these cloaks and coverings. *Steele.*

2. Art; trade; skill obtained by science or practice.

ARTIFICER. n. f. [artifex, Lat.]

1. An artist; a manufacturer; one by whom any thing is made.

The lights, doors, and flairs, rather directed to the use of the guest, than to the eye of the *artificer*. *Silvery.*

The great *artificer* would be more than ordinarily exact in drawing his own picture. *Steele.*

In the pictures of *artificers*, and the manufactures of several kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways. *Locke.*

2. A forger; a contriver.

He, soon aware, Each perturbation smother'd with outward calm, *Artificer* of fraud! and was the first That practis'd falsehood, under faintly shew. *Milton.*

Th' *artificer* of lies Renews th' assault, and his last batt'ry tries. *Dryden.*

3. A dexterous or artful fellow. Not in use.

Let you alone, cunning *artificer*. *Ben Jonson.*

ARTIFICIAL. adj. [artificial, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

Basilus used the *artificial* day of torches to lighten the spots their inventions could contrive. *Sidney.*

The curtains closely drawn the light to skreen, As if he had contriv'd to be unseen. Thus cover'd with an *artificial* night, Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

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There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it doth not hinder but that it is possible to contrive such an *artificial* revolution. *Wilkins.*

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile, And cry, Content, to that which grieves my heart, And wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears. *Shakespeare.*

The resolution which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been supported by an obsequious party, and then with usual methods combined by an *artificial* majority. *Steele.*

3. Artful; contrived with skill.

These seem to be the more *artificial*, as they of a single person the more natural government. *Locke.*

ARTIFICIAL Arguments. [In rhetoric.]

Are proofs on considerations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator; which are thus called, to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are said to be *inartificial* arguments.

ARTIFICIAL Lines, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmick lines and tangents; which, by the help of the line and number, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. *Chambers.*

ARTIFICIAL Numbers, are the same with *logarithms*.

ARTIFICIALLY. adv. [from artificial.]

1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance.

How cunning he made his faultiness less, how *artificially* he let out the torments of his own conscience. *Shakespeare.*

Should any one be cast upon a desolate island, and find there a palace *artificially* contrived, and curiously adorned. *Field.*

2. By art; not naturally.

It is covered on all sides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been *artificially* made. *Steele.*

ARTIFICIALNESS. n. f. [from artificial.] Artfulness. *Dryden.*

ARTIFICIOUS. adj. [from artificer.] The same with *artificial*.

ARTILLERY. n. f. It has no plural. [*artillerie*, Fr.]

1. Weapons of war; always used of military weapons.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his brethren, and said unto him, Go, carry them unto the city. *1 Samuel.*

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field, And heaven's *artillery* thunder in the firmament? *Milton.*

Up to the tow'r with all the little *artillery*. *Shakespeare.*

Upon one wing the *artillery* was drawn, but sixteen pieces, every piece having pioneers to plain the ways. *Hayward.*

He that views a fort to take it, Plants his *artillery* 'gainst the weakest place. *Decker.*

ARTISAN. n. f. [French.]

1. Artist; professor of an art.

What are the most judicious *artisans*, but the numicks of nature? *Potter's Artificer.*

Best and happiest *artisan*, Best of painters, if you can, With your many-colour'd art, Draw the mistress of my heart. *Granville.*

2. Manufacturer; low tradesman.

I who had none but generals to oppose me must have an *artisan* for my antagonist. *Chatterton.*

ARTIST. n. f. [artiste, Fr.]

1. The professor of an art: generally of an art manual.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance cast,
Instruct the *artificer*, and reward then haste. *Waller.*
Rich with the spoils of many a conquer'd land,
All arts and *artificer* Phleas could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame:
The master painters and the carvers came. *Dryd.*
When I made this, an *artificer* undertook to imitate it; but using another way fell much short. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. A skilful man; not a novice.

If any one thinks himself an *artif* at this,
let him number up the parts of his child's body. *Locke.*

ARTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *artless*.]

1. In an artless manner; without skill.

2. Naturally; sincerely; without craft.

Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar,
are yet pleasing, when openly and *artlessly* represented. *Pope.*

ARTLESS. *adj.* [from *art* and *less*.]

1. Unskilful; wanting art: sometimes with the particle *of*.

The high-shod plowman, should he quit the land,
Artless of stars, and of the moving sand. *Dryd.*

2. Void of fraud; as, an *artless* maid.

3. Contrived without skill; as, an *artless* tale.

ARUNDINACEOUS. *adj.* [arundinaceus, Lat.] Of or like reeds.

ARUNDINOUS. *adj.* [arundineus, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

As. *conjunct.* [als, Teut.]

1. In the same manner with something else.

When thou dost hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast. *Shakespeare.*

In singing, as in piping, you excel;
And cease your master could perform so well. *Dryden.*

I live as I did, I think as I did, I love you as I did;
but all these are to no purpose: the world will not live, think, or love as I do. *Shogt.*

2. In the manner that.

Mad as I was, I could not bear his fate
With silent grief, but loudly bemoan'd the state. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The landlord, in his shirt as he was, taking
a candle in one hand, and a drawn sword in the other,
ventured out of the room. *Artless, & Pope.*

3. That: in a consequential sense.

The enemy's great man's sword to conquer by
the storm, as they thought it best with shaken
sails to yield to be governed by it. *Shogt.*

He had such a desperate proximity, as his
teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Bacon.*

The relations are so uncertain, as they require
a great deal of examination. *Bacon.*

God shall by grace prevent sin so soon, as to
keep the soul in the virginity of its first innocence. *South.*

4. In the state of another.

Madam, were I as you, I'd take her counsel;
I'd speak my own distresses. *A. Philips.*

5. Under a particular consideration; with a particular respect.

Besides that law which concerneth men as men,
and that which belongs unto men as they are men,
linked with others to some society; there is a third
which touches all several bodies politick,
so far forth as one of them hath publick concerns
with another. *Hucker's Pele's Paltry.*

Du'st thou be as good as thy word now?
—Why, Hal, thou knowest as thou art but
a man, I dare; but as thou art a prince, I fear
thee, as I fear the roaring of a lion's whelp. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The objections that are raised against it as a
tragedy, are as follow.

6. Like; of the same kind with.

A simple idea is one uniform idea, as sweet,
bitter. *Watts.*

7. In the same degree with.

Where you, unless you are as matter blind,
Conduct and beauteous disposition find. *Blackmore.*

Well hast thou spoke, the blue-ey'd maid re-
plies,
Thou good old man, benevolent as wife. *Pope.*

8. As if; according to the manner that would be if.

The squire began nigher to approach,
And wind his horn under the castle-wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*

They all contended to creep into his humour,
and to do that, as of themselves, which they con-
ceived he desired they should do. *Hayward.*

Contented in a nest of snow
He lies, as he his bliss did know,
And to the wood no more would go. *Waller.*

So not th' assault, so high the tumult rose,
As all the Dardan and Argolick race
Had been contracted in that narrow space. *Dryd.*

Can misery no place of safety know?
The noise pursues me wheresoe'er I go,
As fate fought only me. *Dryden's Shogt, &c.*

9. According to what.

Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but
ministers by whom ye believed, even as the Lord
gave to every man. *1 Corinth.*

Their figure being printed,
As just before, I think, I hinted,
Alma inform'd can try the case. *Prior.*

The republick is that up in the great duke's
dominions, who at present is very much incensed
against it. The occasion is as follows. *Addison.*

10. As it were; in some sort.

As for the daughters of king Edward IV. they
thought king Richard had said enough for them;
and took them to be but as of the king's pity,
because they were in his power, and as his dis-
posals. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

11. While; at the same time that.

At either end it whistled as it flew,
And as the brands were green, to dropp'd the
dew;
Infected as it felt with sweat of sanguine hue. *Dryden.*

These haughty words Alesto's rage provoke,
And frighted Turnus trembled as he spoke. *Dryd.*
So the pure limpid stream, when foul with
filth

Of rushing torrents, and descending rains,
Works itself clean, and as it runs refines. *Addis.*

12. Because.

He that commended the injury to be done, is
first bound; then he that did it; and they also
are obliged who did for assist, as without them
the thing could not have been done. *Taylor.*

13. Because it is; because they are.

The kernels draw out of the earth juice fit to
nourish the tree, as those that would be trees
themselves. *Bacon.*

14. Equally.

Before the place
A hundred doors a hundred entries grace;
As in my voice's issue, and the found
On Sybil's words as many times rebound. *Dryd.*

15. How; in what manner.

Men are generally permitted to publish books,
and contradict others, and even themselves, as
they please, with as little danger of being com-
futed, as of being understood. *Bayle.*

16. With; answering to like or same.

Sister well met; whither away to fast?
—Upon the like devotion as yourselves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakespeare.*

17. In a reciprocal sense, answering to as.

Every offence committed in the state of nature,
may, in the state of nature, be also punished, and
as far forth as it may in a commonwealth. *Locke.*

As sure as it is good, that human nature should
exist: so certain it is, that the circular revolutions

of the earth and planets, rather than other mo-
tions which might as possibly have been, do de-
clare God. *Bentley.*

18. Going before as, in a comparative sense; the first as being sometimes understood.

Sempronius is as brave a man as Cato. *Addison.*
Bright as the sun, and like the morning fair. *Granville.*

19. Answering to such.

Is it not every man's interest, that there should
be such a government of the world as designs our
happiness, as would govern us for our advantage? *Locke.*

20. Having so to answer it; in a conditional sense.

As far as they carry light and conviction to any
other man's understanding, so far, I hope, my
labour may be of use to him. *Locke.*

21. So is sometimes understood.

As in my speculations I have endeavoured to
extinguish passion and prejudice, I am still desirous
of doing some good in this particular. *Speelman.*

22. Answering to so conditionally.

So may th' auspicious queen of love
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind;
As thou to whom the muse commends
The best of poets and of friends,
Dost thy committed pledge restore. *Dryden.*

23. Before how it is sometimes redundant; but this is in low language.

As now, dear Syphax? *Addison's Cato.*

24. It seems to be redundant before yet; to this time.

Though that war continued nine years, and
this hath as yet lasted but six, yet there hath
been much more action in the present war. *Addison.*

25. In a sense of comparison, followed by so.

As when a dab-chick waddles through the
copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades and hops;
So lab'ring on, with shoulders, hands, and head,
Wide as a windmill all his figure spread. *Pope.*

26. As for; with respect to.

As for the rest of those who have written
against me, they deserve not the least notice. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

27. As it; in the same manner that it would be if.

Answering their questions, as if it were a
matter that need'd it. *Locke.*

28. As to; with respect to.

I pray thee speak to me as to thy thinkings,
As thou dost ruminate, and give thy worth of
thoughts

The worth of words. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
They pretend, in general, to great achievements,
as to what regards Christianity. *Addison on Italy.*

I was mistaken as to the day, placing that ac-
cident about thirty-six hours sooner than it hap-
pened. *Shogt.*

29. As well as; equally with.

Each man's mind has some peculiarity as well
as his face, that distinguishes him from all others. *Locke.*

It is adorned with admirable pieces of sculp-
ture, as well as modern as ancient. *Addison.*

30. As though; as if.

There should be as if first gently treated, as
though we expected an impulsion. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ASA DULCIS. See BENZOIN.

ASA FOETIDA. } n. f. A gum or re-
sin brought from
the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a
strong offensive smell; which is said to
dissolve, during the heat of summer, from
a little shrub. *Chambers.*

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ASARABACCA. *n. f.* [*asarum*, Lat.] A plant.

ASBESTINE. *adj.* [from *asbestos*.] Something incombustible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of the *lapis asbestos*.

ASBESTOS. *n. f.* [*ἀσβεστος*.] A sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable, silky, and of a greyish colour. It is almost insipid to the taste, indissoluble in water, and endowed with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire. But in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth made of this stone was found to lose a dram of its weight each time. This stone is found in Anglesey in Wales, and in Aberdeenshire in Scotland. *Chambers.*

ASCARIDES. *n. f.* [*ἀσκαρίδις*, from *ἀσκαρῆς*, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum, so called from their continual troublesome motion, causing an intolerable itching. *Quincy.*

To ASCEND. *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Lat.]

1. To move upward; to mount; to rise.
Then to the heav'n of heav'ns shall he ascend,
With victory, triumphing through the air
Over his foes and thine. *Milton.*

2. To proceed from one degree of good to another.

By these steps we shall ascend to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, who is intimately united to God, and is one with him.

Watson's Improvement of the Mind.

3. To stand higher in genealogy.

The only incest was in the ascending, not collateral branch; as when parents and children married, this was accounted incest. *Boswell.*

To ASCEND. *v. a.* To climb up any thing.

They ascend the mountains, they descend the valleys. *Delaney's Revelation examined.*

ASCENDABLE. *adj.* [from *ascend*.] That may be ascended. *Did.*

ASCENDANT. *n. f.* [from *ascend*.]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence.

2. Height; elevation.

He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences that were there in their highest ascendancy. *Temple.*

3. Superiority; influence.

By the ascendancy he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him very much. *Clarendon.*

Some star, I find,

Has given thee an ascendancy o'er my mind. *Dryd.*

When they have got an ascendancy over them, they should use it with moderation, and not make themselves scornful. *Locke.*

4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upward.

The most nefarious kind of bastards, are incestuous bastards, which are begotten between ascendants and descendants in infinitum; and between collateral, as far as the divine prohibition. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ASCENDANT. *adj.*

1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering.

Christ outdoes Moses, before he displaces him; and shows an ascendancy spirit above him. *South.*

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2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon.

Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, which is about that time ascendant. *Brown.*

ASCENDENCY. *n. f.* [from *ascend*.] Influence; power.

Custom has some ascendancy over understanding, and what at one time seemed decent, appears disagreeable afterwards. *Watts.*

ASCENSION. *n. f.* [*ascensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ascending or rising: frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

Then rising from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities, and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open show; and, with ascension bright,
Captivity led captive through the air. *Par. Lost.*

2. The thing rising, or mounting.

Men in the theory of incubation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vapours ascensions from the stomach. *Brown's Vulgar Fr.*

ASCENSION, in astronomy, is either right or oblique. Right ascension of the sun, or a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star in a right sphere. Oblique ascension is an arch of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises together with a star in an oblique sphere.

ASCENSION-DAY. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCENSIONAL Difference, is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point to the surface of the sphere. *Chambers.*

ASCENSIVE. *adj.* [from *ascend*.] In a state of ascent. Not in use.

The cold augments when the days begin to increase, though the sun be then ascensive, and returning from the winter tropic. *Brown.*

ASCENT. *n. f.* [*ascensus*, Lat.]

1. Rise; the act of rising; the act of mounting.

To him with swift ascent he up return'd,
Into his blissful bosom reassum'd
In glory as of old. *Milton.*

2. The way by which one ascends.

The temple, and the several degrees of ascent whereby men did climb up to the same, as if it had been a staircase, be all poetical and fabulous. *Bacon.*

It was a rock

Conspicuous far; winding with one ascent

Accessible from earth one entrance high. *Milton.*

3. An eminence, or high place.

No land like Italy craves the light
By such a vast ascent, or twells to such a height. *Adison.*

A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elyhan fields unless it be diversified with depressive valleys and swelling ascents. *Bentley.*

To ASCERTAIN. *v. a.* [*ascertener*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to establish.

The divine law both ascertaineth the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws. *Hooker.*

Money differs from uncoined silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is ascertained by the stamp. *Locke.*

2. To make confident; to take away doubt:

often with of.

Right judgment of myself, may give me the other certainty; that is, ascertain me that I am in the number of God's children. *Hammond.*

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This make us act with a repose of mind and wonderful tranquillity, because it ascertains us of the goodness of our work. *Dryden's Duple.*

ASCERTAINER. *n. f.* [from *ascertain*.] The person that proves or establishes

ASCERTAINMENT. *n. f.* [from *ascertain*.]

A settled rule; an established standard

For want of ascertainment, how far a wing may express his good will for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crime. *Swift to Lord Malborough.*

ASCETICK. *adj.* [*ἀσκητικός*.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

None lived such long lives as monks and hermits, sequestered from plenty to a constant course of the severest abstinence and devotion. *South.*

ASCETICK. *n. f.* He that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

I am far from commending those who, that, out of a pretence of keeping themselves unsporting from the world, take up their quarters in deserts. *Newton.*

He that preaches to man, should understand what is in man, and that skill can scarce be attained by an ascetick in his solitudes. *Atterbury.*

ASCII. *n. f.* It has no singular. [from *ἀσκη*, without, and *σκιά*, a shadow.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, because they have the sun twice a year vertical to them. *Did.*

ASCITES. *n. f.* [from *ἄσκη*, a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation and collection of water broke out of its proper vessels. This case, when certain and inveterate, is universally allowed to admit of no cure but by means of the manual operation of tapping. *Quincy.*

There are two kinds of dropsy, the one called also leucophlegmacy, when the extravasated matter swims in the cells of the membrane adiposa; and the *ascites*, when the water collects the cavity of the abdomen. *Skene.*

ASCITICAL. *adj.* [from *ascites*.] Belonging to an ascites; dropical; hydropical.

When it is part of another tumour, it is hydropical, either anasarca or ascitic. *Hoffman.*

ASCITIOUS. *adj.* [*ascitius*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original.

Homer has been reckoned an ascitious name from some accident of his life. *Pope.*

ASCRIABLE. *adj.* [from *ascribere*.] That may be ascribed.

The greater part have been forward to ascribe it, upon a mistaken persuasion, that those phenomena are the effects of nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, which seem to be more truly ascribable to the weight and spring of the air. *Boyle.*

To ASCRIBE. *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to as a cause.

The cause of his banishment is unknown, because he was unwilling to provoke the emperor by ascribing it to any other reason than what he pretended. *Dryden.*

To this we may justly ascribe those jealousies and encroachments, which render mankind uneasy to one another. *Rapin.*

2. To attribute as a quality to person or accident to substance.

These perfections must be somewhere, and therefore may much better be ascribed to God

ASH

in whom we suppose all other perfections to meet, than to any thing else. *Tillotson.*

ASCRPTION. *n. f.* [*ascripio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing. *Di.*

ASCRPTIONOUS *adj.* [*ascriptitiuus*, Lat.] That is ascribed. *Di.*

ASH. *n. f.* [*fraxinus*, Lat. *ærc*, Saxon.] A tree.

This tree hath pennated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote distance from the fruit, have no petals, but consist of many filamina. The ovary becomes a seed vessel, containing one seed at the bottom, shaped like a bird's tongue. *Miller.*

With which of old he charm'd the savage train, And call'd the mountain *ashes* to the plain. *Dryd.*

The wood of the ash.

Let me twine Mine arms about that body, where against My gram'd *ash* an hundred times hath broke And fear'd the moon with splinters. *Shakspeare.*

ASH-COLOURED. *adj.* [from *ash* and *coloured*.] Coloured between brown and gray, like the bark of an ashen branch.

Clay, *ash-coloured*, was part of a stratum which lay above the strata of stone. *Woodward.*

ASHAMED. *adj.* [from *shame*.] Touched with shame: generally with *of* before the cause of shame if a noun, and to if a verb.

Profess publicly the doctrine of Jesus Christ, not being *ashamed of* the word of God or of any practices enjoined by it. *Taylor.*

One would have thought she would have flun'd; but shew

With modesty, and was *asham'd* to move. *Dryd.*

Thus I have shadowed, that you may not be *ashamed of* that hero, whose protection you undertake. *Dryden.*

ASHEN. *adj.* [from *ash*.] Made of ash wood.

At once he said, and thenw His *ashen* spear, which quiver'd as it flew. *Dryd.*

ASHES. *n. f.* wants the singular. [arca, Sax. *asche*, Dutch.]

The remains of any thing burnt.

Some relics would be left of it, as when *ashes* remain of burned bodies. *Digby.*

This fire diffention, grown between the peers, Burns under figured *ashes* of forg'd love, And will at last break out into a flame. *Shaksp.*

Ashes contain a very fertile salt, and are the best manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not wash away their salt. *Mortimer.*

The remains of the body: often used in poetry for the carcase, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king! Pale *ashes* of the house of Lancaster! Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood! *Shakspeare.*

To great Lætes I bequeath A task of grief, his ornaments of death; Let, when the fates his royal *ashes* claim, The Grecian nations taint my spotless name. *Pope.*

ASHLAR. *n. f.* [with masons.] Freestone as it comes out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickneses.

SHLEERING. *n. f.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters. *Buikler's Dict.*

ASHORE. *adv.* [from *a* and *shore*.] On shore; on the land.

The poor Englishman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *ashore*, would have been undone. *Kaleigh.*

To the shore; to the land.

ASK

We may as bootless spend our vain command, As send our precepts to the leviathan

To come *ashore*. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

May thy billows rowl *ashore*

The beryl, and the golden ore. *Milton's Comus.*

Moor'd in a Chian creek, *ashore* I went,

And all the following night in Chios spent.

ASHWEDNESDAY. *n. f.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling *ashes* on the head.

ASHWEED. *n. f.* [from *ash* and *weed*.] An herb.

ASHY. *adj.* [from *ash*.] Ash-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish gray.

Oit have I seen a timely parted ghost

Of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless. *Shakspeare.*

ASIDE. *adv.* [from *a* and *side*.]

1. To one side; out of the perpendicular direction.

The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast;

The flames were blown *aside*, yet shone they bright,

Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light. *Dryden.*

2. To another part; out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing for kings to have, yet it draweth the subjects eyes a little *aside*. *Bacon.*

3. From the company; as, to speak *aside*.

He took him *aside* from the multitude. *Mark.*

ASINARY. *adj.* [*asinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass. *Di.*

ASININE. *adj.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest youth, our flocks and stubs from such nurture, than we have now to hale our choicest and hope-fullest wits to that *asinine* feast of low-thistles and brambles. *Milton.*

TO ASK. *v. a.* [arcean, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg: sometimes with an *accusative* only; sometimes with *for*.

When thou dost *ask* me blessing, I'll kneel down,

And *ask* of thee forgiveness. *Shakspeare.*

We have nothing else to *ask*, but that

Which you deny already, yet will *ask*,

That if we fail in our request, the blame

May hang upon your hardness. *Shakspeare.*

In long journeys, *ask* your master leave to give

ale to the hives. *Swift.*

2. To demand; to claim: as, to *ask* a price for goods.

Ask me never so much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall lay unto me: but give me the damsel to wife. *Genesis.*

He saw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves,

Their funeral honours claim'd, and *ask'd* their quiet graves. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To question.

O inhabitant of Atoer, stand by the way and espie, *ask* him that flieth, and he that escapeth, and say, what is done? *Jeremiah.*

4. To inquire: with *after* before the thing.

He said, wherefore is it that thou dost *ask after* my name? And he blessed him there. *Genesis.*

5. To require, as physically necessary.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and veer out all fail; so to take it in and contract it, is no less praise when the argument doth *ask* it. *Ben Jonson.*

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be stirred by two men's strength; which if you bring it to the top of the earth, will *ask* six men to stir it. *Bacon.*

The administration passes into different hands at the end of two months, which contributes to

ASL

dispatch: but any exigence of state *ask*s a much longer time to conduct any design to its maturity. *Addison.*

TO ASK. *v. n.*

1. To petition; to beg: with *for* before the thing.

My son, hast thou sinned? do so no more, but *ask* pardon for thy former sins. *Ecclesi.*

If he *ask* for bread, will he give him a stone? *Matt.*

2. To inquire; to make inquiry: with *for* or *of* before the thing.

Stand ye in the ways, and see, and *ask* for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls. *Jeremiah.*

For *ask* now of the days that are past, which were before thee, since the day that God created man upon the earth, and *ask* from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any such thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it. *Deuteronomy.*

ASK, ASH, AS, do all come from the Saxon *ærc*, an ash tree. *Gibson's Camden.*

ASKANCE. *adj.* Sidewise; obliquely.

ASKA'UNCE. *adj.* Sidewise; obliquely.

Zelmane, keeping a countenance *askance*, as she understood him not, told him, it became her evil. *Stacey.*

His wannish eyes upon them bent *askance*, And when he saw their labours well succeed, He wept for rage, and threaten'd dire mischance. *Fairfax.*

Some say, he bid his angels turn *askance*

The poles of earth, twice ten degrees, and more, From the sun's axle, they with labour push'd

Oblique the centrick globe. *Milton.*

ASKA'UNT. *adv.* Obliquely; on one side.

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes, Fix'd on the king *askant*; and thus replies, O, impudent. *Dryden.*

Since the space, that lies on either side

The solar orb, is without limits wide,

Giant that the sun had happen'd to prefer

A seat *askant*, but one diameter:

Loit to the light by that unhappy place,

This globe had lain a frozen lonesome mass. *Blackmore.*

ASKER. *n. f.* [from *ask*.]

1. Petitioner.

Have you Ere now denied the *asker*? and now again On him that did not ask, but mock bestow. *Shakspeare.*

The greatness of the *asker*, and the smallness of the thing asked, had been sufficient to enforce his request. *South.*

2. Inquirer.

Every *asker* being satisfied, we may conclude, that all their conceptions of being in a place are the same. *Digby of Bodies.*

ASKER. *n. f.* A water newt.

ASK'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *skew*.] Aside; with contempt.

For when ye mildly look with lovely hue, Then is my soul with life and love inspir'd;

But when ye lowre, or look on me *ask w*,

Then do I die. *Spenser.*

Then take it, sir, as it was writ,

Nor look *askew* at what it saith;

There's no petition in it. *Prior.*

TO ASLA'KE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *slake*, or *slack*.] To remit; to mitigate; to slacken. Obsolete.

But this continual, cruel, civil war

No skill can stint, nor reason can *aslake*. *Spenser.*

Whilst seeking to *aslake* thy raging fire,

Thou in me kindest much more great desire. *Spenser.*

ASLA'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *slant*.] Obliquely; on one side; not perpendicularly.

ASP

There is a willow grows *aslant* a brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.
He fell; the shaft
Drove thro' his neck *aslant*; he spurns the ground,
And the foul issues through the weapon's wound.
Dryden.

ASLEEP. *adv.* [from *a* and *sleep*.]

1. Sleeping; at rest.

How many thousands of my poorest subjects
Are at this hour *asleep*? O gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frightened thee?
Shakespeare.

The diligence of trade, and noiseful game,
And luxury more late *asleep* were laid:
All was the night's, and, in her silent reign,
No found the rest of nature did invade. *Dryden.*

There is no difference between a person *asleep*,
and in an apoplexy, but that the one can be
awakened, and the other cannot. *Arbutnot.*

2. To sleep.

If a man watch too long, it is odds but he
will fall *asleep*. *Bacon's Essays.*

Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whispering winds soon lull'd *asleep*. *Milton.*

ASLOPE. *adv.* [from *a* and *slope*.] With
declivity; obliquely; not perpendicu-
larly.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*, a reasonable
depth under the ground. *Bacon.*

The curse *aslope*
Glanc'd on the ground; with labour I must earn
My bread: what harm? Idleness had been worse:
My labour will sustain me. *Milton.*

The knight did stoop,
And sat on further side *aslope*. *Hudibras.*

ASOMATOUS. *adj.* [from *a*, priv. and
σῶμα, a body.] Incorporeal, or with-
out a body.

ASP. } *n. f.* [*aspis*, Lat.] A kind
ASPICK. } of serpent, whose poison kills
without a possibility of applying any
remedy. It is said to be very small,
and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia.
Those that are bitten by it, die within
three hours; and the manner of their
dying being by sleep, without any pain,
Cleopatra chose it. *Calmet.*

High-minded Cleopatra, that with stroke
Of *asp's* sting here: did kill. *Fairy Queen.*
Scorpion, and *asp*, and amphisbæna due,
And diapas. *Milton.*

ASP. *n. f.* A tree. See **ASPEN.**

ASPALATHUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem,
or our lady's rose.

2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy,
oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter
to the taste. *Aspalathus* affords an oil
of admirable scent, reputed one of the
best perfumes. *Chambers.*

I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspa-
lathus*, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the
best myrrh. *Ecclesi.*

ASPARAGUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A plant. It
has a rosaceous flower of six leaves,
placed orbicularly, out of whose centre
rises the pointal, which turns to a soft
globular berry, full of hard seeds. *Müller.*

Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell,
especially if cut when they are white; and there-
fore have been suspected by some physicians, as
not friendly to the kidneys: when they are
older, and begin to rot, they lose this quality;
but then they are not so agreeable. *Arbutnot.*

A'SPECT. *n. f.* [*aspectus*, Lat.] It ap-
pears anciently to have been pronounced
with the accent on the last syllable,
which is now placed on the first.]

ASP

1. Look; air; appearance.

I have presented the tongue under a double
aspect, such as may justify the definition, that
it is the best and worst part.

Government of the Tongue.
They are, in my judgment, the image of
picture of a great ruin, and have the true *aspect*
of a world lying in its rubbish. *Burnet.*

2. Countenance; look.

Those eyes of thine from mine have drawn
falt tears,

Sham'd their *aspects* with store of childish drops.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

I am fearful: wherefore frowns he thus?
'Tis his *aspect* of terror. All's not well. *Shak.*

Yet had his *aspect* nothing of severe,
But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryden.*

Then shall thy Craggs (and let me call him
mine)

On the call ere another Pollio shine;
With *aspect* open shall erect his head. *Pope.*

3. Glance; view; act of beholding.

Faster than thought, in his flaming eye,
Whose sole *aspect* he counts felicity. *Spenser.*

When an envious or an amorous *aspect* dotu in-
fect the spirits of another, there is joined both
affection and imagination. *Bacon.*

4. Direction toward any point; view; position.

The setting sun
Slowly descended; and with right *asp* A

Against the eastern gate of Paradise
Levell'd his evening rays. *Paradise Lost.*

I have built a strong wall, faced to the south
aspect with brick. *Swift.*

5. Disposition of any thing to something
else; relation.

The light got from the opposite arguments of
men of parts, shewing the different sides of things,
and their various *aspects* and probabilities, would
be quite lost, if every one were obliged to say
after the speaker. *Locke.*

6. Disposition of a planet to other planets.

These some ill planet reigns,
I must be patient till the heavens look

With an *aspect* more favourable. *Shakespeare.*

Not unlike that which astrologers call a con-
junction of planets, of no very benign *aspect* the
one to the other. *Watson.*

To the black moon
Her office they prefer'd: to th' other five

Their planetary motions, and *aspects*,
In textile, square, and time, and opposite. *Paradise Lost.*

Why does not every single star shed a separate
influence, and have *aspects* with other stars of
their own constellation? *Bentley's Sermons.*

TO ASPECT. *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Lat.] To
behold. Not used.

Happy in their mistake, those people whom
The northern pole affects; whom fear of death
(The greatest of all human fears) ne'er moves. *Templ.*

ASPECTABLE. *adj.* [*aspectabilis*, Lat.]
Visible; being the object of sight.

He was the sole cause of this *aspe*ctable and
perceivable universal. *Keble.*

To this use of informing us what is in this
aspectable world, we shall find the eye well tried. *Ray on the Creation.*

ASPECTION. *n. f.* [from *aspect*.] Behold-
ing; view.

A Moorish queen, upon *aspection* of the pic-
ture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth
a fair one. *Brown.*

A'SPEN, or Asp. *n. f.* [*aspe*, Dutch; *asp*,
Dan. epre, trembling, Sax. *Sommer*.]

See **POPLAR**, of which it is a species.

The leaves of this tree always tremble.

Then *aspen* or *asp* tree hath leaves much the
same with the poplar, only much smaller, and
not so white. *Mortimer.*

ASP

The bullder oak sole king of forests all,
The *aspen*, good for statues, the cypress funeral. *Spenser.*

A'SPEN. *adj.* [from *asp* or *aspen*.]

1. Belonging to the asp tree.

Oh! had the monster seen those lily hands
Tremble like *aspen* leaves upon a lute. *Shak.*

No gale disturbs the trees,
Nor *aspen* leaves conveys the gentlest breeze. *G.*

2. Made of aspen wood.

A'SPER. *adj.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged.

This word I have found only in the
following passage.

All base notes, or very treble notes, give
asper found; for that the base striketh more
than it can well strike equally. *Ba.*

TO A'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.]

To roughen; to make rough or unese

Those corpuscles of colour, intimating the
selves into all the pores of the body to be cy-
my *asperate* its superficies, according to the
nefs and textures of the corpuscles. *E.*

ASPERATION. *n. f.* [from *asperate*.]

making rough. *D.*

ASPERIFOLIOUS. *adj.* [from *asper*, rough,
and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.] One of the

divisions of plants, so called from the
roughness of their leaves.

ASPERITY. *n. f.* [*asperitas*, Lat.]

1. Unevenness; roughness of surface

Sometimes the pores and *asperities* of dry
dus are to incommensurate to the particles of
liquor, that they glide over the surface. *P.*

2. Roughness of sound; harshness of

voice.

3. Roughness or ruggedness of temp

moroseness; founness; crabbedness.

The charity of the one, like kindly ex-
tensions, will descend in showers of blessings,
the rigour and *asperity* of the other, in a
doom upon outlives. *Government of the Is.*

Avoid all unbecoming and *asperity* of con-
do nothing that may argue a peevish or
spirit. *P.*

ASPERNATION. *n. f.* [*aspernatio*, L.]

Neglect; disregard.

A'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*asper*, Lat.] Rou

uneven.

Black and white are the most *asper*
unequal colours; so like, that it is
distinguish them: black is the most rough.

TO ASPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*aspergo*, L.]

To bespatter with censure or calumny

In the business of Ireland, besides the
tunity to *asperse* the king, they were safe of
Gla.

Curb that impetuous tongue, nor rashly
And singly mad, *asperse* the foreign reign
Unjustly poets we *asperse*,
Truth shines the brighter clad in verse.

ASPERSION. *n. f.* [*aspersio*, Lat.]

1. A sprinkling.

If thou dost break her virgin knot, be
All sanctimonious ceremonies,
No sweet *asper* shall the heav'n's let
To make this contract grow. *Sh.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits
whereas the imitation gives the new
otherwise than with some little *asper*
old, for taste's sake.

2. Calumny; censure.

The same *aspe*sions of the king, and
grounds of a rebellion.

ASPHALTICK. *adj.* [from *asp*

Gummy; bituminous.

And with *asphaltick* slime, broad as
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd
They fasten'd

ASPHALTOS. *n. f.* [*ἀσφαλτος*,
men.] A solid, brittle, black,

A S P

gous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is cast up in the nature of liquid pitch, from the bottom of this sea; and, being thrown upon the water, swims like other fat bodies, and condenses gradually.

ASPHALTUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A bituminous stone found near ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neuchâtel; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorruptible by air, and impenetrable by water; supposed to be the mortar so much celebrated among the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were laid. *Chambers.*

ASPHODEL. *n. f.* [*lilio-asphodelus*, Lat.] Day-lily. *Asphodels* were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.

By those happy souls who dwell
In yellow meads of *asphodel*. *Pope.*

ASPICK. *n. f.* [See **ASP**.] The name of a serpent.

Why did I 'scape th' invenom'd *aspick's* rage,
And all the fiery monsters of the desert,
To see this day? *Addison.*

TO ASPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with aspiration, or full breath; as we *aspirate horse, house*, and *hog*.

TO ASPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a consonant, or what is its equivalent; for our *vo* and *h aspirate*. *Dryden.*

ASPIRATE. *adj.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

For their being peevish, you may call them, if you please, *perispirate*; but yet they are not *aspirate*, i. e. with such an aspiration as *h*. *Holder.*

ASPIRATION. *n. f.* [*aspiratio*, Lat.]

1. A breathing after; an ardent wish: used generally of a wish for spiritual blessings.

A soul inspired with the warmest aspirations after celestial beatitude, keeps its powers attentive. *Watts.*

2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high and great.

'Tis he; I ken the manner of his gait;
He rises on his toe; that spirit of his
In aspiration lifts him from the earth. *Shakspeare.*

3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

H is only a guttural aspiration, i. e. a more forcible impulse of the breath from the lungs. *Holder.*

TO ASPIRE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.]

1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher: sometimes with the particle *to*.

Mist excellent lady, no expectation in others, nor hope in himself, could *aspire* to a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be praised by you. *Sidney.*

His father's grave counsellors, by whose means he had *aspired* to the kingdom, he cruelly tortured. *Kneller.*

Hence springs that universal strong desire,
Which all men have of immortality!

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Not some few spirits unto this thought *aspire*,
But all men's minds in this bated be. *Davies.*

Horace did ne'er *aspire* to epic bays!

Nor lofty Maro stoop to lyric bays. *Roscommon.*

Till then a helpless, hopeless, homely swain;

I fought not freedom, nor *aspir'd* to gain. *Dryd.*

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell,

Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes with *after*.

Those are raised above sense, and *aspire after* immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their souls. *Tillotson.*

There is none of us but who would be thought, throughout the whole course of his life, to *aspire after* immortality. *Atterbury.*

3. To rise; to tower.

There is betwixt that smile we would *aspire to*,
That sweet aspect of princes and our ruin,
More pangs and fears than war or women have. *Shakspeare.*

My own breath still foment the fire,

Which flames as high as *heaven* can *aspire*. *Waller.*

ASPIRER. *n. f.* [from *aspire*.] One that ambitiously strives to be greater than he is.

They ween'd

To win the mount of God; and on his throne

To set the envy of his state, the proud

Aspirer: but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

ASPORTATION. *n. f.* [*asportatio*, Lat.]

A carrying away. *Diä.*

ASQUINT. *adv.* [from *a* and *squint*.] Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision.

A single guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look *asquint*, or shut their eyes. *Swift.*

ASS. *n. f.* [*asinus*, Lat.]

1. An animal of burden, remarkable for sluggishness, patience, hardiness, coarseness of food, and long life.

You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
Which, like your *asses*, and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in slavish part,
Because you bought them. *Shakspeare.*

2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive that I am made an *ass*. *Shakspeare.*

That such a crafty mother

Should yield the world to this *ass*!—a woman

that

Bears all down with her brain; and yet her son

Cannot take two from twenty, for his heart,

And leave eighteen. *Shakspeare.*

TO ASSAIL. *v. a.* [*assailor*, Fr.]

1. To attack in a hostile manner; to assault; to fall upon; to invade.

So when he saw his flatter'd arts to fail,
With greedy force he 'gan the tort' *assail*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To attack with argument, censure, or motives applied to the passions.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament
Let us *assail* the family of York. *Shakspeare.*

She will not stay the siege of loving terms;

Nor bide th' encounter of *assailing* eyes. *Shakspeare.*

How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it

most,

When love *assail'd* you on the Lybian coast. *Dryden.*

All books he reads, and all he reads *assails*,

From Dryden's Fables down to D—y's Tales. *Pope.*

In vain Thalesia with reproach *assails*;

For who can move when fair Belinda fails? *Pope.*

ASSAILABLE. *adj.* [from *assail*.] That may be attacked.

Barquo, and his Penance, lives—

—But in their nature 's copy's not eternal—

—There's comfort yet, they are *assailable*. *Shakspeare.*

A S S

ASSAILANT. *n. f.* [*assailant*, Fr.] He that attacks in opposition to defendant.

The same was so well encountered by the defendants, that the obliquity of the *assailants* could but increase the loss. *Hayward.*

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,

And with a kind of umber smutch my face,

The like do you; so shall we pass along,

And never stir *assailants*. *Shakspeare.*

ASSAILANT. *adj.* Attacking; invading.

And as evening dragon came,

Assailant on the perched roofs

Or tame villatick fowl. *Milton.*

ASSAILER. *n. f.* [from *assail*.] One who attacks another.

Palladius heeded, so pursued our *assailers*, that

one of them slew him. *Sidney.*

ASSAPANNICK. *n. f.* A little animal of Virginia, which is said to fly by stretching out its shoulders and its skin, and is called in English the flying squirrel.

Trevoix.

ASSART. *n. f.* [*assart*, from *effarter*, Fr.] To clear away wood in a forest.

An offence committed in the forest; by plucking up those woods by the roots, that are thickets or coverts of the forest, and by making them as plain as arable land. *Cowell.*

TO ASSART. *v. a.* [*assartir*, Fr.] To

commit an *assart*. See **ASSART**.

ASSASSIN. *n. f.* [*assassin*, Fr.]

ASSASSINATE. *v. a.* [*assassiner*, Fr.]

word brought originally from Asia, where, about the

time of the holy war, there was a set of

men called *assassins*, as is supposed for

Arfacide, who killed any man, with-

out regard to danger, at the command

of their chief.] A murderer; one that

kills by treachery, or sudden violence.

In the very moment, as the knight withdrew

from the duke, this *assassin* gave him, with a

back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Watson.*

The Syrian king, who to surprize

One man, *assassin* like, had levy'd *whit*,

War unproclaim'd. *Milton.*

The old king is just murdered, and the person

that did it is unknown.—Let the soldiers

seize him for one of the *assassins*, and let me

alone to accuse him afterwards. *Dryden.*

Here hir'd *assassins* for their gain invade,

And treach'rous pois'ners urge their fatal trade. *Creech.*

When she hears of a murder, she enlarges

more on the guilt of the suffering person, than

of the *assassin*. *Addison.*

Orestes brandish'd the revenging sword,

Slew the dire pair, and gave to funeral flame

The vile *assassin*, and adulterous dame. *Pope.*

Useful, we grant, it serves what life requires,

But, dreadful too, the dark *assassin* hires. *Pope.*

ASSASSINATE. *n. f.* [from *assassin*.] The crime of an assassin; murder.

Were not all *assassins*; and popular insurrec-

tions wrongfully chastised, if the meanness of the

offenders indemnified them from punishment? *Pope.*

TO ASSASSINATE. *v. a.* [from *assassin*.]

1. To murder by violence.

Help, neighbours, my house is broken open

by force, and I am ravished, and like to be

assassinated. *Dryden.*

What could provoke thy madness

To *assassinate* to great, to have a man? *Philips.*

2. To waylay; to take by treachery. This

meaning is perhaps peculiar to *Milton*.

Such usage as your honourable lords

Assord me, *assassinated* and betray'd,

Q

ASS

Who durst not, with your whole united pow'rs,
In fight withstand one single and unarm'd. *Milt.*
ASSASSINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *assassinare*.]
The act of assassinating; murder by violence.

It were done quickly, if th' *assassination*
Could trammel up the consequence. *Shakspeare.*
The duke finish'd his course by a wicked
assassination. *Clarendon.*

ASSASSINA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *assassinare*.]
Murderer; mankiller; the person that
kills another by violence.

ASSA'TION. *n. f.* [from *assatus*, roasted, Lat.]
Roasting.

The egg expiring less in the elixation or boiling;
whereas, in the *assation* or roasting, it will
sometimes abate a dragon. *Brown.*

ASSAULT. *n. f.* [from *assault*, French.]

1. Attack; hostile onset: opposed to defence.

Her spirit had been invincible against all *assaults*
of affection. *Shakspeare.*
Not to be shook thyself, but all *assaults*
Battering, like thy hoar cliffs the loud sea wave.
Thomson.

2. Storm: opposed to *sap* or *siege*.

Jason took at least a thousand men, and suddenly
made an *assault* upon the city. *2 Macc.*
After some days *siege*, he resolved to try the
fortune of an *assault*: he succeeded therein so far,
that he had taken the principal tower and fort.
Bacon.

3. Hostile violence.

Themselves at discord fell,
And cruel combat join'd in middle space,
With horrible *assault* and fury fell. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Invasion; hostility; attack.

After some unhappy *assaults* upon the prerogative
by the parliament, which produced its
dissolution, were followed a compromise. *Clarendon.*
Theories, built upon narrow foundations, are
very hard to be supported against the *assaults* of
opposition. *Locke.*

5. In law. A violent kind of injury offered
to a man's person. It may be committed
by offering of a blow, or by a fearful
speech. *Cowell.*

6. It has *upon* before the thing assaulted.
To ASSAULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
attack; to invade; to fall upon with
violence.

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves
together, and to stand for their life, to
destroy all the power that would *assault* them.
Ezeker.

Before the gates the cries of babes new-born,
Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Assault has care. *Dryden.*

New-carved steel, and more accursed gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief
bold:

And double death did wretched man invade,
By steel *assaulted*, and by gold betray'd. *Dryd.*

ASSAULTER. *n. f.* [from *assault*.] One
who violently assaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing
their might, we esteemed few swords, in a just
reference, able to resist many unjust *assaulters*.
Sidney.

ASSAY. *n. f.* [*essaye*, Fr. from which
the ancient writers borrowed *assay*, according
to the sound, and the latter
assay, according to the writing; but the
senses now differing, they may be considered
as two words.]

1. Examination; trial.

This cannot be
By no *assay* of reason. 'Tis a pageant,
To keep us in false gaze. *Shakspeare.*

2. In law. The examination of measures

ASS

and weights used by the clerk of the
market. *Cowell.*

3. The first entrance upon any thing; a
taste for trial.

For well he weened, that so glorious bait
Would tempt his guest to take thereof *assay*.
Fairy Queen.

4. Trial by danger or distress; difficulty;
hardship.

She heard with patience all unto the end,
And strive to master sorrowful *assay*. *Fairy Q.*
The men he prett but late,
To hard *assays* unfit, unware at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate.
Fairfax.

Be sure to find
What I foretel, many a hard *assay*
Of dangers, and adversities, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get full hold. *Milton.*

To ASSAY. *v. a.* [*essayer*, Fr.]

1. To make trial of; to make experiment
of.

One that to bounty never cast his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did *assay*
His baser breast. *Spenser.*

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general
a little to *assay* them; and to with some horse-
men charged them home. *Hayward.*

What unweighed behaviour hath this drunkard
picked out of my conversation, that he dares in
this manner *assay* me? *Shakspeare.*

2. To apply to, as the touchstone in *assaying*
metals.

Whom thus afflicted when sad Eve beheld,
Desolate where she sat, approaching night,
Soft words to his fierce passion the *assay'd*. *Milt.*

3. To try; to endeavour.

David girded his sword upon his armour, and
he *assayed* to go, for he had not proved it. *1 Sam.*

ASSAYER. *n. f.* [from *assay*.] An officer
of the mint, for the due trial of silver,
appointed between the master of the
mint and the merchants that bring silver
thither for exchange. *Cowell.*

The smelters come up to the *assayers*, within
one in twenty. *Woodward on Feffels.*

ASSECTATION. *n. f.* [*assectatio*, Lat.]
Attendance, or waiting upon. *Dist.*

ASSECUTION. *n. f.* [from *assecuror*, *assecurum*, to obtain.] Acquirement; the act
of obtaining.

By the canon law, a person, after he has been
in full possession of a second benefice, cannot re-
turn again to his first; because it is immediately
void by his *asseccution* of a second. *Ashe.*

ASSEMBLAGE. *n. f.* [*assemblee*, Fr.]

1. A collection; a number of individuals
brought together. It differs from *as-
sembly*, by being applied only, or chiefly,
to things; *assembly* being used only, or
generally, of persons.

All that we amass together in our thoughts is
positive, and the *assembly* of a great number of
positive ideas of space or duration. *Locke.*

2. The state of being assembled.

O Hartford, fitted or to thine in courts
With unaffected grace, or walk the plains
With innocence and meditation join'd
In soft *assembly*, listen to my song! *Thomson.*

To ASSEMBLE. *v. a.* [*assemble*, Fr.]

To bring together into one place. It
is used both of persons and things.

And he shall set up an ensign for the nations,
and shall *assemble* the outcasts of Israel, and
gather together the dispersed of Judah. *Isaiah.*
He wonders for what end you have *assembled*
Such troops of citizens to come to him. *Shakspeare.*

To ASSEMBLE. *v. n.* To meet together.

These men *assembled*, and found Daniel pray-
ing. *Daniel.*

ASS

ASSEMBLY. *n. f.* [*assemblee*, Fr.] A
company met together.

They had *assemblies*, by fame,
Of this so noble and so fair *assembly*,
This night to meet here. *Shakspeare.*

ASSENT. *n. f.* [*assensus*, Lat.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing.

Without the king's *assent* or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*
Faith is the *assent* to any proposition, not thus
made out by the deduction of reason, but upon
the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*

All the arguments on both sides must be laid
in balance, and, upon the whole, the under-
standing determine its *assent*. *Locke.*

2. Consent; agreement.

To urge any thing upon the church, requiring
thereunto that religious *assent* of christian belief,
wherewith the words of the holy prophets are re-
ceived, and not to shew it in scripture; this did
the Fathers evermore think unlawful, impious,
and execrable. *Hobbs.*

The evidence of God's own testimony, added
unto the natural *assent* of reason concerning the
certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and
confirm the same. *Hobbs.*

To ASSENT. *v. a.* [*assentire*, Lat.] To
concede; to yield to, or agree to.

And the Jews also *assented*, saying, that these
things were so. *Locke.*

ASSENTATION. *n. f.* [*assentatio*, Lat.] Com-
pliance with the opinion of another on
of flattery or dissimulation. *Dist.*

ASSENTMENT. *n. f.* [from *assent*.] Con-
sent.

Their arguments are but precarious, and sit
fast upon the charity of our *assentments*. *Brown.*

To ASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*asserere*, Lat.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by word
or actions.

Your forefathers have *asserted*, the party who
they chose till death, and died for its defence.
Dryd.

2. To affirm; to declare positively.

3. To claim; to vindicate a title to.

Nor can the groveling mind,
In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,
Assert the native fires, or own its heavenly light.
Dryd.

ASSERTION. *n. f.* [from *assert*.]

1. The act of asserting.

2. Position advanced.

If any affirm the earth doth move, and
not believe with us it standeth still, because
they probable reasons for it, and I no infir-
mity or reason against it, I will not quarrel
with *assertion*. *Brown's Vulgar Error.*

ASSERTIVE. *adj.* [from *assert*.] Posi-
tional; dogmatical; peremptory.

He was not so fond of the principles he
detract to illustrate, as to build them cert-
proposing them not in a confident and *assertive*
form, but as probabilities and hypotheses. *Locke.*

ASSERTOR. *n. f.* [from *assert*.] A

tainer; vindicator; supporter; assu-
Among the *assertors* of free reason's claim
Our nation's not the least in worth or fame.

Faithful *assertor* of thy country's cause,
Britain with tears shall bathe thy glorious name.

It is an usual piece of art to undermine the
theory of fundamental truths, by present-
ing how weak the proofs are, which the
assertors employ in defence of them. *As.*

To ASSE'VE. *v. a.* [*asserere*, Lat.]

serve, help, or second.

To ASSE'SS. *v. a.* [from *assessor*.]
to make an equilibrium, or bal-
To charge with any certain sum.

ASS

Before the receipt of them in this office, they were *affessed* by the affidavit from the time of the inquisition found. *Bacon.*

ASSESSOR. *n. f.* [*assessio*, Lat.] A sitting down by one, to give assistance or advice. *Dict.*

ASSESSMENT. *n. f.* [from *assess*.]

1. The sum levied on certain property.

2. The act of assessing.

What greater immunity and happiness can there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws, but what they make themselves? To be subject to no contribution, *assessments*, or any pecuniary levy whatsoever, but what they vote, and voluntarily yield unto themselves? *Howell.*

ASSessor. *n. f.* [*assessor*, Lat.]

1. The person that sits by another: generally used of those who assist the judge.

Minor, the quiet inquisition, appears; And lives and crimes, with his *assessors*, hears: Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls, Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*

2. He that sits by another, as next in dignity.

To his Son,
Th' *assessor* of his throne, he thus began. *Milton.*
Twice stronger than his sire, who sat above,
Assessor to the throne of thund'ring Jove. *Dryden.*

3. He that lays taxes: derived from *assess*.

ASSESS. *n. f.* without the singular. [*assess*, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor or heir, in satisfying the testators or ancestors debts or legacies. Whoever pleads *assess*, sayeth nothing; but that the person, against whom he pleads, hath enough come to his hands, to discharge what is in demand. *Cowell.*

TO ASSEVER. } *v. a.* [*asservo*, Lat.]

TO ASSEVERATE. } To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERATION. *n. f.* [from *asservere*.] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

That which you are persuaded of, ye have it no otherwise than by your own only probable collection; and therefore such bold *asseverations*, as in him were admirable, should, in your mouths, but argue rashness. *Hooker.*

Another abuse of the tongue I might add; vehement *asseverations* upon slight and trivial occasions. *Ray on the Creation.*

The repetition gives a greater emphasis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of the speaker in making his *asseveration*. *Broome.*

ASSHEAD. *n. f.* [from *ass* and *head*.] One slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

Will you help an *ass-head*, and a coxcomb, and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull? *Shaksp.*

ASSIDUITY. *n. f.* [*assidue*, Fr. *assiduitas*, Lat.] Diligence; closeness of application.

I have, with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator. *Addison.*

Can he, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the necessity of his utmost vigour and *assiduity* to acquit himself of it? *Rogers.*

We observe the address and *assiduity* they will use to corrupt us. *Rogers.*

ASSIDUOUS. *adj.* [*assiduus*, Latin.] Constant in application.

And it by pay'r
Incessant I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary him with my *assiduous* cries. *Milton.*

The most *assiduous* talebearers, and bitterest revilers, are often half-witted people.

Government of the Tongue.
In summer, you see the hen giving herself greater freedoms, and quitting her care for above

ASS

two hours together; but in winter, when the rigour of the season would chill the principles of life, and destroy the young one, she grows more *assiduous* in her attendance, and stays away but half the time. *Addison.*

Each still renews her little labour,
Nor juddes her *assiduous* neighbour. *Prior.*

ASSIDUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *assiduus*.]

Diligently; continually.

The trade that obliges artificers to be *assiduously* conversant with their materials, that of glaziers. *Boyle.*

The habitable earth may have been perpetually the drier, seeing it is *assiduously* drained and exhausted by the seas. *Bentley.*

TO ASSIEGE. *v. a.* [*assieger*, Fr.] To besiege. Obsolete. *Dict.*

On the other side th' *assieged* castle ward
Then steadfast arms did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

ASSIENTO. *n. f.* [in Spanish, a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves.

TO ASSIGN. *v. a.* [*assigner*, Fr. *assigno*, Lat.]

1. To mark out; to appoint.

He *assigned* Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were. *a Sam.*

The two armies were *assigned* to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers assured to the state, than martial men. *Bacon.*

Both joining,

A join'd in injuries, one enmity
Against a foe by doom express *assign'd* us,
That cruel serpent. *Milton.*

True quality is neglected, virtue is oppressed, and vice triumphant. The last day will *assign* to every one a station suitable to his character. *Addison.*

2. To fix with regard to quantity or value.

There is no such intrinsic, natural, settled value in any thing, as to make any *assigned* quantity of it constantly worth any *assigned* quantity of another. *Locke.*

3. [In law.] In general, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another; in particular, to appoint or set forth, as to *assign* error, is to shew in what part of the process error is committed; to *assign* false judgment, is to declare how and where the judgment is unjust; to *assign* the cessor, is to shew how the plaintiff had cessed, or given over; to *assign* waste, is to shew wherein especially the waste is committed. *Cowell.*

ASSIGNABLE. *adj.* [from *assign*.] That may be marked out, or fixed.

Another held that it streamed by connatural result and emanation from God; so that there was no instant *assignable* of God's eternal existence, in which the world did not also co-exist. *South.*

ASSIGNATION. *n. f.* [*assignation*, French.]

1. An appointment to meet: used generally of love appointments.

The lovers expected the return of this rated hour with as much impatience as if it had been a real *assignation*. *Spectator.*

Or when a whore in her vocation,
Keeps punctual to an *assignation*. *Swift.*

2. A making over a thing to another

ASSIGNEE. *n. f.* [*assigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. And an *assignee* may be either in deed or in law; *assignee* in deed, is he that is appointed by a person; *assignee* in law, is he whom the law

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maketh so, without any appointment of the person. *Cowell.*

ASSIGNER. *n. f.* [from *assign*.] He that appoints.

The gospel is at once the *assigner* of our tasks, and the measure of our strength. *Decay of Piety.*

ASSIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *assign*.] Appropriation of one thing to another thing or person.

The only thing which maketh any place publick, is the publick *assignment* thereof unto such duties. *Hooker.*

This institution, which assigns it to a person, whom we have no rule to know, is just as good as an *assignment* to no body at all. *Lock.*

ASSIMILABLE. *adj.* [from *assimilate*.] That may be converted to the same nature with something else.

The spirits of many will find but naked habitations; meeting no *assimilables* wherein to re-act their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ASSIMILATE. *v. n.* [*assimilo*, Lat.] To perform the act of converting food to nourishment.

Birds *assimilate* less, and excrete more, than beasts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and their flesh generally more dry. *Bacon.*

Birds be commonly better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth *assimilate* more finely, and secrete more subtly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

TO ASSIMILATE. *v. a.*

1. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

A serene and necessitous kind of life would easily *assimilate* at least the next generation to habit and serenity. *Hale.*

They are not over-patient of mixtures; but such, whom they cannot *assimilate*, soon find it their interest to remove. *Swift.*

2. To turn to its own nature by digestion.

Tasting concord, digest, *assimilate*,
And corporeal to incorporeal turn. *Milton.*
Hence also animals and vegetables may *assimilate* their nourishment; moist nourishment easily changing its texture till it becomes like the dense earth. *Newton.*

ASSIMILATENESS. *n. f.* [from *assimilate*.] Likeness. *Dict.*

ASSIMILATION. *n. f.* [from *assimilate*.]

1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another.

It furthers the very act of *assimilation* of nourishment, by some outward emollients that make the parts more apt to *assimilate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The state of being assimilated, or becoming like something else.

A nourishment in a large acceptance, but not in propriety, conserving the body, not repairing it by *assimilation*, but preserving it by ventilation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature, to aspire to an *assimilation* with God; even the most laudable and generous ambition. *Decay of Piety.*

TO ASSIMULATE. *v. a.* [*assimulo*, Lat.]

To feign; to counterfeit. *Dict.*

ASSIMULATION. *n. f.* [*assimulatio*, Lat.]

A dissembling; a counterfeiting. *Dict.*

TO ASSIST. *v. a.* [*assister*, Fr. *assist*, Lat.] To help.

Receive her in the Lord as becometh saints, and *assist* her in whatever business she hath need. *Romans.*

It is necessary and *assisting* to all our other intellectual faculties. *Locke.*

Acquaintance with method will *assist* one in ranging human affairs. *Watts' Log.*

She no sooner yielded to adultery, but she agreed to *assist* in the murder of her husband. *Broome on the Olfactory.*

ASSISTANCE. *n. f.* [*assistance*, French.] Help; furtherance.

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The council of Trent commends recourse, not only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and assistance: What doth this aid and assistance signify? *Stillingfleet.*

You have abundant assistances for this knowledge, in excellent books. *Wake's Prep. for Death.* Let us entreat this necessary assistance, that by his grace he would lead us. *Rogers.*

ASSISTANT. adj. [from *assist*.] Helping; lending aid.

Some perchance did adhere to the duke, and were assistant to him openly, or at least under hand. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

For the performance of this work, a vital or directive principle seemeth to be assistant to the corporeal. *Grew.*

ASSISTANT. n. f. [from *assist*.]

1. A person engaged in an affair, not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial.

Some young towards noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as assistants or attendants, according to the quality of the persons. *Bacon.*

2. Sometimes it is perhaps only a softer word for an attendant.

The pale assistants on each other star'd,
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd. *Dryden.*

ASSIZE. n. f. [*assise*, a sitting, Fr.]

1. An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.

2. A jury.

3. An ordinance or statute.

4. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs and processes of assize are taken. *Cowell.*

The law was never executed by any justices of assize, but the people left to their own laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

At each assize and term we try
A thousand rascals of as deep a dye. *Dryden.*

5. Any court of justice.

The judging God shall close the book of fate,
And there the last assizes keep,
For those who wake, and those who sleep. *Dryden.*

6. *Assize of bread, ale, &c.* Measure of price or rate. Thus it is said, *when wheat is of such a price, the bread shall be of such assize.*

7. Measure; for which we now use *size*.

On high hill's top I saw a stately frame
An hundred cubins high by juit assize,
With hundred pillars. *Spenser.*

To ASSIZE. v. a. [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing by an assize or writ.

ASSIZER, or ASSISER. n. f. [from *assize*.] An officer that has the care and oversight of weights and measures. *Chambers.*

ASSOCIABLE. adj. [*associabilis*, Lat.] That may be joined to another.

To ASSO'CIATE. v. a. [*associer*, Fr. *affocio*, Lat.]

1. To unite with another as a confederate. A fearful army led by Caius Marcius, assisted with Aufidius, rages upon our territories. *Shakespeare.*

2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms. Associate in your town a wandering train, And dringlers in your palace entertain. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany; to keep company with another.

Friends should associate friends in grief and woe. *Shakespeare.*

4. To unite; to join.

Some obnoxious parties unperceivedly associated them selves to it. *Locke.*

ASS

5. It has generally the particle *with*; as, he associates with his master's enemies.

To ASSO'CIATE. v. n. To unite himself; to join himself.

ASSOCIATE. adj. [from the verb.] Confederate; joined in interest or purpose.

While I defend through darkness
To my associate powers, them to acquaint
With these successes. *Milton.*

ASSOCIATE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A person joined with another; a partner.

They persuade the king, now in old age, to make Plangus his associate in government with him. *Sidney.*

2. A confederate, in a good or neutral sense; an accomplice in ill.

Their defender, and his associates, have fithence proposed to the world a form such as themselves like. *Hooker.*

3. A companion: implying some kind of equality.

He was accompanied with a noble gentleman, no unsuitable associate. *Wotton.*

Sole Eve, associate, sole, to me, beyond
Compare, above all living creatures dear. *Mil.*

But my associates now my stay deplore,
Impotent. *Pope's Ode to St. Cecilia.*

ASSOCIATION. n. f. [from *associate*.]

1. Union; conjunction; society.

The church being a society, hath the self-same original grounds, which other politick societies have; the natural inclination which all men have unto sociable life, and consent to some certain bond of association; which bond is the law that appointeth what kind of order they should be associated in. *Hooker.*

2. Confederacy; union for particular purposes, good or ill.

This could not be done but with mighty opposition; against which to strengthen themselves, they secretly entered into a league of association. *Hooker.*

3. Partnership.

Self-denial is a kind of holy association with God; and, by making you his partner, interests you in all his happiness. *Boyle.*

4. Connexion.

Association of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent use. *Watts.*

5. Apposition; union of matter.

The changes of corporeal things are to be placed only in the various separations, and new associations and motions, of these permanent particles. *Newton.*

ASSONANCE. n. f. [*assonance*, Fr.] Reference of one sound to another resembling it; resemblance of sound. *Diſt.*

ASSONANT. adj. [*assonant*, Fr.] Sounding in a manner resembling another sound. *Diſt.*

To ASSO'RT. v. a. [*assortir*, Fr.] To range in classes, as one thing suits with another.

ASSORTMENT. n. f. [from *assort*.]

1. The act of classing or ranging.

2. A mass or quantity properly selected and ranged.

To ASSO'T. v. a. [from *sort*; *assoter*, Fr.] To infatuate; to besot.

Out of use. But whence they sprung, or how they were begot,

Unearth is to assure, unceasing to weene
That monstrous error which doth some ass't. *Spenser.*

To ASSUAGE. v. a. [The derivation of this word is uncertain: *Minshew* deduces it from *adjuvare*, or *assuare*;

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Junius, from *ypær*, sweet; from which *Skinner* imagines *apær* might have been formed.]

1. To mitigate; to soften; to allay.

Refining winds the summer's heats assuage,
And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage. *Adelphi.*

2. To appease; to pacify.

Yet is his hate, his rancour, ne'er the less,
Since nought assuageth malice when 'tis told. *Fairfax.*

This was necessary for the securing the people from their fears, capable of being assuaged by no other means. *Clarendon.*

Shall I t' assuage

Their brutal rage, The regal stem destroy? *Dryden's Allion.*

3. To ease; as, the medicine assuages pain.

To ASSUAGE. v. n. To abate.

God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters assuaged. *Genesis.*

ASSUAGEMENT. n. f. [from *assuage*.] Mitigation; abatement of evil.

Tell me, when shall these weary woes have end,
Or shall their ruthless torment never cease;
But all my days in pining languor spend,
Without hope of assuagement or rele. *Spenser.*

ASSUAGER. n. f. [from *assuage*.] One who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUATIVE. adj. [from *assuage*.] Softening; mitigating.

If in the breast tumultuous joys arise,
Musick her soft assuative voice supplies. *Pope.*

To ASSU'BUGATE. v. a. [*subjugo*, Lat.] To subject to. Not in use.

This valiant lord

Must not to state his palm, nobly acquit'd;
Nor by may will assubugate his merit,
By going to Achilles. *Shakespeare.*

ASSUEFACITION. n. f. [*assuefacio*, Lat.] The state of being accustomed to any thing.

Right and left, as parts inservient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees from use and assuefaction, or according whereto the one grows stronger. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

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We see that assuefaction of things hurtful, doth make them lose the force to hurt. *Bacon.*

To ASSUME. v. a. [*assumo*, Lat.]

1. To take.

This when the various god had urg'd in vain,
He straight assum'd his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take upon one's self.

With iavish'd ears
The monarch hears,
Assumes the God,
Assents to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres. *Dryden.*

3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly.

4. To suppose something granted without proof.

In every hypothesis, something is allowed to be assumed. *Bacon.*

5. To apply to one's own use; to appropriate.

His majesty might well assume the complaint and expression of king David. *Clarendon.*

To ASSUME. v. n. To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.

ASSUMER. n. f. [from *assume*.] An arrogant man; a man who claims more than his due.

Can man be wise in any course, in which he is no safe too? But can these high assumers, and pretenders to reason, prove themselves so? *South.*

ASSUMING, participial adj. [from *assume*] Arrogant; haughty.

His haughty looks, and his *assuming* air,
The son of Isis could no longer bear. *Dryd. n.*
This makes him over-forward in business, *af-*
suming in conversation, and peremptory in a-
swers. *Collier.*
ASSUMPSIT. *n. f.* [*assumo*, Lat.] A
voluntary promise made by word, where-
by a man taketh upon him to perform
or pay any thing to another: it con-
tains any verbal promise made upon
consideration. *Cowell.*

ASSUMPTION. *n. f.* [*assumptio*, Lat.]
1. The act of taking any thing to one's
self.
The personal descent of God himself, and his
assumption of our flesh to his divinity, more fa-
miliarly to insinuate his pleasure to us, was an
enforcement beyond all methods of wisdom.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

2. The supposition, or act of supposing,
of any thing without further proof.
These by way of *assumption*, under the two
general propositions, are intrinsically and natu-
rally good or bad. *Norris.*
3. The thing supposed; a postulate.
Hold, says the Stoick, your *assumption*'s
wrong:

I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd.
Dryden
For the *assumption*, that Christ did such mira-
culous and supernatural works to confirm what
he said, we need only repeat the message sent by
him to John the Baptist. *South.*

4. The taking up any person into heaven,
which is supposed by the Romish church
of the blessed Virgin.
Upon the feast of the *assumption* of the Blessed
Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the vespers.
Stillingfleet.

Adam, after a certain period of years, would
have been rewarded with an *assumption* to eternal
felicity. *Wake.*

ASSUMPTIVE. *adj.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.]
That is assumed.

ASSURANCE. *n. f.* [*assurance*, Fr.]

1. Certain expectation.
Though hope be indeed, a lower and lesser
thing than *assurance*, yet, as to all the purposes
of a pious life, it may prove more useful. *South.*
What encouragement can be given to goodness,
beyond the hopes of heaven, and the *assurance* of
an endless felicity? *Tillotson.*

2. Secure confidence; trust.
What man is he that boasts of fleshly might,
And vain *assurance* of mortality,
Which all so soon as it doth come to fight
Against spiritual foes, yields by and by. *Fairy Q.*
3. Freedom from doubt; certain know-
ledge.

Proof from the authority of man's judgment,
is not able to work that *assurance*, which doth
grow by a stronger proof. *Hooker.*
'Tis far off,
And rather like a dream, than an *assurance*
That my remembrance warrants. *Shakespeare.*

The obedient, and the man of practice shall
out grow all their doubts and ignorances, till per-
suasion pass into knowledge, and knowledge ad-
vance into *assurance*. *South.*
Hath he found, in an evil course, that com-
fortable *assurance* of God's favour, and good hopes
of his future condition, which a religious life
would have given him? *Tillotson.*

4. Firmness; undoubting steadiness.
Men whose consideration will relieve our mu-
desty, and give us courage and *assurance* in the
duties of our profession. *Rogers.*

5. Confidence; want of modesty; exemp-
tion from awe or fear.
My behaviour, ill governed, gave you the first
comfort; my affect on, ill hid, hath giv'n you
this last *assurance*. *Sidney.*

6. Freedom from vitious shame.

Conversation, when they come into the world,
will add to their knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke.*

7. Ground of confidence; security; suf-
ficient reason for trust or belief.
The nature of desire itself is no easier to receive
belief, than it is hard to ground belief; for as
desire is glad to embrace the first shew of com-
fort, so is desire desirous of perfect *assurance*.
Sidney.

As the conquest was but slight and superficial,
so the pope's donation to the fifth submissions
were but weak and feeble *assurances*. *Davis.*
None of woman born
Shall harm Marberth.
—Then, Macduff, what need I fear of thee?
But yet I'll make *assurance* double sure,
And take a bond of fate: thou shalt not live.

I must confess your offer is the best;
And, let your father make her the *assurance*,
She is your own, else you must pardon me;
If you should die before him, where's her dowry?
Shakespeare.

An *assurance* being passed through for a com-
petent time, hath come back again by reason of
some oversight. *Bacon.*

8. Spirit; intrepidity.
They, like resolute men, stood in the face of
the breach with more *assurance* than the wall it-
self. *Kneller.*

With all th' *assurance* innocence can bring,
Fearless without, because secure within;
Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I see
This pomp, a shame to you, a pride to me. *Dryd.*

9. Sanguineness; readiness to hope.
This is not the grace of hope, but a good nat-
ural *assurance* or confidence, which Aristotle ob-
serves young men to be full of, and old men not
so inclined to. *Hammond.*

10. Testimony of credit.
I am a gentleman of blood and breeding,
And from some knowledge and *assurance* of you,
Offer this office. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
We have as great *assurance* that there is a God,
as we could expect to have, supposing that he
were. *Tillotson.*

11. Conviction.
Such an *assurance* of things as will make men
careful to avoid a lesser danger, ought to awaken
men to avoid a greater. *Tillotson.*

12. [In theology.] Security with respect
to a future state; certainty of accep-
tance with God.

13. The same with insurance.
To ASSURE. *v. a.* [*assuror*, Fr. from *as-*
securare, low Latin.]

1. To give confidence by a firm promise.
So when he had *assured* them with many words
that he would restore them without limit, accord-
ing to the agreement, they let him go for the
saying to their brethren. *2 Maccabees.*

2. To secure to another; to make firm.
So irresistible an authority cannot be reflected
on, without the most awful reverence, even by
those whose piety *assures* its favour to them.
Rogers.

3. To make confident; to exempt from
doubt or fear; to confer security.
And hereby we know, that we are of the truth,
and shall *assure* our hearts before him. *1 John.*
I receive
At this last fight; *assured* that men shall live
With all the creatures, and then feed preserve.
Milton.

4. To make secure: with of.
But what on earth can long abide in state?
Or who can him *assure* of happy day?
And, for that dowry, I'll *assure* her of
Her widowhood, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands and leases whatsoever. *Shaksp.*

5. To affianse; to betroth.
This diviner Iud claim to me, called me Dio-
mio, swore I was *assur'd* to her. *Shakespeare.*

ASSURED. *participial adj.* [from *assure*.]

1. Certain; indubitable; not doubted.
It is an *assured* experience, that stout laid about
the bottom of a tree makes it proper. *Bacon.*

2. Certain; not doubting.
Young princes, close your hands,
—And your lips too; for, I am well *assured*,
That I did so, when I was first *assur'd*. *Shaksp.*
As when by night the glafs
Of Galileo lets *assur'd* observe
Imagin'd lands and regions in the moon. *Milton.*

3. Immodelt; vitiously confident.
ASSUREDLY. *adv.* [from *assured*.] Cer-
tainly; indubitably.
They promis'd me eternal happiness,
And brought me garlands, Griths, which I feel
I am not worthy yet to wear: I shall *assuredly*.
Shakespeare.

God is absolutely good, and so, *assuredly*, the
cause of all that is good; but of any thing that
is evil he is no cause at all. *Raleigh.*
Assuredly he will stop our liberty, till we re-
store him his worship. *South.*

ASSUREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *assured*.] The
state of being assured; certainty.

ASSURER. *n. f.* [from *assure*.]
1. He that gives assurance.
2. He that gives security to make good
any loss.

To ASSWA'GE. See ASSUAGE.

ASTERISK. *n. f.* [*asteriscus*.] A mark
in printing or writing, in form of a
little star; *as*.

He also published the translation of the Sep-
tuagint by itself, having first compared it with
the Hebrew, and noted by *asterisks* what was de-
fective, and by obelisks what was redundant.
Grew.

ASTERISM. *n. f.* [*asterismus*, Lat.]

1. A constellation.
Poetry had fill'd the skies with *asterisms*, and
histories belonging to them; and then astrology
devises the *asterisks*, virtues and influences of each.
Bentley's Sermons.

2. An asterisk, or mark. This is a very
improper use.

Uwell particularly on passages with an *asterism*,
for the observations which follow such a note
will give you a clear light. *Dryden's Daphnion.*

ASTERON. *adv.* [from *a* and *sternon*.] In
the hinder part of the ship; behind the
ship.

The galley gives her side, and turns her prow,
While those *astern*, descending down the steep,
Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep.
Dryden.

To ASTERT. *v. a.* [a word used by *Ske-*
ter, as it seems, for *sturt*, or *sturt*.]
To terrify; to startle; to fright.

We deem of death, as doom of us desert;
But knew we fools what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, once it to expert;
No danger there the shepherd can *astert*. *Spenser.*

ASTHMA. *n. f.* [*asthma*.] A frequent,
difficult, and short respiration, joined
with a hissing sound and a cough, espe-
cially in the night-time, and when the
body is in a prone posture; because then
the contents of the lower belly bear so
against the diaphragm, as to lessen the
capacity of the breast, whereby the
lungs have less room to move. *Quincy.*

An *asthma* is the inflation of the membranes of
the lungs, and of the membranes covering the
muscles of the thorax. *Floyr on the Hæmorrh.*

ASTHMATICAL. } *adj.* [from *asthma*.]
ASTHMATICK. } Troubled with an
asthma.

In *asthmatical* persons, though the lungs be

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very much stuffed with tough phlegm; yet the patient may live some months, if not some years.

Boyle.

After drinking, our horses are most *asthmatic*; and, for avoiding the watering of them, we wet their hay.

Floyer.

ASTONIED. *part. adj.* A word used in the version of the Bible for *astonished*.

Many were *astoned* at thee.

Isaiah.

Unmanly dread invades

The French *astor'd*.

J. Philps.

To **ASTONISH.** *v. a.* [*effonner*, Fr. from *atenuis*, Lat.] To confound with some sudden passion, as with fear or wonder; to amaze; to surprise; to stun.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble, When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send Such dreadful heralds to *astish* us.

Shakspeare.

'*astish'd* at the voice, he stood amazed, And all around with inward horror gaz'd.

Addis.

A genius universal as his theme, *Astishing* as chaos.

Thomson.

ASTONISHINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *astonish*.] Of a nature to excite astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT. *n. f.* [*effonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; confusion of mind from fear or wonder.

We found, with no less wonder to us than *astonishment* to themselves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers.

Sidney.

She esteem'd this as much above his wisdom, as *astonishment* is beyond bare admiration.

South.

To **ASTOUND.** *v. a.* [*effonner*, Fr.] To astonish; to confound with fear or wonder. This word is now somewhat obsolete.

These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound* The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended By a strong siding champion, conscience.

Milton.

ASTRADLE. *adv.* [from *a* and *straddle*.]

With one's legs across any thing.

Diſt.

A'STRAGAL. *n. f.* [*ἀστρογάλος*, the ankle or anklebone.] A little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns.

Builder's Dict.

We see none of that ordinary confusion, which is the result of quarter rounds of the *astragal*, and I know not how many other intermingled particulars.

Spectator.

A'STRAL. *adj.* [from *astrum*, Lat.] Starry; belonging to the stars.

Since *astral* turns I must invoke by prayer, Fram'd all of pure atoms of the air; Not in their nature simply good or ill, But a soft subject to bad spirits will.

Dryden.

A'STRAY. *adv.* [from *a* and *stray*.] Out of the right way.

May seem the win was very evil led, When such an one had guiding of the way, That knew not whether right he went, or else *astray*.

Spenser.

You run *astray*, for whilst we talk of Ireland, You up the old road of Scotland.

Spenser.

Like one that had been led *astray* Through the heav'n's wide pathless way.

Milton.

To **ASTRICT.** *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To contract by applications; in opposition to *relax*: a word not so much used as *astringe*.

The cold parts were to be relaxed or *astriſt*, as they but the humours put ether in too small or too great quantities.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ASTRICTIO. *n. f.* [*astritio*, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by applications.

Astrictio is a substance that hath a virtual cold: and it worketh partly by the same means that cold doth.

Bacon.

The virtue requirith an *astriſtion*, but such an

astriſtion as is not grateful to the body; for a pleasing *astriſtion* doth rather bind in the nerves than expel them; and therefore such *astriſtion* is found in things of a harsh taste.

Bacon.

Lenitive substances are proper for dry atrabiliar constitutions, who are subject to *astriſtion* of the belly, and the piles.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

ASTRICTIVE. *adj.* [from *astriſt*.] Stip-tick; of a binding quality.

Diſt.

ASTRICTORY. *adj.* [*astriſtorius*, Lat.] Astringent; apt to bind.

Diſt.

ASTRIDE. *adv.* [from *a* and *stride*.] With the legs open.

To lay their native arms aside, Their modesty, and ride *astride*.

Had been.

I saw a place, where the Rhone it so straiten'd between two rocks, that a man may stand *astride* upon both at once.

Boyle.

ASTRIFEROUS. *adj.* [*astriſer*, Lat.] Bearing or having stars.

Diſt.

ASTRIGEROUS. *adj.* [*astriſer*, Lat.] Carrying stars.

Diſt.

To **ASTRINGE.** *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To press by contraction; to make the parts draw together.

Tears are caused by a contraction of the spirits of the brain; which contraction, by consequence, *astriſeth* the moisture of the brain; and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes.

Bacon.

ASTRINGENCY. *n. f.* [from *astringe*.] The power of contracting the parts of the body: opposed to the power of relaxation.

Astringency prohibits dissolution; as, in medicine, astringents inhibit putrefaction; and, by *astriſgency*, some small quantity of oil of vitriol will keep fresh water long from putrefying.

Bacon's Natural History.

Acid, acrid, austere, and bitter substances, by their *astriſgency*, create horror, that is, stimulate the fibres.

Arbuthnot.

ASTRINGENT. *adj.* [*astriſgens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting: opposed to laxative. It is used sometimes of tastes which seem to contract the mouth.

Astringent medicines are binding, which act by the asperity of their particles, whereby they congregate the membranes, and make them draw up closer.

Quincy.

The myrobalan hath parts of contrary natures, for it is sweet and yet *astriſgent*.

Bacon.

The juice is very *astriſgent*, and therefore of slow motion.

Bacon.

What diminisheth sensible perspiration, encreaseth the insensible; for that reason a strengthening and *astriſgent* diet often conduceth to this purpose.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

A'STROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *αστρο* and *γραφω*.] The science of describing the stars.

Diſt.

A'STROLABE. *n. f.* [of *ἀστρο*, and *λαβω*, to take.]

1. An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea.

2. A stereographical projection of the circles of the sphere upon the plain of some great circle.

Chambers.

ASTROLOGER. *n. f.* [*astrologus*, Lat. from *αστρο* and *λογω*.]

1. One that, supposing the influences of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretel or discover events depending on those influences.

Not unlike that which *astrologers* call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign aspect the one to the other.

Watson.

A happy genius is the gift of nature: it depends on the influence of the stars, say the *astrologers*; on the organs of the body, say the na-

turalists; it is the particular gift of heaven, say the divines, both christians and heathens.

Dryden.

Astrologers, that future fates foreshow. I never heard a finer satire against lawyers, than that of *astrologers*, when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a suit will end, and whether to the advantage of the plaintiff or defendant.

Swijt.

2. It was anciently used for one that understood or explained the motions of the planets, without including prediction.

A worthy *astroger*, by perspective glass, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients.

Rail's.

ASTROLOGIAN. *n. f.* [from *astrology*.] The same with *astrologer*.

The twelve houses of heaven, in the form which *astrologians* use.

Cramer.

The stars, they say, cannot dispose No more than can the *astrologian*.

Hubbard.

ASTROLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *astrology*.]

ASTROLOGICK. *adj.* [from *astrology*.]

1. Professing astrology.

Some seem a little *astrologica*, as when they warn us from places of malign influence. No *astrologick* wizard honour gains, Who has not oft been banish'd, or in chains.

Dryden.

2. Relating to astrology.

Astrological prayers seem to me to be built on as good reason as the predictions.

Stirling.

The poetical fables are more ancient than *astrological* influences, that were not known to the Greeks till after Alexander the Great.

Bentley.

ASTROLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *astrology*.] In an astrological manner.

To **ASTROLOGIZE.** *v. n.* [from *astrology*.] To practise astrology.

ASTROLOGY. *n. f.* [*astrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars: an art no generally exploded, as irrational as false.

I know the learned think of the art of *astrology* that the stars do not force the actions or wills men.

Swijt.

ASTRONOMER. *n. f.* [from *αστρο*, a star and *νομω*, a rule or law.] One that studies the celestial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

The motions of factions under kings ought be like the motions, as the *astronomers* speak in the inferior orbs.

Bacon.

Astronomers no longer doubt of the motion the planets about the sun.

Lu.

The old and new *astronomers* in vain Attempt the heavenly motions to explain.

Black-

ASTRONOMICAL. *adj.* [from *astronomos*.] **ASTRONOMICK.** *adj.* [from *astronomos*.] Belonging to astronomy.

Our forefathers marking certain mutations happen in the sun's progress through the zodiac, they registered and set them down in their astronomical canons.

Brown's Vulgar Error.

Can he not pass an *astronomick* line, Or dreads the sun the imaginary sign, That he should utter advance to either pole?

Black-

ASTRONOMICALLY. *adv.* [from *astronomical*.] In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY. *n. f.* [*αστρονομία*, a star, and *νομω*, a law or rule.] A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial dies, their magnitudes, motions, tances, periods, eclipses, and order.thagoras taught that the earth planets turn round the sun, which is

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immoveable in the center. From the time of Pythagoras, *astronomy* sunk into neglect, till it was revived by the Ptolemy, kings of Egypt; and the Saracens brought it from Africa to Spain, and restored this science to Europe.

Chambers.

To this must be added the understanding of the globes, and the principles of geometry and *astronomy*.

A'STROSCOPY. *n. f.* [*ἀστρον*, a star, and *σκοπέω*, to view.] Observation of the stars. *Diict.*

ASTRO-THEOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *astrum*, a star, and *theologia*, divinity.] Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the sun, I shew in the preface of my *Astro-Theology*. *Deham's Physico-Theology.*

ASU'NDER. *adv.* [*ajundran*, Sax.] Apart; separately; not together.

Two indurct lines, the further that they are drawn out, the further they go *asunder*. *Spenser.* Sense thinks the planets spheres not much *asunder*;

What tells us then their distance is so full? *Davies.* Greedy hope to find

His with, and best advantage, us *asunder*. *Milt.* The fall'n archangel, envious of our state, Seeks hid advantage to betray us worse; Which, when *asunder*, will not prove too hard, For both together are each other's guard. *Dryd.* Borne far *asunder* by the tides of men, Like adamant and steel they meet again. *Dryd.* All this metalick matter, both that which continued *asunder*, and in single corpuscles, and that which was amass'd and concreted into nodules, subided. *Woodward.*

ASY'LUM. *n. f.* [Lat. *asylum*, from *α*, not, and *λυω*, to pillage.] A place out of which he that has fled to it, may not be taken; a sanctuary; a refuge; a place of retreat and security.

So sacred was the church to some, that it had the right of an *asylum*, or sanctuary. *Aylie.*

ASYMMETRY. *n. f.* [from *α*, without, and *συμμετρία*, symmetry.]

1. Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion.

The *asymmetries* of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time. *Grew.*

2. This term is sometimes used in mathematicks, for what is more usually called incommensurability; when between two quantities there is no common measure.

A'SYMPTOTE. *n. f.* [from *α*, priv. *συ*, with, and *ᾤω*, to fall; which never meet; incoincident.] *Asymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite distance.

Chambers.

Asymptote lines, though they may approach still nearer together, till they are nearer than the least assignable distance, yet, being still produced infinitely, will never meet. *Grew.*

ASYMPTOTICAL. *adj.* [from *asymptote*.] Curves are said to be *asymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a possibility of meeting.

AST'NDETON. *n. f.* [*ἀσύνδετον*, of *α*,

A T

priv. and *σύνδετον*, to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a sentence; as in *veni, vidi, vici*, *et* is left out.

AT. *prep.* [*æt*, Saxon.]

1. *At*, before a place, notes the nearness of the place; as, a man is *at* the house before he is *in* it.

This custom continued among many, to say their prayers *at* fountains. *Stillingfleet.*

2. *At*, before a word signifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event; the word *time* is sometimes included in the adjective; we commonly say *at* a minute, *at* an hour, *on* a day, *in* a month.

We thought it at the very first a sign of cold affection. *Hooker.*

How frequent to desert him, and at last To heap ingratitude on worthiest deeds. *Milton.*

At the same time that the storm beats up n the whole species, we are filling soul upon one another. *Addison.*

We made no efforts at all, where we could have most weakened the common enemy, and at the same time, enriched ourselves. *Swift.*

3. *At*, before a causal word, signifies nearly the same as *with*, noting that the event accompanies, or immediately succeeds, the action of the cause.

At his touch,

Such sanctity hath heav'n giv'n his hand, They presently amend. *Shakspeare's Muchad.*

O hi, when he shall hear of your approach, If that young Arthur be not gone already, Ev'n at this news he dies. *Shakspeare.*

Much at the sight was Adam in his heart Dismay'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rack is plac'd,

That promises a fall, and shakes at ev'ry blast. *Dryden.*

4. *At*, before a superlative adjective, implies *in the state*; as, *at* best, in the state of most perfection, &c.

Consider any man as to his personal powers, they are not great; for, at greatest, they must still be limited. *South.*

We bring into the world with us a poor needy uncertain life, short at the longest, and iniquet at the best. *Temple.*

5. *At*, before a person, is seldom used otherwise than ludicrously; as, he long-ed to be *at* him, that is, to attack him.

6. *At*, before a substantive, sometimes signifies the particular condition or circumstances of the person; as, *at* peace, in a state of peace.

Under pardon,

You are much more at task for want of wisdom, Than pleas'd for harmless madnets. *Shakspeare.*

It bringeth the treasure of a realm into a few hands; for the usurer being at certainties, and others at uncertainties, at the end of the game most of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

Hence walk'd the fiend at large in spacious held. *Milton.*

The rest, for whom no lot is yet decreed, May run in pastures, and at pleasure feed. *Dryd.*

Defected, at his utmost need, By those his former bounty fed. *Dryden.*

What hinder'd culivry, in their native soil, At ease to reap the harvest of their toil. *Dryden.*

Wife men are sometimes over-borne, when they are taken at a disadvantage. *Collier.*

These have been the maxims they have been guided by: take these from them, and they are perfectly at a loss, their compass and pole-star then are gone, and their understanding is perfectly at a nonplus. *Locke.*

A T

One man manages four horses at once, and leaps from the back of another at full speed. *Pope.* They will not let me be at quiet in my bed, but pursue me to my very dreams. *Swift.*

7. *At*, before a substantive, sometimes marks employment or attendance.

We find some arrived to that fortitude, as to own roundly what they would be at. *South.*

How d'ye find yourself? says the doctor to his patient. A little while after he is at it again, with a Pray how d'ye find your body? *L'Estrange.*

But she who well enough knew what, Before he spoke, he would be at, Pretended not to apprehend. *Hudibras.*

The creature's at his dirty work again. *Pope.*

8. *At* is sometimes the same with *furnished with*, after the French *a*. Infuse his breath with magnanimity, And make him naked soul a man at arms. *St. J.*

9. *At* sometimes notes the place where any thing is, or acts. Your husband is at hand, I hear his trumpet. *Shakspeare.*

He that in tracing the vessels began at the heart, though he thought not at all of a circulation, yet made he the first true step towards the discovery. *Grew.*

To all you ladies now at land We men at sea indite. *Buckhurst.*

Then various news I heard, of love and strife, Of storms at sea, and travels on the shore. *Pope.*

10. *At* sometimes signifies in immediate consequence of. Impeachments at the protection of the House of commons, have received their determinations in the House of lords. *Atlee.*

11. *At* marks sometimes the effect proceeding from an act. Rest in this tomb, rais'd at thy husband's cost. *Dryden.*

Tum has been at the charge of a penny upon this occasion. *Addison.*

Those may be of use, to confirm by authority what they will not be at the trouble to deduce by reasoning. *Arbutnot.*

12. *At* sometimes is nearly the same as *in*, noting situation; as, he was at the bottom, or top of the hill.

Sh hath been known to come at the head of these rascals, and beat her lover. *St. J.*

13. *At* sometimes marks the occasion, like *on*. Others, with more helpful care, Cry'd out aloud, Beware, brave youth, beware! At this he turn'd, and, as the bull drew near, Shunn'd, and receiv'd him on his pointed spear. *Dryden.*

14. *At* sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to. But thou, of all the kings, Jove's care below, Art least at my command, and most my foe. *Dryden.*

15. *At* sometimes notes the relation of a man to an action. He who makes pleasure the vehicle of health, is a doctor at it in good earnest. *Collier.*

16. *At* sometimes imports the manner of an action. One warns you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden's Fables.*

Not with less run than the Bajan mole At once comes tumbling down. *Dryden.*

17. *At*, like the French *chez*, means sometimes application to, or dependence on. The worst authors might endeavour to please us, and in that endeavour deserve something at our hands. *Pope.*

18. *At all*. In any manner; in any degree. Nothing more true than what you once let fall, Most women have no characters at all. *Pope.*

6

A T H

A'TABAL. *n. f.* A kind of tabour used by the Moors.

Children shall beat our *atabals* and drums,
And all the noisy trades of war no more
Shall wake the peaceful morn. *Driden*

A'TARAXIA. *n. f.* [*ἀταξία*.] Exemption from vexation; tranquillity.

The scepticks affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their *ataraxia*, and freedom from passionate disturbances. *Glanville's Sophy.*

ATE. The preterit of *eat*. See **TO EAT**.
And by his side his feed the graily toage ate. *Spenser*

Even our first parents ate themselves out of Paradise; and Job's children junketed and feasted together often. *South.*

ATHA'NOR. *n. f.* [a chymical term, borrowed from *ἀθήνη*; or, as others think, *ἄθηνα*.] A digesting furnace to keep heat for some time; so that it may be augmented or diminished at pleasure, by opening or shutting some apertures made on purpose with sliders over them, called registers. *Quincy.*

ATHISM. *n. f.* [from *atheist*.] It is one of two syllables in poetry. The disbelief of a God.

God never wrought miracles to convince *atheists*, because his ordinary works convince it. *Bacon.*

It is the common interest of mankind, to punish all those who would seduce men to *athism*. *Tillotson.*

A'THEIST. *n. f.* [*ἄθεός*, without God.] One that denies the existence of God.

To those that utter tales of unity, whole lives Religious tied them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly to the trains, and to the smiles,
Of these fair *atheists*. *Milton.*

Though he were really a speculative *atheist*, yet, if he would but proceed rationally, he could not however be a practical *atheist*; nor live without God in this world. *South.*

Atheist, use three eyes,
And having view'd the order of the skies,
Think, if thou canst, that matter, blindly built
Without a guide, should frame this wondrous world. *Creech.*

No *atheist*, as such, can be a true friend, an affectionate relation, or a royal subject. *Bentley.*

A'THEIST. *adj.* [from the noun.] Atheistical; denying God.

Nor stood unmindful Abdiel to annoy
The *atheist* crew. *Milton.*

ATHEISTICAL. *adj.* [from *atheist*.]
ATHEISTICK. *adj.* Given to atheism; impious.

Men are *atheistical*, because they are first vicious; and question the truth of christianity, because they hate the practice. *South.*

This argument demonstrated the existence of a deity, and convinced all *atheistical* gamblers. *Ray on the Creation.*

ATHEISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *atheistical*.] In an atheistical manner.

Is it not enormous, that a divine, hearing a great sinner talk *atheistically*, and scoff profanely at religion, should, instead of vindicating the truth, tacitly approve the scuffer? *South.*

I entreat such as are *atheistically* inclined, to consider these things. *Tillotson.*

ATHEISTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *atheistical*.] The quality of being atheistical.

Lord, purge out of all his piousness and *atheisticalness*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

ATHAL, ATHELING, ADEL, and ÆTHEL, from *adel*, noble, Germ. So *Æthelred*,

A T L

is noble for counsel; *Æthelard*, a noble genius; *Æthelbert*, eminently noble; *Æthelward*, a noble protector. *Gibson.*

A'THEOUS. *adj.* [*ἄθεός*.] Atheistical; godless.

Thy father, who is holy, wife, and pure,
Suffers the hypocrite, or *atheous* priest,
To tread his sacred courts. *Par. Reg.*

ATHEROMA. *n. f.* [*ἀθήρωμα*, from *ἀθήρω*, pap or pulse.] A species of wen, which neither causes pain, discolours the skin, nor yields easily to the touch.

If the matter forming them resembles milk curds, the tumour is called *atheroma*; if it be like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, or a fatty substance, steatoma. *Sharp.*

ATHEROMATOUS. *adj.* [from *atheroma*.] Having the qualities of an *atheroma*, or curdy wen.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it *atheromatous*. *Wise's Surgery.*

ATHIRST. *adv.* [from *a* and *thirst*.] Thirsty; in want of drink.

With scanty measure then supply their food;
And, when *athirst*, restrain 'em from the flood. *Dryden.*

ATHLETICK. *adj.* [from *athleta*, Lat. *ἀθλητής*, a wrestler.]

1. Belonging to wrestling.
2. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust.

Seldom shall one see in rich families that *athletick* soundness and vigour of constitution, which is seen in cottages, where nature is cook and necessity caterer. *South.*

Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those *athletick* brutes, whom undisciplined we call heroes. *Dryden.*

ATHWART. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart*.] 1. Across; transverse to any thing.

Themistocles made Xerxes pull out of Grecia,
By giving out a purpose to break his bridge
athwart the Hellespont. *Bacon's Essays.*

Excusable shape!
That dar'st, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy miscreant front *athwart* my way. *Par. Lost.*

2. Through; this is not proper.
Now, *athwart* the terrors that thy vow
Has planted round thee, thou appear'st more fair. *Addison.*

ATHWART. *adv.* *à tort*.

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing; crossly.

All *athwart* there came
A post from Wales, laden with heavy news. *Shakspeare.*

2. Wrong; *à travers*.
The bibby beats the nurse, and quite *athwart*
Goes all decorum. *Shakspeare.*

ATILT. *adv.* [from *a* and *tilt*.] 1. In the manner of a tilt; with the action of a man making a thrust at an antagonist.

In the city Tours
Thou ran'st *atilt*, in honour of my love,
And stol'st away the ladies hearts from France. *Shakspeare.*

To run *atilt* at men, and wield
Their naked tools in open field. *Hudibras.*

2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind, to make it run out.

Such a man is always *atilt*; his favours come hardly from him. *Spectator.*

ATLAS. *n. f.*

1. A collection of maps, so called probably from a picture of *Atlas* supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection.
2. A large square folio; so called from these folios, which, containing maps, were made large and square.

A T O

3. Sometimes the supporters of a building.
4. A rich kind of silk or stuff made for women's clothes.

I have the convenience of buying Dutch *atlasses* with gold and silver, or without. *Spectator.*

A'TMOSPHERE. *n. f.* [*ἀτμός*, vapour, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.]

The exterior part of this our habitable world is the air, or *atmosphere*; a light, thin, elastic body, that encompasses the solid earth on all sides. *Lavoisier.*

Impetuous the whole excited *atmosphere*.
Impetuous rushes o'er the sounding world. *Thomson.*

ATMOSPHERICAL. *adj.* [from *atmosphere*.] Consisting of the atmosphere; belonging to the atmosphere.

We do not mention the weight of the incumbent *atmospherical* cylinder, as a part of its weight is fixed. *Boscovich.*

A'TOM. *n. f.* [*ἄτομος*, Lat. *ἀτομός*.]

1. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided: and these are the first rudiments, or the component parts, of bodies. *Quincy.*

Innumerable minute bodies are called *atoms*, because, by reason of their perfect solidity, they were really indivisible. *Falstaff.*

See plattick nature working to this end,
The single *atoms* each to other tend,
Attract, attended to, the next in place
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. Any thing extremely small.
It is as easy to count *atoms*, as to resolve propositions of a lover. *Shakspeare.*

ATOMICAL. *adj.* [from *atom*.] Consisting of atoms.

Vitrified and pellucid bodies are clearer their continuities than in powders and atomical divisions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Relating to atoms.
Vacuum is another principal doctrine of atomical philosophy. *Bentley's Sermon.*

A'TOMIST. *n. f.* [from *atom*.] One that holds the atomical philosophy, or doctrine of atoms.

The *atomists*, who define motion to be passage from one place to another, what do more than put one synonymous word for another? *Locke.*

Now can judicious *atomists* conceive,
Chance to the sun could his just impulse give. *Blaekstone.*

A'TOMY. *n. f.* An obsolete word for *atom*.
Drawn with a team of little *atomies*.
Athwart men's noses, as they be asleep. *Blount.*

TO ATONE. *v. n.* [from *at one*, as etymologists remark, to be at one, is same as to be in concord. This definition is much confirmed by the following passage of *Shakspeare*, and appear to be the sense still retained in Scotland.]

1. To agree; to accord.
He and Aulidus can no more *atone*,
Than violentest contrariety. *Shakspeare.*

2. To stand as an equivalent for a thing; and particularly used of tory sacrifices, with the particle before the thing for which some else is given.

From a mean stock the pious Decii came
Yet such their virtues, that their loss alone
For Rome and all our legions did atone. *1.*
The good intention of a man of weight, or a real friend, seldom atones; unassisted produced by his grave represent.

Let thy sublime meridian course
For Mary's setting rays atone. *2.*

A T R

Our lustre, with redoubled force,
Must now proceed from thee alone. *Prior.*
His virgin sword Ægisbus' veins imbrued;
The murderer fell, and blood aton'd for blood. *Pope.*

C. Atonement. *n. f.*

1. To reduce to concord.

My contention ended, he knew none fitter
to be their judge, to atone and take up their
quarrels, but himself. *Drum.*

2. To expiate; to answer for.

Soon should you boasters cease their haughty
trife, *Pope.*

On each atone his guilty love with life.

ATONEMENT. *n. f.* [from atone.]

1. Agreement; concord.

He ticks to make atonement
Between the duke of Gloister and your brothers. *Shakespeare.*

2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent: with *for*.

And the Levites were purified, and Aaron
made an atonement for them to cleanse them. *Numbers.*

Surely it is not a sufficient atonement for the
wicked, that they profess loyalty to the govern-
ment, and sprinkle fine arguments in favour of
the dissenters, and, under the shelter of popular
politics and religion, undermine the foundations
of all piety and virtue. *Scott.*

ATOP. *adv.* [from *a* and *top*.] On the
top; at the top.

On a peak where it, but far more rich appear'd
The work as of a kingly palace-gate. *Par. Lost.*
What is erected by water from coffee is the
only which often turns atrop of the decoration.

ATRABILARIAN. } *adj.* [from *atrabilis*,
ATRABILIARIOUS. } black choleric.] Mel-
ancholy; replete with black choleric.

The blood, deprived of its due proportion of
fatty, or finer and more volatile parts, is atra-
bilious; whereby it is rendered gross, black,
unpleasant, and earthy. *Querc.*

From this black adult state of the blood, they
are atrabilious. *Shakespeare.*

The atrabilian constitution, or a black, vis-
cidous, patchy confidence of the fluids, makes all
secretions difficult and tedious. *Abraham.*

ATRABILIARIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *atrabili-*
ariosus.] The state of being mel-
ancholy; repletion with melancholy.

ATRAMENTAL. } *adj.* [from *atramen-*
ATRAMENTIOUS. } tum, ink, Lat.] Inky;
black.

If we inquire in what part of vitriol this atra-
mental and denigrating condition lodgeth, it
will seem especially to be in the mucous fixed salt
thereof. *Erasmus's Vulgar Errors.*

I am not satisfied, that those black and atra-
mentous spots, which seem to represent the sin, are
cancer. *Brown.*

ATROCIOUS. *adv.* [atrox, Lat.] Wicked-
ness in a high degree; enormous; hor-
ribly criminal.

An advocate is necessary, and therefore au-
dience ought not to be denied him in defending
causes, unless it be an atrocious offence. *Asylle.*

ATROCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *atrocious*.] In
an atrocious manner; with great wicked-
ness.

ATROCIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *atrocious*.]
The quality of being enormously crimi-
nal.

ATROCITY. *n. f.* [atrocitas, Lat.] Hor-
rible wickedness; excess of wickedness.

I never recall it to mind, without a deep as-
tonishment of the very horrid and atrocity of the
fact in a christian court. *Warren.*

They desired justice might be done upon
offenders, as the atrocity of their crimes deserved.

A T T

ATROPHY. *n. f.* [ἀτροφία.] Want of nourishment; a disease in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the support of the body.

Pining atrophy,
Malarious, and wide-spread pestilence. *Milton.*
The mouths of the lateral may be shut up by
a viscid mucus, in which case the chyle pushed
by stool, and the person falls into an atrophy.

To ATTA'CH. *v. a.* [attacher, Fr.]

1. To arrest; to take or apprehend by
commandment or writ. *Cowell.*

Estuons the guard, which on his state did
wait,

Attac'd that traitor false, and bound him fast. *Spenser.*

The Tower was chosen, that if Clifford in
his castle great ones, they might, without suspicion
or noise, be presently attach'd. *Bacon.*

Bohemus greets you,
Desires you to attach his son, who has
His dignity and duty both cast off. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sonetimes with the particle *of*, but not
in present use.

You, I and artifice, and you, lord Mowbray,
Of contrivance I attach you both. *Shakespeare.*

3. To seize in a judicial manner.

Flance north flow'd the league, and hith attach'd
Our champion's goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakespeare.*

4. To lay hold on, as by power.

I cannot blame thee,
Who am myself attach'd with weakness,
To the dulling of my spirits. *Shakespeare.*

5. To win; to gain over; to enamour.

Songs, ballads, howlers,
And charming symphonies, attach'd the heart
Of Adam. *Milton.*

6. To fix one's interest.

The great men depend on those whom
their powers their wealth attach to them. *Regis.*

ATTACHMENT. *n. f.* [attachement, Fr.]

1. Adherence; fidelity.

The Jews are remarkable for an attachment
to their own country. *Johnson.*

2. Attention; regard.

The Romans hunt this last fleet, which is
another mark of their small attachment to the sea.

3. An apprehension of a man, to bring
him to answer an action; and sometimes
it extends to his moveables.

4. Foreign attachment, is the attachment of
a foreigner's goods found within a city,
to satisfy creditors within a city.

To ATTA'CK. *v. a.* [attaquer, Fr.]

1. To assault an enemy: opposed to *de-*
fence.

The front, the rear
Attack, while Yvo thunders in the centre. *Philips.*

Thole that attack generally got the victory,
though with disadvantage of ground.

2. To impugn in any manner, as with
sarcasm, confutation, calumny; as, the
declamator attacked the reputation of his
adversaries.

ATTACK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An
assault upon an enemy.

He'll oppose, and continues the attack; in
which Sapon makes the first breach in the
wall. *Pope's Iliad.*

If oppos'd of the severe attack,
The country he shut up. *Thomson.*

I own 'twas wrong, when thousands call'd me
back,

To make that hopeless, ill-advis'd attack. *Young.*

ATTACKER. *n. f.* [from *attack*.] The
person that attacks.

To ATTA'IN. *v. a.* [attingere, Fr. at-
tingo, Lat.]

1. To gain; to procure; to obtain.

Is he wise who hopes to attain the end with-
out the means, nay by means that are quite con-
trary to it? *Tillotson.*

All the nobility here could not attain the same
favour as Wood did. *Swift.*

2. To overtake; to come up with; a sense
now little in use.

The east wind, to have overtaken the south-
west, and to have given it a push, but not to
take it in its arms, and to work the castle of
Aton. *Bacon.*

3. To come to; to reach; to arrive at.

Certainly no way, but to attain to the
perfection of science. *Locke.*

4. To reach; to equal.

So the half proceed, that be gain'd, and be
attain'd by imitation. *Johnson.*

To ATTA'IN. *v. n.*

1. To come to a certain state: with *to*.

Milk will soon separate itself into a cream,
and a more gross liquor, which, after twelve
days, attains to the highest degree of acidity.

2. To arrive at.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me, it
is high; I cannot attain unto it. *Psalms.*

To have knowledge in most objects of con-
templation, is what the mind of one man can
hardly attain unto. *Locke.*

ATTAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The
thing attained; attainment. Not in
use.

Crowns and diadems, the most splendid ter-
rene attain, are akin to that which to day is in
the field, and to-morrow is cut down. *Johnson.*

ATTAINABLE. *adj.* [from *attain*] That
may be attained; procurable.

He wilfully neglects the obtaining unspeakable
good, which he is persuaded is certain and at-
tainable. *Locke.*

None was proposed that appeared certainly at-
tainable, or of value enough. *Regis.*

ATTAINABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *attainable*.]
The quality of being attainable.

Persons become often enamoured of outward
beauty, without any particular knowledge of its
possessor, or its attainableness by them. *Johnson.*

ATTAINING. *n. f.* [from *To attain*.]

1. The act of attaining in law; convic-
tion of a crime. See *To ATTAIN*.

The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly
to have the attainments of all of his party revealed,
and, on the other side, to attain by parliament
his enemies. *Bacon.*

2. Taint; fully of character.

So smooth he caus'd his vice with shew of
virtue,

He liv'd from all attainder of suspect. *Shakespeare.*

ATTAINMENT. *n. f.* [from *attain*.]

1. That which is attained; acquisition.

We dispute with men that count it great at-
tainment to be able to talk much, and little to
the purpose. *Glennville.*

Our attainments are mean, compared with the
perfection of the universe. *Græw.*

2. The act or power of attaining.

The Scripture must be sufficient to imprint in
us the character of all things necessary for the
attainment of eternal life. *Hoskins.*

Education in extent more large, of time shorter,
and of attainment more certain. *Melton.*

Government is an art above the attainment of
an ordinary genius. *South.*

If the same actions be the instruments both of
acquiring fame and procuring this happiness, they
would nevertheless fail in the attainment of the
last end, if they proceeded from a desire of the
first. *Albion.*

The great care of God for our salvation must
appear in the concern he expressed for our at-
tainment of it. *Johnson.*

A T T

To ATTA'INT. v. a. [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To disgrace; to cloud with ignominy.

His warlike shield
Was all of diamond perfect pure and clean,
For so exceeding shone his glittering ray,
That Rhæbus golden face it did attain;
As when a cloud his beams doth overlay. *F. Queen.*

2. To *attaint* is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence, and especially of felony or treason.

A man is *attainted* two ways, by appearance, or by process. Attainder by appearance is by confession, battle, or verdict. Confession is double; one at the bar before the judges, when the prisoner, upon his indictment read, being asked guilty or not guilty, answers Guilty, never putting himself upon the verdict of the jury. The other is before the coroner or sanctuary, where he, upon his confession, was in former times constrained to abjure the realm; which kind is called attainder by abjuration. Attainder by battle is, when the party appealed, and choosing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquished. Attainder by verdict is, when the prisoner at the bar, answering to the indictment Not guilty, hath an inquest of life and death passing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by process is, where a party flies, and is not found till five times called publicly in the county, and at last outlawed upon his default.

Cowell.

Were it not an endless trouble, that no traitor or felon should be *attainted*, but a parliament must be called?

Spenser.

I must offend before I be *attainted*.

Shakspeare.

3. To taint; to corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any passion of inflaming love. *Shakspeare.*

ATTA'INT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Any thing injurious; as illness, weariness. This sense is now obsolete.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watched night;
But freshly looks, and overbears *attaint*
With cheerful semblance. *Shakspeare.*

2. Stain; spot; taint.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of; nor any man an *attaint*, but he carries some taint of it. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In horsemanship.] A blow or wound on the hinder feet of a horse. *Far. Dict.*

ATTA'INTURE. n. f. [from *attaint*.] Legal censure; reproach; imputation.

Hume's knavery will be the dutchess's wreck,
And her *attainture* will be Humphry's fall. *Shak.*

To ATTA'MINATE. v. a. [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt; to spoil.

To ATTE'MPER. v. a. [*attempero*, Lat.]

1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else; to dilute.

Nobility *attempts* sovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside from the line royal. *Bacon.*

Attemper'd furs arise,
Sweet-beam'd, and shedding oft thro' lucid clouds
A pleasing calm. *Thomson.*

2. To soften; to mollify.

His early providence could likewise have *attemper'd* his nature therein. *Bacon.*
Those smiling eyes, *attemper'ing* ev'ry ray,
Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day. *Pope.*

3. To mix in just proportions; to regulate.

She to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attemper'd, goodly, well for health and for delight. *Spenser.*

4. To fit to something else.

Phœnius! let arts of gods and heroes old,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ. *Pope.*

A T T

To ATTE'MPERATE. v. a. [*attempero*, Lat.]

To proportion to something.

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

To ATTE'MPT. v. a. [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To attack; to invade; to venture upon.

He, flatter'ing his displeasure,
Tript me behind, got praises of the king
For him *attempting*, who was self-subdued. *Shak.*
Who, in all things wife and just,
Hinder'd not Satan to *attempt* the mind
Of man, with strength entire and free-will arm'd. *Milton.*

2. To try; to endeavour.

I have nevertheless *attempted* to send unto you,
for the renewing of brotherhood and friendship. *1 Maccabees.*

To ATTE'MPT. v. n. To make an attack.

I have been so hardy to *attempt* upon a name,
which among some is yet very sacred. *Glanville.*
Horace his monster with woman's head above,
and fishy extreme below, answers the shape of
the ancient Syrians that *attempted* upon Ulysses.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ATTE'MPT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. An attack.

If we be always prepared to receive an enemy,
we shall long live in peace and quietness, without
any *attempts* upon us. *Bacon.*

2. An essay; an endeavour.

Alack! I am afraid they have awak'd,
And 'tis not done, th' *attempt*, and not the deed,
Confound us. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
He would have cry'd; but hoping that he
dreamt,
Amazement tied his tongue, and stopp'd th' *at-*
tempt. *Dryden.*
I subjoin the following *attempt* toward a natural
history of fossils. *Hendou and on Fossils*

ATTE'MPTABLE. adi. [from *attempt*.] Liabie to attempts or attacks.

The gentleman vouching his to be more fair,
virtuous, wile, and less *attemptable*, than the
rares of our ladies. *Shakspeare.*

ATTE'MPTER. n. f. [from *attempt*.]

1. The person that attempts; an invader.

The Son of God, with godlike force endued
Against th' *attempter* of thy Father's throne. *Milton.*

2. An endeavourer.

You are no factors for glory or treasure, but
disinterested *attempters* for the universal good. *Glanville's Sciss.*

To ATTE'ND. v. a. [*attendre*, Fr. *at-tendo*, Lat.]

1. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The diligent pilot, in a dangerous tempest, doth
not *attend* the unskillful words of a passenger. *Sidney.*

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark
When neither is *attended*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To wait on; to accompany as an inferior, or a servant.

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperor in his royal court. *Shakspeare.*

3. To accompany as an enemy.

He was at present strong enough to have stopp'd
or *attended* Waller in his western expedition. *Clarendon.*

4. To be present with, upon a summons.

5. To accompany; to be appendant to.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear *attends* her not. *Shakspeare.*
My pray'rs and wishes always shall *attend*
The friends of Rome. *Addison's Cato.*

A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent, pain in
the stomach, *attended* with a fever. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To expect. This sense is French.

So dreadful a tempest, as all the people *at-*

A T T

attended therein the very end of the world, and
judgment day. *Raldy's History*

7. To wait on, as on a charge.

The ship had charge sick persons to *attend*,
And comfort those in point of death which lay. *Spenser.*

8. To be consequent to.

The duke made that unfortunate descent upon
Rhée, which was afterwards *attended* with many
unprosperous attempts. *Clarendon.*

9. To remain to; to await; to be in store for.

To him who hath a prospect of the state of
attends all men after this, the measures of good
and evil are changed. *Locke.*

10. To wait for insidiously.

Thy interpreter, full of delight, bloody as the
hunter, *attends* thee at the orchard end. *Shak.*

11. To be bent upon any object.

Their hunger thus appeas'd, their care *attends*
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends. *Dryden.*

12. To stay for.

I died whilst in the womb he staid,
Attending nature's law. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*
I harken to our own; nor will relate
Great Mithridates' and rich Cræsus' fate;
Whom Solon wisely counsell'd to *attend*
The name of happy, till he knew his end. *Cicero.*
Three days I promis'd to *attend* my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryden.*

To ATTE'ND. v. n.

1. To yield attention.

But, thy relation now! for I *attend*,
Pleas'd with thy words. *Milton.*
Since man cannot at the same time *attend* to
two objects, if you employ your spirit upon a
book or a bodily labour, you have no room left
for sensual temptation. *Tyler.*

2. To stay; to delay.

This first true cause, and last good end,
She cannot here so well and truly see;
For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Damon.*
Plant anemones after the first rains, if you
will have flowers very forward; but it is hard
to *attend* till October. *F. Ray.*

3. To wait; to be within reach or call.

The charge thereof unto a covetous spirit
Commanded was, who thereby did *attend*
And warily awaited. *Fanny Queen.*

4. To wait, as compelled by authority.

If any minister refused to admit a lecturer
recommended by him, he was required to *attend*
upon the committee, and not discharged till the
houses met again. *Clarendon.*

ATTE'NDANCE. n. f. [*attendance*, Fr.]

1. The act of waiting on another; or of serving.

I dance *attendance* here,
I think the duke will not be spoke withal. *Shakspeare.*
For he of whom these things are spoken, per-
taineth to another tribe, of which no man gave
attendance at the altar. *Heliodorus.*

The other, after many years *attendance* upon
the duke, was now one of the bedchamber to the
prince. *Clarendon.*

2. Service.

Why might not you, my lord, receive *attende-*
ance
From those that she calls servants? *Shakspeare.*

3. The persons waiting; a train.

Attendance none shall need, nor train; where
none
Are to behold the judgement, but the judg'd,
Those two. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Attention; regard.

Give *attendance* to reading, to exhortation, to
doctrine. *1 Timothy.*

5. Expectation: a sense now out of use.

That which causeth bitterness in death is the

A T T

languishing *attendance* and expectation thereof ere it come. *Hosker.*

ATTENDANT. *adj.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as subordinate, or consequential.

Other suns, perhaps,
With their attendant moons, thou wilt defery,
Communicating male and female light. *Par. Lost.*

ATTENDANT. *n. f.*

1. One that attends.

I will be returned forthwith; dismiss your attendant there; look it be done. *Shakspeare.*

2. One that belongs to the train.

When some gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first and mournful murmurs rise
Among the sad attendants. *Dryden.*

3. One that waits the pleasure of another, as a suitor or agent.

I endeavour that my reader may not wait long for my meaning; to give an attendant quick dispatch is a civility. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. One that is present at any thing.

He was a constant attendant at all meetings relating to charity, without contributing. *Swift.*

[In law.] One that oweth a duty or service to another; or, after a sort, dependeth upon another. *Cowell.*

5. That which is united with another, as a concomitant or consequent.

Govern well thy appetite, lest sin
Surprise thee, and her black attendant, death. *Milton.*

They secure themselves first from doing nothing, and then from doing ill; the one being so close an attendant on the other, that it is scarce possible to sever them. *Deacy of Prety.*

He had an unlimited sense of fame, the attendant of noble spirits, which prompted him to engage in travels. *Pope.*

It is hard to take into view all the attendants or consequents that will be concerned in a question. *H. atts.*

ATTENDER. *n. f.* [from *attend*.] Companion; associate.

The gypsies were there,
Like lords to appear,
With such their attenders
As you thought offenders. *Ben Jonson.*

ATTENT. *adj.* [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful; regardful.

Now mine eyes shall be open, and mine ears
attend unto the prayer that is made in this place. *2 Chronicles.*

What can then be less in me than desire
To see thee, and approach thee, whom I know
Declar'd the Son of God, to hear attend
Thy wisdom, and behold thy godlike deeds. *Milton.*

Read your chapter in your prayers; little interruptions will make your prayers less tedious, and yourself more attend upon them. *Taylor.*

Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are more vigilant, attend, and heedful. *Holzer.*

To want of judging abilities, we may add their want of leisure to apply their minds to such a serious and attend consideration. *South.*

ATTENTATES. *n. f.* [*attentata*, Lat.]

Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out: those things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewise be filed *attentates*. *Ayliffe.*

ATTENTION. *n. f.* [*attention*, Fr.] The

act of attending or heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing.

They lay the tongues of dying men

Inforced attention like deep harmony. *Shakspeare.*

He perceived nothing but silence, and signs of attention to what he would further say. *Bacon.*

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But him the gentle angel by the hand
Soon rais'd, and his attention thus recall'd. *Milton.*

By attention, the ideas that offer themselves are taken notice of, and as it were registered in the memory. *Locke.*

Attention is a very necessary thing; truth doth not always strike the soul at first sight. *Watts.*

ATTENTIVE. *adj.* [from *attent*.] Heedful; regardful; full of attention.

Being moved with these, and the like your effectual discourses, whereunto we gave most attentive ear, till they entered even unto our souls. *Hosker.*

I'm never merry when I hear sweet music.
—The reason is, your spirits are attentive. *Shak.*
I saw most of them attentive to three Sirens, distinguished by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and Pleasure. *Tatler.*

A critic is a man who, on all occasions, is more attentive to what is wanting than what is present. *Addison.*

Musick's force can tame the furious beast;
Can make the wolf or foaming boar restrain
His rage; the lion drop his crested main,
Attentive to the song. *Prior.*

ATTENTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attentive*.] Heedfully; carefully.

If a man look sharply and attentively, he shall see Fortune; for though he be blind, she is not invisible. *Bacon.*

The cause of cold is a quick spirit in a cold body; as will appear to any that shall attentively consider nature. *Bacon.*

ATTENTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *attentive*.] The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

At the relation of the queen's death, bravely confessed and lamented by the king, how attentiveness wounded his daughter. *Shakspeare.*

ATTENUANT. *adj.* [*attenuans*, Lat.] What has the power of making thin, or diluting.

To ATTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.] To make thin, or slender: opposed to *condense*, or *incrassate*, or *thicken*.

The inner parts belonging to the juice of grapes, being attenuated and subtilized, was changed into an ardent spirit. *Boyle.*

Vinegar curd, put upon an egg, not only dissolves the shell, but also attenuates the white contained in it into a limpid water. *Wijeman's Surg.*

It is of the nature of acids to dissolve or attenuate, and of alkalis to precipitate or incrassate. *Newton's Opticks.*

The ingredients are digested and attenuated by heat; they are stirred and constantly agitated by winds. *Arbuthnot.*

ATTENUATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or slender.

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. *Bacon.*

ATTENUATION. *n. f.* [from *attenuate*.] The act of making any thing thin or slender; lessening.

Chiming with a hammer upon the outside of a bell, the sound will be according to the inward concave of the bell; whereas the elision or attenuation of the air, can be only between the hammer and the outside of the bell. *Bacon.*

ATT'ER. *n. f.* [*ater*, Sax. venom.] Corrupt matter. A word much used in Lincolnshire. *Skinner.*

To ATTE'ST. *v. a.* [*attestor*, Lat.]

1. To bear witness of; to witness.

Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, attested by particular pagan authors. *Addison.*

2. To call to witness; to invoke as confidants.

The sacred streams, which heav'n in perial state
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

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ATTE'ST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Witness; testimony; attestation.

The attest of eyes and ears. *Shakspeare.*

With the voice divine
Nigh thunderstruck, th' exalted man to whom
Such high attest was giv'n, a while *Amphig.*
With wonder. *Paradise Regain'd.*

ATTESTATION. *n. f.* [from *attest*.] Testimony; witness; evidence.

There remains a second kind of peremptoriness, of those who can make no relation without an attestation of its certainty. *Goss. of the Tongue.*

The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give attestation to what I write; there are so obvious that I need not seek for a compurgator. *Woodward's Natural History.*

We may derive a probability from the attestation of wise and honest men by word or writing, or the concurring witness of multitudes who have seen and known what they relate. *Watts.*

To ATTINGE. *v. a.* [*atingo*, Lat.] To touch lightly or gently. *Dis.*

To ATTIRE. *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dress; to habit; to array.

Let it likewise your gentle beast inspire
With sweet infusion, and put you in mind
Of that proud maid, whom now those leaves *attire*,
Proud Daphne. *Spenser.*

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies;
Finely attired in a robe of white. *Shakspeare.*

With the linen mittie shall he be attired. *Lev.*
Now the fappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms. *Philips.*

ATTIRE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; dress; habit.

It is no more disgrace to Scripture to have left things free to be ordered by the church, than for native to have left it to the wit of man to devise his own attire. *Hosker.*

After that the Roman attire grew to be in account, and the gown to be in use among them. *Davies on Ireland.*

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire, *Shakspeare.*

Hath cost a mass of publick treasure. *Shakspeare.*
And in this coarse attire, which I now wear,
With God and with the Muses I confer. *Donne.*
When lavish nature, with her best attire,
Clothes the gay spring, the season of desire. *Waller.*

I pass their form, and ev'ry charming grace;
But then attire, like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare, is flesh within my mind. *Dryden.*

2. [In hunting.] The horns of a buck or stag.

3. [In botany.] The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the attire, which is either florid or semiform. *Florid attire*, called thrums or suits, as in the flowers of marigold and tansey, consists sometimes of two, but commonly of three parts. The outer part is the floret, the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowslip flower, into five distinct parts. *Semiform attire* consists of two parts, the chives and apices; one upon each attire. *Dis.*

ATTIRER. *n. f.* [from *attire*.] One that attires another; a dresser. *Ditt.*

ATTITUDE. *n. f.* [*attitude*, Fr. from *atto*, Ital.] The posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.

Benini would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and attitude of a figure. *Prior.*

They were famous originals that gave rise to statues, with the same air, posture, and attitudes. *Addison.*

AUD

According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have audience: I am sent to speak,
My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shaksp.*

3. An auditory; persons collected to hear.
O, if the star of evening and the moon
Haste to thy audience, night with her will bring
Silence. *Milton.*
The hall was filled with an audience of the
greatest eminence for quality and politeness.
Addison.

It proclaims the triumphs of goodness in a proper
audience, even before the whole race of man-
kind. *Atterbury.*

4. The reception of any man who delivers a
solemn message.
In this high temple, on a chair of state,
The seat of audience, old Latinus sat. *Dryden.*

AUDIENCE COURT. A court belonging to
the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal
authority with the arches court, though
inferior both in dignity and antiquity.
The original of this court was, because
the archbishop of Canterbury heard feve-
ral causes extra-judicially at home in
his own palace; which he usually com-
mitted to be discussed by men learned in
the civil and canon laws, whom he called
his auditors: and so in time it became
the power of the man, who is called
*causarum negotiorumque audientie Cantua-
rienfis auditor, seu officialis.* *Cowell.*

AUDIT. n. f. [from *audit*, he hears, Lat.]
A final account.

If they, which are accustomed to weigh all
things, shall here sit down to receive our audit,
the sum, which truth amounteth to, will appear
to be but this. *Hooker.*

He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and flush, as
May;
And how his audit stands, who knows save
heaven? *Shak. Hamlet.*

I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the brain. *Shakspere.*

To AUDIT. v. a. [from *audit*.] To take
an account finally.

Bishops ordinarie auditing all accounts, take
twelve pence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
I love craft dealing, and let Hokus audit; he
knows how the money was disbursed. *Arbutnot.*

AUDITION. n. f. [from *audito*, Lat.] Hearing.

AUDITOR. n. f. [from *auditor*, Lat.]

1. A hearer.

Dear cousin, you that were last day so high in
the pulpit against lovers, are you now become so
mean an auditor? *Sidney.*

What a play would I be an auditor;
An actor too, perhaps. *Shakspere.*

This first doctrine, though admitted by many
of his auditors, is expressly against the Epicu-
reans. *Bentley.*

2. A person employed to take an ac-
count ultimately.

If you suspect my husbandry,
Call me before th' exactest auditors,
And let me on the proof. *Shakspere.*

3. In ecclesiastical law.

The archbishop's usage was to commit the
discussing of causes to persons learned in the law,
called his auditors. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. In the state.

A king's officer, who, yearly examining the
accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes
up a general book. *Cowell.*

AUDITORY. adj. [from *auditorius*, Lat.] That
has the power of hearing.

Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of
some medium, excited in the auditory nerves by

AVE

the tremours of the air, and propagated through
the capillaments of those nerves? *Newton.*

AUDITORY. n. f. [from *auditorium*, Lat.]

1. An audience; a collection of persons
assembled to hear.

Demades never troubled his head to bring his
auditory to their wits by dry reason. *L'Estrange.*
Met in the church, I look upon you as an
auditory fit to be waited on, as you are, by both
universities. *South.*

Several of this auditory were, perhaps, entire
strangers to the person whose death we now la-
ment. *Atterbury.*

2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

AUDITRESS. n. f. [from *auditor*.] The
woman that hears; a she-hearer.]

Yet went the not, as not with such discourse
Delighted, or not capable her ear
Of what was high: such pleasure she reserv'd,
Adam relating, the sole auditress. *Milton.*

A'VE MARY. n. f. [from the first words of
the salutation to the blessed Virgin,
Ave Maria.] A form of worship re-
peated by the Romanists in honour of
the Virgin Mary.

All his mind is bent on holiness,
To number *Ave Marias* on his beads. *Shaksp.*

To AVE'L. v. a. [from *avello*, Lat.] To pull
away.

The beaver in chase makes some division of
parts, yet are not these parts *avelled* to be termed
testicles. *Brown.*

A'VENAGE. n. f. [of *avena*, oats, Lat.] A
certain quantity of oats paid to a land-
lord, instead of some other duties, or
as a rent by the tenant. *Ditt.*

To AVE'NGE. v. a. [from *venger*, Fr.]

1. To revenge.

I will *avenge* me of mine enemies. *Isaiah.*
They stood against their enemies, and were
avenged of their adversaries. *Wisd.*
I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel upon the
house of Jehu. *Hosea.*

2. To punish.

Till Jove, no longer patient took his time
To *avenge* with thunder your audacious crime. *Dryden.*

AVE'NGEANCE. n. f. [from *avenge*.] Pu-
nishment.

This neglected, fear
Signal *avengeance*, such as overlook
A miser. *Philips.*

AVE'NGEMENT. n. f. [from *avenge*.] Ven-
geance; revenge.

That he might work th' *avengement* for his
shame.

On those two captives, which had bred him
blame. *Spenser.*

All those great battles which thou boasts to
win

Through strife and bloodshed, and *avengement*
Now praised, hereafter thou shalt repent. *Fairy Q.*

AVE'NGER. n. f. [from *avenge*.]

1. Punisher.

That no man go beyond and defraud his bro-
ther, because that the Lord is the *avenger* of all
such. *1 Thess.*

Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his *avengers*; since no place like this
Can fit his punishment, or their revenge. *Milton.*

2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.

The just *avenger* of his injured ancestors, the
vicious Louis, was darting his thunder. *Dryden.*
But just disease to luxury succeeds,
And ev'ry death its own *avenger* breeds. *Pope.*

AVE'NGERESS. n. f. [from *avenger*.] A
female avenger. Not in use.

There that cruel queen *avengeress*
Heap on her new waves of weary wretchedness,
Fairy Queen.

AVE

A'VENS. n. f. [from *caryophyllata*, Lat.] The
herb bennet. *Miller.*

AVE'NTURE. n. f. [from *aventure*, Fr.] A un-
chance, causing a man's death, with-
out felony; as when he is suddenly
drowned, or burnt, by any sudden
disease falling into the fire or water.
See **ADVENTURE**. *Corwell.*

A'VENUE. n. f. [from *avenue*, Fr.] It is some-
times pronounced with the accent on
the second syllable, as *Watts* observes;
but has it generally placed on the first.]

1. A way by which any place may be en-
tered.

Good guards were set up at all the *avenues* of
the city, to keep all people from going out. *Clarendon.*

Truth is a strong hold, and diligence is laying
siege to it: so that it must observe all the *avenues*
and passes to it. *South.*

2. An alley, or walk of trees, before a
house.

To AVE'R. v. a. [from *averer*, Fr. from *ve-
rum*, truth, Lat.] To declare posi-
tively, or peremptorily.

The reason of the thing is clear;

Would Jove the naked truth *aver*. *Pope.*

Then vainly the philosopher *avers*,

That reason guides our deed, and instructs them.

How can we justify different causes fine,

When the effects entirely are the same? *Pope.*

We may *aver*, though the power of God
be infinite, the capacities of matter are within
limits. *Bentley.*

A'VERAGE. n. f. [from *averagium*, Lat.]

1. In law, that duty or service which the
tenant is to pay to the king, or other
lord, by his beasts and carriages. *Chambers.*

2. In navigation, a certain contribution that
merchants proportionably make toward
the losses of such as have their goods cast
overboard for the safety of the ship in a
tempest; and this contribution seems
so called, because it is so proportioned,
after the rate of every man's average of
goods carried. *Cowell.*

3. A small duty which merchants, who
send goods in another man's ship, pay
to the master thereof for his care of
them, over and above the freight. *Chambers.*

4. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVE'RMENT. n. f. [from *aver*.]

1. Establishment of any thing by evidence.

To avoid the oath, for *avermment* of the con-
tinuance of some estate, which is signe, the party
will sue a pardon. *Hac.*

2. An offer of the defendant to justify an
exception, and the act as well as the
offer. *Blount.*

AVE'RNAT. n. f. A sort of grape. See
VINE.

To AVERRU'NCATE. v. a. [from *averruncare*,
Lat.] To root up; to tear up by the
roots.

Sure some mischief will come of it,
Unless by providential wit,
Or force, we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras.*

AVERRUNCA'TION. n. f. [from *averrun-
cate*.] The act of rooting up any thing.

AVERSA'TION. n. f. [from *aversor*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away
with detestation.

Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is

A V E

- a kind of *aversion* and hostility included in its essence. *South.*
- It is most properly used with *from* before the object of hate.
There was a stiff *aversion* in my lord of Essex from applying himself to the earl of Leicester. *Watton.*
 - Sometimes with *to*; less properly.
There is such a general *aversion* in human nature to contempt, that there is scarce any thing more exasperating. I will not deny, but the excess of the *aversion* may be levelled against pride. *Government of the Tongue.*
 - Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.
A natural and secret hatred and *aversion* towards society, in any man, hath somewhat of the savage beast. *Bacon.*
- AVE'RSÉ. adj.** [*aversus*, Lat.]
- Malign; not favourable; having such a hatred as to turn away.
Their courage languish'd as their hopes decay'd,
And Pallas, now *averse*, refus'd her aid. *Dryd.*
 - Not pleased with; unwilling to.
Has thy uncertain bloom ever flourish'd
With the first tumults of a real love?
Hast thou now dreaded, and now blest his sway,
By turns *averse* and joyful to obey? *Prior.*
Averse alike to flatter or offend,
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend. *Pope.*
 - It has most properly *from* before the object of aversion.
Laws polittick are never framed as they should be, unless presuming the will of man to be inwardly obstinate, rebellious, and *averse* from all obedience unto the sacred laws of his nature. *Hooker.*
They believed all who objected against their undertaking to be *averse* from peace. *Clarendon.*
These cares alone her virgin breast employ,
Averse from Venus and the nuptial lov. *Pope.*
 - Very frequently, but improperly, *to*.
He had, from the beginning of the war, been very *averse* to any advice of the privy council. *Clarendon.*
Diodorus tells us of one Charondas who was *averse* to all innovation, especially when it was to proceed from particular persons. *Swift.*
- AVE'RSÉLY. adv.** [from *averse*.]
- Unwillingly.
 - Backwardly.
Not only they want those parts of secretion, but it is emitted *aversely*, or backward, by both sexes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- AVE'RSÉNESS. n. f.** [from *averse*.] Unwillingness; backwardness.
The corruption of man is in nothing more manifest, than in his *averseness* to entertain any friendship or familiarity with God. *Atterbury.*
- AVE'RSION. n. f.** [*aversion*, Fr. *aversio*, Lat.]
- Hatred; dislike; detestation; such as turns away from the object.
What if with like *aversion* I reject
Riches and realms? *Milton.*
 - It is used most properly with *from* before the object of hate.
They had an inward *aversion* from it, and were resolv'd to prevent it by all possible means. *Clarendon.*
With men these considerations are usually causes of despute, disdain, or *aversion* from others; but with God, so many reasons of our greater tenderness towards others. *Sprat.*
The same adhesion to vice, and *aversion* from goodness, will be a reason for rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Atterbury.*
 - Sometimes, less properly, with *to*.
A freholder is bred with an *aversion* to subjection. *Adison.*
I might borrow illustrations of freedom and

A U G

- aversion* to receive new truths from modern astronomy. *Watts.*
- Sometimes with *for*.
The Lucrèce would rather throw themselves under the government of the Genoese, than submit to a state for which they have so great *aversion*. *Adison.*
This *aversion* of the people for the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good uses. *Swift.*
 - Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.
His *aversion* towards the house of York was so predominant, as it found place not only in his councils, but in his bed. *Bacon.*
 - The cause of aversion.
They took great pleasure in compounding lawsuits among their neighbours; for which they were the *aversion* of the gentlemen of the long robe. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
Self-love and reason to one end aspire;
Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire. *Pope.*
- TO AVE'RT. v. a.** [*averto*, Lat.]
- To turn aside; to turn off.
I beseech you
T' *avert* your liking a more worthy way,
Than on a wretch. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
At this, for the last time, she lifts her hand,
Averts her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. *Dryden.*
 - To cause to dislike.
When people began to espy the falsehoods of oracles, whereupon all gentility was built, their hearts were utterly *averted* from it. *Hooker.*
Even cut themselves off from the opportunities of prolepting others, by *averting* them from their company. *Government of the Tongue.*
 - To put by, as a calamity.
O Lord! *avert* whatsoever evil our swearing may threaten unto his church. *Hooker.*
Diversity of conjectures made many, whose conceits *averted* from themselves the fortune of that war, to become careless and secure. *Knolles.*
These affections earnestly fix our minds on God, and forcibly *avert* from us those things which are displeasing to him, and contrary to religion. *Sprat.*
Thro' threaten'd lands they wild destruction throw,
Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe. *Prior.*
- AUF. n. f.** [of *als*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. *DiD.*
- A'UGER. n. f.** [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.
The *auger* hath a handle and a bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you use it, the stuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the easier use your strength: for in twisting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the stuff. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*
- AUGHT. pronoun.** [auht, aht, Saxon. It is sometimes, improperly, written *ought*.] Any thing.
If I can do it,
By *ought* that I can speak in his dispraise,
She shall not long continue love to him. *Shakspeare.*
They may, for *ought* I know, obtain such substances as may induce the chymists to entertain other thoughts. *Boyle.*
But go, my son, and see if *ought* be wanting
Among thy father's friends. *Addison's Cato.*
- TO AUGME'NT. v. a.** [*augmenter*, Fr.] To increase; to make bigger, or more.
Some cursed weeds her cunning hand did know,
That could *augment* his harm, increase his pain. *Fairfax.*
Rivers have streams added to them in their passage, which enlarge and *augment* them. *Hall.*
- TO AUGME'NT. v. n.** To increase; to grow bigger.

A U G

- But as his heat with running did *augment*,
Much more his fight encreas'd his hot desire. *Sidney.*
- The winds redouble, and the rains *augment*,
The waves on heaps are dash'd. *Dryden.*
- A'UGMENT. n. f.** [*augmentum*, Lat.]
- Increase; quantity gained.
You shall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*
 - State of increase.
Dilutients are improper in the beginning of inflammations; but proper, when mixed with repellants, in the *augment*. *Wifeman.*
- AUGMENTA'TION. n. f.** [from *augment*.]
- The act of increasing or making bigger.
Those who would be zealous against regular troops after a peace, will promote an *augmentation* of those on foot. *Johnson.*
 - The state of being made bigger.
What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of so prodigiously vast *augmentation*, while another is confined to the minuteness of an insect? *Bentley.*
 - The thing added, by which another is made bigger.
By being glorified, it does not mean that he doth receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we testify our acknowledgment of his glory. *Hooker.*
- AUGMENTATION Court.** A court erected by king Henry the Eighth, for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries. *DiD.*
- A'UGRE. n. f.** A carpenter's tool. See **AUGER.**
Your temples burned in the cement, and
Your franchises, whereon you stood, confin'd
Into an *augre's* bore. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
- AUGRE-HOLE. n. f.** [from *augre* and *hole*.] A hole made by boring with an *augre*; proverbially a narrow space.
What should be spoken here,
Where our fate, hid within an *augre-hole*,
May rush and seize us. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
- A'UGUR. n. f.** [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, as by the flight of birds.
What say the *augurs*?
—They would not have you stir forth to-day;
Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,
They could not find a heart within the beast. *Shakspeare.*
Calchas, the sacred seer, who had in view
Things present and the past, and things to come
foreknew:
Supreme of *augurs*. *Dryden's Fables.*
As I and mine consult thy *augur*,
Grant the glad omen; let thy 'av'rite rite
Propitious, ever soaring from the sight. *Prior.*
- TO A'UGUR. v. n.** [from *augur*.] To guess; to conjecture by signs.
The people love me, and the sea is mine,
My pow'r's a crescent, and my *auguring* hope
Says it will come to the full. *Shakspeare.*
My *auguring* mind assures the same success. *Dryden.*
- TO A'UGURATE. v. n.** [*auguror*, Lat.] To judge by augury.
- AUGURATION. n. f.** [from *augur*.] The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.
Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he continued the tripudiary *augurations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- A'UGURER. n. f.** [from *To augur*.] The same with *augur*.
These apparent prodigies,
And the persuasion of his *augurers*,
May hold him from the capitol to-day. *Shakspeare.*

AUGUR'AL. *adj.* [from *augury*.] [Relating to augury.]

On this foundation were built the conclusions of soothsayers, in their *augural* and tripodary divinations. *Br. W.*

TO AUGURISE. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To practise divination by augury. *Diit.*

AUGUR'OUS. *adj.* [from *augur*.] Predicting; prescient; *foreboding*.
So fear'd.

The fair-man'd horses, that they flew back, and their chariots turn'd,
Prefacing in their *augurous* hearts the labours that they mourn'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

AUGURY. *n. f.* [*augurium*, Lat.]

1. The act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies.

Thy face and thy behaviour,
Which, if my eyes deceive me not,
Witness good breeding. *Shakespeare*

The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free,

Or I resource my skill in *augury*. *Dryden*

She knew, by *augury* of wine,

Venus would not in the desert. *Swift*

2. An omen or prediction.

What if this deity, which is for him design'd,
Had been your doom (far be that *augury*)
And you, not Aurengzebe, condemn'd to die? *Dryden*

The powers we both invoke

To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,

And firm our purpose with an *augury*. *Dryden*

AUGUST. *adj.* [*augustus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent; awful.

There is nothing so contemptible, but any body can render it *august* and excellent. *Gloucester*

The Trojan chief appear'd in open fight,

August in victory, and fiercely bright.

His mother goddess, with her hands divine,

Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples shine. *Dryden*

AUGUST. *n. f.* [*Augustus*, Lat.] The eighth month of the year, from January inclusive.

August was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, because in the same month he was created consul, thrice triumphant in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars being before called *Imperator*, or the sixth from Mæcæ.

AUGUSTNESS. *n. f.* [from *august*.] Elevation of look; dignity; loftiness of man or aspect.

AU'RIARY. *n. f.* [from *aureus*, Lat. a bird.] A place enclosed to keep birds in.

In an *aureary* of wine, to keep birds of all sorts,

The Italians bestow vast expence; including

great respect ground, variety of rushes, trees

of good height, running waters, and sometimes

a flow arrested, to contempt the air in the winter. *Warton's Satire*

Look how to your *aureary*, for now the birds

grow sick of their feathers. *Farquhar's Satire*

AV'IDITY. *n. f.* [*aviditas*, Fr. *avidité*, Lat.] Greediness; eagerness; appetite; insatiable desire.

AV'IDOUS. *adj.* [*avidus*, Lat.] Left by a greedy person; ancient. *Diit.*

TO AV'ID. *v. a.* [*avider*, Fr. A word out of date.]

1. To devour.

What was a husbandman 'gan him *avide*,

That a new way was then excois'd. *Spenser*

2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to belink himself; *avider*, Fr.

But his *avide* was not so well as I did

For him, and I did not, with fearful shame,

Him to *avide*. *Spenser*

3. To consider; to examine.

No power he had to stir, nor will to rise;

That when the careful knight 'gan well *avide*,

He lightly left the foe. *Fairy Queen*

As they 'gan his library to view,

And antique registers fur to *avide*. *Spenser*

AV'WARD. See **AW'WARD.**

AUL. *adj.* [als, Sax.] Old. A word now obsolete; but still used in the Scotch dialect.

'Tis said that pulls the country down;

Then take thine *aul* clack about town. *Shakspeare*

AUL'TICK. *adj.* [*αὐλῆς*.] Belonging to pipes.

AUL'IC. *adj.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the court.

AULN. *n. f.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.

TO AUMAIL. *v. a.* [from *maile*, Fr. the mesh of a net; whence a coat of *aumail*, a coat with network of iron.] To variegate; to figure. *Upton* explains it, to enamel.

In golden buskins of costly co'ourance,

All hard with golden bosses, which were enamel'd

With curious anticks, and full set a *maile*. *Shakspeare*

AU'MBRY. See **AMBRY.**

AUNT. *n. f.* [*ante*, Fr. *amita*, Lat.] A father or mother's sister; correlative to nephew or niece.

Who meets us here? my niece Plantagenet,

Led in the hand of her kind *aunt* of Gloucester. *Shakspeare*

Stewert to plain work, and to pulling breeches,

Old-fashion'd hally, dull *aunt*, and creaking

rooks. *Pope*

AVOCADO. *n. f.* [Span. *perfor*, Lat.] A tree that grows in great plenty in the Spanish West Indies.

The fruit is of rich very relished, for which

reason they generally set it with the juice of

lemons and sugar, to give it a piquancy. *Milner*

TO AVOCATE. *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call off from business; to call away.

Their dwellers of mortuary dispense them

from these laborious and *avocative* duties,

to distressed charity, and their sacred relations,

which are more to be pitied. *Key*

AVOCATION. *n. f.* [from *avocate*.]

1. The act of calling aside.

The *avocation* of business, the *avocations* of our

leisure, and the din of a clamorous world, are

impediments. *Granger*

Set up that remembrance which his many

avocations of business have caused him to lay

aside. *Dryden*

God does frequently insert into the soul his

impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from

sin. *South*

2. The business that calls; or the call that summons away.

It is a subject that we must make some pro-

gress in its contemplation, when we remember, that

in the ordinary line of life, and with the per-

manence of necessity, a man may easily

forget his duty. *Hart*

By the *avocations* of an *avocation* which

is not a duty, the clergy have been fur-

nished with skill in common life. *Attwater*

TO AVOID. *v. a.* [*evader*, Fr.]

1. To shun; to decline.

The wisdom of pleasing God, by doing what

he commands, and *avoiding* what he forbids.

Tillotson

2. To escape; as, he *avoided* the blow by

turning aside.

3. To endeavour to shun; to shift off.

The fashion of the world is to *avoid* right, and

you cannot get it. *Shakspeare*

4. To evacuate; to quit.

What have you to do here, fellow? pray you,

avoid the house. *Shakspeare*

If any rebel should be required of the prince

confederate, the prince confederate should com-

mand him to *avoid* the country. *Rome*

He desired to speak with some few of us,

we crept on six of us only stayed, and the rest

around the room. *De*

5. To emit; to throw out.

A load contains not those urinary parts which

are found in other animals to *avoid* that inces-

sant excretion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

6. To oppose; to hinder effect.

The removing that which would produce a

disposition to prevent and *avoid* putrefaction. *Rome*

7. To vacate; to annul.

How can these giants of the king's estate

without wronging of these lords which had the

lands and lordships given them? *Spenser*

TO AVOID. *v. n.*

1. To retire.

And Saul cast the javelin; for he said, I will

strike David even to the wall with it, and David

avoided out of his presence twice. *I Sam*

2. To become void or vacant.

Bishopricks are not included under benefices,

so that if a person takes a bishoprick, it is not

avoided by force of that law of pluralities, but

by the ancient common law. *Wright*

AVOIDABLE. *adj.* [from *avoid*.]

1. That may be avoided, shunned, or

escaped.

When of evils in such nice experiments

temperatures *avoidable*. *De*

To take several things for granted, is but

avoidable to any one, who takes it to show

the wisdom or improbability of any thing. *De*

2. Unable to be vacated or annulled.

The charters were not *avoidable* for the king's

nonage; and if there could have been any

pretext, that alone would not *avoid* them. *De*

AVOIDANCE. *n. f.* [from *avoid*.]

1. The act of avoiding.

It is appointed to give us vigour in the per-

formance of what is good, or in the *avoidance* of what

is hurtful. *Hart*

2. The course by which any thing is

carried off.

For *avoidance* and framings of water, when

there is no much, we shall speak of. *De*

3. The act or state of becoming vacant.

4. The act of annulling.

AVOIDER. *n. f.* [from *avoid*.]

1. The person that avoids or shuns any

thing.

2. The person that carries any thing away.

3. The vessel in which things are carried

away.

AVOIDRESS. *adj.* [from *avoid*.] Inevitable; that cannot be avoided.

That *avoidress* rain in which the whole empire

would be involved. *De*

AVOIRDUPOIS. *n. f.* [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. All the larger and smaller commodities are weighed by *avoirdu poids* weight. *Chambers*

Probably the Romans kept their *avoirdupois* in the pound, which is now our *avoirdupois* ounce, for our very ounce we had *avoirdupois*. *De*

AVOLATION. *n. f.* [from *avolo*, to fly away, Lat.] The act of flying away; flight; escape.

These airy vegetables are made by the tricks of

plantal emissives, whose *avolations* were pre-

vented by the condensed envelope. *De*

A V O

Strangers, or the fungous parcels about candles, only signify a pluvios air, hindering the evolution of the favillous particles. *Brown.*

To **AVOUC**. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] For this word we now generally say *vouch*.]

1. To affirm; to maintain; to declare peremptorily.

They boldly *avouched* that themselves only had the truth, which they would at all times defend. *Hooker.*

Wretched though I seem,
I can produce a champion that will prove
What is *avouched* here. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

2. To produce in favour of another.
Such antiquities could have deep *avouched* for the truth. *Spenfer's Stat. of Ireland.*

3. To vindicate; to justify.
You will thank you made no offence, if the duke *avouch* the justice of your dealing. *Shakspeare.*

AVOUC. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence; testimony.

I might not thus believe,
Without the feasible and try'd *avouch*
Of mine own eyes. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

AVOUCHABLE. *adj.* [from *avouch*.] That may be *avouched*.

AVOUCHER. *n. f.* [from *avouch*.] He that *avouches*.

To **AVOW**. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to justify; not to dissemble.

His cruel stepdame, seeing what was done,
Her wicked days with wretched knife did cut;
In death *avowing* in innocence of her son. *Fairy Queen.*

He that delivers them mentions his doing it upon his own particular knowledge, or the relation of some credible person, *avowing* it upon his own experience. *Bowie.*

Left to myself, I must *avow* I strove
From publick shame to screen my secret love. *Dryden.*

Such assertions proceed from principles which cannot be *avowed* by those who are for preserving church and state. *Swift.*

Then blas'd his smother'd flame, *avow'd* and bold. *Thomson.*

AVOWABLE. *adj.* [from *avow*.] That may be openly declared; that may be declared without shame.

AVOWAL. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] Justification; declaration; open declaration.

AVOWEDLY. *adv.* [from *avow*.] In an open manner.

Wilnot could not *avowedly* have excepted against the other. *Clarke.*

AVOWEE. *n. f.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of *advowson* of any church belongs. *Dict.*

AVOWER. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] He that *avows* or justifies.

Vulpi makes *Aeneas* a bold *avower* of his own virtues. *Dryden.*

AVOWKY. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] In law, is where one takes a distress for rent, or other thing, and the other fees replevin. In which case the taker shall justify, in his plea, for what cause he took it; and, if he took it in his own right, is to shew it, and so *avow* the taking, which is called his *avowry*. *Chambers.*

AVOWSAL. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] A confession. *Dict.*

AVOWTRY. *n. f.* [See *ADVOWTRY*.] Adultery.

Vol. I.

A U S

AURATP. *n. f.* A sort of pear. See **PEAR**.

AURELIT. *n. f.* [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the crucea, or maggot of any species of insects; the chrysalis.

The solitary maggot, found in the dry heads of tinsel, is sometimes changed into the *aurelia* of a butterfly, sometimes into a fly case. *Ray.*

AURICLE. *n. f.* [*auricula*, Lat.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head.

2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the resemblance they bear to the external ear. They move regularly like the heart, only in an inverted order; their systole corresponding to the diastole of the heart. *Chambers.*

Blown should be ready to join with the chyle, before it reaches the right *auricle* of the heart. *Ray.*

AURICULA. *n. f.* See **BEAR'S-EAR**. A flower.

AURICULAR. *adj.* [from *auricula*, Lat. the ear.]

1. Within the sense or reach of hearing.
You shall hear us confer, and by an *auricular* assurance have your satisfaction. *Shakspeare.*

2. Secret; told in the ear; as, *auricular* confession.

3. Traditional; known by report.
The alchy mists call in many varieties out of astrology, *auricular* traditions, and feigned testimonies. *Bacon.*

AURICULARLY. *adv.* [from *auricular*.] In a secret manner.

These will soon confess, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. *Decay of Piety.*

AURIFEROUS. *adj.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That produces gold.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
Whence many a burning stream *auriferous* plays. *Thomson.*

AURIGATION. *n. f.* [*auriga*, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages. *Dict.*

AURIPIGMENTUM. See **ORPIMENT**.

AURO'RA. *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A species of crowfoot.

2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

On India's smiling banks the ruddy shower. *Thomson.*

AURO'RA Borealis. [Lat.] Light streaming in the night from the north.

AURUM Fulminans. [Lat.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence a very small quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a pistol. *Quincy.*

Some *aurum fulminans* the sabrick shook. *Goth.*

AUSCULTATION. *n. f.* [from *ausculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or listening to. *Dict.*

AUSPICE. *n. f.* [*auspicium*, Lat.]

1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.

2. Protection; favour shown.
Great father Mars, and greater Jove,

A U S

By whose high *auspice* Rome hath stood so long. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

But so may he live long, that town to sway,
Which by his *auspice* they will nobler make,
As he will hatch their ashes by his ray. *Dryden.*

AUSPICIAL. *adj.* [from *auspice*.] Relating to prognosticks.

AUSPICIOUS. *adj.* [from *auspice*.]

1. Having omens of success.

You are now with happy and *auspicious* beginnings, forming a model of christian charity. *Sprar.*

2. Prosperous; fortunate: applied to persons.

Auspicious chief! thy race, in times to come,
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome. *Dryden.*

3. Favourable; kind; propitious: applied to persons, or actions.

Fortune play upon thy prosperous helm,
As thy *auspicious* mistress! *Shakspeare.*

4. Lucky; happy: applied to things.

I'll deliver all,
And promise you calm seas, *auspicious* gales,
And sails expeditious. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

A pure, an active, an *auspicious* flame,
And bright as heav'n, from whence the blessing came. *Roscommon.*

Two battles your *auspicious* cause has won;
Thy sword can perfect what it has begun. *Dryden.*

AUSPICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *auspicious*.] Happily; prosperously; with prosperous omens.

AUSPICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *auspicious*.] Prosperity; promise of happiness.

AUSTERE. *adj.* [*austerus*, Lat.]

1. Severe; harsh; rigid.

When men represent the divine nature as an *austere* and rigorous master, always lifting up his hand to take vengeance, such conceptions must unavoidably raise terror. *Rogers.*

From whence this wrath? or who controuls thy sway? *Pope.*

2. Sour of taste; harsh.

Th' *austere* and pond'rous juices they sublime,
Make them ascend the porous soil, and climb
The orange tree, the citron, and the lime. *Blackmore.*

Austere wines, diluted with water, cool more than water alone, and at the same time do not relax. *Arbutnot on Aments.*

AUSTERE. *adv.* [from *austere*.] Severely; rigidly.

As *Luciana*, did he tempt thee so?
Might'st thou perceive, *austerely* in his eye,
That he did plead in earnest? *Shakspeare.*

Hypocrites *austerely* talk
Of purity, and places, and innocence. *Par. Lost.*

AUSTERENESS. *n. f.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; strictness; rigour.

My unlo'd name, th' *austereness* of my life,
May vouch against you; and my place in th' state
Will to your accusation overweigh. *Shakspeare.*

If an indifferent and undelicious object could draw this *austereness* into a mimic, he hardly could resist the proper motives thereof. *Brown.*

2. Roughness in taste.

AUSTERITY. *n. f.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; mortified life; strictness.

Now, *Marcus Cato*, our new consul's spy,
What is your tour *austerity* sent t' explore? *Ben Jonson.*

What was that snaky-headed Gorgon shield
That wise *Minerva* wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith the freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone,
But rigid looks of chaste *austerity*,
And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence
With sudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

S

This prince kept the government, and yet lived in this convent with all the rigour and austerity of a capuchin. *Addison.*

2. Cruelty; harsh discipline.

Let not *austerity* breed servile fear;
No wanton frown offend her virgin ear. *Rosam.*

A'USTRAL. adj. [*australis*, Lat.] Southern; as, the *austral* signs.

To A'USTRALIZE. v. n. [from *auster*, the south wind, Lat.] To tend toward the south.

Steel and good iron discover a verticity, or polar faculty; whereby they do septentriate at one extreme, and *austriate* at another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A'USTRINE. adj. [from *austrius*, Lat.] Southern; southerly.

AUTHE'NTICAL. adj. [from *authentick*.] Not fictitious; being what it seems.

Of statutes made before time of memoirs, we have no *authentic* records, but only transcripts. *Hall.*

AUTHE'NTICALLY. adv. [from *authentical*.] After an *authentick* manner; with all the circumstances requisite to procure authority.

This point is dubious, and not yet *authentically* decided. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Confidence never commands or forbids any thing *authentically*, but there is some law of God which commands or forbids it first. *South.*

AUTHE'NTICALNESS. n. f. [from *authentical*.] The quality of being *authentick*; genuineness; authority.

Nothing can be more pleasant than to see virtuosos about a cabinet of medals, despoiling upon the value, rarity, and *authenticity* of the several pieces. *Addison.*

AUTHE'NTICITY. n. f. [from *authentical*.] Authority; genuineness; the being *authentick*.

AUTHE'NTICK. adj. [*authenticus*, Lat.] That has every thing requisite to give it authority; as, an *authentick* register. It is used in opposition to any thing by which authority is destroyed, as *authentick*, not *counterfeit*. It is never used of persons. Genuine; not fictitious.

Thou art wot his great *authenticity* will interpenetrate through highest heav'n to bring. *Milton.*

She joy'd th' *authentic* news to hear,
Of what the gossips'd before with jealous fear. *Cowley.*

But counterfeit's to be understood
The *authentick* mark of the chest,
The publick stamp heav'n sets on all that's great and good. *Swift.*

AUTHE'NTICKLY. adv. [from *authentick*.] After an *authentick* manner.

AUTHE'NTICKNESS. n. f. [from *authentick*.] The force with *authenticity*.

AUTHOR. n. f. [*autor*, Lat.]

1. The first beginner or mover of any thing; he to whom any thing owes its origin.

That is, the *author* and observer whereof is the *author* of the world. *Hunter.*

The *author* of that which causeth another thing to be, is the *author* of that thing also when the thing is caus'd. *Hunter.*

I'll never
Be such a gossip as they inkstand; but Rand
As if a man were not of himself,
And knew no more than I. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou art my father, thou art my *author*, thou
My being gav'st me, thou should I obey
But thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

But Faunus came from Icarus, Pegasus
His birth from Saturn, if records be true.

Thus king Latinus, in the third degree,
Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden.*

If the worship of false gods had not blinded the heathen, instead of teaching to worship the sun, and dead heroes, they would have taught us to worship our true *author* and benefactor, as their ancestors did under the government of Noah and his sons, before they corrupted themselves. *Newton.*

2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing.

That which is the strength of their amity, shall prove the immediate *author* of their variance. *Shakespeare.*

Now while the tortur'd savage turns around,
And things about his fount, impatient of the wound;
The wound's great *author* close at hand provokes His rage. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his loins
New *authors* of dissension spring; from him
Two branches, that in holling long contend
For foreign sway. *Philips.*

3. The first writer of any thing; distinct from the *translator* or *compiler*.

To stand upon every point in particulars, length to the first *author* of the story. *Shakespeare.*

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts and words, which a translator has not. *Dryden.*

4. A writer in general.

Yet their own *author* is faithfully affirm
That the land Sikk lies in Germany. *Shakespeare.*

AUTHORITATIVE. adj. [from *authority*.] 1. Having due authority.

2. Having an air of authority; positive.

I due not give them the *authoritative* title of aphorisms, which yet may make a reasonable moral prognostick. *Hutton.*

The mock *authoritative* manner of the one and the insipid mirth of the other. *Swift's Exam.*

AUTHORITATIVELY. adv. [from *authoritative*.] 1. In an *authoritative* manner; with a show of authority.

2. With due authority.

No law foreign binds in England, till it be received, and *authoritatively* engrated, into the law of England. *Hall.*

AUTHORITATIVENESS. n. f. [from *authoritative*.] An acting by authority; authoritative appearance. *Did.*

AUTHORITY. n. f. [*autoritas*, Lat.] 1. Legal power.

Idle old man,
That still would manage those *authorities*
That he hath given away! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Adam's sovereignty, that by virtue of being proprietor of the whole world, he had any *authority* over men, could not have been inherited by any of his children. *Locke.*

2. Influence; credit.

Power arising from strength, is always in those that are governed, who are many; but *authority* arising from opinion, is in those that govern, who are few. *Temple.*

The words are fitter to give rules than *authority*, where those that call themselves civil and rational, go out of their way by the *authority* of example. *Locke.*

3. Power; rule.

I know, my lord,
If law, *authority*, and power deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shakespeare.*

But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp *authority* over the man, but to be in silence. *Timothy.*

4. Support; justification; countenance.

Dost thou expect th' *authority* of their voices, whose silent wills condemn thee? *Ben Jonson.*

5. Testimony.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by so sweet an *authority* confirm'd. *Shakespeare.*

We urge *authorities* in things that need not, and introduce the testimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed. *Brown.*

Having been so hardy as to undertake a charge against the philosophy of the schools, I was liable to have been overborne by a torrent of *authorities*. *Glammille's Sermon.*

6. Weight of testimony; credibility; cogency of evidence.

They consider the main consent of all the churches in the whole world, witnessing the sacred *authority* of scriptures, ever since the first publication thereof, even till the present day and hour. *Hume.*

AUTHORIZA'TION. n. f. [from *authorize*.] Establishment by authority.

The obligation of laws arises not from their matter, but from their admission and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom. *Hume.*

To AUTHORIZE. v. a. [*autoriser*, Fr.] 1. To give authority to any person.

Making herself an impudent tutor, and herself very much, with making us see, that her favour and power depended upon her. *Shakespeare.*

Deaf to compliments, they wait upon the day, and some time or its *authorize* then skill. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make any thing legal.

You'll not make that title which I claim,
Faint bid me love, and *authorize* my flame. *Dryden.*

I have nothing further to desire,
But Sanchez's leave to *authorize* our marriage. *Dryden.*

To have countenanced in him irregularity, and disobedience to that light which he had, would have been, to have *authorized* disorder, confusion, and wickedness, in his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To establish any thing by authority.

Lawful it is to devote any ceremony, and *authorize* any kind of regiment, no special commandment being thereby violated. *Hume.*

Those forms are best which have been long received and *authorized* in a nation by custom and use. *Locke.*

4. To justify; to prove a thing to be right.

All virtue lies in the power of denying, or to deny desires, where reason does not *authorize* them. *Locke.*

5. To give credit to any person or thing.

Although their intention be sincere, yet do they notoriously strengthen vulgar error, and *authorize* opinions injurious to truth. *Brown.*

Be a person in vogue with the multitude, he shall *authorize* any nonsense, and make incoherent stuff, seasoned with twang and tautology, pass for rhetoric. *South.*

AUTO'CRASY. n. f. [*αὐτοκρατία*, from *αὐτός*, self, and *κράτος*, power.] Independent power; supremacy. *Did.*

AUTOGRAPHICAL. adj. [from *autograph*.] Of one's own writing. *Did.*

AUTOGRAPHY. n. f. [*αὐτογραφία*, from *αὐτός*, and *γραφία*, to write.] A particular person's own writing; or the original of a treatise, in opposition to a copy.

AUTOMATICAL. adj. [from *automaton*.] Belonging to an *automaton*; having the power of moving itself.

AUTO'MATON. n. f. [*αὐτόματον*. In the plural, *automata*.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itself, and which stands in need of no foreign assistance. *Quincy.*

For it is greater to understand the art whereby the Almighty governs the motions of the great *automaton*, than to have learned the intrigues of policy. *Glammille's Sermon.*

The particular circumstances for which the *automata* of this kind are most eminent, may be reduced to four. *Hutton.*

A U X

AUTO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *automaton*.] Having in itself the power of motion.

Clocks, or *automatous* organs, whereby we distinguish of time, have no mention in ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AUTO'NOMY. *n. f.* [*αὐτονομία*.] The living according to one's mind and prescription. *Ditt.*

A'UTOPSY. *n. f.* [*αὐτοψία*.] Ocular demonstration; seeing a thing one's self. *Quincy.*

In those that have forked tails, *autopsy* convinceth us, that it hath this use. *Ray on Great.*

AUTO'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *autopfy*.] Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *autophtical*.] By means of one's own eyes.

Were this true, it would *autophtically* silence that dispute. *Brown.*

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Aristotle; but the telescope hath *autophtically* confuted it; and he, who is not Pyrrhonian enough to the disbelief of his senses, may see that it is no exhalation. *Gloucester's S. p. f.*

A'UTUMN. *n. f.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The season of the year between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the equinox, and ending at the solstice; popularly, *autumn* comprises August, September, and October.

For I will board her, though she chide as loud As thunder, when the cloud in autumn crack. *Shakspere.*

I would not be over confident, till he hath passed a spring of autumn. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

The starving blood, Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield

A slender autumn. *Philip.*

Autumn nodding o'er the yellow plain, Comes jovial on. *Temple.*

AUTUMNAL. *adj.* [from *autumn*.] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

No spring or summer's beauty hath such grace, As I have seen in one autumnal face. *Dante.*

Thou shalt not long Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal day, Or lightning thou shalt fall. *Milton.*

Bind now up your autumnal flowers to prevent sudden gulls, which will prostitute all. *Levy.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows With that ripe red th' autumnal sun belows. *Pope.*

AUT'USION. *n. f.* [*autusio*, Lat.] The act of pulling one from another.

Spare not the little offsprings if they grow Redundant; but the thronging clusters than By kind *autusio*. *Pliny.*

The pressure of any ambient fluid can be no intelligible cause of the cohesion of matter; though such a pressure may hinder the *autusio* of two polished superficies one from another, in a line perpendicular to them. *Locke.*

AUXESIS. *n. f.* [Latin.] An increasing; an exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put instead of the proper word. *Smith.*

AUXILIAR. *n. f.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]

AUXILIARY. *n. f.* Helper; assistant; confederate.

In the strength of that power, he might, without the *auxiliaries* of any further influence, have determined his will to a full choice of God. *South.*

There are indeed, a sort of underling *auxiliaries* to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and critics. *Pope.*

AUXILIAR. *adj.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]

AUXILIARY. *adj.* Assistant; helping; confederate.

A W A

The giant brood, That fought at Thebes and Ilium, on each side Mix'd with *auxiliar* gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Their tractates are little *auxiliary* unto ours, nor afford us any light to detenebrate this truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

There is not the smallest capillary vein but it is present with, and *auxiliary* to it, according to its use. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Not from his patrimonial heav'n alone Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down; Aid from his brother of the seas he craves, To help him with *auxiliary* waves. *Pryder.*

AUXILIARY Verb. A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

In almost all languages, some of the commonest nouns and verbs have many *auxiliary* verbs, to *have*, to *do* and to *be* done, &c. *Harris.*

AUXILIATION. *n. f.* [from *auxiliatio*, Lat.] Help; aid; succour. *D.*

To AWA'IT. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait*.] See **WAIT**.

1. To expect; to wait for.

Even as the wretch condemn'd to life his life Awaits the falling of the murder's lance. *Shakspere.*

Between the rocky pillars Gabriel sat, Chief of the angelic guards awaiting night. *Milton.*

2. To attend; to be in store for.

To show thee what reward Awaits the good; the rest, what punishment. *Milton.*

Unlefs his wrath be appeased, an eternity of torments awaits the objects of his displeasure. *Rogers.*

AWA'IT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ambush.

See **WAIT**.

And least mishap the most blits alter may: For thousand perils he in close *await* About us daily, to work our decay. *Spenser.*

To AWA'KES. *v. a.* [Hebrew, Sax.] To awake has the puerile *awake*, or, as we now more commonly speak, *awaked*.

1. To rouse out of sleep.

How you *awake* our sleeping sword of war. *Shakspere.*

Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go that I may *awake* him out of sleep. *John.*

2. To raise from any state resembling sleep.

Dark, dark, the hoard found His rans'd up-lar head: As *awak'd* from the dead, And amaz'd, he stares round. *Milton.*

3. To put into new action.

The spark of noble courage now *awake*, And strive your excellent self to excel. *Pope.*

Repairs her smiles, *awaken* every grace, And calls forth all the wonders of her face. *Pope.*

To AWA'RE. *v. n.* To break from sleep; to cease to sleep.

Alack, I am afraid they have *awak'd*, And 'tis not done. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

I *awaked* up last of all, as one that gart'rieth after the grape-vine harvest. *Shakspere.*

AWA'RE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Not being asleep; not sleeping.

Imagination is like to work better upon sleeping men, than men *awake*. *Bacon.*

Cares shall not keep him on the throne *awake*, Nor break the golden slumbers he would take. *Dryden.*

To AWA'KEN. *v. a. and v. n.* The same with *awake*.

Awake Argantyr, Heiror the only daughter Of thee and Suafu doth *awaken* thee. *Pope.*

To AWA'RD. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner*, somewhat improbably, from *ward*. Sax.]

A W A

toward.] To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial sentence.

A pound of that lame merchant's flesh is thine; The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it. *Shakspere.*

It advances that grand business, and according to which their eternity hereafter will be *awarded*. *Decay of Piety.*

A church which allows salvation to none without it, nor *awards* damnation to almost any within it. *South.*

Satisfaction for every affront cannot be *awarded* by stated laws. *Clarendon's Duelling.*

To AWA'RD. *v. n.* To judge; to determine.

Th' unwife *award* to lodge it in the tower's, An offering sacred. *Pope's Essay.*

AWA'RD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; sentence; determination.

Now hear th' *award*, and happy may it prove To her, and him who best deserves her love. *Dryden.*

Affection biases the judgment, and we cannot expect an equitable *award* where the judge is made a party. *Gloucester.*

To urge the foe, Promoted by blind revenge and wild despair, Were to revere th' *award* of Providence. *Add.*

AWA'RE. *adj.* [from *a*, and *ware*, an old word for *cautions*; it is however, perhaps, an *awake*; *γεια, νην, Sax.*] Excited to caution; vigilant; in a state of alarm; attentive.

Let I was *aware*, I had left myself nothing but the name of a king. *Shakspere.*

The sorrow was *aware*, they made his thoughts bear away something else besides his own sorrow. *Shakspere's Aeneid.*

Temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves; so that we are but little *aware* of them, and less able to withstand them. *Attorney.*

To AWA'RE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious.

So warn'd he them *aware* themselves; and Instant, without disturb, they took alarm. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This passage is by others understood thus: He warn'd those, who were *aware*, of themselves.

AWA'Y. *adv.* [*αφεξ, Saxon.*]

1. In a state of absence; not in any particular place.

They could make Love to your diets, although your face were *away*. *Ben Jonson's Catane.*

It is impossible to know properties that are so annex'd to it, that any of them being *away*, that essence is not there. *Locke.*

2. From any place or person.

I have a pain upon my forehead here. — Why that's with watching? 'twill *away* again. *Shakspere.*

When the fowls came down upon the carcasses, Abraham drove them *away* again. *Genesis.*

Would you youth and beauty stay, Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Waller.*

Summer suns will unpierc'd *away*. *Pope.*

3. Let us go.

Awake, old man; give me thy hand; *away*; King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter's ten; Give me thy hand. Come on. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

4. Begone.

Away, and glister like the god of war, When he intendeth to become the field. *Shakspere.*

Fill to the woody among the happier brutes; Come, let's *away*; hark, the shrill horn resounds. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippolytus.*

Away, you flatterer! Nor charge his gen'rous meaning. *Rever's J. S.*

5. Out of one's own hands; into the power of something else.

A W F

It concerns every man, who will not trifle away his soul, and feel himself into irrecoverable misery, to enquire into these matters. *Tid. of Jan.*

6. It is often used with a verb; as, to *drink away* an estate; to *idle away* a manor; *that is* to drink or idle till an estate or manor is gone.

He plays his life away. *Pope.*

7. On the way; on the road: perhaps this is the original import of the following phrase:

Sir Valentine, whither away to fall? *Shaksp.*

8. Perhaps the phrase, *he cannot away with*, may mean, *he cannot travel with*; *he cannot bear the company.*

She never could away with me.—Never, never: she would always say, she could not abide master Shallow. *Shaksp.*

9. *Away with*. Throw away; take away.

If you dare think of defiling our charms Away with your sheephooks, and take to your arms. *Disden.*

AWE. *n. f.* [eye, oza, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.

They all be brought up ill, without awe of parents, without precepts of masters, and without fear of offence. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

This thought fixed upon him who is only to be feared, God: and yet with a filial fear, which, at the same time both fear and loves. It was awe without amazement, and dread without distraction.

What is the proper awe and fear, which is due from man to God? *Rogers.*

To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with reverence, or fear; to keep in subjection.

If you will work on any man, you must either know his nature and passions, and to lead him; or his ends, and to persuade him; or his weaknesses and disadvantages, and to awe him; or those that have interest in him, and to govern him. *Farrar.*

Why then wast thou forbid? Why, but to awe? Why, but to keep you low and ignorant, His worshippers? *Milton.*

Heaven that hath plac'd this island to give law, To balance Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller.*

The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, may awe many into obedience; but the fame of their goodness, justice, and other virtues will work on more. *Atterbury.*

A'WE BAND. *n. f.* [from *awe* and *band*.] A check. *Dis.*

A'WFUL. *adj.* [from *awe* and *full*.]

1. That strikes with awe, or fills with reverence.

So awful that with honour thou may'st love Thy mate; who sees, when thou art seen, lost wife. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I approach thee thus, and gaze Infatiate; I thus single, nor have fear'd Thy awful brow, in me awful thus return'd, Fairest resemblance of thy Maker's face! *Milton.*

2. Worshipful; in authority; invested with dignity. This sense is obsolete.

Know, then, that some of us are gentlemen, Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth Threat from the company of awful men. *Shaksp.*

3. Struck with awe; timorous; scrupulous. This sense occurs but rarely.

It is not nature and strict reason, but a weak and awful reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men. *Watts.*

A'WFULLY. *adv.* [from *awful*.] In a reverential manner.

It will concern a man to take this great principle awfully and warily, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids. *South.*

A'WFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *awful*.]

A W K

1. The quality of striking with awe; solemnity.

These objects naturally raise seriousness; and night heightens the awfulness of the place, and pours out her supernumerary horrors upon every thing. *Addison.*

2. The state of being struck with awe: little used.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and awfulness to the divine majesty of God.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

To AWHARPE. *v. a.* [This word I have met with only in *Spenser*, nor can I discover whence it is derived; but imagine, that the Teutonic language had anciently *awpen*, to strike, or some such word, from which *weapons*, or offensive arms, took their denomination.] To strike; to confound; to terrify.

An' my dear gossip, answer'd then the ape, Deeply do your bad words my wits awake, Both for because your grief doth great appear, And for because my heart am touch'd near. *Hobbes's Tale.*

AWHILE. *adv.* [This word, generally reputed an adverb, is only a *while*, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; some space of time.

Stay, stay, I say;

And if you love me, as you say you do, Let me persuade you to forbear awhile. *Shaksp.*

Into this wild abyss the way he find Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd awhile, Pondering his voyage. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

AWK. *adj.* [A barbarous contraction of the word *awkward*.] Odd; out of order.

*We have heard an arrant jangling in the pulpits, as the shepiles; and professors ringing as *awk* as the bells to give notice of the conflagration.* *L'Estrange.*

A'WKWARD. *adj.* [x, and, Saxon; that is, backward, untoward.]

1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungenteel.

Proud Italy,

Whose manners still in our study, apish nation Limp after in base awkward imitation. *Shaksp.*

Their own language is worthy their care; and they are judg'd of by to a man (some or not) can't way of expressing themselves in it. *Lisle.*

An awkward throne, or fear of ill usage, has a share in this conduct. *S. of St.*

2. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumsy.

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick; So true, that he was awkward at a trick. *Dryden.*

3. Perverse; untoward.

A kind and constant friend To all that regularly offend; But was implacable and awkward To all that interlop'd and lawker'd. *Hudibras.*

A'WKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *awkward*.]

Clumsily; unready; inelegantly; ungainly.

Dam'tas noddin from the waste upwads, and swearing he never knew a man go more awkwardly to work. *S. of St.*

When any thing is done awkwardly, the common saying will pass upon them, that it is suitable to their breeding. *Lisle.*

If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform her part but awkwardly, I must nevertheless insist upon her working. *Addison.*

She still renews the ancient scene; Forgets the forty years between; Awkwardly gay, and oddly merry;

Her scarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry. *Pope.*

If a man be taught to hold his pen awkwardly, yet writes sufficiently well, it is not worth while

A W R

to teach him the accurate methods of handling that instrument. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

A'WKWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *awkward*.] Inelegance; want of gentility; oddness; unsuitableness.

One may observe awkwardness in the Italian, which easily discovers their airs not to be natural. *Adley.*

All his airs of behaviour have a certain awkwardness in them; but these awkward airs are worn away in company. *Watts.*

AWL. *n. f.* [ale, ale, Sax.] A pointed instrument to bore holes.

He which was minded to make himself a perpetual servant, should, for a visible token thereof, have also his ear bored through with an awl. *H. of St.*

You may likewise prick many holes, with an awl, about a joint that will lie in the earth. *Mortimer's History.*

A'WLESS. *adj.* [from *awr*, and the negative *less*.]

1. Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear.

Against whose fury, and th' unmatched force, The awless lion could not wage the fight. *Shaksp.*

He claims the bull with awless insolence, And having seiz'd his horns, accosts the prince. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting the power of causing reverence.

Ah me! I see the ruin of my house; The tiger now hath seiz'd the gentle hind; Insulting tyranny begins to jut Upon the innocent and awless throne. *Shaksp.*

AWME, or **AUME**. *n. f.* A Dutch measure of capacity for liquids, containing eight steekans, or twenty verges or veretels; answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one-sixth of a ton of France, or one-seventh of an English ton. *Arbuthnot.*

AWN. *n. f.* [*arista*, Lat.] The beard growing out of the corn or grass. *Chambers.*

A'WNING. *n. f.* A cover spread over a boat or vessel, to keep off the weather.

Of these boards I made an awning over me. *Rolando's Voyage.*

AWOKE. The preterit of *awaken*.

And the land, the Politicians be upon thee, Simpson. And he awoke out of his sleep. *Julien.*

AWO'RK. *adv.* [from *a* and *work*.] On work; into a state of labour; into action.

So after Pyrrhus parts, Aroused vengeance sets him new awake. *Shaksp.*

By prescribing the condition, it let us awake to the performances of it, and that by living well. *Hume.*

AWO'RKING. *adj.* [from *awork*.] Into the state of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met Adventure which might them aworking set. *Hudibras's Tale.*

AWAY. *adv.* [from *a* and *wey*.]

1. Not in a straight direction; obliquely.

But her sad eyes, still fast'ned on the ground, Are governed with goodly modesty; That suffers not one look to glance away, Which may let in a little thought unfound. *Spenser.*

Like perspectives, which rightly gaz'd upon, Shew nothing but confusion; eyed away, Distinguish form. *Shakspere's Richard III.*

A violent cross wind, from either coast, Blows them transverse, ten thousand leagues away Into the devious air. *Milton.*

2. Asquint; with oblique vision.

A X I

You know the king
With jealous eyes has look'd awry
On his son's actions. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Not in the right or true direction.
I hap to step awry, where I see no path, and
can discern but few steps afore me. *Brewerwood.*

4. Not equally between two points; unevenly.
Not tyrants fierce that unrepenting dye,
Not Cynthia when her mantau's pinn'd awry,
Ere felt such rage. *Pope.*

5. Not according to right reason; per-
versely.
All awry, and which wried it to the most wry
course of all, wit abused, rather to feign reason
why it should be amiss, than how it should be
amended. *Sidney.*

Much of the soul they talk, but all awry,
And in themselves seek virtue, and to themselves
All glory arrogate, to God give none. *Milton.*

AXI. *n. f.* [eaz, acce, Sax. *axia*, Lat.]
An instrument consisting of a metal head,
with a sharp edge, fixed in a helve or
handle, to cut with.

No metal can,
No, not the hangman's axe, bear half the keen-
ness
Of thy sharp envy. *Shakespeare.*

There stood a forest on the mountain's brow,
Which overlook'd the shaded plains below;
No sounding axe piec'd these trees to bite,
Coeval with the world; a venerable sight. *Dryd.*

AXILLA. *n. f.* [axilla, Lat.] The cavity
under the upper part of the arm, called
the armpit. *Quincy.*

AXILLAR. } *adj.* [from *axilla*, Lat.]
AXILLARY. } Belonging to the armpit.
Axillary artery is distributed unto the hand;
below the cubit, it divideth into two parts. *Brown.*

AXIOM. *n. f.* [axioma, Lat. *ἀξίωμα*, from
ἀξιόω.]

1. A proposition evident at first sight, that
cannot be made plainer by demonstra-
tion.
Axioms, or principles more general, are such as
this, that the greater good is to be chosen before
the lesser. *Hobbes.*

2. An established principle to be granted
without new proof.
The axioms of that law, whereby natural agents
are guided, have their use in the moral. *Hobbes.*

Their affirmations are no axioms; we cite them
thereof as things unsaid, and account them but
in list of nothing. *Brown.*

AXIS. *n. f.* [axis, Lat.] The line real or
imaginary that passes through any thing,
on which it may revolve.
But since they lay our earth, from morn to
morn
On its own axis is oblig'd to turn;
That swift rotation must disperse in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear. *Blackmore.*

It might annually have compass'd the sun, and
yet never have once turned upon its axis. *Bentley.*
On their own axis, as the planets run,
And make at once their circle round the sun;
So two consistent motions act the soul,
And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope.*

AXLE. } *n. f.* [axis, Lat.] The pin
AXLE-TREE. } which passes through the
midst of the wheel, on which the cir-
cumvolutions of the wheel are per-
formed.

Venerable Nestor
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian
caus
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakespeare.*

The fly sat upon the axle-tree of the chariot-
wheel, and said, What a dust do I raise! *Bacon.*
And the gilded car of day
His glowing axle doth allay
In the sleep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*

He saw a greater sun appear,
Than his bright throne on burning axle-tree could
bear. *Milton's Christ's Nativity.*

AX. *adv.* [perhaps from *ais*, Lat.]
1. Yes; an adverb of answering affirma-
tively.
Return you thither?—
—Ay madam, with the swiftest wing of speed. *Shakespeare.*

What say'st thou? Wilt thou be of our comfort?
Say ay, and be the captain of us all. *Shak.*

2. It is a word by which the sense is en-
forced; even; yes, certainly; and more
than that.
Remember it, and let it make thee crest fall'n;
Ay, and allay this thy abetive pride. *Shakespeare.*

AXE. *adv.* [a, a, Saxon.] Always; to
eternity; for ever. It is now rarely
used, and only in poetry.
And now in dukedom dungeon, wretched
thrall,
Remedy lets for ay he doth him hold. *F. Queen.*

A Y E

A Z U

Either prepare to die,
Or on Diana's altar to protest,
For ay, austerly and single life. *Shakespeare.*

The soul, though made in time, survives for
aye;
And, though it hath beginning, sets no end.

And hears the muses, in a ring,
Aye round about Jove's altars sing. *Milton.*

Th' astonish'd mariners aye ply the pumpen
Nor stay, nor rest, till the wide breach is clos'd.
Phillis.

AYGREEN. *n. f.* The same with *hays-
leek.* *Dea.*

AYRY. *n. f.* The nest of the hawk.
I should discourse on the branches, the naggard,
and then treat of their several ayries. *Walton's Angler.*

AZIMUTH. *n. f.* [Arab.]

1. The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is
an arch between the meridian of the
place, and any given vertical line.

2. *Magnetical Azimuth*, is an arch of the
horizon contained between the sun's
azimuth circle and the magnetical meri-
dian; or it is the apparent distance of
the sun from the north or south point
of the compass.

3. *Azimuth Compass*, is an instrument used
at sea for finding the sun's magnetic
azimuth.

4. *Azimuth Dial*, is a dial whose stile or
gnomon is at right angles to the plane
of the horizon.

5. *Azimuths*, called also vertical circles,
are great circles intersecting each other
in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the
horizon at right angles, in all the points
thereof. *Chambers.*

AZURE. *adj.* [azur, Fr. *azurro*, Span.
lazar, Arab. from *lazuli*, a blue stone.]
Blue; faint blue.

Like pomels round of marble clear,
Where azur'd veins well mixt appear. *Sidney.*

The blue of the first order, though very faint
and little, may be the colour of some substance;
and the azure colour of the skies seems to be this
order. *Newton.*

Thus replies
Mineiva, graceful with her azure eyes. *Pope.*

The sea,
Far through his azure turbulent domain,
Your empire owns. *Thomson.*

B.

B

B, The second letter of the English
alphabet, is pronounced, as in most
other European languages, by pressing
the whole length of the lips together,
and forcing them open with a strong
breath. It has a near affinity with the
other labial letters, and is confounded
by the Germans with *p*, and by the
Gascops with *v*; from which an epi-

grammatist remarks, that *bibere* and
vivere are in Gascony the same. The
Spaniards, in most words, use *b* or *v* in-
differently.

BAA. *n. f.* [See the verb.] The cry of
a sheep.

—Therefore thou art a sheep—
Such another proof would make me cry *baa.*
Shakespeare.

B A A

B A B

To BAA. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.] To cry like
a sheep.

On like a lamb whose dam away is set,
He bleats for help, but none can get. *Sidney.*

To BABBLE. *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Germ. *ba-
biller*, Fr.]

1. To prattle like a child; to prate imper-
fectly.
My babbling praises I repeat no more,
But hear, rejoice, stand silent, and adore. *Pror.*

B A B

2. To talk idly, or rationally.
John had conned over a catalogue of hard words, and he used to *babble* indifferently in all companies.

Let the silent farfury thew,
What from the babbling schools we may not know.

3. To talk thoughtlessly; to tell secrets.
To come mine gangster in a tavern and blurt forth the most costly *babbling* secrets.

4. To talk much.
The *babbling* echo cracks the sound,
Replying thrilly to the well-tuned horn.
As if a double hunt were heard at once.
And had I power to give the knowledge birth,
In all the pipes of earth, I might say,
The *babbling* echo would demand his back;
Says, who in earth would silence break.

BABBLER. *n. f.* [*labb*, Fr.] Idle talk;
senseless prattle.

This *babbling* shall I leave off, and to me,
Henceforth, with propriety, I shall
Come, my friend,
This is more moral *babbling*.
With voices of eternal life,
And clamor more divine were led.

BABBLING. *n. f.* [*labb*, Fr.] Senseless
prattle; empty word.

Added all this with a ragged not one and
half, while they expected worthy and
highly knowledge.

BABBLER. *n. f.* [*labb*, Fr.] Idle talk;
senseless prattle.

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.
We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a *babbling*.
The apostle had proposed it to the
maisters at Athens, but he himself was ridiculed
as a *babbling*.

2. A teller of secrets.
Ecclesiastes of secrets he from thence debar'd,
Ecclesiastes of folly, and blazes of crime.
Gave the *babbling*, or talk, he not fit to trust.

BABE. *n. f.* [*bslan*, Welsh; *babbar*,
Dutch; *lambino*, Italian.] An infant;
a child of either sex.

The best of the teach to be
Do it, and then, and then, and then,
He said, I have said to you, my dear child,
I am proud to be your father.

No small Sebastian, a formidable name
Belonged to the little crying *babe*.

BABBY. *n. f.* [*labb*, Fr.] A word to
prattle a *baby*.

So have I seen him in velvet dress,
With red leaves and purple *baby*.

BABY. *n. f.* [*labb*, Fr.] A word to
prattle a *baby*.

It is the *baby*, and will be, and will be,
A *baby* and a *baby*, and a *baby*.

BABY. *n. f.* [*labb*, Fr.] A word to
prattle a *baby*.

Yours looked through the gate like a *baby*,
And the *baby* was the *baby*.

BABY. *n. f.* [*labb*, Fr.] A word to
prattle a *baby*.

BABY. *n. f.* [*labb*, Fr.] A word to
prattle a *baby*.

BABY. *n. f.* [*labb*, Fr.] A word to
prattle a *baby*.

BABY. *n. f.* [*labb*, Fr.] A word to
prattle a *baby*.

B A C

2. A small image in imitation of a child,
which girls play with.

The *acrobatic* saw that Perkin would prove a
runagate; and it was the part of children to fall
out about *babies*.

Since no image can represent the great Creator,
never think to honour him by your foolish pup-
pet, and *babies* of dirt and clay.

BACCHATED. *adj.* [*bacchatus*, Lat.] Beset
with pearls; having many berries. *Dict.*

BACCHANALIAN. *n. f.* [*bacchanalia*,
Lat.] A riotous person; a drunkard.

BACCHANALIA. *n. f.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.]
The drunken feasts and revels of Bac-
chus, the god of wine.

Had my brave emperor, shall we dance now
the Egyptian *bacchanalia*, and celebrate our drink?

What wild fury was there in the heathen *bac-
chanalia*, which we have not seen equalled?

Both extremes were banished from their walls,
Catholism and its, and full-time *bacchanalia*.

BACCHUS BOLT. *n. f.* A flower not tall,
but very full and broad-leaved.

BACCHIC. *adj.* [*bacca*, a berry,
and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing.

The *bacca* trees are of four kinds. 1. Such
as bear a cluster of naked berry; the flower
and calyx both falling off together, and leaving
the berry bare, as the *fulvula* tree. 2. Such
as have a naked, non-stemmed fruit, that is,
containing in it only one seed, as the *adonis*.
3. Such as have but poly-stemmed fruit, that is,
containing two or more kernels or seeds within
it, as the *geranium*, *ligustrum*. 4. Such as have
their fruit composed of many acorns, or round soft
balls set close together like a bunch of grapes,
as the *uva marina*.

BACCHIC. *adj.* [*bacca*, a berry,
and *voro*, to devour, Lat.] Devouring
berries.

BACCHIC. *n. f.* [*bacca*, a berry,
and *voro*, to devour, Lat.] Devouring
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and *voro*, to devour, Lat.] Devouring
berries.

B A C

BACHELORSHIP. *n. f.* [*from bachelor*
The condition of a bachelor.

Her mother, living yet, can testify,
She was the first fruit of my *bachelorship*.

BACK. *n. f.* [*bac*, *bac*, *Saxon*; *luc*,
German.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the
neck to the thighs.

Part following enter, part remain without,
And mount on others *backs* in hopes to sh.

2. The outer part of the hand when the
shut; opposed to the *palm*.

Methought love pitying me, when he saw
Gave me your hands, the *backs* and *palm*.

3. The outward part of the body, which
requires clothes: opposed to the *belly*.

Those who, by their ancestors, have
free from a constant drudgery to their
their bellies, should bellow some time on
heads.

4. The rear: opposed to the *front*.

He might conclude, that Walter was the
the king's *back*, as his majesty was upon the

5. The place behind.

As the voice of the round, as well toward
back as toward the front of him that
to do the echo, for you have many *backs*
to the place where you stand.

Anticor, Serephus grave, Cleonius
And at their *backs* a mighty Trojan

6. The part of any thing out of sight.

Trees set upon the *backs* of chimneys
fruit sooner.

7. The thick part of any tool opposed to
the edge; as the *back* of a knife,
sword: whence *backsword*, or
with a *back*; as,

Bull dreaded not old Lewis either *back* or
single fault, or cudgel-play.

8. To turn the *back* on one; to forsake
him, or neglect him.

At the hour of death, all friendships
world bid him adieu, and the whole
turns its *back* upon him.

9. To turn the *back*; to go away; to be
within the reach of taking cognizance.

His *back* was no longer turned, but he
turned to their former rebellion.

BACK. *adv.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To the place from which one came.

Back you that not to the house, unless
You mistake that with me.

He is in way to tick the ship *back* toward
ing that it they thought not *back* toward
should rather in or out.

Where they are, and why they came, and
Is now the labour of my thoughts.

Back to thy native island no let them
And leave half heard the melancholy tale.

2. Backward; as retreating from the pre-
sent station.

I've been surpris'd in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go *back*; the love, that all
Half smother'd in my breast, has broke this

3. Backward; not coming forward.

I thought to promote me into great honours,
but to the Lord hath kept thee *back* from honours.

4. Toward things past.

I had always a curiosity to look *back* upon
sources of things, and to view in my mind the
gunning and progress of a rising world.

5. Again; in return.

B A C

The lady's mad; yet if 'twere so,
She could not sway her house, command her fol-
lowers,

Take and give back affairs, and their dispatch,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing.
Shakespeare.

6. Again; a second time.

This Caesar found, and that ungrateful age,
With losing him, went back to blood and rage.
Waller.

The epistles being written from ladies forsaken
by their lovers, many thoughts came back upon
them in divers letters.
Dryden.

7) BACK. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To mount on the back of a horse.
That man shall be my throne.
Well, I will back him thence. O Expectance!
But Butler lead him forth into the park.
Shakespeare.

2. To break a horse; to train him to bear
upon his back.
Direct us how to back the winged horse;
I favour his flight, and moderate his course.
Keats.

3. To place upon the back.

As I slept mighthought,
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle back'd,
Appear'd to me.
Shakespeare.

4. To maintain; to strengthen; to sup-
port; to defend.

But he means,
Back'd by the power of Warwick, that false peer,
To alpine unto the crown.
Shakespeare.
You are stout enough in the shoulders, you care
not who fees your back: call you that backing of
your friends? a plague upon such backing! give
me them that will face me.
Shakespeare.

These were seconded by certain demaunces,
and both backed with men at arms.
Hayward.

Did they not swear, in expels words,
To prop and back the house of lords?
And after turn'd out the whole household.
Hudibras.

A great misdeed, backed with a great interest,
can have no advantage of a man, but from his ex-
pectations of something without himself.
South.

How shall we treat this bold aspiring man?
Success still follows him, and backs his crimes.
Addison.

5. To justify; to support.

The patrons of the ternary number of princi-
ples, and those that would have five elements,
endeavour to back their experiments with a spe-
cious reason.
Boyle.

We have I know not how many adages to back
the reason of this moral.
L'Estrange.

6. To second.

Factions, and favouring this or t' other side,
Their wagers back their wishes.
Dryden.

To BACKBITE. v. a. [from back and
bite.] To censure or reproach the ab-
sent.

Much untruly and maliciously do these evil
tongues backbite and slander the sacred ashes of
that personage.
Spenser.

I will use him well; a friend's t' court is bet-
ter than a penny in purse. Use his men well,
Davy, for they are arrant knaves, and will back-
bite.
Shakespeare.

BACKBITER. n. f. [from backbite.] A
privy calumniator; a censurer of the
absent.

No body is bound to look upon his backbiter,
or his underminer, his betrayer, or his oppressor,
as his friend.
South.

BACKBONE. n. f. [from back and bone.]
The bone of the back.

The backbone should be divided into many ver-
tebres for commodious bending, and not to be
one entire rigid bone.
Ray.

BACKCARRY. Having on the back.

Manwood, in his forest laws, noteth it for one
of the four circumstances, or cases, wherein a for-
rester may arrest an offender against vert or ven-

B A C

nison in the forest, viz. stable-stand, dog-draw,
backcarry, and bloody-hand.
Cowell.

BACKDOOR. n. f. [from back and door.]
The door behind the house; privy
passage.

The procession durst not return by the way it
came; but, after the devotion of the monks,
pass'd out at a backdoor of the convent.
Addison.

Popery, which is so far shut out as not to re-
enter openly, is stealing in by the backdoor of
atheism.
Atterbury.

BACKED. adj. [from back.] Having a
back.

Lofty-neck'd,
Sharp headed, barrel bellied, broadly back'd.
Dryden.

BACKFRIEND. n. f. [from back and
friend.] A friend backward; that is,
an enemy in secret.

Set the rattles importunities of talebearers and
backfriends against fair words and professions.
L'Estrange.

Far is our church from inchewing upon the
civil power; is some, who are backfriends to both,
would maliciously insinuate.
South.

BACKGAMMON. n. f. [from back gam-
mon, Welsh, a little battle.] A play
or game at tables, with box and dice.

In what esteem are you with the vicar of the
parish? can you play with him at backgammon?
Swift.

BACKHOUSE. n. f. [from back and house.]
The buildings behind the chief part of
the house.

Then backhouses, of more necessary than clean-
ly sovrice, as kitchens, stables, are climbed up
unto by steps.
Cowley.

BACKPIECE. n. f. [from back and piece.]
The piece of armour which covers the
back.

The morning that he was to join battle, his ar-
mour put on his backpiece before, and his breast-
plate behind.
Cumtlen.

BACKROOM. n. f. [from back and room.]
A room behind; not in the front.

If you have a fair prospect backwards of gar-
dens, it may be convenient to make backrooms
the larger.
Mason's Me. h. l. verses.

BACKSIDE. n. f. [from back and side.]

1. The hinder part of any thing.
If the quicksilver were rubbed from the backside
of the speculum, the glass would cause the same
images of colours, but more faint; the pheno-
mena depend not upon the quicksilver, unless so
far as it creates the reflection of the backside of
the glass.
Newton.

2. The hind part of an animal.

A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing
up a wall with her head downwards and her
backside upwards.
Addison.

3. The yard or ground behind a house.

The wath of gardens, fields, commons, roads,
streets, or backfields, are of great advantage to all
sorts of land.
Mason.

To BACKSLIDE. v. n. [from back and
slide.] To fall off; to apostatize: a
word only used by divines.

Hail thou teen that which backsliding Israel hath
don? She is gone up upon every high mountain,
and under every green tree.
Jerem.

BACKSLIDER. n. f. [from backslide.]
An apostate.

The backslider in heart shall be filled.
Proverbs.

BACKSTAFF. n. f. [from back and staff;]
because in taking an observation, the
observer's back is turned toward the
sun.] An instrument useful in taking
the sun's altitude at sea; invented by
Captain Davies.

B A C

BACKSTAIRS. n. f. [from back and
stairs.] The private stairs in the house.
I condemn the practice which hath lately crept
into the court at the backstairs, that some picked
for their fits get out of the bill.
Bacon.

BACKSTAYS. n. f. [from back and stay.]
Ropes or stays which keep the masts of
a ship from pitching forward or over-
board.

BACKSWORD. n. f. [from back and sword.]
A sword with one sharp edge.

Bull dreaded not old Lewis at backsword.
Chalmer.

BACKWARD. } adv. [from back, and
BACKWARDS. } peap'd, six. that is, to-
ward the back; contrary to forward.]

1. With the back forward.

They went backward, and then faces were
backward.
Genius.

2. Toward the back.

In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast
backward, and then forward, with to much the
greater force, for the limbs go backward before
they take their rise.
Bacon.

3. On the back.

Then darting fire from her malignant eyes,
She cast him backward as he strove to rise.
Dryden.

4. From the present station to the place
beyond the back.

We might have met them careful, beard to
beard,
And beat them backward home.
Shakespeare.

The monstrous sight
Struck them with horror backward; but full
wore
Urg'd them behind.
Milton.

5. Reflexively.
Are not the rays of light, in passing by the
edges and sides of bodies, bent several times
backwards and forwards with a motion like that
of an eel?
Newton.

6. Toward something past.
To prove the possibility of a thing, there is no
argument to that which looks backwards; for
what has been done or suffered, may certainly be
done or suffered again.
Scott.

7. Reflexively.
No, doubtless; for the mind can backward cast
Upon herself, her understanding light.
Dante.

8. From a better to a worse state.
The work went backward; and the more he
strove
T' advance the suit, the further from her love.
Dryden.

9. Past; in time past.
They have spread one of the worst languages
in the world, if we look upon it some time
backward.
Lea.

10. Perversely; from the wrong end.

I never yet saw more,
But she would spell him backward; if first-fall'd,
Should twice the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, wny, nature, drawing of an arch,
Made a foul blot; if tall, a lance ill-headed.
Shakespeare.

BACKWARD. adj.

1. Unwilling; averse.
Our mutuality makes the friends of our na-
tion backward to engage with us in alliances.
Addison.

We are already too ready, to lay hold of any
life, this only method of cure.
Atterbury.

Cities laid waste, they storm'd the dens and
caves;
For with brutes are backward to be slaves.
Pope.

2. Hesitating.

All things are ready, if our minds be so:
Penth the man, whose mind is backward now.
Shakespeare.

3. Sluggish; dilatory.

B A D

- The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of working every argument.
4. Dull; not quick or apprehensive.
It often tells us, that the *backward* learner makes amends another way. *Scarb.*
5. Late; coming after something else: as, *backward* fruits; *backward* children: fruits long in ripening; children slow of growth.
- BA'CKWARD. *n. f.* The things or state behind or past: poetical.
What's left thou dost
In the dark *backward* and obscure time? *Shaksp.*
- BA'CKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *backward*.] 1. Unwillingly; averfely; with the back forward.
Like Nimrod lions by the hunters' chaids,
Though they would fly, yet *backward* do go
With proud aspect, disdain'g gentler takes. *Spenser.*
2. Perversely; or with cold hope.
That's the reward gift from him;
And does he think to *backwardly* of me,
That I'll requite it last? *Shaksp.*
- BA'CKWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *backward*.] 1. Dulness; unwillingness; sluggishness.
The thing by which we are apt to execute our *backwardness* to good works, is the ill habit that hath been observed to attend well design'g characters. *Shaksp.*
2. Slowness of progression; tardiness.
- BA'CON. *n. f.* [probably from *baken*, that is, dried flesh.] 1. The flesh of a hog salted and dried.
High o'er the hearth a chine of *bacon* hangs,
Good old Paulsen fow'd it with a prong,
Then cut a slice. *Dryden.*
2. To save the *bacon*, is a phrase for preserving one's self from being hurt; borrowed from the care of housewives in the country, where they have seldom any other provision in the house than dried *bacon*, to secure it from the marauding soldiers.
What's right is you thus? my good son! says the priest;
You murder'd, are sorry, and have been confess'd.
O father! my sorrow will fence save my *bacon*,
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken. *Prior.*
- BACULO'METRY. *n. f.* [from *baculus*, Lat. and *metron*.] The art of measuring distances by one or more fuses. *Ditt.*
- BAD. *adj.* [quoad, Dutch; compar. *worse*; superl. *worst*.] 1. Ill; not good: a general word used in regard to physical or moral faults, either of men or things.
Most men have politicks enough to make, through violence, the best scheme of government a *bad* one. *Pope.*
2. Vitious; corrupt.
Thou may'st repent,
And one *bad* act, with many deeds well done,
May'st cover. *Milton.*
Thus will the fitter, as the former, world
Still tend from *bad* to worse. *Milton.*
Our unhappy fates
Mix thee amongst the *bad*, or make thee run
Too near the paths which virtue bids thee shun. *Prior.*
3. Unfortunate; unhappy.
The fun his annual course obliquely made,
Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the *bad*. *Dryden.*
4. Hurtful; unwholesome; mischievous; pernicious: with *for*.
Reading was *bad* for his eyes, writing made his head ache. *Addison.*

B A F

5. Sick: with *of*; as, *bad* of a fever.
- BAD. } The preterit of *bid*.
BADE. }
- And for an earnest of greater honour,
He *bade* me, from him, call the Thane of Cawder. *Shaksp.*
- BADGE. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology; derived by *Junius* from *boile* or *bade*, a messenger, and supposed to be corrupted from *badage*, the credential of a messenger; but taken by *Skinner* and *Minsheu* from *lagge*, Dut. a jewel, or *baguc*, Fr. a ring. It seems to come from *ba ubo*, to carry, Lat.] 1. A mark or cognizance worn to show the relation of the wearer to any person or thing.
But on his breast a bloody cross he bore,
The due resemblance of his dying lord;
For woe sweet take that glorious *badge* he wore. *Shaksp.*
The outward splendour of his office, is the *badge* and token of that fixed character which he is to bear. *Locke.*
2. A token by which one is known.
A false witness in her breast lies.
The famous *bagge* Clarinda 'd to bear. *Farley.*
3. The mark or token of any thing.
There appears much joy in him; even so much that you could not flow rich modest enough, without a *badge* of it. *Shaksp.*
See, time is now his true *badge*. *Shaksp.*
Let him not wear the *badge* of a wretch,
Nor beg with a blue tible on his back. *Dryden.*
- To BADGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a *badge*.
Your royal father's murder'd—
—Oh, by whom?—
Table of his chamber, as it seem'd, had done't.
Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood,
So were their daggers. *Shaksp.*
- BA'DGER. *n. f.* [*ledour*, Fr. *melis*, Lat.] An animal that earths in the ground, used to be hunted.
That a beek, or *badger*, hath legs of one side shorter than the other, is received not only by themselves and unexperienced believers, but most who behold them daily. *Brown.*
- BA'DGER-LEGGED. *adj.* [from *badger*, and *legged*.] Having legs of an unequal length, as the *badger* is supposed to have.
His body crook'd all over, big-bellied, *badger-legged*, and his complexion swartly. *L'Estr.*
- BA'DGER. *n. f.* [perhaps from the Latin *bajulus*, a carrier; but by *Junius* derived from the *badger*, a creature who stows up his provision.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it unto another. *Cowell.*
- BA'DLY. *adv.* [from *bad*.] In a bad manner; not well.
How goes the day without? O tell me, Hubert.—
—Badly I fear. How fares your majesty? *Shaksp.*
- BA'DNESS. *n. f.* [from *bad*.] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral; desert; depravity.
It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set a work by a reproveable *badness* in himself. *Shaksp.*
There is one convenience in this city, which makes some amends for the *badness* of the pavement.
I did not see how the *badness* of the weather could be the king's fault. *Addison.*
- To BA'FFLE. *v. a.* [*baffler*, Fr.] 1. To elude; to make ineffectual.

B A G

- They made a shift to think themselves guiltless of all their sins; to break the peace at the same time to *baffle* the castle. *Shaksp.*
He hath deferred to have the grace with which he hath so long *baffled* and defied. *Shaksp.*
2. To confound; to defeat with confusion, as by perplexing or amusing to *baffle* is sometimes less than to *gurr*.
Eunice lost,
He brings to Turnus and his *baffled* host.
When the mind has brought it to this thing, it may go on roundly. Every problem, every intricate question, will not elude us, or break it.
A foreign potentate trembles at a war, which a nation, ready to employ against him, may as shall *baffle* his designs upon his country. *Shaksp.*
- BA'FFLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A defeat; the kind of the impudent man, who is a *baffle*.
The authors having missed of their purpose, to retreat with fruitation and a *baffle*. *Shaksp.*
- BA'FFLER. *n. f.* [from *baffle*.] He puts to confusion, or defeats.
Experience, that great *baffler* of quackery, as the thing is too possible, that in many cases, matter of fact to confute our opinions. *Government of the People.*
- BAG. *n. f.* [*bagge*, Saxon; from which, perhaps, by dropping, as is usual, the harsh consonant, came *bag*, *bagge*, *bag*.] 1. A sack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn.
Cousin, away for England; haste before,
And ere our coming, see thou stick the bag
Of hoarding abbots; their imprisonment
Settles at liberty. *Shaksp.*
What is it that opens thy mouth in praise
For that thy *bag* and thy buns are full?
Waters were inclosed within the earth, as a bag.
Once, we confess, beneath the patron's clasp,
From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea spouts. *Pope.*
2. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers.
The swelling poison of the several fetts,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects,
Shall burst its *bag*. *Dryden.*
Sing on, sing on, for I can never be cloy'd,
So may thy cows their burden'd *bags* disload. *Dryden.*
3. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair.
We saw a young fellow riding toward full gallop, with a bob wig and black silk *bag* tied to it. *Shaksp.*
4. A term used to signify different quantities of certain commodities; as, a *bag* of pepper, a *bag* of hops.
- To BAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To put into a bag.
Accordingly he drain'd those marshy grounds
And *bagg'd* them in a blue cloud. *Dryden.*
Hops ought not to be *bagged* up hot. *Milton.*
2. To load with a bag.
Like a bee, *bagg'd* with his honey'd venery,
He brings it to your liver. *Dryden.*
- To BAG. *v. n.* To swell like a full bag.
The skin seem'd much contracted, yet it *bagg'd*, and had a pouting full of matter in it. *Hippocrates.*
- Two kids that in the valley stray'd
I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd:
They draw two *bagging* udders every day. *Dryden.*
- BA'GATELLE. *n. f.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance: a word not naturalized.

B A I

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd seals;
Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles*. *Prior*.

BAGGAGE. *n. f.* [from *bag*; *baggage*, Fr.]
The furniture and utensils of an army.

The army was an hundred and seventy thousand footmen, and twelve thousand horsemen, beside the *baggage*.

Riches are the *baggage* of virtue; they cannot be spared, nor left behind, but they hinder the march. *Racine*.

They were probably always in readiness, and carried among the *baggage* of the army.

Addison on Italy

The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*.

Dolabella designed, when his affairs grew desperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag* and *baggage*, and sail for Italy. *Arbutnot*.

A worthless woman; in French *bagasse*; so called, because such women follow camps.

A spark of indignation did rise in her, not to suffer such a *baggage* to win away any thing of hers. *Stacey*.

When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, she turns him to account. *Spectator*.

BAGNO. *n. f.* [*bagno*, Ital. a bath.] A house for bathing, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body.

I have known two instances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *bagno*. *Arbutnot*.

BAGPIPE. *n. f.* [from *bag* and *pipe*; the wind being received in a bag.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball,

by means of a port-vent or little tube fixed to it, and stopped by a valve; and three pipes or flutes, the first called the great pipe or drone, and the second the little one, which puffs the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is played on by compressing the bag under the arm, when full; and opening or stopping the holes, which are eight, with the fingers. The *bagpipe* takes in the compass of three octaves.

No banners but shirts, with some bad *bagpipe* instead of drum and fife. *Stacey*.

He heard a *bagpipe*, and saw a general animated with the sound. *Milford's Fairchild*.

BAGPIPE. *n. f.* [from *bagpipe*.] One that plays on a bagpipe.

Some that will exclaim 'peep thro' their eyes, And laugh, like parrots, at a *bagpipe*. *Shakspere*.

AGUETTE. *n. f.* [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round moulding, less than an atragal; sometimes carved and enriched.

BAIGNE. *v. a.* [*bagner*, Fr.] To drench; to soak. Out of use.

The women follow not to *bagne* them, unless they plead their heels, with a white perfume that is fragrant found in the dungeon. *Carac*.

BAIL. *n. f.* [Of this word the etymologists give many derivations; it seems to come from the French *bailler*, to put into the hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himself up in surety.]

Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance. There is both common and special *bail*; common *bail* is in actions of small prejudice, or slight proof, called common, because any sureties in that case are taken; whereas upon causes of greater weight, or apparent speciality, special *bail* or

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surety must be taken. There is a difference between *bail* and *mainprize*; for he that is mainprized is at large until the day of his appearance; but where a man is *bailed*, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and custody for the time; and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in prison at that time, or otherwise at their will. *Cowley*.

Worried with debts, and past all hopes of *bail*, The empty'd wretch lies rotting in a jail. *Rape*.

And bailed with plenty, or when relents fail, They lead their prostituted wives for *bail*. *Dryden*.

TO BAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give bail for another.

Let me be then, *bail*—

They shall be ready at your highness' will,

To answer their situation—

Thou shalt not *bail* them. *Shakspere* *Tit And*.

2. To admit to bail.

When they had *bailed* the two bishops who were in the Tower, the house of commons, in great indignation, excluded them immediately to be recommitted to the Tower. *Clarendon*.

BAILABLE. *adj.* [from *bail*.] That may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.

BAILIER. *n. f.* [a word of doubtful etymology in itself, but borrowed by us from *baillie*, Fr.]

1. A subordinate officer.

Lauterne is under the canton of Berne, governed by a *bailiff* sent every three years from the senate of Berne. *Addison*.

2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrests.

It many times happeneth, that, by the under-sheriffs and then *bailiffs*, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that runneth against him. *Bacon*.

A *bailiff*, by mistake, seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a spunging house. *Swift*.

Swift as a bird the *bailiff* leaves behind. *Pope*.

3. An under-steward of a manor.

BAILIWICK. *n. f.* [of *baillie*, Fr. and pie, Sax.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchise. It is that liberty which is exempted from the sheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff. *Cowell*.

A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailiwick*. *Spenser*.

There issued writs to the sheriffs, to return the names of the free and land-owners, in their several *bailiwicks*. *Hale*.

TO BAIL. *v. a.* [*bacan*, Saxon; *baitzen*, German.]

1. To put meat upon a hook, in some place, to tempt fish, or other animals.

Oh cunning envy, that, to catch a saint With saints; dost *bait* thy hook! most dangerous Is that temptation that doth goad us on To sin in loving virtue. *Shakspere*.

Let's be revenged on him: let's appoint him a meeting, give him a piece of comfort in his suit, and lead him on with a sure *baited* delay, till he hath pawned his fortunes to mine host of the garter. *Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor*.

Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray*.

How are the sex improv'd in am'rous arts! What new-found snares they *bait* for human hearts! *Gay*.

2. To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road.

What so strong,

But, wanting rest, will also want of might?

The sun, that measures heaven all day long,

At night doth *bait* his steeds the ocean waves among. *Spenser*.

B A K

TO BAIT. *v. a.* [from *baitre*, Fr. to beat.]

1. To attack with violence.

Who seeming forcibly chaffed at his hand, As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do *bait*, With idle force did fan them to withstand. *Fairy Queen*.

I will not yield

To kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet; And to be *baited* with the rabble's curse. *Shakspere*.

2. To harass by the help of others; as, we *bait* a boar with muzzles, but a bull with bull-dogs.

TO BAIT. *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment; perhaps this word is more properly *bait*, to *abate* speed.

But no desires to mend their condition Dishonour us then, but your chief deplorable, Where but a *baiting* place is all our portion. *Saunders*.

As one who on his journey *bait*s at noon, Tho' bent on speed: to here the straggled press'd. *Milton*.

In all our journey from London to his house, we did not so much as *bait* at a village inn. *Addison*.

TO BAIT. *v. n.* [as a hawk.] To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying; to flutter.

All plum'd like estridges, that with the wind Baited like eagles having lately *baited*; Glittering in golden coats like images. *Shakspere*.

Hood my unman'd blood *baiting* in my cheeks With thy black mantle; till strange love grown bold,

Thinks true love acted simple modesty. *Shakspere*.

Another way I have to man my *baggard*, To make her come, and know her keeper's call; That is, to watch her as we watch these kites, That *bait* and beat, and will not be obedient. *Shakspere*.

BAIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Meat set to allure fish, or another animals, to a snare.

The pleasant'it angling is to see the fish Cut with her golden oars the silver stream, And greedily devour the treacherous *bait*. *Shakspere*.

2. A temptation; an enticement; allurement.

And that same glorious beauty's idle boast Is but a *bait* such wretches to beguile. *Spenser*.

Taken thence with the souls of men, as with the *bait*. *Hooker*.

Sweet words, I grant, *bait*s and alluements sweet,

But greatest hopes with g eatest crosses meet. *Turpin*.

First, like that

Which grew in Paradise, the *bait* of Eve Used by the tempter. *Milton*.

Secure from foolish pride's affected state, And specious flattery's more pernicious *bait*. *Rowe*.

Her head was bare,

But for her native ornament of hair, Which in a simple knot was tied above: Sweet negligence! unlearn'd *bait* of love! *Dryden*.

Grant that others could with equal play Look down on pleasures, and the *bait*s of sense. *Shakspere*.

3. A refreshment on a journey.

BAIT. *n. f.* A kind of coarse open cloth stuff, having a long nap; sometimes frized on one side, and sometimes not frized. This stuff is without wale, being wrought on a loom with two treddles, like flannel. *Chambers*.

TO BAKE. *v. a.* part. pass. *baked* or *baken*.

[*bacan*, Sax. *becken*, Germ. supposed by *Wachter* to come from *bec*, which, in the Phrygian language, signified bread.]

1. To heat any thing in a close place; generally in an oven.

T

BAL

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea he kindleth it, and baketh bread. *Isaiah.*

The difference of pieces of bread proceeded from their delicacy in bread, and perhaps something in their manner of baking. *Arbutnot.*

2. To harden in the fire.

The work of the fire is a kind of baking; and whatsoever the fire baketh, time doth in some degree dissolve. *Bacon.*

3. To harden with heat.

With vehement fust
When dully summer bakes the crumbling clods,
How pleasant is't, beneath the twisted arch,
To ply the sweetest carewof! *Philips.*
The fun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,
And, darting to the bottom, bak'd the mud. *Dryden.*

To BAKE. v. n.

1. To do the work of baking.

I keep his house, and I wash, wings, brew, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself. *Shakspeare.*

2. To be heated or baked.

Fillet of a fenny snake
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakspeare.*

BAKED MEATS. Meats dressed by the oven.

There be some houses, wherein sweetmeats will rot, and baked meats will mould, more than others. *Bacon.*

BAKEHOUSE. n. f. [from bake and house.]

A place for baking bread.
I have marked a willingness in the Italian artisans, to distribute the kitchen, pantry, and bakehouse underground. *Watson.*

BAKE. The participle from To bake.

There was a cake baken on the coals, and a cruze of water at his head. *Kings.*

BAKED. n. f. [from To bake.] He whose trade is to bake.

In life and health, every man must proceed upon trust, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or baker. *South.*

BALANCE. n. f. [balance, French; bilanx, Latin.]

1. One of the six simple powers in mechanics, used principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies. It is of several forms. *Chambers.*

2. A pair of scales.

A balance of power, either without or within a state, is best conceived by considering what the nature of a balance is. It supposes three things; first, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two scales, with whatever is weighed therein. *Swift.*
For when on ground the burden balance lies,
The empty part is lifted up the higher. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. A metaphorical balance, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.

I have in equal balance justly weigh'd
What wrong our aims may do, what wrongs we suffer:
Griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakspeare.*

4. The act of comparing two things, as by the balance.

Comfort arises not from others being miserable, but from this inference upon the balance, that we suffer only the lot of nature. *L'Estrange.*
Upon a fair balance of the advantages on either side, it will appear, that the rules of the gospel are more powerful means of conviction than such message. *Atterbury.*

5. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other.

Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the balance

of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or bullion. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he stated the account with his correspondent, and paid the balance.

7. Equipoise; as, balance of power. See the second sense.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train,
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;
These mix'd with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
Make and maintain the balance of the mind. *Pope.*

8. The beating part of a watch.

It is but supposing that all watches, whilst the balance beats, think; and it is sufficiently proved, that my watch thought all last night. *Locke.*

9. [In astronomy.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiack, commonly called Libra.

Or wilt thou warm our summers with thy rays,
And seated near the balance poise the days? *Dryden.*

To BALANCE. v. a. [balancer, Fr.]

1. To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare by the balance.

If men would but balance the good and the evil of things, they would not venture soul and body for dirty interest. *L'Estrange.*

2. To regulate the weight in a balance;

to keep in a state of just proportion.
Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,
To balance Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller.*

3. To counterpoise; to weigh equal to;

to be equipollent; to counteract.
The attraction of the glass is balanced, and rendered ineffectual, by the contrary attraction of the liquor. *Newton.*

4. To regulate an account, by stating it on both sides.

Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which side the odds lie. *Locke.*

5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

Give him leave
To balance the account of Blenheim's day. *Prior.*

Though I am very well furnished, that it is not in my power to balance accounts with my Maker, I am resolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way. *Madison's Spectator.*

To BALANCE. v. n. To hesitate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.

Were the satisfaction of lust, and the joys of heaven, offered to any one's present possession, he would not balance, or err, in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*

Since there is nothing that can offend, I see not why you should balance a moment about printing it. *Atterbury to Pope.*

BALANCER. n. f. [from balance.] The person that weighs any thing.

BALASS Ruby. n. f. [balas, Fr. supposed to be an Indian term.] A kind of ruby.

Balas ruby is of a common colour, with a cast of purple, and seems best to answer the description of the ancients. *Woodward on Fishes.*

To BALBU'CIATE. } v. n. [from balbu-

To BALBU'TIATE. } tio, Latin.] To flammer in speaking. *DiD.*

BALCO'NY. n. f. [balcon, Fr. balcone, Ital.] A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

Then pleasure came, who liking not the fashion,
Began to make balconies, terraces,
Till she had weaken'd all by alteration. *Herbert.*

When dirty waters from balconies drop,
And dextrous damfels twirl the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*

BAL

BALD. adj. [bal, Welsh.]

1. Wanting hair; despoiled of hair by time or sickness.

Neither shall men make themselves bald for them. *Jeremiah.*

I find it remarked by Marchetti, that the cause of baldness in men is the dryness of the brain, and its shrinking from the skull; he having observed, that in bald persons, under the bald part, there was a vacancy between the skull and the brain. *Ray.*

He should imitate Cæsar, who, because his head was bald, covered that defect with laurels. *Adelphi.*

2. Without natural covering.

Under an oak, whose boughs were moul'd with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity. *Shak.*

3. Without the usual covering.

He is set at the upper end of the table; but they stand bald before him. *Shakspeare.*

4. Unadorned; inelegant.

Hobbes, in the preface to his own bald translation, begins the praise of Homer when he should have ended it. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

And that, though labour'd, lace must bald appear,
That brings ungrateful music to the ear. *Crom.*

5. Mean; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.

What should the people do with these bald tunes?

On whom depending, their obedience fails
To the greater bench. *Shakspeare.*

6. Bald was used by the northern nations, to signify the same as *audax*, bold; and is still in use. So *Baldwin*, and by inversion *Winbald*, is bold conqueror; *Ethelbald*, nobly bold; *Eadbald*, happily bold; which are of the same import as *Thrasæus*, *Thrafsymachus*, and *Thrafsybulus*, &c. *Gibson.*

BA'LDACHIN. n. f. [baldachino, Ital.] A piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar. It properly signifies a rich silk, *Du Cange*, and was a canopy carried over the host. *Builder's Dict.*

BA'LDERDASH. n. f. [probably of bald, Sax. bold, and dash, to mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgment; rude mixture; a confused discourse.

To BA'LDERDASH. v. a. [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate any liquor.

BA'LDLY. adv. [from bald.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BA'LDMONY. n. f. The same with GENTIAN.

BA'LDNESS. n. f. [from bald.]

1. The want of hair.

Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting to a wound,
Spreads leprosy and baldness round. *Swift.*

2. The loss of hair.

Meanness of writing; inelegance.

BA'LDRIK. n. f. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A girdle. By some *Dictionary* it explained a bracelet; but I have not found it in that sense.

Athwart his breast a baldrick brave he wore,
That shin'd, like twinkling stars, with ston most precious rare. *Fairy Quest.*

A radiant baldrick, o'er his shoulders tied,
Sustain'd the sword that glister'd at his side. *Poj.*

2. The zodiack.

B A L

1. To put weight at the bottom of a ship, in order to keep her steady.

If this be *ballast*, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be invariable. *Wilkins.*

2. To keep any thing steady.

While thus to *ballast* love I thought,
And to more steddily I have gone,
I saw I had love's pinnace oversight. *Donne.*
Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honour *ballasted* my pride. *Dryd.*

BALLE'TTE. *n. f.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance in which some history is represented.

BALLISTER. See **BALUSTRE.**

BALLON. } *n. f.* [*ballon*, Fr.]

1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry.

2. [In architecture.] A ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar.

3. [In fireworks.] A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a considerable height in the air, and then bursts into bright sparks of fire, resembling stars.

BALLOT. *n. f.* [*ballote*, Fr.]

1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.

2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BALLOT. *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To choose by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which, it is known what is the result of the poll, without any discovery by whom each vote was given.

No competition arriving to a sufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* some others. *Hutton.*
Giving then votes by *ballotting*, they lie under no awe. *Swift.*

BALLOTATION. *n. f.* [from *ballot*.] The act of voting by ballot.

The election is intricate and curious, consisting of ten several *ballotations*. *Horace.*

BALLYARDS. *n. f.* [from *ball*, and *yard*, or stick to push it with.] A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a stick: now corruptly called *billiards*.

With dice, with cards, with *ballyards* far
amuse, *Spenser.*

BALM. *n. f.* [*balme*, Fr. *balsamum*, Lat.]

1. The sap or juice of a shrub remarkably odoriferous.

Balm trickles through the bleeding veins
Of happy *balms*, in Idumean plains. *Dryd. n.*

2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

Thy place is fill'd, thy ice, thy wrong from
thee; *Shakespeare.*

3. Any thing that soothes or mitigates pain.

You were conducted to a gentle bath,
And *balm* apply'd to you. *Shakespeare.*
Your patient's argument, *balm* of your age;
Dearest and best. *Shakespeare.*

A tender smile, our sorrow's only *balm*. *Young.*

BALM. } *n. f.* [*melissa*, Lat.] The

BALM. *Mint.* } name of a plant.

The species are, 1. Garden *balm*. 2. Garden
balm, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stink-
ing Roman *balm*, with softer hairy leaves. *Miller.*

BALM of Gilead.

1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree, by making incisions in its bark. Its colour is first white, soon after green;

but, when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The smell of it is agreeable, and very penetrating; the taste of it bitter, sharp, and astringent. As little issues from the plant by incision, the *balm* sold by the merchants is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, distilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine. *Calmet.*

It seems to me, that the *zori* of Gilead, which we render in our Bible by the word *balm*, was not the same with the balsam of Mecca, but only a better sort of turpentine, than in use for the cure of wounds and other diseases. *Proderus.*

2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent which its leaves emit, upon being bruised; whence some have supposed, erroneously, that the *balm of Gilead* was taken from this plant. *Miller.*

To BALM. *v. a.* [from *balm*.]

1. To anoint with balm, or with any thing medicinal.

Even his soul head with warm distilled waters,
And balm sweet wood. *Shakespeare.*

2. To soothe; to mitigate; to alluage.

Opposed nature flings
This rest might yet have *balm'd* thy senses. *Shakespeare.*

BALMY. *adj.* [from *balm*.]

1. Having the qualities of balm.

Soft on the flow'ry neck I found me laid,
In *balmy* sweat; which with his beams the sun
Soon dry'd. *Mit n.*

2. Producing balm.

Let *India* boast her groves, nor envy we
The weeping ambal, and the *balmy* tree. *Pope.*

3. Soothing; soft; mild.

Come, *Delidemonia*, 'tis the soldiers life
To have their *balmy* slumbers wak'd with strife. *Shakespeare.*
Such visions hourly pass before my sight,
Which from my eyes then *balmy* slumbers flight. *Dryden.*

4. Fragrant; odoriferous.

Those rich perfumes which from the happy
shore
The winds upon their *balmy* wings convey'd
Whose guilty sweetness first the world betray'd. *Dryden.*

First *Eurus* to the rising morn is sent,
The regions of the *balmy* continent. *Dryden.*

5. Mitigating; assuasive.

On *balmy* breath, that doth almost persuade
Justice to break her sword! *Shakespeare.*

BALNEARY. *n. f.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] A bathing-room.

The *balnearies*, and bathing places, he ex-
poseth unto the summer setting. *Brutus.*

BALNEATION. *n. f.* [from *balneum*, Lat. a bath.] The act of bathing.

As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it
may the same way be relieved, as is observable
in *balneation*, and lomentations of that part. *Brutus's Fugio Enquiry.*

BALNEFACTORY. *adj.* [*balnearius*, Lat.] Belonging to a bath or stove.

BALLOTAD. *n. f.* The leap of a horse, so that when his fore-feet are in the air, he shews nothing but the shoes of his hinder-feet, without jerking out. A *balotade* differs from a capriole; for when a horse works at caprioles, he jerks out his hinder legs with all his force. *Farrier's Dict.*

BALSAM. *n. f.* [*balsamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent; an unctuous applica-

B A L

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tion thicker than oil, and softer than salve.

Christ's blood our *balsam*; if that cure us here,
Him, when our judge, we shall not find severe. *Dehnan.*

BALSAM Apple. [*momordica*, Lat.] An annual Indian plant.

BALSAM Tree. A shrub which scarcely grows taller than the pomegranate tree; the blossoms are like small stars, very fragrant; whence spring out little pointed pods, inclosing a fruit like an almond, called *carpobalsamum*, as the wood is called *xylobalsamum*, and the juice *opobalsamum*. *Calm.*

BALSAMICAL. } *adj.* [from *balsam*.]

BALSAMICK. } Having the qualities of balsam; unctuous; mitigating; soft; mild; oily.

If there be a wound in my leg, the very
energy of my soul thrusts out the *balsamical* hu-
mour of my blood to heal it. *Hob.*

The aliment of such as have fresh wounds
ought to be such as keeps the humours from
putrefaction, and renders them oily and *bal-*
samick. *Arbuthnot.*

BALUSTRE. *n. f.* [according to *Du Cange*, from *balustrum*, low Lat. a bathing-place.] A small column or pilaster, from an inch and three quarters to four inches square or diameter. Their dimensions and forms are various; they are frequently adorned with mouldings; they are placed with rails on stairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.

This should first have been planched over, and
railed about with *balusters*. *Carr.*

BALUSTRADI. *n. f.* [from *baluster*.] An assemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called *balusters*, fixed upon a terrace, or the top of a building, for separating one part from another.

BAM, BEAM, being initials in the name of any place, usually imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon *beam*, which we use in the same sense to this day. *Gilpin.*

BAMBOO. *n. f.* An Indian plant of the reed kind. It has several shoots much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty, and separated from space to space by joints. The *bamboo* is much larger than the sugar-cane.

To BAMBOZZLE. *v. a.* [a cant word not used in pure or in grave writings.] To deceive; to impose upon; to confound.

After Nick had *bambozzled* about the money
John called for counters. *Arbuthnot.*

BAMBOZZLER. *n. f.* [from *bamboozle*.] A tricking fellow; a cheat.

There are a set of fellows they call *banterers*,
and *bamboozlers*, that play such tricks. *Arbuthnot.*

BAN. *n. f.* [*ban*, Teut. a publick proclamation, as of prescription, interdiction, excommunication, publick sale.]

1. Publick notice given of any thing whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. This word is used especially in the publishing of matrimonial contracts in the church, before marriage, to the end that if any man can say against the intention of the parties, either in respect of kindred or otherwise, they may take their excep-

B A N

tion in time. And, in the canon law, *banna sunt proclamationes sponſi & ſponſe in eccleſiis fieri ſolite.* Coww. ll.

1. A tie; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another. You ſhall find the *band*, that ſeems to tie their friendship together, will be the very ſtrangler of their unity. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A curſe; excommunication. Thou mixture rank of matted weeds collected, With Hecate's hawthorn blaiſed, thence infected. *Hamlet.*

A great overſight it was of St. Peter that he did not accuſe Nero, whereby the pope might have got all; yet what need of ſuch a *ban*, ſince friar Vincent could tell Atabalipa, that king-doms were the pope's? *Raleigh.*

3. Interdiction. Bold deed to eye The ſacred fruit, ſacred to abſtinance, Much more to take it, under *ban* to touch. *Milton.*

4. *Ban of the Empire*; a publick cenſure by which the privileges of any German prince are ſuſpended. He proceeded ſo far by treaty, that he was proffered to have the imperial *ban* taken off Al-rapous, upon ſubmiſſion. *Hawell.*

To BAN. *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dutch, to curſe.] To curſe; to excommunicate. Shall we think that it *banneth* the work which they leave behind them, or taketh away the ute thereof? *Hos. x. 1.*

It is uncertain whether this word, in the foregoing ſenſe, is to be deduced from *ban*, to curſe, or *bane*, to poiſon.

In my cloſet pent up, the my ſhame, And *ban* out enemies, both mine and thine. *Shal.* Before theſe Moors went a Numidian prince, hallowing out charms, and caſting ſcrolls of paper on each ſide, wherein he curſed and *banned* the chriſtians. *Knolles.*

BANANA Tree. A ſpecies of plantain. BAND. *n. f.* [*bende*, Dutch; *band*, Saxon.]

1. A tie; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another. You ſhall find the *band*, that ſeems to tie their friendship together, will be the very ſtrangler of their unity. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A chain by which any animal is kept in reſtraint. This is now uſually ſpelt, *kfs* properly, *bond*. So wild a beaſt, to time yeaught to be, And buxom to his *bands*, is joy to ſee. *Hub. Ta.* Since you deny him entrance, he demands His wife, whom cruelly you hold in *band*. *Dryd.*

3. Any means of union or connexion between perſons. Here's eight that muſt take hands, To join in Hymen's *bands*. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Something worn about the neck; a neckcloth. It is now reſtrained to a neck-cloth of particular form, worn by clergymen, lawyers, and ſtudents in colleges. For his mind I do not care; That's a toy that I could ſpare: Let his title be but great, His cloaths rich, and *band* fit neat. *Ben Jonſon.*

He took his lodging at the manſion-houſe of a tailor's widow, who waſhes, and can cleanſe his *bands*. *Addiſon.*

5. Any thing bound round another. In old ſtatues of ſtone in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden *bands*, it appeared that the lead did ſwell. *Bacon.*

6. [In architecture.] Any flat low member or moulding, called alſo *faſcia*, *face*, or *plinth*.

7. A company of ſoldiers. And, good my lord of Somerſet, unite Your troops of horſemen with his *bands* of foot. *Shakſpeare.*

B A N

8. A company of perſons joined together in any common deſign. We ſaw, we happy ſaw, we *band* of brothers. *Shakſpeare.*

The queen, in white array before her *band*, Saluting took her rival by the hand. *Dryden.* On a ſudden, methought, this ſelect *band* ſprang forward, with a reſolution to climb the aſcent, and follow the call of that heavenly muſick. *Taylor.*

Stunt the three *bands* prepare in arms to join, E'er *band* the number of the ſacred Nine. *Pope*

To BAND. *v. a.* [from *land*.] 1. To unite together into one body or troop.

The biſhop, and the duke of G. off'er'd men, Have hid'd their pockets full of pebble ſtones, And *banding* the knives in contrary parts, Do peit at one another's pates. *Shakſpeare* Some of the boys *banded* themſelves as for the major, and others for the king, who, after ſix days ſmithing, at laſt made a compoſition, and departed. *Carraw.*

They, to live exempt From Heav'n's high jurifdiction, in new league *Banded* againſt his throne. *Milton.*

2. To bind over with a band. And by his mother flood an infant lover, With wings unfledg'd, his eyes were *banded* over. *Dryden.*

BANDS of a Saddle, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the ſaddle, to hold the bows in the right ſituation.

BANDAGE. *n. f.* [*bandage*, Fr.] 1. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the reſt, with a *bandage* over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have ſeen her repented in ſnow. *Addiſon.*

Cords were faſtened by hooks to my *bandages*, which the workmen had girt round my neck. *Culliver.*

2. It is uſed, in ſurgery, for the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member; and, ſometimes, for the act or practice of applying *bandages*.

BANDBOX. *n. f.* [from *band* and *box*.] A ſlight box uſed for bands, and other things of ſmall weight.

My friends are ſurprized to find two *bandboxes* among my books, till I let them ſee that they are lined with deep erudition. *Addiſon.* With empty *bandboxes* the delights to range, And ſeigns a diſtant errand from the 'Change. *Gay's Trivia*

BANDELET. *n. f.* [*bandelet*, Fr. in architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

BANDIT. *n. f.* [*bandito*, Ital.] A man outlawed.

No ſavage fierce, *bandit*, or mountainer, Will dare to ſol'd her virgin purity. *Milton.* No *bandit* fierce, no tyrant mind with pride, No cavern'd hermit, reſts teſt ſatiſfy'd. *Pope.*

BANDITTO. *n. f.* in the plural *banditti*. [*bandito*, Ital.] A Roman ſworder, and *banditto* ſlave, Murder'd ſweet Tully. *Shakſpeare.*

BANDOG. *n. f.* [from *ban* or *band*, and *dog*.] The original of this word is very doubtful. *Caius, De Canibus Britannicis*, derives it from *band*, that is, a dog chained up. *Skinner* inclines to deduce it from *bana*, a murderer. May it not come from *ban*, a curſe, as we ſay a curſt cur; or rather from *baund*, ſwelled or large, a *Daniſh* word; from which, in ſome counties, they call a great nut a *ban-nut*? A kind of large dog.

B A N

The time of hight when Troy was ſet on fire, The time when ſcreach-owls cry, and *bandogs* howl. *Shakſpeare's Henry vi.*

Or pivity, or pert, if any bin, We have great *bandogs* will tear their ſkin. *Spent.*

BANDOLE'ERS. *n. f.* [*bandouliers*, Fr.] Small wooden caſes covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a ſufficient charge for a muſket.

BA'NDROL. *n. f.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer; the little fringed ſilk flag that hangs on a trumpet.

BA'NDY. *n. f.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom, for ſtriking a ball at play.

To BA'NDY. *v. a.* [probably from *bandy*, the inſtrument with which they ſtrike balls at play, which, being crooked, is named from the term *bander*; as, *bander un arc*, to ſtring or bend a bow.] 1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do cunningly, from one hand to another *bandy* the ſervice like a tennis ball. *Spencer.* And like a ball *bandy'd* 'twixt pride and wit, Rather than yield, both ſides the prize will quit. *Denham.*

What from the tropicks can the earth repel? What vigorous arm, what reſpectful blow, *Bandes* the mighty globe ſtill to and fro? *Blackmore.*

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you rascal? *Shakſpeare.* 'Tis not in thee To grudge my pictures, to cut off my train, To *bandy* haſty words. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To agitate; to toſs about.

This hath been to *banded* amongſt us, that one can hardly miſs books of this kind. *Locke.* Ever ſince men have been united into governments, the endeavours after univerſal monarchy have been *banded* among them. *Swift.* Let not obvious and known truth, or ſome of the moſt plain and certain propoſitions, be *banded* about in a diſputation. *Hutts.*

To BA'NDY. *v. n.* To contend, as at ſome game, in which each ſtrives to drive the ball his own way.

No ſimple man that fees This factious *bandying* of their favourites But that he doth preſage ſome ill event. *Shakſpeare.* A valiant ſon-in-law thou ſhalt enjoy, One fit to *bandy* with thy lawleſs ſons, To rattle in the commonwealth. *Shakſpeare.*

Could ſet up grandee againſt grandee To ſquander time away, and *bandy*; Made lords and commoners lay ſieges To one another's privileges. *Hudibras.*

After all the *bandying* attempts of reſolution, it is as much a queſtion as ever. *Garrick.*

BA'NDYLLG. *n. f.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg.

He tells aloud your greateſt failings, Nor makes a ſcruple to expreſs Your *bandy-leg* or crooked neſe. *Swift.*

BA'NDYLEGG'D. *adj.* [from *bandy-leg*.] Having crooked legs.

The Ethiopians had in one-eyed *bandy-legged* prince; ſuch a perſon would have made but an odd figure. *Culliver.*

BANE. *n. f.* [*bana*, Sax. a murderer.]

1. Poiſon. Begone, or elſe let me. 'Tis *Bane* to draw The ſame air with thee. *Ben Jonſon.* All good to me becomes *Bane*; and in heav'n much worſe would be my ſtate. *Milton.*

They with ſpeed Their courſe through thickeſt conſtellations helds Spreading their *bane*. *Milton.*

BAN

These am I shortly arm'd; my death and life,
My bane and antidote, are both before me:
This, in a moment, brings me to an end;
But that informs me I shall never die. *Addison.*

2. That which destroys; mischief; ruin.
Influency must be repel'd, or it will be the
bane of the christian religion. *Hooker.*

I will not be afraid of death and bane,
Till Birnam forest come to Dunfinane. *Shakspeare.*
Suffices that to me strength is my bane,
And proves the source of all my miseries. *Milt.*
So entertain'd those odorous sweets the fiend,
Who came their bane. *Milton.*

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios worth, those thunderbolts of war,
The double bane of Carthage? *Dryden.*
False religion is, in its nature, the greatest bane
and destruction to government in the world. *South.*

To BANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
poison.

What if my house be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleas'd to give ten thousand ducats
To have it ban'd? *Shakspeare.*

BA'NEFUL. *adj.* [from bane and full.]

1. Poisonous.
For voyaging to learn the ducful art,
To raint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Observant of the gods, and steinly just,
Thus i'fust'd t' impart the baneful trust. *Pope.*

2. Destructive.
The silver eagle too is sent before,
Which I do hope will prove to them as baneful,
As thou conceiv'd it to the commonwealth. *Ben Jonson.*
The nightly wolf is baneful to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

BA'NEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from baneful.] Poi-
sonousness; destructiveness.

BA'NEWORT. *n. f.* [from bane and wort.]
A plant, the same with deadly night-
shade.

To BANG. *v. a.* [vengolen, Dutch.]

1. To beat; to thump; to cudgel: a low
and familiar word.

One receiving from them some affronts, met
with them handsomely, and banged them to good
purpose. *Howel.*

He having got some iron out of the earth, put
it into his servants hands to fence with, and bang
one another. *Lecker.*

Formerly I was to be banged because I was
too strong, and now because I am too weak to
resist; I am to be brought down when too rich,
and oppressed when too poor. *Arbutnot.*

2. To handle roughly; to treat with vio-
lence, in general.

The desperate tempest bath to bang'd the Turks,
That then delugment bays. *Shakspeare.*

You should accout her with jests fire-new from
the mint; you should have banged the youth
into dumbness. *Shakspeare.*

BANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; a
thump; a stroke: a low word.

I am a bachelor.—That's to say, they are fools
that marry; you'll bear me a bang for that. *Shakspeare.*

With many a stiff twack, many a bang,
Hard clabtree and old iron rang. *Hudibras.*

I heard several bangs or buffers, as I thought,
given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in
his beak. *Gulliver.*

To BANGLT. *v. a.* To waste by little
and little; to squander carelessly: a
word now used only in conversation.

If we bang away the legacy of peace left us
by Christ, it is a sign of our want of regard for
him. *Duty of Man.*

To BANISH. *v. a.* [banir, Fr. banio, low
Lat. probably from ban, Teut. an out-
lawry, or proscription.]

BAN

1. To condemn to leave his own country.

Oh, fare thee well!

These evils thou repeat'st upon thyself
Have banish'd me from Scotland. *Shakspeare.*

2. To drive away.

Banish butnets, banish sorrow,
To the gods belongs to-morrow. *Cowley.*

It is for wicked men only to dread God, and
to endeavour to banish the thoughts of him out
of their minds. *Tillotson.*

Successful all her soft caresses prove,
To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*

BA'NISHFR. *n. f.* [from banishfr.] He that
forces another from his own country.

In mere spite,

To be full quit of those my banishers,
Stand I before thee here. *Shakspeare.*

BA'NISHMENT. *n. f.* [banissement, Fr.]

1. The act of banishing another; as, he se-
cured himself by the banishment of his
enemies.

2. The state of being banished; exile.

Now go we in content

To liberty, and not to banishment. *Shakspeare.*
Round the wide world in banishment we roam,
Forc'd from our pleasing fields and native home. *Dryden.*

BANK. *n. f.* [banc, Saxon.]

1. The earth arising on each side of a
water. We say, properly, the shore of
the sea, and the banks of a river, brook,
or small water.

Have you not made an universal shout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his bank? *Shakspeare.*

Richmond, in Devonshire, sent out a boat
unto the shore, to ask those on the banks,
If they were his assistants. *Shakspeare.*

A brook whose stream to great, so good,
Was lov'd, was honour'd as a flood;
Whole banks the Muses dwelt upon. *Crashaw.*

'Tis happy when our streams of knowledge
flow

To fill their banks, but not to overthrow. *Denham.*

O early lost! what tears the river shed,
When the sad pomp along his banks was led! *Pope.*

2. Any heap of earth piled up.

They besieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah,
and they cast up a bank against the city; and it
stood in the trench. *Samuel.*

3. [from banc, Fr. a bench.] A seat or
bench of rowers.

Plac'd on their banks, the lully Trojans sweep
Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yulor g
deep. *Wallis.*

Mean time the king with gifts a vessel stores,
Supplies the banks with twenty chosen oars. *Dryden.*

That banks of oars were not in the same plain,
but raised above one another, is evident from de-
scriptions of ancient ships. *Arbutnot.*

4. A place where money is laid up to be
called for occasionally.

Let it be no bank, or common stock, but every
man be master of his own money. Not that I
altogether mislike banks, but they will hardly be
brook'd. *Bacon's Essays.*

This mass of treasure you should now reduce;
But your your store have hoarded in some bank. *Denham.*

There pardons and indulgences, and giving
men a share in suits merits, out of the common
bank and treasury of the church, which the pope
has the sole custody of. *South.*

5. The company of persons concerned in
managing a bank.

To BANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with banks.

Amid the cliffs

And burning sands that bank the shrubby vales. *Thomson.*

BAN

2. To lay up money in a bank.

BANK-BILL. *n. f.* [from bank and bill.]

A note for money laid up in a bank,
at the sight of which the money is paid.

Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of
my ready money, or bank-bills. *Swift.*

BA'NKER. *n. f.* [from bank.] One that
trafficks in money; one that keeps or
manages a bank.

Whole droves of lenders crowd the banker's
doors,

To call in money. *Dryden.*
By powerful charms of gold and silver led,
The Lombard bankers and the change to waste. *Dryden.*

BA'NKRUPT. *adj.* [bankeroute, Fr. ban-
corotto, Ital.] In debt beyond the power
of payment.

The king's grown bankrupt like a broken man. *Shakspeare.*

Sir, if you spend word for word with me
I shall make you wot bankrupt. *Shakspeare.*

It is said that the money-changers of
Italy had benches, probably in the bourse
or exchange; and that when any became
insolvent, his banco was rotto, his bench
was broke. It was once written bank-
rout. Bankerout is a verb.

Dainty bits

Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits. *Shakspeare.*

BA'NKRUPT. *n. f.* A man in debt beyond
the power of payment.

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in
number nor in hardihood contemptible; but, in
their fortunes, to be feared, being bankrupts, and
many of them felons. *Bacon.*

It is with wicked men as with a bankrupt:
when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and
speak big, he giveth them many good words. *Calamy.*

In vain at court the bankrupt pleads his cause;
His thankless country leaves him to her laws. *Pope.*

To BA'NKRUPT. *v. a.* To break; to dis-
able one from satisfying his creditors.

We cast off the care of all future thrift, because
we are already bankrupted. *Hammond.*

BA'NKRUPTCY. *n. f.* [from bankrupt.]

1. The state of a man broken, or bank-
rupt.

2. The act of declaring one's self bank-
rupt; as, he raised the clamours of his
creditors by a sudden bankruptcy.

BA'NNER. *n. f.* [banniere, Fr. banair,
Welsh.]

1. A flag; a standard; a military ensign.

From France there comes a power, who already
Have sent seize in some of our best ports,
And are at point to shew their pen banners. *Shakspeare.*

All in a moment through the gloom were seen
Ten thousand banners rise into the air,
With orient colours waving. *Milton.*

He said no more;
But left his sister and his queen behind,
And wav'd his royal banner in the wind. *Dryden.*

Fir'd with such motives, you do well to join
With Cato's foes, and follow Cato's banners. *Addison.*

2. A streamer born at the end of a lance,
or elsewhere.

BA'NNERET. *n. f.* [from banner.] A knight
made in the field, with the ceremony of
cutting off the point of his standard, and
making it a banner. They are next to
barons in dignity; and were anciently
called by summons to parliament. *Blount.*

A gentleman told Henry, that Sir Richard
Croft, made banneret at Stoke, with a wife and
children.

BAN

the king answered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know. *Camden.*

BANDOL. *n. f.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.

King Oswald had a *bannal* of gold and purple set over his tomb. *Camden.*

BANNIAN. *n. f.* A man's undress, or morning gown, such as is worn by the *Bannians* in the East Indies.

BANNOCK. *n. f.* A kind of oat or pea-meal cake, mixed with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire; used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

BANQUET. *n. f.* [*banquet*, Fr. *banchetto*, Ital. *vanqueto*, Span.] A feast; an entertainment of meat and drink.

It is a feting day come, he hath on that day a banquet to make. *Hooker.*

In his commendations I am fed; It is a banquet to me. *Shakspeare.*

You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two sides; a side for the *banquet*, and a side for the household; the one for feasts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling. *Bacon.*

Shall the companions make a banquet of him? Shall they part him among the merchants? *Job.*

At that tasted fruit, The sun, as from Thyeftian banquet, turn'd His course intended. *Milton.*

That dares pierce the toils of Hercules To dalliance, *banquet*, and ignoble ease. *Dryden.*

TO BANQUET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat any one with feasts.

Welcome his friends, Visit his countrymen and banquet them. *Shakspeare.*

They were banqueted by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more increased the mobility. *Sir J. Hayward.*

TO BANQUET. *v. n.* To feast; to fare daintily.

The mind shall banquet, tho' the body pine: Fat paunches make lean pates, and dainty bits Make rich the ribs, but bankrupt the wits. *Shakspeare.*

So long as his innocence is his repast, he feasts and banquets upon bread and water. *South.*

I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours, And banquet private in the women's bow'rs. *Prior.*

BANQUETER. *n. f.* [from *banquet*.]

1. A feaster; one that lives deliciously.

2. He that makes feasts.

BANQUET-HOUSE. *n. f.* [from *banquet* and *house*.]

A house where banquets are kept.

In a *banqueting house*, among certain pleasant trees, the table was set near to an excellent water-work. *Sidney.*

At the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high A *banquet-house* salutes the southern sky. *Dryden.*

BANQUETTE. *n. f.* [Fr. in fortification;] A small bank at the foot of the parapet, for the soldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BANSTICLE. *n. f.* A small fish, called also a stickleback. *Pungitius.*

TO BANTER. *v. a.* [a barbarous word, without etymology, unless it be derived from *badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.

The magistrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bade an officer take him into custody. *L'Estrange.*

It is no new thing for innocent simplicity to be the subject of *bantering* drolls. *L'Estrange.*

Could Alcibiades' guests withhold From scorn or rage? Shall we, cries one, permit His lewd romances, and his *bantering* wit? *Tate.*

BAR

BANTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; railing.

This humour, let it look never so silly, as it passes many times for frolic and *banter*, is one of the most pernicious snares in human life. *L'Estrange.*

Metaphysics are so necessary to a distinct conception, solid judgment, and just reasoning on many subjects, that those, who ridicule it, will be supposed to make their wit and *banter* a refuge and excuse for their own laziness. *Watts.*

BANTERER. *n. f.* [from *banter*.] One that banterers; a droll.

What opinion have these religious *banterers* of The divine power? Or what have they to say for this mockery and contempt? *L'Estrange.*

BANTLING. *n. f.* [If it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted from the old word *bairn*, *bairnling*, a little child.] A little child; a low word.

If the object of their love

Chance by Lucia's aid to prove,

They seldom let the *bantling* roam,

In basket, at a neighbour's door. *Prior.*

BAPTISM. *n. f.* [*baptismus*, Lat. *βαπτισμα*.]

1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or washing of the soul from original sin. *Ayliffe.*

Baptism is given by water, and that precise form of words which the church of Christ doth use. *Hooker.*

To his great baptism flock'd, With awe, the regions round; and with them came

From Nazareth the son of Joseph deem'd, Unknown. *Milton.*

2. *Baptism* is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

I have a *baptism* to be baptized with, and how am I straitened till it be accomplished? *Luke.*

BAPTISMAL. *adj.* [from *baptism*.] Of or pertaining to baptism.

When we undertake the *baptismal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to discourage us. *Hammond.*

BAPTIST. *n. f.* [*baptiste*, Fr. *βαπτιστης*.] He that administers baptism.

Him the *Baptist* soon

Deserv'd, divinely warn'd, and witness bore As to his worthier. *Milton.*

BAPTISTERY. *n. f.* [*baptisterium*, Latin.] The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

The great church, *baptistry*, and leaning tower are well worth seeing. *Addison.*

TO BAPTIZE. *v. a.* [*baptizer*, Fr. from *βαπτίζω*.] To christen; to administer the sacrament of baptism to one.

He to them shall leave in charge,

To teach all nations what of him they learn'd, And his salvation; them who shall believe,

Baptizing in the profluent stream, the sign Of washing them from guilt of sin, to life

Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if so befall, For death like that which the Redeemer died. *Milton.*

Let us reflect that we are christians; that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and baptized into an irreconcilable enmity with sin, the world, and the devil. *Rogers.*

BAPTIZER. *n. f.* [from *to baptize*.] One that christens; one that administers baptism.

BAR. *n. f.* [*barre*, French.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid cross a passage to hinder entrance.

And he made the middle *bar* to shoot through the boards from the one end to the other. *Exod.*

BAR

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood fastened to a door, and entering into the post or wall, to hold the door close.

The *shut-gate* did the logs of *Massena* build, who also laid the beams thereof, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the *bars* thereof. *Milman.*

3. Any obstacle which hinders or obstructs obstruction.

I brake up for it my decreed place, and set bars and doors, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther. *Job.*

And had his heir surviv'd him in due course, What limits, England, hadst thou found? what bar?

What world could have resisted?

Daniel's Civil War.

Hard, thou know'st it, to exclude Spiritual substance with corporeal bar. *Milton.*

Must I new bars to my own joy create, Refute myself, what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryden.*

Fatal accidents have set A most unhappy bar between your friendship. *Rouss.*

4. A rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ships cannot sail over at low water.

5. Any thing used for prevention, or exclusion.

Let examination should hinder and let your proceedings, behold for a bar against that impediment, one opinion newly added. *Hooker.*

Which Salique land the French unjustly gloze to be

The founder of this law, and female bar. *Shakspeare.*

6. The place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; so called from the bar placed to hinder crowds from incommoding the court.

The great duke

Came to the bar, where to his accusations

He pleaded still not guilty. *Shakspeare.*

Some at the bar with subtlety defend,

Or on the bench the knotty laws untie. *Dryden.*

7. An enclosed place in a tavern or coffee-house, where the housekeeper sits and receives reckonings.

I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the bar, and made the best of my way. *Addison.*

8. [In law.] A peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* special: a *bar* to a common intent, is an ordinary or general *bar*, that disables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff; a *bar* special, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the case in hand, upon some special circumstance of the fact. *Corwell.*

Bar is laid in *bar* of something that is principally commenced. *Ayliffe.*

9. Any thing by which the compages or structure is held together.

I went down to the bottoms of the mountains; the earth, with her *bars*, was about me for ever. *Jonah.*

10. Any thing which is laid across another as bars in heraldry.

11. *Bar of Gold or Silver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a sort of mould, and never wrought.

12. *Bars of a Harse*. The upper part of the gums between the tusks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the

B A R

- bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horse governed.
13. *Bars, in Musick*, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick; used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.
14. *Bar, in African traffick*, is used for a denomination of price; payment being formerly made to the Negroes almost wholly in iron bars.
- BAR-SHOT. n. f.** Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; used in sea engagements for cutting down the masts and rigging.
- To BAR. v. a.** [from the noun.]
1. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar.
My duty cannot suffer
To obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though their injunction be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you
Shakespeare.
When you bar the window-shutters of your
lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the
valves to let in air. *Swift.*
 2. To hinder; to obstruct.
When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful, that law bar no wrong. *Shaks.*
 3. To prevent; to exclude; to make impracticable.
The houses of the country were all scattered,
and yet not so far off as that it barred mutual
succour. *Sidney.*
Doth it not seem a thing very probable, that
God doth purposely add, Do after my judg-
ments; as giving thereby to understand, that
his meaning in the former sentence was but to
bar similitude in such things as were repugnant
to his ordinances, laws, and statutes? *Hooker.*
 4. To detain, by excluding the claim-
ants: with *from*.
Hath he set bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who shall bar them from me?
Shakespeare.
 5. To shut out: with *from*.
Our hope of Italy not only lost,
But shut from ev'ry shore, and barr'd from ev'ry
coast. *Dryden.*
 6. To exclude from use, right, or claim:
with *from* before the thing.
God hath abridged it, by barring us from some
things of themselves indifferent. *Hooker.*
Give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's heirs in true descent!
God knows I will not. *Shakespeare.*
His civil acts do bind and bar them all;
And as from Adam all corruption take,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood law doth corruption make.
Sir J. Davies.
It was thought sufficient not only to exclude
them from that benefit, but to bar them from
their money. *Clarendon.*
If he is qualified, why is he barred the profit,
when he only performs the conditions?
Collier on Pride.
 7. To prohibit.
For though the law of arms doth bar
The use of venom'd shot in war. *Hudibras.*
What is a greater pedant than a more man of
the town? Bar him the playhouses, and you
strike him dumb. *Addison.*
 8. To except; to make an exception.
Well, we shall see your bearing—
—Nay, but I bar to-night; you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shakespeare.*
 9. [In law.] To hinder the process of a
suit.
But buff and belt men never know these cares;
No time, nor trick of law their action bars;
Their cause they to an easier issue put. *Dryden.*

B A R

- From such delays as conduce to the finding out
of truth, a criminal cause ought not to be barred.
Ayliffe.
- If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excom-
municates his adversary, such excommunication
shall not disable of his adversary. *Ayliffe.*
10. To bar a vein.
This is an operation performed upon
the veins of the legs of a horse, and
other parts, with intent to stop the
malignant humours. It is done by
opening the skin above it, disengaging
it, and tying it both above and below,
and striking between the two ligatures.
- BARB. n. f.** [*barba*, a beard, Latin]
1. Any thing that grows in the place of a
beard.
The barbel is so called by reason of his barb
or wattels at his mouth, under his chaps.
Hutton's Angler.
 2. The points that stand backward in an
arrow, or fishing hook, to hinder them
from being extracted.
Nor less the Spartan fear'd before he found
The shining barb appear above the wound.
Pope's Iliad.
 3. The armour for horses.
Then horses were naked, without any barbs;
for albeit many brought barbs, few regarded to
put them on. *Hayward.*
- BARB. n. f.** [contracted from *Barbary*.]
A Barbary horse.
Horses brought from Barbary are commonly
of a slender light size, and very lean, usually
chosen for stallions. Barbs, it is said, may die,
but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of barbs
never cease but with their life. *Turmer's Diet.*
- To BARB. v. a.** [from the noun.]
1. To shave; to dress out the beard.
Shave the head, and tie the beard, and say it
was the desire of the penitent to be so barbed be-
fore his death. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To furnish horses with armour. See
BARBED.
A warrior train
That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain;
On barbed steeds they rode, in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May. *Dryden*
 3. To jag arrows with hooks.
The twanging bows
Send showers of shafts, that on their barbed
points
Alternate run bear. *Philips.*
- BARBACAN. n. f.** [*barbacane*, Fr. *bar-
bacana*, Span.]
1. A fortification placed before the walls
of a town.
Within the barbacane a porter sat,
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward;
Nor wight nor word more pass'd out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard.
Fury Queen.
 2. A fortress at the end of a bridge.
 3. An opening in the wall through which
the guns are levelled.
- BARBA'DOES Cherry.** [*malpighia*, Lat.]
In the West Indies, it rises to be fifteen or six-
teen feet high, where it produces great quanti-
ties of a pleasant tart fruit; propagated in gar-
dens there, but in Europe it is a curiosity. *Millet.*
- BARBA'DOES Tar.** A bituminous sub-
stance, differing little from the petro-
leum floating on several springs in Eng-
land and Scotland. *Woodward.*
- BARBA'RIAN. n. f.** [*barbarus*, Lat.] It
seems to have signified at first only a
foreign or a foreigner; but, in time,

B A R

- implied some degree of wildness or
cruelty.]
1. A man uncivilized, or untaught; a
savage.
Proud Greece all nations else barbarians held
Boasting, her learning all the world excell'd.
Denham
There were not different gods among the Greeks,
and barbarians. *Stillingfleet.*
But with descending show'rs of brimstone hail,
The wild barbarian in the storm expun'd. *Addison.*
 2. A foreigner.
I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd. *Shaksf. Coriolanus.*
 3. A brutal monster; a man without pity;
a term of reproach.
Thou art a barbarian!
What had he done? what could provoke thy
madness
To assassinate to great, to brave a man.
A. Phillips.
- BARBA'RIAN. adj.** Belonging to barba-
rians; savage.
Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Barbarian blindness. *Pope.*
- BARBA'RICK. adj.** [*barbaricus*, Lat. in a
different sense, it means in Latin
wrought, fretted.] Foreign; far-fetched.
The gorgeous east, with richest hand,
Show'rs on her kings barbarick pearl and gold.
Milton's Paradise Lost
The eastern front was glorious to behold,
With diamond flaming and barbarick gold. *Pope.*
- BARBARISM. n. f.** [*barbarismus*, Latin.]
1. A form of speech contrary to the pu-
rity and exactness of any language.
The language is as near approaching to it, as
our modern barbarism will allow; which is all
that can be expected from any now extant.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.
 2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.
I have for barbarism spoke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can say.
Shakespeare.
The genius of Raphael having succeeded to
the times of barbarism and ignorance, the know-
ledge of painting is now arrived to perfection.
Dryden's Desires, Preface.
 3. Brutality; savageness of manners; in-
civility.
Moderation ought to be had in tempering and
managing the truth, to bring them from their
delight of licentious barbarism into the love of
goodness and civility. *Spenser's Ireland*
Divers great monarchies have risen from bar-
barism to civility, and fallen again to ruin.
Davies on Ireland.
 4. Cruelty; barbarity; un pitying hard-
ness of heart. Not in use.
They must perforce have melted,
And barbarism itself have pried him. *Shaksf.*
- BARBA'RITY. n. f.** [from *barbarous*.]
1. Savageness; incivility.
 2. Cruelty; inhumanity.
And they did treat him with all the rudeness,
reproach, and barbarity imaginable. *Clarendon.*
 3. Barbarism; impurity of speech.
Next Petron follow'd, and in him we see
What rhyme improv'd in all its height, can be;
At best a pleasing sound, and sweet barbarity.
Dryden.
Latin expresses that in one word, which either
the barbarity or narrowness of modern tongues
cannot supply in more. *Dryden.*
Affected refinements, which ended by degrees
in many barbarities, before the Goths had invaded
Italy. *Swift.*
- BARBAROUS. adj.** [*barbare*, Fr. *bar-
bare*.]
1. Stranger to civility; savage; uncivil-
ized.

BAR

What need I say more to you? What ear is so barbarous but hath heard of Amphialus? *Sidney.*

The doubtful damsel dare not yet commit

Her single person to their barbarous truth. *F. Queen.*

Thou art a Roman; be not barbarous. *Shaksp.*

He left governour, Philip, for his country a

Phrygian, and for manners more barbarous than

he that fet him there. *Macc.*

A barbarous country must be broken by war,

before it be capable of government; and when

subdued, if it be not well planted, it will oftentimes

return to barbarism. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.

They who restored painting in Germany, not

having those reliques of antiquity, retained that

barbarous manner. *Dryden.*

3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their barbarous usage, he died within a few

days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon*

BARBAROUSLY. *adv.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Ignorantly; without knowledge or

arts.

2. In a manner contrary to the rules of

speech.

We barbarously call them blest,

While swelling coffers break their owners rest. *Stepney.*

3. Cruelly; inhumanly.

But yet you barbarously murder'd him. *Dryd.*

She wishes it may prosper; but her mother

used one of her nieces very barbarously. *Spectator.*

BARBAROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *barba-*

rous.]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of music and poetry are grown

to be little more but the one fiddling, and the

other thimning; and are indeed very worthy of

the ignorance of the fust, and the barbarousness

of the Goth. *Temple.*

2. Impurity of language.

It is much degenerated, as touching the pure-

ness of speech; being overgrown with *barba-*

rousness. *Brewster.*

3. Cruelty.

The barbarousness of the trial, and the per-

suasives of the clergy, prevailed to antiquate it.

Hale's Common Law.

To BARBECUE. *v. a.* A term used in

the West Indies for dressing a hog

whole; which, being split to the back-

bone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron,

raised about two feet above a charcoal

fire, with which it is surrounded.

Oldfield, with more than happy throat endured,

Cries, Send me, gods, a whole hog barbecued. *Pope.*

BARBECUE. *n. f.* A hog dressed whole, in

the West Indian manner.

BARBED. *part. adj.* [from *To barb*.]

1. Furnished with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to rust,

His barbed steeds to stables. *Shaksp.*

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no drizzling shower,

But rattling storm of arrows barb'd with fire. *Milton.*

BARBEL. *n. f.* [*barbus*, Latin.]

1. A kind of fish found in rivers, large and

strong, but coarse.

The barbel is so called, by reason of the barb

or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. Knots of superfluous flesh growing up

in the channels of the mouth of a horse.

Farrier's Dict.

BARBER. *n. f.* [from *To barb*.] A man

who shaves the beard.

His chamber being stived with friends or

suitors, he gave his legs, arms, and breasts to

his servants to dress; his head and face to his

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BAR

barber, his eyes to his letters, and his ears to

petitioners. *Wotton.*

Thy boist'rous looks,

No worthy match for valour to assail,

But by the barber's razor best subdued. *Milton.*

What system, Dick, has right averr'd

The cause, why woman has no beard?

In points like these we must agree;

Our barber knows as much as we. *Prior.*

To BARBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

dress out; to powder.

Our courteous Antony,

Whom ne'er the word of No, woman heard speak,

Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast. *Shaksp.*

BARBER-CHIRURGEON. *n. f.* A man who

joins the practice of surgery to the bar-

ber's trade; such as were all surgeons

formerly, but now it is used only for a

low practitioner of surgery.

He put himself into barber-chirurgeon hands,

who, by unfit applications, varified the tumour. *Wise man's Surgery.*

BARBER-MONGER. *n. f.* A word of re-

proach in *Shaksp.*, which seems to

signify a fop; a man decked out by his

barber.

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the

moon shines; I'll make a fop of the moonshine

of you; you whorson, cullionly, barber-monger,

draw. *Shaksp.'s King Lear.*

BARBERRY. *n. f.* [*berberis*, Lat. or *oxy-*

canthus.] *Piperidge* bush.

The species are, 1. The common barberry.

2. Barberry without stones. The first of these

forts is very common in England, and often

planted for hedges. *Milner.*

Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very use-

ful in housewifery; that which beareth its fruit

without stones is counted best. *Mortimer.*

BARD. *n. f.* [*bardd*, Welsh.] A poet.

There is among the Irish a kind of people

called bards, which are to them instead of poets;

whose profession is to set forth the praises or dis-

praises of men in their poems or rhyme; the

which are had in high regard and estimation

among them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

And many bards that to the trembling chord

Can tune their timely voices cunningly. *Fairy Q.*

The bard who first adorn'd our native tongue

Tun'd to his B.uth lyre this ancient song,

Which Homer might without a blush rehearse. *Dryden.*

BARE. *adj.* [*bare*, Saxon; *bar*, Dan.]

1. Naked; without covering.

The trees are bare and naked, which use both

to cloth and house the kern. *Spenser.*

Then stretch'd her arms t' embrace the body

bare;

Her clasping hands inclose but empty air. *Dryd.*

In the old Roman statues, those two parts

were always bare, and exposed to view as much

as our hands and face. *Addison.*

2. Uncovered in respect.

Though the lords used to be covered whilst

the commons were bare, yet the commons would

not be bare before the Scottish commissioners;

and so none were covered. *Clarendon*

3. Unadorned; plain; simple; without

ornament.

Yet was their manners then but bare and plain;

For th' antique world excess and pride did hate. *Spenser.*

4. Detected; no longer concealed.

These false pretences and varnish'd colours fail-

ing,

Bare in thy guilt, how foul thou must appear! *Milner.*

5. Poor; indigent; wanting plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy

should be left as bare as the apostles, when they

BAR

had neither staff nor scrip; God would, I hope,

endue them with the self-same affection. *Hooker's Preface.*

Even from a bare treasury, my success has been

contrary to that of Mr. Cowley. *Dryden.*

6. Mere; unaccompanied with usual re-

commendation.

It was a bare petition of a state

To one whom they had punished. *Shaksp.*

Nor are men prevailed upon by bare words,

only through a defect of knowledge; but carried

with their puffs of wind, contrary to knowledge. *South.*

7. Threadbare; much worn.

You have an exchequer of words, and no other

treasure for your followers; for it appears, by

their bare livens, that they live by your bare

words. *Shaksp.*

8. Not united with any thing else.

A desire to draw all things to the determina-

tion of bare and naked Scripture, hath caused

much pains to be taken in abating the credit of

man. *Hooker.*

That which offendeth us, is the great disgrace

which they offer unto our custom of bare reading

the word of God. *Hooker.*

9. Wanting clothes; slenderly supplied

with clothes.

10. Sometimes it has of before the thing

wanted or taken away.

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;

For, tho' your violence should leave them bare

Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden's Jucenst.*

Making a law to reduce interest, will not raise

the price of land; it will only leave the country

bare of money. *Locke.*

To BARE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To

strip; to make bare or naked.

The turtle, on the bare branch,

Laments the wounds that death did launch. *Spenser.*

There is a fabulous narration, that an herb

groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth

upon the grass, in such sort as it will bare the

grass round about. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Eriphyle here he found

Baring her breast yet bleeding with the wound. *Dryden.*

He bar'd an ancient oak of all her boughs;

Then on a rising ground the trunk he plac'd. *Dryden.*

For virtue, when I point the pen,

Rare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star;

Can there be wanting to defend her cause,

Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws? *Pope.*

BARE, or BORE. The preterit of *To bear*.

BARBONE. *n. f.* [from *bare* and *bone*.]

Lean, so that the bones appear.

Here comes lean Jack, here comes barbone;

how long is it ago, Jack, since thou sawest thy

own knee? *Shaksp.'s Henry IV.*

BARFACED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *face*.]

1. With the face naked; not masked.

Your French crowns have no hair at all, and

then you will play barfaced. *Shaksp.*

2. Shameless; unreserved; without con-

cealment; undisguised.

The animosities increased, and the parties ap-

peared barfaced against each other. *Clarendon.*

It is most certain, that barfaced bawdry is the

poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BARFACEDLY. *adv.* [from *barfaced*.]

Openly; shamefully; without disguise.

Though only some profligate wretches own it

too barfacedly, yet, perhaps, we should hear

more, did not fear the people's tongues. *Locke.*

BARFACEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *barfaced*.]

Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BARFOOT. *adj.* [from *bare* and *foot*.]

Having no shoes.

B A R

Going to find a *barefoot* brother out,
One of our order. *Shakf. Romeo and Juliet.*

BA'REFOOT. *adv.* Without shoes.

She must have a husband;
I must dance *barefoot* on her wedding-day. *Shakf.*
Ambitious love hath so in me offended,
That *barefoot* plod I the cold ground upon
With faintest vow. *Shakfpeare.*

Envoys describe this holy man, with his Al-
caydes about him, standing *barefoot*, bowing to
the earth. *Addison.*

BA'REFO'OTED. *adj.* Being without shoes.

He himself, with a rope about his neck, *bare-*
footed, came to offer himself to the discretion of
Leonatus. *Shakfpeare.*

BA'REGNA'WN. *adj.* [from *bare* and *gnawn*.]

Eaten bare.
Know my name is lost,
By treason's tooth *baregnawn* and cankerbit.
Shakfpeare's King Lear.

BA'REHE'ADED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *head*.]

Uncovered in respect.
He, *bareheaded*, lower than his proud steed's
neck,
Bespoke them thus. *Shakfpeare's Richard II.*

Next, before the chariot, went two men *bare-*
headed. *Bacon.*

The victor knight had laid his helm aside,
Bareheaded, popularly low he bow'd. *Dryden.*

BA'RELY. *adv.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedly.
2. Poorly; indigently.
3. Without decoration.
4. Merely; only; without any thing more.

The external administration of his word, is as
well by reading *barely* the Scripture, as by ex-
plaining the same. *Hooker.*

The duke of Lancaster is dead;
And living too, for now his son is duke—
—*Barely* in title, not in revenue. *Shakf.*

He *barely* nam'd the street, promis'd the wine,
But his kind wife gave me the very sign. *Donne.*

Where the balance of a trade *barely* pays for
commodities with commodities, there money must
be lent, or else the debts cannot be paid. *Locke.*

BA'RENESS. *n. f.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedness.
So you seive us
Till we serve you; but when you have our roses,
You *barely* leave our thorns to pick ourselves,
And mock us with our *bareness*. *Shakfpeare.*
2. Leanness.
For their poverty, I know not where they had
that; and for their *bareness*, they never learned
that of me. *Shakfpeare.*
3. Poverty.
Were it stripped of its privileges, and made as
like the primitive church for its *bareness* as its
purity, it could legally want all such privileges.
South.
4. Meanness of clothes.

BA'RGAIN. *n. f.* [*burgen*, Welsh; *bar-*
gaigne, French.]

1. A contract or agreement concerning the
sale of something.
What is marriage but a very *bargain*? wherein
is sought alliance, or portion, or reputation, with
some desire of issue; not the faithful nuptial
union of man and wife. *Bacon.*
No more can be due to me,
Than at the *bargain* made was meant. *Donne.*
2. The thing bought or sold; a purchase;
the thing purchased.
Give me but my price for the other two, and
you shall even have that into the *bargain*. *L'Estr.*
He who is at the charge of a tutor at home,
may give his son a more genteel carriage, with
greater learning into the *bargain*, than any at
school can do. *Locke.*
3. Stipulation; interested dealing.
There was a difference between courtiers re-
ceived from their master and the duke; for that

B A R

the duke's might have ends of utility and *bar-*
gain, whereas their master could not. *Bacon.*

4. An unexpected reply, tending to ob-
scurety.

Where sold he *bargains*, whipsitch? *Dryden.*
As to *bargains*, few of them seem to be excel-
lent, because they all terminate into one single
point. *Swift.*

No maid at court is less ashamed,
Howe'er for selling *bargains* fam'd. *Swift.*

5. An event; an upshot; a low fence.
I am sorry for thy misfortune; however we
must make the best of a bad *bargain*. *Arbutnot.*

6. In law.

Bargain and sale is a contract or agreement
made for manours, lands, &c. also the transfer-
ring the property of them from the bargainer to
the bargainee. *Corwell.*

To BA'RGAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
make a contract for the sale or purchase
of any thing: often with *for* before the
thing.

Henry is able to entice his queen,
And not to seek a queen to make him rich.
So worthless peasants *bargain* for their wives,
As market men for oxen, sheep, or horse. *Shakf.*
For those that are like to be in plenty, they
may be *bargained* for upon the ground. *Bacon.*
The thrifty state will *bargain* ere they fight.
Dryden.

It is possible the great duke may *bargain* for
the republic of Lucca, by the help of his great
treasurers. *Addison on Italy.*

BARGAINEE'. *n. f.* [from *bargain*.] He
or she that accepts a bargain. See
BARGAIN.

BA'RGAINER. *n. f.* [from *bargain*.] The
person who proffers, or makes a bargain.
See BARGAIN.

BARGE. *n. f.* [*burgie*, Dutch, from *bar-*
ga, low Latin.]

1. A boat for pleasure.
The *barge* the fat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakfpeare.*
Plac'd in the gilded *barge*,
Proud with the burden of so sweet a charge;
With painted oars the youths begin to sweep
Neptune's smooth face. *Waller.*
2. A sea commander's boat.
It was consulted, when I had taken my *barge*
and gone ashore, that my ship should have set sail
and left me. *Raleigh.*
3. A boat for burden.
BA'RGER. *n. f.* [from *barge*.] The ma-
nager of a barge.
Many wafarers make themselves glee, by put-
ting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege;
who again, like the Campellians in the north, and
the London *burgers*, set flow not to baigne them.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

BARK. *n. f.* [*barck*, Danish.]

1. The rind or covering of a tree.
Trees last according to the strength and quantity
of their sap and juice; being well munited by
their bark against the injuries of the air. *Bacon.*
Wand'ring in the dark,
Physicians for the tree have found the bark. *Dryd.*
2. A small ship. [from *barca*, low Latin.]
The duke of Parma must have flown, if he
would have come into England; for he could
neither get *bark* nor mariner to put to sea. *Bacon.*
It was that fatal and perfidious bark,
Built in th' eclipse, and rigg'd with curses dark,
That sunk so low that sacred head of thine.
Milton.
Who to a woman trusts his peace of mind,
Trusts a frail bark with a tempestuous wind.
Granville.

To BARK. *v. n.* [beopcan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noise which a dog makes
when he threatens or pursues.

B A R

Sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,
And that so lamely and unfashionably,
That dogs bark at me. *Shakfpeare's Richard III.*

Why do your dogs bark to? be there bears? th'
town? *Shakf. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

In vain the herdman calls him back again;
The dogs stand off afar, and bark in vain. *Cowley.*

2. To clamour at; to pursue with re-
proaches.
Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold,
And envy base, to bark at sleeping fame. *F. Queen.*

You dare patronage
The envious barking of your faucy tongue
Against my lord! *Shakfpeare.*

To BARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
strip trees of their bark.

The severest penalties ought to be put upon
barking any tree that is not felled. *Temple.*
These trees, after they are *barked*, and cut into
shape, are tumbled down from the mountains
into the stream. *Addison.*

BARK-BARED. *adj.* [from *bark* and *bare*.]
Stripped of the bark.

Excorticated and *bark-bared* trees may be pre-
served by nourishing up a shoot from the foot, or
below the stripped place, cutting the body of the
tree, sloping off a little above the shoot, and it
will heal, and be covered with bark. *Mortimer.*

BA'RKER. *n. f.* [from *bark*.]

1. One that barks or clamours.
What hath he done more than a base cur? bark-
ed and made a noise? had a fool or two to spit in
his mouth? But they are rather enemies of my
fame than me, these *barkers*. *Ben Jonson.*
2. [from *bark* of trees.] One that is em-
ployed in stripping trees.

BA'RKY. *adj.* [from *bark*.] Consisting of
bark; containing bark.
Ivy to enring the *barky* fingers of the elm.
Shakfpeare.

BA'RLEY. *n. f.* [derived by *Junius* from
כר, *bordeum*.] A grain of which malt
is made.
It hath a thick spike; the calyx, husk, awn
and flower, are like those of wheat or rye, but
the awns are rough; the seed is swelling in the
middle, and, for the most part, ends in a sharp
point, to which the husks are closely united. The
species are, 1. Common long-eared *barley*. 2.
Winter or square *barley* by some called *big*.
Sprat *barley* or battledoor-*barley*. All these for-
of *barley* are sown in the spring of the year, in
dry time. In some very dry light land, the *barley*
is sown early in March; but in strong clayey soil
it is not sown till April. The square *barley*
big, is chiefly cultivated in the north of England
and in Scotland; and is hardier than the oth-
er sorts. *Mills.*

Barley is emollient, moistening, and expecto-
rating; *barley* was chosen by Hippocrates as
proper food in inflammatory distempers.
Arbutnot on Alimen.

BARLEY BROTH. *n. f.* [from *barley* and
broth.] A low word sometimes us'd
for strong beer.
Can fadden water,
A drench for surfeyn'd jades, their *barley broth*
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
Shakfpeare.

BARLEY CORN. *n. f.* [from *barley* and
corn.] A grain of barley; the beg-
ning of our measure of length; the
third part of an inch.
A long, long journey, choak'd with bies
and thorns,
Ill measur'd by ten thousand *barley corns*. *Tick.*

BARLEY MOW. *n. f.* [from *barley* and
mow.] The place where reaped *barley*
stowed up.
Whenever by von *barley mow* I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass. *C.*

BAR

BA'RYBRAKE. *n. f.* A kind of rural play.

By neighbours prais'd the went abroad thereby
At *barleybrake* her sweet swift feet to try. *Sidney.*

BARM. *n. f.* [*burm*, Welsh; *beo'm*, Sax.] Yeast; the ferment put into drink to make it work; and into bread, to lighten and swell it.

Ate you not he
That sometimes make the drink bear no *harm*,
Midnight wand'ers, laughing at their harm? *Shakspeare.*

Try the force of imagination upon staying the
working of beer, when the *burm* is put into it.

BARMY. *adj.* [from *barm*.] Containing harm; yeasty.

Their jovial nights in frolics and in play
They pass, to drive the tedious hours away;
And their cold stomachs with crown'd goblets cheer

Of windy cider, and of *barmy* beer. *Dryden.*

BARN. *n. f.* [*beynn*, Sax.] A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.

In vain the *barns* expect their promis'd load;
Nor *barns* at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad. *Dryden.*

I took notice of the make of *barns* here: having laid a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners, four blocks, in such a shape as neither mice nor vermin can creep up. *Addison.*

BA'RNACLE. *n. f.* [probably of *beapn*, Sax. a child, and *aac*, Sax. an oak.]

1. A kind of shellfish, that grows upon timber that lies in the sea.

2. A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees.

It is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence, to affirm that the first men might grow upon trees, as the story goes about *barnacles*; or might be the lice of some vast prodigious animals, whose species is now extinct. *Bentley.*

And from the moist rein'd of saints
As naturally grow miscreants,
As *barnacles* turn Soland geese
In the islands of the Orkades. *Hudibras.*

3. An instrument made commonly of iron for the use of farriers, to hold a horse by the nose, to hinder him from struggling when an incision is made. *Farrier's Dict.*

BAROMETER. *n. f.* [from *βαρ*, weight, and *μετρον*, measure.] A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroscope, which only shows that the air is heavier at one time than another, without specifying the difference. The *barometer* is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, so called from Torricelli, the inventor of it, at Florence, in 1643. It is a glass tube filled with mercury, hermetically sealed at one end; the other open, and immersed in a basin of stagnant mercury: so that, as the weight of the atmosphere diminishes, the mercury in the tube will descend, and, as it increases, the mercury will ascend; the column of mercury suspended in the tube being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere.

The measuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the sea, hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments, founded upon that essential property of the air, its gravity or pressure.

BAR

As the column of mercury in the *barometer* is counterpoised by a column of air of equal weight, so whatever causes make the air heavier or lighter, the pressure of it will be thereby increased or lessened, and of consequence the mercury will rise or fall. *Harris.*

Gravity is another property of air, whereby it counterpoises a column of mercury from twenty-seven inches and one half to thirty and one half, the gravity of the atmosphere varying one tenth, which are its utmost limits; so that the exact specific gravity of the air can be determined when the *barometer* stands at thirty inches, with a moderate heat of the weather. *Arbutnot.*

BAROME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *barometer*.] Relating to the barometer.

He is very accurate in making *barometrical* and thermometrical instruments. *Derham.*

BA'RON. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. *Baro*, among the Romans, signified a brave warrior, or a brutal man; and, from the first of these significations, *Menage* derives *baron*, as a term of military dignity. Others suppose it originally to signify only a man, in which sense *baron*, or *varon*, is still used by the Spaniards; and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uses *baron* and *femme*, husband and wife. Others deduce it from *ber*, an old Gaulish word, signifying commander; others from the Hebrew *בַּר*, of the same import. Some think it a contraction of *par homme*, or *peer*, which seems least probable.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a viscount.

It may be probably thought, that anciently, in England, all those were called *barons*, that had such signories as we now call *court barons*; and it is said, that, after the conquest, all such came to the parliament, and sat as nobles in the upper house. But when, by experience, it appeared that the parliament was too much crowded with such multitudes, it became a custom, that none should come but such as the king, for their extraordinary wisdom or quality, thought good to call by writ; which writ ran *hac vice tantum*. After that, men seeing that this state of nobility was but casual, and depending merely on the prince's pleasure, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male; and these were called *barons* by letters patent, or by creation, whose posterity are now those *barons* that are called lords of the parliament; of which kind the king may create more at his pleasure. It is nevertheless thought, that there are yet *barons* by writ, as well as *barons* by letters patent, and that they may be discerned by their titles; the *barons* by writ being those that, to the title of lord have their own surnames annexed; whereas the *barons* by letters patent are named by their baronies. These *barons*, which were first by writ, may now justly also be called *barons* by prescription; for that they have continued *barons*, in themselves and their ancestors, beyond the memory of man. There are also *barons* by tenure, as the bishops of the land, who, by virtue of baronies annexed to their bishopricks, have always had place in the upper house of parliament, and are called lords spiritual. *Cowell.*

2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer to the king; of these the principal is called lord chief *baron*, and the three others are his assistants, between the king and his subjects, in causes of justice belonging to the exchequer.

3. There are also *barons* of the cinque ports; two to each of the seven towns Hastings, Winchelsea, Rye, Rummey,

BAR

Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower house of parliament. *Cowell.*

They that bear

The cloth of state above, are four *barons*
Of the cinque ports. *Shakspeare.*

4. *Baron* is used for the husband in relation to his wife. *Cowell.*

5. A *Baron of Beef* is when the two sirloins are not cut asunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. *Diſt.*

BA'RONAGE. *n. f.* [from *baron*.]

1. The body of barons and peers.
His charters of the liberties of England, and of the forest, were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his *baronage* at Stames, A. D. 1215. *Hale.*

2. The dignity of a baron.

3. The land which gives title to a baron.

BA'RONESS. *n. f.* [*baroneſſa*, Italian; *baroniſſa*, Latin.] A baron's lady.

BA'RONET. *n. f.* [of *baron*, and *et*, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary: it is below a baron and above a knight; and has the precedence of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was first founded by king James I. in 1611. *Cowell.* But it appears, by the following passage, that the term was in use before, though in another sense.

King Edward III. being bearded and crossed by the clergy, was advised to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the best abilities, entitling them therein barons in the next parliament. By which means he had to many barons in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy; which barons were not afterwards lords, but *baronets*, as sundry of them do yet retain the name. *Spenser.*

BA'RONY. *n. f.* [*baronie*, Fr. *beorny*, Sax.] The honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the fees of temporal barons, but of bishops also. *Cowell.*

BA'ROSCOPE. *n. f.* [*βαρ*, and *σκοπε*.] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere. See *BAROMETER*.

If there was always a calm, the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents; where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroscope* are very small. *Arbutnot.*

BA'RRACAN. *n. f.* [*bouracan*, or *barracan*, French.] A strong thick kind of camelot.

BA'RRACK. *n. f.* [*barracca*, Spanish.]

1. Little cabins made by the Spanish fishermen on the seashore; or little lodges for soldiers in a camp.

2. It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge soldiers.

BA'RRATOR. *n. f.* [from *barat*, old French; from which is still retained *baratar*, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of lawsuits.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character,
Nec, to turn *baratar* in thy old days, a stirrer-up
of quarrels amongst thy neighbours? *Arbutnot.*

BA'RRATRY. *n. f.* [from *barrator*.] The practice or crime of a *barrator*; foul practice in law.

'Tis avar *barratry*, that bears

Point blank an action, gainst our laws. *Hudibras.*

BA'RRIL. *n. f.* [*baril*, Welsh.]

1. A round wooden vessel to be stopped close.

B A R

It hath been observed by one of the ancients, that an empty *barrel*, knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapason to the found of the like barrel full. *Bacon.*

Trembling to approach
The little barrel which he fears to broach. *Dryd.*

2. A particular measure in liquids. A barrel of wine is thirty-one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-six gallons; and of beer-vinegar, thirty-four gallons.

3. [In dry measure.] A barrel of Essex butter contains one hundred and six pounds; of Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty-six. A barrel of herrings should contain thirty-two gallons wine measure, holding usually a thousand herrings.

Several colleges, instead of limiting their rents to certain sums, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of so many barrels of corn, as the market went. *Swift.*

4. Any thing hollow; as, the barrel of a gun, that part which holds the shot.

Take the barrel of a long gun perfectly bored, set it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then, if you suck at the mouth of the barrel ever so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. *Digby.*

5. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your string and how must be accommodated to your drill; if too weak, it will not carry about the barrel. *Moron.*

6. Barrel of the Ear, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane. *Ditt.*

To BA'RREL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put any thing in a barrel for preservation. I would have their beef beforehand barrelled, which may be used as is needed. *Spenser.*

Barrel up earth, and sow some seed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond. *Bacon.*

BA'RREL-BELLIED. *adj.* [from barrel and belly.] Having a large belly.

Dauntless at empty nooses; louty neck'd, Sharp headed, barrel belly'd, broadly back'd. *Dryden.*

BA'RREN. *adj.* [bair, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolific: applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings. Upon my head their plac'd a fruitless crown, And put a barren sceptre in my gripe, No son of mine succeeding. *Shakspeare.*

These shall not be male or female barren among you, or among your cattle. *Deuteronomy.*

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile.

The situation of this city is pleasant, but the water is naught, and the ground barren. *2 Kings.* Telemachus is far from exalting the nature of his country; he confesses it to be barren. *Pope.*

3. Not copious; scanty.

Some schemes will appear barren of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful. *Swift.*

4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

There be of them that will make themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren speculations to laugh too. *Shakspeare.*

BA'RRENLY. *adv.* [from barren.] Unfruitfully.

BA'RRENNESS. *n. f.* [from barren.]

1. Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought barrenness Milton.

In wedlock a reproach.

No more be mentioned then of violence Against ourselves; and wilful barrenness, That cuts us off from hope. *Milton.*

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility.

Within the self-same hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value, through the diversity of their fertility or barrenness. *Bacon.*

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.

The adventures of Ulysses are imitated in the *Æneis*; though the accidents are not the same, which would have argued him of a total barrenness of invention. *Dryden.*

4. Want of matter; scantiness.

The importunity of our adversaries hath constrained us longer to dwell than the barrenness of so poor a cause could have seem'd either to require or to admit. *Hooker.*

5. [In theology.] Aridity; want of emotion or sensibility.

The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a barrenness of devotion. *Taylor.*

BA'RRENWORT. *n. f.* [*epimedium*, Lat.]

A plant.

BA'RREFUL. *adj.* [from bar and full.] Full of obstructions.

A barful strife!

Whoe'er I woo, myself would be his wife. *Shak.*

BARRICA'DE. *n. f.* [*barricade*, Fr.]

1. A fortification, made in haste, of trees, earth, waggons, or any thing else, to keep off an attack.

2. Any stop; bar; obstruction.

There must be such a barricade, as would greatly annoy, or absolutely stop, the currents of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

To BARRICA'DE. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.]

1. To stop up a passage.

Now all the pavement sounds with trampling feet, And the mixt hurry barricades the street; Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team. *Gay.*

2. To hinder by stoppage.

A new volcano continually discharging that matter, which, being till then barricaded up and imprisoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occasion of very great and frequent calamities. *Woodward.*

BARRICA'DO. *n. f.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The access was by a neck of land, between the sea on one part, and the harbour water, or inner sea, on the other; fortified clean over with a strong rampier and barricado. *Bacon.*

To BARRICA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To fortify; to bar; to stop up.

Fast we found, fast that

The dismal gates, and barricado'd strong! *Milton.*

He had not time to barricado the doors; so that the enemy enter'd. *Clarendon.*

The truth of causes we find so obliterated, that it seems almost barricadoed from any intellectual approach. *Harvey.*

BA'RRIER. *n. f.* [*barriere*, Fr.] It is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, but it is placed more properly on the first.]

1. A barricade; an entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n, an ocean flows Around our realm, a barrier from the foes. *Pope.*

2. A fortification, or strong place, as on the frontiers of a country.

The queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having possession of the barrier, and the revenues thereof, before a peace. *Swift.*

3. A stop; an obstruction.

If you value yourself as a man of learning, you

are building a most impassable barrier against improvement. *Watts.*

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

For jousts, and tourneys, and barriers, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the challengers make their entries. *Bacon.*

Pris'ners to the pillar bound, At either barrier plac'd; nor, captives made, Be freed, or arm'd anew. *Dryden.*

5. A boundary; a limit.

But wave whate'er to Cadmus may belong, And fix, O muse, the barrier of thy song At Oedipus. *Pope's Statius.*

How instinct varies in the grovelling swine, Compas'd, half reason's elephant! with thine: 'Twixt that and reason what a nice barrier! For ever separate, yet far ever near. *Pope.*

BA'RRISTER. *n. f.* [from bar.] A person qualified to plead causes, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts. Outer barristers are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner barristers; such are the benchers, or those who have been readers, the counsel of the king, queen, and princes, who are admitted to plead within the bar. A counsellor at law. *Blount. Chambers.*

BA'RROW. *n. f.* [bereg, Sax. supposed by Skinner to come from bear.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand; as, a hand-barrow, a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men; a wheel-barrow, that which one man pushes forward by raising it upon one wheel.

Have I lived to be carried in a basket, like a barrow of butcher's offal, and thrown into the Thames? *Shakspeare.*

No barrow's wheel Shall mark thy flocking with a misty trace. *Gay.*

BA'RROW. *n. f.* [berig, Sax.] A hog; whence barrow grease, or hog's lard.

BARROW, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, signifies a grove; from bearn, which the Saxons used in the same sense. *Gibson.*

BARROW is likewise used in Cornwall for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried.

To BA'RTER. *v. n.* [*baratter*, Fr. to trick in traffick; from *barat*, craft, fraud.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in opposition to purchasing with money.

As if they scorn'd to trade and barter, By giving or by taking quarter. *Hudibras.*

A man has not every thing growing upon his soil, and therefore is willing to barter with his neighbour. *Cicero.*

To BA'RTER. *v. a.*

1. To give any thing in exchange for something else.

For him was I exchang'd and ransom'd; But with a baser man of arms by far, Once, in contempt, they would have barter'd me *Shakspeare.*

Then as thou wilt dispose the rest, To those who, at the market rate, Can barter honour for estate. *Pope.*

I see nothing left us, but to truck and barter our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

2. Sometimes it is used with the participle *away* before the thing given.

If they will barter away their time, methinks they should at least have some ease in exchange. *Decay of Poetry.*

BAS

He also *barter'd* away plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would last good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

BA'RTER. n. f. [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes the thing given in exchange.

From England they may be furnished with such things as they may want, and, in exchange or *barter*, send other things with which they may abound. *Bacon.*

He who corrupteth English with foreign words, is as wise as ladies that change plate for china; for which the laudable traffick of old clothes is much the fairest *barter*. *Felton.*

BA'RTFRER. n. f. [from *barter*.] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

BA'RTERY. n. f. [from *barter*.] Exchange of commodities.

It is a received opinion, that, in most ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or exchange of commodities amongst most nations. *Cumden's Remains.*

BA'RTON. n. f. The demesne lands of a manour; the manour-house itself; and sometimes the out-houses. *Blount.*

BA'RTRAM. n. f. A plant; the same with *pellitory*.

BASE. adj. [*bas*, Fr. *basso*, Ital. *baxo*, Span. *buffus*, low Latin; *Βασις*.]

1. Mean; vile; worthless: of things.

The harvest white plumb is a *base* plumb, and the white date plumb are no very good plumbs. *Bacon.*

Pyrcicus was only famous for counterfeiting all *base* things, as earthen pitchers, a scullery; whereupon he was turnamed Rupographus. *Peacham.*

2. Of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of sentiment: of persons.

Since the perfections are such in the party I love, as the feeling of them cannot come unto any unlovable heart; shall that heart, lifted up to such a height, be counted *base*? *Sidney.*

It is *base* in his adventures thus to dwell upon the excesses of a passion. *Atterbury.*

3. Of low station; of mean account; without dignity of rank; without honour.

If the lords and chief men degenerate, what shall be hoped of the peasants and *base* people? *Spencer on Ireland.*

If that rebellion Came, like itself, in *base* and abject routs, You, reverend father, and these noble lords, Had not been here. *Shakspeare.*

It could not else be, I should prove to *base* To sue and be denied such common grace. *Shak.* And I will yet be more vile than this, and will be *base* in mine own sight. *2 Samuel.*

Insurrections of *base* people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon.*

He, whole mind Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind; Though poor in fortune, of celestial race; And he commits the crime who calls him *base*. *Dryden.*

4. *Base-born*; born out of wedlock, and by consequence of no honourable birth; illegitimate.

Why bastard? wherefore *base*? When my dimensions are as well compact As honest madam's issue. *Shakspeare.*

This young lord lost his life with his father in the field, and with them a *base* son. *Cumden.*

5. Applied to metals, without value. It is used in this sense of all metal except gold and silver.

A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it; without any alloy or *base* metal. *Watts.*

BAS

6. Applied to sounds, deep; grave. It is more frequently written *bass*, though the comparative *basser* seems to require *base*.

In pipes, the lower the note holes be, and the further from the mouth of the pipe, the more *base* sound they yield. *Bacon.*

BASE-BORN. adj. Born out of wedlock.

But see thy *base-born* child, thy babe of shame, Who, left by thee, upon our parish came. *Gay.*

BASE-COURT. n. f. [*bas cour*, Fr.] Lower court; not the chief court that leads to the house; the back-yard; the farm-yard.

My lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend, To speak with you. *Shakspeare.*

BASE-MINDED. adj. Mean-spirited; worthless.

It signifieth, as it seemeth, no more than abject, *base-minded*, false-hearted, coward, or nidget. *Cumden's Remains.*

BASE-VIOL. n. f. [usually written *bass-viol*.] An instrument which is used in concerts for the *base* sound.

At the first gain he cast every human feature out of his countenance; at the second, he became the head of a *base-viol*. *Addison.*

BASE. n. f. [*bas*, Fr. *basis*, Lat.]

1. The bottom of any thing: commonly used for the lower part of a building, or column.

What if it tempt thee tow'rd the flood, my lord;

Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff, That beetles o'er his *base* into the sea? *Shaksp.* From Dorick pillars found your solid *base*; The fair Corinthian crowns the higher space. *Dryden.*

And all below is strength, and all above is grace; Columns of polish'd marble, firmly set On golden *bases*, are his legs and feet. *Prior.*

2. The pedestal of a statue.

Men of weak abilities in great place, are like little statues set on great *bases*, made the less by their advancement. *Bacon.* Mercury was patron of flocks, and the ancients placed a ram at the *base* of his images. *Broome.*

3. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings.

Phalastus was all in white, having his *bases* and caparison embroidered. *Sidney.*

4. The broad part of any body; as, the bottom of a cone.

5. Stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs. [from *bas*, Fr.]

Nor shall it e'er be said that wight, With gauntlet blue and *bases* white, And round blunt truncheon by his side, So great a man at arms defy'd. *Hudibras.*

6. The place from which racers or tilters run; the bottom of the field; the *carcer*, the starting post.

He said; to their appointed *base* they went; With beating heart th' expecting sign receive, And, starting all at once, the barrier leave. *Dryden.*

7. The string that gives a *base* sound.

At thy well shapen'd thumb, from shore to shore,

The tumbles quake for fear, the *bases* roar. *Dryd.*

8. An old rustick play, written by *Skinner* bays, and in some counties called *prison bars*.

He with two striplings (lade more-like to run The country *base*, than to commit such slaughter) Made good the passage. *Shakspeare.*

BAS

To **BASE. v. a.** [*basier*, Fr.] To embase; to make less valuable by admixture of meaner metals.

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals, which we cannot *base*: as, whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height. *Bacon.*

BA'SELY. adv. [from *base*.]

1. In a *base* manner; meanly; dishonourably.

The king is not himself, but *basely* led By flatterers. *Shakspeare.*

A lieutenant *basely* gave it up, as soon as Essex in his passage demanded it. *Clarendon.*

With broken vows his fame he will not strain, With conquest *basely* bought, and with inglorious gain. *Dryden.*

2. In baslardy.

These two Mitylene brethren, *basely* born, crept out of a small galliot unto the majesty of great kings. *Knolles.*

BA'SENESS. n. f. [from *base*.]

1. Meanness; vileness; badness.

Such is the power of that sweet passion, That it all sordid *baseness* doth expel. *Spenser.*

Your foul's above the *baseness* of distrust: Nothing but love could make you so unjust. *Dryden.*

When a man's folly must be spread open before the angels, and all his *baseness* ript up before those pure spirits, this will be a double hell. *South.*

2. Vileness of metal.

We alleged the fraudulent obtaining his patent, the *baseness* of his metal, and the prodigious sum to be coined. *Swift.*

3. Baslardy; illegitimacy of birth.

Why brand they us With *base*? with *baseness*? baslardy? *Shaksp.*

4. Deepness of sound.

The just and measured proportion of the air percussed towards the *baseness* or trebleness of tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds. *Bacon.*

To **BASH. v. n.** [probably from *base*.] To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame.

His countenance was bold, and *bashed* not For Guyon's looks, but scornful eye-glance at him shot. *Spenser.*

BASHA'W. n. f. [sometimes written *bassit*.]

A title of honour and command among the Turks; the viceroy of a province; the general of an army.

The Turks made an expedition into Persia; and, because of the straits of the mountains, the *basha* consulted which way they should get in. *Bacon.*

BA'SHFUL. adj. [This word, with all those of the same race, are of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines them derived from *base*, or mean; *Minshew*, from *verbaesen*, Dut. to strike with astonishment; *Junius*, from *Βάσις*, which he finds in *Hesychius* to signify *shame*. The conjecture of *Minshew* seems most probable.]

1. Modest; shamefaced.

I never tempted her with word too large; But, as a brother to a sister, shew'd *Bashful* sincerity, and comely love. *Shakspeare.*

2. Sheepish; vitiously modest.

He looked with an almost *bashful* kind of modesty, as if he feared the eyes of man. *Sidney.*

Hence, *bashful* smiling! And prompt me, plain and holy innocence. *Shakspeare.*

Our author, anxious for his fame to-night, And *bashful* in his first attempt to write, Lies cautiously obscure. *Addison.*

B A S

BA'SHFULLY. *adv.* [from *bashful*.] Timorously; modestly.

BA'SHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *bashful*.]

1. Modesty, as shown in outward appearance.

Philoclea a little mused how to cut the thread even, with eyes, cheeks, and lips, whereof each sang their part, to make up the harmony of *bashfulness*. *Sidney.*

Such looks, such *bashfulness*, might well adorn The cheeks of youths that are more nobly born. *Dryden.*

2. Vitious or rustick shame.

For fear had bequeathed his room to his kinsman *bashfulness*, to teach him good manners. *Sidney.*

There are others who have not altogether so much of this foolish *bashfulness*, and who ask every one's opinion. *Dryden.*

BA'SIL. *n. f.* [*ocymum*, Lat.] A plant.

BA'SIL. *n. f.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away. See **TO BASIL**.

BA'SIL. *n. f.* The skin of a sheep tanned. This is, I believe, more properly written *basen*.

TO BA'SIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

These chisels are not ground to such a *basil* as the joiners chisels, on one of the sides, but are *basiled* away on both the flat sides; so that the edge lies between both the sides in the middle of the tool. *Moxon.*

BASI'LICA. *n. f.* [*βασιλική*.] The middle vein of the arm, so called by way of pre-eminence. It is likewise attributed to many medicines for the same reason. *Quincy.*

BASI'LICAL. } *adj.* [from *basilica*. See **BASI'LICK**.] **BASI'LICK.** } *adj.* [from *basilica*.] Belonging to the basilick vein.

These aneurisms following always upon bleeding the *basilick* vein, must be aneurisms of the humeral artery. *Sharp.*

BASI'LICK. *n. f.* [*basilique*, Fr. *βασιλική*.] A large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two isles or wings, with galleries over them. These *basilicks* were first made for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of justice, and lastly into churches; whence a *basilick* is generally taken for a magnificent church, as the *basilick* of St. Peter at Rome.

BASI'LICON. *n. f.* [*βασιλικόν*.] An ointment, called also *tetrapharmacon*.

I made incision into the cavity, and put a pledget of *basilicon* over it. *W. J. man.*

BA'SILISK. *n. f.* [*basiliscus*, Lat. of *βασιλισκος*, of *βασις*, a king.]

1. A kind of serpent, called also a cockatrice, which is said to drive away all others by his hissing, and to kill by looking.

Make me not fighted like the *basilisk*; I've look'd on thousands who have sped the better By my regard, but kill'd none so. *Shakespeare.*

The *basilisk* was a serpent not above three palms long, and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks or contrary spots upon the crown. *Brown.*

2. A species of cannon or ordnance.

We practise to make twifter motions than any you have, and to make them stronger and more violent than yours are; exceeding your greatest cannons and *basilisks*. *Bacon.*

B A S

BA'SIN. *n. f.* [*basin*, Fr. *bacile*, *bacino*, Ital. It is often written *bason*, but not according to etymology.]

1. A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses.

Let one attend with a silver *basin*, Full of rose-water, and bestiew'd with flowers. *Shakespeare.*

We have little wells for infusions, where the waters take the virtue quicker, and better than in vessels and *basins*. *Bacon.*

We behold a piece of silver in a *basin*, when water is put upon it, which we could not discover before, as under the verge thereof. *Brown.*

2. A small pond.

On one side of the walk you see this hollow *basin*, with its several little plantations lying conveniently under the eye of the beholder. *Speil.*

3. A part of the sea enclosed in rocks, with a narrow entrance.

The jutting land two ample bays divides; The spacious *basins* arching rocks inclose, A sure defence from ev'ry storm that blows. *Pope.*

4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

If this rotation does the seas affect, The rapid motion rather would eject The stores, the low capacious caves contain, And from its ample *basin* cast the main. *Blackmore.*

5. A dock for repairing and building ships.

6. In anatomy, a round cavity situate between the antierior ventricles of the brain.

7. A concave piece of metal, by which glass-grinders form their convex glasses.

8. A round shell or case of iron placed over a furnace, in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form.

9. *Basins* of a Balance, the same with the scales; one to hold the weight, the other the thing to be weighed.

BA'SIS. *n. f.* [*basis*, Lat.]

1. The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.

It must follow, that Paradise, being raised to this height, must have the compass of the whole earth for a *basis* and foundation. *Ruleigh.*

Ascend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels That shake heav'n's *basis*. *Milton.*

In altai wife a flately pile they rear; The *basis* broad below, and top advanc'd in air. *Dryden.*

2. The lowest of the three principal parts of a column, which are the *basis*, *shaft*, and *capital*.

Observing an English inscription upon the *basis*, we read it over several times. *Addison.*

3. That on which any thing is raised.

Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud To be the *basis* of that pompous load, Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears. *Denham.*

4. The pedestal.

How many times shall Cæsar bleed in sport, That now on Pompey's *basis* lies along No worthier than the dust? *Shakespeare.*

5. The groundwork or first principle of any thing.

Build me thy fortune upon the *basis* of valour. *Shakespeare.*

The friendships of the world are oft Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure; Ours has severest virtue for its *basis*. *Addison.*

TO BASK. *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dut. *Slinner*.]

To warm by laying out in the heat: used almost always of animals.

And stretch'd out all the chimney's length, *Bask* at the fire his hairy strength. *Milton.*

He was *basking* himself in the gleam of the sun. *L'Estrange.*

B A S

'Tis all thy business, business, how to shun, To *bask* thy naked body in the sun. *Dryden.*

TO BASK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth.

About him, and above, and round the wood, The birds that haunt the borders of his floor, That bath'd within, or *bask'd* upon his side, To tuneful songs their narrow throats apply'd. *Dryden.*

Unlock'd in covers, let her freely run To range thy courts, and *bask* before the sun. *Tickell.*

Some in the fields of purest æther play, And *bask* and whiten in the blaze of day. *Pope.*

BA'SKET. *n. f.* [*bafged*, Welsh; *bafcauda*, Lat. *Barbara depittis venit bafcauda Britannis*. Martial.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters, or some other slender bodies interwoven.

Here is a *basket*; he may creep in, and throw foul linen upon him, as if going to buy king. *Shakespeare.*

Thus while I sung, my sorrows I deceiv'd, And bending others into *baskets* weav'd. *Dryden.* Poor Peg was forced to go hawking and piddling; now and then carrying a *basket* of fish to the market. *Arbutnot.*

BA'SKET-HILT. *n. f.* [from *basket* and *hilt*.] A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

His puissant sword unto his side, Near his undaunted heart, was ty'd: With *basket-hilt*, that would hold broth, And serve for fight and dinner both. *Hudibras.* Their beef they often in their munnions stow'd, And in their *basket-hilts* their beverage brew'd. *Kings.*

BA'SKET-WOMAN. *n. f.* [from *basket* and *woman*.] A woman that plies at markets with a basket, ready to carry home any thing that is bought.

BASS. *n. f.* [supposed by *Junius* to be derived, like *basket*, from some British word signifying a *ruft*; but perhaps more properly written *bafs*, from the French *basse*.] A mat used in churches.

Having woollen yarn, *bass* mat, of such like, to bind them withal. *Mortimer.*

TO BASS. *v. n.* To sound in a deep tone.

The thunder, That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd The name of Prosper: it did *bass* my trespas. *Shakespeare.*

BASS. *adj.* [See **BASE**.] In musick, grave; deep.

BASS-RELIEF. *n. f.* [from *bas*, and *relief*, raised work, Fr.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion. *Filkin* distinguishes three kinds of *bass-relief*: in the first, the front figures appear almost with the full relief; in the second, they stand out no more than one half; and in the third much less, as in coins.

BASS-VIOL. See **BASE VIOL**.

On the sweep of the arch lies one of the Mules playing on a *bass-viol*. *Dryden.*

BA'SSA. See **BASHAW**.

BA'SSET. *n. f.* [*basset*, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Venice.

Gamesters would no more blaspheme; and lady Dabcheek's *basset* bank would be bickar. *Dennis.*

BASSO RELIEVO. [Ital.] See **BASS RELIEF**.

BA'SSOCK. *n. f.* The same with *basi*.

BASSO'N. } *n. f.* [*basfon*, Fr.] A musice **BASSO'ON.** } instrument of the wind kind

B A S

blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it serves for the bafs in concerts of hautboys, &c. *Trevoux.*

BA'STARD. *n. f.* [*bastard*, Welsh, of low birth; *bastarde*, Fr.]

1. *Bastard*, according to the civil and canon law, is a person born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; so that, according to order of law, his father is not known.

Him to the Lydian king Lycimnia bare,
And sent her hoisted *bastard* to the war. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing spurious or false.

Words

But rooted in your tongue; *bastards* and syllables
Of no allowance to your honest's truth. *Shaksp.*

3. A kind of sweet wine.

Score a pint of *bastard*.—

Then your brown *bastard* is your only drink. *Shak.*

BA'STARD. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate. Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, infensible, a getter of more *bastard* children than was a destroyer of men. *Shaksp.*

2. Spurious; not genuine; supposititious; false; adulterate. In this sense, any thing which bears some relation or resemblance to another, is called spurious or *bastard*.

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter. That were a kind of *bastard* hope indeed. *Shaksp.*

Men who, under the disguise of publick good, pursue their own designs of power, and such *bastard* honours as attend them. *Temple.*

BA'STARD Cedar Tree. [called *guazuma* in the West Indies.]

To BA'STARD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To convict of being a *bastard*; to stigmatize with *bastardy*.

She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her two sons deplored from the crown, *bastarded* in their blood, and cruelly murdered. *Bacon.*

To BA'STARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *bastard*.]

1. To convict of being a *bastard*.

2. To beget a *bastard*.

I should have been what I am, had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my *bastardizing*. *Shaksp.*

BA'STARDLY. *adv.* [from *bastard*.] In the manner of a *bastard*; spuriously.

Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The soil's disease, and into cockle strays;
Let the mind's thoughts but be transplanted so
Into the body, and *bastardly* they grow. *Donne.*

BA'STARDY. *n. f.* [from *bastard*.] An unlawful state of birth, which disables the *bastard*, both according to the laws of God and man, from succeeding to an inheritance.

Once she slandered me with *bastardy*;
But whether I be true begot, or no,
That still I lay upon my mother's head. *Shaksp.*

In respect of the evil consequences, the wife's adultery is worse, as bringing *bastardy* into a family. *Taylor.*

No more of *bastardy* in heirs of crowns. *Pope*

To BASTE. *v. a.* part. pass. *basted*, or *basten*. [*bastonner*, Fr. *Bazala*, in the Armorick dialect, signifies to strike with a stick; from which perhaps *baston*, a stick, and all its derivatives, or collaterals, may be deduced.]

1. To beat with a stick.

Quoth she, I grant it is in vain
For one that's *basted* to feel pain;

B A T

Because the pangs his bones endure
Contribute nothing to the cure.

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,

Only dulcets can produce;

While a little gentle jerking

Sets the spirits all a-working. *Swift.*

2. To drip butter, or any thing else, upon meat as it turns upon the spit.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *basting*. *Shaksp.*

3. To moisten meat on the spit by melted fat falling upon it.

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds, will serve to *baste* them, and so save time and butter. *Swift.*

4. To sew slightly. [*basler*, Fr. to stitch.]

BASTINA'DE. *n. f.* [*bastonnade*, Fr.]

1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courtly was worse than a *bastinado* to Zelmene; so with rageful eyes she bade him defend himself. *Shaksp.*

And all those harsh and rugged sounds
Of *bastinado*, cuts, and wounds. *Hudibras.*

2. It is sometimes taken for a Turkish punishment, of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

To BASTINA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun; *To BASTINA'DO.* *v. a.* [*bastonner*, Fr.] To beat; to treat with the *bastinado*.

Nick seized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *bastinado* old Lewis, who had slunk into a corner, waiting the event of a squabble. *Arbutnot.*

BA'STION. *n. f.* [*bastion*, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with fods, sometimes with brick, rarely with stone, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark.

Toward, but how? ay, there's the question;
Fierce the assault, unarm'd the *bastion*. *Prior.*

BAT. *n. f.* [*bat*, Sax. This word seems to have given rise to a great number of words in many languages; as, *battre*, Fr. to beat; *baton*, *battle*, *beat*, *batty*, and others. It probably signified a weapon that did execution by its weight, in opposition to a sharp edge; whence *whirlbat* and *brickbat*.] A heavy stick or club.

* A handsome *bat* he held,
On which he leaned, as one far in eld. *Spenser.*

They were find in arm chairs, and then bones broken with *bat*. *Hakewill.*

BAT. *n. f.* [*vespertilio*, the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouse and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and suckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, insects, and fatty substances, such as candles, oil, and cheese; and appears only in the summer evenings, when the weather is fine.

When owls do cry,
On the *bat's* back I do fly. *Shaksp.*

But then grew reason dark; that fan flew no more.

Could the fair forms of good and truth discern;
Rats they became who eagles were before;
And this they got by their desire to learn. *Davies.*
Some animals are placed in the middle between two kinds, as *bats*, which have something of birds and beasts. *Locke.*

B A T

Where swallows in the winter season keep,
And how the drowsy *bat* and dormouse sleep.

Gay.

BAT-FOWLING. *n. f.* [from *bat* and *fowl*.]

A particular manner of birdcatching in the nighttime, while they are at roost upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches or straw, and then beat the bushes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwise.

You would lift the moon out of her sphere, if she would continue in it five weeks without changing.—We should so, and then go a *bat-fowling*. *Shaksp.*

Bodies lighted at night by fire, must have a brighter lustre than by day; as lacking of cities, *bat-fowling*. *Peucham.*

BA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *bate*.] Disputable.

Batable ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms. *Cowell.*

BATCH. *n. f.* [from *bake*.]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.

The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the *batch* is drawn, or lays them in a warm stable. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Any quantity of anything made at once, so as to have the same qualities.

Except he were of the same meal and *batch*. *Ben Jonson.*

BA'TCHELOR. See *BACHELOR*.

BATE. *n. f.* [perhaps contracted from *debate*.] Strife; contention; as, a *makebate*.

To BATE. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate*.]

1. To lessen any thing; to retrench.

Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With *bated* breath, and whispering humbleness,
Say this? *Shaksp.*

Not, envious at the sight, will I forbear
My piteous bowl, nor bate my piteous cheer. *Dryden.*

2. To sink the price.

When the landlord's rent falls, he must either *bate* the labourer's wages, or not employ, or not pay him. *Locke.*

3. To lessen a demand.

Bate me some, and I will pay you some, and as most debtors do, promise you infinitely. *Shak.*

4. To cut off; to take away.
Bate but the last, and 'tis what I would say. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

To BATE. *v. n.*

1. To grow less.

Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely since this last election? Do I not *bate*? do I not dwindle? Why my skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose gown. *Shaksp.*

2. To remit: with *of* before the thing.

Abate thy speed, and I will *bate* of mine. *Dryden.*

BATE seems to have been once the preterit of *bite*, as *Shaksp.* uses *biting faultchion*; unless, in the following lines, it may be rather deduced from *beat*.

Yet there the steel flaid *bate*, but only *bate*
Deep in his flesh, and open'd wide a red flood gate.

BA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *bate* and *full*.] Contentious.

He knew her haunt, and haunted in the same,
And taught his sheep her sleep in food to thwart;
Which so n as it did *bateful* question frame,
He might on knees confess his guilty part. *Sidney.*

BA'TEMENT. *n. f.* [from *abatement*.] Diminution: a term only used among artificers.

To *abate*, is to waste a piece of stuff; instead

B A T

of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what *batement* that piece of stuff had. *Moxon.*
BATH. *n. f.* [*bað*, Saxon.]

1. A *bath* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial *baths* have been in great esteem with the ancients, especially in complaints to be relieved by revulsion, as inveterate headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and also in cutaneous cases. But the modern practice has greatest recourse to the natural *baths*; most of which abound with a mineral sulphur, as appears from their turning silver and copper blackish. The cold *baths* are the most convenient springs, or reservoirs, of cold water to wash in, which the ancients had in great esteem; and the present age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them. *Quincy.*

Why may not the cold *bath*, into which they plunged themselves, have had some share in their cure? *Adelphi's Spectator.*

2. A state in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpose.

In the height of this *bath*, when I was more than half stewed in grease like a Dutch dish, to be thrown into the Thames. *Shakespeare.*

Sleep, the birth of each day's life, fore labour's *bath*,
 Balm of hurt minds. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. In chymistry, it generally signifies a vessel of water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire. *Balneum Marie* is a mistake for *balneum maris*, a sea or water *bath*. A sand heat is sometimes called *balneum siccum*, or *cinereum*. *Quincy.*

We see that the water of things distilled in water, which they call the *bath*, differeth not much from the water of things distilled by fire. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. A sort of Hebrew measure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for things liquid; and three pecks and three pints, as a measure for things dry. *Calmet.*

Ten acres of vineyard shall yield one *bath*, and the seed of an homer shall yield an ephah. *Isaiah.*

To **BATHE.** *v. a.* [*baðian*, Saxon.]

1. To wash, as in a bath.
 Others on silver lakes and rivers *bath'd*
 Their downy breast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Chancing to *bathe* himself in the river Cydnus, through the excessive coldness of these waters, he fell sick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors.

Bathe them, and keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters and lenitive boluses. *Wifeman.*
 I'll *bathe* your wounds in tears for my offence. *Dryden.*

3. To wash any thing.
 Phœnician *Dido* stood,
 Fieft from her wound, her bosom *bath'd* in blood. *Dryden.*

Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs *bathe*,
 And Jove himself give way to Cynthia's wrath. *Dryden.*

To **BATHE.** *v. n.* To be in the water, or in any resemblance of a bath.

Except they meant to *bathe* in seeking wounds, I cannot tell. *Shakespeare's M. eth.*

The delighted spirit
 To *bathe* in fiery floods, or to reside
 In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice. *Shakf.*

B A T

The gallants dancing by the river side,
 They *bathe* in summer, and in winter slide. *Waller.*

But *baths*, and, in imperial robes array'd,
 Pay due devotions. *Pope's Odyssey.*

BA'TING, or ABA'TING. *prep.* [from *bate*, or *abate*. This word, though a participle in itself, seems often used as a preposition.] Except.

The king, your brother, could not choose an advocate,
 Whom I would sooner hear on any subject,
Bating that only one, his love, than you. *Romeo.*
 If we consider children, we have little reason to think that they bring many ideas with them, *bating*, perhaps, some faint ideas of hunger and thirst. *Locke.*

BA'TLEF. *n. f.* [from *bat*.] A square piece of wood, with a handle, used in beating linen when taken out of the buck.

I remember the kissing of her *batlet*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked. *Shakespeare.*

BATO'ON. *n. f.* [*baston*, or *bâton*, Fr. formerly spelt *baston*.]

1. A staff or club.

We came close to the shore, and offered to land; but straightways we saw divers of these people with *bastons* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land. *Bacon.*

That does not make a man the worse,
 Although his shoulders with *batoon*
 Be claw'd and cudgell'd to some tune. *Hudibras.*

2. A truncheon or marshal's staff; a badge of military honour.

BA'TTAILOUS. *adj.* [from *bataille*, Fr.] Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with a military appearance.

He flared up, and did himself prepare
 In sun-bright arms and *battailous* array. *Fairfax.*
 The French came foremost, *battailous* and bold. *Fairfax.*

A fiery region, stretch'd
 In *battailous* aspect, and nearer view
 Bristled with upright beams innumerable
 Of rigid spears and helmets throng'd. *Milton.*

BATTA'LIA. *n. f.* [*battaglia*, Ital.]

1. The order of battle.

Next morning the king put his army into *battalia*. *Clarendon.*

2. The main body of an army in array, distinguished from the wings.

BATTA'LION. *n. f.* [*battaglion*, Fr.]

1. A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments consist of one *battalion*, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

When sorrows come, they come not single
 Types,
 But in *battalions*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

In this *battalion* there were two officers, called
 Therites and Pandarus. *Tatler.*

The pier'd *battalions* disunited fall
 In heaps on heaps: one fate o'erwhelms them all. *Pope.*

2. An army. This sense is not now in use.
 Six or seven thousand is their utmost power.
 —Why; our *battalion* trebles that account. *Shakespeare.*

To **BA'TTEN.** *v. a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.]

1. To fatten, or make fat; to feed plentifully.

We drove afield,
Batt'ning our flock with the fresh dews of night. *Milton.*

B A T

2. To fertilize.

The meadows here, with *batt'ning* ooze enrich'd,
 Give spirit to the grass; three cubits high
 The jointed herbage shoots. *Philips.*

To **BA'TTEN.** *v. n.* To grow fat; to live in indulgence.

Follow your function, go and *batten* on cold bits. *Shakespeare.*
 Burnish'd and *batt'ning* on their food, to show
 The diligence of careful herds below. *Dryden.*
 The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,
 Indulge his sloth, and *batten* on his sleep. *Dryden.*
 As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay,
Batt'ning in ease, and slumbering life away. *Garr.*

Two mice, full blythe and amicable,
Batten beside erle Robert's table.
 While paddling ducks the standing lake desire,
 Or *batt'ning* hogs roll in the sinking mire. *Garr.*

BA'TTEN. *n. f.* [a word used only by workmen.] A scantling of wood, two, three, or four inches broad, seldom above one thick, and the length unlimited. *Moxon.*

To **BA'TTER.** *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, French.]

1. To beat; to beat down; to shatter: frequently used of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.

To appoint *battering* rams against the gates,
 To cast a mount, and to build a fort. *Ezekiel.*
 These haughty words of his
 Have *batter'd* me like roaring cannon shot,
 And made me almost yield upon my knees. *Shakespeare.*

Britannia there, the fort in vain
 Had *batter'd* been with golden rain:
 Thunder itself had fail'd to pass. *Waller.*
 Be then the naval stores the nation's care,
 New ships to build, and *batter'd* to repair. *Dryden.*

2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the castle mounted up the street,
Batt'ring the pavement with their counters feet. *Dryden.*

If you have a silver saucepan for the kitchen use, let me advise you to *batter* it well; this will shew constant good housekeeping. *Scott.*

3. Applied to persons, to wear out with service.

The *batter'd* veteran slumbers here
 Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southey.*
 I am a poor old *battered* fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace. *Arbuthnot.*
 As the same dame, experience'd in her trade
 By names of toasts retails each *batter'd* jade. *Pope.*

To **BA'TTER.** *v. n.* [a word used only by workmen.] The side of a wall, or a timber, that bulges from its bottom foundation, is said to *batter*. *Moxon.*

BA'TTER. *n. f.* [from *To batter*.] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquor; so called from its being so much beaten.

One would have all things little, hence
 try'd
 Turkey poultis fresh from th' egg in *batter'd*. *K.*

BA'TTERER. *n. f.* [from *batter*.] He that batters.

BA'TTERY. *n. f.* [from *batter*, or *batt* French.]

1. The act of battering.
 Strong wars they make, and cruel *battery*
 Gainst fort of reason, it to overthrow. *Fair.*
 Earthly minds, like mud walls, resist
 Strongest *batteries*. *1*

B A T

2. The instruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action; a line of cannon.

Where is best place to make our *battery* next?—

I think at the north gate.

Shakespeare.

It plants this reasoning and that argument, this consequence and that distinction, like to many intellectual *batteries*, till at length it forces a way and passage into the obstinate inclosed truth.

South.

See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n,
Drawn by the gale, or by the tempest driven:
A dreadful fire the floating *batt'ries* make,
O'erturn the mountain, and the forest shake.

Blackmore.

3. The frame, or raised work, upon which cannons are mounted.

4. [In law.] A violent striking of any man.

In an action against a striker, one may be found guilty of the assault, yet acquitted of the *battery*. There may therefore be assault without *battery*; but *battery* always implies an assault.

Chambers.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the sconce with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action and *battery*?

Shakespeare.

Sir, quo' the lawyer, not to flatter ye,
You have as good and fair a *battery*
As heart can wish, and need not shame
The proudest man alive to claim.

Hudibras.

- BA'TTISH. *adj.* [from *bat.*] Resembling a bat.

To be out late in a *battish* humour.

Gentleman Instructed.

- BA'TTLE. *n. f.* [*bataille*, Fr.]

1. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies. We generally say a *battle* of many, and a *combat* of two.

The English army, that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one;
And means to give you *battle* presently.

Shak.

The *battle* done, and they within our power,
She'll never see his pardon.

Shakespeare.

The race is not to the swift, nor the *battle* to the strong.

Ecclesiastes.

So they joined *battle*, and the heathen being
Discomfited fled into the plain.

Maccabees.

2. A body of forces, or division of an army.

The king divided his army into three *battles*;
Whereof the van-guard only, with wings, came to fight.

Bacon.

3. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear.

Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed
With the *battle* at a good distance behind, and
After came the arrier.

Hayward.

4. We say to join *battle*; to give *battle*.

- To BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To join *battle*; to contend in fight.

'Tis ours by craft and by surprise to gain:
'Tis yours to meet in arms, and *battle* in the plain.

Prior.

We receive accounts of ladies *battling* it on
both sides.

Addison.

I own, he hates an action base,
His virtues *battling* with his place.

Swift.

- BATTLE-ARRAY. *n. f.* [See *BATTLE* and *ARRAY*.] Array, or order, of battle.

Two parties of fine women, placed in the op-
posite side boxes, seemed drawn up in *battle-ar-*
ray one against another.

Addison.

- BA'TTLE-AXE. *n. f.* A weapon used an-
ciently, probably the same with a *bill*.

Certain tinnets, as they were working, found
spear heads, *battle-axes*, and swords of copper,
wrapped in linen cloths.

Carriv.

- BA'TTLEDOOR. *n. f.* [so called from *door*,
taken for a flat board, and *battle*, or

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striking.] An instrument with a handle
and a flat board, used in play to strike
a ball or shuttlecock.

Play-things, which are above their skill, as tops,
gigs, *battledores*, and the like, which are to be
used with labour, should indeed be procured them.

Locke.

BA'TTLEMENT. *n. f.* [generally supposed
to be formed from *battle*, as the parts
from which a building is defended
against assailants; perhaps only corrupted
from *bâtimet*, Fr.] A wall raised
round the top of a building, with em-
brasures, or interstices, to look through,
to annoy an enemy.

And fix'd his head upon our *battlements*. *Shak.*
Thou shalt make a *battlement* for thy roof, that
thou bring not blood upon thy house, if any man
fall.

Deuteronomy.

Through this we pass
Up to the highest *battlement*, from whence
The Trojans threw their darts.

Denham.

Their standard, planted on the *battlement*,
Despair and death among the soldiers sent.

Dryd.

No, I shan't envy him, whoe'er he be,
Th' it stands upon the *battlements* of state;

Norris.

I'd rather be secure than great.
The weighty mallet deals rebounding blows,
Till the proud *battlement* her tower's inclose.

Gay.

BA'TTY. *adj.* [from *bat.*] Belonging to
a bat.

Till o'er their brows death, counterfeiting sleep,
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep.

Shakespeare.

BA'VAROY. *n. f.* A kind of cloak or sur-
tout.

Let the loop'd *bavaro* the top embrace,
Or his deep cloak be spatter'd o'er with lace.

Gay.

BAUBEE. *n. f.* A word used in Scotland,
and the northern countries, for a half-
penny.

Tho' in the draw'rs of my japan bureau,
To lady Gripcall I the Cæsars show,
'Tis equal to her ladyship or me
A copper Otho or a Scotch *baubee*.

Bramf. Man of Taste.

BA'VIN. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.]
A stick like those bound up in faggots;
a piece of waste wood.

He rambl'd up and down
With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits,
Soon kindled, and soon burnt.

Shakespeare.

For moulded to the life in clouts
Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts,
He's mounted on a hazel *bavin*,
A crop'd malignant baker gave him.

Hudibras.

The truncheons make billet, *bavin*, and coals.

Mortimer.

To BAULK. See *BALK*.

BA'WBLE. *n. f.* [*baubellum*, in barbarous
Latin, signified a jewel, or any thing
valuable, but not necessary. *Omnia bau-*
bella sua dedit Othoni. Hoveden. Prob-
ably from *beau*, Fr.] A gewgaw; a
trifling piece of finery; a thing of more
show than use; a trifle. It is in general,
whether applied to persons or things, a
term of contempt.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the
sea bank with some Venetians, and thither comes
the *bawble*, and falls me thus about my neck.

Shakespeare's Othello.

It is a paltry cap,
A custard coffin, a *bawble*, a filken pie.

Shaksp.

If, in our contest, we do not interchange useful
notions, we shall traffick toys and *bawbles*.

Government of the Tongue.

B A W

This shall be wit to fright the fry away,
Who draw their little *bawbles*, when they play.

Dryden.

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels;
'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with *bawbles* and
feats.

Prior.

Our author then, to please you in your way,
Presents you now a *bawble* of a play,

In ginging rhyme.

Granville.

A prince, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue round,

As emblems of the sovereign pow'r,
Like other *bawbles* of the Town.

Swift.

BA'WBLING. *adj.* [from *bawble*.] Trifling;
contemptible: a word not now in use,
except in conversation.

A *bawbling* vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk unprized;
With which such feathful grapple did he make,
With the most noble bottom of our fleet.

Shaksp.

BA'WCOCK. *n. f.* [perhaps from *beau*, or
baude, and *cock*.] A familiar word,
which seems to signify the same as *fine*
fellow.

Why how now, my *bawcock*? how dost thou,
chuck?

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

BAWD. *n. f.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer,
or procurers; one that introduces men
and women to each other, for the pro-
motion of debauchery.

If your worship will take order for the drabs
and the *knaves*, you need not sit at the *bawds*.

Shakespeare.

This commodity,
'This *bawd*, this broker, this all-changing word,
Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid.

Shakespeare.

Our author calls colouring *lena* for the *bawd*
of her sister design; she dresses her up, the paints
her, she procures for the design, and makes lovers
for her.

Dryden.

To BAWD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
procure; to provide gallants with
strumpets.

Leucippe is agent for the king's lust, and
bawds, at the same time, for the whole court.

Addison.

And in four months a batter'd harridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and
shrunk,

To *bawd* for others, and go shares with punk.

Swift.

BA'WDILY. *adv.* [from *bawdy*.] Ob-
scenely.

BA'WDINESS. *n. f.* [from *bawdy*.] Ob-
sceneness.

BA'WDICK. *n. f.* [See *BALDRICK*] A
belt.

Flesh garlands too the virgin's temples crown'd;
The youths gilt swords wore at their thighs, with
silver *bawdricks* bound.

Chapman's Iliad.

BA'WDY. *n. f.* [contracted from *bawdery*,
the practice of a *bawd*.]

1. A wicked practice of procuring and
bringing whores and rogues together.

Ayliffe.

Cheating and *bawdry* go together in the world.

L'Estrange.

2. Obscenity; unchaste language.

Pr'ythee say on; he's for a jig, or a tale of
bawdry, or he sleeps.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

I have no fault; no *bawdry* he doth mean:
For witty in his language is obscene.

Ben Jonson.

It is most certain, that barefaced *bawdry* is the
poorest pretence to wit imaginable.

Dryden.

BA'WBY. *adj.* [from *bawd*.] Obscene;
unchaste: generally applied to language.

The *bawdy* wind, that kisses all it meets,
Is hush'd within the hollow mine of earth,
And will not hear't.

Shaksp. Othello.

BAY

Only they,
That come to hear a merry *barudy* play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare.*
Not one poor *barudy* jest shall dare appear;
For now the batter'd veteran strumpets here
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southern.*
BA'UDY-HOUSE. n. f. A house where traf-
fick is made by wickedness and debau-
chery.
Has the pope lately shut up the *barudy-houses*,
or does he continue to lay a tax upon sin?
Dennis.

To BAWL. v. n. [balo, Lat.]

1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence,
whether for joy or pain: a word always
used in contempt.

They *bawl* for freedom in their senseless mood,
And still revolt, when truth would set them free.
Milton.

To cry the cause up heretofore,
And *bawl* the bishops out of door. *Hudibras.*
Through the thick shades th' eternal scribbler
bawls,

And shakes the statues on their pedestals. *Dryd.*
From his lov'd home no lure him can draw;
The senate's mad decrees he never saw,
Nor heard at *bawling* bays corrupted law. *Dryden.*
Boud menaces were heard, and foul disgrace,
And *bawling* infamy, in language base,
Till sense was lost in sound, and silence fled the
place. *Dryden's Fables.*

So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue
The lifting nymphs and ravish'd heroes hung;
But cite and fops the heav'n-born musick blame,
And *bawl*, and hiss, and damn her into fame.

I have a race of orderly elderly people, who
can *bawl* when I am deaf, and tread softly when
I am only giddy and would sleep. *Swift.*

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little child was *bawling*, and a woman chid-
ing it. *L'Estrange*

If they were never suffered to have what they
cried for, they would never, with *bawling* and
previwhness, contend for mastery. *Locke.*

My husband took him in, a dirty boy; it was
the business of the servants to attend him, the
rogue did *bawl* and make such a noise. *Arbuth.*

To BAWL. v. a. To proclaim as a crier.

It grieved me when I saw labours, which had
cost so much, *bawled* about by common hawkers.
Swift.

BA'WREL. n. f. A kind of hawk. *Dict.*

BA'WSIN. n. f. A badger. *Dict.*

BAY. adj. [badius, Lat.]

A bay horse is what is inclining to a chestnut;
and this colour is various, either a light bay or a
dark bay, according as it is less or more deep.
There are also coloured horses, that are called
dappled bays. All bay horses are commonly called
brown by the common people. All bay horses
have black manes, which distinguish them from
the sorrel, that have red or white manes. There
are light bays and gilded bays, which are some-
what of a yellowish colour. The chestnut bay is
that which comes nearest to the colour of the
chestnut. *Farrer's Dict.*

My lord, you gave good words the other day
of a bay courser I rode on. 'Tis yours because
you liked it. *Shakspeare.*

Poor Tom! proud of heart to ride on a bay
trotting horse over four inch'd bridges. *Shakspeare.*
His colour grey,

For *barudy* dappled, or the brightest bay. *Dryden.*

BAY. n. f. [baye, Dutch.]

1. An opening into the land, where the
water is shut in on all sides, except at
the entrance.

A reverend Syracusan merchant,
Who put unluckily into this bay. *Shakspeare.*

We have also some works in the midst of the
sea, and some bays upon the shore for some works,
wherein is required the air and vapour of the sea.
Bacon.

BAY

Mail, sacred solitude! from this calm bay
I view the world's tempestuous sea. *Rescommon.*
Here in a royal bed the waters sleep,
Whate'er it'd at sea, within this bay they creep.
Dryden.

Some of you have bay.

2. A pond head raised to keep in store of
water for driving a mill.

**BAY. n. f. [aboi, Fr. signifies the last ex-
tremity; as, Innocence est aux abboins.
Boileau. Innocence is in the utmost dis-
tress. It is taken from aboi, the bark-
ing of a dog at hand, and thence sig-
nified the condition of a stag when the
hounds were almost upon him.]**

1. The state of any thing surrounded by
enemies, and obliged to face them by
an impossibility of escape.

This ship, for fifteen hours, sat like a stag
among hounds at the bay, and was sieged and
fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ships.
Bacon's War with Spain.

Fair liberty, pursued and meant a prey
To lawless power, here turn'd, and stood at bay.
Dunham.

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Embolden'd by despair, he stood at bay;
Resolv'd on death, he dissipates his fears,
And bounds aloft against the pointed spears.
Dryden.

2. Some writers, perhaps mistaking the
meaning, have used bay as referred to
the assailant, for distance beyond which
no approach could be made.

All, fix'd with noble emulation, strive;
And with a storm of darts to distance drive
The Trojan chief; who, held at bay, from far
On his Vulcanian orb sustain'd the war. *Dryden.*

We have now, for ten years together, turned
the whole force and expence of the war, where
the enemy was best able to hold us at a bay.
Swift.

BAY. n. f. In architecture, a term used to
signify the magnitude of a building;
as, if a barn consists of a floor and two
heads, where they lay corn, they call it
a barn of two bays. These bays are
from fourteen to twenty feet long, and
floors from ten to twelve broad, and
usually twenty feet long, which is the
breadth of the barn. *Builder's Dict.*

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent
the fairest house in it after threepence a bay.
Shakspeare.

There may be kept one thousand bushels in
each bay, there being sixteen bays, each eighteen
feet long, about seventeen wide, or three hun-
dred square feet in each bay. *Mortimer.*

BAY Tree. [laurus, Lat.] The tree, as is
generally thought, which is translated
laurel, and of which honorary garlands
were anciently made.

I have seen the wicked in great power, and
spreading himself like a green bay tree. *Psalms*

BAY. n. f. A poetical name for an hono-
rary crown or garland, bestowed as a
prize for any kind of victory or excel-
lence.

Beneath his reign shall Eusden wear the bays.
Pope.

To BAY. v. n. [abbayer, Fr.]

1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the
game which he pursues.

And all the while the stood upon the ground,
The wakeful dogs did never cease to bay.
Fairy Queen.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bay'd;
The hunter close pursued the visionary maid;
She rent the heav'n with loud laments, imploring
aid. *Dryden's Fables.*

BE

2. [from bay, an enclosed place.] To en-
compass about; to shut in.

We are at the stake,
And bay'd about with many enemies. *Shakspeare.*
To BAY. v. a. To follow with barking;
to bark at.

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crete they bay'd the bear
With hounds of Sparta. *Shakspeare.*

If he should do so,
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and
Welch

Baying him at the heels. *Shakspeare.*

BAY Salt. Salt made of sea water, which
receives its consilience from the heat of
the sun, and is so called from its brown
colour. By letting the sea water into
square pits or basons, its surface being
stuck and agitated by the rays of the
sun, it thickens at first imperceptibly,
and becomes covered over with a slight
crust, which hardening by the continu-
ance of the heat, is wholly converted into
salt. The water in this condition is
scalding hot, and the crystallization is
perfected in eight, ten, or at most fif-
teen days. *Chambers.*

All eruptions of air, though small and slight,
give found, which we call crackling, puffing,
spitting, &c. as in bay salt and bay leaves cast into
fire. *Bacon.*

BAY Window. A window jutting out-
ward, and therefore forming a kind of
bay or hollow in the room.

It hath bay windows transparent as barricados. *Shakspeare.*

BAY Yarn. A denomination sometime
used promiscuously with woollen yarn.

Chambers

BA'YARD. n. f. [from bay.] A bay horse

Blind bayard moves the mill. *Philop.*

BA'YONET. n. f. [bayonette, Fr.] A short
sword or dagger fixed at the end of
muskets, by which the foot hold off the
horse.

One of the black spots is long and slender, and
resembles a dagger or bayonet. *Woodward.*

BAYZF. See BAIZE.

BDELLIUM. n. f. [βδέλλιον; בדרלה]

An aromatick gum brought from the
Levant, used as a medicine, and a perfume.
Bdellium is mentioned both
the ancient naturalists and in Scripture
but it is doubtful whether any of them
be the same with the modern kind. *Chambers*

This *bdellium* is a tree of the bigness of
olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, and
yieldeth a certain gum, sweet to smell to,
bitter in taste, called also *bdellium*. The Hebrews
take the loadstone for *bdellium*. *Rail.*

To BE. v. n. [This word is so remarkable
irregular, that it is necessary to set down
many of its terminations.

Present. I am, thou art, he is, we are,

com, capte, is, upon, &c.

Preter. I was, thou wast or wert, he was,

was, were, &c.

was, were, &c.

was, were, &c.

The conjunctive mood.

I be, thou beest, he be, we be, &c.

beo, bist, beo, beon, S

1. To have some certain state, condi-
quality, or accident; as, the man
wife.

BEA

Seventy senators died
By their prescriptions, Cicero being one. *Shaksp.*
He hath to-night been in unusual pleasure.
Shaksp.
Be what thou hop'st to be, or what thou art.
Reign to death, it is not worth enjoying. *Shaksp.*
Be but about
To say she is a goodly lady, and
The justice of your hearts will add thereto;
'Tis pity she is not honest, honourable. *Shaksp.*
Let them know the former things what they be,
that we may consider them. *Isaiah.*
Therefore be sure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his faithful friends
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure.
Milton.
It is not easy to discern what such men would
be at. *Stillington.*
To say a man has a clear idea of quantity,
without knowing how great it is, is to say, he
has the clear idea of the number of the sands,
who knows not how many they be. *Locke.*
2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the
verb passive is formed.
The wine of life is drawn, and the meek lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shaksp.*
3. To exist; to have existence.
The times have been,
That when the brains were out the man would
die. *Musbech.*
Here cease, ye pow'rs, and let your vengeance
end,
Troy is no more, and can no more offend. *Dryden.*
All th' impossibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of loose description,
Shall sooner be. *Rowe.*
To be, contents his natural desire;
He asks no angel's wing, nor seraph's fire. *Pope.*
4. To have something by appointment or
rule.
If all political power be deriv'd only from Adam,
and be to descend only to his successive heirs, by
the ordinance of God, and divine institution,
this is a right antecedent and paramount to all
government. *Locke.*
5. Let BE. Do not meddle with; leave
untouched.
Let be, said he, my prey. *Dryden.*
BEACH. *n. f.* The shore, particularly
that part that is dashed by the waves;
the strand.
The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice. *Shaksp.*
Deep to the rocks of hell the gather'd beach
They fasten'd, and the mole immense wrought on
Over the foaming deep. *Milton.*
They find the washed amber further out upon
the beaches and shores, where it has been longer
exposed. *Woodward.*
BEACHED. *adj.* [from beach.] Exposed to
the waves.
Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt flood;
Which, once a day, with his embossed froth
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shaksp.*
BEACHY. *adj.* [from beach.] Having
beaches.
The beachy girdle of the ocean
Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shaksp.*
BEACON. *n. f.* [beacon, Sax. from becn,
a signal, and becnan, whence beckon, to
make a signal.]
1. Something raised on an eminence, to
be fired on the approach of an enemy,
to alarm the country.
His blazing eyes, like two bright shining
shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkle living fire;
As two broad beacons set in open fields
Send forth their flames. *Fairy Queen.*
Modest doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wife. *Shaksp.*

BEA

The king seemed to account of Perkin as a
May-game; yet had given order for the watching
of beacons upon the coasts, and erecting more
where they stood too thin. *Bacon.*
No flaming beacons cast their blaze afar,
The dreadful signal of invasive war. *Guy.*
2. Marks erected, or lights made in the
night, to direct navigators in their
course, and warn them from rocks,
shallows, and sandbanks.
BEAD. *n. f.* [beade, prayer, Saxon,]
1. Small globes or balls of glass or pearl,
or other substance, strung upon a thread,
and used by the Romanists to count
their prayers; from which the phrase
to tell beads, or to be at one's beads, is
to be at prayer.
That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was busy at her beads.
Fairy Queen.
Thy voice I seem in every hymn to hear.
With every bead I drop too soft a tear. *Pope.*
2. Little balls worn about the neck for
ornament.
With scarfs and fans, and double charge of
biav'ry,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all such knav'ry.
Shaksp.
3. Any globular bodies.
Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war,
That beads of sweat hath stood upon thy brow.
Shaksp.
Several yellow lumps of amber, almost like
beads, with one side flat, had fastened themselves
to the bottom. *Boyle.*
BEAD TREE. [azedurach.] A plant.
BEADLE. *n. f.* [bydel, Sax. a messenger;
bedeau, Fr. bedel, Span. bedelle, Dutch.]
1. A messenger or servitor, belonging to a
court.
2. A petty officer in parishes, whose busi-
ness it is to punish petty offenders.
A dog's obey'd in office.
Thou rascal beadle, hold thy bloody hand!
Why dost thou lash that whore? *Shaksp.*
They ought to be taken care of in this condition,
either by the beadle or the magistrate. *Sprentator.*
Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beadle's lash still flagrant on their back. *Prior.*
BEADROLL. *n. f.* [from bead and roll.] A
catalogue of those who are to be men-
tioned at prayers.
The king, for the better credit of his espials
abroad, did use to have them cused by name
amongst the beadrull of the king's enemies. *Bacon.*
BEADSMAN. *n. f.* [from bead and man.]
A man employed in praying, generally
in praying for another.
An holy hospital,
In which seven beadsmen, that had vowed all
Their life to service of high heaven's king.
Fairy Queen.
In thy danger,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
For I will be thy beadsmen, Valentine. *Shaksp.*
BEAGLE. *n. f.* [bigle, Fr.] A small
hound with which hares are hunted.
The rest were various hunting.
The graceful goddess was array'd in green;
About her feet were little beagles seen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of
their queen. *Dryden's Fables.*
To plains with well-bred beagles we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*
BEAK. *n. f.* [bec, Fr. pig, Welsh.]
1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.
His royal bird
Prances the immortal wing, and cloys his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shaksp.*

BEA

He saw the ravens with their horny beaks
Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
The magpye, lighting on the stock,
Stood chattering with incessant din,
And with her beak gave many a knock. *Swift.*
2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at
the end of the ancient galleys, with
which they pierced their enemies. It
can now be used only for the forepart of
a ship.
With boiling pitch another near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the seams in stops;
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand,
And shake them from the tiling beak in drops.
Dryden.
3. A beak is a little shoe, at the toe about
an inch long, turned up and fastened
in upon the forepart of the hoof.
Farrier's Dict.
4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak;
as, the spout of a cup; a prominence
of land.
Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promon-
tory, which entitled it beak, taketh a prospect of
the river. *Carew's Survey.*
BEAKED. *adj.* [from beak.] Having a
beak; having the form of a beak.
And question'd ev'ry gust of rugged winds,
That blows from off each beaked promontory.
Milton.
BEAKER. *n. f.* [from beak.] A cup with
a spout in the form of a bird's beak.
And into pikes and musqueteers
Stamp'd beakers, cups, and porringers. *Hudibras.*
With dulcet beav'rage this the beaker crown'd,
Fair in the midst, with gilded cups around. *Pope.*
BEAL. *n. f.* [bolla, Ital.] A wheek or
pimple.
To BEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
ripen; to gather matter, or come to a
head, as a sore does.
BEAM. *n. f.* [beam, Sax. a tree.]
1. The main piece of timber that supports
the house.
A beam is the largest piece of wood in a build-
ing, which always lies cross the building or the
walls, serving to support the principal rafters of
the roof, and into which the feet of the principal
rafters are framed. No building has less than
two beams, one at each head. Into these, the
girders of the garret floor are also framed; and,
if the building be of timber, the tenon-joints of
the posts are framed. The proportions of beams
in or near London, are fixed by act of parlia-
ment. A beam, fifteen feet long, must be seven
inches on one side its square, and five on the
other; if it be sixteen feet long, one side must be
eight inches, the other six; and so proportionable
to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*
The building of living creatures is like the
building of a timber house; the walls and other
parts have columns and beams, but the roof is tile,
or lead, or stone. *Bacon.*
He heav'd, with more than human force, to
move
A weighty stone, the labour of a team,
And rais'd from thence he reach'd th' neighb'ring
beam. *Dryden.*
2. Any large and long piece of timber; a
beam must have more length than thick-
ness, by which it is distinguished from a
block.
But Lycus, swifter,
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And snatches at the beam he first can find.
Dryden's Æneid.
3. That part of a balance, at the ends of
which the scales are suspended.
Poise the cause in justice' equal scales,
Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause pre-
vails. *Shaksp.*

B E A

If the length of the sides in the balance, and the weights at the end, be both equal, the beam will be in a horizontal situation: but if either the weights alone be unequal, or the distances alone, the beam will accordingly decline. *Wilkins.*

4. The horn of a stag.

And taught the woods to echo to the stream
His dreadful challenge, and his clashing beam. *Denham.*

5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horses.

Juruna heard, and seiz'd with mortal fear,
Forc'd from the beam her brother's charioteer. *Dryden.*

6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.

The staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam. *Chron.*

7. BEAM of an Anchor. The straight part or shank of an anchor, to which the hooks are fastened.

8. BEAM Compasses. A wooden or brass instrument, with sliding sockets, to carry several shifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and useful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dials.

9. [unnebeam, Sax. a ray of the sun.] The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or received by the eye.

Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downstretch
Below the beam of light. *Shaksp.*
Pleasing, yet cold, like Cynthia's silver beam. *Dryden.*

As heav'n's blest beam turns vinegar more sour. *Pope.*

To BEAM. v. n. [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.

Each emanation of his fires
That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires. *Pope.*

BEAM Tree. A species of wild service.

BE'AMY. adj. [from beam.]

1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams.

Hide, hide in shameful night thy beamy head. *Smith.*

2. Having the weight or massiness of a beam.

His double-biting axe, and beamy spear;
Each asking a gigantic force to rear. *Dryden.*

3. Having horns or antlers.

Rouze from their delight dens the bristling rage
Of hoars, and beamy stags in toils engage. *Dryd.*

BEAN. n. f. [faba, Lat.] A plant.

The species are, 1. The common garden bean.
2. The horse bean. There are several varieties of the garden beans, differing either in colour or size. The principal sorts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the small Lisbon, the Spanish, the Tokay, the Sandwich, and Windsor beans. The Mazagan bean is brought from a settlement of the Portuguese, on the coast of Africa, of the same name; and is by far the best sort to plant for an early crop. *Miller.*

His allowance of oats and beans for his horse was greater than his journey required. *Swift.*

BEAN Caper. [fabago.] A plant.

BEAN Treffel. An herb.

To BEAR. v. a. pret. I bore, or bare; part. pass. bore, or born. [beopan, bepan, Sax. bairan, Gothick. It is founded as bare, as the are in care and dare.]

1. This is a word used with such latitude, that it is not easily explained.

We say to bear a burden, to bear sorrow, or

reproach, to bear a name, to bear a grudge, to bear fruit, or to bear children. The word bear is used in very different senses. *Watts.*

2. To carry as a burden.

They bear him upon the shoulder; they carry him and set him in his place. *Isaiah.*
And Solomon had threescore and ten thousand that bare burdens. *1 Kings.*

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings. *Deuteronomy.*
We see some, who we think have born less of the burden, rewarded above ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To convey or carry.

My message to the ghost of Priam bear;
Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there. *Dryden.*
A guest like him, a Trojan guest before,
In show of friendship, fought the Spartan shore,
And ravi'd Helen from her husband bore. *Garth.*

4. To carry as a mark of authority.

I do commit into your hand
Th' unshain'd sword that you have us'd to bear. *Shakspere.*

5. To carry as a mark of distinction.

He may not bear so fair and so noble an image of the divine glory, as the unwise in its full system. *Hale.*

His pious brother, sure the best
Who ever bore that name. *Dryden.*

The sad spectators stiffen'd with their fears
She fees, and sudden every limb she smears;
Then each of savage beasts the figure bears. *Garth.*

His supreme spirit of mind will bear its best resemblance, when it represents the supreme infinite. *Cheyne.*

So we say, to bear arms in a coat.

6. To carry, as in show.

Look like the time; bear welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,

But be the serpent under't. *Shakspere.*

7. To carry, as in trust.

He was a thief, and had the bag, and bore what was put therein. *John.*

8. To support; to keep from falling: frequently with up.

Under colour of rooting out popery, the most effectual means to bear up the state of religion may be removed, and so a way be made either for paganism, or for barbarism, to enter. *Hooker.*

And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the house stood, and on which it was borne up. *Judges.*

A religious hope does not only bear up the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addison.*

Some power invisible supports his soul,
And bears it up in all its wonted greatness. *Addison.*

9. To keep afloat; to keep from sinking: sometimes with up.

The waters increased, and bare up the ark, and it was lifted up above the earth. *Genesis.*

10. To support with proportionate strength.

Animals that use a great deal of labour and exercise, have their solid parts more elastick and strong; they can bear, and ought to have, stronger food. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.

How did the open multitude reveal
The wond'rous love they bear him under hand! *Daniel.*

They bear great faith and obedience to the kings. *Bacon.*

Darah, the eldest, bears a generous mind,
But to implacable revenge inclin'd. *Dryden.*

The coward bore the man immortal spite. *Dryden.*

As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, she beareth him an invincible hatred. *Swift.*

B E A

That inviolable love I bear to the land of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in to hold an attempt. *Swift.*

12. To endure, as pain, without sinking.

It was not an enemy that reproached me, then I could have borne it. *Psalms.*

13. To suffer; to undergo, as punishment or misfortune.

I have borne chastisements, I will not offend any more. *Job.*

That which was torn of beasts I brought not unto thee, I bare the loss of it; of my hand didst thou require it. *Genesis.*

14. To permit; to suffer without resentment.

To reject all orders of the church which men have established, is to think worse of the laws of men, in this respect, than either the judgment of wise men alloweth, or the law of God itself will bear. *Hooker.*

Not the gods, nor angry Jove, will bear
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dryd.*

15. To be capable of; to admit.

Being the son of one earl of Pembroke, and younger brother to another, who liberally supplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father could bear. *Clarendon.*

Give his thought either the same turn, if our tongue will bear it, or, if not, vary but the drets. *Dryden.*

Do not charge your coins with more uses than they can bear. It is the method of such as love any science, to discover all others in it. *Addison.*

Had he not been eager to find mistakes, he would not have strained my works to such a sense as they will not bear. *Atterbury.*

In all criminal cases, the most favourable interpretation should be put upon words that they possibly can bear. *Swift.*

16. To produce, as fruit.

There be some plants that bear no flower, and yet bear fruit: there be some that bear flowers, and no fruit: there be some that bear neither flowers nor fruit. *Bacon.*

They wing'd their flight aloft; then stooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree that bears the golden bough. *Dryden.*

Say, shepherd, say, in what glad soil appears
A wond'rous tree that faced monarchs bears. *Pope.*

17. To bring forth, as a child.

The queen that bore thee,
Often upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakspere.*

Ye know that my wife bore two sons. *Genesis.*

What could the muse herself that Orpheus bore,
The muse herself for her enchanting son? *Milton.*

The same Æneas, whom fair Venus bore
To sam'd Anchises on th' Idian shore. *Dryden.*

18. To give birth to; to be the native place of.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos bore,
But now self-banish'd from his native shore. *Dryden.*

19. To possess, as power or honour.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

20. To gain; to win: commonly with away.

As it more concerns the Turks than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace. *Shakspere.*

Because the Greek and Latin have ever born away the prerogative from all other tongues, they shall serve as touchstones to make our trials by. *Camden.*

Some think to bear it by speaking a great word and being peremptory; and go on, and take b admittance that which they cannot make good. *Bacon.*

21. To maintain; to keep up.

B E A

- He finds the pleasure and credit of bearing a part in the conversation, and of hearing his reasons approved. *Locke.*
22. To support any thing good or bad.
I was carried on to observe, how they did bear their fortunes, and how they did employ their times. *Bacon.*
23. To exhibit.
Ye Trojan flames, your testimony bear,
What I perform'd, and what I suffer'd there. *Dryden.*
24. To be answerable for.
If I bring him not unto thee, let me bear the blame. *Genesius.*
O more than madmen! you yourselves shall bear the guilt of blood and sacrilegious war. *Dryden.*
25. To supply.
What have you under your arm? Somewhat that will bear your charges in your pilgrimage? *Dryden.*
26. To be the object of. This is unusual.
I'll be your father and your brother too:
Let me but bear your love, I'll bear your cares. *Shakespeare.*
27. To behave; to act in any character.
Some good instruction give,
How I may bear me here. *Shakespeare.*
Hath he borne himself penitent in prison? *Shakespeare.*
28. To hold; to restrain: with off.
Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble, that it cannot bear off a greater blow than this? *Hayward.*
29. To impel; to urge; to push: with some particle noting the direction of the impulse; as, down, on, back, forward.
The residue were so disorder'd as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only jostled and bore down one another, but, in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant guard. *Sir John Hayward.*
- Contention, like a horse,
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke loose,
And bears down all before him. *Shakespeare.*
Their broken oars, and floating planks, with-stand
Their passage, while they labour to the land;
And ebbing tides bear back upon th' uncertain sand. *Dryden.*
- Now with a noiseless gentle course
It keeps within the middle bed;
And it hits aloft the head,
And bears down all before it with impetuous force. *Dryden.*
- Truth is borne down, attestations neglected,
The testimony of sober persons despised. *Swift.*
The hopes of enjoying the abby lands would soon bear down all considerations, and be an effectual incitement to their perversion. *Swift.*
30. To conduct; to manage.
My hope is
So to bear through, and out, the consulship,
As spite shall ne'er wound you, though it may me. *Ben Jonson.*
31. To press.
Cæsar doth bear me hard; but he loves Brutus. *Shakespeare.*
Though he bear me hard,
I yet must do him right. *Ben Jonson.*
These men bear hard upon the suspected party, pursue her close through all her windings. *Addison.*
32. To incite; to animate.
But confidence then bore thee on; secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton.*
33. To bear a body. A colour is said to bear a body in painting, when it is capable of being ground to fine, and mixing with the oil so intirely, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour.
34. To bear date. To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.

B E A

35. To bear a price. To have a certain value.
36. To bear in hand. To amuse with false pretences; to deceive.
Your daughter, whom she bore in hand to love
With such integrity, she did confess,
Was as a scorpion to her fight. *Shakespeare.*
His sickness, age, and impotence,
Was falsely borne in hand. *Shakespeare.*
He repaired to Bruges, desiring of the states of Bruges to enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his estate; and bearing them in hand, that he was to communicate with them of matters of great importance, for their good. *Bacon.*
It is no wonder, that some would bear the world in hand, that the apostle's design and meaning is for presbytery, though his words are for episcopacy. *South.*
37. To bear off. To carry away.
I will respect thee as a father, if
Thou bear'st my life off hence. *Shakespeare.*
The sun views half the earth on either way,
And here brings on, and there bears off the day. *Creech.*
Give but the word, we'll snatch this damsel up,
And bear her off. *Cato.*
My soul grows desperate.
I'll bear her off. *A. Philips.*
38. To bear out. To support; to maintain; to defend.
I hope your warrant will bear out the deed. *Shakespeare.*
I can once or twice a quarter bear out a knave against an honest man. *Shakespeare.*
Changes are never without danger, unless the prince be able to bear out his actions by power. *Sir J. Hayward.*
Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt
To find friends that will bear me out. *Hudibras.*
Company only can bear a man out in an ill thing. *South.*
I doubted whether that occasion could bear me out in the confidence of giving your ladyship any farther trouble. *Temple.*
- To BEAR. v. n.
1. To suffer pain.
Stranger, cease thy care;
Wife is the soul; but man is born to bear:
Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious scales,
And the good suffers while the bad prevails. *Pope.*
They bore as heroes, but they felt as men. *Pope.*
2. To be patient.
I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis past, 'tis done;
Perish this impious, this detested son! *Dryden.*
3. To be fruitful or prolific.
A fruit tree hath been blown up almost by the roots, and set up again, and the next year bear exceedingly. *Bacon.*
Betwixt two seasons comes th' auspicious air,
This age to blossom, and the next to bear. *Dryden.*
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And, strangers to the sun, yet ripen here. *Granville.*
4. To take effect; to succeed.
Having pawned a full suit of clothes for a sum of money, which my operator assured me was the last, he should want to bring all our matters to bear. *Guardian.*
5. To act in any character.
Instruct me
How I may formally in person bear
Like a true friar. *Shakespeare.*
6. To tend; to be directed to any point: with a particle to determine the meaning; as, up, away, onward.
The oily drops, swimming on the spirit of wine, moved restlessly to and fro, sometimes bearing up to one another, as if all were to unite into one body; and then falling off, and continuing to shift places. *Boyle.*

B E A

- Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to fly:
With such alacrity they bore away. *Dryden.*
Whose navy like a stiff-stretch'd cord did shew,
Till he bore in, and bent them into flight. *Dryden.*
On this the hero fix'd an oak in fight,
The mark to guide the mariners aright:
To bear with this, the seamen stretch their oars,
Then round the rock they steer, and seek the former shores. *Dryden.*
In a convex mirror, we view the figures and all other things, which bear out with more life and strength than nature itself. *Dryden.*
7. To act as an impellent, opponent, or as a reciprocal power: generally with the particles upon or against.
We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,
Which being violently borne upon,
Our helpless ship was splitt'd in the midst. *Shaks.*
Upon the tops of mountains, the air which bears against the stagnant quicksilver is less pressed. *Boyle.*
The sides bearing one against the other, they could not lie so close at the bottoms. *Burnet.*
As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears against his prey,
Sidelong to seize. *Dryden.*
Because the operations to be performed by the teeth require a considerable strength in the instruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with strong muscles, to make it bear forcibly against the upper jaw. *Ray.*
The weight of the body doth bear most upon the knee joints, in raising itself up; and most upon the muscles of the thighs, in coming down. *Willis.*
The waves of the sea bear violently and rapidly upon some shores, the waters being pent up by the land. *Broome.*
8. To act upon.
Spinoli, with his shot, did bear upon those within, who appeared upon the walls. *Hayward.*
9. To be situate with respect to other places; as, this mountain bears west of the promontory.
10. To bear up. To stand firm without falling; not to sink; not to faint or fail.
So long as nature
Will bear up with this exercise, so long
I daily vow to use it. *Shakespeare.*
Persons in distress may speak of themselves with dignity; it shews a greatness of soul, that they bear up against the storms of fortune. *Broome.*
The consciousness of integrity, the sense of a life spent in doing good, will enable a man to bear up under any change of circumstances. *Atterbury.*
When our commanders and soldiers were raw and unexperienced, we lost battles and towns: yet we bore up then, as the French do now; nor was there any thing decisive in their successes. *Swift.*
11. To bear with. To endure an unpleasant thing.
They are content to bear with my absence and folly. *Sidney.*
Though I must be content to bear with those that say you are reverend grave men; yet they be deadly, that tell you, you have good faces. *Shakespeare.*
Look you lay home to him;
Tell him his pranks have been too broad to bear with. *Shakespeare.*
Bear with me then, if lawful what I ask. *Milton.*
- BEAR. n. f. [bena, Saxon; ursus, Lat.]
1. A rough savage animal.
Some have falsely reported, that bears bring their young into the world shapeless, and that their dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer than thirty days, and generally produce five young ones. In the winter, they lie hid and asleep, the male forty days, and the fe-

BEA

male four months; and so soundly for the first fourteen days, that blows will not wake them. In the sleepy season, they are said to have no nourishment but from licking their feet. This animal has naturally an hideous look, but when enraged it is terrible; and, as rough and stupid as it seems to be, it is capable of discipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thousand little tricks at the sound of a trumpet. They abound in Poland. In the remote northern countries the species is white. *Calm.*

Call hither to the stake my two brave bears,
Bid Salisbury and Warwick come to me.—
—Are these thy bears? we'll but thy bears to death,

And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shak.*

Thou'dst thou a bear;
But if thy sight lay tow'rd the raging sea,
Thou'dst meet the bear i' th' mouth. *Shak.*

2. The name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser bear: in the tail of the lesser bear is the polestar.

'E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks
o'erthrown,

The bear oppos'd to bright Orion shone. *Creech.*

BEAR-BIND. *n. f.* A species of bindweed.

BEAR-FLY. *n. f.* [from bear and fly.] An insect.

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies,
and bear-flies. *Bacon.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *n. f.* [from bear and garden.]

1. A place in which bears are kept for sport.

Hurrying me from the play-house, and the
scenes there, to the bear-garden, to the apes, and
asses, and tigers. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Any place of tumult or misrule.

I could not forbear going to a place of renown
for the gallantry of Britons, namely to the bear-
garden. *Spectator.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *adj.* A word used in familiar or low phrase for rude or turbulent; as, a bear-garden fellow; that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the bear-garden. Bear-garden sports, is used for gross inelegant entertainment.

BEAR'S-BREECH. *n. f.* [*acanthus*.] A plant.

The species are, 1. The smooth-leaved garden bear's-breech. 2. The prickly bear's breech. 3. The middle bear's-breech, with short spines, &c. The first is used in medicine, and is supposed to be the *mollis acanthus* of Virgil. The leaves of this plant are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian pillars, and were formerly in great esteem with the Romans. *Miller.*

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Auricula*. [*auricula urfi*, Latin.] A plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Sanicle*. [*cortufa*, Lat.] A plant.

BEAR'S-FOOT. *n. f.* A species of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT. *n. f.* An herb.

BEARD. *n. f.* [beard, Saxon.]

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

Ere on thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful down, and promise man. *Prior.*

2. Beard is used for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's beard, is to do it in defiance, or to his face.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their rev'rend persons to my beard. *Hudibras.*

3. Beard is used to mark age or virility; as, he has a long beard, means he is old.

BEA

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I have
spared at suit of his grey beard. *Shakspere.*

Some thin remains of chastity appear'd
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard. *Dryden.*

Would it not be insufferable for a professor to have his authority, of forty years standing, confirmed by general tradition and a reverend beard, overtuned by an upstart novellist? *Locke.*

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman lost his sweat, and the green
corn

Hath rotted ere its youth attain'd a beard. *Shak.*

A certain farmer complained, that the beards
of his corn cut the reapers and threshers fingers. *L'Estrange.*

5. A barb on an arrow.

6. The beard or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle.

Farrier's Dict.

TO BEARD. *v. a.* [from beard.]

1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger.

No man so potent breathes upon the ground,
But I will beard him. *Shakspere.*

2. To oppose to the face; to set at open defiance.

He, whensoever he should swerve from duty,
may be able to beard him. *Spenser.*

I have been bearded by boys. *Mor.*

The design of utterly extirpating monarchy and episcopacy, the presbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have ended, if they had not been bearded by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the spoil. *Swift.*

BE'ARDED. *adj.* [from beard.]

1. Having a beard.

Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,
May draw with you. *Shakspere.*

Old prophecies foretell our fall at hand,
When bearded men in floating castles land. *Dryd.*

2. Having sharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field
Of Ceres, ripe for harvest, waving bends
Her bearded grove of ears, which way the wind
Sways them. *Milton.*

The fierce virago
Flew o'er the field, nor hurt the bearded grain. *Dryden.*

3. Barbed or jagged.

Thou should'st have pull'd the secret from my
breast,

Torn out the bearded steel to give me rest. *Dryd.*

BE'ARDESS. *adj.* [from beard.]

1. Without a beard.

There are some coins of Cunobelin, king of
Essex and Middlesex, with a beardless image,
inscribed Cunobelin. *Camden.*

2. Youthful.

And, as young striplings whip the top for sport
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamorous of the beardless rout. *Dryden.*

BE'ARER. *n. f.* [from To bear.]

1. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or person to another.

He should the bearers put to sudden death,
Not thriving time allow'd. *Shakspere.*

Forgive the bearer of unhappy news;
Your alter'd father openly pursues
Your ruin. *Dryden.*

No gentleman sends a servant with a message,
without endeavouring to put it into terms
brought down to the capacity of the hearer. *Swift.*

2. One employed in carrying burdens.

And he set therefore and ten thousand of
them to be bearers of burdens. *Chronicles.*

3. One who wears any thing.

BEA

O majesty!

When thou dost pinch thy bearers, thou dost sit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That scalds with safety. *Shakspere.*

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal robes, in
some that are good bearers, will succeed. *Boyle.*

Reprune apicots, saving the young shoots;
for the raw bearers commonly perish. *Evelyn.*

6. [In architecture.] A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber, to shorten its bearing; or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

7. [In heraldry.] A supporter.

BE'ARHERD. *n. f.* [from bear and herd, as shepherd from sheep.] A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me;
and he that is less than a man, I am not for him;
therefore I will even take fixpence in earnest of the bearherd, and lead his apes into hell. *Shakspere.*

BE'ARING. *n. f.* [from bear.]

1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else.

But of this frame, the bearing and the ties,
The strong connections, nice dependencies,
Gradations just, has thy pervading soul
Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole? *Pope.*

2. Gesture; mien; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. *Shakspere.*

3. [In architecture.] Bearing of a piece of timber, with carpenters, is the space either between the two fixt extremes thereof, or between one extreme and a post or wall, trimmed up between the ends, to shorten its bearing.

Builder's Dict.

BE'ARWARD. *n. f.* [from bear and ward.]

A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shak.*

The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after another; the bearward leads but on brute, and the mountebank leads a thousand. *L'Estrange.*

BEAST. *n. f.* [*bestia*, Fr. *bestia*, Lat.]

1. An animal, distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man.

The man that once did fell the lion's skin
While the beast liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him. *Shakspere.*

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox the marten, and the roe. Beasts of the forest are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, the wolf. Beasts of warren are the hare and coney. *Corius.*

2. An irrational animal, opposed to man as, man and beast.

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none. —
—What beast was 't then
That made you break this enterprize to me? *Macbeth.*

Medea's charms were there, Circean feasts,
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths
beasts. *Dryd.*

3. A brutal savage man; a man acting any manner unworthy of a rational creature.

TO BEAST. *v. a.* A term at cards.

BE'ASTINGS. See BEESTINGS.

BE'ASTLINESS. *n. f.* [from beast.] B

tality; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

B E A

They held this land, and with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time:
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime.
Fairy Queen.

BEASTLY. *adj.* [from *beast*.]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man: It is used commonly as a term of reproach.

Wouldst thou have thyself fall in the confusion
of men, or remain a beast with beasts?—Ay—a
beastly ambition.
Shakespeare.

You beastly knave, know you no reverence?
King Lear.
With lewd, profane, and beastly phials,
To catch the world's loose laughter, or vain gaze.
Ben Jonson.

It is charged upon the gentlemen of the army,
that the *beastly* vice of drinking to excess hath
been lately, from their example, restored among
us.
Swift.

2. Having the nature or form of beasts.

Beastly divinities, and droves of gods.
Prior.

To **BEAT.** *v. a.* pret. *beat*; part. pass.
beat, or *beaten*. [*battre*, French.]

1. To strike; to knock; to lay blows upon.

So fight I, not as one that *beateth* the air.
1 Corinthians.
He rav'd with all the madness of despair;
He roar'd, he *beat* his breast, he tore his hair.
Dryden.

2. To punish with stripes or blows.

They 've chose a consul that will from them
take
Their liberties; make them of no more voice
Than dogs, that are often *beat* for barking. *Shak.*

Mistress Ford, good heart, is *beaten* black
and blue, that you cannot see a white spot about
her.
Shakespeare.

There is but one fault for which children
should be *beaten*; and that is obstinacy or re-
bellion.
Locke.

3. To strike an instrument of musick.

Bid them come forth and hear
Or at their chamber door I'll *beat* the drum,
Till it cry, Sleep to death.
Shakespeare.

4. To break; to bruise; to spread; to com-
minute by blows.

The people gathered manna, and ground it in
mills, or *beat* it in a mortar, and baked it.
Numbers.

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates, and
cut it into wires to work it.
Exodus.

They save the laborious work of *beating* of
hemp, by making the axletree of the main
wheel of their corn mills longer than ordinary,
and placing of pins in them, to raise large ham-
mers like those used for paper and fulling mills,
with which they *beat* most of their hemp.
Mortimer.

Nestor furnished the gold, and he *beat* it into
leaves, so that he had occasion to use his anvil
and hammer.
Broomer.

5. To strike bushes or ground, or make a
motion to rouse game.

It is strange how long some men will lie in
wait to speak, and how many other matters they
will *beat* over to come near it.
Bacon.

When from the cave thou risest with the day
To *beat* the woods, and rouse the bounding prey.
Prior.

Together let us *beat* this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield.
Pope.

6. To thrash; to drive the corn out of the
husk.

She gleaned in the field, and *beat* out that she
had gleaned.
Ruth.

7. To mix things by long and frequent
agitation.

By long *beating* the white of an egg with a
lump of alum, you may bring it into white
curds.
Boyle.

B E A

8. To batter with engines of war.

And he *beat* down the tower of Penuel, and
slew the men of the city.
Judges.

9. To dash as water, or brush as wind.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies dark and wild; *beat* with perpetual storms
Of whirlwind and dire hail.
Milton.
With tempest *beat*, and to the winds a scorn.
Roscommon.

While winds and storms his lofty forehead
beat,
The common fate of all that's high or great.
Denham.

As when a lion in the midnight hours,
Beat by rude blasts, and wet with wint'ry
show'rs,
Descends terrifi'd from the mountain's brow.
Pope.

10. To tread a path.

While I this unexampled task assay,
Pass awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way,
Celestial dove! divine assistance bring. *Blackmore.*

11. To make a path by marking it with
tracks.

He that will know the truth of things, must
leave the common and *beaten* track.
Locke.

12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
Which is the better man? The greater throw
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides *beaten* by his page. *Shakespeare.*

You souls of geese,
That bear the shapes of men, how have you run
From slaves that apes would *beat*! *Shak.*

Five times, Marcius,
I have fought with thee, so often hast thou *beat*
me. *Shakespeare.*

I have discern'd the foe securely lie,
Too proud to fear a *beaten* enemy. *Dryden.*

The common people of Lucre can firmly
persuaded, that one Lucresse can *beat* five Flo-
rentines. *Addison.*

Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, joining his ships to
those of the Syracusans, *beat* the Carthaginians
at sea. *Arbutnot.*

13. To harass; to overlabour.

It is no point of wisdom for a man to *beat*
his brains, and spend his spirits, about things
impossible. *Hake will.*

And as in prisons mean rogues *beat*
Hemp, for the service of the great;
So Whacum *beat* his dirty brains
T' advance his master's fame and gains. *Hodibras.*

Why any one should waste his time, and *beat*
his head, about the Latin grammar, who does
not intend to be a critic. *Locke.*

14. To lay, or press, as standing corn by
hard weather.

Her own shall bless her;
Her foes shake like a field of *beaten* corn,
And hang their heads with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

15. To depress; to crush by repeated op-
position: usually with the particle *down*.

Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching
any speech tending to treason, yet could not the
boldiurs be *beaten down* either with that severity,
or with this lenity be abated. *Hayward.*

Our warriors propagating the French lan-
guage, at the same time they are *beating down*
their power. *Addison.*

Such an unlook'd-for storm of ill falls on me,
It *beats down* all my strength. *Addison.*

16. To drive by violence: with a particle.

Twice have I fall'd, and was twice *beat back*.
Dryden.

He that proceeds upon other principles in his
inquiry, does at least put himself in a party,
which he will not quit till he be *beaten out*.
Locke.

He cannot *beat it out* of his head, but that it
was a cardinal who picked his pocket. *Addison.*

The younger part of mankind might be *beat*
off from the belief of the most important points
even of natural religion, by the impudent jests
of a profane wit. *Watts.*

B E A

17. To move with fluttering agitation.

Thrice have I *beat* the wings, and rid with night
About the world. *Dryden.*

18. To *beat down*. To endeavour by treaty
to lessen the price demanded.

Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy.
Dryden.

She persuaded him to trust the renegade with
the money he had brought over for their ransom,
as not questioning but he would *beat down* the
terms of it. *Addison.*

19. To *beat down*. To sink or lessen the
value.

Usury *beats down* the price of land; for the
employment of money is chiefly either merchan-
dizing or purchasing; and usury waylays both.
Bacon.

20. To *beat up*. To attack suddenly; to
alarm.

They lay in that quiet posture, without
making the least impression upon the enemy by
beating up his quarters, which might easily have
been done. *Clarendon.*

Will fancies he should never have been the
man he is, had not he knocked down counta-
bles, and *beat up* a lewd woman's quarters, when
he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

21. To *beat the hoof*. To walk; to go on
foot.

To **BEAT.** *v. n.*

1. To move in a pulsatory manner.

I would gladly understand the formation of a
soul, and see it *beat* the first conscious pulse.
Collier.

2. To dash as a flood or storm.

Public envy seemeth to *beat* chiefly upon mi-
nisters. *Bacon.*

Your brow, which does no fear of thunder
know,
Sees rowling tempests vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*

One sees many hollow spaces worn in the bot-
toms of the rocks, as they are more or less able
to resist the impressions of the water that *beats*
against them. *Addison.*

3. To knock at a door.

The men of the city beset the house round
about, and *beat* at the door, and spake to the
master of the house. *Judges.*

4. To move with frequent repetitions of
the same act or stroke.

No pulse shall keep
His natural progress, but succumb to *beat*. *Shak.*
My tempest's pulse does regularly *beat*;
Feel and be satiate'd. *Dryden.*

A man's heart *beats* and the blood circulates
which it is not in his power, by any thought or
volition, to stop. *Locke.*

5. To throb; to be in agitation, as a fore
swelling.

A turn or two I'll walk,
To still my *beating* mind. *Shakespeare.*

6. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

The tempest in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what *beats* there. *Shakespeare.*

7. To try different ways; to search: with
about.

I am always *beating about* in my thoughts for
something that may turn to the benefit of my
dear countrymen. *Addison.*

To find an honest man I *beat about*,
And love him, court him, praise him, in or out.
Pope.

8. To act upon with violence.

The sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he
fainted, and wish'd in himself to die. *Jonah.*

9. To speak frequently; to repeat; to en-
force by repetition: with *upon*.

We are drawn on into a larger speech, by rea-
son of their so great earnestness, who *beat more*
and more upon these last alleged words. *Hobbes.*

BEA

How frequently and fervently doth the scripture *beat* upon this cause! *Hakerwill.*

10. To *beat up*; as, to *beat up* for soldiers. The word *up* seems redundant, but enforces the sense; the technical term being, to *raise* soldiers.

BEAT. *part. passive.* [from the verb.]
Like a rich vessel *beat* by storms to shore,
'Twere madness should I venture out once more. *Dryden.*

BEAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.

2. Manner of striking.

Albeit the base and treble strings of a viol be tuned to an' unison, yet the former will still make a bigger sound than the latter, as making a broader *beat* upon the air. *Grew.*

He, with a careless *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a *beat*. *Dryden.*

3. Manner of being struck; as, the *beat* of the pulse, or a drum.

BE'ATEN. *part. adj.* [from *To beat*.]

What makes you, sir, so late abroad
Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road? *Dryden.*

BE'ATER. *n. f.* [from *beat*.]

1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four times over, before you use it; for thereby you incorporate the sand and lime well together. *Moxon.*

2. A person much given to blows.

The best schoolmaster of our time was the greatest *beater*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

BEAT'IFICAL. } *adj.* [beatificus, low Lat.]

BEAT'IFICK. } [from *beatus*, happy.] That has the power of making happy, or completing fruition; blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death.

Admiring the riches of heaven's pavement
Thou'g'ht divine or holy elfe, enjoy'd
In vision *beat'ifick*. *Milton.*

It is also their felicity to have no faith; for enjoying the *beat'ifical* vision in the fruition of the object of faith, they have received the full evacuation of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We may contemplate upon the greatness and strangeness of the *beat'ifick* vision; how a created eye should be so fortified, as to bear all those glories that stream from the fountain of uncreated light. *South.*

BEAT'IFICALLY. *adv.* [from *beat'ifical*.] In such a manner as to complete happiness.

Beat'ifically to behold the face of God, in the fulness of wisdom, righteousness, and peace, is blessedness no way incident unto the creatures beneath man. *Hakerwill.*

BEATIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *beat'ifick*.]

A term in the Romish church, distinguished from canonization. *Beatification* is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed; but is not a concession of the honours due to saints, which are conferred by canonization.

To BEATIFY. *v. a* [beatifico, Lat.]

1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

The use of spiritual conference is unimaginable and unspeakable, especially if free and uncontrained, bearing an image of that conversation which is among angels and *beatified* saints. *Hammond.*

We shall know him to be the fullest good, the nearest to us, and the most certain; and consequently, the most *beatifying* of all others. *Brown.*

BEA

I wish I had the wings of an angel, to have ascended into Paradise, and to have beheld the form of those *beatified* spirits, from which I might have copied my archangel. *Dryden.*

2. To settle the character of any person, by a public acknowledgment that he is received in heaven, though he is not invested with the dignity of a saint.

Over against this church stands an hospital erected by a shoe-maker, who has been *beatified* though never sainted. *Addison.*

BE'ATING. *n. f.* [from *beat*.] Correction; punishment by blows.

Playwright, convict of public wrongs to men,
Takes private *beatings*, and begins again. *Ben Jonson.*

BEA'TITUDE. *n. f.* [beatitudo, Lat.]

1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness: commonly used of the joys of heaven.

The end of that government, and of all men's aims, is *beatitude*, that is, his being completely well. *Digby.*

This is the image, and little representation of heaven; it is *beatitudo* in picture. *Taylor.*

He set out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of sense; slightly passing over the accomplishment of the soul, and the *beatitudo* of that part which earth and visibilities too weakly aff. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *n. f.* [beau, Fr.] It is founded like *bo*, and has often the French plural *beaux*, founded as *boes*.] A man of dress; a man whose great care is to deck his person.

What will not *beaux* attempt to please the fair? *Dryden.*

The water nymphs are too unkind

To Vill'roy; are the land nymphs so?

And fly they all, at once combin'd

To shame a general, and a *beau*? *Prior.*

You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten, and the envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hundred. *Swift.*

BE'AVER. *n. f.* [biewre, French; fibre.]

1. An animal, otherwise named the *castor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; of which many wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His skin is very valuable on account of the fur.

The *beaver* being hunted, biteth off his stones, knowing that for them only his life is sought. *Hakerwill.*

They placed this invention upon the *beaver*, for the sagacity and wisdom of that animal; indeed from its artifice in building. *Brown.*

2. A hat of the best kind, so called from being made of the fur of *beaver*.

You see a smart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it into different cocks, examining the lining and the button during his harangue; a *beaver* man would think he was cheapening a *beaver*, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. *Addison.*

The broker here his spacious *beaver* wears,
Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares. *Gay.*

3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [baviere, Fr.]

His dreadful hideous head,
Close couched on the *beaver*, seem'd to throw
From flaming mouth bright sparkles fiery red. *Spenser.*

Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd
hoof,
And faintly through a rusty *beaver* peeps. *Shaksp.*

He was slain upon a course at tilt, the splinters
of the staff going in at his *beaver*. *Bacon.*

BEA

BE'AVERED. *adj.* [from *beaver*.] Covered with a *beaver*; wearing a *beaver*.

His *beaver'd* brow a blither gaidan bears,
Drooping with infants blood, and mothers tears. *Pope.*

BEAU'ISH. *adj.* [from *beau*.] Befitting a *beau*; foppish.

BEAU'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *beauty*.] Fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.

I can, Petruchio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*. *Shakspere.*

Alas! not hoping to subdue,

I only to the flight aspir'd;

To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,

Was all the glory I desir'd. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *beauteous*.]

In a *beauteous* manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look *beauteously*; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed. *Taylor.*

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *beauteous*.]

The state or quality of being *beauteous*; beauty.

From less virtue, and less *beauteousness*,
The gentiles fram'd them gods and goddesses. *Donne.*

BEAU'TIFUL. *adj.* [from *beauty* and *full*.]

Fair; having the qualities that constitute beauty.

He stole away and took by strong hand all the *beautiful* women in his time. *Raleigh.*

The most important part of painting, is to know what is most *beautiful* in nature, and most proper for that art; that which is the most *beautiful*, is the most noble subject; so, in poetry, tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy, because the persons are greater whom the poet instructs, and consequently the instructions of more benefit to mankind. *Dryden.*

Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds,
And summer seas are turn'd by sudden winds. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *beautiful*.]

In a *beautiful* manner.

No longer shall the boddice, aptly lac'd
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,
That air and harmony of shape expels,
Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* less. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *beautiful*.]

The quality of being *beautiful*; beauty; excellence of form.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty*.] To

adorn; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

Never was sorrow more sweetly set forth;
their faces seeming rather to *beautify* their sorrow,
than their sorrow to cloud the beauty of their faces. *Hayward.*

Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,
To *beautify* thy triumphs and return,
Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke? *Shaksp.*

These were not created to *beautify* the earth
alone, but for the use of man and beast. *Raleigh.*

How all conspire to grace
Th' extended earth, and *beautify* her face. *Blackmore.*

There is charity and justice; and the one
serves to heighten and *beautify* the other. *Atterbury.*

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. n.* To grow beauti-

ful; to advance in beauty.

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself,
to see his creation for ever *beautifying* in his
eyes, and drawing nearer to him by greater de-
grees of resemblance. *Addison.*

BEAUTY. *n. f.* [beauté, Fr.]

B E C

1. That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of colour and figure, causing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*

Your *beauty* was the cause of that effect, Your *beauty*, that did haunt me in my sleep.— If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide, These nails should rend that *beauty* from my cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

Beauty is best in a body that hath rather dignity of presence than *beauty* of aspect. The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit, and study for the most part rather behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*

The best part of *beauty* is that which a picture cannot express. *Bacon.*

Of the *beauty* of the eye I shall say little, leaving that to poets and orators: that it is a very pleasant and lovely object to behold; if we consider the figure, colour, splendour of it, is the least I can say. *Ray.*

He view'd their twining branches with delight, And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleasing sight. *Pope.*

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.

The ancient pieces are beautiful, because they resemble the *beauties* of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which resembles those *beauties* of antiquity. *Dryden.*

Wherever you place a patch, you destroy a *beauty*. *Addison.*

3. Any thing more eminently excellent than the rest of that with which it is united.

This gave me an occasion of looking backward on some *beauties* of my author in his former books. *Dryden.*

With incredible pains have I endeavour'd to copy the several *beauties* of the ancient and modern historians. *Arbuthnot.*

4. A beautiful person.

Remember that Pellean conquerour, A youth, who all the *beauties* of the east He slightly view'd, and slightly overpass'd. *Milt.* What can thy ends, malicious *beauty*, be? Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryden.*

To BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify; to embellish. Not in use.

The harlot's cheek, *beautified* with plastering art, Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it, Than is my deed to your stuff painted word. *Shakespeare.*

BEAU'TY-SPOT. *n. f.* [from *beauty* and *spot*.] A spot placed to direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some *beauty*; a foil; a patch.

The filthiness of swine makes them the *beauty-spot* of the animal creation. *Grew.*

BECAFI'GO. *n. f.* [*becafigo*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a figpecker. *Pineda.*

The robin-redbreast, till of late, had rest, And children sacred held a martin's nest; 'Till *becafigos* sold to devilish dear, To one that was, or would have been, a peer. *Pope.*

To BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm*.]

1. To still the elements.

The moon shone clear on the *becalm'd* flood. *Dryden.*

2. To keep a ship from motion.

A man *becalm'd* at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the sun, or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke.*

3. To quiet the mind.

Soft whispering airs, and the lark's morn'g song, VOL. I.

B E C

Then *woo* to musing, and *becalm* the mind Pepplex'd with irksome thoughts. *Philips.*

Banish his sorrows, and *becalm* his soul With easy dreams. *Addison.*

Perhaps prosperity *becalm'd* his breast; Perhaps the wind just thistled from the east. *Pope.*

4. To *becalm* and to *calm* differ in this, that to *calm* is to stop motion, and to *becalm* is to withhold from motion.

BECA'ME. The preterit of *become*.

BECA'USE. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cause*.]

1. For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that. It makes the first part of an illative proposition, either expressly or by implication, and is answered by *therefore*; as, I *fled* because I *was* afraid; which is the same with, because I *was* afraid, therefore I *fled*.

How great soever the *causes* of any person are, Christ died for him, because he *was* for all; and he died for those sins, because he *was* for all sins: only he must reform. *Hammond.*

Men do not so generally agree in the sense of these as of the other, because the interests, and lusts, and passions of men are more concerned in the one than the other. *Tillotson.*

2. It has, in some sort, the force of a *preposition*; but, because it is compounded of a noun, has *of* after it.

Infancy demands alimont, such as lengthens fibres without breaking, because of the state of accretion. *Arbuthnot.*

To BECHA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance*.]

To befall; to happen to: a word proper, but now in little use.

My sons, God knows, what has *bechanced* them. *Shakespeare.*

All happiness *bechance* to thee at Milan. *Shak.*

BE'CHICKS. *n. f.* [*βήχικα*, of *βήξ*, a cough.]

Medicines proper for relieving coughs. *Diæ.*

To BECK. *v. n.* [*beacn*, Sax. *bec*, Fr. head.] To make a sign with the head.

To BECK. *v. a.* To call or guide, as by a motion of the head.

Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive me back, When gold and silver *beck* me to come on. *Shak.*

Oh this false soul of Egypt, this gay chain, Whose eye *beck'd* forth my wares, and call'd them home. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sign with the head; a nod.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles, Nods, and *becks*, and wreathed smiles. *Milton.*

2. A nod of command.

Neither the lusty kind shewed any roughness, nor the calmer any idleness; but still like a well-obeyed master, whose *beck* is enough for discipline. *Sidney.*

Then forthwith to him takes a chosen band Of spirits, likest to himself in guile, To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear. *Milton.*

The menial fair, that round her wait, At Helen's *beck* prepare the rooms of state. *Pope.*

To BE'CKON. *v. n.* To make a sign without words.

Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. *Acts.*

When he had rais'd my thoughts by those transported airs, he *beckon'd* to me, and, by the waving of his hand, directed me to approach. *Addison.*

Sudden you mount, you *beckon* from the skies; Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds arise! *Pope.*

To BE'CKON. *v. a.* [from *beck*, or *beacn*, Sax. a sign.] To make a sign to.

B E C

With her two crooked hands the signs did make, And *beckon'd* him. *Fairy Queen.*

It *beckons* you to go away with it, As if it some impartment did desire To you alone. *Shakespeare.*

With this his distant friends he *beckons* near, Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear. *Dryden.*

To BECLI'P. *v. a.* [of *be clyppan*, Sax.]

To embrace. *Diæ.*

To BECO'ME. *v. n.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become*. [from *by* and *come*.]

1. To enter into some state or condition, by a change from some other.

The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man *became* a living soul. *Genesis.*

And unto the Jews I *became* a Jew, that I might gain the Jews. *1 Corin.*

A smaller pear, grafted upon a stock that beareth a greater pear, will *become* great. *Bacon.*

My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not fear'd, But still rejoic'd; how is it now *become* So dreadful to thee? *Milton.*

So the least faults, if mix'd with fairest deed, Of future ill *become* the fatal seed. *Prior.*

2. To *become of*. To be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the subsequent or final condition of. It is observable, that this word is never, or very seldom, used but with *what*, either indefinite or interrogative.

What is then *become of* so huge a multitude, as would have overspread a great part of the continent? *Raleigh.*

Perplex'd with thoughts, *what* would *become* Of me, and all mankind. *Milton.*

The first hints of the circulation of the blood were taken from a common person's wondering *what* *became of* all the blood that issued out of the heart. *Graunt.*

What will *become of* me then? for, when he is free, he will infallibly accuse me. *Dryden.*

What *became of* this thoughtful busy creature, when removed from this world, has amazed the vulgar, and puzzled the wife. *Rogers.*

3. In the following passage, the phrase, *where is he become?* is used for, *what is become of him?*

I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd Where our right valiant squire is *become*. *Shaksp.*

To BECO'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and *comen*, Sax. to please.]

1. Applied to persons, to appear in a manner suitable to something.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up. *Shakespeare.*

Why would I be a queen? because my face Would wear the title with a better grace; If I *became* it not, yet it would be Part of your duty then to flatter me. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things, to be suitable to the person; to befit; to be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumstances, in such a manner, as to add grace; to be graceful.

She to her fire made humble reverence, And bowed low, that her sight well *became*, And added grace unto her excellence. *F. Quar.*

I would I had some flowers o' th' spring that might Become your time of day; and your's, and your's, That wear upon your virgin branches yet Your maidenheads growing. *Shakespeare.*

Yet be ye good brothers; For, to speak truth, it very well *becomes* you. *Shakespeare.*

Your dishonour Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state Of that integrity which should become it. *Shak.*

B E D

Wicherly was of my opinion, or rather I of his; for it *becomes* me to speak of so excellent a poet. *Dryden.*

He utterly rejected their fables concerning their gods, as not *becoming* good men, much less those which were worshipped for gods. *Stillington.*

BECOM'ING. *particip. adj.* [from *become*.] That pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful. It is sometimes used with the particle *of*; but generally without any government of the following words.

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white
To make up my delight,
No odd *becoming* graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what, in faces. *Swelling.*

Their discourses are such as belong to their ages, their calling, and their breeding; such as are *becoming* of them, and of them only. *Dryden.*

Yet some *becoming* boldness I may use;
I've well deserv'd, nor will he now refuse. *Dryd.*
Make their pupils repeat the action, that they may correct what is constrained in it, till it be perfected into an habitual and *becoming* easiness. *Locke.*

BECOM'ING. *n. f.* [from *become*.] Ornament. Not in use.

Sir, forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me when they not
Eye well to you. *Shakespeare.*

BECOM'INGLY. *adv.* [from *becoming*.] After a becoming or proper manner.

BECOM'INGNESS. *n. f.* [from *becoming*.] See **TO BECOME**.] Decency; elegant congruity; propriety.

Nor is the majesty of the divine government greater in its extent, than the *becomingness* heretofore in its manner and form. *Grew.*

BED. *n. f.* [bed, Sax.]

1. Something made to sleep on.

Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the making of a *bed*; or with the legs gathered up, which is in the posture of the body, is the more wholesome. *Bacon.*

Rigour now is gone to *bed*,
And advice with scrupulous head. *Milton.*
Those houses then were caves, or homely sheds,
With twining ozers fenc'd, and moss their *beds*. *Dryden.*

2. Lodging; the convenience of a place to sleep in.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, *bed*, and food. *Shakespeare.*

3. Marriage.

George, the eldest son of this second *bed*, was, after the death of his father, by the singular care and affection of his mother, well brought up. *Clarendon.*

4. Bank of earth raised in a garden.

Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of *beds*, when they are newly come up, and remove them into pots, with better earth. *Bacon.*

5. The channel of a river or any hollow.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad and deep,
Capacious *bed* of waters. *Milton.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is supposed to be the *bed* of the Tiber. We may be sure, when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city sacked by a barbarous enemy, that they would take care to *bed* such of their treasures that way, as could best bear the water. *Addison.*

6. The place where any thing is generated, or reposit.

See hoary Aibul's infected tide
O'er the warm *bed* of smoking sulphur glide. *Addison.*

B E D

7. A layer; a stratum; a body spread over another.

I see no reason, but the surface of the land should be as regular as that of the water, in the first production of it; and the strata, or *beds* within, lie as even. *Burnet.*

8. To bring to *BED*. To deliver of a child. It is often used with the particle *of*; as, *she was brought to bed of a daughter*.

Ten months after Florimel happen'd to *bed*,
And was brought in a laudable manner to *bed*. *Prior.*

9. To make the *BED*. To put the bed in order after it has been used.

I keep his house, and I wash, wing, brew, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the *beds*, and do all myself. *Shakespeare.*

BED of a Mortar. [with gunners.] A solid piece of oak, hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions. *Did.*

BED of a great Gun. That thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage. *Did.*

TO BED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to bed with.
They have married me:
I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never *bed* her. *Shakespeare.*

2. To place in bed.

She was publicly contracted, stated as a bride, and solemnly *bedded*; and, after she was laid, Maximilian's ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the espousal sheets. *Bacon.*

3. To make partaker of the bed.

There was a doubt ripp'd up, whether Arthur was *bedded* with his lady. *Bacon.*

4. To sow, or plant in earth.

Lay the turf with the grails side downward, upon which lay some of your best mould to *bed* your quick in, and lay your quick upon it. *Morimer.*

5. To lay in a place of rest, or security.

Let coarse bold hands, from slimy nest,
The *bedded* fish in banks outwest. *Donne.*
A snake *bedded* himself under the threshold of a country-house. *Le Strange.*

6. To lay in order; to stratify.

And as the sleeping soldiers in th' alarm,
Your *bedded* hairs, like life in excrements,
Start up, and stand on end. *Shakespeare.*

TO BED. *v. n.* To cohabit.

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife, and afterwards relapse, he may possibly fancy that the infected him. *Wifeman.*

TO BEDDABLE. *v. a.* [from *dabble*.] To wet; to besprinkle. It is generally applied to persons, in a sense including inconvenience.

Never so weary, never so woe,
Beddled with the dew, and torn with thorns,
I can no further crawl, no further go. *Shaksp.*

TO BEDD'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To hemire; to soil clothes, by letting them reach the dirt in walking.

TO BEDD'SH. *v. a.* [from *dash*.] To hemire by throwing dirt; to bespatter; to wet with throwing water.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
That all the standers-by had wet their cheeks,
Like trees *beddashed* with rain. *Shakespeare.*

TO BEDD'UB. *v. a.* [from *daub*.] To daub over; to besmear; to soil, with spreading any viscous body over it.

A piteous corse, a bloody piteous corse,
Pale, pale as ashes, all *bedaub'd* in blood,
All in gore blood. *Shakespeare.*

B E D

TO BEDD'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *dazzle*.] To make the sight dim by too much lustre.

My mistaken eyes,
That have been so *bedazzled* by the sun,
That every thing I look on seemeth green. *Shak.*

BE'DCHAMBER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *chamber*.] The chamber appropriated to rest. They were brought to the king, abiding then in his *bedchamber*. *Hayward.*

He was now one of the *bedchamber* to the prince. *Clarendon.*

BE'DCLOTHES. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *clothes*.] It has no singular.] Coverlets spread over a bed.

For he will be swine drunk, and in his sleep he does little harm, save to his *bedclothes* about him. *Shakespeare.*

BE'DDER. *n. f.* [from *bed*.] The *bedder*. *Shakespeare.*

BE'DD'ETER. *n. f.* [from *bed*.] The materials of a bed; a bed.

There be no mms where meet *bedding* may be had; so that his mantle leaves him then for a *bed*. *Spenser.*

First, with assiduous care from winter keep,
Well fother'd in the stalls, thy tender sheep;
Then spread with straw the *bedding* of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

Acute return'd, and, as in honour tied,
His sue with *bedding* and with food supply'd. *Dryden.*

TO BEDE'CK. *v. a.* [from *deck*.] To deck; to adorn; to grace.

Thou shalt thy shape, thy love, thy wit,
And self none in that true use indeed,
Which should *bedeck* thy shape, thy love, thy wit. *Shakespeare.*

Female it seems,
That so *bedeck'd*, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way.
With ornamental drops *bedeck'd* I stood,
And with my victory with my enemy's blood. *Milton.*

Now Ceres, in her prime,
Smiles fertile, and with ruddiest freight *bedeck'd*. *Philips.*

BE'D HOUSE. *n. f.* [from *bede*, Sax. a prayer, and *house*.] A hospital or almshouse, where the poor people prayed for their founders and benefactors.

BEDE'TTER. See **BEDDER**.

TO BEDE'W. *v. a.* [from *dew*.] To moisten gently, as with the fall of dew.

Bedew her pasture's glads with English blood. *Shakespeare.*

Let all the tears, that should *bedew* my heart
Be drops of balm to sanctify thy head. *Shaksp.*
The countess received a letter from him wherein to all the while she was writing her an twer, she *bedew'd* the paper with her tears. *Watson.*

What slender youth, *bedew'd* with liquid down,
Counts thee on roses, in some pleasant cave? *Milton.*

Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall all *bedew* the roots, and scent the sacre ground. *Dryden.*

He said: and falling tears his face *bedew'd*. *Dryden.*

BE'DFELLOW. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the same bed.

He loves your people,
But tie him not to be their *bedfellow*. *Shaksp.*
Misery acquaints a man with strange *bedfellow*. *Shakespeare.*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow
Being so troublesome a *bedfellow*? *Shakespeare.*
A man would as soon choose him for his *bedfellow*, as his playfellow. *Le Strange.*

What charming *bedfellows*, and companions
life, men choose out of such women! *Addison.*

B E D

To **BEDI'GHT**. *v. a.* [from *dight*.] To adorn; to dress; to set off: an old word, now only used in humorous writings.

A maiden fine *bedight* he hapt to love;
The maiden fine *bedight* his love retains,
And for the village he forsakes the plains. *Gay*.

To **BEDI'M**. *v. a.* [from *dim*.] To make dim; to obscure; to cloud; to darken.

I have *bedimm'd*
The noontide sun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,
And 'twixt the green sea and the azure vault
Set roaring war. *Shakspeare*.

To **BEDI'ZEN**. *v. a.* [from *dizen*.] To dress out: a low word.

BEDLAM. *n. f.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterward into an hospital for the mad and lunatick.]

1. A madhouse; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy.

2. A madman; a lunatick, an inhabitant of Bedlam.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the *bellam*
To lead him where he would; his roguish mad-
ness
Allows itself to any thing. *Shakspeare*.

BEDLAM. *adj.* [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhouse; fit for a madhouse.

The country gives me proof and precedent
Of *bedlam* beggars, who with roaring voices
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks. *Shakspeare*.

BEDLAMITE. *n. f.* [from *bedlam*.] An inhabitant of Bedlam; a madman.

If wild ambition in thy bosom reigns,
Alas! thou boast'st thy sober sense in vain;
In these poor *bedlamites* thyself survey,
Thyself'st less innocently mad than they. *Fitzgerald*.

BEDMAKER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *make*.] A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon
which I was ridiculed for ever. *Spenser*.

BEDMATE. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *mate*.] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the same bed.

Had I so good occasion to lie long
As you, prince Paris, nought but heavenly busi-
nesses
Should rob my *bedmate* of my company. *Shak*.

BEDMOULD NG. *n. f.* [from *bed*

BEDDING MOULDING. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *mould*.] A term used by workmen, to signify those members in the cornice, which are placed below the coronet. *Builder's Dict.*

BEDPOST. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *post*.] The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.

I came the next day prepared, and placed her
in a clear light, her head leaning to a *bedpost*,
another standing behind, holding it steady.
Wise man's Surgery.

BEDPRESSER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *press*.] A heavy lazy fellow.

This languine coward, this *bedpresser*, this
horseback breaker, this huge hill of flesh. *Shak*.

To **BEDRAGGLE**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dragg*.] To soil the clothes, by suffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

Poor Patty Blount, no more be seen
Bedraggled in my walks for green. *Swift*.

To **BEDRENCH**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench*.] To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture.

Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke

B E D

It is, such crimson tempest should *bedrench*
The fresh green lap of fair king Richard's land.

BE'DRID. *adj.* [from *bed* and *ride*.] Con-
fined to the bed by age or sickness.

Norway, uncle of young Fontinbras,
Who, impotent and *bedrid*, scarcely hears
Of this his nephew's purpose. *Shakspeare*.

Lies he not *bedrid*? and again does nothing,
But what he did being childish? *Shakspeare*.

Now, as a myriad
Of ants dust th' emperor's lov'd snake invade;
The crawling galleys, sea-gulls, hony chips,
Might brave our pinnaces, our *bedrid* ships.

Hanging old men, who were *bedrid*, because
they would not discover where their money was.

Infirm persons, when they come to be so weak
as to be fixed to their beds, hold out many years;
some have lain *bedrid* twenty years.

BE'DRITE. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *rite*.] The
privilege of the marriage bed.

Whole vows are, that no *bedrite* shall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. *Shakspeare*.

To **BEDROP**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop*.] To besprinkle; to mark with spots or drops; to speckle.

Not so thick swarm'd once the soil
Bedrop'd with blood of Gorgon.

Our plenteous streams a various race supply;
The silver eel, in shining volumes roll'd;
The yellow carp, in scales *bedrop'd* with gold.

BE'DSTAFF. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *staff*.] A
wooden pin stuck anciently on the sides
of the bedstead, to hold the clothes from
slipping on either side.

Husbands, accommodate us with a *bedstaff*.
Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour.

BE'DSTEAD. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *stead*.] The
frame on which the bed is placed.

Chimneys with scorn rejecting smoke;
Stools, tables, chairs, and *bedsteads* broke. *Swift*.

BE'DSTRAW. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *straw*.] The
straw laid under a bed to make it soft.

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where
there hath been a little moisture; or the chamber
or *bedstraw* kept close, and not aired. *Bacon*.

BEDSWERVER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *swerve*.] One
that is false to the bed; one that
ranges or swerves from one bed to another.

She's a *bedswerver*, even as bad as those
That vulgar gives the holdest titles to. *Shakspeare*.

BE'DTIME. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *time*.] The
hour of rest; sleeping time.

What masks, what dances shall we have,
To wear away this long age of three hours,
Between our after-supper and *bedtime*? *Shakf*.

After evening repasts, till *bedtime*, their
thought will be best taken up in the easy
grounds of religion. *Milton*.

The scouting drunkard, if he does not fight
Before his *bedtime*, takes no rest that night.

To **BEDU'NG**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dung*.] To
cover, or manure with dung.

To **BEDU'ST**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dust*.] To
sprinkle with dust.

BE'DWARD. *adv.* [from *bed* and *ward*.] Toward
bed.

In heart
As merry as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burnt to *bedward*. *Shakspeare*

To **BEDWARF**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dwarf*.] To
make little; to hinder in growth;
to stunt.

B E E

'Tis shrinking, not close weaving, that hath
thus

In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us. *Donne*.

BE'DWORK. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *work*.] Work
done in bed; work performed
without toil of the hands.

The still and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands shall strike,
When fulness call them on, and know, by
measure

Of their observant toil, the enemy's weight;
Why this hath not a finger's dignity,
They call this *bedwork*, mapp'ry, closet war.

BEE. *n. f.* [beo, Saxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey, remarkable
for its industry and art.

So work the honey bees,
Creatures that, by a ruling nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shak*.

From the Moorish camp
There has been heard a distant humming noise,
Like bees disturb'd, and aiming in their lives.

A company of poor insects, whereof some are
bees, delighted with flowers, and their sweetenings;
others beetles, delighted with other viands. *Locke*.

2. An industrious and careful person. This
signification is only used in familiar lan-
guage.

BE-EATER. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *eat*.] A
bird that feeds upon bees.

BE-FLOWER. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *flower*.] A
species of foolstones. *Miller*.

BEF-GARDEN. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *garden*.] A
place to set hives of bees in.

A convenient and necessary place ought to be
made choice of for your apiary, or *bee-garden*.

BEF-HIVE. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *bive*.] The
case, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *master*.] One
that keeps bees.

They that are *bee-masters*, and have not care
enough of them, must not expect to reap any
considerable advantage by them. *Mortimer*.

BEECH. *n. f.* [bece, or boc, Saxon; *fagus*.] A tree that bears mast.

There is but one species of this tree at present
known, except two varieties, with striped leaves.

It will grow to a considerable stature, though the
soil be stony and barren; as also, upon the de-
clivities of mountains. The shade of this tree
is very injurious to plants, but is believed to be
very salubrious to human bodies. The timber is
of great use to turners and joiners. The mast is
very good to fatten swine and deer. *Miller*.

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood.

Nor is that sprightly wildness in their notes,
Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the beech.

BE'ECHEN. *adj.* [bucene, Sax.] Consist-
ing of the wood of the beech; belong-
ing to the beech.

With diligence he'll serve us when we dine,
And in plain *beechen* vessels fill our wine. *Dryden*.

BEEF. *n. f.* [bauf, French.]

1. The flesh of black-cattle prepared for
food.

What say you to a piece of *beef* and mustard?

The fat of roasted *beef* falling on birds, will
baste them. *Swift*.

2. An ox, bull, or cow, considered as fit
for food. In this sense it has the plural
beeves; the singular is seldom found.

A pound of man's flesh
Is not so estimable or profitable,
As flesh of muttons, *beeves*, or goats. *Shakspeare*.

BEE

*Alcinous flew twelve sheep, eight white-mouth'd swine,
Two crook-haunch'd heaves.* Chapman.
There was not any captain, but had credit for more victuals than we spent there; and yet they had of me fifty bees among them.

*On hides of beemes before the palace gate,
Sad spoils of luxury! the suitors fate.* Pope.
BEEF. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Consisting of the flesh of black-cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat of a *beef* stake, and a pot of ale from the butcher.

BEEF-PATER. *n. f.* [from *beef* and *eat*, because the commons is *beef* when on waiting. Mr. Steevens derives it thus: *Beef-eater* may come from *beaufetier*, one who attends at the sideboard, which was anciently placed in a *beaufet*. The business of the *beef-eaters* was, and perhaps is still, to attend the king at meals.] A yeoman of the guard.

BEEF-WITTED. *adj.* [from *beef* and *wit*.] Dull; stupid; heavy-headed.

BE'EMOL. *n. f.* This word I have found only in the example, and know nothing of the etymology, unless it be a corruption of *bymodule*, from *by* and *modulus*, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order.

There be intervenient in the rise of eight, in tones, two *beemols*, or half notes; so as, if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes.

BE'EN. [beon, Saxon.] The participle preterit of *To Be*.

Enough that virtue fill'd the space between,
Prov'd by the ends of being to have *been*.

BE'ER. *n. f.* [*bir*, Welsh.] Liquor made of malt and hops. It is distinguished from ale, either by being older or smaller.

Here's a pot of good double *beer*, neighbour;
drink.
Try clarifying with almonds in new *beer*.

Flow, Wellsted! flow, like thine inspirer, *beer*;
Tho' stale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear;
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, tho' not full.

BE'ESTINGS. See **BIESTINGS**.

BEE. *n. f.* [*beta*, Lat.] A plant.

The species are, 1. The common white *beet*.
2. The common green *beet*. 3. The common red *beet*. 4. The turnep-rooted red *beet*. 5. The great red *beet*. 6. The yellow *beet*. 7. The Swift or Chard *beet*.

BE'ETLE. *n. f.* [*býrel*, Saxon.]

1. An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings.

Thy are as shards, and he their *beetle*.
The poor *beetle* that we tread upon,
In corporal suff'rance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies.

Others come sharp of sight, and too provident for that which concerned their own interest; but as blind as *beetles* in foreseeing this great and common danger.

A plot there was with hoary moss o'ergrown,
The clasping ivies up the ruins creep,
And there the bat and crowsy *beetle* sleep.

The butterflies and *beetles*, are such numerous tribes, that I believe, in our own native country alone, the species of each kind may amount to one hundred and fifty, or more.

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer,

with which wedges are driven, and pavements rammed.

If I do, fillip me with a three man *beetle*.

When, by the help of wedges and *beetles*, an image is cleft out of the trunk of some well-grown tree; yet, after all the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine block, it cannot one moment secure itself from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes.

TO BE'ETLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 'To jut out; to hang over.

What if it tempt you tow'rd the flood, my lord?

Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea.

Or where the hawk
High in the *beetling* cliff his airy builds.

BE'ETLEBROW'D. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *brow*.] Having prominent brows.

Enquire for the *beetle-brow'd* critic, &c.

BE'ETLEH'ADED. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *head*.] Loggerheaded; wooden-headed; having a head stupid, like the head of a wooden beetle.

A whoreson, *beetle-headed*, flap ear'd knave.

BE'ETLESTOCK. *n. f.* [from *beetle* and *stock*.] The handle of a beetle.

BE'ETLE TRAVEL. } *n. f.* A plant.

BE'ETLE RADISH. } *n. f.* A plant.

BE'EVES. *n. f.* [the plural of *beef*.] Black-cattle; oxen.

One way, a band select from forage drives
A herd of *beeves*, fat oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the length and duration of their days; whereof there want not examples in animals unparous, first, in bisulcous or cloven-hoofed, as camels; and *beeves*, whereof there is above a million annually slain in England.

Beeves, at his touch, at once to jelly turn,
And the huge boar is shrink into an urn.

TO BE'FA'LL. *v. n.* [from *fall*. It *befell*, it *hath befallen*.]

1. To happen to: used generally of ill.

Let me know
The worst that may *befall* me in this case.

Other doubt possesses me, lest harm
Befall thee, sever'd from me.

This venerable person, who probably heard our Saviour's prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem, drew his congregation out of these unparalleled calamities, which *be-fell* his countrymen.

This disgrace has *befallen* them, not because they deserved it, but because the people love new faces.

2. To happen to, as good or neutral.

Bion asked an envious man, that was very sad, what harm had *befallen* unto him, or what good had *befallen* unto another man?

No man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any person, from what *befalls* him in this world.

3. To happen; to come to pass.

But since th' affairs of men are still uncertain,
Let's reason with the worst that may *befall*.

I have reveal'd
This discord which *be-fall*, and was in heav'n
Among th' angelick pow'rs.

4. It is used sometimes with *to* before the person to whom any thing happens: this is rare.

Some great mischief hath *be-fall'n*
To that meek man.

5. To *befall* of. To become of; to be

the state or condition of: a phrase little used.

Do me the favour to dilate at full
What hath *be-fall'n* of them, and thee, till now.

TO BE'FIT. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fit*.] 'To suit; to be suitable to; to become.

Bind is his love, and best *be-fits* the dark.
Out of my sight, thou serpent!—that name best
Be-fits thee, with him leagued; thyself as false.

I will bring you where she fits,
Clad in splendour, as *be-fits*
Her deity.

Thou, what *be-fits* the new lord mayor,
Art anxiously inquisitive to know.

TO BE'FO'OL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool*.] 'To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of understanding; to lead into error.

Men *be-fool* themselves infinitely, when, by venting a few sighs, they will needs persuade themselves that they have repented.

Jeroboam thought policy the best piety, though in nothing more *be-fool'd*; the nature of sin being not only to defile, but to infatuate.

BE'FO'R'. *prep.* [bijou, Sax.]

1. Further onward in place.
Their common practice was to look no further
before them than the next line; whence it will follow that they can drive to no certain point.

2. In the front of; not behind.

Where thou shalt go
Before them, in a cloud and pillar of fire,
By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire,
To guide them, in their journey, and remove
Behind them, while the obdurate king pursues.

3. In the presence of; noting authority or conquest.

Great queen of gathering clouds,
See we fall *before* thee!
Prostrate we adore thee!
The Alps and Pyrenean sink *before* him.

4. In the presence of: noting respect.

We see that blushing, and casting down of the eyes, both are more when we come *before* many.

5. In sight of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let us not wrangle.

6. Under the cognizance of: noting jurisdiction.

If a suit be begun *before* an archdeacon, the ordinary may license the suit to an higher court.

7. In the power of: noting the right of choice.

The world was all *before* them, where to chuse
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide

Give us this evening; thou hast morn and night
And all the year, *before* thee for delight.

He hath put us in the hands of our own counsel. Life and death, prosperity and destruction are *before* us.

8. By the impulse of something behind.

Her party, poor soul! seeming as burdened
With lesser weight, but not with lesser woe,
Was carried with more speed *before* the wind.

9. Preceding in time.

Particular advantages it has *before* all the hoc
which have appeared *before* it in this kind.

10. In preference to.

B E F

We should but presume to determine which should be the fittest, till we see he hath chosen some one, which one we may then boldly say to be the fittest, because he hath taken it *before* the rest. *Hooker.*

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable before the torments of covetousness. *Taylor.*

11. Prior to; nearer to any thing; as, the eldest son is *before* the younger in succession.

12. Superiour to; as, he is *before* his competitors both in right and power.

BEFORE. adv.

1. Sooner than; earlier in time.

Heavily born,

Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd,
Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse. *Milton.*

Before two months their orb with light adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

2. In time past.

Such a plenteous crop they bore
Of purest and well winnow'd grain,
As Britain never knew before. *Dryden.*

3. In some time lately past.

I shall resume somewhat which hath been before said, touching the question foregoing. *Hale.*

4. Previously to; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatise can become of use to my country, two points are necessary. *Swift.*

5. To this time; hitherto.

The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,
Lull'd in her ease, and undisturb'd before,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

6. Already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew before,
The Phrygian fleet is land'd on the shore. *Dryden.*

7. Further onward in place.

Thou'rt so far before,
The swiftest wing of recompence is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakespeare.*

BEFOREHAND. adv. [from *before* and *hand*.]

1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation: sometimes with the particle *with*.

Quoth Hudibras, I am *beforehand*,
In that already, with your command. *Hudibras.*

Your soul has been *beforehand* with your body,
And drunk too deep a draught of promis'd bliss,
She flumbers o'er the cup. *Dryden.*

I have not room for many reflections; the last cited author has been *beforehand* with me, in its proper moral. *Addison.*

2. Previously; by way of preparation, or preliminary.

His protelion is to deliver precepts necessary to eloquent speech; yet so, that they which receive them, may be taught *beforehand* the skill of speaking. *Hooker.*

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills,
Sir Roger used to bargain *beforehand*, to cut off a quarter of a yard in any part of the bill. *Arbutnot.*

3. Antecedently; aforetime.

It would be refuted by such as had *beforehand* refuted the general proofs of the gospel. *Atterbury.*

4. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended.

Stranger's house is at this time rich, and much *beforehand*; for it hath laid up revenue these thirty-seven years. *Bacon.*

5. At first; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon *beforehand* to return upon him again? *L'Estrange.*

BEFORETIME. adv. [from *before* and *time*.] Formerly; of old time.

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake. *1 Samuel.*

B E G

To BEGOTTEN. v. n. [from *be* and *fortune*.] To happen to; to betide.

I give consent to go along with you;

Reckless as little what betideth me,

As much I wish all good *before* you. *Shak.*

To BEFOUL. v. a. [from *be* and *foul*.] To make foul; to soil; to dirt.

To BEFRIEND. v. a. [from *be* and *friend*.] To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to show friendship to; to benefit.

If it will please Cæsar

To be so good to Cæsar, as to hear me,

I shall between him to *befriend* himself. *Shak.*

Now, if your plots be ripe, you are *befriend*d
With opportunity. *Denham.*

See them embarked,

And tell me if the winds and seas *befriend* them. *Addison.*

Be thou the first true merit to *befriend*;

His praise is lost, who stays till all commend. *Pope.*

Brother-servants must *befriend* one another. *Swift.*

To BEFRIDGE. v. a. [from *be* and *fringe*.] To decorate, as with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves

Clothe spires, line trunks, or flut'ring in a row,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Sobor. *Pope.*

To BEG. v. n. [*beggeren*, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live by asking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed. *Luke.*

To BEG. v. a.

1. To ask; to seek by petition.

He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body. *Matthew.*

See how they *beg* an alms of flattery. *Young.*

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not *begged* any principles or suppositions, for the proof of this; but taking that common ground, which both Moses and all antiquity present. *Burnet.*

To BEG'T. v. a. I *begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*, or *begot*. *begettan*, Saxon, to obtain. See *To GET*.]

1. To generate; to procreate; to become the father of, as children.

But first come the hours, which we *begot*
In Jove's sweet paradise, of day and night,
Which do the seasons of the year allot. *Spenser.*

I talk of dreams,

Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain phantasy. *Shakespeare.*

Who hath *begotten* me these, seeing I have lost my children, and am desolate? *Isaiah.*

'Twas he the noble Claudian race *begat*. *Dryden.*

Love is *begot* by fancy, bred

By ignorance, by expectation fed. *Grammole.*

2. To produce, as effects.

It to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Begot you happiness, be happy then;
For it is done. *Shakespeare.*

My whole intention was to *beget*, in the minds of men, magnificent sentiments of God and his works. *Cheyne.*

3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for story, when each minute
Begets a thousand dangers? *Denham.*

4. It is sometimes used with *on*, or *upon*, before the mother.

Begot upon

His mother Martha by his father John. *Spectator.*

BEGETTER. n. f. [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or begets; the father.

For what their powers gam'd, the law declares
Is to themselves alone, and to their heirs:

No share of that goes back to the *begetter*,

But if the son fights well, and plunders better—
Dryden.

B E G

Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the intention, and often against the consent and will, of the *beggetter*. *Locke.*

BEGGAR. n. f. [from *beg*.] It is more properly written *begger*; but the common orthography is retained, because the derivatives all preserve the *a*.]

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.

He ransack'd up the pool out of the dust, and lifeth up the *beggar* from the dunghill, to set them among princes. *Samuel.*

We see the whole equipage of a *beggar* to drawn by Homer, as even to retain a nobleness and dignity. *Bacon.*

2. One who supplicates for any thing; a petitioner: for which, *beggar* is a harsh and contemptuous term.

What subjects will precarious kings regard?

A *beggar* speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*

3. One who assumes what he does not prove.

These shameful *beggars* of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, assume to themselves to be men of reason. *Tillotson.*

To BEGGAR. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish.

Whole heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *beggar'd* yours for ever. *Shakespeare.*

They shall spoil the clothiers wool, and *beggar* the present spinners. *Gravina.*

The miser

With heav'n, for two-pence, cheaply wipes his score,
Lifts up his eyes, and hastes to *beggar* more. *Gay.*

2. To deprive.

Necessity, of matter *beggar'd*,
Will nothing stick our persons to arraign
In ear and ear. *Shakespeare.*

3. To exhaust.

For her person,
It *beggar'd* all description; she did lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tissue,
O'er-picturing Venus. *Shakespeare.*

BEGGARLINESS. n. f. [from *beggarly*.]

The state of being *beggarly*; meanness; poverty.

BEGGARLY. adj. [from *beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a *beggar*: used both of persons and things.

I ever will, though he do shake me off

To *beggarly* divorcement, love him dearly. *Shak.*

A *beggarly* account of empty boxes. *Shaksp.*

Who, that beheld such a bankrupt *beggarly*

fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament

house, with a thread-bare, torn cloak, and

greasy hat, could have suspected that he should,

by the murder of one king and the banishment

of another, ascend the throne? *South.*

The next town has the reputation of being ex-

remely poor and *beggarly*. *Addison.*

Coriolanus, by extreme parsimony, saved

thirty-four pounds out of a *beggarly* fellowship. *Swift.*

BEGGARLY. adv. [from *beggar*.] Meanly; despicably; indigently.

Touching God himself, hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly*; and that he taketh no pleasure to be worshipped, saving only in poor cottages? *Hooker.*

BEGGARY. n. f. [from *beggar*.] Indigence; poverty in the utmost degree.

On he brought me into so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich *beggary*. *Silvery.*

While I am a *beggar*, I will rail,

And say there is no sin but to be rich:

And being rich, my virtue then shall be,

To say there is no vice but *beggary*. *Shakespeare.*

B E G

We must become not only poor for the present, but reduced, by further mortgages, to a state of beggary for endless years to come. *Swift.*

To BEGIN. *v. n.* I began, or begun; I have begun. [*beginnan*, Sax. from *be*, or *by to*, and *gan*, *gaan*, or *gan*, to go.]

1. To enter upon something new: applied to persons.

Begin every day to repent; not that thou shouldst at all defer it; but all that is past ought to seem little to thee, seeing it is so in itself. *Begin* the next day with the same zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou hadst never begun before. *Taylor.*

2. To commence any action or state; to do the first act, or first part of an act; to make the first step from not doing to doing.

They *began* at the ancient men which were before the house. *Ezekiel.*

By peace we will *begin*. *Shakespeare.*

I'll sing of heroes and of kings:

Begin my muse! *Cowley.*

Of these no more you hear him speak;

He now *begins* upon the Greek.

These, sang'd and show'd, shall in their turns

Remain obscure as in their urns. *Pope.*

Beginning from the rural gods, his hand

Was lib'ral to the pow'rs of high command. *Dryden.*

Rapt into future times, the bard *begun*,

A virgin shall conceive. *Pope.*

3. To enter upon existence; as, the world *began*; the practice *began*.

I am as free as Nature first made man,

Ere the base laws of servitude *began*,

When wild in woods the noble savage ran. *Dryden.*

4. To have its original.

And thus the hard and stubborn race of man

From animated rock and flint *began*. *Blackmore.*

From Nimrod first the savage chase *began*;

A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope.*

5. To take rise; to commence.

Judgment must *begin* at the house of God.

1 Peter.

The song *begun* from Jove.

All *began*, *Dryden.*

All ends, in love of God and love of man. *Pope.*

6. To come into act.

Now and then a sigh he stole,

And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden.*

To BEGIN. *v. a.*

1. To do the first act of any thing; to pass from not doing to doing, by the first act.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the song. *Pope.*

They have been awaked, by these awful scenes,

to *begin* religion; and afterwards, their virtue

has improved itself into more refined principles,

by divine grace. *Watts.*

2. To trace from any thing, as the first ground.

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the crea-

tures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

3. To begin with. To enter upon; to fall to work upon.

A lesson which requires so much time to learn,

had need be early *begun with*. *Gov. of Tongue.*

BEGINNER. *n. f.* [from *begin*.]

1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing.

Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on grief,

To loss of love adjoining loss of friend,

I meant to purge both with a third mischief,

And, in my work's *beginner*, it to end. *Spenser.*

Socrates maketh Ignatius, the bishop of Antioch, the first *beginner* thereof, even under the apostles themselves. *Hooker.*

B E G

2. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

Palladius, behaving himself nothing like a *beginner*, brought the honour to the Iberian side. *Stany.*

They are, to *beginners*, an easy and familiar introduction; a mighty augmentation of all virtue and knowledge in such as are entered before. *Hooker.*

I have taken a list of several hundred words, in a sermon of a new *beginner*, which not one hearer could possibly understand. *Swift.*

BEGINNING. *n. f.* [from *begin*.]

1. The first original or cause.

Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion, whether from the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a consent of all its parts. *Swift.*

2. The entrance into act, or being.

In the *beginning* God created the heavens and the earth. *Genesis.*

3. The state in which any thing first is.

Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth show;

We may our end by our *beginning* know. *Denham.*

4. The rudiments, or first grounds or materials.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art,

Makes mighty things from small *beginnings* grow;

Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,

Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

The understanding is passive; and whether or not it will have these *beginnings*, and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power. *Locke.*

5. The first part of any thing.

The causes and designs of an action, are the *beginning*; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unavailing and resolution of these difficulties, are the end. *Broom.*

To BEGIRD. *v. a.* I begirt, or begirded;

I have begirt. [from *be* and *gird*.]

1. To bind with a girdle.

2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

Begird th' Almighty throne,

Beseeking, or besieging. *Milton.*

Or should she, confident

As sitting queen adorn'd on beauty's throne,

Descend, with all her winning charms *begirt*,

T' enamour. *Milton.*

At home surrounded by a servile crowd,

Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud:

Abroad *begirt* with men, and sword, and spears;

His very state acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

3. To shut in with a siege; to beleague; to block up.

It was so closely *begirt* before the king's march

into the west, that the council humbly desired

his majesty, that he would relieve it. *Clarendon.*

To BEGIRT. *v. a.* [This is, I think, only

a corruption of *begird*; perhaps by the

printer.] To begird. See **BEGIRD**.

And, Lentulus, *begirt* you Pompey's house,

To seize his sons alive; for they are they

Must make our peace with him. *Ben Jonson.*

BEGLERBEG. *n. f.* [Turkish.] The

chief governor of a province among

the Turks.

To BEGNAW. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw*.]

To bite; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

His horse is stark spoiled with the staggers,

begnawn with the bots, waid in the back, and

shoulder-shotten. *Shakespeare.*

The worm of conscience still *begnaw* thy soul.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

BEGO'NE. *interj.* [only a coalition of the

B E H

words *be gone*.] Go away; hence; haste away.

Begone! the goddess cries with stern disdain,
Begone! nor dare the hallow'd stream to stain.
She fled, for ever banish'd from the train. *Add.*

BEGO'T. } The participle passive of
BEGO'TTEN. } *beget*.

Remember that thou wast *beget* of them. *Psalm.*

The first he met, Antiphates the brave,
But base *begotten* on a Theban slave. *Dryden.*

To BEGRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grease*.]

To soil or daub with unctuous or fat

matter.

To BEGRIME. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime*.

See **GRIME** and **GRIM**.] To soil

with dirt deep impressed; to soil in such

a manner that the natural hue cannot

easily be recovered.

Her name, that was as fresh

As Dian's visage, is now *begrim'd*, and black

As my own face. *Shakespeare.*

To BEGUI'LE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile*.]

1. To impose upon; to delude; to cheat.

This I say, lest any man should *beguile* you

with enticing words. *Colossian.*

The serpent me *beguile'd*, and I did eat! *Milton.*

Whoever sees a man, who would have *be-*

guiled and imposed upon him by making him

believe a lye, he may truly say, that is the man

who would have ruined me. *South.*

2. To deceive; to evade.

Is wretchedness deserv'd that benefit,

To end itself by death? 'Tis yet some comfort,

When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,

And frustrate his proud will. *Shakespeare.*

3. To deceive pleasingly; to amuse.

Sweet, leave me here awhile;

My spirits grow dull, and fain I would *beguile*

The tedious day with sleep. *Shakespeare.*

With these sometimes she doth her time *beguile*,

These do by fits her phantasy possess. *Daniel.*

BEGU'N. The participle passive of *begin*.

But thou, bright morning star, thou rising sun,

Which in these latter times hast brought to light

Those mysteries, that since the world *begun*

Lay hid in darkness and eternal night. *Daniel.*

BEHALF. *n. f.* [This word *Skinner* de-

rives from *half*, and interprets it, for

my half; as, for my part.] It seems to

me rather corrupted from *behoof*, profit

the pronunciation degenerating easily

to *behave*; which, in imitation of other

words so founded, was written, by those

who knew not the etymology, *behalf*.]

1. Favour; cause favoured: we say in be

half, but for the sake.

He was in confidence with those who designe

the destruction of Strafford; against whom he

had contracted some prejudice, in the *behalf*

of his nation. *Clarendon.*

Were but my heart as naked to thy view,

Marcus would see it bleed in his *behalf*. *Addison.*

Never was any nation blessed with more fre-

quent interpositions of divine providence in a

behalf. *Atterbury.*

2. Vindication; support.

He might, in his presence, defy all Arcadian

knight, in the *behalf* of his mistress's beauty. *Sidney.*

Left the fiend,

Or in *behalf* of man, or to invade

Vacant possession, some new troubles raise. *Milton.*

Others believe that, by the two Fortunes

were meant prosperity or affliction; and pro-

duce, in their *behalf*, an ancient monument. *Addison on It.*

To BEHA'VE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *have*.]

1. To carry; to conduct; used almost always with the reciprocal pronoun.

We *behaved* not *ourselves* disorderly among you. *Th. ff.*

Manifest signs came from heaven unto those that *behaved themselves* manfully. 2 *Maccabees*.
To their wills wedded, to their cruels slaves.
No man like them, they think, *himself behaves*. *Denham*.

We so live, and so act, as if we were secure of the final issue and event of things, however we may *behave ourselves*. *Atterbury*.

2. It seems formerly to have had the sense of, to govern; to subdue; to discipline; but this is not now used.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind *behaves* with cares, cannot so easy mis. *Fairy Q.*
With such sober and unnoted passion
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Shakspeare*

- To BEHAVE. v. n. To act; to conduct one's self. It is taken either in a good or a bad sense; as, he *behaved* well or ill.

BEHAVIOUR. n. f. [from *behave*.]

1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; manners; carriage, with respect to propriety.

Mopla, curious in any thing but her own good *behaviour*, followed Zelmane. *Sidney*

2. External appearance with respect to grace.

He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handsome *behaviour*. *Sidney*

3. Gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions.

Well witnessing the most submissive *behaviour* that a shamed heart could express. *Sidney*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the *behaviour* of humility. *Hooker*.

One man sees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his *behaviour* to love. *Shakspeare*

And he changed his *behaviour* before them and resigned himself mad in their hands. 1 *Samuel*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness.

The beautiful prove accomplished, but not great spirit; and study, for the most part, rather *behave* than virtue. *Bacon*.

He who adviseth the philosopher, altogether devoted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifices to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour*. *Wotton*.

5. Conduct; general practice; course of life.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that attends men after this life, depending on their *behaviour* here, the measures of good and evil are changed. *Locke*.

6. To be upon one's behaviour. A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution; a state in which a failure in *behaviour* will have bad consequences.

Tyrants themselves are upon their *behaviour* to a superior power. *Leffrange*.

- To BEHOLD. v. a. [from *be* and *head*.]
To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

His *beheading* he underwent with all christian magnanimity. *Clarendon*.

On each side they fly,
By chains connect, and with destructive sweep,
Behold whole troops at once. *Philips*.

Mary, queen of Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Addison*.

- BEHELD. The participle passive of *behold*.
All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!
Ye sicams, beyond any hopes *beheld* again! *Pope*.

BEHEMOTH. n. f. *Behemoth*, in Hebrew, signifies beasts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for service. But *Job* speaks of an animal *behemoth*, and describes its properties. *Bocbart* has taken much care to make it the *hippopotamus*, or river horse. *Sanctius* thinks it is an ox. The fathers suppose the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, that it is the elephant.

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox. *Job*.

Behold in planted mail *Behemoth* rears his head. *Thomson*

BEHEN. } n. f. Valerian roots. Also a
BEN. } fruit resembling the tamarisk,
from which perfumers extract an oil. *Dill*.

BEHEST. n. f. [from *be* and *hest*; hæp, Saxon.] Command; precept; mandate.

The tender youth had obediently lived under her parents *behests*, without flinching, out of her own will, the forechoosing of any thing. *Sidney*.

Such joy he had then, his own hearts to quell,
And sturdy courage tame with dreadful awe,
That his *behest* they fear'd as a proud tyrant's law. *Spenser*.

I, messenger from everlasting love,
In his great name thus his *behest* do tell. *Farfus*.

To visit oft those happy tribes,
On high *behests*, his angels to and fro
Pat's frequent. *Milton*.

In leave's God ever blest, and his divine
Behests obey, worthiest to be obey'd! *Milton*.

To BEHIGHT. v. a. pret. *bebot*, part. *beht*. [from *hacan*, to promise, Sax.] This word is obsolete.

1. To promise.

on Gayon, mindful of his vow yplight,
Up rose from drowsy couch, and him address'd
Unto the journey which he had *beht*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To entrust; to commit.

That most glorious house that glist'eth bright,
Wherof the keys are to thy hand *beht*
By wife Fidelia. *Larry Queen*.

3. Perhaps to call; to name: *beht* being often put, in old authors, for *named*, or *was named*.

BEHIND. prep. [hindan, Saxon.]

1. At the back of another.

Armen's heated with *haquebutiers*, which he had caus'd his hussmen to take *behind* them upon their *loafes*. *Knolls*.

2. On the back part; not before.

She came in the pret's *behind*, and touch'd him. *Mark*.

3. Toward the back.

The Bon rous look'd *behind* them. *Judges*.

4. Following another.

Her husband went with her, weeping *behind* her. *Samuel*.

5. Remaining after the departure of something else.

He left *behind* him myself and a sister, both born in one hour. *Shakspeare*.

Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the present, but they leave peace and contentment *behind* them. *Tillotson*.

6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged.

What he gave me to publish, was but a small part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope*.

7. At a distance from something going before.

Such is the swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense *behind*. *Dryden*.

8. Inferiour to another; having the posterior place with regard to excellence.

After the overthrow of this first house of God, a second was erected; but with so great odds, that they wept, which beheld how much this latter came *behind* it. *Hooker*.

9. On the other side of something.

From light return'd *behind* his daughter's bed,
He, for approaching sleep, compos'd his head. *Dryden*.

BEHIND. adv.

1. Out of sight; not yet produced to view; remaining.

We cannot be sure that we have all the particulars before us, and that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unseen, which may call the probability on the other side. *Locke*.

2. Most of the former senses may become *adverbial*, by suppressing the *accusative case*; as, I left my money *behind*, or *behind me*.

BEHINDHAND. adv. [from *behind* and *hand*.]

1. In a state in which rent or profit, or any advantage, is anticipated, so that less is to be received, or more performed, than the natural or just proportion.

Your trade would suffer, if your being *behind-hand* was in the natural use so high, that your tradesman cannot live upon his labour. *Locke*.

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. In this sense, it is followed by *with*.

Confident, whether it is not better to be half a year *behindward* with the fashionable part of the world, than to strain beyond his circumstances. *Spenser*.

3. *Shakspeare* uses it as an *adjective*, but licentiously, for backward; tardy.

And these thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my *behindhand* blackness. *Shakspeare*.

To BEHOLD. v. a. pret. *I beheld*, *I have beheld*, or *beholden*. [behealdan, Saxon.] To view; to see; to look upon: to *behold* is to *see*, in an emphatical or intensive sense.

Son of man, *behold* with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears. *Ezekiel*.

When Taciturnians on horseback were *beheld* afar off, while their horses watered, while their heads were depressed, they were conceived by the spectators to be one animal. *Bruce*.

Man looks aloft, and, with erected eyes,
Beholds his own hereditary skies. *Dryden*.

At this the former tale again he told,
With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to *behold*. *Dryden*.

The Saviour comes, by ancient bards foretold,
Hear him ye deaf, and all ye blind *behold*. *Pope*.

BEHOLD. interject. [from the verb.] See; lo: a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Genesis*.

When out of hope, *behold* her! not far off,
Such as I saw her in my dream, adorn'd
With what all earth or heaven could bestow,
To make her amiable. *Milton*.

BEHOLDEN. particip. adj. [gebouden, Dutch; that is, held in obligation. It is very corruptly written *beholding*.] Obligated; bound in gratitude: with the particle *to*.

Horns, which such as you are fain to be *beholden* to your wives for. *Shakspeare*.

Little are we *beholden* to your love,
And little look'd for at your helping hands. *Shakspeare*.

BEH

I found you next, in respect of bond both of near alliance, and particularly of communication in studies; wherein I must acknowledge myself beholden to you. *Bacon*

I think myself mightily beholden to you for the repitition you then gave us. *Addison*

We, who see men under the awe of justice, cannot conceive what savage creatures they would be without it; and how much beholden we are to that wise contrivance. *Atterbury*

BEHO'LDER. n. f. [from *behold*.] Spectator; he that looks upon any thing.

Was this the face,
That, like the sun, did make beholders wink?
Shakespeare

These beasts among,
Beholders rude, and shallow to discern
Half what in there is fair, one man except,
Who sees thee?
Milton

Things of wonder give no less delight
To the wise Maker's than beholder's sight.
Dehnam

The jostling chiefs in rude encounters join,
Each fair beholder trembling for her knight.
Granville

The charitable foundations, in the church of Rome, exceed all the demands of charity; and raise envy, rather than compassion, in the breasts of beholders. *Atterbury*

BEHO'LDING. adj. [corrupted from *beholden*.] Obligated. See **BE'HOLDEN**.

BEHO'LDING. n. f. Obligation.
Love to virtue, and not to any particular beholdings, hath expressed this my testimony. *Carew*

BEHO'LDINGNESS. n. f. [from *beholding*, mistaken for *beholden*.] The state of being obliged.

The king invited us to his court, so as I must acknowledge a beholdingness unto him. *Sidney*
In this my debt I seem'd loth to confess,
In that I shunn'd beholdingness. *Donne*

BEHO'OF. n. f. [from *behoove*.] That which behooves; that which is advantageous; profit; advantage.

Her majesty may alter any thing of those laws, for her own behoof, and for the good of the people. *Spenser*

No mean recompence it brings
To your behoof: if I that region lost,
All usurpation thence expell'd, reduce
To her original darkness, and your sway. *Milton*
Wert thou some star, which from the ruin'd roof

Of shak'd Olympus by mischance didst fall;
Which careful Jove, in nature's true behoof,
Took up, and in fit place did reinsert. *Milton*
Because it was for the behoof of the animal, that upon any sudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no shuts or stopples made for the ears. *Ray*

It would be of no behoof, for the setting of government, unless there were a way taught, how to know the person to whom belonged this power and dominion. *Locke*

To BEHO'OVE. v. n. [*behoſan*, Saxon, *it is a duty*.] To be fit; to be meet: either with respect to duty, necessity, or convenience. It is used only impersonally with *it*.

For better examination of their quality, *it behooveth* the very foundation and root, the highest well-spring and fountain of them, to be discovered. *Hooker*

He did so prudently temper his passions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which *it behoov'd* or became him to perform. *Atterbury*

But should you lure the monarch of the brook,
Behooves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson*

BEHO'VEFUL. adj. [from *behoof*.] Useful; profitable; advantageous. This word is somewhat antiquated.

BEL

It is very *behoeful* in this country of Ireland, where there are waste deserts full of graft, that the same should be eaten down. *Spenser*

Laws are many times full of imperfections; and that which is supposed *behoeful* unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker*

Madam, we have cull'd such necessities
As *are behoeful* for our state to-morrow. *Shak*

It may be most *behoeful* for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publicly: so it is as requisite, in matters of judgment, punishment, and censure, that the same be transacted privately. *Clarendon*

BEHO'VEFULLY. adv. [from *behoeful*.] Profitably; usefully.

Tell us of more weighty dislikes than these,
and that may more *behoefully* import the reformation. *Spenser*

BEHO'T. [preterit, as it seems, of *beblight*, to promise.]

With sharp intended sting so rude him smote
That to the earth him drove as stricken dead,
No living wight would have him life *beho't*.
Fairy Queen

BE'ING. particip. [from *be*.]

Those, who have their hope in another life, look upon themselves as *being* on their passage through this. *Atterbury*

BE'ING. n. f. [from *be*.]

1. Existence: opposed to *nonentity*.

Of him all things have both received their first *being*, and their continuance to be that which they are. *Hooker*

Yet is not God the author of her ill,
Though author of her *being*, and being there. *Darwin*

There is none but he,
Whose *being* I do fear: and under him
My genius is rebuked. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

Thee, Father, first they sung, omnipotent,
Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Eternal king! Thee, Author of all *being*,
Fountain of light! *Milton's Paradise Lost*
Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us *being*,
raising us from nothing to be an excellent creation. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion*

Consider every thing as not yet in *being*; then examine, if it must needs have been at all, or what other ways it might have been. *Bentley*

2. A particular state or condition.

Those happy spirits which, ordain'd by fate,
For future *being* and new bodies wait. *Dryden*
Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;
From brutes what men, from men what spirits
know;

Or who could suffer *being* here below? *Pope*
As now your own, our *beings* were of old,
And once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mould. *Pope*

3. The person existing.

Ah fair, yet false! ah *being* form'd to cheat
By seeming kindness, mixt with deep deceit! *Dryden*

It is folly to seek the approbation of any *being*, besides the Supreme; because no other *being* can make a right judgment of us, and because we can procure no considerable advantage from the approbation of any other *being*. *Addison*

BE'ING. conjunct. [from *be*.] Since. *Diſt.*

BE IT SO. A phrase of anticipation, *suppose it be so*; or of permission, *let it be so*.

My gracious duke,
Be't so he will not here, before your grace,
Consent to marry with Demetrius,
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. *Shakespeare*

To BELA'BOUR. v. a. [from *be* and *labour*.] To beat; to thump: a word in low speech.

What several madnesses in men appear!
Orestes runs from fancy'd furies here;
Ajax *belabours* there an harmless ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. *Dryden*

BEL

He sees virago Nell *bebahour*,
With his own staff, his peaceful neighbour. *Swift*

To BZLA'CE. v. a. [a sea term.] To fasten; as, to *belace* a rope. *Diſt.*

BE'LAMIE. n. f. [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. Out of use.

Wife Socrates,
Pour'd out his life, and last philosophy,
To the fair Critias, his dearest *belamie*. *Fairy Queen*

B.'LAMOUR. n. f. [*bel amour*, Fr.] Gallant; comfort; paramour. Obsolete.

Lo, lo, how brave she decks her bounteous bow'r
With silken curtains, and gold coverlets,
Therein to shroud her sumptuous *belamour*. *Fairy Queen*

BELA'TED. adj. [from *be* and *late*.] Be-nighted; out of doors late at night.

Fairy elves,
Whose midnight revels, by a forest side,
Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton's Paradise Lost*
Or near Fleetditch's oozy brinks,
Belated, teems on watch to lie. *Swift*

To BELA'Y. v. a. [from *be* and *lay*; as, to *awaylay*, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up; to stop the passage.

The speedy horse all passages *belays*,
And spur their smoking steeds to cross the way. *Dryden*

2. To place in ambush.

'Gainst such strong castles needeth greater might,
Than those small forces ye were wont *belay*. *Spenser*

To BELAY a rope. [a sea term.] To splice, to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To BELCH. v. n. [*bealcan*, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the stomach; to eruct.

The symptoms are, a sour smell in their faces *belchings*, and distensions of the bowels. *Abbot*

2. To issue out, as by eructation.

The waters boil, and, *belching* from below,
Black sands as from a forceful engine throw. *Dryden*
A triple pile of plumes his crest adorn'd,
On which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd. *Dryden*

To BELCH. v. a. To throw out from the stomach; to eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarseness, hatefulness, or horror.

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food
They eat us hungerly, and, when they're full,
They *belch* us. *Shakespeare*
The bitterness of it I now *belch* from my heart. *Shakespeare*

Immediate in a flame,
But soon obscur'd with smoke, all heav'n appear'
From those deep-throated engines *belch'd*. *Milton*
The gates that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame
Far into chaos, since the fiend pass'd through. *Milton*

Rough as their savage lords who rang'd the wood,
And, fat with acorns, *belch'd* their windy food. *Dryden*

There *belch'd* the mingled streams of wind and blood,
And human flesh, his indigested food. *Pope*
When I an am'rous kils design'd,
I *belch'd* an hurricane of wind. *Swift*

BELCH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of eructation

2. A cant term for malt liquor.

A sudden reformation would follow, among
sorts of people; porters would no longer be dis-
with *belch*. *Den*

BEL'DAM. n. f. [*belle dame*, which, in old French, signified probably an old woman, as *belle age*, old age.]

An old woman: generally a term of contempt, marking the last degree of old age, with all its faults and miseries.

Then sing of secret things that came to pass,
When *beldam* Nature in her cradle was. *Milton.*

A hag.

Why, how now, Hecat? you look angerly.—
—Have I not reason, *beldams*, as you are,
Saucy and overbold? *Shakspeare's Mucheb.*
The telly sieve wagg'd ne'er the more;
I weep for woe, the telly *beldam* swore. *Dryden.*

TO BELEAGUER. v. a. [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] To besiege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.

Their business, which they carry on, is the general concernment of the Trojan camp, then beleagured by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryden.*

Against beleagur'd heav'n the giants move:
Hills pit'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky. *Dryd.*

BELEAGUERER. n. f. [from *beleaguer*.] One that besieges a place.

TO BELIE. v. a. [a term in navigation.] To place in a direction unsuitable to the wind.

BELEMNITES. n. f. [from *βέλος*, a dart or arrow, because of its resemblance to the point of an arrow.] Arrowhead, or finger stone, of a whitish, and sometimes a gold colour.

BELFLO'WER. n. f. [from *bell* and *flower*, because of the shape of its flower; in Latin *campanula*.] A plant.

There is a vast number of the species of this plant. 1. The tallest pyramidal *belflower*. 2. The blue peach-leaved *belflower*. 3. The white peach-leaved *belflower*. 4. Garden *belflower*, with oblong leaves and flowers; commonly called *Canterbury bells*. 5. Canary *belflower*, with orch leaves, and a tube-rose root. 6. Blue *belflower*, with edible roots, commonly called *rampans*. 7. Venus looking-glass *belflower*, &c. *Milner.*

BELFO'UNDER. n. f. [from *bell* and *found*.] He whose trade it is to found or cast bells.

Those that make recorders know this, and likewise *belfounders* in fitting the tune of their bells. *Baron.*

BELFRY. n. f. [*beffroy*, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till those, who knew not its original, corrupted it to *belfry*, because bells were in it.] The place where the bells are rung.

Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the *belfry*; that is curiously painted before, and will make a fine one. *Gay.*

BELGA'RD. n. f. [*belle egard*, Fr.] A soft glance; a kind regard: an old word, now wholly disused.

Upon her eyelids many graces sit,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working *belgantly*, and amorous retreats. *Tenny Queen.*

TO BELIE. v. a. [from *be* and *lie*.]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimic. Which darts, with hoarse hoots that beat the ground,

And martial brags, *belie* the thunder's found. *Dryden.*

The shape of man, and imitated beast,
The walk, the words, the gesture could supply,
The habit mimic, and the mien *belie*. *Dryden.*

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falsehood.

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Sure there is none but fears a future state;
And when the most obdurate swear they do not,
Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues. *Dryden.*

Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,
At night astronomers agree,
The evening has the day *belied*,
And Phillis is some forty-three. *Prior.*

3. To calumniate; to raise false reports of any man.

Thou dost *belie* him, Piercy, thou *beliest* him;
He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shak.*

4. To give a false representation of any thing.

Uncle, for heav'n's sake, comfortable words.—
—Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

Tuscan Valerius by force o'ercame,
And not *belied* his mighty father's name. *Dryden.*

In the dispute whate'er I said,
My heart was by my tongue *belied*:
And in my looks you might have read
How much I argued on your side. *Prior.*

5. To fill with lies. This seems to be its meaning here.

'Tis slander, whose breath,
Rides on the passing winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world. *Shakspeare.*

BELIE'F. n. f. [from *believe*.]

1. Credit given to something, which we know not of ourselves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.

Those comforts that shall never cease,
Future in hope, but present in *belief*. *Wotton.*
Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his gospel, commands, threats, and promises. *Wad.*

2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.

No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are sufficient to give us as much as the least spark of light concerning the very principal mysteries of our faith. *Hooker.*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith.

In the heat of general persecution, whereunto christian *belief* was subject upon the first promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the sufferings of martyrs. *Hooker.*

4. Persuasion; opinion.

He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;
Yet hope would tam subscribe, and tempts *belief*. *Milton.*

All tenets are grounded upon the *belief*, that states will be found in their honour and observance of treaties. *Temple.*

5. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superstitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men. *Bacon.*

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELIEVABLE. adj. [from *believe*.] Creditable; that may be credited or believed.

TO BELIEVE. v. a. [*gelyēan*, Saxon.]

1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from some other reason than our personal knowledge.

Adherence to a proposition which they are persuaded, but do not know, to be true, is not seeing, but *believing*. *Locke.*

Ten thousand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of those who have spoken or written of them. *Watts.*

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.

The people may hear when I speak with thee,
and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus.*

TO BELIEVE. v. n.

1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing.

They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. *Genesis.*

2. To exercise the theological virtue of faith.

Now God be prais'd, that to *believing* souls
Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair. *Shakspeare.*

For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. *Romans.*

3. With the particle *in*, to hold as an object of faith.

Believe in the Lord your God, so shall you be established. *2 Chron.*

4. With the particle *on*, to trust; to place full confidence in; to rest upon with faith.

To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name. *John.*

5. *I believe*, is sometimes used as a way of slightly noting somewhat of certainty or exactness.

Though they are, *I believe*, as high as most steeples in England, yet a prison, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an aim. *Addison.*

BELIEVER. n. f. [from *believe*.]

1. He that believes, or gives credit.

Discipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been *believers* of it. *Hooker.*

2. A professor of christianity.

Inbels themselves did discern, in matters of life, when *believers* did well, when otherwise. *Hooker.*

If he which writeth do that which is forcible, how should he which readeth be thought to do that, which, in itself, is of no force to work belief, and to save *believers*? *Hooker.*

Mysteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the universal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apostles, and will be to the resurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail against them. *Swift.*

BELIEVINGLY. adv. [from *To believe*.] After a believing manner.

BELI'KE. adv. [from *like*, as *by likelihood*.]

1. Probably; likely; perhaps.

There came out of the same woods a horrible soul bear, which fearing, *belike*, while the lion was present, came cautiously towards the place where I was. *Shelley.*

Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking me remiss in my office, awakens me with this unwanted putting on. *Shakspeare.*

Josephus affirmeth, that one of them remained in his time; meaning, *belike*, some man or foundation thereof. *Ruland.*

2. It is sometimes used in a sense of irony, as it may be supposed.

We think, *belike*, that he will accept what the men of their would disdain. *Hooker.*

God appointed the sea to one of them, and the land to the other, because they were so great, that the sea could not hold them both; or else, *belike*, if the sea had been large enough, we might have gone a fishing for elephants. *Brewster on Languages.*

BELI'VE. adv. [*blive*, Sax. probably from *bi* and *live*, in the sense of vivacity, speed, quickness.] Speedily; quickly. Out of use.

BEL

By that same way the direful dames to drive
Their mournful chaunt, fill'd with rusty blood,
And down to Pluto's house come *belve*.

Fairy Queen.

BELL. *n. f.* [bel, Saxon; supposed, by Skinner, to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a basin. See **BALL**.]

1. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of a clapper, hammer, or some other instrument striking against it. *Bells* are in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.

Your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you to hear with reverence.

Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself,
And bid the merry bells ring to thy ear,
That thou art crown'd, not that I am dead.

Shakespeare.

Four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

He has no one necessary attention to any thing but the bell, which calls to prayers twice a-day.

Alderson's Spectator.

2. It is used for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I,
In a cowslip's bell I lie.

Shakespeare.

The humming bees, that hunt the golden dew,
In summer's heat on tops of lilies feed.

Dryden.

3. A small hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a solid ball; which, when it is shaken, by bounding against the sides, gives a sound.

As the ox hath his yoke, the horse his curb,
and the falcon his bell, to both man his desires.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

4. To bear the bell. To be the first: from the wether, that carries a bell among the sheep, or the first horse of a drove that has bells on his collar.

The Italians have carried away the bell from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works.

Hakewill.

5. To shake the bells. A phrase in *Shakespeare*, taken from the bells of a hawk.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,
The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick shakes his bells.

Shakespeare.

To **BELL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.

Hops, in the beginning of August, bell, and are sometimes ripe.

Mortimer.

BELL-FASHIONED. *adj.* [from *bell* and *fashion*.] Having the form of a bell; campaniform.

The thorn-apple rises with a strong round stalk, having large bell-fashioned flowers at the joints.

Mortimer.

BEILE. *n. f.* [*beau, belle*, Fr.] A young lady.

What motive could compel
A well-bred lord to assault a gentle belle?

O say, what stranger cause, yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord?

P. p.

BELLES LETTRES. *n. f.* [Fr.] Polite literature. It has no singular.

The candour of the other, is to admit of something like discourse, especially in what regards the belles lettres.

Tait.

BELLION. *n. f.* [from *bellus*, beautiful, and *bonus*, good, Lat. *belle & bonne*, Fr.] A woman excellent both in beauty and goodness. Out of use.

BEL

Pan may be proud that ever he begot

Such a *bellibone*,

And Syriax rejoice that ever was her lot

To bear such a one.

Spenser.

BELLI'GERANT. } *adj.* [*belliger*, Lat.]

BELLI'GEROUS. } Waging war. *Dict.*

BELLING. *n. f.* A hunting term, spoke of a roe, when she makes a noise in rutting time.

Dict.

BELLI'POTENT. *adj.* [*bellipotens*, Lat.] Puissant; mighty in war.

Dict.

To **BELLOW.** *v. n.* [*bellan*, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise as a bull.

Jupiter became a bull, and bellowed; the green Neptune a ram, and bleated.

Shakespeare.

What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares bleat,

Within the lion's den?

Dryden.

But now the husband of a herd must be

Thy mate, and bellowing sons thy progeny.

Dryden.

2. To make any violent outcry.

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,
As he'd burst heav'n.

Shakespeare.

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this sense it is a word of contempt.

The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,

Would bellow out a laugh in a base note.

Dryden.

This gentleman is accustomed to roar and bellow so terribly loud that he frightens us.

Tait.

4. To roar as the sea in a storm, or as the wind; to make any continued noise, that may cause terror.

Till, at the last, he heard a dread sound,
Which thro' the wood loud bellowing did rebound.

Spenser.

The rising rivers float the nether ground;
And rocks the bellowing voice of boiling seas rebound.

Dryden.

BELLOWS. *n. f.* [*bilix*, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow, or *belly*. It has no singular; for we usually say, a pair of bellows; but *Dryden* has used *bellows* as a singular.]

1. The instrument used to blow the fire.

Since sighs, into my inward furnace turn'd,
For bellows serve to kindle more the fire.

Sidney.

One, with great bellows, gather'd filling air,
And with forc'd wind the fuel did enflame.

Fairy Queen.

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the lung'd bellows hissing fire provoke.

Dryden.

The lungs, as bellows, supply a force of breath; and the *apera arteria* is as the nose of bellows, to collect and convey the breath.

Holder.

2. In the following passage it is singular.

Thou neither, like a bellows, swell'st thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning mats

Dryden.

BELLUINE. *adj.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Beastly; belonging to a beast; savage; brutal.

If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beasts. At this rate, the animal and belluine life would be the best.

Attorbury.

BELLY. *n. f.* [*balg*, Dutch; *bol*, *bola*, Welsh.]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels.

The body's members
Rebell'd against the belly; thus accus'd it;—
That only like a gulph it did remain,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest.

Shakespeare.

2. In beasts, it is used, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.

BEL

And the Lord said unto the serpent, Upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life.

Genesis.

3. The womb: in this sense, it is commonly used ludicrously or familiarly.

I shall answer that better, than you can the getting up of the negroe's belly: the Moon is with child by you.

Shakespeare.

The secret is grown too big for the pretence like Mrs. Frimly's big belly.

Congress.

4. That part of man which requires food, in opposition to the back, or that which demands clothes.

They were content with a licentious life, wherein they might fill their bellies by spoil, rather than by labour.

Hayward.

Whole god is their belly.

Phil.

He that sows his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry belly before harvest.

Arbutnot.

5. The part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity.

Fortune sometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to grasp.

Bacon.

An Irish harp hath the concave, or belly, not along the strings, but at the end of the strings.

Bacon.

6. Any place in which something is enclosed.

Out of the belly of hell cried I, and thou hearest my voice.

Jonah.

To **BELLY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.

Thus by degrees day wastes, signs cease to rise
For belying earth, still rising up, denies
Their light a passage, and confines our eyes.

Creech's Mantua.

The pow'r appear'd, with winds suffic'd the sail,

The belying canvas strutted with the gale.
Loud rattling shakes the mountains and the plain,

Dryden.

Heav'n bellies downwards, and descends in rain

Dryden.

'Midst these disports, forget they not to drench
Themselves with belying goblets.

Phil.

BELLYACHE. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *ache*.] The colick; or pain in the bowels.

BELLYBOUND. *adj.* [from *belly* and *bound*.] Diseased, so as to be coitive, and shrunk in the belly.

BELLY-FRETTING. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *fret*.]

1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horse belly with a foregirt.

2. A great pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms.

Di.

BELLYFUL. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *full*.]

1. As much food as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite.

2. It is often used ludicrously for more than enough: thus, king James told his son that he would have his bellyful of parliamentary impeachments.

BELLYGOD. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *god*.] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.

What infinite waste they made this way, only story of Apicius, a famous bellygod, is suffice to shew.

Hakewill.

BELLY-PINCHED. *adj.* [from *belly* and *pinch*.] Starved.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear was couch,

The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fair day, unhonoured he runs.

Shakespeare.

BELLY-ROLL. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *roll*.]

B E L

A roll so called, as it seems, from entering into the hollows.

They have two small harrows that they clap on each side of the ridge, and so they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a belly-roll, that goes between the ridges, when they have trown it. *Mortimer.*

BELLY-TIMBER. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *timber*.] Food; materials to support the belly.

Where belly-timber above ground
Or under, was not to be found. *Hudibras.*
The strength of every other member
Is founded on your belly-timber. *Prior.*

BELLY-WORM. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *worm*.] A worm that breeds in the belly.

BELMAN. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *man*.] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal belman
Which gives the stern't good night. *Shakspeare.*
Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas
warm'd,

Now hangs the belman's song, and pasted here
The colour'd prints of Oveton appear. *Gay.*
The belman of each parish, as he goes his circuit,
cries out every night, Past twelve o'clock. *Swift.*

BELMETAL. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *metal*.] The metal of which bells are made, being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.

Belmetal has copper one thousand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, brats one hundred and fifty pounds. *Bacon.*

Colours which arise on *belmetal*, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton.*

TO BELOCK. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lock*.] To fall as with a lock.

This is the hand, which with a vowed contract
Was fast belock'd in thine. *Shakspeare.*

BELMANCY. *n. f.* [from *βελος* and *μαντις*.]

Belmancy, or divination by arrows, hath been in request with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algiers. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

TO BELONG. *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]

1. To be the property of.
To light on a part of a field *belonging* to Poast. *Ruth.*

2. To be the province or business of.
There is no need for such redress;
Or if there were, it not *belongs* to you. *Shakspeare.*

The declaration of these latent philosophies
belongs to another paper. *Boyle.*

To Jove the care of heav'n and earth *belong*s. *Dryden.*

3. To adhere, or be appendant to.
He went into a desert *belonging* to Bethesda. *Luke.*

4. To have relation to.
To whom *belongest* thou? whence art thou? *Samuel.*

5. To be the quality or attributes of.
The faculties *belonging* to the supreme spirit,
are unlimited and boundless, fitted and designed
for infinite objects. *Cheyne.*

6. To be referred to; to relate to.
He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. *1 Corinth.*

BELOV'D. *participle.* [from *belove*, derived of *love*.] It is observable, that though the *participle* *be* of very frequent use, the *verb* is seldom or never admitted; as we

say, you are much *belov'd* by me, but not, I *belove* you.] Loved; dear.

I think it is not meet,
Mark Antony, so well *belov'd* of Cæsar,
Should outlive Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

In likeness of a dove
The Spirit descended, while the Father's voice
From heav'n pronounc'd him his *belov'd* Son. *Milton.*

BELO'W. *prep.* [from *be* and *low*.]

1. Under in place; not so high.
For all *below* the moon I would not leap. *Shak.*
He'll beat Aufidius' head *below* his knee,
And tread upon his neck. *Shakspeare.*

2. Inferiour in dignity.
The noble Venetians think themselves equal at
least to the electors of the empire, and but one
degree *below* kings. *Addison.*

3. Inferiour in excellence.
His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much *below*
his *Manilius*, as the fields are below the stars. *Pelton.*

4. Unworthy of; unbecomming.
'Tis much *below* me on his throne to sit;
But when I do, you shall petition it. *Dryden.*

BELO'W. *adv.*

1. In the lower place; in the place nearest the centre.
To men standing *below* on the ground, those
that be on the top of Paul's seem much less than
they are, and cannot be known: but, to men
above, those *below* seem nothing so much lessened,
and may be known. *Bacon.*

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection
of the matter of the tempests and winds
before the air here *below*; and therefore the obscuring
of the smaller stars, is a sign of tempest
following. *Bacon.*

His sultry heat infects the sky;
The ground *below* is parch'd, the heav'n's above
us fry. *Dryden.*

This said, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And shew'd them all the shining fields *below*. *Dryden.*

2. On earth, in opposition to heaven.
And let no tears from crying pity flow,
For one that's blest'd above, immortaliz'd *below*. *Smith.*

The fairest child of Jove,
Below for ever fought, and blest'd above. *Prior.*

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead: opposed to heaven and earth.
The gladsome ghosts in circling troops attend;
Delight to hover near, and long to know
What business brought him to the realms *below*. *Dryden.*

When suff'ring Gaints aloft in beams shall glow,
And prosperous naiads gnash their teeth *below*. *Tuckel.*

TO BELOWT. *v. a.* [from *be*, and *lowt*, a word of contempt.] To treat with opprobrious language; to call names. Obsolete.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report,
that at a supper they had not only good
cheer, but also favoury epigrams, and fine anagrams,
returning home, rated and *belowt*
his cook, as an ignorant scullion, that never
dressed him either epigrams or anagrams. *Camden.*

BELSWAGGER. *n. f.* A cant word for a whoremaster.

You are a charitable *belswagger*; my wife
cried out fire, and you cried out for engines. *Dryden.*

BELT. *n. f.* [*belt*, Sax. *baltheus*, Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in which a sword, or some weapon, is commonly hung.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the *belt* of rule. *Shakspeare.*

Ajax flew himself with the sword given him by
Hector, and Hector was dragged about the walls
of Troy by the *belt* given him by Ajax. *South.*

Then watch'd the shining *belt*, with gold inlaid;
The *belt* Eurycyon's artful hands had made. *Dryden.*

BELWE'THER. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *weather*.] A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will drive my sheep to gather,
And drive to follow after than *belwe'ther*. *Spenser.*

To offer to get your living by the copulation of
cattle; to be a bawd to a *belwe'ther*. *Shakspeare.*

The flock of sheep and *belwe'ther* thinking to
break into another's pasture, and being to pass
over another bridge, justified till both fell into the
ditch. *Howell.*

TO BELY. See *BELIE*.

TO BEMAD. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mad*.] To make mad; to turn the brain.

Making just report,
Of how unnatural and bemoaning sorrow
The king hath cause to plain. *Shakspeare.*

TO BEMIRE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire*.] To drag or incur in the mire; to soil by passing through dirty places.

Away they rode in homely sort;
*Then journey long; their money short;
The loving couple well *bemir'd*;
The horse and both the riders *ti'd*. *Swiss.*

TO BEMOAN. *v. a.* [from *To moan*.] To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.

He falls, he fills the house with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans*. *Dryden.*

The gods themselves the ruin'd seats *bemoan*,
And blame the mischiefs that themselves have
done. *Addison.*

BEMOANER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A lamenter; the person that laments.

TO BEMOCK. *v. a.* [from *mock*.] To treat with mocks.

Bemock the modest moon. *Shakspeare.*

TO BEMOIL. *v. a.* [*be*, and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.

Thou shouldst have heard in how miry a place,
how she was *bemoiled*, how he left her with the
horse upon her. *Shakspeare.*

TO BEMONSTER. *v. a.* [from *be* and *monster*.] To make monstrous.

Thou chang'd and self converted thing! for
shame,
Bemonster not thy feature. *Shakspeare.*

BEMUS'D. *adj.* [from *To muse*.] Overcome with musing; dreaming; a word of contempt.

Is there a pailon much *bemus'd* in beer,
A maudling poetess, a thumping peer. *Pope.*

BENCH. *n. f.* [*bench*, Sax. *banc*, Fr.]

1. A seat, distinguished from a stool by its greater length.

The seats and benches shone of ivory,
An hundred nymphs sat side by side about. *Spenser.*

All Rome is pleas'd when Statius will rehearse:
And longing crowds expect the promis'd verse;
His lofty numbers with so great a gulf
They bear, and swallow with such eager lust:
But while the common suffrage crown'd his
cause;
And broke the *bench* with their loud applause,
His muse had sav'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryden.*

2. A seat of justice; the seat where judges sit.

To pluck down justice from your awful *bench*;
To trip the course of law. *Shakspeare.*

Cyriac, whose grandfire on the royal *bench*
Of British Themis, with no mean applause,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,
Which others at their bar to often wretch. *Milton.*

B E N

3. The persons sitting on a *bench*; as, the whole *bench* voted the same way.

*Fools to popular praise aspire
Of publick speeches, which worse fools admire;
While, from both benches, with redoubled sounds,
Th' applause of lords and commoners abounds.*
Dryden.

To BENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with benches.
*'Twas bench'd with turf, and goodly to be seen,
The thick young grafs arose in fresher green.*
Dryden.

2. To seat upon a bench.

His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have bench'd and rear'd to worship. *Shakspeare.*

BENCHER. *n. f.* [from *bench*.] Those gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers*; who have been readers; they being admitted to plead within the bar, are also called inner barristers. The *benchers*, being the seniors of the house, are intrusted with its government and direction, and out of them is a treasurer yearly chosen. *Blount. Chambers.*

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn, a favour that is indulged me by several *benchers*, who are grown old with me. *Tatler.*

To BEND. *v. a.* pret. *bended*, or *bent*; part. pass. *bended*, or *bent*. [benban, Saxon; *bander*, Fr. as *Skinner* thinks, from *pandare*, Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to infect.

The rainbow compasseth the heavens with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Most High hath *bended* it. *Eccles.*

They *bend* their bows, they whirl their slings around:

Heaps of spent arrows fall, and strew the ground;
And helms, and shields, and rattling arms resound. *Dryden.*

2. To direct to a certain point.

Octavius and Mark Antony
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philipp. *Shakspeare.*
Why dost thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,
And start so often, when thou sit'st alone? *Shakspeare.*
Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend*.
Fairfax.

To that sweet region was our voyage *bent*,
When winds and ev'ry warring element
Disturb'd our course. *Dryden.*

Then, with a rushing sound, th' assembly *bend*
Diverge their steps; the rival rout ascend
The royal dome. *Pope.*

3. To apply to a certain purpose; to intend the mind.

Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things, wherewith they have been accustomed, be good or evil. *Hooker.*

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely *bent* to meditation. *Shakspeare.*
When he fell into the gourd, he was no longer
able to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any publick business. *Temple.*

4. To put any thing in order for use: a metaphor taken from bending the bow.

I'm settled, and *bent* up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shakspeare.*
As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird
ask'd him what he was doing? *L'Estrange.*

5. To incline.

But when to mischief mortals *bend* their will,
How soon they find fit instruments of ill! *Pope.*

6. To subdue; to make submissive; as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

7. To bend the brow. To knit the brow; to frown.

Some have been seen to bite their pen, scratch
their head, *bend* their brows, bite their lips, beat
the board, and tear their paper. *Camden.*

B E N

To BEND. *v. n.*

1. To be incurvated.

2. To lean or jut over.

There is a cliff, whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shakspeare.*

3. To resolve; to determine: in this sense the participle is commonly used.

Not so, for once, indulg'd they sweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or, heaving, bear in vain;
But, *bent* on mischief, bear the waves before. *Dryden.*

While good, and anxious for his friend,
He's still severely *bent* against himself;
Renouncing sleep, and rest, and food, and ease. *Addison.*

A state of slavery which they are *bent* upon
with so much eagerness and obstinacy. *Addison.*
He is every where *bent* on instruction, and
avoids all manner of digressions. *Addison.*

4. To be submissive; to bow.

The sons of them that afflicted thee shall come
bending unto thee. *Isaiah.*

BEND. *n. f.* [from *To bend*.]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

'Tis true, this god did shake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that same eye, whose *bend* doth awe the
world,

Did lose its lustre. *Shakspeare.*

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship. *Skinner.*

3. [With heralds.] One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but, when charged, a third part of the escutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. *Harris.*

BENDABLE. *adj.* [from *bend*.] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

BENDER. *n. f.* [from *To bend*.]

1. The person who bends.

2. The instrument with which any thing is bent.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were *bent* only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any *bender*, or rack, that are used to others. *Wilkins' Mathematical Magic.*

BENDWITH. *n. f.* An herb. *Diels.*

BENEAPED. *adj.* [from *neap*.] A ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. *Diels.*

BENEATH. *prep.* [beneod, Sax. *beneden*, Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place: opposed to above.

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd,
He laid *beneath* him, and to rest retir'd. *Dryden.*
Ages to come might Osmond's picture know;
And palms for thee *beneath* his laurels grow. *Prior.*

2. Under, as overborn or overwhelmed by some pressure.

Our country links *beneath* the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds. *Shakspeare.*
And oft on rocks their tender wings they
tear,
And sink *beneath* the burdens which they bear. *Dryden.*

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reason to be persuaded, that there are far more species of creatures above us, than there are *beneath*. *Locke.*

4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to.

B E N

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station, nor omit doing anything which becomes it. *Atterbury.*

BENEATH. *adv.*

1. In a lower place; under.

I destroyed the Amorite before them; I destroyed his fruits from above, and his roots from *beneath*. *Isaiah.*

The earth which you take from *beneath*, will be barren and unfruitful. *Mortimer.*

2. Below, as opposed to heaven.

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath*. *Isaiah.*
Trembling I view the dread abyss *beneath*,
Hell's horrid mansions, and the realms of death. *Yalden.*

BENEDICT. *adj.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and salubrious qualities: an old physical term.

It is not a small thing won in physick, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as strong purgers as those that are not without some malignity. *Bacon.*

BENEDICTION. *n. f.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]

1. Blessing; a decretory pronounciation of happiness.

A foreign shame to bows him; his unkindness,

That thipt her from his *benediction*, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his degenerated daughters. *Shakspeare.*

From him will raise
A mighty nation; and upon him show'r
His *benediction* so, that, in his seed,
All nations shall be blest. *Milton.*

2. The advantage conferred by blessing.

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon.*

3. Acknowledgments for blessings received; thanks.

Could he less expect
Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks? *Milton.*

Such ingenious and industrious persons are delighted in searching out natural rarities; reflecting upon the Creator of them his due praises and *benedictions*. *Ruy.*

4. The form of instituting an abbot.

What consecration is to a bishop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way for a bishop is not properly such, till consecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed is properly such before *benediction*. *Hyld.*

BENEFACTION. *n. f.* [from *benefacere* Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred: which is thus more usual sense.

One part of the *benefactions*, was the expression of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

BENEFACTOR. *n. f.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to some public charity: it is used with *of*, but oftentimes with *to*, before the person benefited.

Then swell with pride, and must be titled god
Great benefactors of mankind, deliverers,
Worship'd with temple, priest, and sacrifice. *Milton.*

From that preface he took his hint, though
had the benefactors not to acknowledge his *benefactor*. *Dryden.*

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor*, if he conveys to me an improvement in my understanding. *Addison.*

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor* must needs be a common enemy to mankind. *Swift.*

BENEFACTRESS. *n. f.* [from *benefactor*

A woman who confers a benefit.

B E N

BENEFICE. *n. f.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings, be they dignities or others.

Cowell.

And of the priest estfoons 'gan to enquire,
How to a *benefice* he might aspire.
Much to himself he thought, but little spoke,
And, undepiv'd, his *benefice* fortook. *Dryd.*

BENEFICED. *adj.* [from *benefice*.] Possessed of a *benefice*, or church preferment. The usual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious person, was one moiety of the *benefice*.

Ayliffe.

BENEFICENCE. *n. f.* [from *beneficent*.] The practice of doing good; active goodness.

You could not extend your *beneficence* to so many persons; yet you have lost as few days as Archelus. *Dryden.*

Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the millions of our brethren. *Rogers.*

BENEFICENT. *adj.* [from *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the disposition; *beneficence* being kindness, or *benignity* exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origination from any less than the most wife and *beneficent* being, the great God. *Hale.*

But Phœbus, thou, to man *beneficent*,
Delight'st in building cities. *Prior.*

BENEFICIAL. *adj.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; useful; with *to* before the person benefited.

Not any thing is made to be *beneficial* to him, but all things for him, to shew *beneficence* and grace in them. *Hooker.*

This supposition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, consequently to be very *beneficial* to mankind. *Tillotson.*

The war, which would have been most *beneficial* to us, and destructive to the enemy, was neglected. *Swift.*

Are the present revolutions in circular oils, more *beneficial* than the other would be? *Bentley.*

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the first acres of such a disease, any deobstruent, without much acrimony, is *beneficial*. *Arbutnot.*

BENEFICIAL. *n. f.* An old word for a *benefice*.

For that the groundwork is, and end of all,
How to obtain a *beneficial*. *Spenser.*

BENEFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *beneficial*.] Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

BENEFICIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *beneficial*.] Usefulness; profit; helpfulness.

Though the knowledge of these objects be commendable for their contentation and curiosity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their usefulness and *beneficialness*. *Hale.*

BENEFICIARY. *adj.* [from *benefice*.] Holding something in subordination to another; having a dependant and secondary possession, without sovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise, than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the seignory in chief of the pope. *Bacon.*

BENEFICIARY. *n. f.* He that is in possession of a *benefice*.

A *benefice* is either said to be a *benefice* with the cure of souls, or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another *benefice*, the *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFIT. *n. f.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

B E N

1. A kindness; a favour conferred; an act of love.

When noble *benefits* shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms. *Shakspeare.*
Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*. *Psalms.*

Neglect not, and the *benefit* embrace
By faith, not void of works. *Milton.*

2. Advantage; profit; use.

The creature abated his strength for the *benefit* of such as put their trust in thee. *Wisdom.*

3. In law.

Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church, when a priest, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a secular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himself of the offence objected to him: and this might be done in case of murder. The ancient law, in this point of *clergy*, is much altered; for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of such felony as this *benefit* is granted for; and to burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the ordinary's commissioner, or deputy, standing by, do say, *Legit ut clericus*; or, otherwise, suffereth death for his transgression. *Cowell.*

To BENEFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

What course I mean to hold,
Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge. *Shakspeare.*
He was so far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine. *Arbutnot.*

To BENEFIT. *v. n.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein, among old renowned authors, I shall spare. *Milton.*

BENEMPT. *adj.* [See *NEMPT.*] Named; marked out. Obsolete.

Much greater gifts for guerdon thou shalt gain,
Than kid or colt, which I thee *benempt*;
Then up, I say. *Spenser.*

To BENET. *v. a.* [from *net*.] To ensnare; to surround as with toils.

Being thus *benetted* round with villains,
Ere I could mark the prologue, to my bane
They had begun the play. *Shakspeare.*

BENEVOLENCE. *n. f.* [from *benevolentia*, Lat.]

1. Disposition to do good; kindness; charity; good-will.

Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and sense,
In one close system of *benevolence*. *Pope.*

2. The good done; the charity given.

3. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a *benevolence*, was devised by Edward I. for which he sustained much envy. It was abolished by Richard III. *Bacon.*

BENEVOLENT. *adj.* [from *benevolens*, *benevolentia*, Lat.] Kind; having good-will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, *benevolent* as wife. *Pope.*
Nature all
Is blooming and *benevolent* like thee. *Thomson.*

BENEVOLENTNESS. *n. f.* Benevolence.

BENGA'L. *n. f.* A fort from Bengal in the East Indies. A sort of thin slight stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel.

BENJAMIN. *n. f.* A plant.

BENJAMIN. *n. f.* A gum. See *BENZOIN*.

To BENIGHT. *v. a.* [from *night*.]

1. To involve in darkness; to darken; to shroud with the shades of night.

B E N

He that has light within his own clear break
May sit i' the center, and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides a dark soul, and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the mid-day sun;
Himself is his own dungeon. *Milton.*

Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere,
As those dark shades that did *benight* it, vanish. *Boyle.*

A storm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the sky. *Garth.*

The miserable race of men, that live
Benighted half the year, benumm'd with frosts
Under the polar Bear. *Philips.*

2. To surprise with the coming on of night.

Being *benighted*, the sight of a candle, I saw
a good way off, directed me to a young shepherd's house. *Sidney.*

Hate some *benighted* angel, in his ways,
Might eat his wings; and, seeing heav'n appear
In its best work of mercy, think it there. *Dryd.*

3. To debar from intellectual light; to cloud with ignorance.

But what so long in vain, and yet unknown
By poor mankind's *benighted* wit, is sought,
Shall in this age to Britain first be shown. *Dryd.*

BENIGN. *adj.* [from *benignus*, Lat.] It is pronounced without the *g*, as if written *benine*; but the *g* is preserved in *benignity*.

1. Kind; generous; liberal; actually good. See *BENEFICENT*.

This turn hath made amends! Thou hast fulfilled

Thy words, Creator bounteous and *benign*?
Giver of all things fair. *Milton.*

So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men *benign*. *Milton.*

We owe more to Heav'n, than to the sword,
The with'd return of so *benign* a lord. *Waller.*

What Heav'n bestows upon the earth, in kind
influences and *benign* aspects, is paid it back in sacrifice and adoration. *South.*

They who delight in the suffering of inferior creatures, will not be very compassionate or *benign*. *Locke.*

Diff'rent are thy names,
As thy kind hand has founded many cities,
Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men. *Prior.*

2. Wholesome; not malignant.

These taints are of a *benign* mild nature, in healthy persons; but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they discover in cachexies. *Arbutnot.*

BENIGN Disease, is when all the usual symptoms appear in the small-pox, or any acute disease, favourably, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes. *Quincy.*

BENIGNITY. *n. f.* [from *benign*.]

1. Graciousness; goodness. It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his *benignity* co-operate to their conversion. *Brown.*

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him, that does it. *South.*

2. Actual kindness.

He which useth the *benefit* of any special *benignity*, may enjoy it with good conscience. *Hooker.*

The king was desirous to establish peace rather by *benignity* than blood. *Hayward.*

3. Salubrity; wholesome quality; friendliness to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in sanguine than in choleric bodies, by reason of the *benignity* of the serum, which sendeth out better matter for a callus. *Histoman.*

BENIGNLY. *adv.* [from *benign*.] Favourably; kindly; graciously.

BEN

'Tis amazement, more than love,
Which her radiant eyes do move;
If less splendour wait on thine,
Yet they to *benignly* thine,
I would turn my dazzled sight
To behold their milder light. *Waller.*
Oh, truly good, and truly great!
For glorious as he rose, *benignly* so he set. *Prior.*
BENISON. *n. f.* [*benir*, to bless; *beniffons*,
Fr.] Blessing; benediction: not now
used, unless ludicrously.

We have no such daughter; nor shall ever see
That face of hers again; therefore, begone
Without our grace, our love, our *benison*. *Shak.*
Unmuffle, ye fair stars, and thou fair moon,
That won't it to love the traveller's *benison*. *Milt.*

BENNET. *n. f.* An herb; the same with
avena.

BENT. *n. f.* [from the verb *To bend*.]

1. The state of being bent; a state of flex-
ure; or curvity.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a
little. *Walton.*

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers subtle inquiries concerning
the strength required to the bending of bows;
the force they have in the discharge, according
to the several *bents*; and the strength required to
be in the string of them. *Wilkins.*

3. Declivity.

A mountain flood,
Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the wood;
Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple stood of Mars armipotent. *Dryd.*

4. Utmost power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyself,
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*. *Shaksp.*
We both obey,

And here give up ourselves, in the full *bent*,
To lay our service freely at your feet. *Shaksp.*

5. Application of the mind; strain of the
mental powers.

The understanding should be brought to the
knotty parts of knowledge, that try the strength
of thought, and a full *bent* of the mind, by in-
ferrible degrees. *Locke.*

6. Inclination; disposition toward some-
thing.

O who does know the *bent* of woman's fantasy!
Spenser.

To your own *bents* dispose you; you'll be found
Be you beneath the sky. *Shaksp.*

He knew the strong *bent* of the country to
wards the house of York. *Bacon.*

Soon inclin'd 't admit delight,
The *bent* of nature! *Milton.*

The golden age was first; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reason knew;
And, with a native *bent*, did good pursue. *Dryd.*

Let there be propensity and *bent* of will to re-
ligion, and there will be the same fidelity and
indefatigable industry. *South.*

'Tis odds but the scale turns at last on na-
ture's side, and the evidence of one or two senses
gives way to the united *bent* and tendency of all
the five. *Atterbury.*

7. Determination; fixed purpose.

Then unbelief we may not impute unto in-
sufficiency in the mean which is used, but to
the wiful *bent* of their obstinate hearts against it.
Hooker.

Yet we saw them forced to give way to the
bent, and current humour of the people, in fa-
vour of their ancient and lawful government.
Temple.

8. Turn of the temper, or disposition;
shape, or fashion, superinduced by art.

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the *bent*
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they frown at. *Shaksp.*

Two of them have the very *bent* of honour.
Shaksp.

BEP

Then thy straight rule set virtue in my sight,
The crooked line reforming by the right;
My reason took the *bent* of thy command,
Was form'd and polish'd by thy skilful hand. *Dryden.*

9. Tendency; flexion; particular direc-
tion.

The exercising the understanding in the several
ways of reasoning, teacheth the mind suppleness,
to apply itself more dexterously to *bents* and
turns of the matter, in all its researches. *Locke.*

10. A stalk of grass, called *bent-grass*.

His spear, a *bent* both stiff and strong,
And well near of two inches long;
The pile was of a hoise-fly's tongue,
Whose sharpness nought reverted. *Drayton.*

Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little
dust, like the dust of a *bent*, which grows upon
the cluster, in the first coming forth. *Bacon.*

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass-green,
upon his head a garland of *bents*, kingcups, and
maidenhair. *Peachment.*

BENTING Time. [from *bent*.] The time
when pigeons feed on *bents* before peas
are ripe.

Bare *benting times*, and moulting months may
come,

When, lugging late, they cannot reach their
home. *Dryden.*

TO BEN'UM. *v. a.* [*benumen*, Saxon.]

1. To make torpid; to take away the fen-
sation and use of any part by cold, or
by some obstruction.

So things a snake that to the fire is brought,
Which harmless lay with cold *benum'd*, before.
Fairfax.

The winds blow moist and keen, which bids
us seek

Some better shroud, some better warmth, to
cherish

Our limbs *benum'd*. *Milton.*

My limbs slacken, and an icy stiffness

Benums my blood. *Denham.*

It seizes upon the vitals, and *benums* the senses;
and where there is no sense, there can be no pain.
South.

Will they be the less dangerous, when warmth
shall bring them to themselves, because they
were once frozen and *benumbed* with cold?
L'Estrange.

2. To stupify.

These accents were her last: the creeping death
Benum'd her senses first, then stopp'd her
breath. *Dryden.*

BENZO'IN. *n. f.* A medicinal kind of resin
imported from the East Indies, and vul-
garly called *benjamin*. It is procured by
making an incision in a tree, whose
leaves resemble those of the lemon tree.

The best comes from Siam, and is called
amygdaloides, being interspersed with
white spots, resembling broken almonds.

Trevoux. Chambers.

The liquor we have distilled from *benzoïn*, is
subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and
thickness. *Boyle.*

TO BEPA'INT. *v. a.* [from *paint*.] To
cover with paint.

Thou know'st, the mask of night is on my
face,

Else would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek.
Shaksp.

TO BEPI'NCH. *v. a.* [from *pinch*.] To
mark with pinches.

In their sides, arms, sh. ulders, all *bepinch'd*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to
flout out. *Chapman.*

TO BEPI'SS. *v. a.* [from *piss*.] To wet
with urine.

One caus'd, at a feast, a bagpipe to be played,

BER

which made the knight *berpiss* himself, to the great
diversion of all then present, as well as con-
fusion of himself. *Derham.*

TO BEQUE'ATH. *v. a.* [*epide*, Sax. a
will.] To leave by will to another.

She had never been disinclined of that goodly
portion, which nature had so liberally *bequeath'd*
to her. *Shelley.*

Let's choose executors, and talk of wills;
And yet not so—for what can we *bequeath*,
Save our deposed bodies to the ground? *Shaksp.*

My father *bequeathed* me by will but a poor
thousand crowns. *Shaksp.*

Methinks this age seems resolv'd to *bequeath*
posterity somewhat to remember it. *Glavinie.*

For you, whom best I love and value most,
But to your service I *bequeath* my ghost. *Dryd.*

BEQUE'ATHMENT. *n. f.* [from *bequeath*.]
A legacy.

BEQUE' ST. *n. f.* [from *bequeath*.] Some-
thing left by will; a legacy.

He *bequeath'd* the crown to himself; pretending
an adoption or *bequest*, of the kingdom unto him
by the Confessor. *Hall.*

TO BERA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *rattle*.] To
fill with noise; to make a noise at in
contempt.

These are now the fashion, and so *berattle* the
common stages, so they call them, that many
wearing rapiers are afraid of goutequills, and
dare scarce come thither. *Shaksp.*

BE'RBERRY. *n. f.* [*berberis*, sometimes
written *barberry*, which see.] A berry
of a sharp taste, used for pickles.

Some never ripen to be sweet, as tamarind,
barberries, elms, sloes, &c. *Bacon's Nat. H.*

TO BERE'AVE. *v. n.* pret. *bereaved*, or
berest; part. pass. *berest*. [*berieop*, Saxon.]

1. To strip of; to deprive of. It has ge-
nerally the particle *of* before the thing
taken away.

Madam, you have *berest* me of all words,
Only my blood speaks to you in my veins.
Shaksp.

That when thou com'st to kneel at Henry's
feet,

Thou may'st *berave* him of his wits with
wonder. *Shaksp.*

There was never a prince *bereaved* of his re-
pendencies by his council, except there hath be-
an over greatness in one counsellor. *Bacon's Ess.*

The sacred prefts with ready knives *berave*
The beasts of life. *Dry.*

To deprive us of metals, is to make us in-
savages; it is to *berave* us of all arts and
sciences, of history and letters, nay of revealed
ligion too, that inestimable favour of Heaven.
Bentley's Sam.

2. Sometimes it is used without *of*.

Bereave me not

Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress. *Mil.*

3. To take away from.

All your interest in those territories
Is utterly *berest* you, all is lost. *Shaksp.*

BERE'AVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *berave*.]
Deprivation.

BERE'FT. The part. pass. of *berave*.

The chief on either side *berest* of life,
Or yielded to the foe, concludes the strife. *D.*

BERG. See **BURROW.**

BERGAMOT. *n. f.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A sort of pear, commonly called *bu-*
mot. See **PEAR.**

2. A sort of essence, or perfume, di-
stilled from a fruit produced by ingrafting
lemon-tree on a bergamot pear stool.

3. A sort of snuff, which is only clean

B E R

bacco, with a little of the essence rubbed into it.

BERGMASER. *n. f.* [from *berg*, Sax. and *maſter*.] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyshire miners.

BERGMOTTE. *n. f.* [of *berg*, a mountain, and *moſe*, a meeting, Saxon.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controversies among the Derbyshire miners.

Blount.

To BERHYME. *v. a.* [from *rhyme*.] To mention in rhyme, or verses: a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in: Laura to his lady was but a kitchen-wench; many, ſhe had a better love to *berhyme* her.

I fought no homage from the race that write; I kept, like Aſian monaſchs, from their fight: Poems I heeded, now *berym'd* ſo long, No more than thou, great George! a bath-day ſong.

Pope.

BERLIN. *n. f.* [from *Berlin*, the city where they were firſt made.] A coach of a particular form.

Beware of Latin authors all! Ne'er think your verſes ſeeking, Though with a golden pen you ſcrawls, An' ſentible in a *berlin*.

Swift.

BERME. *n. f.* [Fr. in fortification.] A ſpace of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without, between the foot of the rampart and the ſide of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote; ſometimes palifadoed.

Harris.

To BEROB. *v. a.* [from *rob*.] To rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by taking away ſomething from him by ſtealth or violence. Not uſed.

She ſaid, ah diſcreet lord! what evil ſta On you hath from w'd, and pou'd his influence bad,

That of yourſelf you thus *berobbed* are? *F. Queen.*

BERRY. *n. f.* [from *berry*, Sax. from *beran*, to bear.] Any ſmall fruit, with many ſeeds or ſmall ſtones.

She ſmote the ground, the which ſtraight forth and yield

A fruitful olive tree, with *berries* ſpread,

That all the gods admirr'd.

The ſtrawberry grows underneath the nettle,

And wholeſome *berries* thrive and ripen beſt,

Neighbour'd by fruit of beſt quality.

Shakſp.

To BERRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

BERRY-BEARING Cedar. [*cedrus baccifera*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are ſquamoſe, ſomewhat like thoſe of the cypreſs. The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The fruit is a berry, incloſing three hard ſeeds in each. The wood is of great uſe in the Levant; is large timber, and may be thought the ſtutira-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the ornaments to the famous temple of Solomon were made.

Miller.

BERRY BEARING Orach. See **MULBERRY BLIGHT**.

BERT, is the ſame with our *bright*; in the Latin, *illuſtris* and *clarus*. So *Eibert*, eternally famous or bright; *Sigbert*, famous conqueror. And the who was termed by the Germans *Bertha*, was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, as is obſerved by *Linprandus*. Of the ſame ſort were theſe, *Phædrus*, *Epiphanius*, *Photius*, *Lampridius*, *Fulgentius*, *Illuſtris*. *Gilſon's Camden.*

B E S

BERTH. *n. f.* [with ſailors.] See **BIRTH**.

BE'RTAM. *n. f.* [*pyrethrum*, Lat.] A ſort of herb, called alſo *baſlard pellitory*.

B.'RYL. *n. f.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious ſtone.

My billows rou'd aſhore

The *beryl* and the golden ore.

Milton.

The *beryl* of our lapidaries is only a fine ſort of cornelian, of a more deep bright red, ſometimes with a caſt of yellow, and more ſimulant than the common cornelian.

Woodward.

To B-SCREEN. *v. a.* [from *ſcreen*.] To cover with a ſcreen; to ſhelter; to conceal.

What man art thou, that thus *beſcreen'd* in night, So ſtumbleſt on my council?

Shakſpeare.

To B-SIEGE. *v. a.* pret. I *beſiegt*; I have *beſiegt*. [from *ſiege*, Sax. *verſoeken*, Dutch.]

1. To entreat; to ſupplicate; to implore: ſometimes before a perſon.

I *beſe* thee, ſir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my brother, that I have not all over-read.

Shakſpeare.

I *beſeech* thee for my ſon Oeneſmus, whom I have begotten in my bonds.

Philemon.

I, in the anguiſh of my heart, *beſeech* you

To quit the dreadful purpoſe of your foul.

Addiſon.

2. To beg; to aſk: before a thing. But Eve ſell humble, and *beſought* His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint.

Milton.

Before I came to them I *beſeech* your patience, whiſt I ſpeak ſomething to ourſelves here preſent.

Spence.

To B-SEEM. *v. n.* [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for.

What form of ſpeech, or behaviour, *beſeem*eth us in our prayers to Almighty God?

Hooker.

This overſight

Beſeems thee not, in whom ſuch virtues ſpring.

Faſfax.

Verona's ancient citizens

Caſt by their brave *beſeeming* ornaments.

Shakſp.

What thoughts he had, *beſeems* not me to try;

Though ſome turniſh he went to ſaſt and pray.

Dryden.

B-S'EN. *particip.* [from *beſie*, Skinner.] This word I have only found in *Spencer*. Adapted; adjusted; becoming.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen, Armed in antique robes down to the ground,

And ſad habiliments tight well *beſeen*.

F. Queen.

To B-SET. *v. a.* pret. I *beſet*; I have *beſet*. [*berietan*, Sax.]

1. To beſiege; to hem in; to encloſe; as with a ſiege.

Follow him that's fled;

The thicket is *beſet*, he cannot ſcape.

Shakſp.

Now, Cæſar, let thy troops *beſet* our gates,

And bat each avenue—

Cato ſhall open to himſelf a paſſage.

Addiſon.

I know thou look'ſt on me as on a wretch

Beſet with ill, and cover'd with miſfortunes.

Addiſon.

2. To waylay; to ſurround.

Draw forth thy weapons, we're *beſet* with

thieves:

Reſcue thy miſtreſs.

Shakſpeare.

The only righteous in a world perverſe,

And therefore hated, therefore ſo *beſet*

Milton.

With foes, for daring ſingle to be juſt.

True fortitude I take to be the quiet poſſeſſion

of a man's ſelf, and an undiſturb'd doing his duty,

whatever ill *beſets*, or danger lies in his way.

Locke.

3. To embarraſs; to perplex; to entangle without any means of eſcape.

Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard *beſet*.

Shakſpeare.

B E S

Thus Adam, fore *beſet*, reply'd.

Milton.

Sure, or I read her viſage much amiſs,

Rover.

Or grieve *beſets* her hard

We be in this world *beſet* with ſundry uncaſe-

Locke.

ſinele, diſtracted with different deſires.

4. To fall upon; to haraſs. Not uſed.

But they him ſpying, both with greedy force

At once upon him run, and him *beſet*

With throes of mortal ſteel.

Fanny Queen.

To BESHREW. *v. a.* [The original of this word is ſomewhat obſcure: as it evidently implies to *twiſt* ill, ſome derive it from *beſchryen*, Germ. to enchant. *Topſel*, in his *Book of Animals*, deduces it from the *ſhrew mouſe*, an animal, ſays he, ſo poiſonous, that its bite is a ſevere curſe. A *ſhrew* likewiſe ſignifies a ſcolding woman; but its origin is not known.]

1. To wiſh a curſe to. Nay, quoth the cock, but I *beſhrew* us both, If I believe a ſuſt upon his oath.

Dryden.

2. To happen ill to. *Beſhrew* thee, couſin, which didſt lead me forth Of that ſweet way I was in to deſpair.

Shakſp.

Now much *beſhrew* my manners, and my pride,

If Herminia meant to ſay Lyſander lied.

Shakſp.

BESIDE. } *prep.* [from *be* and *ſide*.]

B-SIDES. } 1. At the ſide of another; near.

Beſide the hearth a fruitful palmtree grows,

Ennobled ſince by this great funeral.

Faſfax.

He cauſed me to fit down *beſide* him.

Bacon.

At his right hand, Victory

Sat eagle-wing'd: *beſide* him hung his bow.

Milt.

Fair Lavinia fled the fire

Before the gods, and ſtood *beſide* her ſire.

Dryden.

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows;

Fair is the daisy that *beſide* her grows.

Gay.

Now under hanging mountains,

Beſide the falls of fountains,

Unheard, unknown,

He makes his moan.

Pope.

2. Over and above. Doubtleſs, in man there is a nature ſound,

Beſide the ſenſes, and above them ſenſe.

Darwin.

In brutes, *beſides* the exaſtite of ſenſitive per-

ception, and imagination, there are lodged in-

ſtincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty.

Hale.

We may be ſure there were great numbers of wife and learned men, *beſide* thoſe whole names are

in the Chriſtian records, who took care to examine

our Saviour's hiſtory.

Addiſon on Chriſt. Religion.

Precepts of morality, *beſides* the natural cor-

ruption of our tempers, are abſtracted from ideas

of ſenſe.

Addiſon.

3. Not according to, though not contrary; as we ſay, ſome things are *beſide* nature, ſome are contrary to nature.

The Stoicks did hold a neceſſary connexion of cauſes: but they believed, that God doth act

præter & contra naturam, *beſides* and againſt na-

ture.

Bramhall.

To ſay a thing is a chance, as it relates to ſecond cauſes, ſignifies no more, than that there

are ſome events *beſide* the knowledge, purpoſe,

expectation, and power of ſecond cauſes.

South.

Providence often diſpoſes of things by a method *beſide*, and above, the diſcoveries of man's

reaſon.

It is *beſide* my preſent buſineſs to enlarge

upon this ſpeculation.

Locke.

4. Out of; in a ſtate of deviating from. You are too wilful blame

And, ſince your coming here, have done

Enough to put him quite *beſide* his patience.

Shakſpeare.

Of vagabonds we ſay,

That they are ne'er *beſide* their way.

Hudſon.

They may ſerve as landmarks, to ſhew what

lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite *beſide*

it.

Locke.

BES

5. Before a reciprocal pronoun, out of; as, *beside himself*; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.

They be called *besides themselves*, to whom the dignity of publick prayer doth not discover somewhat more fitness in men of gravity, than in children. *Heater.*

Only be patient, till we have appeas'd The multitude, *beside themselves* with fear. *Shak.*
Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beside thyself*; much learning doth make thee mad. *Act.*

BESIDE. } *adv.*
BESIDES. }

1. More than that; over and above.

If Calisto do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me ugly; and, *besides*, the Moor
May unfold me to him: there stand I in peril. *Shakpeare.*

Besides, you know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your unhappy friend. *Dryden.*

That man that doth not know those things,
which are of necessity for him to know, is but
an ignorant man, whatever he may know *besides*.
Tillotson.

Some wonder, that the Turk never attacks
this treasury. But, *besides* that he has attempted
it formerly with no success, it is certain the Venetians
keep too watchful an eye. *Addison.*

2. Not in this number; out of this class;
not included here.

The men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any
besides. *Genesis.*

Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the
world *besides*, must keep faith among themselves. *Locke.*

All that we feel of it, begins and ends
In the small circle of our foes or friends;
To all *beside* as much an empty shade,
An Eugene living, as a Cæsar dead.
And dead, as living, 'tis our author's pride
Still to charm those who charm the world *beside*.
Pope.

BESIDERY. *n. f.* A species of pear.

To BESIEGE. *v. a.* [from *siege*.] To be-
leaguer; to lay siege to; to beset with
armed forces; to endeavour to win a
town or fortress, by surrounding it with
an army, and forcing the defendants,
either by violence or famine, to give ad-
mission.

And he shall *besiege* thee in all thy gates, until
thy high and fenced walls come down. *Deuter.*

The queen, with all the northern earls and
lords,

Intend here to *besiege* you in your castle. *Shaksp.*

BESIEGER. *n. f.* [from *besiege*.] One
employed in a siege.

There is hardly a town taken, in the common
forms, where the *besiegers* have not the worse of
the bargain. *Swift.*

To BESLU'BBER. *v. a.* [from *slubber*.]
To daub; to smear.

He persuaded us to tickle our noses with
speargrass, and make them bleed; and then *be-
slubber* our garments with it, and swear it was
the blood of true men. *Shakpeare.*

To BESMEAR. *v. a.* [from *smear*.]

1. To bedaub; to overspread with some-
thing that sticks on.

He lay as in a dream of deep delight,
Besmeared with precious balm, whose virtuous
might

Did heal his wounds. *Fairy Queen.*

That face of his I do remember well;

Yet when I saw it last, it was *besmeared*

As black as Vulcan. *Shakpeare.*

First Moloch, horrid king! *besmeared* with
blood

Of human sacrifice, and parents tears. *Pur. Left.*

Her fainting hand let fall the sword, *besmeared*
With blood. *Danham.*
Her gushing blood the pavement all *besmeared*.
Dryden.

2. To soil; to foul.

My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *besmear* it. *Shakpeare.*

To BESMIRCH. *v. a.* To soil; to discolour.
Not in use.

Perhaps he loves you now,
And now no foil of cautel doth *besmirch*
The virtue of his will. *Shakpeare.*

Our gaynels and our gilt are all *besmirch'd*.
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shaksp.*

To BESMOKE. *v. n.* [from *smoke*.]
1. To foul with smoke.

2. To harden or dry in smoke.

To BESMUT. *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To
blacken with smoke or foot.

BESOM. *n. f.* [berm, berma, Sax.] An
instrument to sweep with.

Bacon commended an old man that sold
besoms: a proud young fellow came to him for
a *besom* upon trust; the old man said, Borrow of
thy back and belly, they will never ask thee
again; I shall dun thee every day. *Bacon.*

I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction,
saith the Lord of hosts. *Isaiah.*

To BESORT. *v. a.* [from *sort*.] To suit;
to fit; to become.

Such men as may *besort* your age,
And know themselves and you. *Shakpeare.*

BESORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Com-
pany; attendance; train.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
With such accommodation and *besort*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakpeare.*

To BESOT. *v. a.* [from *soot*.]

1. To infatuate; to stupify; to dull; to
take away the senses.

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast,
But, with *besotted* base ingratitude,
Clams, and blasphemous his feeder. *Milton.*

Or fools *besotted* with their crimes,
That know not how to shift betimes. *Hudibras.*

He is *besotted*, and has lost his reason; and
what then can there be for religion to take hold
of him by? *South.*

2. To make to doat, with on. Not much
used.

Paris, you speak
Like one *besotted* on your sweet delights. *Shaksp.*

Trust not thy beauty; but restore the prize

Which he, *besotted* on that face and eyes,

Would rend from us. *Dryden.*

BESOUGHT. The pret. and part. passive
of *beseech*.

Hasten to appease
Th' incensed Father, and th' incensed Son,
While pardon may be found, in time *besought*.
Milton.

To BESPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from *spangle*.]
To adorn with spangles; to besprinkle
with something shining.

Not Herenice's locks but lose to bright,
The heav'n's *bespangling* with dihevell'd light.
Pope.

To BESPA'TTER. *v. a.* [from *spatter*.]
1. To soil by throwing filth; to spot or
sprinkle with dirt or water.

Those who will not take vice into their bosoms,
shall yet have it *bespatter* their faces.

Government of the Tongue.

His weapons are the same which women and
children use; a pin to scratch, and a squirt to
bespatter. *Swift.*

2. To asperse with reproach.

Fair Britain, in the monarch blest
Whom never faction could *bespatter*. *Swift.*

BES

To BESPA'WL. *v. a.* [from *spawl*.] To
daub with spittle.

To BESPE'AK. *v. a.* I *bespoke*, or *bespoke*;
I have *bespoke*, or *bespoken*. [from *speak*.]

1. To order, or entreat any thing before-
hand, or against a future time.

If you will marry, make your loves to me;
My lady is *bespoke*. *Shakpeare.*

Here is the cap your worship did *bespeak*. *Shak.*

When Bahoan came to Strutt's estate, his
tradesmen waited upon him to *bespeak* his cus-
tom. *Arbutnot.*

A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and
accordingly many thousand copies were *bespoke*.
Swift.

2. To make way by a previous apology.

My preface looks as if I were afraid of my
reader, by too tedious a *bespeaking* of him. *Dryd.*

3. To forbode; to tell something before-
hand.

They started fears, *bespoke* dangers, and formed
ominous prognosticks, in order to scare the al-
lies. *Swift.*

4. To speak to; to address. This sense
is chiefly poetical.

With hearty words her knight she 'gan to
cheer,

And, in her modest manner, thus *bespeak*,
Dear knight. *Curry Quere.*

At length with indignation thus he broke

His awful silence, and the powers *bespoke*. *Dryd.*

Then staring on her with a ghastly look,

And hollow voice, thus the queen *bespoke*.
Dryd.

5. To betoken; to show.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he
had so little of the figure of a man, that it *bespoke*
him rather a monster. *Locke.*

He has dispatch'd me hence,
With orders that *bespeak* a mind compos'd.

Addison.

BESPEAKER. *n. f.* [from *bespeak*.] H
that *bespeaks* any thing.

They mean not with love to the *bespeaker*
the work, but delight in the work itself. *Wotton.*

To BESPECKLE. *v. a.* [from *speckle*.]
To mark with speckles, or spots.

To B SP'W. *v. a.* [from *spew*.] T
daub with spew or vomit.

To BESPI'CE. *v. a.* [from *spice*.] To se-
son with spices.

Thou might'st *bespice* a cup
To give mine enemy a lasting wink. *Shaksp.*

To BESPI'T. *v. a.* I *bespat*, or *bespit*;
have *bespit*, or *bespitten*. [from *spit*.]

daub with spittle.

BESPOKE. *irreg. participle*. [from *bespeak*
which see.]

To BESPO'T. *v. a.* [from *spot*.] To m-
with spots.

Mildew rests on the wheat, *bespott*
stalks with a different colour from the natural
one. *Milton.*

To BESPRE'AD. *v. a.* preterit *bespread*
part. pass. *bespread*. [from *spread*.]

spread over; to cover over.

His nuptial bed,
With curious needles wrought, and pa-
flowers *bespread*. *D.*

The globe is equally *bespread*; so the
place wants proper inhabitants. *D.*

To BESPRINKLE. *v. a.* [from *sprin*
To sprinkle over; to scatter over.

Herodotus, imitating the father poet, a
life he had written, hath *besprinkled* his
with many fabulofities. *B.*

A purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that welters in the l
The bed *besprinkles*, and bedews the groun
L.

To BESPU'TTER. *v. a.* [from *sputter*.] To sputter over something; to daub any thing by sputtering, or throwing out spittle upon it.

BEST. *adj.* the *superlative* from *good*. [bet, betena, bette, good, better, best, Saxon.]

1. Most good; that has good qualities in the highest degree.

And he will take your fields, even the *best* of them, and give them to his servants. *1 Samuel.*

When the *best* things are not possible, the *best* may be made of those that are. *Hooker.*

When he is *best*, he is little more than a man; and when he is worst, he is little better than a beast. *Shakespeare.*

I think it a good argument to say, the infinitely wise God hath made it so, and therefore it is *best*. But it is too much confidence of our own wisdom, to say, I think it *best*, and therefore God hath made it so. *Locke.*

An evil intention perverts the *best* actions, and makes them sins. *Addison.*

2. The *best*. The utmost power; the strongest endeavour; the most; the highest perfection.

I profess not talking: only this, Let each man do his *best*. *Shakespeare.*

The duke did his *best* to come down. *Bacon.* He does this to the *best* of his power. *Locke.* My friend, said he, our sport is at the *best*. *Addison.*

3. To make the *best*. To carry to its greatest perfection, to improve to the utmost.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may make the *best* of them, except there be some special cause of caution. *Bacon.*

His father left him an hundred drachmas; Almachar, in order to make the *best* of it, laid it out in glades. *Addison.*

We set sail, and made the *best* of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo. *Addison.*

BEST. *adv.* [from *well*.] In the highest degree of goodness.

We shall dwell in that place where he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh them *best*. *Deuteronomy.*

BEST is sometimes used in composition.

These latter *best-be* trust spirits had some of them further instructions, to draw off the best friends and servants of Perkin, by making remonstrances to them, how weakly his enterprize and hopes were built. *Bacon.*

By this law of loving even our enemies, the christian religion discovers itself to be the most generous and *best-natured* institution that ever was in the world. *Tillotson.*

To BESTAIN. *v. a.* [from *stain*.] To mark with stains; to spot.

We will not line his thus *bestained* cloak With our pure honours. *Shakespeare.*

To BESTEAD. *v. a.* I *bested*; I have *bested*. [from *stead*.]

1. To profit. Hence, vain deluding joys! The brood of folly, without father bred; How little you *bestead*, Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys! *Milton.*

2. To treat; to accommodate. This should rather be *bested*. They shall pass through it hardly *bested*, and hungry. *Isaiah.*

BESTIAL. *adj.* [from *beast*.] 1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.

His wild disorder'd walk, his haggard eyes, Did all the *bestial* citizens surprize. *Dryden.*

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2. Having the qualities of beasts; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal.

I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is *bestial*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Moreover urge his hateful luxury, And *bestial* appetite, in change of lust. *Shakespeare.*

For those, the race of Israel oft forsook Their living strength, and unrequented left His righteous altar, bowing lowly down To *bestial* gods. *Milton.*

The things promised are not gross and carnal, such as may count and gratify the most *bestial* part of us. *Dezauy of Piety.*

BESTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *bestial*.] The quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature.

What can be a greater absurdity, than to affirm *bestiality* to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the centre of light? *Abuth. and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

BE'STIALLY. *adv.* [from *bestial*.] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

To BESTICK. *v. a.* preterit, I *bestuck*; I have *bestuck*. [from *stick*.] To stick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or spots here and there.

Truth shall retire, *Bestuck* with stand'rous darts; and works of faith Rarely to be found. *Milton.*

To BESTIR. *v. a.* [from *stir*.]

1. To put into vigorous action. It is seldom used otherwise than with the reciprocal pronoun.

As when men went to watch On duty, sleeping found by whom they dread, Rout'd and *bestir* themselves ere well awake. *Milton.* *Bestir* her then, and from each tender stalk Whatever earth, all-bearing mother yields, She gathers. *Paradise Lost.*

But, as a dog that turns the spit *Bestirs* himself, and plies his feet To climb the wheel, but all in vain, His own weight brings him down again. *Hudibras.*

What aileth them, that they must needs *bestir* themselves to get in air, to maintain the creature's life? *Ray.*

2. It is used by *Shakespeare* with a common word.

I am scarce in breath, my lord.—No marvel you have so *bestirred* your valour, you cowardly rascal! *Shakespeare.*

To BESTOW. *v. a.* [*besteden*, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon: commonly with *upon*.

All men would willingly have yielded him praise; but his nature was such as to *bestow* it upon himself, before any could give it. *Sidney.*

As the dedicated things of the house of the Lord did they *bestow* upon Baalim. *2 Chronicles.*

2. Sometimes with *to*.

Sir Julius Caesar had, in his office, the disposition of the six clerks places; which he had *bestowed* to such persons as he thought fit. *Clarendon.*

3. To give as charity or bounty.

Our Saviour doth plainly witness, that there should not be as much as a cup of cold water *bestowed* for his sake, without reward. *Hooker.*

And though he was unsatisfied in getting, Which was a sin; yet in *bestowing*, madam, He was most princely. *Shakespeare.*

Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes; For what the powerful takes not, he *bestows*. *Dryden.*

You always exceed expectations: as if your was not your own, but to *bestow* on waving merit. *Dryden.*

4. To give in marriage.

Good reverend father, make my person yours And tell me how you would *bestow* yourself. *Shakespeare.*

I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her. *Tatler.*

5. To give as a present.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw, And fat of victims which his friends *bestow*. *Dryden.*

6. To apply.

The sea was not the duke of Marlborough's element; otherwise the whole force of the war would infallibly have been *bestowed* there. *Swift.*

7. To lay out upon.

And thou shalt *bestow* that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, sheep, or for wine. *Deuteronomy.*

8. To lay up; to stow; to place.

And when he came to the tower, he took them from their hand, and *bestowed* them in the house. *2 Kings.*

BESTOWER. *n. f.* [from *bestow*.] Giver; he that confers any thing; disposer.

They all agree in making one supreme God; and that there are several beings that are to be worshipped under him; some as the *bestowers* of thrones, but subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

BESTRAUGHT. *part.* [Of this participle

I have not found the *verb*; by analogy we may derive it from *bestraught*; perhaps it is corrupted from *distraught*.] Distracted; mad; out of one's senses; out of one's wits.

Ask Marian, the fat alewife, if she knew me not. What! I am not *bestraught*. *Shakespeare.*

To BESTREW. *v. a.* *part. pass.* *bestrewed*, or *bestrown*. [from *strew*.] To sprinkle over.

So thick *bestrown*, Abject and lost lay these, covering the flood. *Milton.*

To BESTRID. *v. a.* I *bestrid*; I have *bestrid*, or *bestriden*. [from *stride*.]

1. To stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs.

Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world Like a colossus. *Shakespeare.*

Make him *bestride* the ocean, and mankind Ask his content to use the sea and wind. *Waller.*

2. To step over.

That I for thee here, Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart, Than when I first my wedded mistress saw *Bestride* my threshold. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is often used, in the consequential sense, for to ride on.

He *bestrides* the lizy pacing clouds, And sails upon the bosom of the air. *Shakespeare.* That horse, that thou so often hast *bestrid*; That horse, that I so carefully have diest'd. *Shakespeare.*

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride, Than did their lubber state mankind *bestride*. *Dryden.* The bounding steed you purposely *bestride* Shares with his lord the pleasure and the pride. *Pope.*

4. It is used sometimes of a man standing over something which he defends: the present mode of war has put this sense out of use.

He *bestrid* An overpress'd Roman, and 'th' consul's view Slew three oppressors: Tarquin's self he met, And stuck him on his knees. *Shakespeare.* If thou see me down in the battle, and *bestride* me, so; 'tis a point of friendship. *Shakespeare.* He doth *bestride* a bleeding land, Gaping for life under great Holmbooke. *Shakespeare.*

To BESTU'D. *v. a.* [from *stud*.] To adorn with studs, or shining prominences.

BET

Th' unfought diamonds
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep,
And so bight with flous, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

BET. *n. f.* [peddian, to wager; *bet*, a
wager, Sax. from which the etymolo-
gists derive *bet*. I should rather imagine
it to come from *bezan*, to mend, increase,
or *better*, as a *bet* increases the original
wager.] A wager; something laid to
be won upon certain conditions.
The hoary fool, who many days
Has struggled with continued sorrow,
Renews his hope, and blindly lays
The desperate *bet* upon to-morrow. *Prior.*

His pride was in piquette,
Newmarket fame, and judgment at a *bet*. *Pope.*

To BET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
wager; to stake at a wager.
He drew a good bow; and dead? John of
Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much upon
his head. *Shakspere.*

He lies the court for want of clothes;
Cries out 'gainst cocking, since he cannot *bet*.
Ben Jonson.

The god, unhappily engag'd,
Complains'd, and sigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted,
Left every carol thing he *betted*. *Prior.*

BET. The old preterit of *beat*.
He used for a better hour, till the hammer had
wrought and *bet* the party more pliant. *Bacon.*

To BETAKE. *v. a.* pret. I *betook*; part.
pass. *betaken*. [from *take*.]

1. To take; to seize: an obsolete sense.
Then to his hands that writ he did *betake*,
Which he disclosing read. *Spenser.*
2. To have recourse to: with the reciprocal
pronoun.
The adverse party *betaking itself* to such prac-
tices as men embrace, when they behold things
brought to desperate extremities. *Hosker.*

Thou tyrant!
Do not repent these things; for they are heavier
Than all thy woes can stir; therefore *betake thee*.
To nothing but despair. *Shakspere.*

The rest, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them, and the neighbouring hills up tore.
Milton.

3. To apply: with the reciprocal pro-
noun.
With ease such fond chimeras we pursue,
As fancy frames for fancy to subdue:
But when ourselves to action we *betake*,
It thins the mint, like gold that chymists make.
Dryden.

As my observations have been the light where-
by I have steer'd my course, so I *betake myself*
to them again. *Woodward.*

4. To move; to remove.
Soft she withdrew; and, like a wood nymph
light,
Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton.*

They both *betook them* several ways;
Both to destroy. *Milton.*

To BETE'FM. *v. a.* [from *seem*.] To bring
forth; to bestow; to give.
So would I, find th' enchanter, glad and fair
Beteem to you his sword, you to defend;
But that this weapon's pow'r I well have kenn'd,
To be contrary to the work that ye intend
Fairy Queen.

Rain, which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes.
Shakspere.

To BETHINK. *v. a.* I *bethought*; I have
bethought [from *think*.] To recal to re-
flection; to bring back to consideration,
or recollection. It is generally used
with the reciprocal pronoun, and of
before the subject of thought.

BET

They were sooner in danger than they could
almost *bethink themselves* of change. *Sidney.*

I have *bethought me* of another fault. *Shaksp.*

I, *better bethinking myself*, and mistaking his
determination, gave him this order. *Raleigh.*

He himself,
Insatiable of glory, had lost all:
Yet of another plea *bethought* him soon. *Milton.*

The nets were laid, yet the birds could never
bethink themselves till hampered, and past reco-
very. *L'Estrange.*

Cherippus, then in time *yourself bethink*,
And what your rage will yield by auction sink.
Phyter.

A little consideration may allay his heat, and
make him *bethink himself*, whether this attempt
be worth the venture. *Locke.*

BETHLEHEM. *n. f.* [See *BEDLAM*.]
An hospital for lunatics.

BETHLEHEMITE. *n. f.* [See *BEDLAMITE*.]
A lunatick; an inhabitant of a mad-
house.

BETMOUGHT. *participle*. [from *betink*;
which see.]

To BETHRAL. *v. a.* [from *thrall*.] To
enslave; to conquer; to bring into sub-
jection.
Ne let that wicked woman 'scape way,
For she it is that did my lord *bethral*. *Shakspere.*

To BETHUMP. *v. a.* [from *thump*.] To
beat; to lay blows upon: a ludicrous
word.
I was never to *bethumpt* with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father dad.
Shakspere.

To BETIDE. *v. n.* pret. *It betided*, or
betid; part. pass. *betid*. [from *tid*,
Sax. See *TIDE*.]

1. To happen to; to befall; to bechance,
whether good or bad: with the person.
Said he then to the palmer, reverend fire,
What great misfortune hath *betid* this knight?
Spenser.

But say, if our deliverer up to heav'n
Must ascend, what will *betide* the few,
His faithful, left among th' unfaithful herd,
The enemies of truth? *Milton.*

2. Sometimes it has *to*.
Nentler know I
What *is betid* to Cloten; but remain
Perplex in all. *Shakspere.*
3. To come to pass; to fall out; to hap-
pen: without the person.
She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,
Told of a strange adventure that *betided*
Betwixt the fox, and th' ape by him misguid'd.
Spenser.

In winter's tedious nights, sit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales
Of woeful ages, long ago *betid*. *Shakspere.*

Let me hear from thee by letters
Of thy success in love; and what news else
Betideth here in absence of thy friend. *Shaksp.*

4. To become; to be the fate: with *of*.
If he were dead, what would *betide* of thee?
Shakspere.

BETI'ME. } *adv.* [from *by* and *time*;
BETI'MFS. } that is, by the proper time.]

1. Seasonably; early; before it is late.
Send succours, lords, and stop the rage *betime*.
Shakspere.

To measure life learn thou *betimes*, and know
Toward solid good what leads the nearest way.
Milton.

2. Soon; before long time has passed.
Whiles they are weak, *betimes* with them
contend;
For when they once to perfect strength do grow,
Strong wars they make. *Spenser.*

He tires *betimes*, that spurs too fast *betimes*.
Shakspere.

BET

There be some have an over early ripeness to
their years, which fadeth *betimes*: these are first,
such as have brittle wits, the edge whereof is
soon turned. *Bacon.*

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy
youth; that is, enter upon a religious course
betimes. *Tillotson.*

Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes;
And 'tis but just to let them live *betimes*. *Pope.*

3. Early in the day.
He that drinks all night, and is hanged *be-*
times in the morning, may sleep the founder next
day. *Shakspere.*

They rose *betimes* in the morning, and offered
sacrifice. *Maccabees.*

BET'LE. } *n. f.* [*piper adulterinum*.] An
BET'RE. } Indian plant, called water pep-
per. *Dial.*

To BETOKEN. *v. a.* [from *token*.]

1. To signify; to mark; to represent.
We know not wherefore churches should be
the work, if, at this time, when they are deli-
vered into God's own possession, ceremonies be to
betoken such intents, and to accompany such
actions, be usual. *Hosker.*

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conspicuous with three list'd colours gay,
Betokening peace from God. *Milton.*

2. To foreshow; to presignify.
The kindling azure, and the mountain's snow
Illum'd the fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad. *Thomson.*

BET'ONY. *n. f.* [*begonica*, Lat.] A plant,
greatly esteemed as a vulnerary herb.
Miller.

BETO'OK. *irreg. pret.* [from *betake*; which
see.]

To BETO'SS. *v. a.* [from *to'ss*.] To disturb;
to agitate; to put into violent motion.
What said my man, when my *betoss'd* soul
Did not attend him as we rode? *Shakspere.*

To BETRAY. *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies by
treachery, or breach of trust: with *to*
before the person, otherwise *into*.
If ye be come to *betray me* to mine enemies
feeling there is no wrong in mine hands, the God
of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it.
Chron.

Jesus said unto them, The Son of man shall be
betrayed into the hands of men. *Matthew.*

For fear is nothing else but a *betraying* of the
succours which reason offereth. *W. Jones.*

He was not to be won, either by promise
reward, to *betray* the city. *Knolly.*

2. To discover that which has been en-
trusted to secrecy.
3. To expose to evil by revealing some-
thing entrusted.

How would 't thou again *betray me*,
Bearing my words and doings to the Lord!
Milt.

4. To make known something that we
better concealed.
Be swift to hear, but be cautious of thy
tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *W. Jones.*

5. To make liable to fall into some-
thing inconvenient.
His abilities created him great confidence;
this was like enough to *betray* him to great
errors. *King Charles.*

The bright genius is ready to be so *foiw-*
as often *betrays* itself into great errors in ju-
ment. *W. Jones.*

6. To show; to discover.
Lie, envy, and despair,
Which marr'd his borrow'd visage, and *betra*
him counterfeit, if any eye beheld. *Milton.*

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall
And our promiscuous ruin cover all;

BET

Not, after length of years, a stone *betray*
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addison.*
BETRAY'ER. *n. f.* [from *betray*.] He that
betrays; a traitor.

The wife man doth so say of fear, that it is a
betrayal of the forces of reasonable understanding.

You cast down your courage through fear,
the *betrayal* of all succours which reason can
afford. *Sir J. Hayward.*

They are only a few *betrayers* of their country;
they are to purchase coin, perhaps at half price,
and vend it among us, to the ruin of the pub-
lick. *Swift.*

To BETRI'M. *v. a.* [from *trim*.] To deck;
to dress; to grace; to adorn; to embel-
lish; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,
Which foppy April at thy best *betrims*,
To make cold nymphs chafte crowns. *Shaksp.*

To BETROTH. *v. a.* [from *troth*; *betro-
wen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to
marriage; to affianc: used either of
men or women.

He, in the first flower of my freshest age,
Betrothed me unto the only heir
Of a most mighty king, a most rich and sage.

To her my lord,
Was I *betrothed*, ere I Heremia saw. *Shaksp.*
By soul's publick promise the
Was sold then, and *betroth'd* to victory. *Cowley.*

2. To have, as affianc'd by promise of
marriage.

And what man is there that hath *betrothed* a
wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and
return into his house. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To nominate to a bishoprick, in order
to consecration.

If any person be consecrated a bishop to that
church, whereunto he was not before *betrothed*,
he shall not receive the habit of consecration, as
not being canonically promoted. *Zylyffe.*

To BETRUST. *v. a.* [from *trust*.] To
entrust; to put into the power of ano-
ther, in confidence of fidelity.

Betrust him with all the good which our own
capacity will allow us, or his sufficiency encour-
age us, to hope for, either in this life, or that
to come. *Greco.*

Whatsoever you would *betrust* to your memo-
ry, let it be disposed in a proper method. *Watts.*

BETTER. *adj.* The comparative of good.
[*bet*, good, *betepa*, better, Sax.] Hav-
ing good qualities in a greater degree
than something else. See GOOD.

He has a house *better* than the Neapolitan's;
a *better* bad habit of frowning than the count
palatine. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

I have seen *better* faces in my time,
Than stand on any shoulders that I see,
Before me at this instant. *Shaksp.*

Having a desire to depart, and be with Christ;
Which is far *better*. *Philippians.*

The BETTER.

1. The superiority; the advantage: with
the particle *of* before him, or that, over
which the advantage is gained.

The Corinthians that morning, as the day be-
fore, had the *better*. *Sidney.*

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was un-
fortunate; yet, in such fort, as doth not break
our prescription, to have had the *better* of the
Spaniards. *Bacon.*

Dionysius, his countryman, in an epistle to
Pompey, after an express comparison, affords
him the *better* of Thucydides. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

You think fit
To get the *better* of me, and you shall;
Since you will have it so;—I will be yours.

Southerne.

BET

The gentleman had always so much the *better*
of the latinit, that the persons touched did not
know where to fix their resentment. *Prior.*

2. Improvement; as, for the *better*, so as
to improve it.

If I have altered him any where for the *better*,
I must at the same time acknowledge, that I
could have done nothing without him. *Dryden.*

BETTER. *adv.* [comparative of *well*.]
Well, in a greater degree.

Then it was *better* with me then now. *Heser.*
Better a mechanick rule v're stiched or
broken, than a great beauty were omitted. *Dryd.*

The *better* to understand the extent of our
knowledge, one thing is to be observed. *Locke.*
He that would know the idea of infinity,
cannot do *better*, than by considering to what in-
finity is attributed. *Locke.*

To BETTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To improve; to meliorate.

The cause of his taking upon him our nature,
was to *better* the quality and to advance the
condition thereof. *Hooker.*

He is furnished with my opinion, which is
bettered with his own learning. *Shaksp.*

Heir to all his lands and goods,
Which I have *better'd* rather than decreas'd.

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were
known,
With well-tim'd zeal, and with an artful cue,
Restor'd and *better'd* from the nice attain. *Cowley.*

The church of England, the purest and best
reformed church in the world; so well reformed,
that it will be found easier to alter than *better* its
constitution. *South.*

The Romans took pains to hew out a passage
for these lakes to discharge themselves for the
bettering of the air. *Aldrich.*

2. To surpass; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that
which cannot be *bettered*. *Hooker.*
He hath borne himself beyond the promise of
his age; he hath, indeed, *bettered* expecta-
tion, than you must expect of me to tell you.

What you do
Still *bettors* what is done; when you speak sweet,
I'd have you do it ever. *Shaksp.*

3. To advance; to support.

The king thought his honour would suffer,
during a treaty, to *better* a party. *Bacon.*

BETTER. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Super-
iority; one to whom precedence is to
be given.

Their *bettors* would be hardly found, if they
did not live among men, but in a wilderness by
themselves. *Hooker.*

The comfety of nations allows you my *better*,
in that you are the first-born. *Shaksp.*

That ye thus hospitably live,
Is mighty grateful to your *bettors*,
And makes e'en gods themselves your debtors.

I have some gold and silver by me, and shall
be able to make a shift, when many of my *bettors*
are starving. *Swift.*

BETTOR. *n. f.* [from *To bet*.] One that
lays bets or wagers.

I observed a stranger among them of a gen-
teeler behaviour than ordinary; but, notwith-
standing he was a very fair *better*, nobody would
take him up. *Addison.*

BETTY. *n. f.* [probably a cant word, sig-
nifying an instrument which does what
is too often done by a maid within.]

An instrument to break open doors.

Record the stratagems, the audacious exploits,
and the nocturnal escalades of needy heroes, de-
scribing the powerful *betty*, or the artful pick-
lock. *Abraham.*

BETWEEN. *prep.* [betpeonan, betpman,

BEV

Saxon; from the original word *tra,*
two.]

1. In the intermediate space.

What modes
Of swell the headlong fountains *between*,
And bound sagacious on the tainted green? *Pope.*

2. From one to another; noting inter-
course.

He should thank himself unhappy, if things
should go to *between* them, as he should not be
able to acquit himself of a gratitude toward them
both. *Bacon.*

3. Belonging to two in partnership.

If ask whether Caesar and Pompey, with only
one soul *between* them, which thinks and per-
ceives in one what the other is never conscious of,
are not two distinct persons? *Locke.*

4. Bearing relation to two.

If there be any discord or suits *between* them
and any of the family, they are compounded and
appeased. *Bacon.*

Friendship requires, that it be *between* two at
least; and there can be no friendship where there
are not two friends. *Seneca.*

5. Noting difference, or distinction of one
from the other.

Their natural constitutions put so wide a dif-
ference *between* some men, that art would never
master. *Locke.*

Children quickly distinguish *between* what is
required of them, and what not. *Locke.*

6. *Between* is properly used of two, and
among of more; but perhaps this ac-
curacy is not always preserved.

BETWIXT. *prep.* [betp̃x, Saxon. It has
the same signification with *between*, and
is indifferently used for it.]

1. In the midst of two.

Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes
From *betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton.*
Methinks, like two black storms, on either
band,

Our Spanish army and your Indians stand;
This only place *betwixt* the clouds is clear. *Dryd.*

If contradicting interest could be mixt,
Nature herself has cast a bar *betwixt*. *Dryden.*

2. From one to another.

Five years since there was some speech of
marriage
betwixt myself and her. *Shaksp.*

BEVEL. } *n. f.* In masonry and joinery,
BEVEL. } a kind of square, one leg of
which is frequently crooked, according
to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is

moveable on a point or centre, and so
may be set to any angle. An angle
that is not square, is called a *bevel* angle,

whether it be more obtuse, or more
acute, than a right angle. *Builder's Dict.*

Then houses are very ill built, their walls *bevel*,
without one right angle in any apartment. *Swift.*

To BEVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
cut to a bevel angle.

These rabbits are ground square; but the rab-
bits on the ground are *bevelled* downwards,
that rain may the freer fall off. *Moxon.*

BEVER. See BLAVER.

BEVERAGE. *n. f.* [from *bevere*, to drink.
Ital.]

1. Drink; liquor to be drank in general.

I am his cupbearer;
If from me he have wholesome *beverage*,
Account me not your servant. *Shaksp.*

Grains, pulses, and all sorts of fruits, either
bread or *beverage* may be made almost of all.

A pleasant *beverage* he prepar'd before
Of wine and honey mix'd. *Dryden.*

The coarse lean gravel on the mountain sides
Scarce dewy *beverage* for the bees provides. *Dryd.*

BEW

2. *Beverage*, or water cyder, is made by putting the mure into a fat, adding water, as you desire it stronger or smaller. The water should stand forty-eight hours on it, before you press it; when it is pressed, tun it up immediately.

Mortimer.

3. A treat upon wearing a new suit of clothes.

4. A treat at first coming into a prison, called also *garnish*.

BE'VY. *n. f.* [*beva*, Ital.]

1. A flock of birds.

2. A company; an assembly.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies sat,
Counted of many a jolly paimour. *F. Queen.*

They on the plain
Long had not walk'd, when, from the tents, behold,
A *bevy* of fair women. *Milton.*

Nor rode the nymph alone;
Around a *bevy* of bright damels thone. *Pope.*

TO BEWA'L. *v. a.* [from *wail*.] To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for.

In this city lie
Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shaksp.*
Yet wiser Ennius gave command to all
His friends, not to bewail his funeral.

Sir J. Denham.

I cannot but bewail, as in their first principles,
the miseries and calamities of our children.

Addison.

TO BEWA'IL. *v. n.* To express grief.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham, my father-in-law. *Shak.*

TO BEWA'RE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware*, or *wary*; that is, cautious: thus, in an old treatise, I have found *be ye ware*. See WARY. *Gepayian*, Saxon; *warer*, Danish.]

1. To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from: generally the particle of *goes* before the thing which excites caution.

You must beware of drawing or painting clouds,
winds, and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece.

Dryden.

Every one ought to be very careful to beware

what he admits for a principle.

Wain'd by the slyph, oh pious maid, beware!

This to disclose is all thy guardian can;

Beware of all, but most beware of man. *Pope.*

2. It is observable, that it is only used in such forms of speech as admit the word *be*: thus we say, *he may beware*, let him *beware*, *he will beware*; but not, *he did beware*, or *he has been ware*.

TO BEWE'EP. *v. a.* [from *weep*.] To weep over or upon; to bedew with tears.

Old fond eyes,
Bewep this cause again; I'll pluck ye out,
And cast you, with the waters that you lose,
To temper clay. *Shaksp.*

Larded all with sweet flowers,
Which bewept to the grave did go
With true love showers. *Shaksp.*

TO BEW'ET. *v. a.* [from *wet*.] To wet; to moisten; to bedew; to water.

His napkin, with his true tears all *bewet*,
Can do no service on her forrowful cheeks.

Shaksp.

TO BEWIL'DER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward sped my way,
Bewilder'd in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryden.*
We no solution of our question find;
Your words *bewilder*, nor direct the mind.

Blackmore.

Our understanding traces 'em in vain,
Lost and *bewilder'd* in the fruitless search. *Add.*
It is good sometimes to lose and *bewilder* our-
selves in such studies. *Watts.*

TO BEWI'TCH. *v. a.* [from *witch*.]

1. To injure by witchcraft, or fascination, or charms.

Look how I am *bewitch'd*; behold, mine arm
Is like a blasted sapling wither'd up. *Shaksp.*

I have forsworn his company hourly this twenty years, and yet I am *bewitched* with the rogue's company. If the rascal has not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hang'd!

Shaksp.

My flocks are free from love, yet look so thin;
What magick has *bewitch'd* the woolly dams,
And what ill eyes beheld the tender lambs?

Dryden.

2. To charm; to please to such a degree, as to take away the power of resistance.

Doth even beauty beautify,
And most *bewitch* the wretched eye. *Sidney.*

The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*;

The curse of writing is an endless itch. *Dryden.*

I do not know, by the character that is given of her work, whether it is not for the benefit of mankind that they were lost; they were filled with such *bewitching* tenderness and rapture, that it might have been dangerous to have given them a reading.

Addison.

BEWI'TCHERY. *n. f.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination; charm; resistless prevalence.

There is a certain *bewitchery*, or fascination, in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an account of. *South.*

BEWI'TCHMENT. *n. f.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the de-
ficient. *Shaksp.*

TO BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [*prezan*, *bepezan*, Saxon.]

1. To betray; to discover perfidiously.

Fair feeling words he wily 'gan display,
And, for her humour fitting purpose, tam
To tempt the cause itself for to *bewray*. *F. Queen.*

2. To show; to make visible: this word is now little in use.

She saw a pretty blush in Philodæa's cheeks
bewray a modest discontentment. *Sidney.*

Men do sometimes *bewray* that by deeds,
which to confess they are hardly drawn. *Hooker.*

Next look on him that seems for counsel fit,
Whose silver locks *bewray* his store of days.

Faust.

BEWRA'YER. *n. f.* [from *bewray*.] Betrayal; discoverer; divulger.

When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a *bewrayer* of secrets, the world is just enough to accuse the perfidiousness of the friend.

Addison.

BEYO'ND. *prep.* [*begeord*, *begeonban*, Saxon.]

1. Before; at a distance not yet reached.

What's fame? a fancy'd life in other's breath,
A thing *beyond* us, ev'n before our death:
Just what you hear you have. *Pope.*

2. On the further side of.

Neither is it *beyond* the sea, that thou should'st say, Who shall go over the sea for us, and bring it unto us?

Deuteronomy.

Now we are on land, we are but between death and life; for we are *beyond* the old world and the new.

Bacon.

We cannot think men *beyond* sea will part with their money for nothing.

Locke.

3. Further onward than.

BIA

He that sees a dark and shady grove,
Stays not, but looks *beyond* it on the sky.

Herbert.

4. Past; out of the reach of.

Beyond the infinite and boundless reach
Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shaksp.*

Yet these declare

Thy goodness *beyond* thought, and pow'r divine.

Milton.

The just, wise, and good God neither does nor can require of man any thing that is impossible, or naturally *beyond* his power to do.

South.

Consider the situation of our earth; it is placed so conveniently, that plants flourish, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and *beyond* all dispute.

Bentley.

5. Above; proceeding to a greater degree than.

Timotheus was a man both in power, riches, parentage, goodness, and love of his people, *beyond* any of the great men of my country.

Sidney.

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I must confess, to me *beyond* all wonder.

Milton.

To his expences *beyond* his income, add debauchery, idleness, and quarrels among his servants, whereby his manufactures are disturbed, and his business neglected.

Locke.

As far as they carry conviction to any man's understanding, my labour may be of use: *beyond* the evidence it carries with it, I advise him not to follow any man's interpretation. *Locke.*

6. Above in excellence.

His fatnes is incomparably *beyond* Juvenal's, if to laugh and rally, is to be preferred to railing and declaiming.

Dryden.

7. Remote from; not within the sphere of.

With equal mind what happens, let us bear;
Nor joy, or grieve, too much for things *beyond* our care.

Dryden's Fables.

8. To go *beyond*, is to deceive; to circumvent.

She made earnest benefit of his jest, forcing him to do her such services, as were both cumbersome and costly; while he still thought he went *beyond* her because his heart did not commit the idolatry.

Sidney.

That no man go *beyond*, and defraud his brother in any matter.

1 Thessalonians.

BE'ZEL. } *n. f.* That part of a ring in
BE'ZIL. } which the stone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR. *n. f.* [from *pa*, against, and *zabar*, poison, Persick.] A stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote,

and brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be found in the dung of an animal called *pazan*; the stone being formed in its belly, and growing to the size of an acorn, and sometimes to that of a pigeon's egg. Its formation is now supposed to be fabulous. The name is applied to several chymical compositions, designed for antidotes; as mineral, solar, and jovial *bezours*.

Savary. Chambers.

BEZOARDICK. *n. f.* [from *bezoar*.] A medicine compounded with *bezoar*.

The *bezardicks* are necessary to promote sweat, and drive forth the purified particles. *Hoyer.*

BIA'NGULATED. } *adj.* [from *binus* and
BIA'NGULOUS. } *angulus*, Lat.] Having two corners or angles.

DiB.

BI'AS. *n. f.* [*bias*, Fr. said to come from *bihay*, an old Gaulish word, signifying *cross* or *thwart*.]

1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line.

BIB

Madam, we'll play at bowls—
—'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs against the bias. *Shaksp.*

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course, or gives the direction to his measures.

You have been mistook:
But nature to her bias drew in that. *Shaksp.*
This is that boasted bias of thy mind,
By which one way to dulness 'tis inclin'd. *Dryd.*
Morality influences men's lives, and gives a bias to all their actions. *Locke.*

Wit and humour, that expose vice and folly,
furnish useful diversions. Rantery, under such regulations, unbends the mind from feverish conceptions, without throwing it off from its proper bias. *Addison's Freeholder.*

This nature gives us, let it check our pride,
The virtue nearest to our vice ally'd;
Reason the bias turns to good or ill. *Pope.*

3. Propension; inclination.

As for the religion of our poet, he seems to have some little bias towards the opinions of Wickliff. *Dryden.*

- To Bi'as. v. a. [from the noun.] To incline to some side; to balance one way; to prejudice.

Were I in no more danger to be misled by ignorance, than I am to be biased by interest, I might give a very perfect account. *Locke.*

A desire leaning to either side, biases the judgment strangely; by indifference for every thing but truth, you will be excited to examine. *Watts.*

- Bi'as. adv. It seems to be used adverbially in the following passage, conformably to the French *mettre une chose de biais*, to give any thing a wrong interpretation.

Every action that hath gone before,
Whereof we have record, trial did draw,
Bias and thwart, not answering the aim. *Shaksp.*

In the following passage it seems to be an adjective. Swelled, as the bowl on the biased side. This is not used.

Blow till thy bias cheek
Outswell the cholic of puffed Aquilon. *Shaksp.*

- Bi'b. n. f. A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children over their clothes.

I would fain know, why it should not be as noble a talk to write upon a bib and hanging-sleeves, as on the bulla and pratexta. *Addison.*

- To BIB. v. n. [*bibo*, Lat.] To tippie; to sip; to drink frequently.

He playeth with bibbing nuther Menœ, as though he named, because the would drink more wine without water. *Cumtlen.*

To appeate a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried; so that he was constant y bibbing, and drinking more in twenty-four hours than I did. *Locke.*

- BIB'ACIOUS. adj. [*bibax*, Lat.] Addicted to drinking. *Di't.*

- BIB'AC TY. n. f. [*bibacitas*, Lat.] The quality of drinking much.

- Bi'BER. n. f. [from *To bib*.] A tippler; a man that drinks often.

- Bi'BLI. n. f. [from *βιβλιον*, a book; called, by way of excellence, *The Book*.] The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.

At we pass from the apostolick to the next ages of the church, the primitive christians looked on their bibles as their most important treasure.

Government of the Tongue.
We must take heed how we accustom ourselves to a slight and irreverent use of the name of God, and of the phrases and expressions of the holy bible, which ought not to be applied upon every slight occasion. *Tillotson.*

In questions of natural religion, we should

BID

confirm and improve, or connect our reasonings by the divine assistance of the bible. *Watts.*

- BIBLIO'GRAPHER. n. f. [from *βιβλος*, and *γραφω*, to write.] A man skilled in literary history, and in the knowledge of books; a transcriber. *Di't.*

- BIBLIOTHE'CAL. adj. [from *biblioteca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library. *Di't.*

- Bi'BULOUS. adj. [*bibulus*, Lat.] That has the quality of drinking moisture; spongy.

Snow'd bibulous above, I see the lands,
The pebbly gravel next, and gutter'd rocks. *Thomson.*

- BICA'PSULAR. adj. [*bica'psularis*, Lat.] Having the seed vessel divided into two parts.

- BICE. n. f. The name of a colour used in painting. It is either green or blue.

Take green bice, and order it as you do your blue bice; you may diaper upon it with the water of deep green. *Peacham.*

- B C 'PITAL. } adj. [*biceps*, *bicipitis*, Lat.]

- B C I'PITOUS. } adj. [*biceps*, *bicipitis*, Lat.]

1. Having two heads.
While men believe *bicipitous* conformation in any species, they admit a gemination of principal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

A piece of flesh it exchanged from the *bicipital* muscle of either party's arm. *Brown.*

- To BICKER. v. n. [*bicre*, Welsh, a contest.]

1. To skirmish; to fight without a set battle; to fight off and on.

They fell to such a bickering, that he got a halting, and lost his picture. *Silvery.*

In thy face
I see thy fury; if I longer stay,
We shall begin our ancient bickering. *Shaksp.*

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward.

And from about him fierce effusion rowl'd
Of smoke, and bickering flame, and sparkles dire. *Milton.*

An icy gale, oft shifting o'er the pool,
Breathe a blue film, and, in its mid career,
Arreits the bickering stream. *Thomson.*

- Bi'CKERER. n. f. [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

- Bi'CKERN. n. f. [apparently corrupted from *beakiron*.] An iron ending in a point.

A blacksmith's anvil is sometimes made with a pike, or *bickern*, or *beakiron*, at one end. *Moxon.*

- BICO'RNE. } adj. [*bicornis*, Lat.] Hav-

- BICO'RNOUS. } ing two horns.

We should be too critical, to question the letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equaf. *Brown.*

- BICO'RPOREAL. adj. [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

- To BID. v. a. pret. I bid, bad, bade; I have bid, or bidden. [*bidban*, Saxon.]

1. To desire; to ask; to call; to invite.

I am bid to turn to suffer, Jethica;
There are my keys. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you shall find, bid to the marriage. *Matt.*

We ought, when we are bidden to great feasts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand. *Hakewill.*

2. To command; to order: before things

or persons.
Saint Withold footed thrice the world,
He met the nightmare, and her nine told,
Bid her augur, and her tooth plight. *Shaksp.*

He chid the sisters,
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them speak to him. *Shaksp.*

BID

Haste to the house of sleep, and bid the god,
Who rules the nightly visions with a nod,
Prepare a dream. *Dryden's Fables.*

Curse on the tongue that bids this general joy.
—Can they be friends of Antony, who revel
When Antony's in danger? *Dryd. All for Love.*
Thames heard the numbers, as he flow'd along,
And bade his willows learn the moving song. *Pope.*

Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come when they are called, and depart when they are bidden. *Watts.*

3. To offer; to propose; as, to bid a price.

Come, and be true.—
—Thou bidst me to my loss; for true to thee
Were to prove false. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

When a man is resolute to keep his sins while he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquish all hope, he will embrace that profession which bids falsest to the reconciling those so distant interests. *Decay of Piety.*

As when the goddesses came down of old,
With gifts their young Dardanian judge they try'd,
And each bade high to win him to their side. *Granville.*

To give interest a share in friendship, is to sell it by inch of candle; he that bids most shall have it; and when it is mercenary, there is no depending on it. *Collier on Friendship.*

4. To proclaim; to offer, or to make known by some public voice.

Our bans thrice bid! and for our wedding day
My kerchief bought! then press'd, then forc'd away. *Gay.*

5. To pronounce; to declare.

You are retir'd,
As if you were a feasted one, and not
The hostess of the meeting; pray you bid
These unknown friends to's welcome. *Shaksp.*
Divers, as we pass'd by them, put their arms
a little abroad; which is their gesture, when they bid any welcome. *Racon.*

How, Didius, shall a Roman, fore repuls'd,
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?
How bid you welcome to these shatter'd legions? *A. Philips.*

6. To denounce.

Thyist and Oxford, with five thousand men,
Shall cross the seas, and bid false Edward battle. *Shaksp. Henry vi.*

She bid war to all that durst supply
The place of those her cruelty made die. *Waller.*

The captive cannibal, oppress'd with chains,
Yet braves his foes, revils, provokes, chidains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the gaping crowd,
And, spent at last and speechless as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

7. To pray. See BEAD.

If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed. *John.*

When they desired him to tarry longer with them, he consented not, but bade them farewell. *Acts.*

8. To bid beads, is to distinguish each bead by a prayer.

By some haycock, or some shady thorn,
He bids his beads both even long and moan. *Dryden.*

- Bi'DALE. n. f. [from *bid* and *ale*.] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity. *Di't.*

- Bi'DDEN. part. pass. [from *To bid*.]

1. Invited.

There were two of our company bidden to a feast of the family. *Racon.*

Madam, the bidden guests are come. *A. Philips.*

2. Commanded.

'Tis these that early taint the female soul,
Instruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,

B I F

Teach infants to creak a *hidden blith* to know,
And little hearts to flutter at a *bide*. *Pope.*
BIDDER. *n. f.* [from *To bid.*] One who
offers or proposes a price.

His looked upon several dresses which hung
there, exposed to the purchase of the best bidder.
Johnson.

BIDDING. *n. f.* [from *bid.*] Command;
order.

How, say'st thou that Macduff denies his person
At our great bidding? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
At his second bidding, darkness fled,
Light shone, and order from disorder sprung.
Milton.

To BIDE. *v. a.* [*bīdan*, Saxon.] To
endure; to suffer; commonly to *abide*.
Poor naked wretches, whither'er you me,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm!
Shakespeare.

The way Dutch this gathering storm to let pass,
And do not *bide* it on the English coast. *Dryden.*

To BIDE. *v. n.*

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.

All knees to thee shall bow, of them that *bide*
In heav'n or earth, or under earth in hell. *Milton.*

2. To remain in a place.

Sate in a ditch he *bides*,
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

3. To continue in a state.

And they also, if they *abide* not still in unbe-
lief, shall be grafted in. *Romans.*

4. It has probably all the significations of
the word *abide*; which see: but it be-
ing grown somewhat obsolete, the ex-
amples of its various meanings are not
easily found.

BIDENTAL. *adj.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having
two teeth.

All management of forks is not to be helped,
when they are only *bidental*. *Swift.*

BIDING. *n. f.* [from *bide*.] Residence;
habitation.

At Antwerp has my constant *biding* been. *Rover.*

BIENNIAL. *adj.* [*biennis*, Lat.] Of the
continuance of two years.

Then why should some be very long lived,
others only annual or *biennial*? *Ray on the Creation.*

BIR. *n. f.* [from *To bear*, as *feretrum*, in
Latin, from *fero*.] A carriage, or
frame of wood, on which the dead are
carried to the grave.

And now the prey of fowls he lies,
Nor wall'd of firs, nor laid on groaning *bier*.
Spenser.

They bore him barefaced on the *bier*,
And on his grave rain'd many a tear. *Shakespeare.*
He must not float upon his wat'ry *bier*
Unwept. *Milton.*

Griefs always green, a household still in tears,
Sad pangs, a threshold throng'd with daily *biers*,
And liveries of black. *Dryden's Journal.*
Make as if you hang'd yourself, they will con-
vey your body out of *raison* in a *bier*. *Arbutnot.*

BIRSTINGS. *n. f.* [*birsting*, Saxon.] The
first milk given by a cow after calving,
which is very thick.

And twice *birstings*, her *birstings* never fail
To store the dairy with a brimming pail. *Dryd.*

BIFARIOUS. *adj.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Two-
fold; what may be understood two
ways.

BIFEROUS. *adj.* [*biferens*, Lat.] Bearing
fruit twice a year.

BI'FID. *adj.* [*bifidus*, Lat. a bota-

BI'FIDATED.} nical term.] Divided into
two; split in two; opening with a cleft.

BIFOLD. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold*.]
Twofold; double.

B I G

If beauty have a foul, this is not she;
If souls guide vows, if vows are sanctimony,
If sanctimony be the gods' delight,
If there be rule in unny itself,
This is not she: O madness of discourse!
This cause sets up with and against thyself!
Biffell authority. Shakespeare's Titus and Coriolanus.

BI'FORMED. *adj.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Com-
pounded of two forms, or bodies.

BIFURCATED. *adj.* [from *binus*, two,
and *furca*, a fork, Lat.] Shooting
out, by a division, into two heads.

A small white piece, *bifurcated*, or branching,
into two, and finely reticulated all over.
Woodward.

BIFURCATION. *n. f.* [from *linus* and *furca*,
Lat.] Division into two; opening into
two parts.

The first cataphrastic and far derived similitude,
it holds with man; that is, in a *bifurca-
tion*, or division of the root into two parts.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

BIG. *adj.* [This word is of uncertain or
unknown etymology. *Junius* derives it
from *βασίς*; *Skinner* from *bug*, which,
in Danish, signifies the belly.]

1. Having comparative bulk, greater or
less.

A troubled ocean, to a man who sails in it, is,
I think, the *biggest* object that he can see in no-
tion. *Spectator.*

2. Great in bulk; large.

Both in addition and division, either of space
or duration, when the idea under consideration
becomes very *big*, or very small, its precise bulk
becomes obscure and confused. *Locke.*

3. Teeming; pregnant; great with young;
with the particle *with*.

A bear *big with* young hath seldom been seen.
Bacon.

Lately on yonder swelling bush,
Big with many a common rose,
This early bud began to blush. *Waller.*

4. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.

His gentle lady,
Big of this gentleman, our theme, deceas'd
As he was born. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

5. Full of something; and desirous, or
about to give it vent.

The great, th' important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addison.*
Now *big with* knowledge of approaching woes,
The prince of augurs, Halithreus, rose. *Pope.*

6. Distended; swollen; ready to burst;
used often as the effects of passion, as
grief, rage.

Thy heart is *big*, get thee apart, and weep.
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

7. Great in air and mien; proud; swell-
ing; tumid; haughty; furly.

How else, said he, but with a good bold face,
And with *big* words, and with a stately pace?
Spenser.

To the meaner man, or unknown in the court,
seem somewhat solemn, coy, *big*, and dangerous
of look, talk, and answer. *Ascham.*

If you had looked *big*, and spit at him, he'd
have run. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

In his prosperous season, he fell under the re-
proach of being a man of *big* looks, and of a
mean and abject spirit. *Clarendon.*

Or does the man i' th' moon look *big*,
Or wear a huge periwig
Than our own native lunatics? *Hudibras.*

Of governments that once made such a noise,
and looked to *big* in the eyes of mankind, as be-
ing founded upon the deepest counsels, and the
strongest force; nothing remains of them but a
name. *South.*

Thou thyself, thus insolent in state,
Art but perhaps some country magistrate,

B I G

Whole power extends no farther than to speak
Big on the bench, and scanty weights to break.
Dryden.

To grant *big* Thraso valour, Phormio fente,
Should indignation give, at least offence. *Cauch.*

8. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.

What art thou? have not I
An arm as *big* as thine? a heart as *big*?
Thy words, I grant, are *bigger*: for I wear not
My dagger in my mouth. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

BI'GAMIST. *n. f.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.] One
that has committed bigamy. See *BI-
GAMY*.

By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a
wife, cannot have an ecclesiastical benefice,
much less can a *bigamist* have such a benefice ac-
cording to that law. *Asht.*

BI'GAMY. *n. f.* [*bigamia*, low Latin.]

1. The crime of having two wives at once.

A heavy-weighing and distressed widow
Sequ'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension, and loath'd *bigamy*. *Shaksp.*

Randal determined to commence a suit against
Martin, for *bigamy* and incest. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. [In the canon law.] The marriage
of a second wife, or of a widow, or a
woman already debauched; which, in
the church of Rome, were considered
as bringing a man under some incapaci-
ties for ecclesiastical offices.

BIGBELLIED. *adj.* [from *big* and *belly*.]
Pregnant; with child; great with
young.

When we have laugh'd to see the sails conceals,
And grow *bigbellied* with the wanton wind. *Shaksp.*

Children and *bigbellied* women require an-
dotes somewhat more grateful to the palate. *Hudibras.*

So many well-shaped innocent virgins are
blocked up, and waddle up and down like *big-
bellied* women. *Addison.*

We pursued our march, to the terror of the
market-people, and the miscarriage of half a
dozen *bigbellied* women. *Addison.*

BI'GGIN. *n. f.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's
cap.

Sleep now!
Yet not so found, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely *biggin* bound,
Snorts out the watch of night. *Shakespeare.*

BIGHT. *n. f.* It is explained by *Skinner*
the circumference of a coil of rope.

BI'GLY. *adv.* [from *big*.] Tumidly
haughtily; with a blustering manner.

Would it thou not rather choose a small renown
To be the may'r of some poor paltzy town;
Bigly to look, and harshly to speak?
To pound false weights, and scanty measur-
break? *Dryden.*

BI'GNESS. *n. f.* [from *big*.]

1. Bulk; greatness of quantity.

If panicum be laid below, and about the ba-
som of a root, it will cause the root to grow
an excessive *bigness*. *Bo.*

People were surpris'd at the *bigness* and u-
nouth deformity of the camel. *L'Estrange.*

The brain of man, in respect of his body,
much larger than any other animal's; exceed-
ing in *bigness* three oxen's brains. *A.*

2. Size, whether greater or smaller; co-
parative bulk.

Several sorts of rays make vibrations of sev-
eral *bignesses*, which, according to their *bignesses*,
excite sensations of several colours; and the
according to their *bignesses*, excite sensation
several sounds. *Newton's Opt.*

BI'GOT. *n. f.* [The etymology of
word is unknown; but it is supposed,
Camden and others, to take its rise from
some occasional phrase.] A man

BIL

voted unreasonably to a certain party, or prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot. It is used often with *to* before the object of zeal; as, a *bigot* to the Cartesian tenets.

Religious spite and pious spleen bred first
This quarrel, which so long the *bigots* nurs'd. *Tate*
In philosophy and religion, the *bigots* of all
parties are generally the most positive. *Watts*.

BI'GOTED. *adj.* [from *bigot*.] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something; irrationally zealous; with *to*,
bigotted to this idol, we disclaim
Religion, health, and ease, for nothing but a name. *Garth*.

Presbyterian merit, during the reign of that
weak, *bigotted*, and ill-advised prince, will
easily be computed. *Swift*.

BI'GOTRY. *n. f.* [from *bigot*.] 1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreasonable warmth in favour of party or opinions: with the particle *to*.

Were it not for a *bigotry* to our own tenets, we
could hardly imagine, that so many absurd,
wicked, and bloody principles, should pretend
to support themselves by the gospel. *Watts*.

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.
Our silence makes our adversaries think we
perish in those *bigotries*, which all good and sen-
sible men despise. *Pope*.

BI'GSWOLN. *adj.* [from *big* and *swoln*.] Turgid; ready to burst.

Might my *bigswoln* heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow. *Addison*.

BIG-UDDERED. *adj.* [from *big* and *udder*.] Having large udders; having dugs swelled with milk.

Now, driven before him through the arching
rock,
Came tumbling heaps on heaps the unnumber'd
rock.

Big-udder'd cows, and goats of female kind. *Pope*.

BI'LANDER. *n. f.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A small vessel of about eighty tons burden, used for the carriage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and has masts and sails after the manner of a hoy. They are used chiefly in Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals. *Savary*. *Trevoux*.

Like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep. *Dryden*.

BI'LBERRY. *n. f.* [from *biliz*, Sax. a bladder, and *berry*, according to *Skin-ner*; *vitis idaea*.] A small shrub; and a sweet berry of that shrub; whortleberry.

Cuckee, to Windsor's chimneys shalt thou leap;
There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberries*. *Shakspeare*.

BI'LBOW. *n. f.* [corrupted from *Bilboa*, where the best weapons are made.] A rapier; a sword.

To be compassed like a good *bilbo*, in the cir-
cumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head. *Shakspeare*.

BI'LBOWS. *n. f.* A sort of stocks, or wooden shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.

Methought I lay
Worse than the mutinies in the *bilboes*. *Shakspeare*.

BILE. *n. f.* [*bilis*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by

BIL

the common duct. Its use is to sheathe or blunt the acids of the chyle, because they, being entangled with its sulphurs, thicken it so, that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the succus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal vessels. *Quincy*.

In its progression, soon the labour'd chyle
Receives the confluent rills of bitter *bile*;
Which, by the liver fever'd from the blood,
And flowing through the gall-pipe, here unload
Their yetow streams. *Blackmore*.

BILE. *n. f.* [*bile*, Sax. perhaps from *bilis*, Lat. This is generally spelt *boil*; but, I think, less properly.] A sore angry swelling.

But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my
daughter;

Or rather a distile that's in my flesh;
Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood. *Shakspeare*.

Those *biles* did run—lay to—did not the general
run? were not that a botchy toe? *Shakspeare*.
A furunculus is a painful tubercle, with a broad
basis, arising in a cone. It is generally called a
bile, and is accompanied with inflammation,
pulsation, and tension. *Wigman*.

BILGE. *n. f.* The compass or breadth of a ship's bottom.

To BILGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spring a leak; to let in water, by striking upon a rock: a sea term; now
bulge. *Skinner*.

BI'LIARY. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile.

Voracious animals, and such as do not chew,
have a great quantity of gall; and some of them
have the *bilary* duct infested into the pylorus. *Arbuthnot*.

BI'LINGS-GATE. *n. f.* [A cant word, borrowed from *Bilingsgate* in London, a place where there is always a crowd of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There stript, fair rhetoric languish'd on the
ground,

And shameful *Bilingsgate* her robes adorn. *Pope*.

BI'LINGVOUS. *adj.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having, or speaking, two tongues.

BI'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Consisting of bile; partaking of bile.

Why *bilious* juice a golden light puts on,
And floods of chyle in silver currents run. *Garth*.

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is
a sign of a redundancy of a *bilious* alkali. *Arbuthnot*.

TO BILK. *v. a.* [derived by Mr. *Lye* from the Gothick *bilakan*.] To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt and avoiding payment.

ilk'd stationers for yeomen flood prepar'd. *Dryden*.

What comedy, what farce can more delight,
Than grinning hunger, and the pleasing fight
On your *bilk'd* hopes? *Dryden*.

BILL. *n. f.* [*bile*, Sax. See *BALL*.] The beak of a fowl.

Then *bills* were thwarted crossways at the end,
and with these they would cut an apple in two at
one snap. *Carew*.

It may be used, whether birds may not be
made to have greater or longer *bills*, or greater
or longer talons. *Bacon*.

In his *bill*
An olive leaf he brings, patifick sign! *Milton*.

No crowing cuck does these his wings display,
Nor with his honny *bills* provoke the day. *Dryden*.

BILL. *n. f.* [*bille*, Sax. *epibille*, a two edged axe.]

1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, used in country work, as a *hedgeing bill*;

BIL

so called from its resemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are servants armed, who use
the lance and sword, as others (servants do the
fiddle or the *bills* at the command of those who
entertain them. *Temple*.

2. A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle-axe.

Yea dill'd women manage rusty *bills*;
Against thy feat both young and old rebel. *Shakspeare*.

BILL. *n. f.* [*billet*, Fr.]

1. A written paper of any kind.

He does receive

Particular addition from the *bill*
That writes them all alike. *Shakspeare*.

2. An account of money.

Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a
man's estate, and ordered to the bill, that the
bills may be less than the estimation abroad. *Bacon*.

3. A law presented to the parliament, not yet made an act.

No new laws can be made, nor old laws
abrogated or altered, but by parliament; where
bills are prepared, and presented to the two
houses. *Bacon*.

How now for mitigation of this *bill*,
Urg'd by the commons? doth his majesty
Incline to it or no? *Shakspeare*.

4. An act of parliament.

There will be no way left for me to tell you
that I remember you, and that I love you, but
that one, which needs no open warrant, or se-
cret conveyance; which no *bills* can preclude, nor
no kings prevent. *Atterbury*.

5. A physician's prescription.

Like him that took the doctor's *bill*,
And swallow'd it instead of th' pill. *Hudibras*.
The medicine was prepared according to the
bill. *L'Estrange*.

Let them, but under your superiours, kill,
When doctors first have sign'd the bloody *bill*. *Dryden*.

6. An advertisement.

And in despair, their empty pit to fill,
Set up some foreign monster in a *bill*. *Dryden*.

7. In law.

1. An obligation, but without condition, or
forfeiture for non-payment. 2. A declaration in
writing, that expresseth either the grief and the
wrong that the complainant hath suffered by the
party complained of: or else some fault that the
party complained of hath committed against
some law. This *bill* is sometimes offered to
justices errants in the general assizes; but most
to the lord chancellor. It containeth the fact
complained of, the damages thereby suffered,
and petition of process against the defendant for
redress. *Cowell*.

The fourth thing very maturely to be con-
sulted by the jury, is, what influence their find-
ing the *bill* may have upon the kingdom. *Swift*.

8. A *bill of mortality*. An account of the numbers that have died in any district.

Most who took in the weekly *bill of mortality*,
made little other use of them, than to look at
the foot, how the burials increased or decreased. *Graunt*.

So liv'd our fires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly *bill*. *Dryden*.

9. A *bill of fare*. An account of the sea-
son of provisions, or of the dishes at a
feast.

It may seem somewhat difficult to make out
the *bills of fare* for some of the forementioned
suppers. *Arbuthnot*.

10. A *bill of Exchange*. A note ordering the payment of a sum of money in one place, to some person assigned by the drawer or remitter, in consideration of the value paid to him in another place.

B I L

The comfortable sentences are *bills of exchange*, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive provisions. *Taylor.*

All that a *bill of exchange* can do, is to direct to whom money is due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, shall be paid. *Locke.*

To BILL. v. n. [from *bill*, a beak.] To carefs, as doves by joining bills; to be fond.

Doves, they say, will *bill*, after their pecking, and their murmuring. *Ben Jonson.*

Still amorous, and fond, and *billing*,
Like Philp and Mary on a shilling. *Hudibras.*

They *bill*, they tread; Alcione compris'd
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest. *Dryden.*

He that bears th' artillery of Jove,
The strong pounc'd eagle, and the *billing* dove. *Dryden.*

To BILL. v. a. [from *bill*, a writing.] To publish by an advertisement: a cant word.

His masterpiece was a composition that he
billed about under the name of a sovereign
antidote. *L'Estrange.*

Bi'LLET. n. f. [*billet*, French.]

1. A small paper; a note.

When he found this little *billet*, in which was
only written *Remember Cesar*, he was exceed-
ingly confounded. *Clarendon.*

2. A ticket directing foldiers at what house
to lodge.

3. *Billet-doux*, or a soft *billet*; a love letter.
'Twas then, Belinda! if report say true,
Thy eyes first open'd on a *billet-doux*. *Pope.*

4. [*bilot*, Fr.] A small log of wood for
the chimney.

Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a
sagot or *billet* is dilated and raised to the de-
gree of fire, how vast a place it must take up. *Digby on Balloons.*

Their *billet* at the fire was found. *Prior.*

To Bi'LLET. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To direct a soldier by a ticket, or note,
where he is to lodge.

Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted*;
Away, I say. *Shakespeare.*

2. To quarter foldiers.

They remembered him of charging the king-
dom, by *billeting* foldiers. *Raleigh.*

The counties throughout the kingdom were
so incensed, and their affections poisoned, that
they refused to suffer the foldiers to be *billeted*
upon them. *Clarendon.*

Bi'LLIARDS. n. f. without a singular. [*bil-
lard*, Fr. of which that language has no
etymology; and therefore they probably
derived from England both the play and
the name, which is corrupted from *bal-
yards*, yards or sticks with which a ball
is driven along a table. Thus *Spenser*:

Bi'yards much unfit,
And shuttlecocks misbecoming manly wit.

Hubbard's Tale.

A game at which a ball is forced against
another on the table.

Let it alone; let's to *billiards*. *Shakespeare.*

Even nose and cheek withal,
Smooth as is the *billiard* ball. *Ben Jonson.*

Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, al-
most like ivory balls meeting on a *billiard* table.

When the ball obeys the stroke of a *billiard*
stick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare
pulsion. *Locke.*

Bi'LLOW. n. f. [*bilge*, Germ. *bolg*. Dan.
probably of the same original with *bilzg*,
Sax. a bladder.] A wave swollen, and
hollow.

B I N

From whence the river Dee, as silver clear,
His tumbling *billows* rolls with gentle roar.

Spenser.
Billows sink by degrees, even when the wind
is down that first stirred them. *Wotton.*

Chasing Nereus with his trident throws
The *billows* from the bottom. *Denham.*

To Bi'LLOW. v. n. [from the noun.] To
swell, or roll, as a wave.

The *billowing* snow, and violence of the show'r,
That from the hills disperse their dreadful store,
And o'er the vales collected run pour. *Prior.*

Bi'LLOWY. adj. [from *billow*.] Swelling;
turgid; wavy.

And, whitening down the mossy-finctur'd
stream,
Defends the *billows* foam. *Thomson.*

BiN. n. f. [binne, Sax.] A place where
bread, or corn, or wine, is repositied.

The most convenient way of picking hops, is
into a long square frame of wood, called a *bin*. *Mortimer.*

As when, from rooting in a *bin*,
All powder'd o'er from tail to chin,
A lively maggot sallies out,
You know him by his hazel snout. *Swift.*

Bi'NARY. adj. [from *binus*, Lat.] Two;
dual; double.

Bi'NARY Arithmetick. A method of com-
putation proposed by Mr. Leibnitz, in
which, in lieu of the ten figures in the
common arithmetick, and the progression
from ten to ten, he has only two figures,
and uses the simple progression from two
to two. This method appears to be the
same with that used by the Chinese four
thousand years ago. *Chambers.*

To BIND. v. a. pret. *bound*; part. pass.
bound, or *bounden*. [binban, Sax.]

1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.

Wilt thou play with him as with a bird? or
wilt thou *bind* him for thy maidens? *Job.*

2. To gird; to inwrap; to involve.

Who hath *bound* the waters in a garment? *Proverbs.*

3. To fasten to any thing; to fix by cir-
cumvolution.

Thou shalt *bind* this line of scarlet thread in
the window, which thou didst let us down by. *Joshua.*

Keep my commandments, and live; and my
law, as the apple of thine eye. *Bind* them upon
thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine
heart. *Proverbs.*

4. To fasten together.

Gather ye together first the tares, and *bind*
them in bundles, to burn them. *Matthew.*

5. To cover a wound with dressings and
bandages: with up.

When he saw him, he had compassion on him,
and went to him, and *bound* up his wounds. *Luke.*

Having filled up the bare cranium with our
dressings, we *bound* up the wound. *Wise man.*

6. To oblige by stipulation, or oath.

If a man vow a vow, or swear an oath, to
bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his
word. *Numbers.*

Swear by the solemn oath that *binds* the gods. *Pope.*

7. To oblige by duty or law; to compel;
to constrain.

Though I am *bound* to every act of duty,
I am not *bound* to all that slaves are free to. *Shakespeare.*

Du lies expressly required in the plain language
of Scripture, ought to *bind* our consciences more
than those that are but dubiously inferred. *Watts.*

8. To oblige by kindness.

9. To confine; to hinder: with *in*, if the

B I N

restraint be local; with *up*, if it relate
to thought or act.

Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in
To faulty doubts and fears. *Shakespeare.*

You will sooner, by imagination, *bind* a bud
from singing, than from eating or flying. *Bacon.*

Though passion be the most obvious and gene-
ral, yet it is not the only cause that *binds* up the
understanding, and confines it, for the time, to
one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.*

In such a dismal place,
Where joy ne'er enters, which the sun ne'er
cheers,
Bound in with darkness, overspread with damps,
Dryden.

10. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to
make costive.

Rhubarb hath manifestly in its parts of contrary
operations; parts that purge, and parts that *bind*
the body. *Bacon.*

The whey of milk doth loose, and milk doth
bind. *Herbert.*

11. To restrain.

The mice we are *bound* up to an exact narra-
tion, we want more life, and fire, to animate and
inform the story. *Filmer.*

12. To *bind* a book. To put it in a cover.

Was ever book, containing such vile matter,
So fairly *bound*? *Shakespeare.*

Those who could never read the grammar
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,
May think books best, as richest *bound*. *Prior.*

13. To *bind* to. To oblige to serve some
one.

If still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art *bound* to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden.*

14. To *bind* to. To contract with any
body.

Art thou *bound* to a wife, seek not to be loosed.
I Corinthians.

15. To *bind* over. To oblige to make ap-
pearance.

So Roger was staggered with the reports con-
cerning this woman, and would have *bound* her
over to the county sessions. *Audjor.*

To BIND. v. n.

1. To contract its own parts together; to
grow stiff and hard.

If the land be full of clots, and if it is a
binding land, you must make it fine by harrow-
ing of it. *Mortimer.*

2. To make costive.

3. To be obligatory.

Those canons, or imperial constitutions, which
have not been received here, do not *bind*. *Hale.*

The promises and bargains for luck, between
a Switz and an Indian, in the woods of America
are *binding* to them, though they are perfectly u
a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Loki.*

BIND. n. f. A species of hop.

The two best sorts are the white and the gre
bind; the latter is a large square hop, and mor
hardy. *Mortimer.*

Bi'NDER. n. f. [from *To bind*.]

1. A man whose trade it is to bind book

2. A man that binds sheaves.

Three *binders* stood, and took the handfu
reapt

From boys that gather'd quickly up. *Chapman.*

A man, with a *bind*, may reap an acie
wheat in a day, if it stand well. *Mortimer.*

3. A fillet; a shred cut to bind with.

A double cloth, of such length and breadth
might serve to encompass the fractured memb
I cut from each end to the middle, into the
binders. *Wife.*

Bi'NDING. n. f. [from *bind*.] A bandage

This beloved young woman began to take
the *binding* of his eyes. *Tat.*

B I R

BINDWEED. *n. f.* [*convolvulus*, Lat.] A plant.

Bindweed is the larger and the smaller; the first sort flowers in September, and the last in June and July. *Mortimer.*

BINOCL. *n. f.* [from *binus* and *oculus*.] A kind of dioptrick telescope, fitted so with two tubes joining together in one, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes together. *Harris.*

BINO'CLAR. *adj.* [from *binus* and *oculus*.] Having two eyes.

Most animals are *binocular*, spiders for the most part *ocnocular*, and some *senocular*. *Derham.*

BINO'MIAL. *Root.* [In algebra.] A root composed of only two parts, connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*. *Harris.*

BINO'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having two names.

BIO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [from *bio* and *grapho*.] A writer of lives; a relater not of the history of nations, but of the actions of particular persons.

Our grubstreak biographers watch for the death of a great man, like so many undertakers, on purpose to make a penny of him. *Addison.*

BIO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *bio* and *grapho*.] In writing the lives of men, which is called *biography*, some authors place every thing in the precise order of time when it occurred. *Harris.*

BI'OVAC. } *n. f.* [Fr. from *very* *vach*,
BI'HOVAC. } a double guard, German.
BI'VOUAC. } A guard at night performed by the whole army; which either at a siege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms. Not in use. *Trevoux. Harris.*

BI'PAROUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BI'PARTITE. *adj.* [from *binus* and *partior*, Lat.] Having two correspondent parts; divided into two.

BI'PARTITION. *n. f.* [from *bipartite*.] The act of dividing into two; or of making two correspondent parts.

BI'PED. *n. f.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet.

No serpent, or fishes oviparous, have any bones at all; neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous have any externally. *Brown.*

BI'PEDAL. *adj.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.

BI'ENNATED. *adj.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings.

All *biennated* insects have posies joined to the body. *Derham.*

BIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [of *bis*, Lat. and *penna*.] Consisting of two flower leaves. *Diid.*

BI'QUADRATE. } *n. f.* [In algebra.]
BIQUADRA'TICK. } The fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. *Harris.*

BIRCH. *n. f.* [*birch*, Sax. *betula*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are like those of the poplar; the shoots are very slender and weak; the katkins are produced at remote distances from the fruits, on the same tree; the fruit becomes a little squamose cone; the leaves are winged, and the tree casts its autumn and every year. *Mills.*

BIRCHEN. *adj.* [from *birch*.] Made of birch.

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B I R

His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Pope.*

BIRD. *n. f.* [*birb*, or *brub*, a chick, Sax.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, *fowl* is used for the larger, and *bird* for the smaller kind of feathered animals.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakespeare.*

Sh' had all the regal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,
The rod and bird of peace, and all such emblems,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The bird of Jove stoop'd from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

Hence men and beasts the breath of life obtain,
And birds of air, and monsters of the main. *Dryden.*

There are some birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish days. *Locke.*

To BIRD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch birds.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house, to breakfast; after we'll a *birding* together. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RBOLT. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *bolt*, or *arroto*.] An arrow, broad at the end, to be shot at birds.

To be generous and of free disposition, is to take those things for *birdbolts* that you deem cannon bullets. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RD CAGE. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *cage*.] An enclosure, with interstitial spaces, made of wire or wicker, in which birds are kept.

Birds taught him the pulley, and tops the centrifugal force. *Leibniz and Pope.*

BI'RD CATCHER. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *catch*.] One that makes it his employment to take birds.

A poor lark entered into a miserable expostulation with a *birdcatcher*, that had taken her in his net. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RD ER. *n. f.* [from *bird*.] A birdcatcher.

BI'RDING-PIECE. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *piece*.] A fowling-piece; a gun to shoot birds with.

I'll creep up into the chimney.—There they always use to discharge their *birding-pieces*; creep into the kill-hole. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RD LIME. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *lime*.] A glutinous substance, which is spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly: they pound it into a tough paste, that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is washed in a running stream, till no mutes appear, and put up to ferment, and scummed, and then laid up for use; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. But the bark of our lantane, or wayfaring shrub, will make very good *birdlime*. *Chambers.*

Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon's Nig. History.*

With stores of gather'd glue contrive
To stop the vents and crannies of their hive;
Not *birdlime*, or I mean pitch, produce
A more tenacious mass of clammy juice. *Dryden.*

I'm ensnar'd;
Heav'n's *birdlime* wraps me round, and glues my wings. *Dryden.*

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, because they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled

B I R

with a viscous humour, as if it were a natural *birdlime*, or liquid glue. *Cicero.*

BI'RD MAN. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *man*.] A birdcatcher; a fowler.

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing: why, says he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and so the *birdman* drew out of sight. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RD S-CERRY. *n. f.* [*padus Theophrasti*.] A plant.

BI'RDSEYE. *n. f.* [*adonis*, Lat.] A plant.

BI'RD SFOOT. *n. f.* [*ornithopodium*, Lat.] A plant.

BI'RD SNEST. *n. f.* An herb. *Diid.*

BI'RD STARES. *n. f.* [*aracus*.] A plant.

BI'RD STONGUE. *n. f.* An herb. *Diid.*

BI'RGANDER. *n. f.* [*chenalopez*.] A fowl of the goose kind. *Diid.*

BIRT. *n. f.* A fish, the same with the *turbot*; which see.

BIRTH. *n. f.* [*beon*, Sax.]

1. The act of coming into life.

But thou art fair, and at thy *birth*, dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great. *Shakespeare's King John.*

In Spain, our springs like old men's children be,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely *birth*. *Dryden.*

2. Extraction; lineage.

Most virtuous virgin, born of heavenly *birth*. *Spenser.*

All truth I shall relate: nor first can I
Myself to be of Grecian *birth* deny. *Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by descent.

He duth object, I am too great of *birth*. *Shak.*
Be just in all you say, and all you do;
Whatever be your *birth*, you're sure to be
A peer of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

4. The condition or circumstances in which any man is born.

High in his chariot then Halesus came,
A foe by birth to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden.*

5. Thing born; production; used of vegetables, as well as animals.

The people fear me; for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly birds of nature. *Shakespeare.*

That poets are far rarer *births* than kings,
Your noblest father prov'd. *Ben Jonson.*

Who of themselves
Abhor to join; and, by imprudence mix'd,
Produce prodigious *births* of body or mind. *Milt.*

She, for this many thousand years,
Seems to have practis'd with much care
To frame the race of woman fair;
Yet never could a perfect *birth*
Produce before, to grace the earth. *Haller.*

His eldest *birth*
Flies, mark'd by heav'n, a fugitive o'er earth. *Pope.*

The vallis smile, and with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy *births*, confess the flood's embrace. *Bacon.*

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the *birth*,
till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison.*

6. The act of bringing forth.

That fair Syrian shepherdess
Who, after years of banishment,
The highly favour'd Joseph bore
To him that serv'd for her before;
And at her next *birth*, much like thee,
Through pangs led to felicity. *Milton.*

7. The seamen call a due or proper distance between ships lying at an anchor, or under sail, a *birth*. Also the proper place on board for the masts to put their chests, &c. is called the *birth* of that mast. Also a convenient place to moor a ship in, is called a *birth*. *Harris.*

B I S

BI'RTHDAY. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *day*.]

1. The day on which any one is born.

Exhaling first from darkness, they beheld
Birth-day of heaven and earth. *Milton.*

2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually observed.

This is my *birthday*; as this very day
Was Caius born. *Shakspeare.*

They tell me 'tis my *birthday*, and I'll keep it
With double pomp of sadness:
'Tis what the day deserves which gave me
breath. *Dryden.*

Your country dames,
Whose cloaths returning *birth-day* cloms. *Prior.*

BI'RTHDOM. *n. f.* [This is erroneously, I think, printed in *Shakspeare*, *birthdom*. It is derived from *birth* and *dom* (see *Dom.*) as *kingdom*, *dukedom*.] Privilege of birth.

Let us rather
Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,
Beside our down-fall *birthdom*. *Shakspeare.*

BI'RTHNIGHT. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *night*.]

1. The night on which any one is born.

Th' angelick song in Bethlehem field,
On thy *birthnight*, that sung the Saviour born.
Paradise Regained.

2. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth.

A youth more glitt'ring than a *birthnight* beau.
Pope.

BI'RTHPACE. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *place*.]

Place where any one is born.

My *birthplace* hate I, and my love's upon
This enemy's town. *Shakspeare.*

A degree of stupidity beyond even what we have been charged with, upon the score of our *birthplace* and climate. *Swift.*

BI'RTHRIGHT. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *right*.]

The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first-born.

Thy blood and virtue
Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodness
Shares with thy *birthright*. *Shakspeare.*

Thou hast been found
By merit, more than *birthright*, Son of God.
Milton.

I lov'd her first, I cannot quit the claim,
But will preserve the *birthright* of my passion.
Orway.

While no baseness in this breast I find,
I have not lost the *birthright* of my mind. *Dryd.*

To say that liberty and property are the *birth-right* of the English nation, but that, if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we must upon no pretence resist, is to confound governments. *Addison.*

BIRTHSTR'NGLED. *adj.* [from *birth* and *strangle*.] Strangled or suffocated in being born.

Finger of *birthstrangled* babe,
Duch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakspeare.*

BI'RTHWORT. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *wort*.]

I suppose from a quality of hastening delivery: *aristolochia*, Lat.] A plant.

BI'SCOTIN. *n. f.* [French.] A confection made of flower, sugar, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BI'SCUIT. *n. f.* [from *bis*, twice, Lat. and *cuit*, baked, Fr.]

1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea: it is baked for long voyages four times.

The *biscuit* also in the ships, especially in the Spanish gallees, was grown heavy and unwholesome. *Knolles's History.*

Many have been cured of dropsies by abstaining from drinks, eating dry *biscuits*, which

creates no thirst, and strong frictions four or five times a-day. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. A composition of fine flower, almonds, and sugar, made by the confectioners.

To BI'SECT. *v. a.* [from *binus* and *seco*, to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

The rational horizon *bisecteth* the globe into two equal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BI'SECTION. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP. *n. f.* [from *episcopus*, Lat. the Saxons formed *biscop*, which was afterward softened into *bishop*.] One of the head order of the clergy.

A *bishop* is an overseer, or superintendent, of religious matters in the christian church. *Ayliffe*
You shall find him well accompany'd
With reverend fathers, and well leamed *bishops*.
Shakspeare.

Their zealous superstition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater service, than to destroy the primitive, apostolical, and ancient universal government of the church by *bishops*. *K. Charles.*

In case a *bishop* should commit treason and felony, and forfeit his estate, with his life, the lands of his bishoprick remain still in the church. *South.*

On the word *bishop*, in French *evêque*, I would observe, that there is no natural connection between the sacred office and the letters or sound; for *evêque*, and *bishop*, signify the same office, though there is not one letter alike in them. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'SHOP. *n. f.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

Well roasted, with sugar and wine in a cup,
They'll make a sweet *bishop*, when gentlefolks sup. *Swift.*

To BI'SHOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,
Except confirm'd and *bishoped* by thee. *Donne.*

BI'SHOPRICK. *n. f.* [from *bishop*, Saxon.]

The diocese of a bishop; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends.

It will be fit, that, by the king's supreme power in causes ecclesiastical, they be subordinate under some bishop, and *bishoprick*, of this realm. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A virtuous woman should reject marriage, as a good man does a *bishoprick*; but I would advise neither to persist in refusing. *Spektator.*

Those pastors had episcopal ordination, possessed preferments in the church, and were sometimes promoted to *bishopricks* themselves. *Swift.*

BI'SHOPSWOOD. *n. f.* [*ammi*, Lat.] A plant.

BISK. *n. f.* [*bisque*, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling several sorts of flesh.

A prince, who in a forest rides astray,
And, weary, to some cottage finds his way,
Talks of no pyramids, or fowls, or *bisk* of fish,
But hungry sups his cream serv'd up in earthen dish. *King.*

BI'SKET. See BISCUIT.

BI'SMUTH. *n. f.* The same as *marcasite*; a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found at Misnia; supposed to be a recrementitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin. Some esteem it a metal *sui generis*; though it usually contains some silver. There is an artificial *bismuth* made, for the shops, of tin. *Quincy.*

B I S

B I T

BI'SSEXTILE. *n. f.* [from *bis* and *sextilis*, Lat.] Leap-year; the year in which the day, arising from six odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

The year of the sun consisteth of three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute: and this was the occasion of *bissextile*, or leap year. *Brown.*

Towards the latter end of February is the *bissextile* or intercalary day; called *bissextile*, because the sixth of the calends of March is twice repeated. *Holder on Time.*

BI'SSON. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *by* and *fin*.] Blind.

But who, oh! who hath seen the mobled queen
Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames
With *bisson* rheum? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

What harm can your *bisson* conjunctives glean out of this character? *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

BI'STRE. *n. f.* [French.] A colour made of chimney soot boiled, and then diluted with water, used by painters in washing their designs. *Trevaux.*

BI'STORT. *n. f.* [*bistorta*, Lat.] A plant, called also *snakeweed*; which see.

BI'STOURY. *n. f.* [*bistouri*, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument, used in making incisions, of which there are three sorts; the blade of the first turns like that of a lancet; but the straight *bistoury* has the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked *bistoury* is shaped like a half moon, having the edge on the inside. *Chambers.*

BISULCOUS. *adj.* [*bifulcus*, Lat.] Clovenfooted.

For the swine, although multiparous, yet being *bifulcus*, and only clovenfooted, are fattowed with open eyes, as other *bifulcus* animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BIT. *n. f.* [bitol, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the iron appurtenances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the fivel holes, the tranchevil, and the cross chains; but sometimes it is used to signify only the bit-mouth in particular. *Farrier's Dict.*

They light from their horses, pulling off their bit, that they might something refresh their mouths upon the grass. *Silvey.*

We have strict statutes, and most biting laws,
The needful bits and curbs of headstrong steeds. *Shakspeare.*

He hath the bit between his teeth, and away he runs. *St. H.*

Unus'd to the restraint
Of curbs and bits, and flecter than the winds. *Addison.*

BIT. *n. f.* [from bite.]

1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.

How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants
This night englutted! *Shakspeare.*

Follow your function, go and batten on cold bits. *Shakspeare.*

The mice found it troublesome to be *bit* climbing the oak for every bit they put in their bellies. *L'Esperance.*

John was the darling; he had all the good bits was crammed with good pullet, chicken, and capon. *Shakspeare.*

2. A small piece of any thing.

By this the burning kettle had prepar'd
And to the table sent the smoking lard;
A sav'ry bit, that serv'd to relish wine. *Dryden.*

BIT

Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That, lac'd with *bites* of rustick, makes a front.

He bought at thousands, what with better wit
You purchase as you want, and *bit* by *bit*.
His majesty has power to grant a patent, for
stamping round *bites* of copper, to every subject
he hath.

3. A Spanish West Indian silver coin, valued at sevenpence halfpenny.

4. *A bit the better or worse*. In the smallest degree.

There are few that know all the tricks of these lawyers; for aught I can see, your case is not a *bit* clearer than it was seven years ago.

To *BIT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH. *n. f.* [birege, Saxon.]

1. The female of the canine kind; as the wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter.

And at his feet a *bitch* wolf suck did yield
To two young babes.

I have been credibly informed, that a *bitch* will nurse, play with, and be fond of young foxes, as much as, and in place of, her puppies.

2. A name of reproach for a woman.

Him you'll call a dog, and her a *bitch*.
John had not run a madding so long, had it not been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife.

To *BITE*. *v. a.* pret. I *bit*; part. pass. I have *bit*, or *bitten*. [brecan, Saxon.]

1. To crush, or pierce with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had *bite* me, should have stood that night
Against my fire.

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft *bite* the holy cords in twain,
Too intricate to unloose.

These are the youths that thunder at a play-house, and fight for *bitten* apples.
He falls; his arms upon his body found,
And with his bloody teeth he *bites* the ground.

There was lately a young gentleman *bite* to the bone, who is now indeed recovered.

Then foul mouths have not opened their lips without a falsity; though they have showed their teeth as if they would *bite* off my nose.

2. To give pain by cold.

Here feel we the icy phang,
And churlish chiding, of the winter's wind;
Which when it *bites* and blows upon my body.
Even till I shiver with cold, I smile.
Full fifty years, harnessed in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the *biting* winter's blast,
And the feverish heats of parching summer.

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a different talent writes;
One praises, one instructs, another *bites*.

4. To cut; to wound.

I have seen the day, with my good *biting* fault-chion
I would have made them skip.

5. To make the mouth smart with an acrid taste.

It may be the first water will have more of the scent, as more fragrant; and the second more of the taste, as more bitter, or *biting*.

6. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low phrase.

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away:
He plied it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was *bit*.

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to have converted with you, they would have been strangely *bit*, while they thought only to fall in love with a fair lady.

BIT

BITER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The seizure of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlasting burnings, or arm himself against the *bites* of the never-dying worm?

Nor dog-days parching heat, that splits the rocks,
Is half so harmful as the greedy flocks,
Their venom'd *bite*, and fangs indented on the flocks.

2. The act of a fish that takes the bait.

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*.

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud: in low and vulgar language.

Let a man be ne'er to wife,
He may be caught with slyer lies;
For, take it in its proper light,
'Tis just what Coxcombs call a *bite*.

4. A sharper; one who commits frauds.

BITER. *n. f.* [from *bite*.]

1. He that bites.

Great barkers are no *biter*s.

2. A fish apt to take the bait.

He is so bold, that he will invade one of his own kind; and you may therefore easily believe him to be a bold *biter*.

3. A tricker; a deceiver.

A *biter* is one who tells you a thing you have no reason to disbelieve in itself, and perhaps has given you, before he bit you, no reason to disbelieve it for his saying it; and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. He is one who thinks you a fool, because you do not think him a knave.

BITTACLE. *n. f.* A frame of timber in the sterage of a ship, where the compass is placed.

BITTEN. The part. pass. of *To bite*.

BITTER. *adj.* [brecan, Saxon.]

1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than engender putrefaction.

Though a man in a fever should, from sugar, have a *bitter* taste, which, at another time, produces a sweet one; yet the idea of *bitter*, in that man's mind, would be as distinct from the idea of sweet, as if he had tasted only gall.

2. Sharp; cruel; severe.

Friends now fast sown,
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissolution of a dot, break out
To *bitter* enmity.
Husbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter* against them.
The word of God, instead of a *bitter*, teaches us a charitable zeal.

3. Calamitous; miserable.

Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave
Is only *bitter* to me, only dying;
Go with me, like good angels, to my end.
A dire induction am I witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as *bitter*, black, and tragical.
And thence the *bitter* consequence: for know
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgress, inevitably thou shalt die.
Tell him, that if I bear my *bitter* fate,
'Tis to behold his vengeance for my son.

4. Painful; inclement.

The fowl the borders fly,
And thence the *bitter* blast, and wheel about the sky.

5. Sharp; reproachful; satirical.

Go with me,
And, in the breath of *bitter* words, let's smother
My damned son.

6. Mournful; afflicted.

Wherefore is light given unto him that is in misery, and life unto the *bitter* in soul.

BIT

7. In any manner unpleasing or hurtful.

Bitter is an equivocal word; there is *bitter* wormwood, there are *bitter* words, there are *bitter* enemies, and a *bitter* cold morning.

BITTERGOURD. *n. f.* [*colocymbis*, Lat.]

A plant

BITTERLY. *adv.* [from *bitter*]

1. With a bitter taste.

2. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously.

I to lively acted with new tears,
That my poor mistress, moved therewithal,
Wept *bitterly*.
Bitterly had thou paid, and still art paying
That rigid score.

3. Sharply; severely.

His bel amour is not to censure *bitterly* the errors of their zeal.

BITTERN. *n. f.* [*butour*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fish; remarkable for the noise which he makes, usually called *bumping*. See *BITTOUR*.

The poor fish have enemies enough, besides such unnatural fishermen as otters, the commonant, and the *bittern*.

So that scarce
The *bittern* knows his time, with bill ingulph'd,
To shake the founding marsh.

BITTERN. *n. f.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making of common salt, and used in the preparation of Epsum salt.

BITTERNESS. *n. f.* [from *bitter*.]

1. A bitter taste.

The idea of whiteness, or *bitterness*, is in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there.

2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.

The *bitterness*, and animosity between the commanders was such, that a great part of the army was marched.

3. Sharpness; severity of temper.

His sorrows have to overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his weakness,
His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterness*?

Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have contracted more *bitterness*, and sourness than formerly, and were more reserved towards the king's commissioners.

4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach.

Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat piquant, and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between saltiness and *bitterness*.

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction.

There appears much joy in him, even so much, that joy could not show itself modest enough, without a badge of *bitterness*.

They shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in *bitterness* for him, as one that is in *bitterness* for his first-born.

Most pursue the pleasures, as they call them, of their natures, which begin in sin, are carried on with danger, and end in *bitterness*.

I oft, in *bitterness* of soul, deplor'd
My absent daughter, and my dearest lord.

BITTERSWEET. *n. f.* [from *bitter* and *sweet*.] An apple, which has a compound taste of sweet and bitter.

It is but a *bittersweet* at best, and the fine colours of the serpent do by no means make amends for the smart and poison of his sting.

When I express the taste of an apple, which we call the *bittersweet*, none can mistake what I mean.

BITTERVETCH. *n. f.* [*crum*, Lat.] A plant.

B L A

BITTERWORT. *n. f.* [*gentiana*, Lat.] An herb.

BITTOUR. *n. f.* [*butour*, Fr. *ardea stellaris*, Lat.] A bird, commonly called the *bittern* (see **BITTERN**) but perhaps as properly *bittour*.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head;
And, as a *bittour* bumps within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, she said, I tell. *Dryden.*

BITU'ME. *n. f.* [from *bitumen*.] Bitumen. Mix with these

Idæan pitch, quick sulphur, silver's spume,
Sea onion, hellebore, and black *bitume*. *May.*

BITUMEN. *n. f.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes, as the *Asphaltis* in Judæa, of various kinds: some so hard as to be used for coal; others so glutinous as to serve for mortar. *Savary.*

It is reported, that *bitumen* mingled with lime, and put under water, will make as it were an artificial rock, the substance becometh so hard. *Bacon.*

The fabrick seem'd a work of rising ground,
With sulphur and *bitumen* cast between. *Dryden.*

Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is soluble in water. *Woodward.*

BITUMINOUS. *adj.* [from *bitumen*.] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.

Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar used in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a stone. *Bacon.*

The fruitage fair to fight, like that which grew
Near that *bituminous* lake, where Sodom flam'd. *Milton.*

BIVA'LVRE. *adj.* [from *binus* and *valve*, Lat.] Having two valves or shutters: a term used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters; and of those plants whose feed pods open their whole length, to discharge their seed, as peas. In the cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of *bivalve*, larger than could be introduced in at those holes. *Woodward.*

BIVA'LVULAR. *adj.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves. *DiD.*

BI'XWORT. *n. f.* An herb.

BI'ZANTINE. *n. f.* [more properly spelt *byzantine*; from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high festival days; it is yet called a *bizantine*, which anciently was a piece of gold coined by the emperours of Constantinople. *Camden.*

To BLAB. *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To tell what ought to be kept secret: it usually implies rather thoughtlessness than treachery; but may be used in either sense.

The gaudy, *blabbing*, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

Thy dares be done, and none left out,
Ere the *blabbing* eastern fount,
The nice morn on the Indian steep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton.*

Nature has made man's breasts no windores,
To publish what he does within doors;
Nor what dark secrets there inhabit,
Unless his own rash folly *blab* it. *Hudibras.*

Sorrow nor joy can be disguis'd by art,
Our foreheads *blab* the secrets of our heart. *Dryd.*

It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worship to a creature; but the very indices of the fathers cannot escape the index *expurgatorius*, for *blabbing* to great a truth. *Stillingfleet.*

Nor whisper to the tattling reeds
Thou blackest of all female decds;

B L A

Nor *blab* it on the lonely rocks,
Where echo sits, and list'ning mocks. *Swift.*

2. To tell: in a good sense. Not used.

That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That *blabb'd* them with such pleasing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage. *Shak.*

To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.

Your mute I'll be;
When my tongue *blabs*, then let mine eyes not see. *Shakspeare.*

BLAB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A telltale; a thoughtless babbler; a treacherous betrayer of secrets.

The secret man heareth many confessions; for who will open himself to a *blab*, or babbler? *Bacon.*

To have reveal'd
Secrets of man, the secrets of a friend,
Contempt and scorn of all, to be excluded
All friendship, and avoided as a *blab*. *Milton.*

Whoever shews me a very inquisitive body,
I'll shew him a *blab*, and one that shall make
privacy as publick as a proclamation. *L'Estrange.*
I should have gone about shewing my letters,
under the charge of secrecy, to every *blab* of my acquaintance. *Swift.*

BLA'BBER. *n. f.* [from *blab*.] A tatter; a telltale.

To BLA'BBER. *v. n.* To whistle to a horse. *Skinner.*

BLA'BBERLIPPED. *Skinner.* See **BLOBBERLIPPED.**

BLACK. *adj.* [blac, Saxon.]

1. Of the colour of night.

In the twilight in the evening, in the *black* and dark night. *Proverbs.*

Aristotle has problems which enquire why the sun makes man *black*, and not the fire; why it whitens wax, yet blacks the skin? *Brown.*

2. Dark.

The heaven was *black*, with clouds and wind,
and there was a great rain. *1 Kings.*

3. Cloudy of countenance; sullen.

She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd *black* upon me. *Shakspeare.*

4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious.

Either my country never must be freed,
Or I consenting to so *black* a deed. *Dryden.*

5. Disfmal; mournful.

A dire induction am I witness to;
And, will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, *black*, and tragical. *Shak.*

6. *Black and blue.* The colour of a bruise; a stripe.

Millic's Ford, good heart, is beaten *black and blue*, that you cannot see a white spot about her. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

And, wing'd with speed and fury, flew
To rescue knight from *black and blue*. *Hudibras.*

BLACK-BROWED. *adj.* [from *black* and *brow*.] Having black eyebrows;

gloomy; dismal; threatening.

Come, gentle night; come, loving *black-brow'd* night;

Give me my Romeo. *Shakspeare.*

Thus when a *black-brow'd* gust begins to rise,
White foam at first on the curl'd ocean fries,
Then roars the main, the billows mount the skies. *Dryden.*

BLACK-BRYONY. *n. f.* [*tamnus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLACK-CATTLE. *n. f.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.

The other part of the grazier's business is what we call *black-cattle*, produces hides, tallow, and beef for exportation. *Swift.*

BLACK-EARTH. *n. f.* It is every where obvious on the surface of the ground, and what we call mould. *Woodward.*

BLACK-GUARD. *adj.* [from *black* and *guard*.] A cant word among the vul-

gar; by which is implied a dirty-fel-

low; of the meanest kind.

Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the house, to lend on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift.*

BLACK-LEAD. *n. f.* [from *black* and *lead*.] A mineral found in the lead-mines, much used for pencils; it is not fusible, or not without a very great heat.

You must first get your *black-lead* sharpened finely, and put fast into quills, for your rude and first draught. *Pracham.*

BLACK-MAIL. *n. f.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of such as usually rob or steal. *Cowell.*

BLACK-PUDDING. *n. f.* [from *black* and *pudding*.] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Through they were lin'd with many a piece
Of ammunition bread and cheese,
And fat *black-puddings*, proper food
For warriors that delight in blood. *Hudibras.*

BLACK-ROD. *n. f.* [from *black* and *rod*.] The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewise usher of the parliament. *Cowell.*

BLACK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A black colour.

Black is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the frown of night. *Shakspeare.*

For the production of *black*, the corpules must be less than any of those which exhibit colours. *Newton.*

2. Mourning.

Rife, wretched widow, rise, nor, undeplor'd,
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford:
But rise, prepar'd in *black* to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dryden.*

3. A blackamoor.

4. That part of the eye which is black.

It suffices that it be in every part of the eye, which is as big as the *black* or sight of the eye. *Dipht.*

To BLACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken.

Blackening over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that I could not burn before, we quickly set on fire. *Bye.*

Then in his fury *black'd* the raven o'er,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more. *Aldif.*

BLA'CKAMOOR. *n. f.* [from *black* and *moor*.] A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.

They are no more afraid of a *blackamoor*, or lion, than of a nurse or a cat. *Lock.*

BLA'CKBERRIED Heath. [*empetrum*, Lat.] A plant.

BLA'CKBERRY. *n. f.* [from *black* and *berry*.] A species of bramble.

BLA'CKBERRY. *n. f.* The fruit of the bramble.

The policy of these crafty sneering rascals, the stale old mouse-eaten cheese Nestor, and that fan dog-fox Ulysses, is not proved worth a *blackberry*. *Shakspeare.*

Then sad he sung the Children in the Wood
How *blackberries* they pluck'd in deserts wild,
And fearless at the glittering faulchion smil'd. *G.*

BLA'CKBIRD. *n. f.* [from *black* and *bird*] A bird.

B L A

B L A

Of singing birds, they have *linnets*, gold-finch, *blackbirds*, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A schoolboy ran unto 'r, and thought The crib was down, the *blackbird* caught. *Swift.*

To **BLA'CKEN**. *v. a.* [from *black*.]

1. To make of a black colour.

Bleat'd by aspiring winds, he finds the strand

Blacken'd by crowds. *Prior.*

While the long funerals *blacken* all the way. *Pope.*

2 To darken; to cloud.

That little cloud that appeared at first to Elijah's servant no bigger than a man's hand, but presently after grew, and spread, and *blacken'd* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

3. To defame, or make infamous.

Let us *blacken* him what we can, said that miscreant Hamilton of the blessed king, upon the wording and drawing up his charge against his approaching trial. *South.*

The morals *blacken'd*, when the writings 'scape,

The libell'd person, and the pictur'd shape. *Pope.*

To **BLA'CKEN**. *v. n.* To grow black, or dark.

The hollow sound

Sung in the leaves, the forest shook around,

An *blacken'd*, roll'd the thunder, ground'd the ground. *Dryden.*

BLA'CKISH. *adj.* [from *black*.] Somewhat black.

Part of it all the year continues in the form of a blackish oil. *Boyle.*

BLA'CKMOOR. *n. f.* [from *black* and *moor*.]

A negro.

The land of Chus makes no part of Africa; nor is it the habitation of *blackmoors*; but the country of Arabia, especially the Happy and Stony. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

More to west

The realm of Bacchus to the *blackmoor* sea. *Milton.*

BLA'CKNESS. *n. f.* [from *black*.]

1 Black colour.

Blackness is only a disposition to absorb, or still, without reflection, most of the rays of every sort that fall on the bodies. *Locke.*

There would emerge one or more very black spots, and, within those, other spots of an intenser *blackness*. *Newton.*

His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd him quite

To forty *blackness* from the purest white. *Adelphi.*

2. Darkness.

His faults in him seem as the spots of heav'n,

More fiery by night's *blackness*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Atrociousness; horribleness; wickedness.

BLA'CKSMITH. *n. f.* [from *black* and *smith*.]

A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty.

The *blacksmith* may forge what he pleases. *Howel.*

Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impossible for the *blacksmith* to make them so fast, but a cat and a whoremaster will find a way through them. *Spectator.*

BLA'CKTAIL. *n. f.* [from *black* and *tail*.]

A fish; a kind of perch, by some called *ruff*, or *popes*. See *POPE*. *Ditt.*

BLA'CKTHORN. *n. f.* [from *black* and *thorn*.]

The same with the *sloe*. See *PLUM*, of which it is a species.

BLA'DDER. *n. f.* [bladd'ye, Saxon; *blader*, Dutch.]

1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine.

The *bladder* should be made of a membranous substance, and extremely dilatible for receiving and containing the urine till an opportunity of emptying it. *Ray.*

2. It is often filled with wind, to which allusions are frequently made.

That huge great body which the giant bore Was vanquish'd quite, and of that monstrous mass

Was nothing left, but like an empty *bladder* was. *Spenser.*

A *bladder* but moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceedingly turgid and hard; but being brought nearer to the fire, it suddenly broke, with so loud a noise as made us for a while as if almost deaf. *Boyle.*

3. It is usual for those, that learn to swim, to support themselves with blown *bladders*.

I have ventur'd,

Like little wanton boys that swim on *bladders*,

These many summers in a sea of glory,

But far beyond my depth: my highblown pride

At length broke under me. *Shakespeare.*

4. A blister; a pustule.

BLA'DDER-NUT. *n. f.* [*Staphyloendron*, Lat.] A plant.

BLADDER-SENA. *n. f.* [*Colutea*, Lat.] A plant.

BLADE. *n. f.* [blæd, bled, Sax. *bled*, Fr.]

The spire of grass before it grows to seed; the green shoots of corn which rise from the seed. This seems to me the primitive signification of the word *blade*; from which, I believe, the *blade* of a sword was first named, because of its similitude in shape; and, from the *blade* of a sword, that of other weapons or tools.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a red juice in the *blade* or ear, except it be the tree that beareth *junguis draconis*. *Bacon.*

Send in the feeding flocks betimes t' invade

The rising bulk of the luxuriant *blade*. *Dryden.*

If we were able to dive into her secret recesses,

we should find that the smallest *blade* of grass, or most contemptible weed, has its particular use. *Swift.*

Hung on every spray, on every *blade*

Of grass, the myriads dewdrops twinkle round. *Thomson.*

BLADE. *n. f.* [blatte, Germ. *blad*, Dutch.]

1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument, distinct from the handle.

It is usually taken for a weapon, and so called probably from the likeness of a sword *blade* to a *blade* of grass. It is commonly applied to the knife.

He fought all round about, his thirsty *blade*

To bathe in blood of faithless enemy. *F. Queen.*

She knew the virtue of her *blade*, nor would

Pollute her labre with ignoble blood. *Dryden.*

Be his this sword, whose *blade* of brass displays

A ready gleam, whose hilt a silver *blade*. *Pope.*

2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay, called so in contempt. So we say *mettle* for courage.

You'll find yourself mistaken, sir, if you'll take upon you to judge of these *blades* by their garbs, looks, and outward appearance. *L'Ft strange.*

Then turning about to the hangman, he said,

Dispatch me, I prithee, this troublesome *blade*. *Prior.*

BLADE of the shoulder. } *n. f.* The bone

BLADFBONE. } called by anat-

mists the scapula, or scapular bone.

He fell most furiously on the bruised ribs of a shoulder of mutton, commonly called a *bladebone*. *Pope.*

To **BLADE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish or fit with a blade.

BLA'DED. *adj.* [from *blade*.] Having blades or spires.

Her silver village in the wat'ry glass,

Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* glass. *Shakf.*

As where the lightning runs along the ground, Nor *bladed* grass, nor bearded corn succeeds, But scales of scurf and putrefaction breeds. *Dryd.*

BLAIN. *n. f.* [blezene, Sax. *bleyne*, Dutch.]

A pustule; a blotch; a blister.

Itches, *blains*,

Sow all th' Athenian bosoms, and the crop

Be general leprosy. *Shakespeare.*

Borches and *blains* must all his flesh imbals,

And all his people. *Milton.*

Whene'er I had a rival nam'd,

I feel my body all inflam'd,

Which breaking out in boils and *blains*,

With yellow filth my linen stains. *Swift.*

BLA'MABLE. *adj.* [from *blame*.] Culpa-

ble; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are on both sides equally *blamable*. *Dryden.*

BLA'MABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *blamable*.]

Fault; the state of being liable to blame; culpableness; faultiness.

BLA'MABLY. *adv.* [from *blamable*.] Cul-

pably; in a manner liable to censure.

A process may be carried on against a person, that is maliciously or *blamably* absent, even to a definitive sentence. *Ayliffe.*

To **BLAME**. *v. a.* [blamer, Fr.]

1. To censure; to charge with a fault: it generally implies a slight censure.

Our pow'r

Shall do a court'ry to our wrath, which men

May *blame*, but not controul. *Shakespeare.*

Porphyrius, you too far did tempt your fate;

'Tis true, your duty to me it became;

But, praising that, I must your conduct *blame*. *Dryden.*

Each finding, like a friend,

Something to *blame*, and something to commend. *Pope.*

2. To *blame* has usually the particle *for*

before the fault.

The reader must not *blame* me for making use

here all along of the word *sentiment*. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes, but rarely, *of*.

Tomorrow he *blamed* of inconsiderate rashness,

for that he would busy himself in matters not

belonging to his vocation. *Knolles' History of the Turks.*

BLAME. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Imputation of a fault.

In arms the praise of success is shared among

many: yet the *blame* of misadventures is charged

upon one. *Hayward.*

They lay the *blame* on the poor little ones,

sometimes passionately enough, to divert it from

themselves. *Locke.*

2. Crime; that which produces or deserves censure.

Who would not judge us to be discharged of all

blame, which are confess'd to have no great fault,

even by their very word and testimony, in whose

eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been ac-

customed to seem small. *Hooker.*

I unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure

The taints and *blames* I laid upon myself,

For strangers to my nature. *Shakespeare.*

3. Hurt. Not in use.

Therewith upon his crest

With rigour so outrageous he smit,

That a large share it bow'd out of the rest,

And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him

fairly blast. *Fairy Queen.*

4. There is a peculiar structure of this

word, in which it is not very evident

whether it be a *noun* or a verb, but I

conceive it to be the *noun*. To *blame*,

in French a *tort*; culpable; worthy of

censure.

You were to *blame*, I must be plain with you

To part so slightly with your wife's first gift. *Shakespeare.*

B I A

I do not ask whether they were *misaken*; but, whether they were to *blame* in the manner.

Now we should hold them much to *blame*,
If they went back before they came. *Prior.*
BLAMEFUL. *adj.* [from *blame* and *full*.]
Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.
Is not the cause of these tumults deaths
As *blameful* as the executioner? *Shakspere.*
Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour,
If ever lady wrong'd her lord so much,
Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed
Some stern untutor'd churl. *Shakspere.*
BLAMELESSLY. *adv.* [from *blameless*.] In-
nocently; without crime.

It is the wilful opposing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, against which he cannot *blamelessly*, without pertinacity, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any. *Hammond.*

BLAMELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *blameless*.]
Innocence; exemption from censure.
Having intolved with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they infer, with him, the *blamelessness* of the inferior agent. *Hammond.*

BLAMELESS. *adj.* [from *blame*.]
1. Guiltless; innocent; exempt from censure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preserved him
blameless unto God. *Wisdom.*
The flames ascend on either altar clear,
While thus the *blameless* maid address'd her pray'r. *Dryden.*

Such a lessening of our coin will deprive great numbers of *blameless* men of a fifth part of their estates. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes it is used with *of*.
We will be *blameless* of this time oath. *Jeffers.*
BLAMER. *n. f.* [from *blame*.] One that
blames or finds fault; a censurer.

In me you've hallowed a pagan mute,
And deniz'd a stranger, who mist might
By *blames* of the times they mar'd, hath fought
Virtues in corners. *Dante.*

BLAMEWORTHY. *adj.* [from *blame* and
worthy.] Culpable; blamable; wor-
thy of blame or censure.

Altho' the same should be *blameworthy*, yet
this age hath forbore to incur the danger of any
such blame. *Hooker.*

To BLANCH. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]
1. To whiten; to change from some other
colour to white.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is *blanch'd* with tears. *Shakspere.*

A way of whitening wax cheaply may be of use;
and we have set down the practice of tradesmen
who *blanch* it. *Boyle.*

And sin's black dye seems *blanch'd* by age to
virtue. *Dryden.*

2. To strip or peel such things as have
husks.

Their suppers may be bisket, raisins of the sun,
and a few *blanch'd* almonds. *Wifeman.*

3. To slur; to balk; to pass over; to
shift away. Not in use.

The judges thought it dangerous to admit ifs
and ands, to qualify treason; whereby every one
might express his malice, and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon.*

You are not transported in an action that warms
the blood, and is appealing holy, to *blanch*,
or take for admitted, the point of lawfulness. *Bacon.*

To BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to shift;
to speak soft.

Opt mi confitanti mortis; books will speak plain
when counsellors *blanch*. *Bacon.*

BLANCHER. *n. f.* [from *blanch*.] A
whitener. *Ditt.*

B L A

BLAND. *adj.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild;
gentle.

In her face excuse
Came prologue, and apology too prompt;
Which, with *bland* words at will, she thus ad-
dress'd. *Milton.*

And even calm
Perpetual reign'd, save what the zephyrs *bland*
Breath'd o'er the blue expanse. *Thomson.*

To BLANDISH. *v. a.* [*blandior*, Lat.] To
smooth; to soften. I have met with
this word in no other passage.

Must ring all her wiles,
With *blandid* parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries, the forceas'd not day nor night
To storm me over-watch'd, and weary'd out. *Milton.*

BLANDISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *blandish*;
blandire, Lat.]

1. Act of fondness; expression of tender-
ness by gesture.

The little babe up in his arms he hent,
Who, with sweet pleasure and bold *blandishment*,
'Gan smile. *Spenser.*

Each bird and beast, behold
Approaching two and two; these cowering low
With *blandishment*. *Milton.*

2. Soft words; kind speeches.

He was both well and ill spoken, and would
use strange sweetness and *blandishment* of words,
where he desired to effect or persuade any thing
that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

3. Kind treatment; caress.

Him Dido now with *blandishment* detains;
But I suspect the town where Juno reigns. *Dryd.*
In order to bring those infidels within the wide
circle of whiggish community, neither *blandid*
ness nor promises are omitted. *Swift.*

BLANK. *adj.* [*blanc*, Fr. derived by *Me-*
nage from *albianus*, thus: *albianus*, *al-*
bianicus, *bianicus*, *biancus*, *bianco*, *blani-*
cus, *blancus*, *blanc*; by others, from
blanc, which in Danish, signifies *shining*;
in conformity to which, the Germans
have *blancker*, to *shine*; the Saxons,
blæcan; and the English, *bleach*, to
whiten.]

1. White.

To the *blank* moon
Her office they prefer'd; to th' other five
Their planetary motions. *Milton.*

2. Without writing; unwritten; empty
of all marks.

Our substitutes at home shall have *blank* char-
ters,

Whereto, when they know that men are rich,
They shall subscribe them for large sums of gold. *Shakspere.*

Upon the debtor side, I find innumerable ar-
ticles; but, upon the creditor side, little more
than *blank* paper. *Addison.*

3. Pale; confused; crushed; dispirited;
subdued; depressed.

There without such hoast, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and *blank*, he thus began. *Milton.*
Adam, soon as he heard

The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,
Astonish'd stood, and *blank*, while horrid chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

But now no face divine contentment wears;
'Tis all *blank* sadness, or continual fears. *Pope.*

4. Without rhyme; where the rhyme is
blanch'd, or misf'd.

The lady shall say her mind freely, or the *blank*
verse shall halt for it. *Shakspere.*
Long have your ears been fill'd with tragick
paries;

Blood and *blank* verse have harden'd all your
hearts. *Addison.*

B L A

Our *blank* verse, where there is no rhyme to
support the expression, is extremely difficult to
such as are not masters in the tongue. *Addison.*

BLANK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void space on paper.

I cannot write a paper full as I used to do; and
yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from
you. *Swift.*

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained;
which has no prize marked upon it.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is lots to *blanks*;
My name hath touch'd your ears. *Shakspere.*

In fortune's lottery lies
A heap of *blanks*, like this, for one small prize
Dy'd.

The world the coward will despise,
When life's a *blank*, who pulls not for a prize. *Dryden.*

3. A paper from which the writing is ef-
faced.

She has left him
The *blank* of what he was;
I tell thee, eunuch, she has quite unmann'd him. *Dryden.*

4. A paper unwritten; any thing with-
out marks or characters.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,
Would they were *blanks*, rather than fill'd with
me. *Shakspere.*

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a commission to a *blank* of danger. *Shak.*
For the book of knowledge fair,
Presented with an universal *blank*

Of nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd
Milton.

Life may be one great *blank*, which, though
not blotted with sin, is yet without any cha-
racters of grace or virtue. *Roger.*

5. The point to which an arrow is di-
rected; so called, because, to be more
visible, it was marked with white. Now
disused.

Slander
Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter,
As level as the cannon to his *blank*
Transports its poison'd shot. *Shakspere.*

6. Aim; shot. Not used.

The harlot king
Is quite beyond my aim; out of the *blank*
And level of my brain. *Shakspere.*

I have spoken for you all my best,
And stood within the *blank* of his displeasure,
For my free speech. *Shakspere.*

7. Object to which any thing is directed.

See better, Lear, and let me still remain
True to the *blank* of thine eye. *Shakspere.*

To BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank*; *blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit.

Each opposite, that *blanks* the face of joy,
Meet whit I would have well, and it destroy. *Shakspere.*

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a discomfort, as shall quite despoil him
Of all these boasted trophies won on me,
And with confusion *blank* his worshippers. *Mit.*

If the atheist, when he dies, should find that
his soul remains, how will this man be amazed
and *blank'd*? *Tiltsford.*

2. To efface; to annul.

All former purposes were *blanked*, the gover-
nour at a bay, and all that charge lost and can-
celled. *Spenser.*

BLANCHET. *n. f.* [*blanchette*, Fr.]

1. A woollen cover, soft, and loosely wo-
ven, spread commonly upon a bed, over
the linen sheet, for the procurement of
warmth.

Nor heaven peep through the *blanket* of the
dark.

To cry hold! hold! *Shakspere.*

The abilities of man must fall short on one side
or other, like too scanty a *blanket* when you are

B L A

a-bed; if you pull it upon your shoulders, you leave your feet bare; if you thrust it down upon your feet, your shoulders are uncovered. *Temple.*
Himself among the storied chiefs he spies,
As from the blanket high in air he flies. *Pope.*

2. A kind of pear, sometimes written *blanquet*.

To BLANKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket.

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins: tie all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare.*

2. To toss in a blanket, by way of penality or contempt.

Alas, ho! he cry'd, what street, what lane,
but knows

Our purgings, pumpings, blanketing, and blows? *Pope.*

BLANKLY. *adv.* [from *blank*.] In a blank manner; with whiteness; with paleness; with confusion.

To BLARE. *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. *Skinner.*

To BLASPHEME. *v. a.* [*blasphemo*, low Latin.]

1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

2. To speak evil of.

The truest issue of thy throne
By his own interdictio'n stands accus'd,
And does blaspheme his breed. *Shakespeare.*
Those who from our labours heap their board,
Blaspheme their feeder, and forget their lord. *Pope.*

To BLASPHEME. *v. n.* To speak blasphemy.

Liver of blaspheming Jew. *Shakespeare.*
I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to blaspheme. *Acts.*

BLASPHEMER. *n. s.* [from *blaspheme*.] A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

Who was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious. *Timothy.*
Even that blasphemer himself would inwardly reverence his reprover, as he in his heart really despises him for his cowardly base silence. *Scarr.*
Deny the curse blasphemer's tongue to rage,
And turn God's fury from an impious age. *Ticket.*

Should each blasphemer quite escape the rod,
Because the insult's not to man, but God. *Pope.*

BLASPHEMOUS. *adj.* [from *blaspheme*.] It is usually spoken with the accent on the first syllable, but used by *Milton* with it on the second.] Impiously irreverent with regard to God.

O man, take heed how thou the gods do move,
To cause t'ill wrath, which thou canst not resist;
Blasphemous words the speaker vain do prove. *Sidney.*

And dar'st thou to the Son of God propound
To worship thee accur'd; now more accur'd
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
And more blasphemous. *Milton.*

A man can hardly pass the streets, without having his ears grated with horrid and blasphemous oaths and curses. *Tillotson.*

That any thing that wears the name of a christian, or but of man, should venture to own such a villainous, impudent, and blasphemous assertion in the face of the world, as this! *South.*

BLASPHEMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *blaspheme*.] Impiously; with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right use of his reason, while he would blasphemously set up to controul the commands of the Almighty? *Swift.*

BLASPHEMY. *n. s.* [from *blaspheme*.] Blasphemy, strictly and properly, is an offering of some indignity, or injury, unto God himself, either by words or writings. *Aylmer.*

B L A

But that my heart's on future mischief set,
I would speak blasphemy, ere bid you fly;
But fly you must. *Shakespeare.*

Intinick goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety, to the secret will of God; or else God could not be defined good, so far as his thoughts and secrets, but only superficially good, as far as he is pleased to reveal himself, which is perfect blasphemy to imagine. *Hammond.*

BLAST. *n. s.* [from *blære*, Sax. *blasen*, Germ. to blow.]

1. A gust or puff of wind.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them;
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. *Shakespeare.*

Welcome, then,
Thou unsubstantial air, that I embrace;
The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst
Owes nothing to thy blasts. *Shakespeare.*

Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,
Doth loose or bind their blasts in secret cave. *Faust.*

Three ships were hurry'd by the southern blast,
And on the secret shelves with fury cast. *Dryden.*

2. The sound made by blowing any instrument of wind music.

In peace there's nothing to becomes a man,
As modesty and humility;
But when the blast of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tiger. *Shakespeare.*
He blew his trumpet—the angelick blast
Fill'd all the regions. *Milton.*

The Veline fountains, and sulphureous Nar,
Shake at the baleful blast, the signal of the war. *Dryden.*

Whether there be two different goddesses called Fame, or one goddess sounding two different trumpets, it is certain villainy has as good a title to a blast from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from the former. *Swift.*

3. The stroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing pestilential. [from the verb *To blast*.]

By the blast of God they perish. *Job.*

To BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with some sudden plague or calamity.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes! infect her beauty,
You fustil'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To fail and dlist her pride. *Shakespeare.*
Oh! Portunus, is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the store of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin? *Addison.*

2. To make to wither.

Upon this blasted heath you stop our way. *Shakespeare.*
And behold seven thin ears, and blasted with the east wind, sprung up after them. *Genesis.*
She, that like lightning shin'd while her face lasted,
The oak now resembles, which lightning had blasted. *Waller.*
To his green years your censures you would suit,
Not blast that blossom, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*
Agony unmix'd, incessant gall
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise. *Thomson.*

3. To injure; to invalidate; to make infamous.

He shews himself weak, if he will take my word when he thinks I deserve no credit; or malicious, if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to blast it. *Stallingfleet.*

4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.

This commerce Jehoaphat king of Judea endeavoured to renew; but his enterprise was blasted by the destruction of vessels in the harbour. *Arabshnot.*

B L A

5. To confound; to strike with terror.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ears;
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shakespeare.*

BLASTMENT. *n. s.* [from *blast*.] Blast; sudden stroke of infection. Not in use.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious blastments are most imminent. *Shakespeare.*

BLATANT. *adj.* [*blatant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.

You learn this language from the blatant beast. *Dryden.*

To BLATTER. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat.]

To roar; to make a senseless noise. Not used.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent endurance, however envy list to blatter against him. *Spenser.*

BLATTERATION. *n. s.* [*blateratio*, Lat.] Noise; senseless roar.

BLAY. *n. s.* [*alburnus*.] A small white river fish; called also a *bleak*.

BLAZE. *n. s.* [*blaze*, a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of the flame: blaze implies more the light than the heat.

—The main blaze of it is past; but a small thing would make it flame again. *Shakespeare.*
Thy throne is darkness in the abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the fight. *Dryden.*
What groups of men shall fill the martial field!
How fierce a blaze his flaming pile shall yield!
What funeral pomp shall floating Tiber see. *Dryden.*

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report.

For what is glory but the blaze of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise unmixt? *Milton.*

3. Blaze is a white mark upon a horse, descending from the forehead almost to the nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BLAZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to show the light of a flame.

Thus you may long live an happy instrument for your king and country; you shall not be a meteor, or a blazing star, but *stella fixa*; happy here, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*
The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,
Then glossy smooth lay all the liquid plain. *Pope.*

2. To be conspicuous.

To BLAZE. *v. a.*

1. To publish; to make known; to spread far and wide.

The noise of this fight, and issue thereof, being blazed by the country people to some noblemen thereabouts, they came thither. *Sidney.*
My words, in hopes to blaze a steadfast mind,
This marble chose, as of like temper known. *Sidney.*

Thou shalt live, till we can find a time
To blaze your marriage, reconcile your friends,
Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back. *Shakespeare.*

When beggars die, there are no comets seen;
The heav'n's themselves blaze forth the death of princes. *Shakespeare.*

But he went out, and began to publish it much, and to blaze abroad the matter. *Mark.*

Such music worthiest were to blaze
The peerless height of her immortal praise,
Whose lute leads us. *Milton.*

Far beyond
The sons of Anak, famous now and blaz'd,
Fears of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about. *Milton.*

Whose follies, blaz'd about, to all are known,
And are a secret to himself alone. *Granville.*

But, mortals, know, 'tis still our greatest pride
To blaze those virtues which the good would hide. *Pope.*

BLE

2. To blazon; to give an account of en-
signs armorial in proper terms. Not used.
This, in ancient times, was called a fierce;
and you should then have *blazel* it thus: he
beats a fierce, fable, between two fierce, or.
Peachum.

BLAZER. n. f. [from *blaze*.] One that
spreads reports.

Utters of secrets he from thence debar'd,
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime;
His drum-bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cause requir'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime.
Spenser.

To BLAZON. v. a. [*blasonner*, Fr.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the
figures on ensigns armorial.

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms,
which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into
English.
Addison.

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

She *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous forms;
So lightning gilds the unrelenting storm.
Garth.

3. To display; to set to show.

O thou goddess,
Thou divine nature! how thyself thou *blazest*!
In these two princely boys! they are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his sweet head.
Shakespeare.

4. To celebrate; to set out.

One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens,
And, in th' essential vestiture of creation,
Does bear all excellency.
Shakespeare.

5. To blaze about; to make publick.

What's this but I belting against the senate,
And *blazoning* our injustice every where? *Shak.*

BLAZON. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining coats
of arms.

Proceed unto beasts that are given in arms, and
teach me what I ought to observe in their *blazon*.
Peachum.

2. Show; divulgation; publication.

But this eternal *blazon* must not be
To ears of flesh and blood.
Shakespeare.

3. Celebration; proclamation of some qua-
lity.

I am a gentleman—I'll be sworn thou art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action, and
spirit,
Do give thee five-fold *blazon*.
Shakespeare.
Men can over their pedigrees, and obtrude the
blazon of their exploits upon the company.
Collier.

BLAZONRY. n. f. [from *blazon*.] The
art of blazoning.

Give certain rules as to the principles of *bla-
zonry*.
Peachum on Drawing.

To BLEACH. v. a. [*bleichen*, Germ.] To
whiten; commonly to whiten by expo-
sure to the open air.

When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;
And maidens *bleach* their summer smocks. *Shak.*
Should I not seek

The clemency of some more temperate climate,
To purge my gloom; and, by the sun refin'd,
Bask in his beams, and *bleach* me in the wind?
Dryden.

To BLEACH. v. n. To grow white; to
grow white in the open air.

The white sheet *bleaching* in the open field.
Shakespeare.

For there are various p'ances colour'd;
And some are us'd to *bleach* upon the wind;
Some plung'd in waters.
Dryden.

The deadly winter freezes; shuts up sense;
Lays him along the snows, a stiffen'd corte,
Sir ich'd out, and *bleaching* in the northern blast.
Thomson.

BLEAK. adj. [blac, blæc, Saxon.]

1. Pale,
2. Cold; chill; cheerless.

BLE

Intreat the north
To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips,
And comfort me with cold.
Shakespeare.

The goddess that in rural shrine
Dwell'd here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidding every *bleak* unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood.
Milton.

Her desolation presents us with nothing but
bleak and barren prospects.
Addison.

Say, will ye blest the *bleak* Atlantick shore,
Or bid the furious Gial be rude no more? *Pope.*

BLEAK. n. f. [*alburnus*, from his white
or *bleak* colour.] A small river fish.

The *bleak*, or freshwater sprat, is ever in mo-
tion, and therefore called by some the river
swallow. His back is of a pleasant, sad sea
water green; his belly white and shining like
the moon in snow. *Bleaks* are excellent meat,
and in best season in August.
Walton.

BLEAKNESS. n. f. [from *bleak*.] Cold-
ness; chiliness.

The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked,
without complaining of the *bleakness* of the air; as
the armies of the northern nations keep the field
all winter.
Addison.

BLEARY. adj. [from *bleak*.] Bleak; cold;
chill.

On shrubs they browse, and, on the *bleary* top
Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop. *Dryd.*

BLEAR. adj. [*blaer*, a blister, Dutch.]

1. Dim with rheum or water; fore with
rheum.

It is a tradition that *blear* eyes affect sound
eyes.
Bacon.

It is no more in the power of calumny to blit
the dignity of an honest man, than of the *blear*
ey'd owl to cast scandal on the sun. *L'Estrange.*
His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin;
His beard was stubble, and his cheeks were thin.
Dryden.

When thou shalt see the *blear* eyed fathers teach
Their sons this harsh and mouldy sort of speech.
Dryden.

2. Dim; obscure in general, or that
which makes dimness.

Thus I hunt
My dazzling spells into the spongy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion,
And give it false presentments.
Milton.

To BLEAR. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To make the eyes watery, or fore with
rheum.

All tongues speak of him, and the *bleared* fights
Are spectacl'd to see him.
Shakespeare.

The Dardanians wives,
With *bleared* visages, come forth to view
The issue of th' exploit.
Shakespeare.

When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
Would *blear* my eyes with oil to stay from school;
Averse to pains.
Dryden.

2. To dim the eyes.

This may stand for a pretty superficial argu-
ment, to *blear* our eyes, and lull us asleep in
security.
Rowley.

BLEAREDNESS. n. f. [from *bleared*.] The
state of being bleared, or dimmed with
rheum.

The fluxion falling upon the edges of the
eyelids, makes a *blearedness*.
Wijeman.

To BLEAT. v. n. [*blætan*, Sax.] To
cry as a sheep.

We were as twin'd lambs, that did frisk i' th'
fun,
And *bleat* the one at th' other.
Shakespeare.

You may as well use question with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe *bleat* for the lamb.
Merchant of Venice.

While on sweet grass her *bleating* charge does lie,
Our happy lover feeds upon her eye.
Roscommon.

What t'ull dares bellow, or what sheep dares
bleat,
Within the lion's den?
Dryden.

BLE

BLEAT. n. f. [from the verb.] The cry
of a sheep or lamb.

Set in my thip, mine ear reach'd, where we rook,
The he lowing of oxen, and the *bleat*
Of fleecy sheep.
Chapman.

BLEB. n. f. [*blaen*, to swell, Germ.] A
blister.

**BLED. The preterit and participle of To
bleed.**

To BLEED. v. n. pret. I *bled*; I have
bled. [*ble*, an, Saxon.]

1. To lose blood; to run with blood.

I *bled* inwardly for my lord.
Shakespeare.
Bled, *bleed*, poor country!

Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;
For goodness dare not check thee! *Shakespeare.*

Many, upon the seeing of others *bled*,
strangled, or tortured, themselves are ready to
faint, as if they *bled*.
Bacon.

2. To die a violent death.

I can't bemoan my not dooms to *bleed* to-day;
'Had he thy reason, would he skip and play!
Pope.

3. To lose blood medicinally; as, he *bled*
for a fever.

4. To drop, as blood. It is applied to
any thing that drops from some body on
incision, as blood from an animal.

For me the balm in it *bleeds*, and amber flows,
The coral reddens, and the ruby glows.
Pope.

To BLEED. v. a. To let blood; to take
blood from.

I cut from a patriot of distinguish'd note,
Have *bled* and purg'd me to a simple vote.
Pope.

BLEIT. } adj. Bashful. It is used in Scot.
BLATE. } land, and the bordering coun-
ties.

To BLE'MISH. v. a. [from *blame*, Junius;
from *bleme*, white, Fr. *Skinner*.]

1. To mark with any deformity.

Likelier that my outward face might have
been disfigured, than that the face of so exalted
a mind could have been thus *blemish'd*.
Shakespeare.

2. To defame; to tarnish, with respect to
reputation.

Not that my verse would *blemish* all the fair;
But yet if some be bad, 'tis wisdom to beware.
Dryden.

Those, who, by concerted defamations, en-
deavour to *blemish* his character, mean the com-
plicated guilt of slander and perjury.
Addison.

BLE'MISH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A mark of deformity; a scar; a dimi-
nution of beauty.

As he hath caused a *blemish* in a man, so has
it be done to him again.
Terence.

Open it to from the eyelid, that you did
not that; for, in to doing, you will leave a re-
mediless *blemish*.
Wijeman.

2. Reproach; disgrace; imputation.

I that you have been earnest, should be no *ble-
mish* or discredit at all unto you.
Hooker.

And if we shall neglect to propagate the
bless'd dispositions, what others can undertake
it, without some *blemish* to us, some reflection
on our negligence?
Spenser.

None more industriously publish the *blemish*
of an extraordinary reputation, than such as
open to the same censures; raising applause
themselves, for resembling a person of an exalted
reputation, though in the blamable parts of
character.
Addison.

3. A soil; turpitude; taint; deformity

First shall virtue be vice, and beauty be count
a *blemish*.

Ere that I leave with song of praise her praise
solemnize.
Shakespeare.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,
That clear she died from *blemish* criminal. *Fairly*

BLE

Is conformity with Rome a *blemish* unto the church of England, and unto churches abroad an ornament? *Hooder.*

Not a hair perith'd:

On their sustaining garments not a *blemish*,
But fiercer than before. *Shakespeare.*

Evadne's husband! 'tis a fault
To love, a *blemish* to my thought. *Waller.*

That your duty may no *blemish* take,
I will myself your father's captive make. *Dryden.*

Such a mirth as this is capable of making a
beauty, as well as a *blemish*, the subject of detrac-
tion. *Addison.*

To BLEND. *v. n.* To shrink; to start
back; to give way. Not used.

I'll observe his looks;
I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blend*,
I know my course. *Shakespeare.*

Patience herself, what goddesses e'er he be,
Doutt lest *blend* at sufferance than I do. *Shaksp.*

Hold you ever to our special duty;
Though sometimes you do *blend* from this to
that, *Shakespeare.*

As cause doth minister. *Shakespeare.*
To BLEND. *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct.
Not used.

The rebels besieged them, winning the even
ground on the top, by carrying up great trunks
of hay before them, to *blend* the defendants
light, and dead their shot. *Cowley.*

To BLEND. *v. a.* pret. I *blended*; an-
ciently, *blent*. [*blenban*, Saxon.]

1. To mingle together.

'Tis beauty truly *blent*, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand hath lain
on. *Shakespeare.*

The mission taught by the ancients is too light
or gross; for bodies mixed according to their
hypothesis, would not appear such to the acute
eyes of a lynx, who would discern the elements,
if they were no otherwise mingled, than but
blended but not united. *Boyle.*

He had his calmer influence, and his mien
Did love and majesty together *blend*. *Dryden.*

The grave, where even the great find rest,
And *blended* in th' oppressor and th' oppressed. *Pope.*

2. To confound.

The moon should wander from her beaten
way, the times and seasons of the year *blend* them-
selves by disordered and confused mixture. *Hooder.*

3. To pollute; to spoil; to corrupt. This
signification was anciently much in use,
but is now wholly obsolete.

Which when he saw, he burnt with jealous
fire;

The eye of reason was with rage *blent*. *Fanny Q.*
Regard of worldly muck doth foully *blend*,
And low abate the high heroic spirit. *Fanny Queen.*
The whilst thy kingdom from thy head is rent,
And thy throne royal with dishonour *blent*. *Spenser.*

BLINDER. *n. f.* [from *To blend*.] The
person that mingles.

BLENT. The obsolete participle of *blend*.

To BLESS. *v. a.* preterit and participle,
blest or *blest*. [*bleppan*, Saxon.]

1. To make happy; to prosper; to make
successful.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice *blest*;
It *blest* him that gives, and him that takes. *Shakespeare.*

Had I but died an hour before this chance,
I had liv'd a *blest* time: for, from this instant,
There's nothing serious in mortality. *Shakespeare.*

This kingdom enjoyed the greatest calm, and
the fullest measure of felicity, that any people,
in any age, for so long time together, have been
blest with. *Clarendon.*

Happy this idle, with such a hero *blest*;
What virtue dwells not in his loyal breast? *Waller.*

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BLE

In vain with folding arms the youth assay'd
To stop her flight, and strain the flying side;
But she return'd no more, to *blest* his longing
eyes. *Dryden.*

O hospitable Jove! we thus invoke,
Blest to both nations this auspicious hour. *Dryden.*

2. To wish happiness to another; to pro-
nounce a blessing upon him.

And this is the blessing wherewith Moses the
man of God *blest* the children of Israel, before
his death. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To consecrate by a prayer.
He *blest*, and brake, and gave the loaves. *Matthew.*

4. To praise; to glorify for benefits re-
ceived; to celebrate.

Unto us there is one only guide of all agents
natural, and he both the creator and worker of
all in all, alone to be *blest*, adored, and hon-
oured by all for ever. *Hooder.*

But *blest* be that great pow'r, that hath us
blest. *Daniel.*

With longer life than earth and heav'n can have
Dance.

5. It seems, in one place of *Spenser*, to
signify the same as to *wave*; to *brandish*;
to *flourish*. This signification is
taken from an old rite of our Romish
ancestors, who, *blest* a field, directed
their hands in quick succession to all
parts of it.

Who in when the prince to bottle new address'd,
And threat'ning high his dreadful stroke did see,
His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*,
And smote off quite his right leg by the knee. *Fanny Queen.*

BLE'SSED. *particip. adj.* [from *To blest*.]

1. Happy; enjoying felicity.
Blessed are the barren. *Luke.*

2. Holy and happy; happy in the favour
of God.

All generations shall call me *blest*. *Luke.*

3. Happy in the joys of heaven.
Blessed are the dead which die in the lord. *Revelation.*

BLE'SSED Thistle. [*enicus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLE'SSEDLY. *adv.* [from *blest*.] Hap-
pily.

This accident of Clitophon's taking, had so
blessedly procured their meeting. *Shelley.*

BLE'SSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *blest*.]

1. Happiness; felicity.

Many times have I, leaning to yonder palm,
admired the *blessedness* of it, that it could bear
love without the sense of pain. *Shelley.*

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the *blessedness* of being little. *Shaksp.*

2. Sanctity.

Earthlier happy is the rose distill'd,
Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in single *blessedness*. *Shak.*

3. Heavenly felicity.

It is such an one, as, being begun in grace, passeth
into glory, *blessedness*, and immortality. *South.*

4. Divine favour.

BLE'SSER. *n. f.* [from *blest*.] He that
blesses, or gives a blessing; he that makes
any thing prosper.

When thou receivest praise, take it indif-
ferently, and return it to God, the giver of the
gift, or *blesser* of the action. *Taylor.*

BLE'SSING. *n. f.* [from *blest*.]

1. Benediction; a prayer by which happi-
ness is implored for any one.

2. A declaration by which happiness is pro-
mised in a prophetick and authoritative
manner.

The person that is called, kneeleth down be-
fore the chair, and the father layeth his hand

BLI

upon his head, or her head, and giveth the
bliss. *Bacon.*

3. Any of the means of happiness; a gift;
an advantage; a benefit.

Not are his *bliss* to his banks confin'd,
But free, and common, as the sea and wind. *Denham.*

Political jealousy is very reasonable in persons
persuaded of the excellency of their constitution,
who believe that they derive from it the most
valuable *bliss* of society. *Addison.*

A just and wise magistrate is a *bliss* as ex-
tensive as the community to which he belongs:
a *bliss* which includes all other *bliss*s what-
soever, that relate to this life. *Attorney.*

4. Divine favour.

My pretty cousin,
Bliss upon you! *Shakespeare.*
I had most need of *bliss*, and Amos
Stuck in my throat. *Shakespeare.*

Honour thy father and mother, both in word
and deed, that a *bliss* may come upon thee
from them. *Ecclus.*

He shall receive the *bliss* from the Lord. *Psalms.*

5. The Hebrews, under this name, often un-
derstood the presents which friends make
to one another; in all probability, be-
cause they are generally attended with
*bliss*s and compliments both from those
who give, and those who receive. *Calmet.*

And Jacob said, receive my present at my
hand; take, I pray thee, my *bliss* that is
brought to thee. *Genesis.*

BLEST. The preterit and participle of
blest.

Peace to thy gentle shade, and end-life rest!
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too *blest*! *Pope.*

BLEW. The preterit of *blow*.

The rest fled into a strong tower, where, see-
ing no remedy, they desperately *blew* up them-
selves, with a great part of the castle, with gun-
powder. *Knolles.*

BLEYME. *n. f.* An inflammation in the
foot of a horse, between the sole and
the bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

BLIGHT. *n. f.* [The etymology unknown.]

1. Mildew; according to *Skinner*; but it
seems taken by most writers, in a general
sense, for any cause of the failure of
fruits.

I complained to the oldest and best gardener,
who often fell into the same misfortune, and
esteem'd it some *blight* of the spring. *Temple.*

2. Any thing nipping, or blasting.

When you come to the proof once, the first
blight of frost shall most infallibly strip you of
all your glory. *L'Estrange.*

To BLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To corrupt with mildew.

This vapour heats up along with it any noxious
mineral steams; it then blasts vegetables, *blights*
corn and fruit, and is sometimes injurious even
to men. *Barrow.*

2. In general, to blast; to hinder from
fertility.

My country neighbours do not find it im-
possible to think of a time when they have, or
their *blighted* corn, as they have run over in their
minds all beings. *Lea.*

But let harsh care the lover's peace destroy,
And roughly *blight* the tender buds of joy,
Let reason teach. *Lyttleton.*

BLIND. *adj.* [*blind*, Saxon.]

1. Deprived of sight; wanting the sense
of seeing; dark.

The *blind* man that governs his steps by feel-
ing, in defect of eyes, receives advertisement of
things through a staff. *Digby.*

Those other two, equall'd with me in fate,
So were I equall'd with them in renown!

B L I

Blind Thamyris, and *blind* Mæonides;
And Terebas, and Phineas, prophets old. *Milton.*

2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant: with *to* before that which is unseen.

All authors *to* their own defects are *blind*;
Hast thou but, Janus like, a face behind,
To see the people, what splay mouths they
make;

To mark their fingers pointed at thy back. *Dryd.*

3. Sometimes of.

Blind of the future, and by rage misled,
He pulls his crimes upon his people's head. *Dryd.*

4. Unseen; out of the publick view; private: generally with some tendency to some contempt or censure.

To grievous and scandalous inconveniences
they make themselves subject, with whom any
blind or secret corner is judged a fit house of
common prayer. *Hooker.*

5. Not easily discernible; hard to find; dark; obscure; unseen.

There be also *blind* fires under stone, which
flame not out; but oil being poured upon them,
they flame out. *Bacon.*

Where else
Shall I inform my unacquainted feet
In the *blind* mazes of this tangled wood? *Milton.*
How have we wander'd a long dismal night,
Led through *blind* paths by each deluding light.

Part creeping under ground, their journey
blind,
And climbing from below, their fellows meet.

So mariners mistake the promis'd gulf,
And, with full sails, on the *blind* rocks are lost.

A postern door, yet unobserv'd and free,
Join'd by the length of a *blind* gallery,
To the king's closet led. *Dryden.*

6. *Blind Vessels*. [with chymists.] Such as have no opening but on one side.

To BLIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make blind; to deprive of sight.

You nimble lightnings, dart your *blinding*
flames
Into her scornful eyes! *Shakspeare*

Of whose hand have I received any bribe to
blind mine eyes therewith? and I will restore it.

A *blind* guide is certainly a great mischief:
but a guide that *blinds* those whom he should
lead, is undoubtedly a much greater. *South.*

2. To darken; to obscure to the eye.

So when the seas, such darkness *blinds* the
sky,

That the black night receives a deeper dye. *Dryd.*

3. To darken the understanding.

This my long-suffering, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and scorn shall never taste,
But hard be harden'd, blind be *blinded* more.

4. To obscure to the understanding.

The state of the controversy between us he en-
deavoured, with all his art, to *blind* and con-
found.

BLIND. *n. f.*

1. Something to hinder the sight.

Hardly any thing in our conversation is pure
and genuine; civility casts a *blind* over the duty,
under some customary words. *L'Estrange.*

2. Something to mislead the eye, or the understanding.

These discounts set an opposition between his
commands and decrees; making the one a *blind*
for the execution of the other. *Dodney of Piety*

To BLINDFOLD. *v. a.* [from *blind* and
fold.] To hinder from seeing, by
blinding the eyes.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck
him on the face. *Luke.*

B L I

BLINDFOLD. *adj.* [from the verb.] Hav-
ing the eyes covered.

And oft himself he chanc'd to hurt unware,
Whilst reason, blent through passion, nought de-
scried,

But, as a *blindfold* bull, at random fares,
And where he hits, nought knows, and where
he hurts, nought cares. *Fairy Queen.*

Who *blindfold* walks upon a river's brim,
When he should see, has he deserv'd to swim?

When lots are shuffled together, or a man
blindfold casts a dye, what reason can he have to
presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather
than a black? *South.*

The women will look into the state of the na-
tion with their own eyes, and be no longer led
blindfold by a male legislature. *Addison.*

BLINDLY. *adv.* [from *blind*.]

1. Without sight.

2. Implicitly; without examination.

The old king, after a long debate,
By his imperious mistress *blindly* led,
Has given Cydaria to Orbellan's bed. *Dryden.*

How ready zeal for interest and party, is to
charge atheism on those, who will not, without
examining, submit, and *blindly* swallow their
nonsense. *Locke.*

3. Without judgment or direction.

How seas, and earth, and air, and active
flame,
Fell through the mighty void; and, in their fall,
Were *blindly* gather'd in this goodly ball. *Dryd.*

BLINDMAN'S BUFF. *n. f.* A play in which

some one is to have his eyes covered,
and hunt out the rest of the company.

Disguis'd in all the mask of night,
We left our champion on his sight;
At *blindman's buff* to grope his way,
In equal fear of night and day. *Hudibras.*

He imagines I shut my eyes again; but surely
he fancies I play at *blindman's buff* with him; for
he thinks I never have my eyes open. *Stillingfl.*

BLINDNESS. *n. f.* [from *blind*.]

1. Want of sight.

I will smite every house of the people with
blindness. *Zechariah.*

2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness.

All the rest as born of savage blood,
But with base thoughts, are into *blindness* led,
And kept from looking on the lightsome day.

Nor can we call it choice, when what we chuse,
Folly and *blindness* only could refuse. *Denham.*

Whensoever we would proceed beyond these
simple ideas, we fall presently into darkness and
difficulties, and can discover nothing farther but
our own *blindness* and ignorance. *Locke.*

BLINDNETTLE. *n. f.* [*scrofularia*.] A

plant.

BLINDSIDE. *n. f.* [from *blind* and *side*.]

Weakness; foible; weak part.

He is too great a lover of himself; this is one
of his *blindside*; the best of men, I fear, are not
without them. *Swift.*

BLINDWORM. *n. f.* [*cecilia*; from *blind*

and *worm*.] A small viper, called like-
wise a slow worm; believed not to be
venomous.

You spotted snakes, with double tongue,
Thorny hedgehogs, be not seen;
Newts and *blindworms*, do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakspeare.*

The greater slow worm, called also the *blind-
worm*, is commonly thought to be blind, because
of the littleness of his eyes. *Grew.*

To BLINK. *v. n.* [*blincken*, Danish.]

1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.

So politick, as if one eye
Upon the other were a spy;
That, to trepan the one to think
The other blind, both strove to *blink*. *Hudibras.*

B L I

2. To see obscurely.

What's here! the portrait of a *blinking* ideot.

Sweet and lovely wall,
Shew me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine
Eyne. *Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

His figure such as might his soul proclaim;
One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope.*

BLINKARD. *n. f.* [from *blink*.]

1. One that has bad eyes.

2. Something twinkling.

In some parts we see many glorious and emi-
nent stars, in others few of any remarkable great-
ness, and in some none but *blinkards*, and obscure
ones. *Hakevall.*

BLISS. *n. f.* [*blisse*, Sax. from *blis*arian,

to rejoice.]

1. The highest degree of happiness; blef-

sedness; felicity: generally used of the
happiness of blessed souls.

A mighty Saviour hath witnessed of himself,
I am the way; the way that leadeth us from
misery into *bliss*. *Hooker.*

Dim sadness did not spare
That time celestiall visages; yet, mix'd
With pity, violatèd not their *bliss*. *Milton.*

With me
All my redeem'd may dwell, in joy and *bliss*.

2. Felicity in general.

Condition, circumstance is not the thing;
Bliss is the same in subject or in king. *Pope.*

BLISSFUL. *adj.* [from *bliss* and *full*.]

Full of joy; happy in the highest de-
gree.

Yet swimming in that sea of *blissful* joy,
He nought forgot. *Fairy Queen.*

The two saddest ingredients in hell, are de-
privation of the *blissful* vision, and confusion of
face. *Hammond.*

Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love,
Uninterrupted joy, unrival'd love,
In *blissful* solitude. *Milton.*

So peaceful shalt thou end thy *blissful* days,
And steal thyself from life by slow decays. *Pope.*

Fir'd in the fields I try the silvan strains,
Nor blush to sport in Windsor's *blissful* plains.

BLISSFULLY. *adv.* [from *blissful*.] Hap-
pily.

BLISSFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *blissful*.]

Happiness; fulness of joy.

To BLISSOM. *v. n.* To caterwaul; to be

luttful. *Ditt.*

BLISTER. *n. f.* [*bluyster*, Dutch.]

1. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle

from the cutis, and filled with serous
blood.

In this state she gallops, night by night,
O'er ladies lips, who strait on kisses dream,
Which oft the angry Mab with *blisters* plagues
Because their breaths with sweatmeats tainted are.

I found a great *blister* drawn by the gailick,
but had it cut, which run a good deal of water,
but fill'd again by next night. *Temple.*

2. Any swelling made by the separation of

a film or skin from the other parts.

Upon the leaves there riseth a tumour like a
blister. *Bacon.*

To BLISTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

rise in blisters.

If I prove honey-mouth, let my tongue *blister*,
And never to my red-look'd anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shakspeare.*

Embrace thy knees with loathing hands,
Which *blister* when they touch thee. *Dryden.*

To BLISTER. *v. a.*

1. To raise blisters by some hurt, as by a

burn, or rubbing.

BLO

Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,
Who falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath blisf'd her report. *Shakespeare.*
9. To raise blisters with a medical intention.

I blistered the legs and thighs; but was too late: he died howling. *Hifeman.*
BLITHE. *adj.* [blīe, Saxon.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the blithe or heavy aspect thereof, our other eye sheweth some other suitable token either of dislike or approbation. *Hooker.*

Then fight not so, but let them go,
And be you blithe and bonny. *Shakespeare.*
For that fair female troop thou saw'st, that seem'd

Of goddesses, so blithe, so smooth, so gay;
Yet empty of all good. *Milton.*
To whom the wily adder, blithe and glad:
Empress! the way is ready, and not long. *Milton.*
And the milkmaid singeth blith;
And the mower whets his scythe. *Milton.*
Should he return, the troop to blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*

BLITHELY. *adv.* [from blithe.] In a blithe manner.

BLITHESS. } *n. f.* [from blithe.]
BLITHSOMENESS. } The quality of being blithe.

BLITHSOME. *adj.* [from blithe.] Gay; cheerful.

Frosty blasts deface
The blithesome year: trees of their shrivell'd fruits
Are widow'd. *Philips.*

To BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from blow.]
To swell, or make turgid with wind: it has up, an intensive particle.

His rude essays
Encourage him, and bloat him up with praise,
That he may get more bulk before he dies. *Dryd.*
The strutting petticoat smooths all distinctions,
levels the mother with the daughter. I cannot
but be troubled to see so many well shaped innocent
virgins, bloated up, and waddling up and
down like big-bellied women. *Addison.*

To BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid.
If a person of a firm constitution begins to bloat,
from being warm grows cold, his fibres grows weak. *Arbutnot.*

BLOAT. *adj.* Swelled with intemperance; turgid.

The bloat king. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

BLOATEDNESS. *n. f.* [from bloat.] Turgidness; swelling; tumour.
Lassitude, laziness, bloatedness, and scorbatical spots, are symptoms of weak fibres. *Arbutnot.*

BLOBBER. *n. f.* [from blob.] A word used in some counties for a bubble.

There swimmeth also in the sea a round slimy substance, called a blobber, reputed noisome to the fish. *Grew.*

BLOBBERLIP. *n. f.* [from blob, or blobber, and lip.] A thick lip.

They make a wit of their insipid friend,
His blobberlips and beetlebrows commend. *Dry.*

BLOBLIPPED. } *adj.* Having swelled

BLOBBERLIPPED. } or thick lips.
A blobberlipped shell, seemeth to be a kind of mussel. *Grew.*

His person deformed to the highest degree; flat-nosed, and blobberlipped. *L'Estrange.*

BLOCK. *n. f.* [blok, Dutch; bloc, Fr.]

1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.

2. A mass of matter.

Homer's apothecosis consists of a groupe of figures, cut in the same block of marble, and rising one above another. *Addison.*

3. A massy body.

Small causes are sufficient to make a man uneasy, when great ones are not in the way: for want of a block, he will stumble at a straw. *Swift.*

4. A rude piece of matter: in contempt.

When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is cleit out of the trunk of some tree, yet, after the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine block, it cannot one moment secure itself from being eaten by worms. *Stirlingfleet.*

5. The piece of wood on which hats are formed. Some old writers use block for the hat itself.

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever changes with the next block. *Shakf.*

6. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

Some guard these traitors to the block of death,
Treason's true bed, and yielder up of breath. *Shakespeare.*

At the instant of his death, having a long beard, after his head was upon the block, he gently drew his beard aside, and said, this hath not offended the king. *Bacon.*

I'll drag him thence,
Even from the holy altar to the block. *Dryden.*

7. An obstruction; a stop.

Can he ever dream, that the suffering for righteousness sake is our felicity, when he sees us run so from it, that no crime is block enough in our way to stop our flight? *Decay of Piety.*

8. A sea term for a pulley.

9. A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for stupidity.

The country is a desert, where the good Gain'd inhabits not; born's not underfoot; There men become beasts, and prone to all evils; In cities, blocks. *Donne.*
What tongueless blocks were they, would they not speak? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

To BLOCK. *v. a.* [bloquer, Fr.]

1. To shut up; to enclose, so as to hinder egress; to obstruct.

The states about them should neither by enclose of dominion, nor by blocking of trade, have it in their power to hurt or annoy. *Clarendon.*
They block the castle kept by Bertram;
But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it. *Dryden.*

2. It has often up, to note clausure.

Recommend it to the governor of Abingdon, to send some troops to block it up, from infesting the great road. *Clarendon.*
The abbot raises an army, and blocks up the town on the side that faces his dominions. *Addison.*

BLOCK-HOUSE. *n. f.* [from block and house.]

A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass, commonly to defend a harbour.
His entrance is guarded with block-houses, and that on the town's side fortified with ordnance. *Carew.*

Rochester water reacheth far within the land, and is under the protection of some block-houses. *Ruleigh.*

BLOCK-TIN. *n. f.* [from block and tin.]

Tin which is pure or unmixed, and yet unwrought. *Boyle.*

BLOCKADE. *n. f.* [from block.] A siege carried on by shutting up the place.

The enemy was necessitated wholly to abandon the blockade of Olivenza. *Tatler.*
Round the goddess's ill

Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a sable shoal;
Thick, and more thick, the black blockade extends. *Pope.*

To BLOCKADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To shut up by obstruction.

Huge bales of British cloth blockade the door,
A hundred oxen at your levee roar. *Pope.*

BLOCKHEAD. *n. f.* [from block and head.]

BLO

A stupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.

Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is strongly wedged up in a block-head. *Shakespeare.*

We idly sit like stupid blockheads,

Our hands committed to our pockets. *Hudibras.*

A blockhead rubs his thoughtless skull,
And thanks his stars he was not born a fool. *Pope.*

BLOCKHEADED. *adj.* [from blockhead.]

Stupid; dull.

Says a blockheaded boy, these are villainous creatures. *L'Estrange.*

BLOCKISH. *adj.* [from block.] Stupid; dull.

Make a lottery,
And, by decree, let blockish Ajax draw
The lot to fight with Hector. *Shakespeare.*

BLOCKISHLY. *adv.* [from blockish.] In a stupid manner.

BLOCKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from blockish.] Stupidity; dulness.

BLO'MARY. *n. f.* The first forge in the iron mills, through which the metal passes, after it has been first melted from the mine. *Ditt.*

BLO'NKET. *n. f.* I suppose for blanket.

Our blanket livery's been all too sad
For thilke same reason, when all is yclad
With pleasure. *Spenser.*

BLOOD. *n. f.* [bloob, Saxon.]

1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals.

But flesh, with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall you not eat. *Genesis.*

2. Child; progeny.

We'll no more meet, no more see one another;
But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter. *Shakespeare.*

3. Family; kindred.

As many and as well born bloods as those,
Stand in his face, to contradict his claim. *Shakf.*
O! what an happiness it is to find
A friend of our own blood, a brother kind. *Waller.*

According to the common law of England, in administrations, the whole blood is preferred to the half blood. *Ayliffe.*

4. Descent; lineage.

Epithets of flattery, deserved by few of them; and not running in a blood, like the perpetual gentleness of the Ormond family. *Dryden.*

5. Blood royal; royal lineage.

They will almost
Give us a prince of the blood, a son of Priam,
In change of him. *Shakespeare.*

6. Birth; high extraction.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding. *Shakf.*

7. Murder; violent death.

It will have blood; they say, blood will have blood. *Shakespeare.*

The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground. *Genesis.*

8. Life.

When wicked men have slain a righteous person in his own house, upon his bed, shall I not therefore now require his blood at your hand? *2 Samuel.*

9. For blood. Though his blood or life was at stake: a low phrase.

A crow lay battering upon a muscle, and could not, for his blood, break the shell to come at the fish. *L'Estrange.*

10. The carnal part of man.

Flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my father which is in heaven. *Matthew.*

11. Temper of mind; state of the passions.

Will you, great sir, that glory blot,
In cold blood, which you gain'd in hot? *Hudibras.*

12. Hot spark; man of fire.

B L O

The news put divers young *bloods* into such a fury, as the ambassadors were not, without penalty, to be outraged. *Bacon.*

13. The juice of any thing.
He wished his garments in wine, and his clothes in the *blood* of grapes. *Genesi.*

To *BLOOD*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stain with blood.

Then all approach the slain with vast surprise,
And, scarce secur'd, reach out their spears afar,
And *blood* their points, to prove their partnership
in war. *Dryden's Fables.*

He was *blooded* up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he butchered with his own imperial hands. *Addison.*

2. To enter; to enure to blood, as a hound.

Faster than fastest, let none ever say,
That ye were *blooded* in a yed prey. *Spenser.*

3. To *blood*, is sometimes to let blood medically.

4. To heat; to exasperate.

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour,
not drenched, or, as it were, *blooded* by the affections. *Bacon's Aphorisms.*

By this means, matters grew more exasperate; the auxiliary forces of French and English were much *blooded* one against another. *Bacon.*

BLOOD-BOLTERED. *adj.* [from *blood* and *bolter*.] Blood sprinkled.

The *blood-bolter'd* Banquo smiles upon me.

Macbeth.

BLOOD-HOT. *adj.* [from *blood* and *hot*.]

Hot in the same degree with blood.

A good piece of bread first to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer *blood-hot*, which then he may drink safely. *Locke.*

To *BLOOD-LET*. *v. n.* [from *blood* and *let*.] To bleed; to open a vein medically.

The chyle is not perfectly assimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments in *blood-letting*.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

BLOOD-LETTER. *n. f.* [from *blood-let*.] A phlebotomist; one that takes away blood medically.

This mischief, in aneurisms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the *blood-letter*, who, not considering the error committed in letting blood, binds up the arm carelessly. *Wise.*

BLOOD-STONE. *n. f.* [*hematites*; from *blood* and *stone*.] A stone.

There is a stone, which they call the *blood-stone*, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the nose; which, no doubt, is by attraction, and cooling of the spirits. *Bacon.*
The *blood-stone* is green, spotted with a bright blood red. *Woodward on Fossils.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY. *adj.* [from *blood* and *thirst*.] Desirous to shed blood.

And high advancing his *blood-thirsty* blade,
Struck one of those deformed heads. *F. Queen.*

The image of God the *blood-thirsty* have not; for God is charity and mercy itself. *Raleigh.*

BLOOD-VESSEL. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *vessel*.] A vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.

The skins of the forehead were extremely tough and thick, and had not in them any *blood-vessel*, that we were able to discover. *Addison.*

BLOODFLOWER. *n. f.* [*hemanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLOODGUILTYNESS. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *guilty*.] Murder; the crime of shedding blood.

And were there rightful cause of difference,
Yet were 't not better, for it to accede,
Than with *bloodguiltiness* to heap offence,
And mortal vengeance join to crime abhor'd. *Fairy Queen.*

B L O

BLO'ODHOUND. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *hound*.] A hound that follows by the scent, and feizes with great fierceness.

Hear this, near this, thou tribune of the people;

Thou zealous, publick *bloodhound*, hear and melt. *Dryden.*

Where are those rav'ning *bloodhounds*, that pursue

In a full cry, gaping to swallow me? *Southern.*

A *bloodhound* will follow the track of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chase. *Arbutnot.*

And though the villain 'scape a while, he feels Slow vengeance, like a *bloodhound*, at his heels. *Swift.*

BLO'ODILY. *adv.* [from *bloody*.] With disposition to shed blood; cruelly.

I told the pursuivant,

As to triumphing, how mine enemies To day at Pomfret *bloodily* were butchered. *Shak.*

This day the poet, *bloodily* inclin'd,
Has made me die, full force against my mind. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODINESS. *n. f.* [from *bloody*.] The state of being bloody.

It will manifest itself by its *bloodiness*; yet sometimes the scull is so thin as not to admit of any. *Shak's Surgery.*

BLO'ODLESS. *adj.* [from *blood*.]

1. Without blood; dead.

He cheer'd my sorrows, and for fums of gold,
The *bloodless* carcase of my Hector sold. *Dryden.*

2. Without slaughter.

War brings ruin where it should amend;
But beauty, with a *bloodless* conquest, finds
A welcome sovereignty in rustic minds. *Waller.*

BLO'ODSHED. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *shed*.]

1. The crime of blood, or murder.

Full many mischiefs follow cruel wrath;
Abhorred *bloodshed*, and tumultuous strife,
Unmanly murder, and unthirsty scath. *F. Queen.*

All murders past do stand excus'd in this;
And this to sole, and to unmatchable,
Shall prove a deadly *bloodshed* but a jest,
Exempl'd by this heinous spectacle. *Shakpeare.*

A man, under the transports of a vehement rage, passes a different judgment upon murder and *bloodshed*, from what he does when his revenge is over. *South.*

2. Slaughter; waste of life.

So by him Cæsar got the victory,
Through great *bloodshed*, and many a sad essay. *Fairy Queen.*

Of wars and *bloodshed*, and of due events,
I could with greater certainty foretell. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODSHEDDER. *n. f.* [from *bloodshed*.]

Murderer.

He that taketh away his neighbour's living,
slayeth him; and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a *bloodshedder*. *Fulcr.*

BLO'ODSHOT. } *adj.* [from *blood* and

BLOODSHOTTEN. } *sub.*] Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels.

And that the winds then bellying throats
would try,

When redd'ning clouds reflect his *bloodshot* eye. *Garth.*

BLO'ODSUCKER. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *suck*.]

1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood.

2. A cruel man; a murderer.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you;
A knot you are of damned *bloodsuckers*. *Shak.*
The nobility cited out upon him, that he was a *bloodsucker*, a murderer, and a parricide. *Hayward.*

BLO'ODWIT. *n. f.* A fine anciently paid as a compensation for blood.

BLO'ODWORT. *n. f.* A plant.

BLO'ODY. *adj.* [from *blood*.]

B L O

1. Stained with blood.

2. Cruel; murderous; applied either to men or facts.

By continual martial exercises, without blood, she made them perfect in that *bloody* art. *Sidney.*
False of heart, light of ear, *bloody* of hand.

Shakpeare's King Lear.

I grant him *bloody*,

Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shak.*

Thou *bloody* villain,

Than terms can give thee out. *Shakpeare.*

Alas! why gnaw you to your nether lip!

Some *bloody* passion shakes your very frame;

These are portents; but yet I hope, I hope,

They do not point on me. *Shakpeare's Othello.*

The *bloody* fact

Will be aveng'd; and th' other's faith approv'd

Loft no reward; though here thou see him die,

Rolling in dust and gore. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The *bloodiest* vengeance which he could pursue,

Would be a trifle to my loss of you. *Dryden.*

Proud Nimrod first the *bloody* chase began,

A mighty hunter, and his prey was man. *Pope.*

BLOODY-FLUX. *n. f.* The dysentery; a disease in which the excrements are mixed with blood.

Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and suppressing perspiration, produces giddiness, sleepiness, pains in the bowels, looseness, *bloody fluxes*. *Arbutnot on Air.*

BLOODY-MINDED. *adj.* [from *bloody* and *mind*.] Cruel; inclined to bloodshed.

I think you'll make me mad: truth has been at my tongue's end this half hour, and I have not the power to bring it out, for fear of this *bloody-minded* colonel. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

BLOOM. *n. f.* [*blum*, Germ. *bloem*, Dutch.]

1. A blossom; the flower which precedes the fruit.

How nature paints her colours, how the bee Sits on her *bloom*, extracting liquid sweet. *Paradise Lost.*

A medlar tree was planted by;

The spreading branches made a goodly show,

And full of opening *blooms* was every bough. *Pope.*

Haste to yonder woodbine bow's,

The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd,

While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around. *Pope.*

2. The state of immaturity; the state of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.

When I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,
My youth in *bloom*, your age in its decay. *Dryden.*

3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.

4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a mass, two feet square.

To *BLOOM*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring or yield blossoms.

The rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and *bloomed* blossoms, and yielded almonds. *Numeri.*

It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off some blossoms the first time a tree *blooms*, it will blossom itself to death. *Lamb.*

2. To produce, as blossoms.

Rites and customs, now superstitious, when the strength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man could justly have condemned as evil. *Hooker.*

3. To be in a state of youth and improvement.

Beauty, frail flow'r, that every season fears,

Blooms in thy colours for a thousand years. *Pope.*

O greatly blest with every *blooming* grace!

With equal steps the paths of glory trace. *Pope.*

BLO'OMY. *adj.* [from *bloom*.] Full of blossoms; flowery.

BLO

O nightingale! that on yon *bloomy* spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still.

Departing spring could only stay to shed.
Her *bloomy* beauties on the genial bed,
But left the manly summer in her stead. *Dryden.*

Hear how the birds, on ev'ry *bloomy* spray
With joyous music wake the dawning day. *Pope.*
BLORE. n. f. [from *blow*.] Act of blowing;
blast: an expressive word, but not used.

Out rush't, with an unmeasured roar,
These two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps;
ushers to either's *blow*. *Chapman's Iliad.*

BLO'SSOM. n. f. [*blōme*, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the seed or fruit. We generally call those flowers *blooms*, which are not much regarded in themselves, but as a token of some following production:

Cold news for me:
Thus are my *blooms* blasted in the bud,
And caterpillars eat my leaves away. *Shaksp.*
Merrily, merrily, shall I live now,
Under the *bliss* that hangs on the bough. *Shaksp.*
The pulling off many of the *blooms* of a fruit tree, doth make the fruit fairer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
To his green years your censure you would suit,
Not blast the *bliss*, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*

To BLO'SSOM. v. n. [from the noun.] To put forth blossoms.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow *blooms*,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him.

Although the fig-tree shall not *bliss*, neither
shall fruit be in the vines, yet will I rejoice in the Lord. *Hubbakuk.*

The want of rain, at *blowing* time, often occasions the dropping off of the blossoms for want of sap. *Mortimer.*

To BLOT. v. a. [from *blottir*, Fr. to hide.]

1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible by covering it with ink.

You that are king
Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,
To *blot* out me, and put his own son in. *Shaksp.*
Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to *blot*. *Pope.*
A man of the most understanding will find it impossible to make the best use of it, while he writes in constraint, perpetually softening, correcting, or *blotting* out expressions. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to erase.
O Bethsam, oh no more my foe, but brother!
One act like this *blots* out a thousand crimes. *Dryden.*

These simple ideas, offered to the mind, the understanding can no more refuse, nor alter, nor *blot* out, than a mirror can refuse, alter, or obliterate, the images which the objects produce. *Locke.*

3. To make black spots on a paper; to blur.
Heads overfull of matter, he like pens overfull of ink, which will sooner *blot* than make any fair letter. *Johnson.*

O sweet Portia!
Here are a few of the unpleasantest words
That ever *blotted* paper. *Shaksp. Merc. of Ven.*

4. To disgrace; to disfigure.
Unkilt that threat'ning unkind brow;
It *blots* thy beauty, as frost lures the meads,
Confounds thy fame. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*
My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackness *blotted* thy unblemish'd name. *Dryden's Æneid.*

For mercy's sake restrain thy hand,
Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Romeo.*

5. To darken.
He lung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane,
While foolish men beat founding brass in vain. *Geoffrey*

BLO

BLOR. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. An obliteration of something written.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey;
Your wars, your loves, your prattles be forgot,
And make of all an universal *blot*. *Dryden.*

2. A blur; a spot upon paper.

3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach.

Make known,
It is no vicious *blot*, murder, or foulness,
That hath depict'd me. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
A lie is a foul *blot* in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught. *Ætius.*
A disappointed hope, a *blot* of honour, a stain of confidence, an unfortunate love, will serve the turn. *Temple.*

4. [At backgammon.] When a single man lies open to be taken up; whence, to *hit* a blot.

He is too great a master of his art, to make a *blot* which may so easily be hit. *Dryden.*

BLORCH. n. f. [from *blot*.] A spot or pustule upon the skin.

Spots and *blorches*, of several colours and figures, flagging over the body; some are red, others yellow, or black. *Harvey.*

To BLOTTE. v. a. To smoke, or dry by the smoke; as *blotted* herrings, or red herrings.

BLOW. n. f. [*blowe*, Dutch.]

1. The act of striking.

2. A stroke.

A most poor man, made tame to fortune's *blows*,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakspare.*

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half to great a *blow* to th' ear,
As with a chestnut. *Shakspare.*

Words of great contempt commonly finding a return of equal scorn, *blows* were fastened upon the most pragmatical of the crew. *Clarendon.*

3. The fatal stroke; the stroke of death.
Assuage your thirst of blood, and strike the *blow*. *Dryden.*

4. An act of hostility: *blows* are used for combat or war.

Be most abated captives to some nation
That won you without *blows*. *Shakspare.*
Unarm'd if I should go,
What hope of mercy from this deadly foe,
But woman-like to fall, and fall without a *blow*? *Pope.*

5. A sudden calamity; an unexpected evil.

People is broken with a grievous *blow*. *Jerem.*
To all but thee in fits he seem'd to go,
And 'twas my ministry to deal the *blow*. *Parnell.*

6. A single action; a sudden event.
Every year they gain a victory, and a town;
but if they are once defeated, they lose a province at a *blow*. *Dryden.*

7. The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

I much fear, lest with the *blows* of flies
His bias infected wounds are fill'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

To BLOW. v. n. pret. *blew*; part. pass. *blown*. [*blāpan*, Sax.]

1. To make a current of air.

At his sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the fourth wind *bloweth*. *Psalms.*
Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they are full ripe, and in a dry day, towards noon, and when the wind *bloweth* not south; and when the moon is in decrease. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
By the fragrant winds that *blow*
O'er th' Elythian flow'rs. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. This word is used sometimes impersonally with it:
It *blew* a terrible tempest at sea once; and there was one for man praying. *L'Estrange.*

BLO

If it *blows* a happy gale, we must set up all our sails; though it sometimes happens that our natural heat is more powerful than our care and correctives. *Dryden.*

3. To pant; to puff; to be breathless.

Here's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly. *Shakspare.*
Each aking nerve refuse the lance to throw,
And each spent courier at the chariot *blow*. *Pope.*

4. To breathe.

Says the tutor, if you have gotten a trick of *blowing* hot and cold out of the same mouth, I've e'en done with ye. *L'Estrange.*

5. To sound with being blown.

Not with less dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from an high 'gan *blow*. *Paradise Lost.*

There let the prating organ *blow*
To the full-voic'd quire below. *Milton.*

6. To sound, or play musically by wind.

The priests shall *blow* with the trumpet. *Jerem.*
When ye *blow* an alarm, then the camps that lie on the east parts shall go forward. *Numb.*

7. To *blow over*. To pass away without effect.

Seems though they *blow over* divers times,
yet may fall at last. *Bacon's Essays.*
When the storm is *blown over*,
How blest is the swain,
Who begins to discover
An end of his pain. *Granville.*

But those clouds being now happily *blown over*,
and our sun clearly shining out again, I have recovered the relapse. *Denham.*

8. To *blow up*. To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

On the next day, some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*; and it is thought they were destroyed on purpose by some of their men. *Tatler.*

To BLOW. v. a.

1. To drive by the force of the wind: with a particle to fix the meaning.

Though you untie the winds,
Though blacked coin be lodg'd, and trees *blown down*,
Though castles topple on their warders heads. *Macbeth.*

Far daughter, *blow* away those mists and clouds,
And let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre. *Denham.*

These primitive heirs of the christian church could not so easily *blow off* the doctrine of passive obedience. *South.*

2. To inflate with wind.

I have created the smith that *bloweth* the coals. *Isaiah.*
A fire not *blown* shall consume him. *Job.*

3. To swell; to puff into size.

No *blown* ambition down our aims incite,
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *King Lear.*

4. To form into shape by the breath.

Spherical bubbles, that boys sometimes *blow* with water, to which soap hath given a tenacity. *Boyle.*

5. To sound an instrument of wind music.

Blow the trumpet and give nations. *Isaiah.*
Where the bright trumpets, in hoarse low,
There loud upit *blow* of trumpets *blow*. *Milton.*

6. To warm with the breath.

When melting by the will,
And Dick the shepherd *blow* his way,
Am Tom be a dog into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail. *Shaksp.*

7. To spread by report.

But, ev' I was there a man, of his degree,
So much esteem'd, so well belov'd; as he:
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtesy was *blown*. *Shaksp.*

B L O

8. *To blow out.* To extinguish by wind or the breath.

Your breath first kindled the dead coal of war,
And brought in matter that should feed this fire:
And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown out*
With that same weak wind which enkindled it.

Shakespeare.

Moon, slip behind some cloud, some tempest
rife,
And *blow out* all the stars that light the skies.

9. *To blow up.* To raise or swell with breath.

A plague of fighting and grief! it *blows* a man
up like a bladder.

Before we had exhausted the receiver, the
bladder appeared as full as if *blown up* with a
quill.

It was my breath that *blew* this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope.
An empty bladder gravitates no more than
when *blown up*, but somewhat less; yet descends
more easily, because with less resistance.

10. *To blow up.* To inflate with pride.

Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he did
not think he had received good measure from the
king.

11. *To blow up.* To kindle.

His pience soon *blows up* th' unkindly fight,
And his loud guns speak thick like angry men.

12. To move by *afflatus*.

When the mind finds herself very much in-
flamed with devotion, she is too much inclined
to think that it is *blown up* with something di-
vine within herself.

13. *To blow up.* To burst with gunpow-
der; to raise into the air.

The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the
city, approached with soldiers ready to enter upon
blowing up of the mine.

Their chief *blown up* in air, not waves exult'd,
To which his pride presum'd to give the law.

Not far from the said well *blowing up* a rock,
he formerly observed some of these.

14. To infect with the eggs of flies. I

know not how this sense belongs to the
word.

I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The flesh-fly *blow* my mouth.

Rather at Nilus' mud
Lay me stark naked, and let the water-flies
blow me into abhorring.

15. *To blow upon.* To make stale.

I am wonderfully pleased, when I meet with
any passage in an old Greek or Latin author,
that is not *blown upon*, and which I have never
met with in any quotation.

He will whisper an intrigue that is not yet *blown*
upon by common fame.

To *Blow*. v. n. [blopan, Saxon.] To

bloom; to blossom.

We lose the prime, to mark how spring
Our tender plants, how *blows* the citron grove,
What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed.

Milton.

This royal fair
Shall, when the blossom of her beauty's *blown*,
See her great brother on the British throne.

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows*,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows.

For thee Idume's spicy forests *blow*,
And seeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow.

Pope.

BLO'WER. n. f. [from *blow*.] A melter

of tin.

Add his care and cost in buying wood, and in
fetching the same to the blowing-house, together
with the *blowers'* two or three months extreme and
increasing labour.

Carew.

B L U

BLOWN. The participle passive of *blow*.

All the sparks of virtue, which nature had
kindled in them, were so *blown* to give forth their
utmost heat, that justly it may be affirmed,
they inflamed the affections of all that knew
them.

The trumpets sleep, while cheerful horns are
blown,
And arms employ'd on birds and beasts alone.

Pope.

BLO'WPOINT. n. f. A child's play, per-
haps like *push-pin*.

Shortly boys shall not play
At spancounter or *blowpoint*, but shall pay

Toll to some courier.

BLOWTH. n. f. [from *blow*.] Bloom, or

blossom.

Ambition and covetousness being but green,
and newly grown up, the feeds and effects were
as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud.

BLOWZE. n. f. A ruddy fat-faced wench.

BLO'WZY. adj. [from *blowze*.] Sun-burnt;
high-coloured.

BLUBBER. n. f. [See BLOB.] The

part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLUBBER. v. n. [from the noun.] To

weep in such a manner as to swell the
cheeks.

Even so lies she
Blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and *blubb'ring*.

A thief came to a boy that was *blubbing* by
the side of a well, and asked what he cried for.

Soon as Glumdalclitch mis'd her piteous care,
She wept, she *blubber'd*, and she tore her hair.

Swift.

To BLUBBER. v. a. To swell the cheeks

with weeping.

Fair streams represent unto me my *blubber'd*
face; let tears procure your stay.

The wild wood gods, arrived in the place,
There find the virgin doleful, desolate,
With ruffled raiment, and fair *blubber'd* face,

As her outrageous foe had left her late.

Ti'd with the search, not finding what she
seek'd,
With cruel blows she pounds her *blubber'd* cheeks.

Dryden.

BLUBBERED. participial adj. [from *To*

blubber.] Swelled; big: applied com-
monly to the lip.

Thou sing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was so profan'd, to touch that *blubber'd* lip.

Dryden.

BLUDGEON. n. f. A short stick, with

one end loaded, used as an offensive
weapon.

BLUE. adj. [blæp, Sax. bleu, Fr.] One

of the seven original colours.

There's gold, and here
My *blue* veins to kiss; a hand that kings
Have lip, and trembled kissing.

Where fires thou find'st unak'd, and hearths
unwept,
There pinch the maids as *blue* as bilberry.

O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me!
The lights burn *blue*. Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.

Why does one climate and one soil endure
The blushing poppy with a crimson hue,
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet *blue*?

There was scarce any other colour sensible be-
sides red and *blue*; only the *blues*, and principally
the second *blue*, inclined a little to green.

BLU'BOTTLE. n. f. [cyanus; from *blue*
and *bottle*.]

B L U

1. A flower of the bell shape; a species of
bottleflower.

If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flower
into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red,
because the ants thrust their stings, and inject
into them their stinging liquor.

2. A fly with a large blue belly.

Say, fire of insects, mighty Sol,
A fly upon the chariot pole
Cries out, What *bluebottle* alive
Did ever with such fury drive?

BLUE-EYED. adj. [from *blue* and *eye*.]

Having blue eyes.

Rise, then, fair *blue-eyed* maid, rise and discover
Thy silver brow, and meet thy golden lover.

Not to the temple was she gone, to move
With prayers the *blue-eyed* progeny of Jove.

BLUE-HAIRED. adj. [from *blue* and *hair*.]

Having blue hair.

This place
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He quarters to his *blue-hair'd* deities.

BLU'ELY. adv. [from *blue*.] With a blue

colour.

This 'squire he dropp'd his pen full soon,
While as the light burnt *bluely*.

BLUENESS. n. f. [from *blue*.] The qua-

lity of being blue.

In a moment our liquor may be deprived of
its *blueness*, and restored to it again, by the ad-
dition of a few drops of liquors.

BLUFF. adj. Big; furly; blustering.

Like those whom stature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupiter.

BLU'ISH. adj. [from *blue*.] Blue in a

small degree.

Side sleeves and skirts, round underborne with
a *bluish* tinsel.

At last, as far as I could cast my eyes
Upon the sea, somewhat, methought, did rise
Like *bluish* mists.

Here, in full light, the russet plains extend;
There, wrapt in clouds, the *bluish* hills ascend.

BLU'ISHNESS. n. f. [from *blue*.] A small

degree of blue colour.

I could make, with crude copper, a solution
without the *bluishness* that is wont to accompany
its vulgar solutions.

To BLUNDER. v. n. [blunderen, Dutch;

perhaps from *blind*.]

1. To mistake grossly; to err very widely;
to mistake stupidly. It is a word im-
plying contempt.

It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and
another to *blunder* upon the reason of it.

The grandees and giants in knowledge, who
laughed at all besides themselves, as barbarous
and insignificant, yet *blundered*, and stumbled
about their principal concern.

2. To flounder; to stumble.

He who now to sense, now nonsense leaning
Means not, but *blunders* round about a meaning.

To BLUNDER. v. a. To mix foolishly or

blindly.

He seems to understand no difference between
titles of respect and acts of worship; between
expressions of esteem and devotion; between
religious and civil worship: for he *blunders* and
confounds all these together; and what he
proves one, he thinks, proves all the rest.

BLUNDER. n. f. [from the verb.] A

gross or shameful mistake.

It was the advice of Schomberg to an Irish
rider, that he should avoid being particular in
drawing up of an army, and other circumstances

BLU

in the day of battle; for that he had observed notorious blunders and absurdities committed by writers not conversant in the art of war. *Addison*.
It is our own ignorance that makes us charge those works of the Almighty as defects or blunders, as ill-contrived or ill-made. *Derham*.

BLUNDERBUSS. n. f. [from *blunder*.] A gun that is charged with many bullets, so that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

There are blunderbusses in every loophole, that go off of their own accord at the squeaking of a fiddle. *Dryden*.

BLUNDERER. n. f. [from *blunder*.] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.

Another sort of judges will decide in favour of an author, or will pronounce him a mere blunderer, according to the company they have kept. *Watts*.

BLUNDERHEAD. n. f. [from *blunder* and *head*.] A stupid fellow.

At the rate of this thick-skulled blunderhead, every plow-jobber shall take upon him to read upon divinity. *L'Estrange*.

BLUNT. adj. [etymology uncertain.]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp.
Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the bluntest swords. *Sidney*.

If the iron be blunt and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength. *Eccles*.

2. Dull in understanding; not quick.
Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross, By some fly trick, blunt Thurio's dull proceeding. *Shakespeare*.

3. Rough; not delicate; not civil.
Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a blunt stouical nature. One day the queen happened to say, I like thee the better because thou livest unmarried. He answered, Madam, I like you the worse. *Bacon*.
The mayor of the town came to seize them in a blunt manner, alleging a warrant to stop them. *Wotton*.

'Tis not enough your counsel still be true:
Blunt truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do. *Pope*.

4. Abrupt; not elegant.
To use too many circumstances, ere one come to the matter, is wearisome; to use none at all, is blunt. *Bacon*.

5. Hard to penetrate. This use is improper.

I had my heart hardened and blunt to new impressions; it will scarce receive or retain affections of yesterday. *Pope*.

To BLUNT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To dull the edge or point.
So sick'n waining moons too near the sun,
And blunt their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden*.

Earthly limbs and gross alloy
Blunt not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day. *Dryden*.

He had such things to urge against our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,

And dauntize my courage. *Dryden*.

2. To repress or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

Blunt not his love;
Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,
By seeming cold. *Shakespeare*.

BLUNTLY. adv. [from *blunt*.]

1. In a blunt manner; without sharpness.

2. Coarsely; plainly; roughly.
I can keep honest counsels, marr a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain message bluntly. *Shakespeare*.

A man of honest blood,
Who to his wife, before the time assign'd
For childbirth came, thus bluntly spoke his mind. *Dryden*.

BLU

BLUNTNES. n. f. [from *blunt*.]

1. Want of edge or point; dullness; obtuseness; want of sharpness.

The crafty hoy, that had full oft essay'd
To pierce my stubborn and resisting breast,
But still the bluntness of his darts betray'd. *Suckling*.

2. Coarseness; roughness of manners; rude sincerity.

His silence grew wit, his bluntness integrity, his beastly ignorance virtuous simplicity. *Sidney*.
Manage disputes with civility; whence some readers will be assisted to discern a difference betwixt bluntness of speech and strength of reason. *Boyle*.

False friends, his deadliest foes, could find no way,
But shows of honest bluntness to betray. *Dryden*.

BLUNTWITTED. adj. [from *blunt* and *wit*.] Dull; stupid.

Bluntness and wit, ignoble in demeanour. *Shak*.

BLUR. n. f. [*borra*, Span. a blot, *Skinner*.] A blot; a stain; a spot.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great blur; a total universal pollution. *South*.

To BLUR. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to obscure, without quite effacing.

Such an act,
That blurs the grace and blush of modesty,
Calls virtue hypocrite. *Shakespeare*.

Long is it since I saw him;
But time hath nothing blur'd those lines of favour,

Which then he wore. *Shakespeare*.
Concerning innate principles, I desire these men to say whether they can, or cannot, by education and custom, be blurred and blotted out? *Locke*.

2. To blot; to stain; to fully.

Sarcasms may eclipse thine own,
But cannot blur my lost renown. *Hudibras*.

To BLURT. v. a. [without etymology.]

To speak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking: commonly with out intensive.

Others cast out bloody and deadly speeches at random; and cannot hold, but blurt out, those words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill*.

They had some belief of a Deity, which they, upon surprisal, thus blurt out. *Gov. of Tongue*.
They blush if they blurt out, ere well aware,
A swan is white, or Queensbury is fair. *Young*.

To BLUSH. v. n. [*blofen*, Dutch.]

1. To betray shame, or confusion, by a red colour in the cheeks or forehead.
I have mark'd
A thousand blushing apparitions
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames,
In angel whiteness, bear away these blushes. *Shakespeare*.

I will go wash:
And, when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I blush or no. *Shakespeare*.

All these things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are blushing in a man's own. *Bacon*.
Shame causeth blushing; blushing is the resort of the blood to the face; although blushing will be seen in the whole breast, yet that is but in passage to the face. *Bacon*.

Blush then, but blush for your destructive silence,
That tears your soul. *Smith*.

2. To carry a red colour, or any soft and bright colour.

To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him. *Shakespeare*.

But here the roses blush so rare,
Here the morning smile to fair,

BLU

As if neither cloud nor wind,
But would be courteous, would be kind.

Along those blushing borders, bright with dew. *Crahan*.
Thomson.

3. It has at before the cause of shame.

He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory,
That pages blush'd at him; and men of heart
Look'd wond'ring at each other. *Shakespeare*.
You have not yet lost all your natural modesty, but blush at your vices. *Calamy's Sermon*.

To BLUSH. v. a. To make red. Not used.

Pale and bloodless,
Being all defended to the lab'ring heart,
Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth
To blush and beautify the cheek again. *Shaksp*.

BLUSH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The colour in the cheeks, raised by shame or confusion.

The virgin's wish, without her fears, impart;
Excuse the blush, and pour out all the heart. *Pope*.

2. A red or purple colour.

3. Sudden appearance: a signification that seems barbarous, yet used by good writers.

All purely identical propositions, obviously, and at first blush, appear to contain no certain instruction in them. *Locke*.

BLUSHY. adj. [from *blush*.] Having the colour of a blush.

Blossoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorous; those of apples, peaches, are blusky, and smell sweet. *Bacon*.

Stratonice entering, moved a blusky colour in his face; but deserting him, he relapsed into paleness and languor. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

To BLUSTER. v. n. [supposed] from *blast*.

1. To roar as a storm; to be violent and loud.

Earth his uncouth mother was,
And blust'ring Æolus his boasted fire. *Spenser*.
So now he storms with many a sturdy scour;
So now his blust'ring blast each coast doth scour. *Spenser*.

2. To bully; to puff; to swagger; to be tumultuous.

My heart's too big to bear this, says a blustering fellow; I'll destroy myself. Sir, says the gentleman, here's a dagger at your service: so the humour went off. *L'Estrange*.

Either he must sink to a downright confession, or must bluff and bluster, till perhaps he raise a counter-storm. *Gouvernement of the Tongue*.

Vigil had the majesty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the blustering of a tyrant. *Dryden*.
There let him reign the jailor of the wind;
With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,

And boast and bluster in his empty hall. *Dryden*.

BLUSTER. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Roar of storms; tempest.

The skies look grimly,
And threaten present blusters. *Shakespeare*.
To the winds they set
Their corners; when with bluster to confound
Sea, air, and shore. *Milton*.

2. Noise; tumult.

So, by the brazen trumpet's blusters,
Troops of all tongues and nations muster. *Swift*.

3. Turbulence; fury.

Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin,
Which in the bluster of thy wrath must fall
With those that have offended. *Shakespeare*.

4. Boast; boisterousness.

A coward makes a great deal more bluster than a man of honour. *L'Estrange*.

BLUSTERER. n. f. [from *bluster*.] A

swaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noisy fellow.

BOA

BLU'STROUS. *adj.* [from. *bluster.*] Tumultuous; noisy.

The ancient heroes were illustrious
For being benign, and not blustrous. *Hudibras.*

B.M.I. *n. f.* A note in musick.

Gaius I am, the ground of all accord,
Bmi, Bianca, take him for thy lord. *Shaksp.*

Bo. *interj.* A word of terror; from *Bo*, an old northern captain, of such fame, that his name was used to terrify the enemy. *Temple.*

BOAR. *n. f.* [bar, Saxon; beer, Dutch.] The male swine.

To fly the *boar*, before the *boar* pursues,
Were to incite the *boar* to follow us. *Shaksp.*

She sped the *boar* away;
His eyeballs glaze with fire, suffus'd with blood;

His neck shuts up a thick thorny wood;
His bristled back a trench imp'd'd appears. *Dryd.*

BO'AR-SPEAR. *n. f.* [from *boar* and *spear.*]

A spear used in hunting the *boar*.
And in her hand a sharp *boar-spear* the held,
And at her back a bow and quiver lay,
Stuff'd with steel headed darts. *Fairy Queen.*

Echion threw the first, but miss'd his mark,
And stuck his *boar-spear* on an apple-bark. *Dryd.*

BOARD. *n. f.* [baurd, Gothic; b; æd, Saxon.]

1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness.

With the saw they felled trees in *boards* and planks. *Ral'gh.*

Every house has a *board* over the door, whereon is written the number, sex, and quality of the persons living in it. *Temple.*

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thickest is the *board*. *Dryden.*

2. A table. [from *burdel*, Welsh.]

Soon after which, three hundred lords he flew,
Of British blood, all sitting at his *board*. *F. Queen.*

In bed ne slept not, for my urging it; *Shaksp.*

At *board* he fed not, for my urging it; *Shaksp.*

I'll follow thee in funeral flames; when dead,
My ghost shall then attend at *board* and bed. *Shaksp.*

Cleopatra made Antony a supper, which was sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary service upon the *board*. *Hakenell.*

May ever god his friendly aid afford;
Pau guard thy flock, and Ceres blest thy *board*. *P. n.*

3. Entertainment; food.

4. A table at which a council or court is held.

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who sat then at that *board*. *Chambers.*

5. An assembly seated at a table; a court of jurisdiction.

I with the king would be pleas'd sometimes to be present at that *board*; it adds a majesty to it. *Bacon.*

6. The deck or floor of a ship; *on board* signifies in a ship.

Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels tow,
The billows lave the skies, and ocean groans below. *Dryden.*

Our captain thought his ship in so great danger, that he confided himself to a capuchin, who was *on board*. *Altison.*

He ordered his men to arm long poles with sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tacking which held the mainyard to the mast of their enemy's ship; then, rowing their own ship, they cut the tacking, and brought the mainyard by the *board*. *Chatham on Coins.*

To BOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enter a ship by force; the same as storm, used of a city.

I *boarded* the king's ship: now on the beak,

BOA

Now in the waste, the deck, in every cabin,
I flim'd amazement. *Shaksp.*

He, not inclin'd the English ship to *board*,
More on his guns relies than on his sword,

From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd;
It mis'd the duke, but his great heart it griev'd. *Waller.*

Arm, arm, the cry'd, and let our Tyrians *board*
With curs his fleet, and carry fire and sword. *Denham.*

2. To attack, or make the first attempt upon a man; *aborder quelqu'un*, Fr.

Whom, thus at gaze, the palmer 'g'n to *board*
with goodly reason, and thus fair bespake. *Fairy Queen.*

Away, I do beseech you both away;
I'll *board* him presently. *Shaksp.*

Sure, unless he knew some sham in me, that I knew not myself, he would never have *boarded* me in this way. *Shaksp.*

They learn what associates and correspondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try of *board*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus *boarded* the whole room, the edges of some boards lie higher than the next board: therefore they perute the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularities, pick them off. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

To BOARD. *v. n.* To live in a house, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

That we might not part,
As we at first did *board* with thee,
Now thou wouldst take our money. *Hobart.*

We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house; and, after dinner, one of our company stands up, and reads to us all. *Spectator.*

To BOARD. *v. a.* To place as a boarder in another's house.

BOARD-WAGES. *n. f.* [from *board* and *wages.*] Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

What more than madness reigns,
When one short sitting many hundreds drains;
And not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery? *Dryden.*

BO'ARDER. *n. f.* [from *board.*] A tabler; one that eats with another at a settled rate.

BO'ARDING-SCHOOL. *n. f.* [from *board* and *school.*] A school where the scholars live with the teacher. It is commonly used of a school for girls.

A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In *boarding-schools* can have his choice. *Swift.*

BO'ARISH. *adj.* [from *boar.*] Swinish; brutal; cruel.

I would not see thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce fitter
In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* plangs. *Shaksp.*

To BOAST. *v. n.* [bâst, Welsh.]

1. To brag; to display one's own worth, or actions, in great words.

Let not him that putteth on his harness, *boast* himself as he that putteth it off. *Kings.*

The spirits beneath,
Whom I seduc'd, *boasting* I could subdue
Th' Omnipotent. *Milton.*

2. To talk ostentatiously.

For I know the forwardness of your mind; for which I *boast* of you to them of Macedonia. *1 Corinthians.*

3. It is used commonly with *of*.

My sentence is for open war; of wiles,
More inexpert, I *boast* not. *Milton.*

4. Sometimes with *in*.

They *boast* in mortal things, and wond'ring tell
Of Babel, and the works of Memphian kings. *Milton.*

BOA

Some surgeons I have met, carrying bones
about in their pockets, *boasting* in that which was their shame. *Wifeman.*

5. To exalt one's self.

Thus with your mouth you have *boasted* against me, and multiplied your words against me. *Ezek.*

To BOAST. *v. a.*

1. To brag of; to display with ostentatious language.

For if I have *boasted* any thing to him of you, I am not ashamed. *2 Corinthians.*

Neither do the spirits damn'd
Lose all their virtue, lest bad men should *boast*
Then specious deeds. *Milton.*

If they vouchsafed to give God the praise of his good deeds; yet they did it only, in order to *boast* the interest they had in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To magnify; to exalt.

They that trust in their wealth, and *boast* themselves in the multitude of their riches. *Psalms.*

Confounded be all them that serve given images, that *boast* themselves of idols. *Psalms.*

BOAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An expression of ostentation; a proud speech.

Thou, that makest thy *boast* of the law, through breaking the law dishonour'st thou God? *Rom.*

The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the *boast* will probably be forgotten, when the great action that occasioned it is forgotten. *Spears.*

2. A cause of boasting; an occasion of pride; the thing boasted.

Not *boast*, nor Mycene, much her name,
Nor great Alcmena, the proud *boasts* of fame. *Pope.*

BOA'STER. *n. f.* [from *boast*.] A bragger; a man that vaunts any thing ostentatiously.

Complains the more candid and judicious of the chymists themselves are wont to make of these *boasters*, that confidently pretend that they have extracted the salt or sulphur of quicksilver, when they have digested it by additaments, whereof it resembles the concretions. *Boyle.*

No more delays, vain *boaster*! but begin,
I prophesy beforehand I shall win:
I'll teach you how to brag another time. *Dryden.*

He the proud *boaster* is sent, with them all,
Down to the realms of night. *Shaksp.*

BO'ASTFUL. *adj.* [from *boast* and *full*.] Ostentatious; inclined to brag.

Boastful and tough, your brit son is a figure;
The next a tradesman, meek, and much a hater. *Pope.*

BO'ASTINGLY. *adv.* [from *boasting*.] Ostentatiously.

We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boasting* to avow our sins; and it deserves to be considered, whether this kind of confessing them, has not some affinity with it. *Deacy of Pitt.*

BOAT. *n. f.* [bar, Saxon.]

1. A vessel to pass the water in. It is usually distinguished from other vessels by being smaller and uncovered, and commonly moved by rowing.

I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came, did find out at once the device of either ship or *boat*, in which they durst venture themselves upon the seas. *Raleigh's Essay.*

An effeminate scoundrel multitude
Whose utmost daring is to cross the Nile,
In painted *boats*, to fright the crocodile. *Tate's Journal.*

2. A ship of a small size; as, a *passage boat*, *packet boat*, *advice boat*, *fly boat*.

BOA'TION. *n. f.* [from *boare*, Lat.] Roar; noise; loud sound.

In Messina intumescence, the guns were heard from thence as far as Augusta and Syracuse, about an hundred Italian miles, in loud *boations*. *Denham.*

BOB

BO'ATMAN. } *n. f.* [from *boat* and *man*.]
BO'ATSMAN. } He that manages a boat.

Boatmen through the crystal water show,
 To wond'ring passengers, the walls below. *Dryd.*
 That booby Phaon only was unkind,
 An ill-bred *boatman*, rough as waves and wind.

BO'ATSWAIN. *n. f.* [from *boat* and *swain*.]

An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, sails, flags, colours, pendants, &c. He also takes care of the long-boat, and its furniture, and steers her either by himself or his mate. He calls out the several gangs and companies to the execution of their watches, works, and spells; and he is also a kind of provost-marshal, seizes and punishes all offenders, that are sentenced by the captain, or court-marshal of the whole fleet.

Harris.

Sometimes the meanest *boatswain* may help to preserve the ship from sinking.

Howell's Pre-eminence of Parliament.

To BOB. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology; *Skinner* deduces it from *bobbo*, foolish, Span.]

1. To cut. *Junius.* Whence *bobtail*.

2. To beat; to drub; to bang.

Those balfard Britons, whom our fathers
 Have in their own land beaten, *bobbed*, and
 thump'd. *Shakspere.*

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud.

I have *bobbed* his brain more than he has beat
 my bones. *Shaksp.*

Live, Roderigo!

He calls me to a restitution large
 Of gold and jewels that I *bobbed* from him,
 As gifts to *Demidemonia*. *Shakspere.*

Here we have been worrying one another, who
 should have the booty, till this cursed fox has
bobbed us both on't. *L'Estrange.*

To BOB. *v. n.* To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing.

And sometimes look I in a gossip's bowl,
 In very likeness of a roasted crab;
 And when she drinks against her lips I *bob*,
 And on her wretch'd dewlap pour the ale.

Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream.

'They come, and then they order ev'ry hair;

A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryden.*

You may tell her,

I'm rich in jewels, rings, and *bobbing* pearls,

Pluck'd from *Moor's* ears. *Dryden.*

BOB. *n. f.* [from the verb neuter.]

1. Something that hangs so as to play loosely; generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring.

The gaudy gossip, when she's let agog,
 In jewels drest, and at each ear a *bob*. *Dryden.*

2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza.

To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the song.

L'Estrange.

3. A blow.

I am sharply taunted, yea sometimes with
 pinches, nips, and *bobs*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

4. A mode of ringing.

BOBBIN. *n. f.* [*bobine*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.] A small pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about when women weave lace.

The things you follow, and make songs on now,
 should be sent to *knit*, or sit down to *bobbins*, or
 bonelace. *Tutler.*

BOBBINWORK. *n. f.* [from *bobbin* and *work*.] Work woven with bobbins.

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BOD

Not netted or woven with warp and woof,
 but after the manner of *bobbinwork*. *Grew.*

BO'SCHERRY. *n. f.* [from *bob* and *cherry*.] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

Bobcherry teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and constancy; the first, in adhering to the pursuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a disappointment. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

BO'STAIL. *n. f.* [from *bob*, in the sense of cut.] Cut tail; short tail.

Avant, you curs!

Be thy mouth or black or white,
 O! *bobtail* tike, or trundle tail,
 Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakspere.*

BO'TAILED. *adj.* [from *bobtail*.] Having a tail cut, or short.

There was a *bobtailed* cur cried in a gazette, and one that found him brought him home to his master. *L'Estrange.*

BO'BWIG. *n. f.* [from *bob* and *wig*.] A short wig.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a *bobwig* and a black filken bag tied to it, stoop'd short at the coach, to ask us how far the judges were behind. *Spectator.*

BO'CASINE. *n. f.* A sort of linen cloth; a fine buckram. *Diet.*

BO'CKELET. } *n. f.* A kind of long-winged
BO'CKERET. } hawk. *Diet.*

To BODE. *v. a.* [*bodian*, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. It is used in a sense of either good or bad.

This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state.

Hamlet.

You have oppos'd their false policy with true and great wisdom; what they *boded* would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal strengths. *Sprat's Sermons.*

It happen'd once, a *boding* prodigy!

A swarm of bees that cut the liquid sky

Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight. *Dryd.*

If fiery red his glowing globe descends,

High winds and furious tempests he portends;

But if his cheeks are swain with livid blue,

He *bodes* wet weather by his wat'ry hue. *Dryden.*

To BODE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreshow.

So, give me leave to say, whatever now
 The omen prove, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden.*

BO'DEMENT. *n. f.* [from *bode*.] Portent; omen; prognostick.

This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl

Makes all these *bodements*. *Shakspere.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until

Great Birnam wood to Duninane's high hill

Shall come against him—

That will never be:

Sweet *bodements*, good. *Shakspere.*

To BODGE. *v. n.* [a word in *Shakspere*, which is perhaps corrupted from *boggle*.]

To boggle; to stop; to fail.

With this we charg'd again; but out, alas!

We *bodg'd* again: as I have seen a swan,

With bootless labour, swim against the tide.

Shakspere.

BO'DICE. *n. f.* [from *bodies*.] Stays; a waistcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

Her *bodice* half way she unlac'd;

About his arms she slyly cast

The silken band, and held him fast. *Prior.*

This consideration should keep ignorant nurses

and *bodice* makers from meddling. *Locke.*

BO'DILESS. *adj.* [from *body*.] Incorporal; having no body.

They *bodiless* and immaterial are,

And can be only lodg'd within our minds. *Davies.*

BOD

This is the very coinage of our brain;

This *bodiless* creation cessary

Is very cunning in. *Shakspere.*

These are but shadows,

Phantoms *bodiless* and vain,

Empty visions of the brain. *Swift.*

BO'DILY. *adj.* [from *body*.]

1. Corporeal; containing body.

What resemblance could wood or stone bear to a spirit void of all sensible qualities, and *bodily* dimensions? *South.*

2. Relating to the body, not the mind.

Of such as resorted to our Saviour Christ, being present on earth, there came not any unto him with better success, for the benefit of their souls everlasting happiness, than they whose *bodily* necessities gave occasion of seeking relief.

Hosier.

Virtue atones for *bodily* defects; leaury is nothing worth, without a mind. *L'Estrange.*

As clearness of the *bodily* eye doth dispose it for a quicker sight; so doth freedom from lust and passion dispose us for the most perfect acts of reason. *Tillotson.*

I would not have children much beaten for their faults, because I would not have them think *bodily* pain the greatest punishment. *Locke.*

3. Real; actual.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state, That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome Had circumvention. *Shakspere.*

BO'DILY. *adv.* Corporeally; united with matter.

It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells *bodily*, that is advanced to these honours, and to this empire. *Watts.*

BO'DKIN. *n. f.* [*boddiken*, or small body; *Skinner*.]

1. An instrument with a small blade and sharp point, used to bore holes.

Each of them had *bodkins* in their hands, wherewith continually they pricked him. *Sedley.*

2. An instrument to draw a thread or ribbon through a loop.

O! plung'd in lakes of butter washes lie,
 O! wedg'd whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye. *Pope.*

3. An instrument to dress the hair.

You took constant care
 The *bodkin*, comb, and *essence* to prepare:
 For this your locks in paper durance bound. *Pope.*

BO'DY. *n. f.* [*bodiz*, Saxon; it originally signified the height or stature of a man.]

1. The material substance of an animal, oppos'd to the immaterial soul.

All the valiant men *bodiz*, and went all night, and took the *body* of Saul, and the *bodiz* of his sons, from the wall. *Sam. 3.*

Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your *body*, what ye shall put on.

By custom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and hardships, whether of *body* or of fortune, are made easy. *L'Estrange.*

2. Matter: oppos'd to spirit.

3. A person; a human being: whence *somebody* and *nobody*.

Surely, a wife *bodiz's* part it were not to put out his fire, because his foolish neighbour, from whom he borrow'd wherewith to kindle it, might say, were it not for me thou wouldst freeze.

Hosier.

A fellow-red maid!

And by an eminent *body*, that enforce'd

The law against it! *Shakspere.*

'Tis a passing shame,

That I, unworthy *body* as I am,

Should confine thus on lovely gentlemen. *Shak.*

No *body* teach me; what need I to fear? the

Most High will not remember my sins. *Feilich.*

B O G

All civility and reason obliged every *body* to submit. *Clarendon.*

Good may be drawn out of evil, and a *body's* life may be saved without having any obligation to his preference. *L'Estrange.*

4. Reality : opposed to *representation*. A scriptural sense.

A shadow of things to come ; but the *body* is of Christ. *Colossians.*

5. A collective mass ; a joint power.

There is in the knowledge both of God and man this certainty, that life and death have divided between them the *whole body* of mankind. *Hooker.*

There were so many disaffected persons of the nobility, that there might a *body* start up for the king. *Clarendon.*

When pigmies pretend to form themselves into a *body*, it is time for us, who are men of figure, to look about us. *Addison's Guardian.*

6. The main army ; the battle : distinct from the wings, van, and rear.

The van of the king's army was led by the general and Winnet ; in the *body* was the king and the prince ; and the rear consisted of one thousand foot, commanded under colonel Thielwell. *Clarendon.*

7. A corporation ; a number of men united by some common tie.

I shall now mention a particular wherein your whole *body* will be certainly against me ; and the lady, almost to a man, on my side. *Swift.*

Nothing was more common, than to hear that reverend *body* charged with what is inconsistent ; despised for their poverty, and hated for their riches. *Swift.*

8. The main part ; the bulk : as, the *body*, or hull, of a ship ; the *body* of a coach ; the *body* of a church ; the *body*, or trunk, of a man ; the *body*, or trunk, of a tree.

Thence sent rich merchandizes by boat to Babylon ; from whence, by the *body* of Euphrates, as far as it bended westward ; and, afterward, by a branch thereof. *Raleigh.*

This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the *body* of Italy ; they might supply many countries with fish. *Addison.*

9. A substance ; matter, as distinguished from other matter.

Even a metalline *body*, and therefore much more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water. *Boyle.*

10. [In geometry.] Any solid figure.

11. A pandect ; a general collection : as, a *body* of the civil law ; a *body* of divinity.

12. Strength ; as, wine of a good *body*.

BODY-CLOTHES. *n. f.* [from *body* and *clothes*.] Clothing for horses that are dieted.

I am informed, that several asses are kept in *body-cloaths*, and sweated every morning upon the beach. *Addison.*

To BO'DY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To produce in some form.

As imagination *bodies* forth The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen Turns them to shape. *Shakespeare.*

BOG. *n. f.* [*bog*, soft, Irish ; *bague*, Fr.] A marsh ; a morass ; a ground too soft to bear the weight of the body.

Through fire and through flame, through ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shaksp.*

A deep profounder than that Scythian bog, Between Damata and mount Casius old. *Milton.*

He walks upon bogs and whirlpools ; where-soever he treads, he sinks. *South.*

Learn from so great a wit, a land of bogs With ditches fenced, a heaven fat with fogs. *Dryden.*

He is drawn, by a sort of ignis fatuus, into bogs and mire almost every day of his life. *Watts.*

B O I

BOG-TROTTER. *n. f.* [from *bog* and *trot*.] One that lives in a boggy country.

To BO'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch, a spectre, a bugbear, a phantom.]

1. To start ; to fly back ; to fear to come forward.

You *boggle* shrewdly ; every feather starts you. *Shakespeare.*

We start and *boggle* at every unusual appearance, and cannot endure the sight of the bugbear. *Glanville.*

Nature, that rude, and in her first essay, Stood *boggling* at the roughness of the way ; Us'd to the road, unknowing to return, Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn. *Dryden.*

2. To hesitate ; to be in doubt.

And never *boggle* to restore The members you deliver o'er, Upon demand. *Hudibras.*

The well shaped changeling is a man that has a rational soul, say you ? Make the ears a little longer, and more pointed, and the nose a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to *boggle*. *Locke.*

3. To play fast and loose ; to dissemble.

When summoned to his last end, it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world. *Howell.*

BO'GGLER. *n. f.* [from *boggle*.] A doubter ; a timorous man.

You have been a *boggler* ever. *Shakespeare.*

BO'GGY. *adj.* [from *bog*.] Marshy ; swampy.

Their country was very narrow, low, and boggy, and, by great industry and expences, defended from the sea. *Southey.*

BO'GHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *bog* and *house*.] A house of office.

BOHEA. *n. f.* [an Indian word.] A species of tea, of higher colour, and more astringent taste, than green tea.

Coarse powder, consisting chiefly of lead, is part of the bales in which *bohea* tea was brought from China. *Woodward.*

As some frail cup of China's fairest mold The tumults of the boiling *bohea* braves, And holds secure the coffee's fable waves. *Tickell.*

She went from opera, park, assembly, play, To morning walks, and play's three hours a day ; To pass her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*, To muse, and spill her solitary tea. *Pope.*

To BOIL. *v. n.* [*bouiller*, Fr. *bullio*, Lat.]

1. To be agitated by heat ; to fluctuate with heat.

He saw there *boil* the fiery whirlpools. *Chapman.*

Suppose the earth removed, and placed nearer to the sun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the whole ocean would *boil* with extremity of heat. *Bentley.*

2. To be hot ; to be fervent, or effervescent.

That strength with which my *boiling* youth was fraught, When in the vale of Balafor I fought. *Dryden.*

Well I knew What perils youthful ardour would pursue, That *boiling* blood would carry thee too far. *Dryden.*

3. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water.

Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide, The trembling fins the *boiling* waves divide. *Gay.*

4. To be in hot liquor, in order to be made tender by the heat.

Fillet of a fenny snake, In the caldron *boil* and bake. *Shakespeare.*

5. To cook by boiling.

If you live in a rich family, roasting and *boiling* are below the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of. *Swift.*

B O L

6. To boil over. To run over the vessel with heat.

A few soft words and a kiss, and the good man melts ; see how nature works and *boils* over in him. *Congreve.*

This hollow was a vast cauldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it *boiled* over in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain. *Addison.*

To BOIL. *v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling water ; to feeth.

To try whether seeds be old or new, the sense cannot inform ; but if you *boil* them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner. *Bacon.*

In eggs *boiled* and roasted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is scarce any difference to be discerned. *Bacon.*

BOIL. *n. f.* See BILE.

BO'ILARY. *n. f.* [from *To boil*.] A place at the salt works where the salt is boiled.

BO'ILER. *n. f.* [from *boil*.]

1. The person that boils any thing.

That such alterations of terrestrial matter are not impossible, seems evident from that notable produce of the *boilers* of salt-petre. *Boyle.*

2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled.

This coffee room is much frequented ; and there are generally several pots and *boilers*, before the fire. *Woodward.*

BO'ISTEROUS. *adj.* [*hyfter*, furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent ; loud ; roaring ; stormy.

By a divine instinct, men's minds without Enslaving danger ; as by proof we see That waters swell before a *boisterous* storm. *Shakspere.*

As when loud winds a well-grown oak would rend Up by the roots, this way and that they bend His rising trunk, and with a *boisterous* sound Scatter his leaves, and strew them on the ground. *Watts.*

2. Turbulent ; tumultuous ; furious.

Spirit of peace, Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace, Into the harsh and *boisterous* tongue of war ? *Shakspere.*

His sweetness won a more regard Unto his place, than all the *boisterous* mounds That ignorant greatness practise. *Ben Jonson.*

God into the hands of their deliverer Puts invincible might, To quell the mighty of the earth, th' oppressor, The brute and *boisterous* force of violent men. *Milton.*

So I must I beg thee not to name Sempionus Lucia, I like not that loud *boisterous* man. *Addison.*

3. Unwieldy ; clumsy ; violent.

His *boisterous* club, so buried in the ground, He could not reach up again so light, But that the knight him at advantage found. *Fair Quene.*

4. It is used by Woodward of heat ; violent.

When the sun had gained a greater strength, the heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for them. *Natural History.*

BO'ISTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *boisterous*.] Violently ; tumultuously.

A sceptre, snatch'd with an unskill hand, Must be as *boisterously* maintain'd as gain'd. *Shakspere.*

Those are all remains of the universal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being *boisterously* turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies. *Woodward.*

Another faculty of the intellect comes *boisterously* in, and wakes me from to pleasing a dream. *Swift.*

BO'ISTEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *boisterous*.] The state or quality of being boisterous ; tumultuousness ; turbulence.

BO'LARY. *adj.* [from *bole*.] Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay.

BOL

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance. *Brown.*

BOLD. *adj.* [balb, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; stout; courageous; magnanimous; fearless; intrepid.

The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous are bold as a lion. *Proverbs.*

I have seen the councils of a noble country grow bold, or timorous, according to the fit of his good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*

2. Executed with spirit, and without mean caution.

These nervous, bold; those, languid and remiss. *Roscommon.*

The cathedral church is a very bold work, and a master-piece of Gothic architecture. *Addf.*

3. Confident; not scrupulous; not timorous.

We were bold in our God to speak unto you the gospel of God with much contention. *1 Thes.*

I can be bold to say, that this age is adorned with some men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiscovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*

4. Impudent; rude.

In thy prosperity he will be as thyself, and will be bold over thy servants. If thou be brought low, he will be against thee. *Eccles.*

5. Licentious; such as show great liberty of fiction, or expression.

The figures are bold even to temerity. *Cowley.* Which no bold tales of gods or monsters tell, But human passions, such as with us dwell. *Haller.*

6. Standing out to the view; striking to the eye.

Catachrestes and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in painting, to make the figure bolder, and cause it to stand off to sight. *Dryden.*

7. Open; smooth; even; level: a sailor's term.

Her dominions have bold accessible coasts. *Howell.*

8. To make bold. To take freedoms; a phrase not grammatical, though common. To be bold is better; as, I was bold to tell the house, that scandalous living make scandalous ministers. *Rudgerd.*

I have made bold to send to your wife; My suit is, that she will to Desdemona Procure me some access. *Shakespeare.*

Making so bold, My fears forgetting manners, to unfold Their grand commission. *Shakespeare.*

And were y' as good as George a Gieco, I shall make bold to turn again. *Hudibras.*

I durst not make thus bold with Ovid, lest some future Milbourn should arise. *Dryden.*

Some men have the fortune to be esteemed wits, only for making bold to look at those things, which the greatest part of mankind reverence. *Tillotson.*

To Bo'LDEN. *v. a.* [from bold.] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventors, and far ready speakers, being boldened with their present abilities to say more, and perchance better too, at the fudder for that present, than any other can do, use less help of diligence and study. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

I am much too vent'rous In tempting of your patience, but am bolden'd Under your promis'd pardon. *Shakespeare.*

Bo'LDFACE. *n. f.* [from bold and face.]

Impudence; sauciness: a term of reproach and reprehension.

How now, boldface! 'tis an old trot: firrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you know; what you eat, you steal. *L'Estrange.*

BOL

Bo'LDFAÇED. *adj.* [from bold and face.]

Impudent.

I have seen those silliest of creatures; and, seeing their rare works, I have seen enough to confute all the boldfaced atheists of this age. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Bo'LDLY. *adv.* [from bold.]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with spirit.

Thus we may boldly speak, being strengthened with the example of so reverend a prelate. *Hosker.*

I speak to subjects, and a subject speaks, Stin'd up by heav'n, thus boldly for his king. *Shakespeare.*

2. It may perhaps be sometimes used, in a bad sense, for impudently.

Bo'LDNESS. *n. f.* [from bold.]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringness.

Her horse the red fo, as might shew a fearful boldness, daring to do that which the knew not how to do. *S. drey.*

2. Exemption from caution and scrupulous nicety.

The boldness of the figures is to be hidden sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Freedom; liberty.

Great is my boldness of speech toward you, great is my glorying in you. *2 Corinthians.*

3. Confident trust in God.

Our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh saints. *Ross.*

We have boldness and access with confidence, by the faith of him. *Ephesians.*

Having therefore boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus. *Hebrews.*

5. Assurance; freedom from bashfulness; confident mien.

Wonderful is the case of boldness in civil business: what first? Boldness. What second and third? Boldness. And yet boldness is a child of ignorance and baseness, far inferior to other parts. *Bacon.*

Sure, if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee

With such a gallant boldness; if 'twere thine, Thou couldst not hear 't with such a silent scorn. *Dryden.*

His distance, though it does not instruct him to think wiser than other princes, yet it helps him to speak with more boldness what he thinks. *Temple.*

Boldness is the power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder. *Locke.*

6. Impudence.

That moderation, which useth to suppress boldness, and to make them conquer that suffer. *Hooker.*

BOLE. *n. f.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree.

All fell upon the high-hau'd oaks, and down their curled brows

Fell bustling to the earth; and up went all the boles and boughs. *Chapman.*

But when the smoother bole from knots is free, We make a deep incision in the tree. *Dryden.*

View well this tree, the queen of all the grove; How vast her bole, how wide her arms are spread; How high above the rest she shoots her head! *Dryden.*

2. A kind of earth.

Bole Armenia is an astringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Boolewood.*

3. A measure of corn, containing six bushels.

Of good barley put eight boles, that is, about six English quarters, in a stone trough. *Northcote.*

BOL

BO'LLIS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

Bolls is a great heavy ball, twofold hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Aristotle calls it *capra*. There have often been immense bills of this kind. *Majchenbreck.*

BOLL. *n. f.* A round stalk or stem; as, a boll of flax.

To BOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in a stalk.

And the flax and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was balled. *Exodus.*

BO'LLSTER. *n. f.* [bolstere, Sax. bolster, Dutch.]

1. Something laid on the bed, to raise and support the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now, On 'gambit the rugged bank of some broad chin Leans her unpillow'd head. *Milton.*

This arm shall be a bolster for thy head; I'll fetch clean straw to make a soldier's bed. *Gay.*

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any profane, or fill up any vacuity.

Uy, go you, boys, and fill me tips The bolster that supply her tips. *Swift.*

3. A pad, or compress, to be laid on a wound.

The bandage is the girt, which hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. *Wilsman.*

4. In horsemanship.

The bolsters of a saddle are those parts nailed upon the bows, to hold the rider's thighs. *Farrier's Dict.*

To Bo'LLSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support the head with a bolster.

2. To afford a bed to.

Monte's eyes do tie them bolsters, More than their own. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. To hold wounds together with a compress.

The practice of bolstering the cheeks forward, does little service to the wound, and is very uneasy to the patient. *Sharp.*

4. To support; to hold up; to maintain.

This is now an expression somewhat coarse and obsolete.

We may be made wiser by the publick persuasions, grafted in men's minds, so they be used to further the truth, not to bolster error. *Hooker.*

The lawyer fits his tongue to sale for the bolstering out of unjust causes. *Hakewill.*

It was the way of many to bolster up their crazy doating confidences with confidences. *South.*

BOLT. *n. f.* [boul, Dutch; Bolus.]

1. An arrow; a dart shot from a cross-bow.

Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell; It fell upon a little western flower, Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound. *Shakespeare.*

The blunted bolt against the nymph he dieth; But with the sharp transfix'd Apollo's breast. *Dryden.*

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.

Sing'd with the flames, and with the bolts transfix'd, With native earth your blood the monsters mix'd. *Dryden.*

3. Bolt upright; that is, upright as an arrow.

Brush from, native or from the mine, consisteth of long fibres about the thickness of a small knitting needle, bolt upright, like the bristles of a stiff brush. *Grew.*

As I find bolt upright upon one end, one of the ladies went out. *Atterton.*

4. The bar of a door, so called from being straight like an arrow. We now say,

B O L

shoot the bolt, when we speak of fastening or opening a door.

It is not in thee, to oppose the bolt
Against my coming in. *Shakespeare.*

5. An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner. This is, I think, corrupted from *bought*, or link.

Away with him to prison; lay bolts enough upon him. *Shakespeare.*

To BOLT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with a bolt.
The bolted gates flew open at the blast;
The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast. *Dryden.*

2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.
I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Milton.*

3. To fasten, as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together.
That I could reach the axle, where the pins are
Which bolt this frame, that I might pull them out!
Ben Jonson.

4. To fetter; to shackle.
It is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds,
Which shackles accidents, and bolts up change. *Shakespeare.*

5. To sift, or separate the part of any thing with a sieve. [*bluter*, Fr.]
He now had bolted all the flour. *Spenser.*
In the bolting and sifting of fourteen years of
power and favour, all that came out could not be
pure meal. *Watson.*

I cannot bolt this matter to the brain,
As Bradwardin and holy Austin can. *Dryden.*

6. To examine by sifting; to try out; to lay open.
It would be well bolted out, whether great re-
fractions may not be made upon reflections, as
upon direct beams. *Bacon.*

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the coun-
cil, or attorneys, propounding questions, beats
and bolts out the truth much better than when the
witness delivers only a formal answer. *Hale.*
Time and nature will bolt out the truth of
things, through all disguises. *L'Estrange.*

7. To purify; to purge. This is harsh.
The fanned snow,
That's bolted by the northern blast twice o'er. *Shakespeare.*

To BOLT. *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow.

This Puck teems but a dreaming dolt,
Still walking like a ragged coat,
And oft out of a bush doth bolt,
Or purpose to deceive us. *Dryden.*

They erected a fort, and from thence they
bolted like beasts of the forest, sometimes into
the forest, sometimes into the woods and fast-
nesses, and sometimes back to their den. *Bacon.*

As the house was all in a flame, out bolts a
mouse from the ruins to save herself. *L'Estrange.*
I have reflected on those men who, from time
to time, have shot themselves into the world. I
have seen many successions of them; some bolt-
ing out upon the stage with vast applause, and
others huddled off. *Dryden.*

The birds to foreign seats repair'd;
And beasts, that bolted out, and saw the forest
bar'd. *Dryden.*

BOLT-ROPE. *n. f.* [from bolt and rope.]
The rope on which the sail of a ship is
sewed and fastened. *Sea Dict.*

Bo'LT-ER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sieve to separate meal from bran or
hulls; or to separate finer from coarser
parts.

B O M

Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them
away to bakers wives, and they have made bolters
of them. *Shakespeare.*

With a good strong chopping-knife mince the
two capons, bones and all, as small as ordinary
minced meat; put them into a large neat bolter.
Bacon's Natural History.

When superciliously he lifts
Through coarsest bolter others gifts. *Hudibras.*

2. A kind of net.
These hakes, and divers others, of the fore-
cited, are taken with threads, and some of them
with the bolter, which is a spuller of a bigger
size. *Carew.*

Bo'LTHEAD. *n. f.* A long strait-necked
glass vessel, for chymical distillations,
called also a *matrasi*, or *receiver*.

This spirit abounds in salt, which may be se-
parated, by putting the liquor into a *bolthead*
with a long narrow neck. *Boyle.*

Bo'LTING-HOUSE. *n. f.* [from bolt and
house.] The place where meal is
sifted.

The jade is returned as white, and as pow-
dered, as if she had been at work in a *bolting-
house*. *Dennis.*

Bo'LTSPRIT. *n. f.* A mast running out
Bo'WSPRIT. { at the head of a ship not
standing upright, but aslope. The but
end of it is generally set against the foot
of the foremast; so that they are a stay
to one another. The length without
board is sufficient to let its sails hang
clear of all incumbrances. If the *bolts-
prit* fail in bad weather, the foremast
cannot hold long after. *Bowprit* is
perhaps the right spelling. *Sea Dictionary.*

Sometimes I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards and *boltsprit* would I flame distinctly. *Shakespeare.*

Bo'LUS. *n. f.* [*βολος*.] A form of medi-
cine, in which the ingredients are made
up into a soft mass, larger than pills, to
be swallowed at once.

Keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters,
lenitive boluses of cassia and manna, with syrup
of violets. *Wise-man.*

By poets we are well assur'd,
That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd;
A complicated heap of ills,
Detesting boluses and pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. *n. f.* [*bombus*, Lat.]

1. A loud noise.
An upper chamber being thought weak, was
supported by a pillar of iron, of the bigness of
one's arm in the midst; which, if you had
struck, would make a little flat noise in the
room, but a great bomb in the chamber beneath. *Bacon.*

2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with
gunpowder, and furnished with a vent
for a fusee, or wooden tube filled with
combustible matter, to be thrown out
from a mortar, which had its name
from the noise it makes. The fusee,
being set on fire, burns slowly till it
reaches the gunpowder, which goes off
at once, bursting the shell to pieces
with incredible violence; whence the
use of bombs in besieging towns. The
largest are about eighteen inches in dia-
meter. By whom they were invented
is not known, and the time is uncer-
tain; some fixing it to 1588, and others
to 1495. *Chambers.*

B O M

The loud cannon misse iron pours,
And in the slaught'ring bomb Gradivus roars. *Rouss.*

To BOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
Whilst Viheroy, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on secure,
To bomb the monks, and scare the ladies. *Prior.*

BOMB-CHEST. *n. f.* [from bomb and chest.]
A kind of chest filled usually with
bombs, and sometimes only with gun-
powder, placed under ground, to tear
and blow it up in the air, with those
who stand on it. *Chambers.*

BOMB-KETCH. *n. f.* A kind of ship,
BOMB-VESSEL. { strongly built, to bear
the shock of a mortar, when bombs are
to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with bomb-vessels,
hope to succeed against a place that has in its
arsenal galleys and men of war. *Adison.*

Bo'MBARD. *n. f.* [*bombardus*, Latin.]

1. A great gun; a cannon. Obsolete.
They planted in divers places twelve great
bombards, wherewith they threw huge stones into
the air, which, falling down into the city, might
break down the houses. *Knott.*

2. A barrel. Obsolete.

To BOMBARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To attack with bombs.

A medal is struck on the English sailing in
their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endea-
voured to blow up a fort, and bombard the town. *Adison.*

BOMBARDIER. *n. f.* [from bombard.] The
engineer whose employment is to shoot
bombs.

The bombardier toffes his ball sometimes into
the midst of a city, with a design to hit all around
him with temour and combustion. *Talbot.*

BOMBARDMENT. *n. f.* [from bombard.]
An attack made upon any city, by
throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet secure from a bombardment,
though it is not so exposed as formerly. *Adison.*

BOMBASIN. *n. f.* [*bombasin*, Fr. from
bombycinus, silken, Latin.] A light
silken stuff, for mourning.

BOMBAST. *n. f.* [A stuff of soft loose
texture used formerly to swell the gar-
ment, and thence used to signify bulk
or show without solidity.] Fustian;
big words, without meaning.

Not pedants motley tongue, soldiers *bombast*,
Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law,
Are strong enough preparatives to draw
Me to hear this. *Donne.*

Are all the flights of heroic poetry to be
concluded *bombast*, unnatural, and mere madness,
because they are not affected with their excellen-
cies? *Dryden.*

Bo'MBAST. *adj.* [from the substantive.]
High founding; of big sound without
meaning.

He, as loving his own pride and purpose,
Evades them with a *bombast* circumstance,
Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war. *Shaksp.*

BOMBILATION. *n. f.* [from *bombus*, Lat.]
Sound; noise; report.

How to abate the vigour, or silence the *bom-
bilation* of guns, a way is said to be by borax and
butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will al-
most take off the report, and also the force of
the charge. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BOMBYCINOUS. *adj.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.]
Silken; made of silk.

B O N

BONA ROBA. *n. f.* [Ital. a fine gown.] A showy wanton.

We knew where the *bona robas* were. *Shaksp.*
BONASUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BONCHRETIEN. *n. f.* [French.] A species of pear, so called, probably, from the name of a gardener.

BOND. *n. f.* [bond, Sax. *bundu*]; it is written indifferently, in many of its senses, *bond*, or *band*. See **BAND**.

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.

There left me, and my man, both bound together;

Till, gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder, I gain'd my freedom. *Shaksp.*

2. Ligament that holds any thing together. Let any one fend his contemplation to the extremities of the universe, and see what conceivable hoops, what *bond* he can imagine, to hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together. *Locke.*

3. Union; connexion: a workman's term.

Observe, in working up the walls, that no side of the house, nor any part of the walls, be brought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, so that they may all be joined together, and make a good bond. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. [In the plural.] Chains; imprisonment; captivity.

Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of bonds. *Acts.*

5. Cement of union; cause of union; link of connexion.

Wedding is great Juno's crown;
O blessed bond of board and bed! *Shaksp.*

Love cools, brothers divide, and the bond is cracked 'twixt son and father. *Shaksp.*

6. A writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there
Your single bond. *Shaksp.*

What if I ne'er consent to make you mine;
My father's promise ties me not to time;
And bonds without a date, they say, are void. *Dryden.*

7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot heave
My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty
According to my bond, no more nor less. *Shaksp.*

Take which you please, it dissolves the bonds
of government and obedience. *Locke.*

BOND. *adj.* [from *bind*, perhaps for *bound*; from *gebonden*, Saxon.] Captive; in a servile state.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free. *1 Corinthians.*

BO'NDAGE. *n. f.* [from *bond*.]

1. Captivity; imprisonment; state of restraint.

You only have overthrown me, and in my bondage consists my glory. *Sidney.*

Say, gentle prince, would you not suppose
Your bondage happy, to be made a queen?

—To be a queen in bondage, is more vile
Than is a slave in base servility. *Shaksp.*

Our cage
We make a choir, as doth the prison'd bird,
And sing our bondage freely. *Shaksp.*

The king, when he design'd you for my guard,
Relov'd he would not make my bondage hard. *Dryden.*

2. Obligation; tie of duty.

If he has a struggle for honour, she is in a
bondage to love; which gives the story its turn
that way. *Pope.*

He must resolve by no means to be enslaved,
and brought under the bondage of obeying

oaths, which ought to vanish when they stand in
competition with eating and drinking, or taking
money. *South.*

BO'NDMAID. *n. f.* [from *bond*, captive, and *maid*.] A woman slave.

Good filter, wrong me not, nor wrong yourself,
To make a *bondmaid* and a slave of me. *Shaksp.*

BO'NDMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *man*.] A man slave.

Among the Romans, in making of a *bondman* free, was it not wondered wherefore so great
ado should be made? the matter to present his
slave in some court, to take him by the hand,
and not only to say, in the hearing of the public
magistrate, I will that this man become
free; but, after those solemn words uttered, to
strike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the
hair of his head to be shaved off, the magistrate
to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a
cap and a white garment given him. *Hooker.*

O freedom! first delight of human kind;
Not that which *bondmen* from their masters find. *Dryden.*

BONDSE'RVANT. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *servant*.] A slave; a servant without the liberty of quitting his master.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be
waxed poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt
not compel him to serve as a *bondservant*. *Leviticus.*

BONDSE'RVICE. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *service*.] The condition of a bondservant; slavery.

Upon these did Solomon levy a tribute of
bondservice. *King.*

BO'NDSLAVE. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *slave*.]

A man in slavery; one of servile condition, who cannot change his master.

Love enjoined such diligence, that no apprentice,
no, no *bondslave*, could ever be, by fear,
more ready at all commands than that young
prince's was. *Sidney.*

All her ornaments are taken away; of a free-
woman she is become a *bondslave*. *1 Marc.*

Commonly the *bondslave* is fed by his lord,
but here the lord was fed by his *bondslave*. *Sir J. Davies.*

BO'NDSMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *man*.]

1. A slave.

Carnal greedy people, without such a precept,
would have no mercy upon their poor *bondsmen*
and beasts. *Derham.*

2. A person bound, or giving security, for another.

BO'NDSWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *woman*.] A woman slave.

My lords, the senators
Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bondswomen*. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

BONE. *n. f.* [ban, Saxon.]

1. The solid part of the body of an animal.

The bones are made up of hard fibres, tied
one to another by small transverse fibres, as those
of the muscles. In a fetus they are porous, soft,
and easily discerned. As their pores fill with a
substance of their own nature, so they increase,
harden, and grow close to one another. They
are all spongy, and full of little cells; or are of
a considerable firm thickness, with a large cavity,
except the teeth; and where they are articulated,
they are covered with a thin and strong membrane,
called the periosteum. Each bone is much bigger at
its extremity than in the middle, that the articu-
lations might be firm, and the bones not easily
put out of joint. But, because the middle of the
bone should be strong, to sustain its allotted weight,
and resist accidents, the fibres are there more
closely compacted together, supporting one an-
other; and the bone is made hollow, and con-
sequently not so easily broken, as it must have
been had it been solid and smaller. *Quincy.*

Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold. *Macbeth.*

B O N

There was lately a young gentleman bit to the
bone. *Tatler.*

2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as
much flesh as adheres to it.

Like *Asop's* hounds contending for the bone,
Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone. *Dryden.*

3. To be upon the bones. To attack.
Puis had a month's mind to be upon the bones
of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *L'Estrange.*

4. To make no bones. To make no scruple:
a metaphor taken from a dog, who
readily swallows meat that has no bones.

5. Bones. A sort of bobbins, made of
trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.

6. Bones. Dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dextrously to throw the lucky see.
To shun ames ace, that swept my stakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they should convey
False bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryd.*

To BONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
take out the bones from the flesh; as,
the cook boned the veal.

BO'NELACE. *n. f.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the
bobbins with which lace is woven be-
ing frequently made of bones.] Flaxen
lace, such as women wear on their linen.

The things you follow, and make songs on
now, should be sent to knit, or sit down to bob-
bins or bonelace. *Tatler.*

We destroy the symmetry of the human figure,
and foolishly contrive to call off the eye from
great and real beauties, to childish gewgaw rib-
bands and bonelace. *Speator.*

BO'NELESS. *adj.* [from *bone*.] Wanting
bones.

I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have plucked my nipple from his boneless gums,
And dash the brains out. *Shaksp.*

To BO'NESET. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *set*.]

To restore a bone out of joint to its
place; or join a bone broken to the
other part.

A fractured leg set in the country by one pre-
tending to bone-setting. *Wise man's Surgery.*

BO'NESETTER. *n. f.* [from *bone-set*.] A
chirurgian; one who particularly pro-
fesses the art of restoring broken or
luxated bones.

At present my desire is to have a good bone-
setter. *Denham.*

BO'NFIRE. *n. f.* [from *bon*, good, *Fr.*
and *fire*.] A fire made for some pub-
lick cause of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away,
And bonfires make all the day. *Spenser.*

How came so many bonfires to be made in
queen Mary's days? Why, she had abused and
deceived her people. *South.*

Full soon by bonfire and by bell,
We learnt our liege was passing well. *Gay.*

BO'NGRACE. *n. f.* [bonne grace, *Fr.*] A
forehead-cloth, or covering for the
forehead. Not used.

I have seen her better all over with emeralds
and pearls, ranged in rows about her ears, her
petuque, her bongrace, and chaplet. *Hakewill.*

BO'NNET. *n. f.* [bonnet, *Fr.*] A covering
for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,
And thus far having stretch'd it, here be with
them.

Thy knee huffing the stones; for, in such business,
Action is eloquence. *Shaksp.*

They had not probably the ceremony of valing
the bonnet in their salutations; for, in medals,
they still have it on their heads. *Adison.*

BOO

BO'NNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the salient angles of the glacis.

BO'NNET à prestre, or priest's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three salient angles, and two inwards.

BO'NNETS. [In the sea language.] Small sails set on the courses on the mizzen, mainfail, and forefail of a ship, when there are too narrow or shallow to clothe the mast, or in order to make more way in calm weather. *Chambers.*

BO'NNILY. *adv.* [from *bonny*.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

BO'NNINESS. *n. f.* [from *bonny*.] Gayety; handfomeneſs; plumpneſs.

BO'NNY. *adj.* [from *bon, bonne*, Fr.] It is a word now almost confined to the Scottish dialect.

1. Handsome; beautiful.
Match to match I have encountered him,
And made a prey for carion kites and crows,
Ev'n of the *bonny* heart he lov'd so well. *Shaksp.*
Thus wall'd the louts in melancholy strain,
Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain. *Gay.*

2. Gay; merry; frolicksome; cheerful; blithe.
Then sigh not so, but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*. *Shaksp.*

3. It seems to be generally used in conversation for *plump*.

BONNY-CLABBER. *n. f.* A word used in Ireland for four buttermilk.
We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber
Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber*;
Nor are we studious to enquire,
Who votes for manors, who for hire. *Swift.*

BONUM MAGNUM. *n. f.* A species of plum.

BO'NY. *adj.* [from *bone*.]

1. Consisting of bones.
At the end of this bone is a membrane, fastened to a round *bone* limb, and stretched like the head of a drum; and therefore, by anatomists, called *tympanium*. *Ray.*

2. Full of bones.

BO'BY. *n. f.* [a word of no certain etymology. *Henshaw* thinks it a corruption of *bull-beef*, ridiculously; *Skinner* imagines it to be derived from *boba*, foolish, Spanish. *Junius* finds *bowbard*, to be an old Scottish word for a coward, a contemptible fellow; from which he naturally deduces *booby*; but the original of *bowbard* is not known.] A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a lubber.
But one exception to this last we find;
That *booby* Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-luck'd boatman, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

Young master next must rise to fill him wine,
And flatter himself to see the *booby* dine. *K. r. p.*

BOOK. *n. f.* [hoc, Sax. supposed from *bot*, a beech, because they wrote on beechen boards; as *liber*, in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.
See a book of prayer in his hand;
True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shaksp.*
Receive the sentence of the law for sins,
Such as by God's book are adjudg'd to death. *Shaksp.*

In the coffin that had the books, they were found
as fresh as if they had been but newly written;

being written on parchment, and covered over with wax candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Books are a sort of dumb teachers; they cannot answer sudden questions, or explain present doubts: this is properly the work of a living instructor. *Harris.*

2. A particular part of a work.

The first book we divide into sections; where of the first is these chapters put. *Burnet's Theory*

3. The register in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

This lie
Is nobler than attending for a bauble;
Prouder than rustling in unpaid-for silk;
Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his book uncleanly'd. *Shaksp.*

4. In books. In kind remembrance.

I was so much in his books, that, at his decease,
he left me the lamp by which he used to write
his lucubrations. *Addison.*

5. Without book. By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but
sermons without book, sermons which spend their
life in their birth, and may have public audience
but once. *Hooks.*

TO BOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register in a book.

I beseech your grace, let it be booked with the
rest of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular
ballad else, with mine own picture on the top of it. *Shaksp.*

He made wilful murder high treason; he caused
the marchers to book their men, for whom they
should make answer. *Davies on Ireland*

BO'OK-KEEPING. *n. f.* [from *book* and *keep*.] The art of keeping accounts, or recording pecuniary transactions, in such a manner, that at any time a man may thereby know the true state of the whole, or any part of his affairs, with clearness and expedition. *Harris.*

BO'OKBINDER. *n. f.* [from *book* and *bind*.] A man whose profession it is to cover books.

BO'OKFUL. *adj.* [from *book* and *full*.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested knowledge.

The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue still edifies his ears,
And always hitting to himself appears. *Pope.*

BO'OKISH. *adj.* [from *book*.] Given to books; acquainted only with books. It is generally used contemptuously.

I'll make him yield the crown,
Whose *bookish* rule hath pull'd fair England down. *Shaksp.*

I'm not *bookish*, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the 'scape. *Shaksp. Winter Tale.*
Xantippe follows her name like; being married to a *bookish* man, who has no knowledge of the world. *Spectator.*

BO'OKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *bookish*.] Much application to books; over-studiousness.

BOOKLEARNED. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned*.] Versed in books, or literature: a term implying some slight contempt.

Whate'er these *booklearn'd* blockheads say,
Solon's the veriest fool in all the play. *Dryden*
He will quote passages out of Plato and Pindar,
at his own table, to some *booklearned* companion,
with out blushing. *Swift.*

BOOKLEARNING. *n. f.* [from *book* and *learning*.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books: a term of some contempt.

They might talk of *booklearning* what they would, but he never saw more uncivil fellows than great clerks. *Steele.*

Neither does it so much require *booklearning* and scholarship, as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false, and to discern what is well proved, and what is not. *Burnet's Theory.*

BO'OKMAN. *n. f.* [from *book* and *man*.] A man whose profession is the study of books.

This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his *bookmen*; for here 'tis allis'd. *Shaksp.*

BO'OKMATE. *n. f.* [from *book* and *mate*.] Schoolfellow.

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,
A phantasm, a monarch, and one that makes sport
To the prince and his *bookmates*. *Shaksp.*

BO'OKSELLER. *n. f.* [from *book* and *sell*.] He whose profession it is to sell books.

He went to the *bookseller*, and told him in anger,
he had sold a book in which there was
false divinity. *Harris.*

BO'OKWORM. *n. f.* [from *book* and *worm*.] 1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds up
nothing but paper, and I shall beg of them to do
him with wholesome and substantial food. *G. r.*

2. A student too closely given to books; a reader without judgment.

Among those venerable galleries and solemn
scenes of the university, I wanted but a black
gown, and a salary, to be as mere a *bookworm*
any there. *Pope's Letter.*

BO'OLY. *n. f.* [An Irish term.]

All the *Boolitians*, and the people about the
Caspian Sea, which are naturally *Boolitians*, are
in hordes; being the very same that the Irish
booles are, driving their cattle with them, and
feeding only on their milk and white meats. *Pepys.*

BOOM. *n. f.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In sea language.] A long pole used to spread out the clue of the fludding sale; and sometimes the clues of the mainfail and forefail are boomed out.

2. A pole with buthes or baskets, set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer in the channel, when a country is overflown. *Sea Dictionary.*

3. A bar of wood laid across a harbour to keep off the enemy.

As his heroick worth struck envy dumb,
Who took the Dutchman and who cut the boom. *Dryden.*

TO BOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun. A seaterm.]

1. To rush with violence; as a ship is said to come *booming*, when she makes all the sail she can. *Did.*

2. To swell and fall together.

Booming o'er his head
The billows clos'd; he's number'd with the dead. *Young.*

Forsook by thee, in vain I fought thy aid,
When *booming* billows clos'd above my head. *Pep.*

BOON. *n. f.* [from *bene*, Sax. a petition.]

A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present.

Vouchsafe me for my meed but one fair look
A smaller *boon* than this I cannot beg,
And less than this, I'm sure, you cannot give. *Shaksp.*

That courtier, who obtained a *boon* of the emperor,
that he might every morning whisper him
in the ear, and say nothing, asked no unprofitable
suit for himself. *Bacon.*

The bluffing fool has satisfy'd his will;
His *boon* is given; his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize. *Dryden's Fables.*

What rhetoric didst thou use
To gain this mighty *boon*? she pities me! *Addis.*
BOON. *adj.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry; as,
a *boon* companion.

Samate at length,
And brighten'd as with wine, jocund and *boon*
Thus to himself the pleasingly began. *Par. Lost.*
I know the infirmity of our family; we play
the *boon* companion, and throw out money away
in our cups. *Arbutnot.*

BOOR. *n. f.* [*beer*, Dutch; *gebuer*,
Sax.] A ploughman; a country fellow;
a lout; a clown.

The bare sense of a calamity is cilled
gumblung; and if a man does but make a face
upon the *boor*, he is presently a malecontent. *L'Estrange.*

He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland,
whose cares of growing still richer waste his life. *Temple.*

To one well-born, th' affront is worse and more,
When he's abus'd and buffed by a *boor*. *Dryden.*
BOORISH. *adj.* [from *boor*] Clownish;
rustick; untaught; uncivilized.

Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is, in
the vulgar, leave the society, which, in the
boorish, is company of this female. *Shakspeare.*

BOORISHLY. *adv.* [from *boorish*.] In a
boorish manner; after a clownish man-
ner.

BOORISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *boorish*.] Clown-
ishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

BOOSE. *n. f.* [*boijs*, Sax.] A stall for
a cow or an ox.

To BOOT. *v. a.* [*baten*, to profit, Dutch;
bot, in Saxon, is recompence, repent-
ance, or fine paid by way of expiation;
botan is, to repent, or to compensate; as,
He is *pij-ph bot* and *bore*,
And bet bivonen come.]

To profit; to advantage: it is common-
ly used in these modes, *it boots*, or *what*
boots it.

It shall not *boot* them, who derogate from
reading; to excuse it, when they see no other
remedy; as if their intent were only to deny
that aliens and strangers from the family of God
are wily, or that belief doth use to be wrought at
the first in them without sermons. *Hooker.*

For what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, it *boots* not to complain. *Shakf.*

If we shun
The purpos'd end, or here lie, fixed all,
What *boots* it us these wars to have begun? *Fairfax.*

What *boots* the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe? *Pope.*

2. To enrich; to benefit.

And I will *boot* thee with what gift beside,
That modesty can beg. *Shakf. Ant. and Cleop.*

BOOT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage; something
given to mend the exchange.

My gravity
Wherein let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with *boot*, change for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain. *Shakspeare.*

2. To boot. With advantage; over and
above; besides.

Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet seaboy, in an hour to ride;
And, in the calmest and the stillest night,
With all appliances and means to *boot*,
Deny it to a king? *Shakspeare.*

Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Christ's stamp to *lost*: both images regard. *Herbert.*

He might have his mind and manners formed,
and be instructed to *boot* in several sciences. *Locke.*

3. It seems, in the following lines, used
for *booty*, or plunder.

Others, like soldiers, armed in their slings,
Make *boot* upon the summer's velvet buds. *Shakf.*

BOOT. *n. f.* [*bottas*, Armorick; *boies*, a
shoe, Welsh; *botte*, French.]

1. A covering for the leg, used by horse-
men.

That my leg is too long—

—No; that it is too little.—

I'll wear a *boot* to make it somewhat rounder. *Shakspeare.*

Shew'd him his room, where he must lodge
that night,
Pull'd off his *boots*, and took away the light. *Mit.*

Bishop Wilkins says, he does not question but
it will be as usual for a man to call for his wings,
when he is going a journey, as it is now to call
for his *boots*. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly
used in Scotland for torturing criminals.

BOOT of a coach. The space between
the coachman and the coach.

To BOOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
put on boots.

Best, boot, master Shallow; I know the young
king is sick for me: let us take any man's horses
Shakspeare.

BOOT-HOSE. *n. f.* [from *boot* and *hose*.]
Stockings to serve for boots; spatter-
dashies.

His lacquey with a linen stock on one leg, and
a *boot-hose* on the other, gartered with a red and
I blue list. *Shakspeare.*

BOOT-TREE. *n. f.* [from *boot* and *tree*.]
Two pieces of wood, shaped like a leg,
to be driven into boots, for stretching
and widening them.

BOOTCATCHER. *n. f.* [from *boot* and
catch.] The person whose business at
an inn is to pull off the boots of passen-
gers.

The ostler and the *bootcatcher* ought to partake
Sweet.

BO'OTED. *adj.* [from *boot*.] In boots; in
a horseman's habit.

A *booted* judge shall sit to try his cause,
Not by the statute, but by martial laws. *Dryden.*

BOOTH. *n. f.* [*boed*, Dutch; *broth*,
Welsh.] A house built of boards, or
boughs, to be used for a short time.

The clothiers found means to have all the
quest made of the northern men, such as had
their *booths* in the fair. *Camden.*

Much mischief will be done at Bartholomew
fair by the fall of a *booth*. *Swift.*

BO'OTLESS. *adj.* [from *boot*.]

1. Useless; unprofitable; unavailing;
without advantage.

When those accursed messengers of hell
Came to their wicked man, and 'gan to tell
Their *bootless* pains and ill succeeding night. *Spenser.*

God did not suffer him, being desirous of the
light of wisdom, with *bootless* expense of travel
to wander in darkness. *Hooker.*

Bootless speed,
When cowardice pursues, and valour flies. *Shakf.*

Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with *bootless* pray'rs:
He seeks my life. *Shakspeare.*

2. Without success.

Doth not Brutus *bootless* kneel? *Shakspeare.*
Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him *bootless* home, and weather beaten back. *Shakspeare.*

BO'OTY. *n. f.* [*buys*, Dutch; *butin*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; spoils gained from
the enemy.

One way a band select from forage drives
A herd of bees, fair oxen, and fair kine,
Their *booty*. *Milton.*

His inference is the hue and cry that *purposes*
him; and when he reckons that he has *gotten* a
booty, he has only caught a Tartar. *L'Estrange.*

For, should you to extortion be inclin'd
Your cruel guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden.*

2. Things gotten by robbery.

It I had a mind to be honest, I see fortune
would not suffer me; she drops *booties* in my
mouth. *Shakspeare.*

3. To play *booty*. To play dishonestly,
with an intent to lose. The French use,
Je suis botté, when they mean to say, *I*
will not go.

We understand what we ought to do; but
when we deliberate, we *play booty* against our-
selves: our consciences direct us one way, our
corruptions hurry us another. *L'Estrange.*

I have set this argument in the best light, that
the ladies may not think that I *write booty*. *Dryden.*

BOPE'EP. *n. f.* [from *bo* and *peep*.] The
act of looking out, and drawing back
as if frighted, or with the purpose to
fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play *bopeep*,
And go the fools among. *Shakspeare.*

Rivers,
That serve instead of peaceful barriers,
To part th' engagements of their warriors,
Where both from side to side may skip,
And only encounter at *bopeep*. *Hudibras.*

There the devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his
horns to do mischief, then thinks them back for
safety. *Dryden.*

BO'RABLE. *adj.* [from *bore*.] That may
be bored.

BORACHIO. *n. f.* [*borracho*, Span.] A
drunkard.

How you stink of wine! D've think my
niece will ever endure such a *borachio*? you're an
absolute *borachio*. *Congreve.*

BO'RAGE. *n. f.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A
plant. *Miller.*

BO'RAMEZ. *n. f.* The Scythian lamb,
generally known by the name of *Agnus*
Scythicus.

Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that
strange plant-animal, or vegetable lamb of Tur-
tary, which wolves delight to feed on; which
hath the shape of a lamb, and drieth a bloody
juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants
be consumed about it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BO'RAX. *n. f.* [*borax*, low Latin.] An
artificial salt, prepared from sal ammo-
niac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt,
and alum, dissolved in wine. It is prin-
cipally used to solder metals, and some-
times an uterine ingredient in medicine. *Quincy.*

BO'RDRI. } *n. f.* [*bordelet*, Teut. *bordelet*,
BORDE'LO. } Armorick.] A brothel;
a bawdy-house.

From the *bordelet* it might come as well,
The spital, or pishatch. *B. n. Jonson.*

Making even his own house a *bordelet*,
and a school of lewdness, to instil vice into the
unwary vents of his poor children. *South.*

BO'RDER. *n. f.* [*bord*, Germ. *bord*, Fr.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing.

They have looking glass borders, set with
borders of crystal, and great counterfeit precious
stones. *Racine.*

The light must strike on the middle, and ex-
tend its greatest elements on the principal figures;

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diminishing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the borders. *Dryden.*

2. The march or edge of a country; the confine.

If a prince keep his residence on the border of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his seat, he shall easily keep them in obedience. *Spenser.*

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needlework, or ornaments.

4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arriving, round about doth fly
From bed to bed, from one to other border;
And takes survey, with curious busy eye,
Of every flower and herb there set in order.

All with a border of rich fruit-trees crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty-mound;
Such various ways the spacious alleys lead,
My doubtful muse knows not what path to tread.

To BORDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon; to touch something else at the side or edge: with *upon*.

It bordereth upon the province of Croatia, which, in time past, had continual wars with the Turks' garriſons. *Knolles.*

Virtue and honour had their temples bordering on each other, and are sometimes both on the same coin. *Addison.*

2. To approach nearly to.

All wit, which borders upon profaneness, and makes bold with those things to which the greatest reverence is due, deserves to be branded with folly. *Tillotson.*

To BORDER. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.
2. To reach; to touch; to confine upon; to be contiguous to.

Sheba and Raamah are those parts of Arabia, which border the sea called the Persian gulf. *Raleigh.*

BORDERER. *n. f.* [from *border*.] He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines; he that dwells next to any place.

They of those marches, gracious sovereign! Shall be a wall sufficient to defend Our inland from the pilfering borderers. *Shakspeare.*

An ordinary horse will carry two sacks of sand; and, of such, the borderers on the sea do bestow sixty at least in every acre, but most husbands double that number. *Carew.*

The easiest to be drawn
To our society, and to aid the war;
The rather for their feat being next borderers, being raised somewhat suddenly. *Bacon.*

The king of Scots in person, with Peikin in his company, entered with a great army, though it chiefly consisted of borderers, being raised somewhat suddenly. *Bacon.*

Sends opposite, in shaggy armour clad,
Her borderers; on mutual slaughter bent,
They rend their countries. *Philips.*

To BORDRAGE. *v. n.* [from *border*.] To plunder the borders. Not in use.

Long time in peace his realm established,
Yet oft annoy'd with sundry borderings,
Of neighbour Scots, and foreign scatterings. *Spenser.*

To BORE. *v. a.* [boorian, Sax.]

1. To pierce in a hole.

I'll believe as soon,
This whole earth may be bor'd; and that the son

May through the centre creep. *Shakspeare.*
Mulberries will be taken, if you bore the trunk of the tree through, and thrust into the places bor'd, wedges of some hot trees. *Bacon.*

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But Capys, and the graver sort, thought fit
The Greeks suspected present to commit
To seas or flames; at least, to search and bore
The sides, and what that space contains t' explore. *Denham.*

2. To hollow.

Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly bored, and set it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; and then, if you suck at the mouth of the barrel never so gently, the bullet will come up to forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. *Digby.*

3. To make by piercing.

These diminutive caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or bore their way into a tree, with very small holes; which, after they are fully entered, grow together. *Key.*

4. To pierce; to break through.

Consider, reader, what fatigues I've known,
What riots seen, what bustling crowds I bor'd,
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches roard. *Gay.*

To BORE. *v. n.*

1. To make a hole.

A man may make an instrument to bore a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, not to bore a hole of a foot. *Willm.*

2. To push forward toward a certain point.

Those milk paps,
That through the window bars bore at men's eyes,
Are not within the leaf of pity writ. *Shakspeare.*
Nor southward to the raining regions run;
But boring to the west, and howling there,
With gaping mouths they draw pestilential air. *Dryden.*

To BORE. *v. n.* [with farriers.] Is when a horse carries his nose near the ground. *Dict.*

BORE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring.

Into hollow engines long and round,
Thick ram'd, at th' other bore with touch of fire
Dilated, and infuriate. *Milton.*

2. The instrument with which a hole is bored.

So shall that hole be fit for the file, or square bore. *Moxon.*

3. The size of any hole; the cavity; the hollow.

We took a cylindrical pipe of glass, whose bore was about a quarter of an inch in diameter. *Boyle.*

Our careful monarch stands in person by,
This new-cast cannon's firmness to explore;
The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and cartridge sorts for every bore. *Dryden.*

It will best appear in the bores of wind instruments; therefore caute pipes to be made with a single, double, and so on, to a sextuple bore: and mark what tone every one giveth. *Bacon.*

BORE. The preterit of *bear*.

The father bore it with undaunted soul,
Like one who durst his destiny controul;
Yet with becoming grief he bore his part,
Resign'd his son, but not resign'd his heart. *Dryden.*

'Twas my fate
To kill my father, and pollute his bed
By marrying her who bore me. *Dryden.*

BOREAL. *adj.* [borealis, Lat.] Northern; septentrional.

Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye;
Before the boreal blasts the vessels fly. *Pope.*

BOREAS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The north wind. *Boreas*, and *Cecas*, and *Argestas* loud,
And *Thracias*, rend the woods, and seas up-torn. *Milton.*

BOREE. *n. f.* A kind of dance.

Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was best at lances. *Swift.*

BOR

BO'RR. *n. f.* [from *bore*.] A piercer; an instrument to make holes with.

The maffer-bricklayer must try all the foundations with a *borer*, such as well-diggers use to try the ground. *Moxon.*

BORN. The participle passive of *bear*.

Their charge was always *bore* by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

The great men were enabled to oppress their inferiours; and their followers were *bore* out and countenanced in wicked actions. *Davies.*

Upon some occasions, Clodius may be bold and insolent, *bore* away by his passion. *Swift.*

To be BORN. *v. n. pass.* [derived from the word *To bear*, in the sense of *bringing forth*: as, my mother *bore* me twenty years ago; or, I was *bore* twenty years ago.]

1. To come into life.

When we are *bore* we cry, that we are come To this great stage of fools. *Shakspeare.*
The new *bore* babe by nurses overlaid. *Dryden.*
Nor nature's law with fruitless sorrow mourn,
But die, O mortal man! for thou wast *bore*. *Pope.*

For that are *bore* into the world are surrounded with studies, that perpetually and diversly affect them. *Locke.*

2. It is usually spoken with regard to circumstances: as, he was *bore* a prince; he was *bore* to empire; he was *bore* for greatness; that is, formed at the birth. The things, that dwell with you, shall be unto you as one *bore* among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself. *Leviticus.*

Yet man is *bore* unto trouble, as the sparrow fly upward. *Ysaiah.*
A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is *bore* for adversity. *Proverbs.*

Either of you knights may well deserve A prince's *bore*; and such is the you serve. *Dryden.*

Two rising crests his royal head adorn;
Bore from a god, himself to godhead *bore*. *Dryden.*
Both must alike from heaven derive their light,
Thence *bore* to judge, as well as thence to write. *Pope.*

For all mankind alike require their grace;
All *bore* to want; a miserable race! *Pope.*
I was *bore* to a good estate, although it now turneth to little account. *Shakspeare.*

Their lands are let to lords, who, even assigned to be tenants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a subserviency they were not *bore* to. *Swift.*

3. It has usually the particle *of* before the mother.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute; laugh to scorn
The pow'r of men; for none of woman's *bore*. *Shakspeare.*

I being *bore* of my father's first wife, and the of his third, she converses with me rather like a daughter than a sister. *Tulley.*

BO'ROUGH. *n. f.* [bophoe, Saxon.]

1. It signified anciently a surety, or a man bound for others.

A *borough*, as I here use it, and as the old laws still use, is not a *borough* town, that is, a franchised town; but a man's pledge of an hundred free persons, therefore called a free *borough* or, as you say, *franchise*. For *borough*, in old Saxon, signifieth a pledge or surety: and yet it is so used with us in some speeches, as *Clarence faith, St. John to Boreh*; that is, for assurance and warranty. *Spenser.*

2. A town with a corporation.

And if a *borough* chuse him not undone. *Pope.*
Bo'rough English, is a customary defect of lands or tenements, whereby, in a places where this custom holds, lands and tenements descend to the young

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son; or, if the owner have no issue, to his youngest brother. *Cowell.*

Bo'RRER. n. f. [it is explained by *Junius* without etymology.] A mean fellow. Siker thou speak'st like a lewd foel, Of heaven to deemest so; Howbe I am but rude and *borrel*, Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser.*

To BO'RROW. v. a. [*borgen*, Dutch; *borgian*, Sax.]

1. To take something from another upon credit: opposed to *lend*.

He *borrowed* a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakespeare.*

We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Nichem.*

2. To ask of another the use of something for a time.

Then he laid, go, *borrow* thee vessels abroad of all thy neighbours. *2 Kings.*

Where darkness and surprize made conquest cheap!

Where virtue *borrowed* the arms of chance, And struck a random blow! *Dryden.*

3. To take something belonging to another.

A *borrow'd* title hast thou bought too dear; Why didst thou tell me that thou wert a king? *Shakespeare.*

They may *borrow* something of instruction even from their past guilt. *Decay of Piety.*

I was engaged in the translation of *Vulgar*, from whom I have *borrowed* only two months. *Dryden.*

These verbal signs they sometimes *borrow* from others, and sometimes make themselves; as one may observe among the new names children give to things. *Locke.*

Some persons of bright parts have narrow remembrance; for, having riches of their own, they are not solicitous to *borrow*. *Watts.*

4. To use as one's own, though not belonging to one.

Unkind and cruel, to deceive your son In *borrow'd* shapes, and his embrace to shun. *Dryden.*

Bo'RROW. n. f. [from the verb.] The thing borrowed.

Yet of your royal preference I'll adventure The *borrow* of a week. *Shakespeare.*

Bo'RROWER. n. f. [from *borrow*.]

1. He that borrows; he that takes money upon trust: opposed to *lender*.

His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike lest I should have proved a young *borrower*. *Sidney.*

Neither a *borrower* nor a lender he; For loan oft loses both itself and friend, And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. *Shakespeare.*

Go not my horse the better, I must become a *borrower* of the night For a dark hour or twain. *Shakespeare.*

But you invert the cov'nants of her trust, And harshly deal, like an ill *borrower*, With that which you receiv'd on other terms. *Milton.*

2. He that takes what is another's, and uses it as his own.

Some say, that I am a great *borrower*; however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it. *Pope.*

Bo'SCAGE. n. f. [*bofcage*, Fr.]

1. Wood, or woodlands.

We bent our course thither, where we saw the appearance of land; and, the next day we might plainly discern that it was land flat to our sight, and full of *bofcage*, which made it shew the more dark. *Bacon.*

2. The representation of woods.

Cheerful paintings in feasting and banqueting rooms; grave stories in galleries; landscapes and

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bofcage, and such wild works, in open terraces, at summer houses. *Watson.*

Bo'SKY. adj. [*bofcue*, Fr.] Woody.

And with each end of thy blue bow dost crown My *bofsky* acres, and my w thrub'd down. *Shakespeare.*

I know each land, and every alley green, Dingle, or bushy dell, of this wild wood, And every *bofsky* bourn from side to side. *Milton.*

BO'SOM. n. f. [*bojme*, *bojom*, Sax.]

1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breast.

2. The breast; the heart.

Our good old friend, Lay comforts to your *bojom*; and bestow Your needful counsel to our business. *Shak.*

3. The folds of the drefs that cover the breast.

Put now thy hand into thy *bojom*; and he put his hand into his *bojom*: and when he took it out, behold his hand was leprous as snow. *Exod.*

4. Enclosure; compass; embrace.

Unto laws thus received by a whole church, they which live within the *bojom* of that church, must not think it a matter indifferent, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience. *Hoker.*

5. The breast, as the seat of the passions.

Anger reiteth in the *bojom* of fools. *Eccles.*

From jealousy's tormenting strife For ever be thy *bojom* freed. *Prior.*

Unfortunate Fa laud! O, who can name The pangs of rage, of sorrow, and of shame, That with mix'd tumult in thy *bojom* swell'd, When first thou saw'st thy bravest troops repul'd. *Adelphon.*

Here acting *bojom*s wear a visage gay, And stifled groans frequent the ball and play. *Young.*

6. The breast, as the seat of tenderness.

Their soul was pour'd out into their mother's *bojom*. *Lum.*

No further seek his virtues to disclose, Or draw his faculties from their dead abode; There they alike in trembling hope repose, The *bojom* of his father and his God. *Gray.*

7. The breast, as the receptacle of secrets.

If I covered my transgression as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my *bojom*. *Job.*

8. Any receptacle close or secret; as, the *bojom* of the earth; the *bojom* of the deep.

9. The tender affections; kindness; favour.

Whose age has charms in it, whose title more, To pluck the common *bojom*s on his side. *Shak.*

To whom the great Creator thus reply'd: O Son, in whom my soul hath chief delight, Son of my *bojom*, Son who art alone My word, my wisdom, and effectual might! *Paradise Lost.*

10. Inclination; desire. Not used.

If you can pace your wisdom In that good path that I could wish it go, You shall have your *bojom* on this wretch. *Shak.*

Bosom, in composition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondness.

No more that Thane of Cawdor shall deceive Our *bojom-interest*; go, pronounce his death. *Shakespeare.*

This Antonio, Being the *bojom-lover* of my lord, Must needs be like my lord. *Shakespeare.*

Those domestic traitors, *bojom-thieves*, Whom custom hath call'd wives; the readiest helps To betray the heady husbands, rob the easy. *Ben Jonson.*

He sent for his *bojom-friends*, with whom he most confidently consulted, and shew'd the paper to them; the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clariton.*

The fourth privilege of friendship is that which

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is here specified in the text, a communication of secrets. A *bojom-secret*, and a *bojom friend*, are usually put together. *Swift.*

She, who was a *bojom friend* of her royal mistress, he calls an insolent woman, the worst of her sex. *Addison.*

To Bo'som. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To enclose in the *bojom*.

Bojom up my counsel; You'll find it whole some

I do not think my sister so to seek, Or so unprincipled in virtue's book, And the sweet peace that *bojom*s goodness ev'ry. *Milton.*

2. To conceal in privacy.

The groves, the mountains, and the flow'rs, That open now their choicest *bojom'd* smiles, Reserv'd for night, and kept for three in flow. *Paradise Lost.*

Towers and battlements it sees, *Bojom'd* high in tufted trees,

Where perhaps some beauty lies, The cynosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

To happy convents, *bojom'd* deep in vines, Where slumber abbots, purple as their wines. *Pope.*

Bo'SON. n. f. [corrupted from *boatswain*.]

The bark, upon the billows ride, The master will not stay;

The merry *bojom* from his side His whistle takes, to check and chide

The ling'ring lad's delay. *Dryden.*

Boss. n. f. [*boffe*, Fr.]

1. A stud; an ornament raised above the rest of the work; a shining prominence.

What signifies beauty, strength, youth, fortune, embroidered furniture, or gaudy *bosses*? *L'Estrange.*

This ivory, intended for the *bosses* of a bridle, was laid up for a pounce, and a woman of Caria or Maonia dyed it. *Pope.*

2. The part rising in the midst of any thing.

He tunne'd upon him, even on his neck, upon the thick *bosses* of his bucklers. *Job.*

3. A thick body of any kind.

A *boss* made of wood, with an iron hook, to hang on the laths, or on a ladder, in which the labourer puts the maul at the bratches of the tiles. *Mason.*

If a close appulse be made by the lips, then is framed M; if by the *boss* of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then K. *Haller.*

Bo'SSAGE. n. f. [In architecture.]

1. Any stone that has a projecture, and is laid in a place in a building to be afterward carved.

2. Rustick work, which consists of stones, which seem to advance beyond the naked of a building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings: these are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called rustick quoins. *Builder's Dict.*

Bo'SVEL. n. f. A species of *crowfoot*.

BOTA'NICAL. } adj. [from *βότανα*, an herb.]

BOTA'NICK. } Relating to herbs; skill-

ed in herbs.

Some *botanical* critics tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the sisters of Phaeton into poplars. *Addison.*

Bo'TANIST. n. f. [from *botany*.]

One skilled in plants; one who studies the various species of plants.

The ingenious tactuous matter, taken notice of by that diligent *botanist*, was only a collection of coins. *Warton.*

Then spring the living herbs, beyond the power Of *botanist* to number up their tribes. *Thompson.*

BOTANO'LOGY. n. f. [*βοτανολογία*.]

A discourse upon plants. *Did.*

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BOTANY. *n. f.* [from *botanō*, an herb.] The science of plants; that part of natural history which relates to vegetables.

BOTARGO. *n. f.* [*botarga*, Span.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fish; much used on the coasts of the Mediterranean, as an invective to drink. *Chambers.*

BOTCH. *n. f.* [*bozza*, pronounced *botza*, Ital.]

1. A swelling or eruptive discoloration of the skin.

Time, which rots all, and makes *botches* pox, And, plodding on, must make a calf an ox, Hath made a lawyer. *Donne.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh imbott, And all his people. *Milton.*

It proves far mote incommodious, which, if it were propelled in boils, *botches*, or ulcers, as in the scurvy, would rather conduce to health. *Harvey.*

2. A part of any work ill finished, so as to appear worse than the rest.

With him

To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work, Fleance, his son, must embrace the fate. *Shaksp.*

3. An adscititious, adventitious part, clumsily added.

If both those words are not notorious *botches*, I am deceived, though the French translator thinks otherwise. *Dryden.*

A comma ne'er could claim A place in any British name; Yet, smacking here a perfect *botch*, Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*

To BOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mend or patch clothes clumsily. Their coats, from *botching* newly brought, are torn. *Dryden.*

2. To mend any thing awkwardly. To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent, Religion and the government. *Hudibras.*

3. To put together unfuitably, or unskillfully; to make up of unsuitable pieces.

Go with me to my house,

And hear thou there, how many fruitless pranks This ruffian hath *botch'd* up, that thou thereby May smile at this. *Shakspere.*

Her speech is *botching*, Yet the unshaped use of it doth move The hearers to collection; they aim at it, And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts. *Shakspere.*

For treason *botch'd* in rhyme will be thy bane; Rhyme is the rock on which thou art to wreck. *Dryden.*

4. To mark with botches. Young Hylas, *botch'd* with stains too foul to name,

In cradle here renews his youthful frame. *Garth.*

BOTCHER. *n. f.* [from *botch*.] A mender of old clothes; the same to a tailor as a cobbler to a shoemaker.

He was a *botcher's* apprentice in Paris, from whence he was whipt for getting the sheriff's fool with child. *Shakspere.*

Botchers left old cloaths in the lurch, And fell to turn and patch the church. *Hudibras.*

BOTCHY. *adj.* [from *botch*.] Marked with botches.

And those biles did run—say so—Did not the general run? Were not that a *botchy* sore? *Sh. k.*

BOTE. *n. f.* [*bote*, Sax. a word now out of use.]

1. A compensation or amends for a man slain, which is bound to another. *Cowell.*

2. It was used for any payment.

BOTH. *adj.* [*batu*, *bagja*, Sax.] The

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two; as well the one as the other. *Es. Pun & Pautre*, Fr. It is used only of *Cowell.*

And the next day, *both* morning and afternoon, he was kept by our party. *Sidney.*

Moses and the prophets, Christ and his apostles, were in their times all preachers of God's truth; some by word, some by writing, some by *both*. *Hooker.*

Which of them shall I take?

Both? one? or neither? neither can be enjoy'd If *both* remain alive. *Shakspere.*

Two lovers cannot share a single bed; As therefore *both* are equal in degree,

The lot of *both* are left to destiny. *Dryden.*

A Venus and a Helen have been seen *Both* perjur'd wives, the goddess and the queen. *Granville.*

BOTH. *conj.* [from the adjective.] As well: it has the conjunction *and* to correspond with it.

A great multitude *both* of the Jews and also of the Greeks believed. *Acts.*

Pow'r to judge *both* quick and dead. *Milton.*

Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd, And *Stumichon* has often made me long To hear, like him, so sweet a song. *Dryden.*

BOTRYOID. *adj.* [*Βατρυσίδης*.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outside is thick set with *botryoid* efflorescencies, or small knobs, yellow, bluish, and purple; all of a shining metallic hue. *Hooker.*

BOTS. *n. f.* [without a singular.] A species of small worms in the entrails of horses; answering, perhaps, to the *ascarides* in human bodies.

Pease and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the *bots*. *Shakspere.*

BOTTLE. *n. f.* [*bouteille*, Fr.]

1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in.

The shepherd's homely curds,

His cold thin drink out of his leather *bottle*, Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakspere.*

Many have a manner, after other men's speech, to shake their heads. A great officer would say, it was as men shake a *bottle*, to see if there was any wit in their heads or no. *Bacon.*

Then if thy ale in glass thou wouldst confine, Let thy clean *bottle* be entirely dry. *Keig.* He threw into the enemy's ships earthen *bottles* filled with serpents, which put the crew in disorder. *Abulthout on Conns.*

2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart.

Sir, you shall stay, and take t'other *bottle*.

Spektator

3. A quantity of hay or grafs bundled up.

Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of hay; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow. *Shak.*

But I should wither in one day, and piss To a lock of hay, that am a *bottle* of grafs. *Donne.*

To BOTTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in bottles.

You may have it a most excellent cyder royal, to drink or to *bottle*. *Mortimer.*

When wine is to be *bottled* off, wash your bottles immediately before you begin; but be sure not to drain them. *Swift.*

BOTTLE is often compounded with other words; as, *bottle-friend*, a drinking-friend; *bottle-companion*.

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends. *Addison.*

BOTTLE-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*cyanus*, Lat.] A plant.

BOTTLESCREW. *n. f.* [from *bottle* and *screw*.] A screw to pull out the cork.

BOT

A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottlescrew* in two days, by trying which is hardest, the point of the screw, or the neck of the bottle. *Swift.*

BOTTOM. *n. f.* [*bozm*, Saxon; *bodem*, Germ.]

1. The lowest part of any thing.

2. The ground under the water. Shallow brooks that flow'd to clear, The *bottom* did the top appear. *Dryden.*

3. The foundation; the groundwork.

On this supposition my reasonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the same *bottom*. *Addison.*

4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.

In the purlieu stands a sheep-cote, West of this place; down in the neighbour *bottom*. *Shakspere.*

On both the shores of that fruitful *bottom*, are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addison on Italy.*

Equal convexity could never be seen: the inhabitants of such an earth could have only the prospect of a little circular plain, which would appear to have an acclivity on all sides; to test every man would fancy himself the lowest, and that he always dwelt and moved in a *bottom*. *Bentley.*

5. The part most remote from the view; the deepest part.

His proposals and arguments should with freedom be examined to the *bottom*, that if there be any mistake in them, no body may be misled by his reputation. *L.*

6. Bound; limit.

But there's no *bottom*, none

In my voluptuousness. *Shakspere.*

7. The utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or shallow.

I will fetch off these justices: I do see the *bottom* of justice shallow: how subject we are to lying! *Shakspere.*

8. The last resort; the remotest cause; first motion.

He wrote many things which are not published in his name; and was at the *bottom* many excellent counsels, in which he did not appear. *Shakspere.*

9. A ship; a vessel for navigation.

A bawling vessel was he captain of, With which such scathful grapple did he make With the most noble *bottom* of our Peet. *Shakspere.* My ventures are not in one *bottom* trusted, Not to one place. *Shakspere.*

We have memory not of one ship that ever returned, and but of thirteen persons only, at several times, that chose to return in our *bottom*. *Bacon.*

He's a foolish seaman,

That, when his ship is sinking, will not Undine his hopes into another *bottom*. *Denham.*

He puts to sea upon his own *bottom*; holds up sein himself; and now, if ever, we may expect new discoveries. *Newton.*

He spreads his canvas, with his pole he beats The frights of fitting ghosts in his thin *bottom* sails. *Dryden.*

10. A chance; an adventure; state of hazard.

He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one *bottom*. *Clarendon.*

We are embarked with them on the same *bottom*, and must be partakers of their happiness or misery. *Spektator.*

11. A ball of thread wound up together.

This whole argument will be like *bottoms* of thread, close wound up. *Bacon.*

Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen days. *Mortimer.*

Each Christmas they accounts did clear, And wound their *bottom* round the year. *Prior.*

BOU

12. **BOTTOM of a lane.** The lowest end.
13. **BOTTOM of beer.** The grounds, or dregs.

To **BO'TTOM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support: with *on*.

They may have something of obscurity, as being *bottomed upon*, and fetched from the true nature of the things.

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind; it is *bottomed upon* self-love.

The grounds upon which we *bottom* our reasoning, are but a part; something is left out, which should go into the reckoning.

Action is supposed to be *bottomed upon* principle.

2. To wind upon something; to twist thread round something.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him, Let it should twist, and be good to none, You must provide to *bottom* it on me.

To **BO'TTOM.** *v. n.* To rest upon, as its ultimate support.

Find out upon what foundation any proposition advanced, *bottom*; and observe the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected.

BO'TTOMED. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Having a bottom: it is usually compounded.

There being prepared a number of *flat-bottomed* boats, to transport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy.

BO'TTOMLESS. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Without a bottom; fathomless.

Wickedness may well be compared to a *bottomless* pit, into which it is easier to keep one's self from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's self any stay from falling infinitely.

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom? Then be my passions *bottomless* with them.

Him the Almighty Pow'r Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' ethereal sky To *bottomless* perdition.

BO'TTOMRY. *n. f.* [In navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom; that is, by engaging the vessel for the repayment of it, so as that, if the ship miscarry, the lender loses the money advanced; but, if it arrives safe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or interest agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ship.

BO'UCHET. *n. f.* [French.] A sort of pear.

BOUD. *n. f.* An insect which breeds in malt; called also a *weevil*.

To **BOUGE.** *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To swell out.

BOUGH. *n. f.* [*boz*, Sax. the *gb* is mute.] An arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

A vine labourer, finding a *rough* broken, took a branch of the same *rough*, and tied it about the place broken.

Then lord and patron loud did him proclaim, And at his feet their laurel *roughs* did throw.

From the *rough*

She gave him of that luscious fruit, As the doe's flight did guide *Aeneas*, now May thine conduct rue to the golden *rough*.

Under some fav'rite myrtle's shady *roughs* They speak their passions in repeated vows.

See how, on every *rough*, the birds express, In their sweet notes, their happiness.

BOU

'Twas all her joy the ripening fruits to tend, And see the *roughs* with happy burdens bend.

BOUGHT. The pret. and part. of *To buy*.

The chief were these who not for empire fought, But with their blood their country's safety *bought*.

BOUGHT. *n. f.* [from *To bow*.]

1. A twist; a link; a knot.

His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds, Whose wrapted *roughs* when ever he unfolds, And thick entangled knots adown does slack.

Immortal verse, Such as the melting soul may pierce, In notes, with many a winding *rough*, Of linked sweetness, long drawn out.

2. A flexure.

The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a man; the *rough* of the fore-legs not ductily backward, but literally, and somewhat inwards.

BOU'ILLON. *n. f.* [French.] Broth; soup; any thing made to be supped: a term used in cookery.

BO'ULDER WALLS. [In architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there are plenty of flints.

To **BOULI.** *v. a.* See *To BOLI*.

To **BOUNCE.** *v. n.* [a word formed, says *Skinner*, from the sound.]

1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound.

The fright awaken'd Aeneas with a start, Against his bosom *bounc'd* his heaving heart.

2. To spring; to make a sudden leap.

High nonsense is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no strength and spirit, but fies, and flies, and *bounces*, and imitates the passions of a much nobler liquor.

They *bounce* from their nest,

No longer will tarry

Out *bounc'd* the mastiff of the triple head;

Away the line with double swiftness fled.

3. To make a sudden noise.

Just as I was putting out my light, another *bounces* as hard as he could knock.

4. To boast; to bully: a sense only used in familiar speech.

5. To be bold, or strong.

Forsooth the *bouncing* Amazon, Your bulkin'd misticks, and your warrior love, To Theseus must be wedded.

BOUNCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A strong sudden blow.

The *bounce* burst open the door; the scornful *sm* Re-lentless look'd.

2. A sudden crack or noise.

What cannoner begot this lusty blood? He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke, and *bounce*;

He gives the ballin ado with his tongue.

Two lavel-mits I threw into the flame, And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name; Thus with the loudest *bounce* me fore amaz'd, Tint in a flame of brightest colour blaz'd.

3. A boast; a threat: in low language.

BO'UNCER. *n. f.* [from *bounce*.] A boaster; a bully; an empty threatner: in colloquial speech.

BOUND. *n. f.* [from *bind*.]

1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.

BOU

Illimitable ocean, Without dimension) where height,

And time, and place, are lost; Those vast Scythian regions, by the natural *bound* of rivers, woods, or marshes.

Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's *bound*, Swell their dy'd currents with their natives' wounds.

Through all th' infernal *bounds*, Which flaming Phlegethon surrounds, Sad Orpheus fought his contest lost.

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained.

Hath he set *bounds* between their love and me? I am their mother, who shall bar me from them.

Stronger and fiercer by restraint he roars, And knows no *bound*, but makes his pow'r his shores.

Any *bounds* made with body, even adamantine walls, are far from putting a stop to the mind, in its progress in space.

3. [from *To bound*, *v. n.*] A leap; a jump; a spring.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd, On race of youthful and unhandled colts, Fetching mad *bounds*, bellowing, and neighing loud.

The horses started with a sudden *bound*, And flung the reins and chariot to the ground.

Dextrous he 'scapes the coach with nimble *bounds*, Whilst ev'ry honest tongue Stop thief refunds.

4. A rebound; the leap of something flying back by the force of the blow.

These inward disgusts are but the first *bound* of this ball of contention.

To **BOUND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To limit; to terminate.

A lofty tow'r, and strong on every side With treble walls, which Phlegethon surrounds, Whose fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*.

2. To restrain; to confine.

Take but degree away, The *bound'd* waters Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores, And make a top of all this solid globe.

3. Sometimes with *in*.

My mother's blood Runs on the dexter cheek, and this swifter *Bounds* in my fire's.

To **BOUND.** *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]

1. To jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.

Torissmond appear'd, Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er, Leaping and *bounding* on the billows heads.

Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*; Parting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds.

When sudden through the woods a bounding stag

Ruth'd headlong down, and plung'd amidst the river.

Waiting to the vary'd strain, advance Two sprightly youths, to form the bounding dance.

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercussion.

Mark then a bounding valour in our English, That being dead, like to the bullets grazing, Breaks out into a second course of mischief.

To **BOUND.** *v. a.* To make to bound.

If I might buffet for my love, or bound my horse for her favour, I would lay on like a butcher, and fit like a jackanapes, never off.

BOU

ambitious, fought a match of birth,
bound richer blood than lady Blanch?
Shakespeare.
BOUNDED. pret. and part. pass. of *bind*.
Shakespeare. Pamela, none shall take that office
 from myself, being so much *bound* as I am for
 my education. *Sidney.*

This is Antonio,
 To whom I am so infinitely *bound* —
 —You should in all sense be much *bound* to him;
 For, as I hear, he was much *bound* for you.
Shakespeare.

The gentleman is learn'd, a most rare speaker,
 To nature none more *bound*.
Shakespeare.

The bishops of Hungary, being wonderfully
 rich, were *bound* to keep great number of horse-
 men, which they used to bring into the field.
Kneller.

They summoned the governor to deliver it to
 them, or else they would not leave one stone upon
 another. To which the governor made no other
 reply, than that he was not *bound* to repair it;
 but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the
 ground afterwards.
Clarendon.

BOUND. *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymo-
 logy.] Destined; intending to come
 to any place.

His be that care, whom most it doth concern,
 Said he; but whither with such hasty flight
 Art thou now *bound*? for well might I discern
 Great cause, that carries thee so swift and light.
Fairy Queen.

To be *bound* for a port one desires extremely,
 and fail to it with a fair gale, is very pleasant.
Temple.

Willing we fought your shores, and hither
bound,
 The port so long desir'd at length we found.
Dryden.

BOUNDARY. *n. f.* [from *bound*.] Limit;
 bound.

He suffers the confluence and clamours of the
 people to pass all boundaries of laws, and reve-
 rence to his authority.
King Charles.

Sensation and reflection are the boundaries of
 our thoughts; beyond which the mind, whatever
 efforts it would make, is not able to advance.
Locke.

Great part of our sins consist in the irregu-
 larities attending the ordinary pursuits of life; so
 that our reformation must appear, by pursuing
 them within the boundaries of duty.
Rogers.

BOUNDEN. The part. pass. of *bind*. Not
 now much in use.

Hereafter, in a better world than this,
 I shall desire more love and knowledge of you—
 —I rest much *bounden* to you: fare you well.
Shakespeare.

We also most humbly besought him to accept
 of us as his true servants, by as just a right as ever
 men on earth were *bounden*.
Bacon.

To be careful for a provision of all necessities
 for ourselves, and those who depend on us, is a
bounden duty.
Rogers.

BOUNDING-STONE. } *n. f.* A stone to
BOUND-STONE. } play with.

I am past a boy:
 A sceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
 A bigger *bounding-stone*.
Dryden.

BOUNDLESS. *adj.* [from *bound*.] Unli-
 mited; unconfined; immeasurable; il-
 limitable.

Beyond the infinite and *boundless* reach
 Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,
 Art thou damn'd, Hubert.
Shakespeare.

Heav'n has of right all victory design'd;
 Whence *boundless* power dwells in a will confin'd.
Dryden.

Man seems as *boundless* in his desires, as God
 is in his being; and therefore nothing but God
 himself can satisfy him.
South.

Though we make duration *boundless* as it is,
 we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills
 eternity, and it is hard to find a reason why any
 one should doubt that he fills immensity.
Locke.

BOU

Some guide the course of wand'ring orbs on
 high,
 Or roll the planets through the *boundless* sky.
Pope.

BOUNDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *boundless*.]
 Exemption from limits.

God has corrected the *boundlessness* of his vo-
 luptuous desires, by stinting his capacities.
South.

BOUNTEOUS. *adj.* [from *bounty*.] Liberal;
 kind; generous; munificent; benefi-
 cent: a word used chiefly in poetry for
bountiful.

Every one,
 According to the gift which *bounteous* nature
 Hath in him clos'd.
Shakespeare.

Her soul abhorring avarice,
Bounteous; but almost *bounteous* to a vice.
Dryden.

BOUNTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *bounteous*.]
 Liberally; generously; largely.

He *bounteously* bestow'd unenvy'd good
 On me.
Dryden.

BOUNTEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *bounteous*.]
 Munificence; liberality; kindness.

He fileth all things living with *bounteousness*.
Plalm.

BOUNTIFUL. *adj.* [from *bounty* and *full*.]
 1. Liberal; generous; munificent.

As *bountiful* as mines of India.
Shakespeare.
 If you will be rich, you must live frugal; if
 you will be popular, you must be *bountiful*.
Taylor.

I am obliged to return my thanks to many,
 who, without considering the man, have been
bountiful to the poet.
Dryden.

God, the *bountiful* author of our being.
Locke.

2. It has of before the thing given, and
 to before the person receiving.

Our king spares nothing, to give them the
 share of that felicity, of which he is so *bountiful*
 to his kingdom.
Dryden.

BOUNTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *bountiful*.] Li-
 berally; in a *bountiful* manner; largely.

And now thy alms is given,
 And thy poor traveling *bountifully* fed.
Pope.

It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt;
 the river *bountifully* requiring it in its inundation.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

BOUNTIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *bountiful*.]
 The quality of being *bountiful*; gene-
 rosity.

Enriched to all *bountifulness*.
2 Corinthians.

BOUNTIHEAD. } *n. f.* [from *bounty* and
BOUNTIHEDE. } *head*, or *hood*. See

BOUNTIHOOD. } *HOOD*.] Goodness;
 virtue. Out of use.

This goodly frame of temperance,
 Formerly grounded, and fast settled
 On firm foundation of true *bountihead*.
Fairy Q.

How shall frail pen, with fear disparaged,
 Conceive such sovereign glory, and great *bounti-
 hood*?
Fairy Queen.

BOUNTY. *n. f.* [*bonté*, Fr.]

1. Generosity; liberality; munificence.

We do not so far magnify her exceeding
bounty, as to affirm, that she bringeth into the
 world the sons of men, adorned with gorgeous
 attire.
Hooker.

If you knew to whom you shew this honour,
 I know you would be prouder of the work,
 Than customary *bounty* can enforce you.
Shaksp.

Such moderation with thy *bounty* join,
 That thou may'st nothing give that is not thine.
Denham.

Those godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well plac'd prefer'd, and well design'd,
 To all their titles.
Dryden.

2. It seems distinguished from charity, as
 a present from an alms; being used
 when persons, not absolutely necessitous,
 receive gifts; or when gifts are given
 by great persons.

BOU

Tell a miser of *bounty* to a friend, or mercy to
 the poor, and he will not understand it.
South.

Her majesty did not see this assembly to pro-
 per to excite charity and compassion; though I
 question not but her royal *bounty* will extend itself
 to them.
Addison.

BO'URGEOIS. *v. n.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

To sprout; to shoot into branches; to
 put forth buds.

Long may the dew of heaven distil upon them,
 to make them *bourgeois* and propagate among
 themselves.
Howe.

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,
 That one might *bourgeois* where another tell!
 Still would I give thee work.
Dryden.

BOURN. *n. f.* [*borne*, Fr.]

1. A bound; a limit.

Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none.
Shakespeare.
 That undiscover'd country, from whose *bourn*
 No traveller returns.
Shakespeare.

False,
 As dice are to be wish'd by one that fixes
 No *bourn* 'twixt his and mine.
Shakespeare.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
 And every bosky *bourn* from side to side.
Mil.

2. [from *burn*, Saxon.] A brook; a
 torrent: whence many towns, seated
 near brooks, have names ending in
bourn. It is not now used in either
 sense; though the second continues in
 the Scottish dialect.

Ne swelling Neptune, ne loud thund'ring
 Jove,
 Can change my cheer, or make me ever mourn
 My little boat can safely pass this perilous *bourn*.
Spenser.

TO BOUSE. *v. n.* [*buysen*, Dutch.] To
 drink lavishly; to tope.

As he rood, he somewhat still did eat,
 And in hand did bear a *bousing* can,
 Of which he sipp.
Fairy Queen.

BOU'V. *adj.* [from *bouffe*.] Drunken.

With a long legend of romantick things,
 Which in his cup the *bouvy* poet sings.
Dryden.

The guests upon the day appointed came,
 Each *bouvy* farmer with his fimp'ring dame.
Kne.

BOU'V. *n. f.* [*botta*, Ital.] A turn; as
 much of an action as is performed at
 one time, without interruption; a sin-
 gle part of any action carried on by
 successive intervals.

The play began: Pas durst not Cosma cheat,
 But did intend next *bout* with her to meet.
Sidney.

Ladies, that have your feet
 Unphuged with corns, we'll have a *bout*.
Shaksp.

When in your motion you are hot,
 A make your *bouts* more violent to that end,
 He calls for drink.
Shakespeare.

If he chance to 'scape this dismal *bout*,
 The former legatees are blotted out.
Dryden.

A weasel seized a bat; the bat begged for life:
 says the weasel, I give no quarter to birds: says
 the bat, I am a mouse; look on my body: so
 he got off for that *bout*.
L'Esrange.

We'll see when 'tis enough,
 Or if it want the nice concluding *bout*.
King

BO'UTEFEU. *n. f.* [French.] An in-
 cendiary; one who kindles feuds and
 discontents. Now disused.

Animated by a base fellow, called John a
 Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, who bore much away
 among the vulgar, they entered into open rebel-
 lion.
Bacon.

Nor could ever any order be obtained impar-
 tially to punish the known *boutefeus*, and open
 incendiaries.
King Charles.

Besides the herd of *boutefeus*,
 We set on work within the house.
Hudibras.

BO'UTISALE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *bouty*
 or *booty*, and *fale*.] A sale at a cheap

BOW

rate, as booty or plunder is commonly fold.

To speak nothing of the great *boutfale* of colleges and churches. *Sir J. Hayward*

BOUTS RIMEZ. [French.] The last words or rhimes of a number of verses given to be filled up.

To BOW. *v. a.* [buzen, Saxon.]

1. To bend, or inflect. It sounds as *now*, or *bow*.

A threepence *bow'd* would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakspeare.*

Orpheus, with his lute, made trees
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakspeare.*

Some *bow* the vines, which, bury'd in the plain,
Their tops in distant arches rise again. *Dryden.*

The mind has not been made obedient to discipline, when at first it was most tender and most easy to be *bow'd*. *Locke.*

2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission.

They came to meet him, and *bow'd* themselves to the ground before him. *2 Kings.*

Is it to *bow* down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? wilt thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord? *Isaiah.*

3. To bend, or incline, in condescension.

Let it not grieve thee to *bow* down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly answer. *Ecclesi.*

4. To depress; to crush.

Are you so gopell'd,
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whole heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever? *Shakspeare.*

Now wasting years my former strength confound,
And added woes may *bow* me to the ground. *Pope.*

To Bow. *v. n.*

1. To bend; to suffer flexure.

2. To make a reverence.

Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than these knees *bow* to any,
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king *Shakspeare.*

This is the great idol to which the world *bow*s;
to this we pay our devoutest homage. *D. of Piety*

Admir'd, ador'd, by all the cindling crowd,
For whicsoever she turn'd her face, they *bow'd* *Dryden.*

3. To stoop.

The people *bow'd* down upon their knees to drink. *Judge.*

4. To sink under pressure.

They stoop, they *bow* down together; they could not deliver the burden. *Isaiah.*

Bow. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *now*, *bow*.] An act of reverence or submission, by bending the body.

Some clergy too the would allow,
Nor quarrel'd at their awkward *bow*. *Swift.*

Bow. *n. f.* [pronounced as *no*, *lo*, without any regard to the *w*.]

1. An instrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a string, which, by its spring, shoots arrows with great force.

Take, I pay thee, thy weapons, thy quiver,
and thy *bow*, and go out to the field, and take me some venison. *Genesis.*

The white faith of hill'try cannot show,
That e'er the musket yet could beat the *bow*. *Alleyne's Henry VII.*

2. A rainbow; a coloured arch in the clouds.

I do let my *bow* in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. *Genesis.*

BOW

3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck.

Their instruments were various in their kind; Some for the *bow*, and some for breathing wind: The sawtry pipe, and hautboy's noisy band, And the lost lute trembling beneath the touching hand. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. The doubling of a string in a slip-knot. This is perhaps corruptly used for *bought*.

Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a *bow*. *Wifeman.*

5. A yoke.

As the ox hath his *bow*, sir, the horse his curb, and the falcon his bells, so man hath his desire. *Shakspeare.*

6. Bow of a saddle. The bows of a saddle are two pieces of wood laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farrier's Dict.*

7. Bow of a ship. That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost parts of the fore-castle. If a ship hath a broad bow, they call it a *broad bow*; if a narrow thin bow, they say she hath a *lean bow*. The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called the *bow-piece*; and the anchors that hang here, are called her *great and little bowers*.

8. Bow is also a mathematical instrument, made of wood, formerly used by seamen in taking the sun's altitude.

9. Bow is likewise a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a lath of wood or steel to any arch; used commonly to draw draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or wherever it is requisite to draw long arches. *Harris.*

BOW-BEARER. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *bear*] An under officer of the forest. *Corwell.*

BOW-BENT. *adj.* [from *bow* and *bent*.] Crooked.

A sibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age,
That far events full wisely could preface. *Milton.*

BOW-HAND. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *hand*.] The hand that draws the bow.

Surely he shoots wide on the *bow-hand*, and very far from the mark. *Spenser's Ireland.*

BOW-LEGGED. *adj.* [from *bow* and *leg*.] Having crooked legs.

BOW-SHOT. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *shot*.] The space which an arrow may pass in its flight from the bow.

Though we were not then a *bow-shot* off, and made haste; yet, by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be seen. *Boyle.*

BO'WELS. *n. f.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]

1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body.

He anointed him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his *bowels*. *2 Samuel.*

2. The inner parts of any thing.

Had we no quarrel due to Rome, but that Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all From twelve to seventy; and pouring war Into the *bowels* of ungrateful Rome, Like a bold flood appear. *Shakspeare.*

His soldiers (spying his undaunted spirit,
A Tillot! Talbot! cried out again,
And rush'd into the *bowels* of the battle. *Shakspeare.*

As he saw drops of water distilling from the rock, by following the veins, he has made himself two or three fountains in the *bowels* of the mountain. *Addison.*

BOW

3. The seat of pity, or kindness.

His *bowels* did yearn upon him. *Genesis.*

4. Tenderness; compassion.

He had no other consolation of money, than for the support of his lustre; and whilst he could do that, he cared not for money; having no *bowels* in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could. *Clarendon.*

5. This word seldom has a *singular*, except in writers of anatomy.

Bo'WER. *n. f.* [from *bough* or *branch*, or from the verb *bow* or *bend*.]

1. An arbour; a sheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent.

But, O sad virgin, that thy power
Might raise Mææus from his *bowers*. *Milton.*

To gods appealing, when I reach their *bow'rs*
With loud complaints, they answer me in *bow'rs*. *Walton.*

Refresh'd, they wait them to the *bow'r* of state,
Where, circled with his peers, Attides sat. *Pope.*

2. It seems to signify, in *Spenser*, a blow; a stroke; *bourrer*, Fr. to fall upon.

His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned
banners
Were wont to give steel plates, and helmets hew,
Were clean consumed, and all his vital powers
Decay'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Bo'WER. *n. f.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] Anchors so called. See Bow.

To Bo'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower; to enclose.

Thou didst *bower* the spirit
Immortal paradise of such sweet flesh. *Shakspeare.*

Bo'WERY. *adj.* [from *bowery*.] Full of bowers.

Lindkips how gay the *bow'ry* grotto yields,
Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds! *Trotter.*

Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried
eye
Distracted wanders: now the *bow'ry* walk
Of covert close, where scarce a speck of day
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps. *Thomson.*

To BOWGE. See To BOUGE.

BOWL. *n. f.* [*buclin*, Welsh; which signifies, according to *Junius*, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced *bole*.]

1. A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

Give me a *basin* of wine;
I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakspeare.*

If a piece of iron be fastened on the side of a
basin of water, a loadstone, in a boat of cork,
will make unto it. *Brown.*

The fact d priests, with ready knives, leicave
The beasts of life, and in full *bowls* receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden.*

While the bright Sein, t' exalt the soul,
With sparkling plenty crowns the *bowls*,
And wit and social mirth inspires. *Fenton.*

2. The hollow part of any thing.

If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the
kitchen, let half the *basin* of it be worn out with
continual scraping. *Swift.*

3. A basin, or fountain.

But the main matter is to convey the water,
as it never stay either in the *basin* or in the cistern. *Baron.*

BOWL. *n. f.* [*boule*, French. It is pronounced as *cow*, *bowl*.] A round mass, which may be rolled along the ground.

Like to a *basin* upon a subtle ground,
I've tumbled past the throw. *Shakspeare.*

BOX

How finely dost thou times and seasons spin!
And make a twit checker'd with night and day!
Which, as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,
As *bowls* go on, but turning all the way. *Herbert.*
Like him, who would lodge a *bowl* upon a
precipice, either my praise falls back, or stays
not on the top, but tumbles over. *Dryden.*

Men may make a game at *bowls* in the summer,
and a game at whilk in the winter. *Dennis.*
Though that piece of wood, which is now a
bowl, may be made square, yet, if roundness be
taken away, it is no longer a *bowl*. *Watts.*

To **BOWL**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To roll as a bowl

2. To pelt with any thing rolled.

Alas! I had rather be set quick i' th' earth,
And *bowl'd* to death with turnips. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Bo'wlder-stones. *n. f.* Lumps or fragments of stones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the water; whence their name. *Woodward.*

Bo'wler. *n. f.* [from *bowl*.] He that plays at bowls.

Bo'wline. *n. f.* [sea term.] A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail; it is fastened in three or four parts of the sail, called the *bowling bridle*. The use of the *bowling* is to make the sails stand sharp or close to a wind. *Harris.*

Bowling-green. *n. f.* [from *bowl* and *green*.] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

A *bowl* equally poised, and thrown upon a plain *bowling-green*, will run necessarily in a direct line. *Bentley.*

Bowman. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *man*.] An archer; he that shoots with a bow. The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the horsemen and *bowmen*. *Jeremiah.*

Bo'wsprit. *n. f.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] This word is generally spelt *bolisprit*; which see.

To **Bo'wsen**. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *bouse*, but found in no other passage.] To drench; to soak.

The water fell into a close walk'd plot; upon this wall was the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury; but if there appeared small amendment, he was *bowssed* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life, for recovery. *Curtius's Survey of Cornwall.*

Bo'wstring. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *string*.] The string by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bowstring*, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him. *Shelley are.*

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by striking upon a *bowstring*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. *Bacon.*

Bo'wyer. *n. f.* [from *bow*.]

1. An archer; one that uses the bow.

Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king. *Dryden.*

2. One whose trade is to make bows.

BOX. *n. f.* [box, Saxon; *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are pennated, and evergreen; it hath male flowers, that are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is shaped like a porridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two seeds in each, which, when ripe, are cast forth by the elasticity of the vessels. The wood is very useful for engravers, and mathematical instrument

BOY

makers; being so hard, close, and ponderous, as to sink in water. *Miller.*

There are two sorts; the dwarf *box*, and a taller fort. The dwarf *box* is good for borders, and is easily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increase of slips set in March, or about Bartholomew tide; and will prosper on cold barren hills, where nothing else will grow. *Stewart.*

Box. *n. f.* [box, Sax. *buxle*, Germ.]

1. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is distinguished from *chest*, as the *less* from the *greater*. It is supposed to have its name from the *box* wood

A magnier, though but in an ivory *box*, will, though the *box*, find forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle. *Stdney.*

About his shelves

A beggily account of empty *boxes*. *Shakspere.*
The lion's head is to open a most wide voracious mouth, which shall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a *box*, of which the key will be kept in my custody, to receive such papers as are dropped into it. *Steele.*

This casket India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from *under box*. *Pope.*

2. The case of the mariners' compass.

3. The chest into which money given is put. So many more, so every one was us'd,
That to give largely to the *box* reus'd. *Spenser.*

4. The seats in the playhouse, where the ladies are placed.

'Tis left to you, the *boxes* and the pit
Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit. *Dryden.*
She glazes in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring;
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*

To **Box**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a box.

Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient sits,
While spouts run clattering o'er the roof by fits. *Swift.*

BOX. *n. f.* [*bock*, a cheek, Welsh.] A blow on the head given with the hand.

For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you,
he gave it like a rude prince. *Shakspere.*

If one should take my hand perforce, and give another a *box* on the ear with it, the law punishes the other. *Branshall.*

There may happen concussions of the brain from a *box* on the ear. *Wigman's Surgery.*

Olphis, the fisherman, received a *box* on the ear from Thestylis. *Spektator.*

To **Box**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fist.

The als very fairly looked on, till they had *boxed* themselves a-weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. *L'Estrange.*

A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his forefeet, as a cat doth her hind.

The fighting with a man's shadow consists in brandishing two sticks, loaden with plugs of lead, this gives a man all the pleasure of *boxing*, without the blows. *Spektator.*

He hath had six duels, and four-and-twenty *boxing* matches, in defence of his majesty's title. *Spektator.*

To **Box**. *v. a.* To strike with the fist.

Bo'xen. *n. f.* [from *box*.]

1. Made of box.

The young gentleman learned, before all other things, to design upon tablets of *boxen* wood. *Dryden.*

As lads and lasses stood around,
To hear the *boxen* hauboy sound. *Gay.*

2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue.
And in her eyes the tears are ever new. *Dryden.*

Bo'xer. *n. f.* [from *box*.] A man who fights with his fist.

BOY. *n. f.* [*lub*, Germ. The etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

BRA

The streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing. *Zachariah.*

2. One in the state of adolescence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, boy;

Perhaps thy childishness will move him more

Than can our reason. *Shakspere.*

Sometimes forgotten things, long cast behind,
Rush forward in the train, and come to mind:

The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the man dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*

3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit
the immaturity of boys, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale *boy* senator yet tingling stands,
And holds his breeches close with both his hands. *Pope.*

To **Boy**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To treat as a boy.

Antony

Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness,
I'll't posture of a whore. *Shakspere.*

Bo'yhood. *n. f.* [from *boy*.] The state of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys. This is perhaps an arbitrary word.

If you should look at him in his *boyhood*, through the magnifying end of a perspective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impossible to spy any difference: the same as the same flute. *Swift.*

Bo'yish. *adj.* [from *boy*.]

1. Belonging to a boy.

I ran it through, e'en from my *boyish* days,
To th' very moment that he bade me tell it. *Shakspere.*

2. Childish; trifling.

This unworldly fructness, and *boyish* troops,
The king doth smile at, and is well pleas'd
To whip this dwarfish war, these piny arms. *Shakspere.*

Young men take up some English poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing what in he is defective, where he is *boyish* and trifling. *Dryden.*

Bo'yishly. *adv.* [from *boyish*.] Childishly; triflingly.

Bo'yishness. *n. f.* [from *boyish*.] Childishness; trifling manner.

Bo'yism. *n. f.* [from *boy*.] Puerility or childishness.

He had complain'd he was farther off, by leaning too near, and a thousand such *boyisms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the subject. *Dryden.*

Br. An abbreviation of bishop.

BRA'BBLE. *n. f.* [*brabbelin*, Dutch.] A clamorous contest; a squabble; a broil. Here in the streets, desperate in shame and state,
In private *brabble* did we apprehend him. *Shakspere.*

To **BRA'BBLE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To clamour; to contend noisily.

BRA'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *brabble*.] A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

To **BRACE**. *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.]

1. To bind; to tie close with bandages.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

2. To intend; to make tense; to strain up. The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced*. *Holder.*

The diminution of the force of the pressure of

BRA

the external air in *braving* the fibres, must create a debility in muscular motion. *Arbutnot.*

BRACE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cinchure; bandage.

2. That which holds any thing tight.

The little bones of the ear-drum do in straining and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war-drum do in that. *Derham.*

3. **BRACE.** [In architecture.] A piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, used to keep the building from swerving either way. *Builder's Dict.*

4. **BRACES.** [a sea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the main. They have a pendant to the yard-arm, two *braces* to each yard; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is seized, through which the rope called the *brace* is reeved. The *braces* serve to square and traverse the yards. *Sea Dict.*

5. **BRACES of a coach.** Thick straps of leather on which it hangs.

6. Harness.

7. **BRACE.** [In printing.] A crooked line enclosing a passage, which ought to be taken together, and not separately; as in a triplet.

Charge Venus to command her son,
Where'er she lets him rove,
To shun my house, and held, and grove;
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love.

8. Warlike preparation: from *bracing* the armour; as we say, *girded* for the battle.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question bear it;
But that it stands not in such warlike *braces*,
But a tog ther lacks th' abilities
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakspere.*

9. Tension; tightness.

The most frequent cause of deafness is the tension of the tympanum, when it has lost its *bracing* tension. *Blind.*

BRACE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology, probably derived from *two braces* together.]

1. A pair; a couple. It is not *braces*, but *brace*, in the plural.

Down from a hill the beasts that reign in woods,
Lark Hunter then, pursued a gentle *brace*,
Glad of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milton.*
Tens of and more of greyhounds, snowy fawn,
And tall stag, ran loose, and court'd around
his chair. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. It is used generally in conversation as a sportsman's word.

He is fast, that summer, to have shot with his own hands fifty *brace* of pheasants. *Addison.*

3. It is applied to men in contempt.

But you, my *brace* of heads, were I to mended,
There could I pick his highness' crown upon you. *Shakspere.*

BRACELET. *n. f.* [*braccetus*, French.]

1. An ornament for the arms.

Each hand was cut off, being known to have worn *bracelets* of gold about his wrists. *See J. Hayward.*

Tied about our tawny wrists

Bracers of the fairy twills. *Ben Jonson.*

A very ingenious lady used to wear, in rings and *bracelets*, those of those gems. *Boyer.*

2. A piece of defensive armour for the arm.

BRACER. *n. f.* [from *brace*.]

1. A cinchure; a bandage.

When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a *bracer*, without much trouble. *Mifman.*

2. A medicine of constringent power.

BRACH. *n. f.* [*brague*, Fr.] A bitch bound.

BRA

Truth 's a dog must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when the lady *brach* may stand by the fire, and sink. *Shakspere.*

BRA'CHIAL. *adj.* [from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

BRACHY'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [*brachy*, short, and *graphein*, to write.] The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

All the certainty of those high pretenders, bating what they have of the first principles, and the word of God, may be circumscribed by as small a circle as the creed, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compass of a penny. *Glantville.*

BRACK. *n. f.* [from *break*.] A breach; a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair; but the defendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects. *Hayward.*

Let them compare my work with what is taught in the schools, and if they find in theirs many *bracks* and short ends, which cannot be spun into an even piece; and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout; I shall promise myself an acquiescence. *Dryden.*

BRA'CKET. *n. f.* [a term of carpentry.] A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

Let your selves be laid upon *brackets*, being about two feet wide, and edged with a small lath. *Moffatt.*

BRA'CKISH. *adj.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; somewhat salt: it is used particularly of the water of the sea.

Pits upon the sea shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand; but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in such pits will become *brackish* again. *Bacon.*

When I had ground the brow and top,
A lake of *brackish* waters on the ground
Was all I found. *Herbert.*

The wide contriver, on his end intent,
Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the sea.
What other cure could this effect produce?
The *brackish* fracture through the main diffuse? *Moffatt.*

BRA'CKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *brackish*.] Saltiness in a small degree.

All the art and contrivance but to leave a *brackish* sea in salt water, that makes it unfit for animal uses. *Clayton.*

BRAD, being an initial, signifies *brad*, spacious, from the Saxon *b*, and, and the Gothick *brad*. *Gibson.*

BRAD. *n. f.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the size of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a shoulder over their shank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in, the board they nail down; so that the tops of these *brads* will not catch the thrums of the mops, when the floor is washing. *Moxon.*

To BRAG. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To boast; to display ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories.

Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the stars?
Telling the bushes that thou look'dst for wars,
And wilt not come? *Shakspere.*

Maid me, with what violence she first loved the Moor, but for *bragging*, and telling her fantastical lies. *Shakspere.*

In *bragging* out some of their private tenets, as if they were the established doctrine of the church of England. *Sandys.*

The rebels were grown so strong there, that they intended then, as they already *bragged*, to come over and make this the seat of war. *Clarend.*

BRA

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as desperate by all the men of art; but there were those that *bragged* they had an infallible ointment. *Arbutnot.*

2. It has of before the thing boasted.

Knowledge being the only thing *whereof* we poor old men can *brag*, we cannot make it known but by utterance. *Sidney.*

Verona *brags* of him,

To be a virtuous and well-govern'd youth. *Shak.*

Every busy little scribbler now

Swell with the praises which he gives himself,

And taking sanctuary in the crowd,
Brags of his impudence, and seems to mend. *Recommon.*

3. On is used, but improperly.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to *brag* on,

Reduc'd at last to nile in my own dragon. *Pope.*

BRA'G. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A boast; a proud expression.

A kind of conquest

Cæsar made here; but made not here his *brag*

Of came, and saw, and overcame. *Shakspere.*

It was such a new thing for the Spaniards to receive so little hurt, upon dealing with the English, as Avellaneda made great *brags* of it, for no greater matter than the wailing upon the English afar off. *Barns.*

2. The thing boasted.

Beauty is nature's *brag*, and must be shewn

In courts, at feasts, and high solemnities,

Where most may wonder. *Milton.*

BRA'GGADO'GIO. *n. f.* [from *brag*.] A puffing, swelling, boasting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible fanstons, in the masque of men of honour, but these *braggados* are easy to be detected. *L'Estrange.*

By the plot, you may guess much of the characters of the persons; a *braggado* captain, a parasite, and a lady of pleasure. *Dryden.*

BRA'GGARDISM. *n. f.* [from *brag*.] Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

BRA'GGART. *adj.* [from *brag*.] Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

Shall I, mean's slave, of high born or rais'd men

Fear frowns, and my mistress' truth, betray thee

To th' bathing, *braggart*, puff nobility? *Dennis.*

BRA'GGART. *n. f.* [from *brag*.] A boaster.

Who kn who wastest a *braggart*
Let him fear this; for it will come to pass,
That every *braggart* shall be found an ass. *Shakspere.*

BRA'GGER. *n. f.* [from *brag*.] A boaster; an ostentatious fellow.

Such as have had opportunity to find the *braggers* thoroughly, by having sometimes endured the penance of their foolish company, have found them, in converse, empty, and stupid. *Swift.*

BRA'GLESS. *adj.* [from *brag*.] Without a boast; without ostentation.

First, let us, Hector's slays, and by Achilles.—
—It is *bragless*, *bragless* is it?
Great Hector was a good man as he. *Shakspere.*

BRA'GLY. *adv.* [from *brag*.] Lindly; so as it may be bragged.

Seeing I think I have no stud,
How *braggl* I go to bed,
And utter his true head?

Flora now exults with each flower,

And this thou make ready Maia's bower. *Spenser.*

To BRAID. *v. a.* [*byrdan*, Saxon.] To weave together.

Cut the serpent fly,

Infrustrating, wove with gordian twine

His *bridel* train, and of his fatal gale

Gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*

Other wands, lying loosely, may each of them be easily dissipated from the rest, but, when *braided* into a basket, they cohere strongly. *Boyet.*

B R A

A ribband did the *braided* tresses bind,
The rest was loose, and wanton'd in the wind.

Dryden.

Since in *braided* gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing moultain sweeps the ground,
Her three distants the street.

Gay.

BRAID. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A texture;
a knot, or complication of something
woven together.

Litten where thou art firing,
Under the glossy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted *braids* of lilacs knitting
The loose tress of thy amber-dropping hair.

Milton.

No longer shall thy comely tresses break
In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck,
Or sit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful *braids*, with various ribbon bound.

Prior.

BRAID. *adj.* [To *brade*, in *Chaucer*, is to
decieve.] An old word, which seems
to signify *deceitful*.

Since Frenchmen are so *braud*,
Marry 'em that will. I'll live and die a maid.

Shakespeare.

BRAILS. *n. f.* [sea term.] Small ropes
reeved through blocks, which are seized
on either side the ties, a little off upon
the yard; so that they come down be-
fore the sails of a ship, and are fastened
at the skirt of the sail to the crenegles.
Their use is, when the sail is furled
across, to haul up its bunt, that it may
the more readily be taken up or let fall.

Harris.

BRAIN. *n. f.* [b, *regien*, Sax. *lreyne*,
Dutch.]

1. That collection of vessels and organs in
the head, from which sense and motion
arise.

The *brain* is divided into *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. The *cerebrum* is that part of the *brain* which
possesses all the upper and lower part of the *cerebrum*,
being separated from the *cerebellum* by the
second process of the *dura mater*, under which
the *cerebellum* is situated. The substance of the
brain is distinguished into outer and inner; the
former is called *cortex*, *crusta*, or *galea*;
lobes; the latter, *medulla*, *alba*, or *nerve*.

Johnson.

If I be served such another trick,
I'll have my *brain* taken out, and buttered, and give them
to a dog for a new year's gift.

Shakespeare.

That man proportionably hath the largest *brain*,
I did, I confess, somewhat doubt, and conceived
it might have failed in birds, especially such as
having little bodies, have yet large craniums, and
seem to contain much *brain*, as imps and wood-
cocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true.

Bacon's Vulgar Errors.

2. That part in which the understanding
is placed; therefore taken for the un-
derstanding.

The *force* they are under is a real force, and
that of their fate but an imaginary conceived
one; the one but in their *brains*, the other on
their shoulders.

Hammond.

A man is first a geometrician in his *brain*, be-
fore he be such in his hand.

Hale.

3. Sometimes the affections: this is not
common, nor proper.

My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this, a
heart and *brain* to breed it in?

Shakespeare.

To **BRAIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
dash out the brains; to kill by beat-
ing out the brains.

Why, as I told thee, 'tis a custom with him
To 'smother' his *brain* in sleep, there thou may'st *brain*
him.

Shakespeare.

Outlaws of nature,
Fit to be shot and *brain'd*, without a process,

B R A

To stop infection; that 's their proper death.

Dryden.

Next seiz'd two wretches more, and headlong
cast,

Brain'd on the rock, his second dire repast. *Pope.*

BRA'INISH. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Hotheaded;
furious; as *cerebrosus* in Latin.

In his lawless fit,

Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And, in his *brainish* apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man.

Shakespeare.

BRA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Silly;
thoughtless; witless.

Some *brainless* men have, by great travel and
labour, brought to pass, that the church is now
adorned of nothing more than of saints. *Hooker.*

If the dull *brainless* Ajax come safe off,
We'll dics him up in voices.

Shakespeare.

The *brainless* strutting, who, expell'd the town,
Flam'd the stiff college and peccanuck gown,
Aw'd by thy name, is dumb.

Johnson.

BRA'INPAN. *n. f.* [from *brain* and *pan*.]
The skull containing the brains.

With those rough blows in his hands, he blows
New fire into my head; my *brainpan* glows.

Dryden.

BR'INSICK. *adj.* [from *brain* and *sick*.]
Diseased in the understanding; addle-
headed; giddy; thoughtless.

Not me reject the courage of our minds,
Be use Cassio's mad; her *brain-sick* raptures
Count dithers the goodness of a squirrel. *Shakespeare.*

They were *brain-sick* men, who could neither
endure the government of their king, nor yet
themselves receive the auctions of their deliverer.

Johnson.

BR'INSICKLY. *adv.* [from *brain-sick*.]
Weakly; headily.

Why, wisthy Thane,

You do unbend your noble strength to think
S. *Brain-sick* of things.

Shakespeare.

BR'INSICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *brain-sick*.]
Indiscretion; giddiness.

BRAIT. *n. f.* [among jewellers.] A
rough diamond.

DiD.

BRAKE. The preterit of *break*.

He thought it sufficient to correct the multi-
tude with sharp words, and *brake* out into a
choleric speech.

Johnson.

BRAKE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.

A dog of it is town at d. daily to fetch meat,
and to carry the same unto a blind matfish, that
lay in a *brake* with out the town.

Cress.

If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither
know

My faculties, nor person; let me say,

'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*

That virtue must go through.

Shakespeare.

In every bush and *brake*, where hap may find
The serpent sleeping.

Milton.

Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight;
In *brakes* and *brambles* hid, and shunning mortal
sight.

Dryden's Fables.

2. It is said originally to mean *fern*.

BR. KE. *n. f.*

1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.

2. The handle of a ship's pump.

3. A baker's kneading trough.

4. A sharp bit or snaffle for horses.

DiD.

A smith's *brake* is a machine in which
horses, unwilling to be shod, are con-
fined during that operation.

BRA'KY. *adj.* [from *brake*.] Thorny;
prickly; rough.

Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* seats,
where they lie hid and overgrown with thorns,
to a pure open light, where they may take the
eye, and may be taken by the hand. *Bon Jonson*

B R A

BRA'MBLE. *n. f.* [brennaly, Sax. *rubus*,
Lat.]

1. The blackberry bush; the raspberry
bush, or hindberry.

Miller.

Content with food which nature freely beed,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed:
Cornels and *bramble* berries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast.

Dryden.

2. It is taken, in popular language, for
any rough prickly shrub.

The bush my bed, the *bramble* was my bow'r,
The woods can witness many a woful store.

Sperfer.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses
our young plants with carving Rosalind on
their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and
elegies on *brambles*; all forsooth, desisting the
name of Rosalind.

Shakespeare.

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but just awake,
No thistles shall the *brambles* bush forsake.

Gay.

BRA'MBLING. *n. f.* A bird, called also a
mountain chaffinch.

DiD.

BRAN. *n. f.* [brenna, Ital.] The hulks
of corn ground; the refuse of the sieve.

From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the *bran*.

Shakespeare.

The citizens were driven to great distress for
want of victuals; bread they made of the coarser
bran, moulded in cloths; for otherwise it would
not cleave together.

Howard.

In the sifting of fourteen years of power and
savour, all that came out could not be pure meat,
but must have among it a certain mixture of
peas and *bran*, in this lower age of human frag-
ility.

Watson.

Then water him, and drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thrust again with *bran*.

Dryden.

BRANCH. *n. f.* [branche, French.]

1. The shoot of a tree from one of the
main boughs.

Why grow the *branches*, when the root is gone?
Why wither not the leaves that want their sap?

Shakespeare.

2. Any member or part of the whole; any
distinct article; any section or subdivi-
sion.

Your oaths are past, and now subscribe your
names,

That his own mind may strike his honour down,
That violates the smallest *branch* herein.

Shakespeare.

The belief of this was of special importance,
to confirm our hopes of another life, on which
so many *branches* of christian piety do immedi-
ately depend.

Hammond.

In the several *branches* of justice and charity,
comprehended in those general rules, of loving
our neighbour as ourselves, and of doing to others
as we would have them do to us, there is nothing
but what is most fit and reasonable.

Tillotson.

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty,
according to the nature of the various *branches* of
it.

Rever.

3. Any part that shoots out from the rest.

And his *branches* shall come out of the sides of
it; three *branches* of the candlestick out of the
one side, and three *branches* of the candlestick
out of the other side.

Exodus.

His blood, which disperseth itself by the
branches of veins, may be resembled to waters
carried by brooks.

Raleigh.

4. A smaller river running into, or pro-
ceeding from, a larger.

It, from a main river, any *branch* be separated
and divided, then, where that *branch* doth first
bound itself with new banks, there is that part
of the river, where the *branch* forthleth the main
stream, called the head of the river.

Raleigh.

5. Any part of a family descending in a
collateral line.

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient
stock planted in Summerville, took to wife the
widow.

Carr.

6. The offspring of the unicorn.
Great Anthony Spain's well-belov'd prince,
Thou mighty branch of emperors and kings!
Chapman.

The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.
The branches of a bridle are two pieces
of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth,
the chains, and the curb, in the inter-
val between the one and the other.
Farrier's Dict.

[In architecture.] The arches of Go-
thic vaults; which arches transferring
from one angle to another, diagonal-
wise, form a cross between the other
arches, which make the sides of the
square, of which the arches are diagonals.
Harris.

To BRANCH, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To spread in branches.

They were trained together in their childhoods,
and their rooted betwixt them such an affection,
which cannot choose but branch now. *Shakespeare.*
The cause of scattering the boughs, is the hally
looking forth of the sap; and therefore those
trees rise not in a body of any height, but branch
near the ground. The cause of the pyramid, is
the keeping in of the sap, long before it branch,
and the spending of it, when it beginneth to
branch, by equal degrees. *Bacon.*

Plant it round with shade
Of laurel, evergreen, and branching plain. *Milt.*
Straight as a line in beauteous order stood
Of oaks unhorn a venerable wood;
Each was the graft beneath, and every tree
At distance planted, in a due degree,
Then branching arms in air, with equal space,
Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace.
Dryden.

One sees her thighs transform'd, another views
Her arms that out, and branching into boughs.
Shakespeare.

2. To spread into separate and distinct
parts and subdivisions.

The Alps at the one end, and the long range
of Appennines that passes through the body of it,
branch out, on all sides, into several different
divisions. *Milton.*

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds,
what it is we are considering, that would best
assist us when we should, or should not, branch
into further distinctions. *Locke.*

3. To speak diffusively, or with the dis-
tinction of the parts of a discourse.

I have known a woman branch out into a long
disertation upon the edging of a petticoat.
Spektator.

4. To have horns shooting out into antlers.

The swift Rag from under ground
Bore up his branching head. *Milton.*

To BRANCH, v. a.

1. To divide as into branches.

The spirits of things animate are all continued
within themselves, and are branched into canals,
as blood is; and the spirits have not only
branches, but certain cells or seats, where the
principal spirits do reside. *Bacon.*

2. To adorn with needlework, represent-
ing flowers and sprigs.

In robe of hly white she was array'd,
That from her shoulder to her heel down raught,
The train whereof looke far behind her tray'd,
Branch'd with gold and pearl, most richly
wrought. *Spenser.*

BRA'NCHER, n. f. [from branch.]

1. One that shoots out into branches.

If their child be not such a speedy spreader
and brancher, like the vine, yet he may yield,
with a little longer expectation, as useful and
more sober fruit than the other. *Watson.*

2. [Branchier, Fr.] In falconry, a young
hawk.

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Enlarge my discourse to the observation of
the alce, the brancher, and the two sorts of
leaves. *Walton.*

BRA'NCHLESS, n. f. [from branchy.]
Foliness of branches.

BRA'NCHLESS, adj. [from branch.]

1. Without shoots or boughs.

2. Without any valuable product; naked.

If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself; better I were not yours,
Than yours to branchless. *Shakespeare.*

BRA'NCHY, adj. [from branch.] Full of
branches; spreading.

Trees on trees o'erthrown
Fall crackling round him, and the forests groan;
Sudden full twenty on the plain are throw'd,
And lopp'd and slighten'd of their branchy load.
Pope.

What carriage can bear away all the various,
rude, and unwieldy loppings of a branchy tree at
once? *Watts.*

BRAND, n. f. [brand, Saxon.]

1. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted, in
the fire.

Have I caught thee?
He that parts us shall bring a brand from heav'n,
And fire us hence. *Shakespeare.*
Take it, the said, and when your needs re-
quire,
This little brand will serve to light your fire.
Dryden.

If, with double diligence, they labour to re-
trieve the hours they have lost, they shall be raised;
though this is a service of great difficulty, and
like a brand plucked out of the fire. *Ray.*

2. [brando, Ital. brandar, Runick.] A
sword, in old language.

They looking back, all th' eastern side beheld
Of Paradise, to late their happy seat,
Was'd over by that flaming brand; the gate
With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms.
Milton.

3. A thunderbolt.

The fire omnipotent prepares the land,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand.
Gray.

4. A mark made by burning a criminal
with a hot iron, to note him as infam-
ous; a stigma.

Clerks convict should be burned in the hand,
both because they might taste of some corporal
punishment, and that they might carry a brand
of infamy. *Bacon.*

The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a
brand of infamy passes for a badge of honour.
Leffingwell.

5. Any note of infamy.

Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And rail at acts he did not understand? *Dryden.*

To BRAND, v. a. [brand, Dutch.] To
mark with a brand, or note of infamy.

Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet brandish'd with suspicion? *Shakespeare.*

The king was after brandish'd by Perkin's pro-
clamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights
of holy church. *Bacon.*

Brand not their actions with so foul a name;
Pay, at least, what we are mov'd to blame. *Dryden.*
Had I dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare
not.

To brand the spotless virtue of my prince. *Rowe.*
Our Pannick Lord

Is infamous, and brandish'd to a proverb. *Addison.*
The spreader of the pardons answered him on
another way, by branding him with heresy. *Atterbury.*

BRA'NCOOSE, n. f. A kind of wild fowl,
less than a common goose, having its
breast and wings of a dark colour. *DiB.*

To BRA'NDISH, v. a. [from brand, a
suppl.]

1. To wave, or shake, or flourish, as a
weapon.

Brave Macbeth,
Disdaining fortune, with his brandish'd steel,
Like valour's minion, carv'd out his passage.
Shakespeare.

He said, and brandishing at once his blade,
With eager pace pursued the flaming brand, *Shakespeare.*
Let me march their leader, not their prince.
And at the head of your renowned Cydonians
Brandish this sword. *Sallust.*

2. To play with; to flourish.

He, who shall employ all the force of his
reason only in brandishing of tylog lines, will dis-
cover very little. *Locke.*

BRA'NDLING, n. f. A particular worm.

The dew-worm, which some also call the lob-
worm, and the brandling are the same. *Willughby.*

BRA'NDY, n. f. [contracted from brandi-
wine, or burnt wine.] A strong liquor
distilled from wine.

If your matter lodgeth at mine, every dram of
brandy extraordinary that you desire, shall be
character. *Southey.*

BRA'NDY-WINE. The same with brandy.

It has been a common saying, A hint of the
same dog; and thought that brandy-wine is a
common relic to men. *Hogarth.*

BRA'NGLE, n. f. [uncertainly derived.]

Squabble; wrangle; litigious contest.

The payment of tythes is subject to many
squabbles, brawls, and other difficulties, not only
from papists and dissenters, but even from those
who profess themselves protestants. *Bacon.*

To BRA'NGLE, v. n. [from the noun.]

To wrangle; to squabble.

When polite conversing shall be improved,
company will be no longer pestered with dull
story-tellers, nor brawling disputers. *Swift.*

BRA'NGLEMENT, n. f. [from brangle.]

The same with brangle.

BRA'NK, n. f. Buckwheat, or brank, is a
grain very useful and advantageous in
dry barren lands. *Mortimer.*

BRA'NNY, adj. [from bran.] Having the
appearance of bran.

It became very pinnous, and was, when I saw it,
covered with white downy scales. *Willughby.*

BRA'SEN, adj. [from brasse.] Made of
brass.

It is now less properly written,
according to the pronunciation, brassen.

BRA'SIER, n. f. [from brasse.]

1. A manufacturer that works in brass.

There is a fellow somewhat near the coat, he
should be a braser by his face. *Shakespeare.*

Others that turn, andiose, pots, kettles, &c.,
have their lathe made different from the com-
mon turners lathe. *Mason.*

2. A pan to hold coal. [probably from em-
braser, Fr.]

It is thought they had no chimneys, but were
warmed with coals on brasers. *Chambers.*

BRA'SIL, n. f. An American wood,

BRAZIL, commonly supposed to have
been thus denominated, because first
brought from Brazil, though Huert
shows it had been known by that name
many years before the discovery of that
country; and the best sort comes from
Fernambuc. It is used by turners, and
takes a good polish; but chiefly in dy-
ing, though it gives but a spurious red.
Chambers.

BRASS, n. f. [bray, Sax. *preis*, Welsh.]

1. A yellow metal made by mixing copper
with lapis calaminaris. It is used in
popular language, for any kind of me-
tal in which copper has a part.

Brass is made of copper and calaminaris. *Boyle.*

2 F

B R A

Men's evil manners live in *brass*, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakespeare.*
Let others mold the running mass
Of metals, and inform the breathing *brass*. *Dryd.*

2. Impudence.

BRA'SSINESS. *n. f.* [from *brassy*.] An appearance like *brass*; some quality of *brass*.

BRA'SSY. *adj.* [from *brassy*.]

1. Partaking of brass.

The part in which they lie, is near black, with
Some sparks of a *brassy* pyrites in it. *Hawkes.*

2. Hard as brass.

Loft's,
Enough to press a royal merchant down,
And pluck commiseration of his state
From *brassy* boloms, and rough rents of flint. *Shakespeare.*

3. Impudent.

BRAST. *particip. adj.* [from *burst*.] Burst;
broken. Obsolete.

Then creature never put,
That back returned without heavenly grace,
But dreadful tories which their chains have *brast*,
And damned frights that forth to make it even
again. *Spenser.*

BRAU. *n. f.* [its etymology is uncertain;
braut, in Saxon, signifies a blanket;
from which, perhaps, the modern signi-
fication may have come.]

1. A child, so called in contempt.

He leads them like a thing
Made by some other deity than nature,
That shapen man bettes; and they follow him,
Against us *braus*, with no less confidence,
Than boys pursuing summer butterflies. *Shakespeare.*

Hence with it, and, together with the dam,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakespeare.*

The friends, that got the *braus*, were poisoned
too;

In this sad case what could our vermin do? *Rape in*
Jupiter tumoured all the birds and beasts be-
fore him, with that *braus* and little ones, to
which of them had the prettiest endow. *L'Estr.*
I shall live to see the invisible lady, to whom
I was obliged, and whom I never beheld since
she was a *braut* in hanging sleeves. *Swift.*

I give command to kill or live,
Can grant ten thousand pounds a-year,
And make a beggar's *braut* a peer. *Swift.*

2. The progeny; the offspring.

The two late conspiracies were the *braut* and
offspring of two contrary factions. *Scott.*

BRAVADO. *n. f.* [from *bravado*, Span.]

A boast; a brag.

Spain, to make good the *bravado*,
Names it the invincible Armado. *Anonymous.*

BRAVE. *adj.* [from *brave*, Fr.]

1. Courageous; daring; bold; generous; high spirited

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius be-
lieve, that his genius, which otherways was
brave and confident, was, in the presence of
Octavius Cæsar, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*
From armed foes to bring a royal prize,
Shows your *brave* heart victorious as your eyes. *Waller.*

2. Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty; graceful.

I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with a *braver* grace. *Shakespeare.*

3. Magnificent; grand.

Kings put upon his fingers,
And *brave* attendants near him, when he wakes;
Would not the beggar then forget himself? *Shakespeare.*
But whoever it was nature design'd
First a *brave* place, and then as *brave* a mind. *Denham.*

4. Excellent; noble: it is an indeterminate word, used to express the super-

abundance of any valuable quality in
men or things.

Let not old age disgrace my high desire,
O heavenly soul, in human shape contain'd!
Old wood inflam'd doth yield the *bravest* fire
When younger doth in smoke his virtue spend. *Sidney.*

If there be not ore, and mills, iron is a *brave*
commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*

If a statesman has not this science, he must be
subject to a *brave* man than himself, whose
province it is to direct all his actions to this end. *Digby.*

BRAVE. *n. f.* [from *brave*, Fr.]

1. A hector; a man daring beyond decency or discretion.

Hot *braves*, like trees, may fight, but know
not well

To manage this, the last great stake. *Dryden.*
Murat's too intemperate, too much a *brave*,
His courage to his envy is a slave. *Dryden.*

2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

There is the *brave*, a dramatic scene in practice
We grant you cannot hold it. *Shakespeare.*

TO BRAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To defy; to challenge; to set at defiance.

He upbraids I, yet I made him
Brave me upon the watch. *Shakespeare.*
My nobles have me, and my state is *brav'd*.
Even at my gates, with ranks of foreign powers. *Shakespeare.*

The ill of love, not those of fate, I fear;
These I can *brave*, but those I cannot bear. *Dryden.*
Like a rock unmoved, a rock that *braves*
The raging tempest, and the rising waves. *Dryden.*

2. To carry a boasting appearance of.

Both parties in parties and factories are apt
enough to flatter themselves, or at least, to *brave*
that which they believe not. *Bacon.*

BRAVELY. *adv.* [from *brave*.] In a *brave*
manner; courageously; gallantly; splen-
didly.

Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed
bravely. *Bacon.*

No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night,
The Trojan hero did affront;
Who *bravely* twice renew'd the fight. *Denham.*
Your's door *bravely* did the assault sustain,
And fill'd the notes and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*

BRAVERY. *n. f.* [from *brave*.]

1. Courage; magnanimity; generosity; gallantry.

It denotes no great *bravery* of mind, to do
that out of a desire of fame, which we could not
be prompted to by a generous passion for the
glory of him that made us. *Spenser.*

Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero,
Adds soft love and more than female sweetness. *Alfredson.*

2. Splendour; magnificence.

We are all the *bravery* that eye may see,
And a little happiness that heart desire,
Is to be found. *Spenser.*

3. Show; ostentation.

Let princes clothe ministers more sensible of
duty than of rising, and such as love business
rather upon conscience than upon *bravery*. *Bacon.*

4. Bravado; boast.

Never could man, with more unmanlike *bravery*,
use his tongue to her disgrace, which lately
had sung sonnets of her praises. *Shakespeare.*

For a *bravery* upon this occasion of power,
they crowned their new king in the cathedral
church of Dublin. *Bacon.*

There are those that make it a point of *bravery*,
to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revela-
tion. *L'Estrange.*

BRAVO. *n. f.* [from *bravo*, Ital.] A man who
murders for hire.

For boldness, like the *bravos* and banditti, is
seldom employed, but upon desperate services.
Government of the Tongue.

B R A

No *bravos* here profess the bloody trade,
Nor is the church the murderer's refuge made. *Gay.*

TO BRAWL. *v. n.* [from *brouiller*, or *brauler*,
French.]

1. To quarrel noisily and indecently.

She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear. *Shakespeare.*

Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice
Hath often still'd my *brawling* discontent. *Shakespeare.*
How now? Sir John! what are you *brawling*
here?

Does this become your place, your time, your
business? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Their bawling cannon charged to the mouth,
Till their soul-tearing clamours have *brawled*
down

The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city. *Shakespeare.*
In council she gives licence to her tongue,
Lequacious, *brawling*, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

Leave all noisy contest, all unmodest clamour,
brawling language, and especially all personal
scandal and levity, to the meanest part of the
vulgar world. *Bacon.*

2. To speak loud and indecently.

His dithion, as the times do *brawl*,
Are in three heads; one pow'd against the French,
And one against Glendower. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make a noise. This is little used.

As he lay along
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood. *Shakespeare.*

BRAWL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Quarrel;
noise; scurrility.

He huddeth, that *controversies* thereby are
made but *brawls*; and therefore without them,
in some lawful assembly of churches, at
times may be decided. *Bacon.*

Never since that middle summer's spring
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
But with thy *brawls* thou hast disturb'd our sport. *Shakespeare.*

That bonum is an animal,
Made good with stout polemick *brawl*. *Hudibras.*

BRAWLER. *n. f.* [from *brawl*.] A
wrangler; a quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

An advocate may mean the culture of
court, for being a *brawler* in court, or for
to lengthen out the cause. *Bacon.*

BRAWN. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The fleshy or musculous part of the body.

The *brawn* of the arm must appear first,
shadowed on one side; then show the whiteness
thereof. *Pliny.*

But most their looks on the black monster
band,

His rising muscles and his *brawn* command,
His double biting ax, and beamy spear,
Each asking a gigantic force to rear. *Dryden.*

2. The arm, so called for its being taut-culous.

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vanbrace put this wither'd *brawn*. *Shakespeare.*

I had purpose
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Bulk; muscular strength.

The boist'rous hands are then of use, when I,
With this directing head, those hands apply:
Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden.*

4. The flesh of a boar.

The best age for the boar is from two to five
years, at which time it is best to geld him, or
sell him for *brawn*. *Mortimer.*

5. A boar.

BRAWNER. *n. f.* [from *brawn*.] A boar
killed for the table.

At Christmas time be careful of your fame
See the old tenant's table be the same.

B R A

Then if you would lend up the *bravony* head,
Sweet totemary and hays around it spread. *King.*
BRA'WNNESS. *n. f.* [from *bravony*.]
Strength; hardiness.

His *bravony*, and infensibility of mind, is
the best armour against the common evils and
dangers of life. *Locke*

BRA'WNY. *adj.* [from *bravony*] Muscu-
lous; bethy; bulky; of great muscles
and strength.

The *bravony* fool, who did his own boast,
In that presuming confidence was lost. *Dryden*

The native energy
Turns all into the substance of the tree,
Stays and destroys the fruit, is only made
For *bravony* bulk, and for a barren shade. *Dryden*

TO BRAY. *v. a.* [bpaen, Sax. *bruer*,
Ir.] To pound or grind small.

He built him; I will *bray*
His bones as in a mortar. *Chapman*

Except you would *bray* Civildom in a
mortar, and mould it into a new paste, there is
no possibility of a holy war. *Bacon*

TO BRAY. *v. n.* [*bruire*, Fr. *barrio*, Lat.]
To make a noise as an ass.

Laugh, and they
Rend it louder than an ass can *bray*. *Dryden*

Agony, as he should hear the lion roar, I'd
rattle him into an ass, and to have punitive
brays. *Shakespeare*

2. To make an offensive, harsh, or dis-
agreeable noise.

What shall our feast be kept with slaughter'd
noise?
Small *braying* trumpets, and loud churchly drum;
Commure of bells, be measures to our pomp. *Shakespeare*

Arms on armour clashing, *braying*
Humble discord. *Milton*

BRAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Voice of an ass.

2. Harsh sound.

Be without untun'd drums,
And harsh retounding trumpets *braying*. *Shakespeare*

BRAY. *n. f.* [from *bray*.]
1. One that brays like an ass.

Hill cried the queen; a cat-call each shall
win;
Equal your merits, equal is your din;
But that this well disputed game may end,
Sound forth my *brays*; and the weak ren'd, *Pope*

2. [With printers; from *To bray*, or
beat] An instrument to temper the
ink.

TO BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *brass*.]
1. To solder with brass.

It is not he not to be cast in brass, but only
for a worn *brazed* into it, this necessity is not
necessarily necessary, because that worn is full
of decay and bowed into the grooves of the
quarrel, and you may try that before it is *brazed*
into it. *Bacon*

2. To harden to impudence.

It is often blushed to acknowledge him,
When we are *brazed* to it. *Shakespeare*

It is a cruel custom both not *brazed* it for,
That is proud and backward against sense. *Shakespeare*

BRAZEN. *adj.* [from *brass*.]
1. Made of brass. It was anciently and
properly written *brassen*.

Get also a small pair of *brassen* compasses, and
a line ruler for taking the distance. *Peacham*

A bough his *brassen* helmet did sustain;
His heavier arms lay scatter'd on the plain. *Dryden*

Proceeding from brass; a poetical use.
Trumpeters,
With *brassen* din blast you the city's ears,
Make mangle with your rattling labours. *Shakespeare*

3. Impudent.

B R E

TO BRAZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to
bully.

When I reprimanded him for his tricks, he
would talk saucy, lye, and *brazen* it out, as if
he had done nothing amiss. *Arbutnot*

BRAZENFACE. *n. f.* [from *brazen* and
face.] An impudent wench; in low lan-
guage.

You do, if you suspect me in any dishonesty.
—Well said, *brazenface*; I told it out. *Shakespeare*

BRAZENFACED. *adj.* [from *brazenface*.]
Impudent; shameless.

What a *brazenfaced* scoundrel art thou, to deny you
knowest me? Is it two days ago, since I tipped up
thy heels, and beat thee before the king? *Shakespeare*

Quick-witted, *brazenfaced*, with fluent tongue,
Patient of labour, and enduring wrongs. *Dryden*

BRAZENNESS. *n. f.* [from *brazen*.]
1. Appearance like brass.

2. Impudence.

BRAZEN. *n. f.* See *BRASS*.

The helplessness and *brazen* eye, if you
should tell them to the *brazen*, you would not
like above a penny in a thousand. *Swift*

BREACH. *n. f.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.]
1. The act of breaking any thing.

2. The state of being broken.

3. A gap in a fortification made by a bat-
tery.

4. The violation of a law or contract.

5. The opening in a coat.

6. Difference; quarrel; separation of kind-
ness.

7. Infraction; injury.

8. The laws of the gospel are the only standing
rules of morality; and the penalties annexed to
God to the *breach* of the laws, the only guards
that can effectually restrain men from the *breach*
of duty in decency and justice. *Regis*

The laws of the gospel are the only standing
rules of morality; and the penalties annexed to
God to the *breach* of the laws, the only guards
that can effectually restrain men from the *breach*
of duty in decency and justice. *Regis*

9. The opening in a coat.

10. The opening in a coat.

11. The opening in a coat.

12. The opening in a coat.

13. The opening in a coat.

14. The opening in a coat.

15. The opening in a coat.

16. The opening in a coat.

17. The opening in a coat.

18. The opening in a coat.

19. The opening in a coat.

20. The opening in a coat.

B R E

2. Food in general, such as *nutrients* requires;
to get bread, implies, to get sufficient for
support without luxury.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. *Genesis*

If pretenders were not supported by the fan-
tasy of the inquisitive, the *bread* would
not feed them in bread. *Swift*

This d'wager, on whom my life I quiver,
A simple sober life in patience led,
And I had but just enough to buy her bread. *Dryden*

Wife, I submit to such indignities,
Make me a citizen, a partner of Rome;
To let my country, with my name, be bread. *Shakespeare*

I never have been bred a scholar, a soldier,
not to any kind of business; it is a great unedu-
cated in my mind, fearing I shall in time want
bread. *Swift*

3. Support of life at large

God is pleased to try our patience by the
magnitude of those who, having eaten of our
bread, have left up themselves against us. *King Charles*

But sometimes virtue flatters, while vice is fed;
What then? is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope*

BREAD-CHIPPER. *n. f.* [from *bread* and
chip.] One that chips bread; a baker's
servant; an under butler.

No abuse, Hal, on my honour; no abuse —
Not to do, take me, and call me parlier, and
break *chips*, and I know not what? *Shakespeare*

BREAD-CORN. *n. f.* [from *bread* and *corn*.]
Corn of which bread is made.

There was not one drop of sweat in the town;
the bread, and bread-corn, *breasted* not for six
days. *Hayward*

When it is ripe, they gather it, and, bruising
it among *bread-corns*, they put it up into a vessel,
and keep it as food for their slaves. *Bacon*

BREAD-ROOM. *n. f.* [In a ship.] A part
of the hold separated by a bulkhead
from the rest, where the bread and
biscuit for the men are kept.

BREADTH. *n. f.* [from *bread*, Saxon.]
The measure of any plain superficies from
side to side

There is, in Tatum, a church that hath win-
dows only five above; it is in length an hundred
feet, in *breadth* twenty, and in height near fifty;
having a door in the midst. *Bacon*

The river Ganges, according unto later rela-
tion, is not so long, yet in *breadth* and depth,
may excite it. *Bacon*

There is a approach the plain with vast surprise,
Admiration what a *breadth* of earth he lies. *Dryden*

In our Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of
the arch makes it rise in height; the lower's
opening is a *breath*. *Atter*

TO BREAK. *v. a.* pret. I *brake*, or *brake*;
part pass. *brake*, or *broken*. [bpeccan,
Saxon]

1. To part by violence

When I *brake* the trees, I was among five thou-
sand, how many broken of ragons took ye
up? *Mark*

Let us *brake* the words of slander, and cast
away the words of sin. *Plinius*

A *braked* seed shall be not *brake*.
— See, said the her, how soon 'tis done;
The sticks he'll *brake* one by one;
So strong you'll be in friendship tied;
So quickly *brake*, if you divide. *Shakespeare*

2. To burst or open by force.

Could we *brake* our way by force? *De la*

Moses tells us, that the fountains of the earth
were *brake* upon, or cleave asunder. *Baron's*

Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold,
While I with myself struggling *brake* him hold. *Shakespeare*

3. To burst or open by force.

Could we *brake* our way by force? *De la*

Moses tells us, that the fountains of the earth
were *brake* upon, or cleave asunder. *Baron's*

3. To **piece**; to divide, as light divides darkness.

By a dim winking lamp, which feebly broke
The gloomy vapour, he lay stretch'd along. *Dryden.*

4. To destroy by violence.

This is the father's which, when God *breaketh*
down, none can build up again. *Burnet.*

5. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in.

I'd give bay Curtal, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were *broken* than the boys,
And writ as little beard. *Shakespeare.*

6. To crush or destroy the strength of the body.

O father abbot!
An old man, *broken* with the storms of life,
Is come to lay his weary bones among us;
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakespeare.*

The breaking of that patient
Break him; as that Duke, in victory
At Charenton, led to liberty,
Kill'd with report the old man eloquent. *Milton.*

Have not some of his vices weakened his
body, and *break* his health? have not others dis-
figured his estate, and reduced him to want? *Johnson.*

7. To sink or appal the spirit.

The defeat of that day was much greater than
it then appear'd to be; and it even *broke* the
heart of his army. *Clarendon.*

I'll have her to her face;
I'll give my anger its free course against her;
Thou shalt see, Phaulx, how I'll *break* her pride. *Pope.*

8. To crush; to shatter.

Your hopes without are vanish'd into smoke;
Your captains taken, and your armies *broken*. *Dryden.*

9. To weaken the mental faculties.

Oppress'd nature sleeps.
This rest might yet have balin'd thy *broken* senses,
Which, if conveyer'd, was not allow'd,
Stand in hard cure. *Shakespeare.*

If any dabbler in pretty dross ventur'd upon
the experiment, he would only *break* his brains. *Johnson.*

10. To tame; to train to obedience; to enure to docility.

What boots it to *break* a colt, and to let him
straggle run loose at random? *Spenser.*

Why then thou canst not *break* her to the
lute—
—Why, no; for the harsh *break* the lute to me. *Shakespeare.*

So fed before he's *broken*, he'll bear
Too great a stomach given by to feed
The lashing whip, or even the curbing steel. *Milton.*

That not-mouth'd beast that brags against the
cudg,
Hard to be *broken* even by lawful kings. *Dryden.*

No sports but what belong to war they know,
To *break* the stubborn colt, to bend the row. *Dryden.*

Virtues like these

Make human nature divine, reform the soul,
And *break* out hence barbarians to men. *Milton.*

Behold young Japhet the Numidian prince,
With how much ease he forms himself to grace,
And *breaks* the fierceness of his native temper. *Johnson.*

11. To make bankrupt.

The king's grown bankrupt, like a *broken* man.

For this few know themselves: for merchants
break

View their estate with discontent and pain. *Davies.*

With arts like these rich Matho, when he
speaks,
Attracts all eyes, and little lawyers *break*. *Dryden.*

A command or can be to liberate, and of a fan-
den impossibilities the only *breaks* the merchants,
and thus up every private man's exchequer. *South.*

12. To discard; to dismiss.

- I see a great officer *broken*. *Swift.*
13. To crack or open the skin, so that the blood comes.

She could have run and waddled all about,
even the day before she *broke* her brow; and then
my husband took up the child. *Shakespeare.*

Weak foul! and blindly to destruction led:
She *break* her heart, she'll sooner *break* your head. *Dryden.*

14. To make a swelling or imposthume open.

To violate a contract or promise.
Lovers *break* not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time. *Shakespeare.*

Pardon this fault, and by my foul I swear,
I never more will *break* an oath with thee. *Shakespeare.*

I did not owe worthies of the house,
Before they *broke* the peace, *break* vows? *Hadfield.*

15. To infringe a law.

Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause. *Dryden.*

16. To stop; to make cease.

Break their talk, mutants quickly; my kins-
man shall speak for himself. *Shakespeare.*

17. To intercept.

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water,
yet to as if the milk had been *broken* by means of
it, or otherwise, it flayeth above. *Bacon.*

Think not my state of virtue is so true;
I'll rather leap down first, and *break* your tail. *Dryden.*

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who fees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short, and looks about for some kind shal-
To *break* his dreadful fall. *Dryden.*

She held my hand, the destin'd blow to *break*,
Then from her rosy lips began to speak. *Dryden.*

18. To interrupt.

Some literary outlier will I choose,
Charlie my name, and that shall be my sleep,
Break by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden.*

The first was to move, to be could not
command his voice, *break* with sighs and sob-
bings, so far as to bid her proceed. *Johnson.*

The post shade th'aving hands, and mail not
break

His painful silence, till the mortal speak. *T. T.*
Some time in *broken* words he sign'd his cue,
Look'd pale, and trembled, when he view'd the
lute. *Gay.*

19. To separate company.

Did not Paul and Barbara dispute that
veremence, that they were forced to *break* com-
pany? *Atterbury.*

20. To dissolve any union.

It is great love, as well as injustice, to *break*
off to noble resolution. *Cicero.*

21. To reform: with of.

The French were not quite *broken* of it, until
some time after they became catholics. *Grew.*

22. To open something new; to propound something by an overture: as if a seal were opened.

When any new thing shall be propounded, no
one should suddenly deliver any positive
opinion, but only hear it, and, at the most, but
to *break* it, so that it may be the better un-
derstood at the next meeting. *Bacon.*

I, who much desir'd to know
Of where the way, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak. *Dryden.*

23. To break the back. To strain or dis-locate the vertebres with too heavy bur-dens.

I'd rather crack my sinews, *break* my back,
Than you should such dishonour undergo. *Shakespeare.*

24. To break the back. To disable one's fortune.

At last a falling billow stops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him under-
neath. *Dryden.*

He could compare the confusion of a multi-
tude to that tumult in the Icarian sea, dashing
and *breaking* among its crowd of islands. *Pope.*

4. To break as a swelling; to open, and discharge matter.

O many
Have *broke* their backs with laying manners on 'em,
For this great journey. *Shakespeare.*

25. To break a deer. To cut it up at table.

26. To break fast. To eat the first time in the day.

27. To break ground. To plough.

When the price of corn falleth, men generally
give over surplus tillage, and *break* no more
ground than will serve to supply their own turn. *Carew.*

The husbandman must first *break* the land,
before it be made capable of good seed. *Davies.*

28. To break ground. To open trenches.

29. To break the heart. To destroy with grief.

Good my lord, enter here.—
—Wilt *break* my heart?
I'd rather *break* mine own. *Shakespeare.*

Should not all relations bear a part?
It were enough to *break* a single heart. *Dryden.*

30. To break a jest. To utter a jest unexpected.

31. To break the neck. To lux, or put out the neck joints.

I had as lief thou didst *break* his neck, as his
fingers. *Shakespeare.*

32. To break off. To put a sudden stop; to interrupt.

33. To break off. To preclude by some obstacle suddenly interposed.

To check the starts and falls of the soul,
And *break* off all its commerce with the tongue. *Albi.*

34. To break up. To dissolve; to put a sudden end to.

Who cannot tell till he good fellows find;
He *breaks* up house, turns out of doors his wife. *Herbert.*

He threatened, that the tradesmen would beat
out his teeth, if he did not retire, and *break* up
the meeting. *Atterbury.*

35. To break up. To open; to lay open.

Shells being lodged amongst mineral matter,
when this comes to be *broken* up, it exhibits
problems of the shells. *Johnson.*

36. To break up. To separate or divide.

After taking the strong city of Belgrade, Soly-
man, returning to Constantinople, *break* up his
army, and there lay till the whole year follow-
ing. *Johnson.*

37. To break upon the wheel. To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.

38. To break wind. To give vent to wind in the body.

To *break* v. n.

1. To part in two.

Give borrow words; the grief that does not
speak,
Whispers the overfraught heart, and bids it *break*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To burst.

The clouds are still above, and, while I
speak,
A second deluge o'er our heads may *break*. *Dryden.*

The Roman camp

Hangs o'er us black and threat'ning, like a storm
Just *breaking* on our heads. *Dryden.*

3. To spread by dashing, as waves on a rock.

At last a falling billow stops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him under-
neath. *Dryden.*

He could compare the confusion of a multi-
tude to that tumult in the Icarian sea, dashing
and *breaking* among its crowd of islands. *Pope.*

4. To break as a swelling; to open, and discharge matter.

B R E

From the *break* of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceased. *Knelley*.
For now, and since first *break* of day, the fiend,
More serpent in appearance, forth was come. *Milton*.

They must be drawn from far, and without *break*, to avoid the multiplicity of lines. *Dryden*.
The sight of it would be quite lost, did it not sometimes discover itself through the *breaks* and openings of the woods that grow about it. *Adams*.

2. A pause; an interruption.
3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

All modern trash is
Set forth with numerous *breaks* and dashes. *St. John*.

BRE'AKER. *n. f.* [from *break*.]

1. He that breaks any thing.
Cardinal, I'll be no *breaker* of the law. *Shakspeare*.
If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them to be prisons for the *breakers* of the law of men. *Shakspeare*.

2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks; a term of navigation.

To **BRE'AKFAST.** *v. n.* [from *break* and *fast*.] To eat the first meal in the day.

As soon as Prometheus' rays impart us,
First, fir, I read, and then I *breakfast*. *Pope*.

BRE'AKEFAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The first meal in the day.
The cake was at *breakfast*, the last of his repairs in this world. *Warton*.

2. The thing eaten at the first meal.
Hope is a good *breakfast*, but it is a bad supper. *Racine*.
A good piece of bread would be often the best *breakfast* for my young master. *Locke*.

3. A meal, or food in general.
Had I been seized by a hungry lion,
I would have had a *breakfast* to the beast. *Shakspeare*.
I lay me down to gasp my last breath,
The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply. *Dryden*.

BRE'AKNECK. *n. f.* [from *break* and *neck*.]
A fall in which the neck is broken; a steep place endangering the neck.

I must
Forfake the court; to do't or no, is certain
To me a *breakneck*. *Shakspeare*.

BRE'AKPROMISE. *n. f.* [from *break* and *promise*.] One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

I will think you the most atheistical *break-promise*, and the most hollow lover. *Shakspeare*.

BRE'AKVOW. *v. f.* [from *break* and *vow*.]
He that practises the breach of vows.

That daily *breaks* vows, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men,
Maids. *Shakspeare*.

BREAM. *n. f.* [*brame*, Fr. *cyprinus latus*, Lat.] A fish.

The *bream*, being at full growth, is a huge fish: he will breed both in rivers and ponds, but loves best to live in ponds. He is, by *Cesius*, taken to be more elegant than wholenome. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleases him, and in many ponds so fast as to overstock them, and starve the other fish. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his scales set in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow sucking mouth, two sets of teeth, and a lozing bone, to help his grinders. The male is observed to have two large melts, and the female two large bags of eggs or spawn. *Warton's Angler*.

A broad *bream*, to please some curious taste,
While yet alive in boiling water eath,
Vex'd with unwonted heat, boils, kings about
Waller.

BREAST. *n. f.* [*breort*, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.

B R E

No, mytrel's angry I will reply,
She's hid somewhere about thy *breast*;
A place not God nor man denies,
For Venus' dove the proper nest. *Pope*.

2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk.

They pluck the fatherless from the *breast*. *Job*.

3. Breast was anciently taken for the power of singing.

The better *breast*,
The leader rest. *Past of Singing Boys*.

4. The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the forelegs.

5. The disposition of the mind.
I not by wants, or fears, or age oppress,
Scorn the wild torrent with a dauntless *breast*. *Chapman*.

6. The heart; the conscience.
Needless was written law, where none oppress,
The law of man was written in his *breast*. *Dryden*.

7. The seat of the passions.
Mingling his passions,
If I remember well, my *breast*. *Chapman*.
E'er he had the secret sorrow kept,
And though it late to laugh, though Cæsar wept. *Rome*.

To **BREAST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast.

The threaten sails
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
Breasting the lofty surge. *Shakspeare*.
The sturdy Swif
Breast the keen air, and carols as he goes. *Locke*.

BRE'ASTBONE. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *bone*.] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

The belly shall be eminent, by shadowing the flank, and under the *breastbone*. *Pemham*.

BRE'ASTCASKET. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *casket*.] With mariners, the largest and longest caskets, which are a sort of strings placed in the middle of the yard.

BRE'ASTFAST. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *fast*.] In a ship, a rope fastened to some part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like. *Harris*.

BRE'ASTHIGH. *adj.* [from *breast* and *high*.]
Up to the breast.

The river itself gave way unto her, so that she was *breast-high*. *Sidney*.

Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,
Breast-high in sand. *Dryden's Fables*.

BRE'ASTHOOKS. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *hook*.] With shipwrights, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship. *Harris*.

BRE'ASTKNOT. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *knot*.]
A knot or bunch of ribands worn by women on the breast.

Our times have *breast*laces, and our men hearts;
why may we not hope for the same achievements from the influence of this *breastknot*? *Alfieri*.

BRE'ASTPLATE. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *plate*.] Armour for the breast.

What stronger *breastplate* than a heart untroubled?

Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just.
Gainst shield, helm, *breastplate*, and, instead of tooth,
Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he choise. *Cowley*.

This venerable champion will come into the field, armed only with a pocket-pistol, before his

B R E

old rusty *breastplate* could be scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended. *Shakspeare*.

BRE'ASTPLOUGH. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *plough*.] A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.

The *breastplough* which a man moves before him. *Newton*.

BRE'ASTROPES. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *rope*.] In a ship, those ropes which fasten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast. *Harris*.

BRE'ASTWORK. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *work*.] Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants; the same with *parapet*.

So John Atley cast up *breastworks*, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men. *Clarendon*.

BREATH. *n. f.* [*bræde*, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals.
Whither are they vanishing?
Into the air: and what second corporal
Melts, as *breath* into the wind. *Shakspeare*.

2. Life.
No man has more contempt than I of *breath*:
But whence hast thou the power to give me death? *Dryden*.

3. The state or power of breathing freely, opposed to the condition in which a man is breathless and spent.

At other times, he calls to sue the chair
Of swift wild beasts, or run on foot a race,
T'endage my *breath*, large *breath* in arms may reach. *Shakspeare*.

4. Respite; pause; relaxation.
Give me some *breath*, some little pause, dear lord,
Before I positively speak. *Shakspeare*.

5. Breeze; moving air.
Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock
Calm and unrudd as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface. *Adams*.

6. A single act; an instant.
You menace me, and count me, in a *breath*.
Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death. *Dryden*.

BRE'ATHABLE. *adj.* [from *breath*.] That may be breathed; as, *breathable* air.

To **BREATH.** *v. n.* [from *breath*.]

1. To draw in, and throw out the air by the lungs; to inspire and expire.
He late return'd, the race of glory past,
New to his friend's embrace, had *breath'd* his last. *Pope*.

2. To live.
Let him *breath*, between the heav'n and earth,
A private man in Athens. *Shakspeare*.

3. To take breath; to rest.
He pretently followed the victory so hot upon the Scots, that he suffered them not to *breath*, or gather themselves together again. *Spenser*.

Three times they *breath'd*, and three times did they drink. *Shakspeare's Henry IV*.

Upon agreement. *Shakspeare's Henry IV*.
Rest, that gives all men life, gave him his death,
And too much *breathing* put him out of breath. *Milton*.

BRE

When France had *breath'd* after intestine broils,
And peace and conquest crown'd her foreign toils.
Reform.

4. To pass as air.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air *breathes*
in,
And there be strangled ere my Romeo comes?
Shakespeare.

7. To breathe. v. a.

1. To inspire or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.

They with to live,
Their puns and poverty desire to bear,
To view the light of heaven, and *breathes* the vital
air.
Dryden.

They here began to *breathe* a most delicious
kind of ether, and saw all the fields about them
covered with a kind of purple light.
Tatler.

2. To inject by breathing: with into.

He *breathed* into us the breath of life, a vital
active spirit; whose motions, he expects, should
own the dignity of its original. *Deay's Poetry.*
I would be young, be handsome, be beloved,
And I but *breathes* myself into Adonis. *Dryden.*

3. To expire; to eject by breathing: with out.

She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth
note; and by Plutarch is compared to Camus,
the son of Vulcan, who *breathed* out nothing but
flame.
Spektator.

4. To exercise; to keep in breath.

They *exhorted* are as swift as *breathed* flaps.
Shakespeare.

5. To inspire; to move or actuate by breath.

The awful youth proceed to form the quire;
They *breathes* the flute, or strike the vocal wire.
Pope.

6. To exhale; to fend out as breath.

His *air* *breathes*
Ambrosial odours, and ambrosial flowers. *Milton.*

7. To utter privately.

I have told to you *breath'd* a secret vow,
To live in privacy and out of imitation. *Shakespeare.*

8. To give air or vent to.

The ready cure to cool the raging pain,
Is underneath the foot to *breathes* a vein. *Dryden.*

BREATHING. n. f. [from breathe.]

1. One that breathes, or lives.

She shows a body rather than a life,
A statue from a *breather*. *Shakespeare.*
I will slide no *breather* in the world but me.
Shakespeare.

2. One that utters any thing.

No particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the *breather*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Inspirer; one that animates or infuses by inspiration.

The *breather* of all life does now expire:
His milder father summons him away. *Newton.*

BREATHING. n. f. [from breathe.]

1. Aspiration; secret prayer.

While to high heav'n his pious *breath* is turn'd,
Weeping he hop'd, and sacrificing mourn'd.
Pope.

2. Breathing place; vent.

The warmth distends the chinks, and makes
New *breathings*, whence new nourishment she
takes. *Dryden.*

BREATHLESS. adj. [from breathe.]

1. Out of breath; spent with labour.

Well knew
The prince, with patience and assurance fly,
So fairly heat upon could to subdue;
Two when he *breathless* was, that battle 'gan
renew. *Fair Quene.*

I remember, when the fight was done,
When I was dry with rage and extreme toil,
Breathless, and faint, leaning upon my sword,
Came there a certain lord. *Shakespeare.*

Many he drained themselves in their rage, that
they fell down *breathless* and dead. *Hayward.*

BRE

Breathless and tir'd, is all my fury spent?
Or does my glutted spleen at length relent?
Dryden.

3. Dead.

Kneeling before this ruin of sweet life,
And breathing to this *breathless* excellence
The incense of a vow, a holy vow. *Shakespeare.*
Yielding to the sentence, *breathless* thou
And pale shalt lie, as what thou buriest now.
Prior.

BRED. The part. pass. of To breed.

Their notice was *bred* in them, and their cogitation
would never be changed. *Wisdome.*

BREDE. n. f. See BRAID.

In a curious *brede* of needle-work, one colour
falls away by such just degrees, and another
rises so insensibly, that we see the variety, without
being able to distinguish the total vanishing
of the one from the first appearance of the other.
Adelphi.

BREECH. n. f. [supposed from bræcan, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body; the back part.

When the king's pardon was offered by a
herald, a lewd boy turned towards him his
naked *breech*, and used words suitable to that
gesture. *Hayward.*

The flukes devour snakes and other serpents;
when when they begin to creep out at their
breeches, they will presently clap them close to a
wall, to keep them in. *Grew's Museum.*

2. Breeches.

And that thy father had been so reliev'd! —
That's a night that have worn the post coat,
And ne'er had flipp'd the *breech* from Lincep's.
Shakespeare.

3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

So cannons, when they mount with pikes,
Are tumbled back upon their *breeches*. *Shakespeare.*

4. The hinder part of any thing.

To BREACH. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put into breeches.

2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to breach a gun.

BREACHES. n. f. [bræc, Sax. from
bræca, an old Gaulish word; so that
Skinner imagines the name of the part
covered with *bræches*, to be derived
from that of the garment. In this sense
it has no singular.]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

Petrarch is coming in a new hat and an old
jockey, and a pair of old *breeches*, these two old.
Shakespeare.

Rough fates, fly remarks, ill-natur'd speeches,
Are always said at poets that wear *breeches*.
Pope.

Give him a snug coat to make, he'd do it;
A set of *breeches*, fine; but the brute
Could ne'er contrive all three to make a suit.
King.

2. To wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.

The wife of Xanthus was domineering, as if
her fortune, and her attraction, had entitled her
to the *breeches*. *L'Estrange.*

To BREED. v. a. pret. I bred, I have bred, [brædan, Sax.]

1. To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the species.

None fiercer in Numidia *breeds*,
With Carthage were in triumph led. *Reform.*

2. To produce from one's self.

Children would *breed* their teeth with less dis-
get. *Locke.*

3. To occasion; to cause; to produce.

Threat he roared for exceeding pain,
That he heard, great burrow would have
bred. *Fair Quene.*

BRE

Our own hearts we know, but we are not cer-
tain what hope the rises and orders of our church
have *bred* in the hearts of others. *Hooker.*

What hurt ill company, and overmuch liberty,
breeds in youth! *Afham's Schoolmaster.*

Intemperance and lust *breeds* infirmities and
diseases, which, being propagated, spoil the strain
of a nation. *Tillotson.*

4. To contrive; to hatch; to plot.

My son Edgar had me a hand to write this?
a hint and brain to *breed* it in? *Shakespeare.*

5. To give birth to; to be the native place; so, there are breeding ponds, and feeding ponds.

Mr. Harrow, and the worthiest divine christ-
tendom both *bred* for the space of some hundreds
of years, were brought up together in the same
university. *Hagden.*

Hail, foreign wonder!

Whom certain these rough shades did never *breed*.
Milton.

6. To educate; to form by education.

Whom thou art, whole forward ear are bent
On state affairs, to guide the government;
Hear first what Socrates of old has said
To the lov'd youth whom he at Athens *bred*.
Dryden.

To *breed* up the son to common sense,
Is ever more the parent's least expense. *Dryden.*

And left their pilagers, to rapine *breeds*,
Without controul to strip and spoil the dead.
Dryden.

His farm may not remove his children too far
from him, or the trade he *breeds* them up in.
Locke.

7. To bring up; to take care of from infancy.

An wretched me! by fates averse decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*.
Dryden.

8. To conduct through the first stages of life.

Bred up in grief, can pleasure be our theme?
Our endles anguish does not nature claim?
Reason and sorrow are to us the same. *Prior.*

To BREED. v. n.

1. To bring young.

Locusts, it seems, was *breeding*, as the did
nothing but exert in the company with a diligence
upon the difficulty of reckoning to a day. *Spenser.*

2. To be increased by new production.

For could youth last, and love still *breed*,
Had joys no date, and age no end;
Then their delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. To be produced; to have birth.

Where they most *breed* and *spawn*, I have ob-
serv'd,
The air is densest. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

There is a worm that *breeds* in and away, and
death soon after it cometh out of the form. *Plutarch.*

The caterpillar is one of the most *breeds* of
worms, and the first of dew and heat. *Pope.*

It both has the general tradition and belief,
that maggots and flies *breed* in putrid excreta.
Bentley.

4. To raise a breed.

In the choice of twins, choose such to *breed* of
as are of long large bodies. *Mortimer.*

BREED. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A cast; a kind; a subdivision of species.

Twice fifteen huns and harts of England's *Breed*.
Shakespeare.

The horses were young and handsome, and of
the best *breed* in the north. *Shakespeare.*

Waked towns, stored artisans, and ordnance,
all this is but a sheep in a lion's skin, except the
breed and disposition of the people be stout and
warlike. *Rom.*

Infectious dreams of crowding him began,
And thus the spurious *breed* the gun in nature
ran. *Reform.*

B K 4

Mercy guard me!
Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul de-
ceiver!
Milton.

2. To put into preparation.
Here's neither bush nor thorn to bear off any
weather at all, and another storm brewing.

3. To mingle.
Take away these chalices; go, brew me a

4. *Pope* seems to use the word indetermi-
nately.

- Or brew fierce tempests on the wat'ry main,
Or o'er the globe distil the kindly rain. *Poet.*
To contrive : to plot.

I found it to be the most malicious and fraudulent turn of mind, and the most contrary to his nature that I think had ever been brewed from the

beginning of the world, howsoever countenanced
by a libidinous pamphlet of a fugitive physician
even in print.

To BREW &c. To perform the office of
a brewer.

- I keep his house, and wash, wring, and
bake, scour, dress meat, and make the bed,
and do all myself. *Shanty*

- BREW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing; or thing brewed.
[This would be made of the like *brew*]

- potatoes, or burnt roots, or the pith of
cloaks, which are nourishing meats. *Br*
B. *from bread.* [from *bread.*] Mixed

- Go, brew me a pottle of sack finely.

- 'sample of itself: I'll no pullet-sperm in n
beetwape. *Shaksp.*

- BRP'WTR. *n. f.* [from *brew*.] A noun whose profession it is to make beer.

- Men every day eat and drink, though I

- has not conveyed poison into his meat or

- BRE'WHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *brew* + *house*.] A house appropriated to brewing.

- ing.
In our *benches*, bakehouses, and kitchen
rooms, and drinks, bread, and meat.

- BRE'WING, *n. f.* [from *brew.*] Quantity of liquor brewed at once.

- A heating of new beer, set by old
maketh it work again.

1. A piece of bread soaked in boiling pottage, made of salted meat.

- 2 It seems anciently to have meant
What an ocean of brown shall I turn
Bran, and I &c.

- BRIDE. *n. f.* [*Bride*, in French, originally a piece of bread, and is applied

- to any piece taken from the rest ;
therefore likely, that a *bribe* origi-

- figured, among us, a share of any
unjustly got.] A reward given to
pervert the judgment, or corrupt the

- You have condemn'd and noted Lucius

- Nor let my Jupiter to gold ascribe,
When he turn'd himself into a bribe.

- There's joy when to wild will you law

- When you bid fortune carry back her babe

B R I

70 BRIBE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purposes.
The great, too true, can still the electing title;
The hard may supplicate, but cannot bribe.
Prologue to Good and Bad Men

2. It is seldom, and not properly, used in a good sense.
How powerful are chaste vows! the wind and
You *bride* to combat on the Field of Love.
Dryden

BRIBER. n. f. [from *bride*.] One that pays for corrupt practices.
Selection is thus a *bride* on the judgment; and
a good man to admit a force of many will the
single lover; or to confer the force of many
on a single will an interdict.
Shakspeare

BRIBERY. n. f. [from *bride*.] The crime of taking or giving rewards for bad practices.

There was a law made by the Romans, against
the *bride* and extortion of the g. venous of
the *bride*. Before, says Cicero, the g. venous
of the *bride* and extort as much as was father in
the *bride*; but now they have and extort as
much as may be enough not only for the *bride*,
but for the *bride*, and the *bride*.
The *bride* of count, or of the *bride*,
the *bride* of fortune, confer on him from the
the *bride* of honour and the *bride*.
Dryden

BRICK. n. f. [*brick*, Dutch; *brigue*, Fr.]
According to *Menage*, from *imbrix*, Lat.
whence *brica*.]

A mass of burnt clay, squared for the
use of builders.

For what purpose, both to alter a body, as it is
to be *bride* to that it was, may be *bride*
to be *bride*, as coals made of wood, and *bride*
to be *bride*.
Shakspeare

They generally gain enough by the *bride* and
to be *bride*, the *bride* are *bride* and *bride*
to be *bride* of a modern *bride*, to delay the
the *bride* of their *bride*.
Dryden

Be *bride*, my sons, your glory to a *bride*,
Of *bride* paper, or of *bride* *bride*.
Dryden

A *bride* *bride* like a *bride*.

BRICK. v. a. [from the noun.] To lay
with bricks.

The *bride* comes to know what he is to be
to be *bride* in the *bride* is to be *bride*
to be *bride*.
Shakspeare

BRICKBAT. n. f. [from *brick* and *bat*.] A
piece of brick.

The *bride* *bride*, filled with hot water,
to be *bride* a *bride* more *bride* to be *bride*
to be *bride*.
Shakspeare

BRICKCLAY. n. f. [from *brick* and *clay*.]
clay used for making brick.

The *bride* *bride*, as well as the *bride* and *bride*
to be *bride*.
Shakspeare

BRICKDUST. n. f. [from *brick* and *dust*.]
Dust made by pounding bricks.

The *bride* *bride*, being thus sharp set,
to be *bride* a *bride* quantity of *bride* *bride*,
to be *bride* of it into several papers.
Shakspeare

BRICKFARTH. n. f. [from *brick* and *earth*.]
Earth used in making bricks.

They grow very well to be on the *bride* *bride*,
to be *bride* on gravel.
Shakspeare

BRICK-KILN. n. f. [from *brick* and *kiln*.]
A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

The *bride* *bride* in the *bride* *bride*, they
to be *bride* the more for their oppression.
Dryden

BRICKLAYER. n. f. [from *brick* and *lay*.]
A man whose trade it is to build with
bricks; a brick mason.

The *bride* of them, being put to *bride*,
And ignorant of his birth and parents,
Became a *bride* when he came to age.
Shakspeare

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If you had liv'd, for
Time enough to have been interpreted
To Babel's *bride*, sure the tower had stood.
Denne

BRICKMAKER. n. f. [from *brick* and *make*.]
One whose trade it is to make bricks.

They are common in clay pits; but the *bride*
masons pick them out of the clay.
Woodward

BRIDAL. adj. [from *bride*.] Belonging
to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding cheer to a sad funeral feast,
Ours solemn hymns to funeral dirges change;
Ours *bride* flowers serve for a wild conge, *Shakspeare*

Come, I will bring thee to thy *bride* chamber.
Shakspeare

The amorous bird of night
Sung *bride*, and bid hallow the evening star,
On his *bride* to light the *bride* lamp. *Milnes*

Your all-meaning political *bride*,
Under pretence of *bride* friends and guests,
Appointed to await me in the night. *Milnes*

When the *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
I was *bride* to the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

The angel, turning out the *bride* of the *bride*,
With all the *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
Only *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

In *bride* *bride*, to the *bride* of the *bride*,
To be *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

BRIDAL. n. f. The nuptial festival.

Now, we must thank you in a *bride* *bride*,
Not *bride* *bride* for the *bride* of the *bride*.
A *bride* *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

Sweet *bride* of the *bride*, to calm, to light,
The *bride* of the *bride* and *bride*,
Sweet *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

For *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
I *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

And *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
I *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

BRIDE. n. f. [*bride*, Saxon; *brudur*, in
Runick, signifies a beautiful woman.]

A woman new married.

He *bride* more *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
Not the *bride* of any *bride* of the *bride*,
So *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

The *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
To *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

There are *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
To *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

BRIDEBED. n. f. [from *bride* and *bed*.]
Marriage bed.

Now *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
To *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

Which *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
To *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

BRIDECAKE. n. f. [from *bride* and *cake*.]
A cake distributed to the guests at the
wedding.

What *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
To *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

BRIDEFIDE. n. f. [from *bride* and *fide*.]
A *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*.
Shakspeare

BRIDEGROOM. n. f. [from *bride* and
groom.] A new married man.

As are those *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
To *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

BRIDEMEN. n. f. The attendants on
the bride and bride-
groom.

BRIDEMEN. n. f. The attendants on
the bride and bride-
groom.

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the bride and bride-
groom.

BRIDEMEN. n. f. The attendants on
the bride and bride-
groom.

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BRIDESTAKE. n. f. [from *bride* and *stake*.]
It seems to be a post set in the ground,
to dance round, like a maypole.

BRIDEWELL. n. f. [The palace built
by St. *Brice*, or *Bridget's well*, was
turned into a workhouse.] A house of
correction.

He would contribute more to reformation than
all the *bride* rules and *bride* in *bride*.
Shakspeare

BRIDGE. n. f. [*bric*, Saxon.]

1. A building raised over water for the
convenience of passage.

What need the *bride* much *bride* of the
the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

And *bride* *bride*, whom *bride* *bride* *bride*
to be *bride*. *Shakspeare*

2. The upper part of the nose.

The *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
to be *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

3. The supporter of the strings in stringed
instruments of music.

70 BRIDLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To
raise a bridge over any place.

Come to the *bride*, and over *bride* *bride*
bride *bride*, Europe with *bride* *bride*.
Shakspeare

BRIDLE. n. f. [*bride*, Fr.]

1. The headstall and reins by which a horse
is restrained and governed.

It *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
to be *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

2. A restraint; a curb; a check.

The *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
to be *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

A *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
to be *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

To BRIDLE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To restrain, or guide by a bridle.

The *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
to be *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

2. To put a bridle on any thing.

The *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
to be *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

3. To restrain; to govern.

The *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
to be *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

To BRIDLE. v. n. To hold up the head.

BRIDLEHAND. n. f. [from *bridle* and
hand.] The hand which holds the bridle
in riding.

In *bride* *bride*, one might perceive the *bride*,
to be *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

BRIEF. adj. [*brevis*, Lat. *brif*, Fr.]

1. Short; concise. It is now seldom used
but of words.

A *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
to be *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

2. A *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
to be *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

3. A *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
to be *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

4. A *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
to be *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

5. A *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*,
to be *bride* of the *bride* of the *bride*. *Shakspeare*

BRI

The *brief* style is that which expresseth much in little. *Ben Jonson.*

If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profaneness; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reason to thank me for being *brief*. *Collins.*

2. Contracted; narrow.

The thine of Venus, or straight pight Minerva, Postures beyond *brief* nature. *Shakespeare.*

BRIEF. *n. f.* [*brief*, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.

There is a *brief*, how many sports are ripe: Make choice of which your highness will see first. *Shakespeare.*

The apostolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference; *viz.* some are called *briefs*, because they are composed in a short and compendious way of writing. *Aylmer.*

3. A short extract, or epitome.

But how you must begin this enterprise, I will your highness thus in *brief* advise. *F. Queen.*
I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as a sum or *brief* can make a cause plain. *Bacon.*

The *brief* of this transaction is, these springs that arise here are impregnated with vitriol. *Woodward.*

3. In law.

A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer to any action; or it is any precept of the king in writing, issuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. *Cowell.*

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case.

The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd, On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any public or private use.

6. [In music.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

BRIEFLY. *adv.* [from *brief*.] Concisely; in few words.

I will speak in that manner which the subject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and briefly. *Bacon.*

The modest queen awhile, with downcast eyes, Ponder'd the speech; then briefly thus replies. *Dryden.*

BRIEFNESS. *n. f.* [from *brief*.] Conciseness; shortness.

They excel in grandity and gravity, in smoothness and propriety, in quickness and *briefness*. *Camden.*

BRIER. *n. f.* [*brier*, Saxon.] A plant. The sweet and the wild sorts are both species of the *rose*.

What subtle hole is this, Whose mouth is covered with rude growing briers. *Shakespeare.*

Then thrice under a brier duth creep, Which at both ends was rooted deep, And over it three times doth leap; Her magick much availing. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

BRIERY. *adj.* [from *brier*.] Rough; thorny; full of briers.

BRIG, and possibly also BAIX, is derived from the Saxon *brycg*, a bridge, which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a *brigg*, and not a *bridge*. *Gibson's Camden.*

BRIGADE. *n. f.* [*brigade*, Fr.] It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable.] A division of forces; a body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot.

On fronted brigades forth. *Milton.*
Here the Bavarian duke his brigades leads, Gaude in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips.*

BRI

BRIGADE Major. An officer appointed by the brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major does in an army. *Harris.*

BRIGADIER General. An officer who commands a brigade of horse or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

BRIGAND. *n. f.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of such barbarous thievish brigands in some rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. *Brankhall against Hobbes.*

BRIGANDINE. } *n. f.* [from *brigand*.]

BRIGANTINE. }

1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates.

Like as a warlike brigantine, apply'd To fight, lays forth her fearful pikes afore The engines, which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*

In your brigantine you sail'd to see The Adriatick wedded. *Ottway's Venice Pref.*
The consul oblig'd him to deliver up his fleet, and restore the ships, reserving only to him two brigantines. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A coat of mail.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet And brigandine of brass, thy broad habergeon, Vambruses, and greaves. *Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

BRIGHT. *adj.* [beoht, Saxon.]

1. Shining; full of light.

Through a cloud Drawn round about the like a radiant shrine, Dark, with excessive bright thy founts appear. *Milton.*

Then shook the sacred shrine and sudden light Sprung through the roof, and made the temple bright. *Dryden.*

2. Shining, as a body reflecting light.

Bright brain, and bright domes. *Chapman.*
Thy eyes are then in diamonds bright. *Guy.*
Bright as the sun her eyes the gazers strike. *Pope.*

3. Clear; transpicious.

From the brightest wines He'd turn abortive. *Thomson.*
While the bright Seine, 't exalt the soul, With sparkling plenty crowns the bowl. *Penton.*

4. Clear; evident.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, with brighter evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on. *Watts.*

5. Resplendent with charms.

Thy beauty appears, In its graces and airs, All bright as an angel new dropt from the sky. *Parnell.*

O Liberty, thou goddess heav'nly bright, Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight! *Adams.*

Bright as the sun, and like the morning fair, Such Clloe is, and common as the air. *Granville.*
To-day black omens threat the brightest fair That e'er engag'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope.*
Thou more dreaded foe, bright beauty, shine. *Yarr.*

6. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit.

Gen'rous, gay, and gallant nation, Great in arms, and bright in art. *Anonymous.*
If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shinn'd, The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind. *Pope.*

7. Illustrious; glorious.

This is the world, if not the only slain, I th' brightest annals of a female reign. *Cotton.*

To BRIGHTEEN. *v. a.* [from *bright*.]

1. To make bright; to make to shine.

BRI

The purple morn'g, rising with the year, Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes Adorn the world, and brighten up the skies. *Dryden.*

2. To make luminous by light from without.

An ecstasy, that mothers only feel, Plays round my heart, and brightens all my sorrow, Like gleams of sunshine in a sunny sky. *Philips.*

3. To make gay, or cheerful.

Hope elevates, and joy Brightens his crest. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To make illustrious.

The present queen would brighten her character, if she would exert her authority to instill virtues into her people. *Swift.*
Yet time ennobles or degrades each line; It brighten'd Cragg's, and may darken thine. *Pope.*

5. To make acute, or witty.

To BRIGHTEEN. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up; as, the sky brightens.

But let a lord once own the happy times, How the stile brightens, how the sense refines! *Pope.*

BRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *bright*.] Splendidly; with lustre.

Satly I slept, all brightly dawning shone The morn, conspicuous on her golden throne. *Pope.*

BRIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *bright*.]

1. Lustre; splendour; glitter.

The blazing brightness of her beauty's beaming, And glorious light of her sun-shining face, To tell, were as to strive against the stream. *Barry Queen.*

A sword, by long lying still, with contact a rust, which shall deface its brightness. *South.*

The moon put on her veil of light, Mysterious veil, of brightness made, That's both her lustre and her shade. *Hallifax.*

Yea'd with the present moment's heavy gloom, Why seek we brightness from the years to come? *Pope.*

2. Acuteness.

The brightness of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candour and generosity of his temper, distinguished him in an age of great politeness.

BRILLIANCY. *n. f.* [from *brilliant*.] Lustre; splendour.

BRILLIANT. *adj.* [*brillant*, Fr.] Shining; sparkling; splendid; full of lustre.

So have I seen in darker dark Of veal a lucid loyn, Replete with many a brilliant spark, As wise philosophers remark.

At once both sink and shine. *Dryden.*

BRILLIANT. *n. f.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, and shine more.

In defence to his virtues, I forbear To show you what the rest in orders wear; This brilliant is so spotless and so bright, He needs not foil, but shines by his own proper light. *Dryden.*

BRILLIANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *brilliant*.] Splendour; lustre.

BRILLS. *n. f.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse. *Dick.*

BRIM. *n. f.* [*brim*, Icelandic.]

1. The edge of any thing.

His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the locks of his hair came down about the brim of it. *Bacon.*

2. The upper edge of any vessel.

How my head in ornament swims! How my cup o'erlooks her brim! *Craford.*
So when with crackling flames a emulsion fires The bubbling waters from the bottom rise, Above the brims they force their airy way. *Dryden's Fentel.*

Thus in a *brim* drop a *filling*,
Then fill the vessel to the *brim*,
You shall observe as you see *filling*,
The pond'rous metal seems to swim. *Swift.*

9. The top of any liquor.

The feet of the priests, that bare the ark,
were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Joyhus.*

4. The bank of a fountain.

It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whose cheerful *brims*
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her fragrant limbs. *Drayton*

To BRIM. v. a. [from the noun.] To fill to the top.

May thy *brimmed* waves for this,
Their full tribute never miss,
From a thousand rills. *Milton.*

This said, a double wreath Evander twin'd;
And poplars black and white his temples bind:
Then *brims* his ample bowl; with like design,
The rest invoke the gods with sprinkled wine. *Dryden*

To BRIM. v. n. To be full to the brim.

Now horrid frays
Commence, the *brimming* glasses now are hurl'd
With due intent. *Philips*

BRIMFUL. adj. [from *brim* and *full*.]

Full to the top; overcharged.
Measure my care, how by thy beauty's filling
With seed of woes my heart *brimful* is charg'd. *Sidney.*

We have try'd the strength of our friends;
Our legions are *brimful*, our cause is ripe. *Shaksp.*
Her *brimful* eyes, that ready flood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood,
Releas'd their watery store. *Dryden's Fables.*
The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears; then fighting cry'd,
Pithee, be careful of my son. *Addison's Cato.*

BRIMFULNESS. n. f. [from *brimful*.] Fullness to the top.

The Scot on his *unbrimful* d'kingdom
Came pouring like a *brimful* into a beach,
With ample and *brimfulness* of his force. *Shaksp.*

BRIMMED. n. f. [from *brim*.] A bowl full to the top.

When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers*
flow,
Fill their *brim* garlands on their foreheads *flow*. *Dryden*

BRIMMING. adj. [from *brim*.] Full to the brim.

And twice besides her blessings never fail,
To do the dairy with a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

BRIMSTONE. n. f. [corrupted from *brim*, or *brimstone*, that is, fiery stone.] Sulphur. See SULPHUR.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimm'd all the heaven's light,
I could in *darkish* smoke and *brimstone* blue. *Fairy Queen*

The vapour of the *gesto del Cane* is generally
supposed to be sulphureous, though I can see no
reason for such a supposition: I put a whole
bundle of lighted *brimstone* matches to the smoke,
they all went out in an instant. *Addison on Italy.*

BRIMSTONY. adj. [from *brimstone*.] Full of brimstone; containing sulphur; sulphureous.

BRINDLED. adj. [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Straked; tabby; marked with streaks.

Twice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd. *Shaksp.*
She tam'd the *brinded* lioness,
And *brinded* mountain pard. *Milton.*

My *brinded* heifer to the stake I lay;
Two *brinded* calves the suckles twice a-day. *Dryden.*

BRINDLE. n. f. [from *brinded*.] The state of being brinded.

A natural *brindle*. *Clarissa.*

BRINDLED. adj. [from *brindle*.] Brinded; streaked.

The bear, my sisters! aim the fatal dart,
And strike the *brinded* rooster to the heart. *Addison's Ovid.*

BRINE. n. f.

1. Water impregnated with salt.

The encraving of the weight of water will
increase its power of bearing; as we see *brine*,
when it is salt enough, will bear an egg. *Bacon.*
Dissolve sheeps dung in water, and add to it
as much salt as will make a strong *brine*; in this
liquor steep your corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The sea, as it is salt.

All but mariners,
Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the vessel,
Then all a fire with me. *Shakspere's Tempest.*
The air was calm, and on the level *brine*
Sleak Panope, with all her sisters, play'd. *Milton.*
As, when two adverse winds
Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled *brine*
Rough stormy. *Philips.*

3. Tears, as they are salt.

What a deal of *brine*
Hath wash'd thy fallow cheeks for Rosaline? *Shakspere.*

BRINEPIT. n. f. [from *brine* and *pit*.]

Pit of salt water.

Then I lov'd thee,
And shew'd thee all the qualities of th' isle,
The fresh springs, *brinepits*, barren place, and
fertile. *Shakspere.*

To BRING. v. a. [bringan, Sax. pret. I brought; part. pass. brought; byocht, Saxon.]

1. To fetch from another place; distinguished from to carry, or convey, to another place.

I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to *bring* him down again. *Shakspere.*

And as she was going to fetch it, he called to
her, and said, *bring* me, I pray thee, a morsel
of bread in thy hand. *Kings.*

A registry of lands may furnish easy securities
of money, that shall be *brought* over by strangers. *Temple.*

2. To convey in one's own hand; not to send by another.

And if my with'd alliance please your king,
Tell him he should not send the peace, but *bring*. *Dryden.*

3. To produce; to procure, as a cause.

There is nothing will *bring* you more honour,
and more ease, than to do what right in justice
you may. *Bacon.*

4. To reduce; to recal.

Bring back gently their wandering minds, by
going before them in the train they should pursue,
without any rebuke. *Lact.*

Nathan's fable had so good an effect, as to
bring the man after God's own heart to a right
sense of his guilt. *Spekator.*

5. To attract; to draw along.

In distillation, the water ascends difficultly,
and *brings* over with it some part of the oil of
vitriol. *Newman's Opticks.*

6. To put into any particular state or circumstances; to make liable to any thing.

Having got the way of reasoning, which that
study necessarily *brings* the mind to, they might
be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge,
as they shall have occasion. *Lact.*

The question for *bringing* the king to justice
was immediately put, and carried without any
opposition, that I can find. *Swift.*

7. To lead by degrees.

A due consideration of the vanishing of the
world, will naturally *bring* us to the contempt of
it; and the contempt of the world will as cer-
tainly *bring* us home to ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

The understanding should be *brought* to the
difficult and knotty parts of knowledge by
intensible degrees. *Lact.*

8. To recal; to summons.

But those, and more than I to mind can *bring*,
Menaces has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden*

9. To induce; to prevail upon.

The nature of the things, contained in those
words, would not suffer him to think otherwise,
how, or whatsoever, he is *brought* to reflect on
them. *Lact.*

It seems so preposterous a thing to men, to
make themselves unhappy in order to happiness,
that they do not easily *bring* themselves to it. *Lact.*

Profitable employments would be no less a di-
version than any of the idle sports in fashion, if
men could be *brought* to delight in them. *Lact.*

10. To bring about. [See ABOUT.] To bring to pass; to effect.

Thus he conceives not hard to *bring about*,
If all of you would join to help him out. *Dryden.*

This turn of mind threw off the oppositions of
envy and competition; it enabled him to gain
the most vain and impracticable into his designs,
and to *bring about* several great events, for the
advantage of the publick. *Addison's Freeholder.*

11. To bring forth. To give birth to; to produce.

The good queen,
For she is good, hath *brought forth* a daughter
Here 'tis; commend it to your blessing. *Shaksp.*
More wonderful

Than that which, by creation, first *brought forth*
Light out of darkness! *Paradise Lost.*

Bewail thy falsehood, and the pious works
It hath *brought forth*, to make thee memorable
Amongst illustrious women, faithful wives. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand;
Another queen *bring* forth another brand;
To burn with foreign fires her native land! *Dryden.*
Idleness and luxury *bring forth* poverty and
want; and this tempts men to injustice, and that
causeth enmity and animosity. *Tillotson.*

The value of land is rais'd, when it is sett'd to
bring forth a greater quantity of any valuable
product. *Lact.*

12. To bring forth. To bring to light.

The thing that is hid *bringeth* *he forth* to light. *Job.*

13. To bring in. To place in any condition.

He protests he loves you,
And needs no other tutor, but his liking,
To *bring you in* again. *Shakspere's Othello.*

14. To bring in. To reduce.

Send over into that realm such a strong power
of men, as should perforce *bring in* all that re-
bellious rout, and loose people. *Spekator on Ireland.*

15. To bring in. To afford gain.

The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what
return they will make him; and what revenue
they will *bring him*. *Swift.*

Trade *brought in* plenty and riches. *Lact.*

16. To bring in. To introduce.

Entertain no long discourse with any; but, if
you can, *bring in* something to season it with re-
ligion. *Taylor.*

There is but one God who made heaven and
earth, and sea and winds; but the folly and mad-
ness of mankind *brought in* the images of gods.

The fruitfulness of Italy and the like, are
not *brought in* by force, but naturally rise out of
the argument. *Swift.*

Since he could not have a seat among them
himself, he would *bring in* one who had suc-
ceeded. *Taylor.*

Quotations are best *brought in* to confirm one
opinion controverted. *Swift.*

17. To bring off. To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape.

I trusted to my head, that has betrayed me,
and I found fault with my legs, that would not
wife have *brought me off*. *L'Estrange.*

Set a kite upon the hench, and it is sure to one
he'll *bring off* a crow at the bar. *L'Estrange.*

BRI

The best way to avoid this imputation, and to bring up the credit of our understanding, is to be truly religious. *Johnson.*

18. *To bring on.* To engage in action.

If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on. *Bacon.*

19. *To bring on.* To produce as an occasional cause.

The fountains of the great deep being broke open, so as a general destruction and desolation was brought upon the earth; and all things in it. *Burnet's Theory.*

The great question, which in all ages has disturbed mankind, and brought on them their mischiefs. *Locke.*

20. *To bring over.* To convert; to draw to a new party.

This liberty should be made use of upon few occasions of small importance, and only with a view of bringing over his own side, another time, to something of greater and more publick moment. *St. J.*

The protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to bring great numbers over to the church. *Swiss.*

21. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to show.

It is make not it is cheat bring out another, and the scarers prove sheep, let me be unrolled. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Which he could bring out, where he had, And what he bought them for, and paid. *Hudib.* These shake his soul, and, as they boldly press, Bring out his crimes, and force him to confess. *Dryden.*

Another way made use of, to find the weight of the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins, but those experiments bring out the denarius heavier. *Aristotle.*

22. *To bring under.* To subdue; to repress.

That sharp course which you have set down, for the bringing under of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenser.*

To say, that the more capable, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

23. *To bring up.* To educate; to instruct; to form.

The well bringing up of the people, serves as a most sure bond to hold them. *St. J.*

He that takes upon him the charge of bringing up young men, especially young gentlemen, should have something more in him than Latin. *Locke.*

They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been brought up by her father in knowledge. *Alderson's Guardian.*

24. *To bring up.* To introduce to general practice.

Several obliging deferences, condescensions, and submissions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were first of all brought up among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities. *Speclator.*

25. *To bring up.* To cause to advance.

Bring up your army; but I think you'll find, They've not prepar'd for us. *Shakespeare.*

26. *Bring retains,* in all its senses, the idea of an agent, or cause, producing a real or metaphorical motion of something toward something; for it is oft said, that he brought his companion out. The meaning is, that he was brought to something that was likewise without.

BRINGER. *n. f.* [from *bring.*] The person that brings any thing.

Yet the first bringer of unwelcome news Hath but a losing office: and his tongue Sounds ever after as a fullen bell, Remember'd tolling a dead friend. *Shakespeare.*

BRI

Best you see safe the bringer
Out of the host: I must attend mine office. *Shakespeare.*

BRINGER UP. Instructor; educator.

Italy and Rome have been breeders and bringers up of the worthiest men. *Aeschylus.*

BRINISH. *adj.* [from *brine.*] Having the taste of brine; salt.

Nero would be tainted with remorse
To hear and see her plaints, her brinish tears. *Shakespeare.*

For now I stand, as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea,
Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave;
Expecting ever when some envious surge
Will, in his brinish bowels, swallow him. *Shaksp.*

BRINISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *brinish.*] Saltiness; tendency to saltiness.

BRINK. *n. f.* [*brink*, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

The amazed flames stand gather'd in a heap,
And from the precipice's brink retire,
Afraid to venture on so large a leap. *Dryden.*

We stand therefore on the brink and confines
Of those states at the day of doom. *Attorney.*

So have I seen, from Severn's bank,
A flock of geese jump down together;
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And, swimming, never wet a feather. *Swift.*

BRINY. *adj.* [from *brine.*] Salt.

He, who first the passage took,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide;
Or his, at least, in hollow wood,
Who tempted first the briny flood. *Dryden.*
Then, briny seas, and tailful springs, firewell,
Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids,
dwell. *Adelphi.*

A murrain or briny taste seems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline salt, for spirit of salt, and salt of tartar, mixed, produce a salt like sea salt. *Arbutnot.*

BRINY. See **BAYONY.**

BRISK. *adj.* [*brusque*, French.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay; sprightly: applied to men.

Prudence, die, and let me live,
Or else live,
Kind and brisk and gay like me. *Dryden.*

A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a brist gamecock's lady, was so ill red in a few days, that he was like a skelton than a living man. *Le Beau.*

Why should all honour be taken
From lower parts to load the brain;
When other limbs we plumbly see,
Fish in its way, as brisk as he? *Prior.*

2. Powerful; spirituous.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine:
Some forth, when old, continue brisk and fine. *Dryden.*

Under ground, the rude Roptean race
Mimick brisk cyder, with the brake's product wild,
Stoics pounded, hips, and cervis' hardest juice. *Philips.*

It must needs be some exterior cause, and the brisk acting of some objects without me, whose efficacy I cannot resist. *Locke.*

3. Vivid; bright. Not used.

Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more brisk and pleasant. *Newton.*

TO BRISK UP. *v. n.* To come up briskly.

BRISKET. *n. f.* [*brichet*, Fr.] The breast of an animal.

See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the brisk skin red. *Mortimer.*

BRISKLY. *adv.* [from *brisk.*] Actively; vigorously.

BRI

We have seen the air in the bladder suddenly expand itself so much, and so briskly, that it manifestly lifted up some light bodies that leaned upon it. *Boyle.*

I could plainly perceive the creature to suck in many of the most minute animalcula, that were swimming briskly about in the water. *Ray.*

BRI'SKNES. *n. f.* [from *brisk.*]

1. Liveliness; vigour; quickness

Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguish, yet will slacken and allay, the vigour and briskness of the renewed principle. *South.*

2. Gayety.

But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to me to be his briskness, his jollity, and his good humour. *Dryden.*

BRISTLE. *n. f.* [*bristl*, Sax.] The stiff hair of swine.

I will not open my lips so wide as a bristle may enter. *Shakespeare.*

He is covered with hair, and not, as the goat, with bristles, which probably spend more upon the same matter, which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for bristles seem to be nothing else but a horn split into a multitude of little ones. *Grew.*

Two hoars whom love to battle draws,
With ming bristles, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverse breasts with tuiks oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

TO BRISTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in bristle.

Now for the bare pickt bone of majesty
Doth dogged wit bristle his angry crest,
And marks in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shaksp.*

Which makes him plume himself, and bristle
The crest of virtue against your dignity. *Shaksp.*

TO BRISTLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stand erect as bristles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,
Pard, or boar with bristled hair,
In thy eye that shall appear,
When thou wak'st, it is thy dear. *Shakespeare.*

Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,
With clattering teeth, and bristling hair upright,
Yet arm'd with inborn worth. *Dryden.*

Thy hair to bristles with unmanly fears,
As fields of corn that rise in bearded ears. *Dryden.*

TO BRISTLE A THREAD. To fix a handle to it.

BRISTLY. *adj.* [from *bristle.*] Thick set with bristles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are sometimes bristly, which may help to preserve the dew. *Bacon.*

If the eye were so acute as to rival the best microscope, the sight of our own selves would affright us, the smoothest skin would be beset with rugged scales and bristly hairs. *Bacon.*

Thus massful beech the bristly chestnut bears,
And the wild ash is white with bloomy pearls. *Dryden.*

The careful master of the swine,
Forth hasted he to tend his bristled care. *Pope.*

BRISTOL-STONE. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

Of this kind of crystal are the better and larger sort of Bristol-stones, and the Kerry Stones of Ireland. *Woodward.*

BRIT. *n. f.* A fish.

The pilchards were wont to pursue the herring, upon which they feed, into the haven. *Carew.*

TO BRITE. *v. n.* Barley, wheat, or hops, are said to brite, when they grow over-ripe.

BRITTLE. *adj.* [*brittan*, Sax.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the twigs, while they are green, so brittle, yet the wood dried is extremely tough. *Bacon.*

From earth all came, to earth must all return
Frag as the cord, as brittle as the sun. *Pope.*

B R O

Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,
What does the busy world conclude at best,
But brittle goods, that break like glass? *Grave.*
If the stone is brittle, it will often crumble,
and pass in the form of gravel. *Arbutnot.*

BRITTLENESS. *n. f.* [from brittle.] Apt-
ness to break; fragility.

A wit quick without brightness, sharp without
brilliance. *Alfham's Scholmaster.*

Artificers, in the tempering of steel, by hold-
ing it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the
flame, give it very differing tempers, as to
brittleness or toughness. *Boyle.*

BRIZE. *n. f.* The gadfly.
A brize, a leonard little creature,
Through his fair hide his angry sting did threaten. *Spenser.*

BROACH. *n. f.* [*broche*, French.]

1. A spit.
He was taken into service to a bafe office in
his kitchen; to that he turned a broach, that had
worn a crown. *Bacon.*
Whole-flored entrails shall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatness from the hazle broach. *Dryden.*

2. A musical instrument, the sounds of
which are made by turning round a
handle. *Di.*
[With hunters.] A start of the head
of a young stag, growing sharp like
the end of a spit. *Di.*

3. **BROACH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit.

With now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
Bringing rebellion broach'd on his sword. *Shakspere.*
He filled men as one would mow hay, and
some men brach'd a great number of them upon
his pike, as one would carry little birds spitted
upon a stick. *Hick.*

2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw
the liquor; to tap.

3. To open any store.

I will n' more provide, that you shall want
another weapon, viz. a sword. I will open
the old armoury, I will broach my store, and
bring forth my stores. *Knight.*

4. To let out any thing.

And now the bill of death, the last,
Were enter'd by antagonists,
And blood was ready to be broach'd.
When Hadrian's life approach'd. *Paul.*

5. To give out, or utter any thing.

This error, that Pison was Ganges, was first
broach'd by Josephus. *R.*
Those who were the chief instruments of
raising the noise, made use of those very opinions
themselves had broach'd, for arguments to prove,
that the change of ministers was dangerous. *Swift's Remarks.*

BROACHER. *n. f.* [from broach.]

1. A spit.

The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it
burn'd,
On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they
turn'd.
These mortals stay'd their stomachs. *Dryden.*

2. An opener, or utterer of any thing;
the first author.

There is much pride and vanity in the affect-
ation of being the first broacher of an heretical
opinion. *De Fange.*

Numerous parties denominate themselves, not
from the grand Author and Father of our faith,
but from the first broacher of their idolized opi-
nions. *Denny of Peaty.*

This opinion is commonly, but fallaciously, at-
tributed to Aristotle, not as its first broacher, but
as its latest patron. *Chrys.*

BROAD. *adj.* [b; ad, Saxon.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth, distin-
guished from length; not narrow.

The weeds that his broad spreading leaves did
shelter.

Are pull'd up, root and all. *Shakspere.*
The top may be jolly said to grow broad,
as the bottom narrower. *Temple.*

Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,
To walk with eyes broad open to your grave. *Dryden.*

So lofty was the pike, a Partisan bow,
With vigour drawn, must send the shaft below.
The bottom was full twenty fathom broad. *Dryd.*

He launch'd the fiery bolt from pole to pole,
Broad burst the lightnings, deep the thunders roll. *Pope.*

2. Large.

To keep him at a distance from falsehood, and
cunning, which has always a broad mixture of
falseness; this is the first preparation of a
child for wisdom. *Lect.*

3. Clear; open; not sheltered; not af-
fording concealment.

In mean time he, with cunning to conceal
All thought of this from others, himself bore
In broad house, with the woollen, us before. *Chapman.*

It no longer seeks the shelter of night and
darkness, but appears in the broad daylight.

It children were left alone in the dark, they
would be no more afraid than in broad daylight. *Luck.*

4. Gross; coarse.

The nose and the miler are distinguished from
each other, as much as the lady pinks and the
broad-speaking, gap-toothed wife of Bath. *Dryd.*
Love made him doubt his broad barbarian
found;
By love, his want of words and wit he found. *Dryden.*

If open vice be what you drive at,
A name so broad will never come out. *Johnson.*

Let's play for more than virtue's very tears.
Room for my lust; three jokers in his train;
Six lusty men with a stout piece of buckram;
He gives, and looks broad content with a piece. *Pope.*

5. Obscene; fulsome; tending to obscen-
ity.

As chaste and modest as he is esteemed, he is
not so deemed, but in some places he is broad and
fulsome. *Dryden.*
Through now a rauc'd, he read with some in-
terest.

Because he seems to chew the cud again,
When his broad comment makes the text too
plain. *Dryden.*

6. Bold; not delicate; not reserved.

Who can speak broadly can he that has no
house to put his head in? Such may not I speak
great buildings. *Shakspere.*
From broad words, and to make he said
His people at the tyrant's feast, I hear,
Macbeth does indeed. *Shakspere.*

BROAD. *adj.* Equal upon the whole.

The middle of a far less long that is wider,
for advancing themselves, for it is as broad as
long, whether they rise to others, or bring others
down to them. *De Fange.*

BROAD-CLOTH. *n. f.* [from broad and
cloth.] A fine kind of cloth.

Thus, a wide taylor is not punishing
But turns as easily team as inch m:
Or else, he sure, your broad-belt breeches
Will not be beneath, nor bond their fitness. *Swift.*

BROAD-EYED. *adj.* [from broad and eye.]

Having a wide survey.

In deep of broad-eyed watchful day,
I would not let thy beam point my thoughts
But, ah! I will not. *Chrys.*

BROAD-LEAVED. *adj.* [from broad and
leaf.] Having broad leaves.

Having a broad-spreading of leaves.

BRO'ADEN. *v. n.* [from broad.] To
grow broad. I know not whether this
word occurs, but in the following pas-
sage.

Low walks the sun, and broadens by degrees,
Just o'er the verge of day. *Thomson.*

BRO'ADLY. *adv.* [from broad.] In a broad
manner.

BRO'ADNESS. *n. f.* [from broad.]

1. Breadth; extent from side to side.

2. Coarseness; fulsome.

I have used the clearest metaphor I could find,
to palliate the broadness of the meaning. *Dryden.*

BRO'ADSHOULDERED. *adj.* [from broad
and shoulder.] Having a large space
between the shoulders.

Big-bellied, and large of limbs, with sinews
strong;
Broadshoulder'd, and his arms were round and
long. *Dryden.*

I am a tall, broadshoulder'd, impudent, black
fellow; and, as I thought, every way qualified
for a rich widow. *Spenser.*

BRO'ADSIDE. *n. f.* [from broad and side.]

1. The side of a ship, distinct from the
head or stern.

From vaster hopes than this he seem'd to fall,
That durst attempt the British admiral;
From her broadsides a ruder flame is thrown.
Than from the fiery chariot of the sun. *Waller.*

2. The volley of shot fired at once from
the side of a ship.

3. [In printing.] A sheet of paper con-
taining one large page.

BRO'ADSWORD. *n. f.* [from broad and
sword.] A cutting sword, with a broad
blade.

He, in fighting a duell, was run through the
loin with a broadsword. *Waller.*

BRO'ADWISE. *adv.* [from broad and wife.]

According to the direction of the breadth.

He, in the field, with his hand, thrust a piece of
non-broadwise against the flat riding of his enemi-
ter, the man would not fall as long as the force
of the hand prevailed to press against it. *Ryle.*

BROCADE. *n. f.* [*brocade*, Span.] A
silken stuff, variegated with colours of
gold or silver.

I have the convenience of buying and import-
ing such brocade. *Spenser.*
On their best brocade, or their new brocade;
Fug their play, or it is a maliqueade. *Pope.*

BROCA'D. *adj.* [from brocade.]

1. Drest in brocade.

2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

Some say the new brocade is not so good
Where a fine brocade grows with a fine gold
leaf. *De Fange.*

BRO'GAGE. *n. f.* [from brocade.]

1. The gain gotten by promoting bargain.

Yet he is a broker.
Got him small gain, but himself a broker,
And fifty his age, and an elderly tooth,
And borrow half, and then good luck's gift. *Spenser.*

2. The hire given for any unlawful office.

As for the payment of some law, they
were supposed to be a broker for an officer,
thenceby to win the hearts of the people. *De Fange.*

3. The trade of dealing in old things; the
trade of a broker.

For just as that would be thought our chief,
Which was as good as the supply of the
From a broker to become a broker,
As we, the tobacco, have eggs, and pithy
from the
4. The transaction of business for other
men.

B R O

B R O

BRO

So much as the quantity of money is lessened, so much must the share of every one that has a right to this money be the less; whether he be landholder, for his goods; or labourer, for his hire; or merchant, for his brokerage. *Locke.*

BROCCOLI. *n. f.* [Italian.] A species of cabbage.

Content with little, I can piddle here
On broccoli and mutton round the year;
But ancient friends, tho' poor or out of play,
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope.*

To BROCHE. See **To BROACH.**

So Godly of Bouillon, at one draught of his
bow, shooting against David's tower in Jeru-
salem, broached three feathered birds. *Camden.*

BROCK. *n. f.* [broc, Sax.] A badger.

BROCKET. *n. f.* A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE. *n. f.* [brog, Irish.]

1. A kind of shoe.

I thought he slept; and put
My clouted brogues from off my feet, whose rude-
ness

Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes it is given out, that we must either
take these half-pence, or eat our brogues. *Swift.*

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or
manner of pronunciation.

His brogue will detect mine. *Farghar.*

To BROIDER. *v. a.* [brodir, Fr.] To

adorn with figures of needlework.

A robe, and a broidered coat, and a girdle.

Infant Albion lay
In mantle broider'd o'er with gorgeous pride. *Tickel.*

BROIDERY. *n. f.* [from broider.] Em-

broidery; flower-work; additional or-

naments wrought upon cloth.

The golden broidery tender Mikah wove,
The breast to Kenna sacred, and to love,
Lie rent and mangled. *Tickel.*

BROIL. *n. f.* [broullier, Fr.] A tumult;

a quarrel.

Say to the king thy knowledge of the broil,
As thou didst leave it. *Shakspeare.*

He has sent the sword both of civil broils,
And public war, amongst us. *Wale.*

Rude were their revels, and obscene their joys;
The broils of drunkards, and the lust of boys. *Granville.*

To BROIL. *v. a.* [bruler, Fr.] To dress

or cook by laying on the coal, or be-

fore the fire.

Some strip the skin, some portion out the
spoil,
Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil. *Dryd.*

To BROIL. *v. n.* To be in the heat.

Where have you been broiling?

—Among the crowd 's th' abbey, where a
finger

Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakspeare.*

Long ere now all the planets and comets had
been broiling in the sun, had the world lasted
from all eternity. *Chyce.*

To BROKE. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymo-

logy. *Skinner* seems inclined to derive

it from *To break*, because broken men

turn factors or brokers. *Cassaubon*, from

brocarius. *Skinner* thinks, again, that it

may be contracted from *procurer*. *Lye*

more properly deduces it from *brucan*,
Sax. to be busy.] To transact business

for others, or by others. It is used ge-

nerally in reproach.

He does, indeed,
And brokers with all that can, in such a suit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid. *Shaksp.*

The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful
nature, when men should wait upon others ne-

cessary; broke by servants and instruments to draw
them on. *Bacon.*

BRO

BRO'KEN. The part. pass. of *break*.

Preserve men's wits from being broken with
the very bent of so long attention. *Hobbes.*

BRO'KEN MEAT. Fragments; meat that
has been cut.

Get three or four chairwomen to attend you
constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at small
charges; only with the broken meat, a few coals,
and all the cinders. *Swift.*

BRO'KENHEARTED. *adj.* [from broken and
heart.] Having the spirits crushed by
grief or fear.

He hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted. *Isaiah.*

BRO'KENLY. *adv.* [from broken.] With-
out any regular series.

Sir Richard Hopkins hath done somewhat of
this kind, but brokenly and glancingly; intending
chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Habswill.*

BRO'KER. *n. f.* [from *To broke*.]

1. A factor; one that does business for
another; one that makes bargains for
another.

Brokers, who, having no stock of their own,
set up and trade with that of other men, buying
here, and selling there, and commonly abusing
both sides, to make out a little paucity gain. *Temple.*

Some South-sea broker, from the city,
Will purchase me, the more 's the pity;
Lay all my fine plantations waste,
To fit them to his vulgar taste. *Swift.*

2. One who deals in old household goods.

3. A pimp; a matchmaker.

A goodly broker!

Dare you presume to harbour wanton lines;
To whisper and conspire against my youth?

In chusing for yourself, you shew'd your judg-
ment;

Which being shallow, you shall give me leave
To play the broker in mine own behalf. *Shaksp.*

BRO'KERAGE. *n. f.* [from broker.] The

pay or reward of a broker. See **Bro-**

CAGE.

BRO'KING. *particip. adj.* Practised by

brokers.

Redeem from broking pawn the blemish'd
crown,

Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's guilt. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'NCHIAL. *adj.* [βρονχιαλ.] Belonging

BRO'NCHICK. } to the throat.

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either
in the bronchial or pulmonary vessels, and may
soon be communicated from one to the other,
when the inflammation affects both the lobes. *Schubert.*

BRO'NCHOCELE. *n. f.* [βρονχοcele.] A tu-

mour of that part of the aspera arteria,

called the bronchus. *Quincy.*

BRONCHO'TOMY. *n. f.* [βρονχο and
τομή.] That operation which opens

the windpipe by incision, to prevent

asphyxiation in a quinsy. *Quincy.*

The operation of bronchotomy is an incision into
the aspera arteria, to make way for the air into
the lungs, when respiration is obstructed by any
tumour compressing the larynx. *Sharp.*

BROND. *n. f.* See **BRAND.** A sword.

Foolish old man, said then the pagan youth,
That weenest words or charms may force with-

stand;
Soon shalt thou see, and then believe for truth,
That I can carve with this enchanted brand. *Spenser.*

BRONTO'LOGY. *n. f.* [βροντο and λογία.] A

dissertation upon thunder. *Diogenes.*

BRONZE. *n. f.* [bronce, Fr.]

1. Brass.

BRO

Imbrownd with native bronze, tof Healey
stands,

Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. *Pope.*

2. Relief, or statue, cast in brass.

I view with anger and disdain,
How little gives thee joy or pain;

A print, a bronze, a flower, a root,
A shell, a butterfly can do 't. *Prior.*

BROOCH. *n. f.* [broche, Dutch.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

As, marry, our chains and our jewels—
Your brooches, pearls, and owlets. *Shakspeare.*

Richly suited, but unseasonable; just like the
brooch and the toothpick, which we wear not now. *Shakspeare.*

I know him well; he is the brooch, indeed,
And gent of all the nation. *Shakspeare.*

2. [With painters.] A painting all of
one colour. *Ditt.*

To BROOCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

adorn with jewels.

Not th' imperious show
Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar, ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shakspeare.*

To BROOD. *v. n.* [brodan, Sax.]

1. To sit as on eggs, to hatch them.

Thou from the nest

Wast present, and, with mighty wings outspread,
Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it pregnant. *Milton.*

Here nature spreads her fruitful sweets
round,

Breathes on the air, and broods upon the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exalted hence, and drunk with secret joy,
Their young succession all their cares employ;
They breed, they brood, instruct, and educate;
And make provision for the future state. *Dryden.*

Find out some uncouth cell,
Where brooding darkness spreads his jealous wings,
And the night raven sings. *Milton.*

3. To remain long in anxiety, or solici-

tious thought.

Detrain their clients, and, to lucre fold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

As rejoicing misers
Brood o'er their precious stores of secret gold. *Milton.*

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of Cimon, as if there were
ever amongst nations a brooding of a war, and
that there is no sure league but impudence to dis-
solute. *Lucan.*

To BROOD. *v. a.* To cherish by care.

Or crowds abroad, yet anxious when alone,
You'll sit and brood your sorrows on a throne. *Lycell.*

BROOD. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny. It is now hardly

used of human beings, but in contempt.

The heavenly father keep his brood
From foul infection of so great a vice. *Partridge.*

With terrors and with clamorous compass'd
round,

Of mine own brood, that on my bowels feed. *Milton.*

Or any other of that heavenly brood,
Let down in cloudy throne to do the world some
good. *Milton.*

Ælian discourses of flocks, and their affection
toward their brood, whom they instruct to fly. *Ælian's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Thing bred; species generated.

Have you forgotten Lybia's burning wastes,
Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of sand,
Its tainted air, and all its broods of poison? *Addison.*

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleased to see the different
workings of instinct in a hen followed by a
brood of ducks. *Spenser.*

4. Something brought forth; a production.

BRO

Each thing become the hatch and brood of time. *Shakspeare.*

5. The act of covering the eggs. Something's in his tool, O'er which his melancholy fits on brood; And I doubt the hatch and the disclose Will be some danger. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'ODY. *adj.* [from brood.] In a state of sitting on the eggs; inclined to sit. The common hen, all the while she is broody, sits, and leads her chickens, and uses a voice which we call clucking. *Ray.*

BROOK. *n. f.* [broec, or broca, Sax.] A running water, less than a river.

A substitute shines brightly as a king, Until a king be by; and then his state Empties itself, as doth an inland brook Into the main of others. *Shakspeare.*

Or many grateful altars I would rear Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone Of lustre from the brook; in memory, Of monument to age. *Milton.*

And to Cephalus' brook their way pursue: The dream was troubled, but the food they knew Dryden

Springs make little rivulets; those united, make brooks; and those coming together, make rivers, which empty themselves into the sea. *Locke.*

To BROOK. *v. a.* [bpuccan, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to support.

Even they, which brook it well, that men should be taken of their duties, when they are told the contrary a law, think very well and reasonably at it. *Hobbes.*

A thousand more mischances than this one Have learned me to brook this patiently. *Shakspeare.*

How the dish breed a habit in a man! This shadowy desert, unfrequented woods, I better brook than flourishing peopled towns. *Shakspeare.*

Heaven, the seat of bliss, Brakes not the works of violence and war. *Milton.*

Most men can much rather brook their long-reputed knives, than for their honesty be accounted to. *Sax.*

It is not thou wilt not brook; but think it hard, Your prudence is not trusted as your guard. *Dryden.*

To BROOK. *v. n.* To endure; to be content.

He, in these wars, had flatly refused his aid, for he could not brook that the worthy prince Pingu was, by his children Tunicates, preferred before him. *Voltaire.*

BRO'OKTIME. *n. f.* [becabunga, Lat.] A sort of water speedwell, very common in ditches.

BROOM. *n. f.* [genifla; brom, Saxon.] 1. A small tree.

Ev'n humble broom and oaks have their use, And haire for sheep, and food for dogs, produce. *Dryden.*

2. A becom: so called from the matter of which it is sometimes made. Not a mouse Shall disturb this hollow'd house; I will beat with broom before, To sweep the dust behind the door. *Shakspeare.*

If they came into the best apartment, to sit sitting in order, they were saluted with a broom. *Arbutnot.*

BRO'OMLAND. *n. f.* [broom and land.] Land that bears broom.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, by being put into broomlands. *Mortimer.*

BRO'OMSTAFF. *n. f.* [from broom and staff.] The staff to which the broom is bound; the handle of a becom.

They fell on; I made good my place: at length they came to the broomstaff with me: I eluded 'em with. *Shakspeare.*

BRO

From the age That children tread this worldly stage, Broomstaff or poker they bestride, And round the parlour love to ride. *Prior.*

Sir Roger pointed at something behind the door, which I found to be an old broomstaff. *Spettamer.*

BRO'OMSTICK. *n. f.* The same as broomstaff. When I beheld him, I fign'd, and said within myself, SURELY MORTAL MAN IS A BROOMSTICK! *Swift.*

BRO'OMY. *adj.* [from broom.] Full of broom. It land grow mossy or broomy, then break it up again. *Mortimer.*

The youth with broomy lumps began to trace The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place. *Swift.*

BROTH. *n. f.* [broth, Sax.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled. You may make the broth for two days, and take the one half every day. *Bacon.*

Instead of light defects and luscious froth, Our author treats to-night with Spartan broth. *Southey.*

If a nurse, after being sucked dry, eats broth, the infant will suck the broth, almost unaltered. *Arbutnot.*

BRO'THEL. *n. f.* [bordel, Fr.] A BRO'THELHOUSE } house of lewd entertainment; a bawdy-house. *Perchance.*

I saw him enter such a house of sale, Vide'et, a brothel. *Shakspeare.*

Then courts of kings were held in high renown, Ere made the common brothels of the town: These virgins honourable vows receiv'd, But chaste as maids in monasteries liv'd. *Dryden.*

From its old ruins brothelhouses rise, Scenes of lewd loves and of polluted joys. *Dryden.*

The libertine retires to the flows and to the brothel. *Rogers.*

BROTHER. *n. f.* [brother, bro'or, Sax.] Plural brothers, or brethren.

1. One born of the same father and mother. Be lady, and be brother; Sorrow is really in your appearance. *Shakspeare.*

That I will deeply put the fashion on. *Shakspeare.*

Whist kin to kin, brother the brother truly, Like ensigns all against like ensigns bend. *Daniel.*

These two are brethren, again, and to come Out of the loins. *Milton.*

Comparing two men, in reference to one common parent, it is very easy to form the ideas of brethren. *Locke.*

2. Any one closely united; associate. We few, we happy few, we band of brethren; For he to-day that sheds his blood with me, Shall be my brother. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession. He also that is florid in his work, is brother to him that is a great water. *Proverbs.*

I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend. *Corinthians.*

4. Brother is used, in theological language, for man in general. BRO'THERHOOD. *n. f.* [from brother and hood.] 1. The state or quality of being a brother. This drop disagree of brotherhood Touches me deeper than you can imagine. *Shakspeare.*

Finds brotherhood in thee no dearer love? *Shakspeare.*

No it be a right to govern, whether you call it supreme fatherhood, or supreme brotherhood, will be all one, provided we know who has it. *Locke.*

2. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity. There was a fraternity of men at arms, called the brotherhood of St. George, erected by parliament, consisting of thirteen the most noble and worthy persons. *Darwin.*

BRO

3. A class of men of the same kind. He was sometimes so changed among the wheels, that not above half the poet appeared; at other times, he became as conspicuous as any of the brotherhood. *Adams.*

BRO'THERLY. *adj.* [from brother.] Natural; such as becomes or becomes a brother.

He was a prick, and looked for a prick's reward; which was our brotherly love, and the good of our souls and bodies. *Bacon.*

Though more our money than our cause Their brotherly assistance draws. *Denham.*

They would not go before the laws, but follow them; obeying their superiors, and embracing one another in brotherly piety and concord. *Add.*

BRO'THERLY. *adv.* After the manner of a brother; with kindness and affection. I speak out brotherly of him; but should I antonomize him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep. *Shakspeare.*

BROUGHT. The part. pass. of bring. The Turks fortify the walls, and could not be brought again to the assault. *Krolles.*

The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs. *Locke.*

BROW. *n. f.* [broja, Saxon.] 1. The arch of hair over the eye. 'Tis now to be seen which all to rest allow, And sleep its heavy upon every brow. *Dryden.*

2. The forehead. She could have run, and waded about; For even the day before she broke her brow. *Shakspeare.*

So we come at the hero's strength Learn by his lance's weight and length; As these vast beams express the beam Whose shady bowels alive they die. *Waller.*

3. The general air of the countenance. Then call them to our presence, face to face, And frowning brow to brow. *Shakspeare.*

Though all things, foul would bear the brow of grace, Yet grace must look all in. *Shakspeare.*

4. The edge of any high place. The early, nothing dismayed, came forwards that day unto a little village, called Stoke, and there encamped that night, upon the brow or hanging of a hill. *Bacon.*

On the brow of the hill, beyond that city, they were somewhat perplexed by spying the French ambassador, with the king's coach, and others attending him. *Milton.*

Them with fire, and hostile arms, Fearless assault: and to the brow of heav'n Pursuing, drive them out from God and bliss. *Milton.*

To BROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bound; to limit; to be at the edge of. Tending my back hard by, I'll bally crooks That brow this bottom glade. *Milton.*

To BRO'WBEAT. *v. a.* [from brow and beat.] To depress with severe brows, and stern or lofty looks.

It is not for a magistrate to frown upon, and browbeat, those who are hearty and exact in their ministry; and, with a grave nod, to call a regulated aral want of prudence. *Swift.*

What man will voluntarily expose himself to the impetuous browbeating and frowns of great men? *Epist.*

Claude Tariff endeavoured to browbeat the plaintiff, while he was speaking; but though he was not so impudent as the count, he was every whit as sturdy. *Adams.*

I will not be browbeaten by the supercilious looks of my adversaries. *Arbutnot and Pop.*

BRO'WBOUND. *adj.* [from brow and bound.] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem.

In that day's fears, He prov'd the best man in the field; and, for his merit, Was brow-bound with the oak. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'WSICK. *adj.* [from *brow* and *sick*.] Dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you
May alter nature in our *brow-sick* crew. *Shaksp.*

BROWN. *adj.* [from *brun*, Saxon.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.

Brown, in high Dutch, is called *brun*; in the Netherlands, *brun*; in French, *brun*; in Italian, *brun*. *Pea ham.*

I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a little *brown*. *Shaksp.*
From whence high Itaca o'clocks the flood,
Brown with overcharging shades and pendant woods. *Pope.*

Long untravell'd beath,
With desolation *brown*, he wanders waste.

BRO'WNBILL. *n. f.* [from *brown* and *bill*.] The ancient weapon of the English foot: why it is called *brown*, I have not discovered; but we now say *brown* *musk* from it.

And *brown* I have in the city,
Made bills to pass the grand committee. *Hudb.*

BRO'WNISH. *adj.* [from *brown*.] Somewhat brown.

A *brownish* grey iron-stone, lying in thin strata, is poor, but runs freely. *Hudb.*

BRO'WNNESS. *n. f.* [from *brown*.] A brown colour.

She would confess the contention in her countenance, between that lovely, indeed most lovely, *brownness* of Mulidorus's face, and the colour of mine. *Shaksp.*

BRO'WNSTUDY. *n. f.* [from *brown* and *study*.] Gloomy meditations; study in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point.

They live retired, and then they decay away their time in *bro'wnstudies*; or, at best and active, they lay themselves out wholly in making common places. *Newton.*

To BROWSE. *v. a.* [from *brouser*, Fr.] To eat branches, or shrubs.

And being down, is tied in the dirt
Of cattle, and *browsed*, and torrid hurt. *Spenser.*
Thy palate then did deign

The roughest berry on the rudest hedge:
Yea, like the flag, when furrow the pasture sheets,
The berks of trees thou *browsedst*. *Shaksp.*

To BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed: it is used with the particle *on*.

They have kared away two of my best sheep,
if any where I have them, this by the sea-side,
browsing on my. *Shaksp.*

A goat, hard pressed, took sanctuary in a vineyard; so soon as he thought the danger over, he fell presently a *browsing* upon the leaves.

Could eat the tender plant, and, by degree,
Browse on the shrubs, and crop the budding trees. *Shaksp.*

The Greeks were the descendants of *brutus*, ignorant of agriculture, and *browsing* on herbs, like cattle. *Shaksp.*

BROWSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Branches, or shrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy lioness the wolf pursues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the *browse*. *Dryden.*

On that cloud-piercing hill,
Plinlimmon, from afar, the traveller kens,
Astonish'd, how the goats their shrubby *browse*
Gnaw pendens. *Philips.*

To BRUISE. *v. a.* [from *briser*, Fr.] To crush or mangle with the heavy blow of something not edged or pointed; to crush by any weight; to beat into grofs powder; to beat together coarsely.

Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends,
Brus'd underneath the yoke of tyranny. *Shaksp.*
And fix far deeper in his head their stings,
Than temporal death shall *bruise* the victor's heel,
Or thence when he redeems. *Milton.*

As in old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,
And flars with rocks together crush'd and *bruised*. *Dryden.*

They beat their breasts with many a *bruising* blow,
Till they turn livid and corrupt the snow. *Dryden.*

BRUISE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hurt with something blunt and heavy.

One arm'd with metal, the other with wood,
Toss'd for *bruise*, and that for blood. *Hudb.*
I need have labour'd

To mend the *bruise* of a civil war,
And stop the illics of their warring blood. *Dryden.*

BRUISEWORT. *n. f.* An herb; the same with *comfrey*.

BRUIT. *n. f.* [from *bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noise; report.

A *bruit* ran from one to the other, that the king was dead. *Shaksp.*

Upon some *bruit* I suppose ended a feast, which moved him to send to Sir William Herbert to remain his friend. *Hoyward.*

I am not
One that rejoices in the common wreck,
As common *bruit* doth put it. *Shaksp.*

To BRUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to voice abroad; to rumour. Neither the verb nor the noun are now much in use.

His death,
Being *bruited* once, took fire and heat away
From the best temper'd rage in his troops. *Shaksp.*

It was *bruis'd*, that I meant nothing less than to go to Guiana. *Rever.*

BRU'MAL. *adj.* [from *brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

About the *brumal* solstice, it hath been observed, even unto a proverb, that the sea is calm, and the wind do cease, till the young ones are excluded, and forsake their nests. *Brown.*

BRUN, BRAN, BORN, BOURN, BURN, are all derived from the Saxon, *brun*, *bouren*, *brunna*, *by na*; all signifying a river or brook. *Gilson.*

BRUNETT. *n. f.* [from *brunette*, French.] A woman with a brown complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion, to beset the olives and the *brunettes*.

BRU'NION. *n. f.* [from *brunnon*, Fr.] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach.

BRUNT. *n. f.* [from *brunt*, Dutch.]

1. Shock; violence.

Let us not rather to bide the *brunt* of war, than venture him. *Shaksp.*
God, who could'st a fountain, at thy pray,
From the dry ground to spring, thy trust is allay
After the *brunt* of battle. *Milton.*

Earth's ministers are to stand and endure the *brunt*: a common soldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds the standard to die upon the place. *South.*

2. Blow; stroke.

A wicked ambition, which lay hidden long
In the close covert of her guileful eyes,
Thence breaking forth, did thick about me throng,
Too feeble I to abide the *brunt* so strong. *Spenser.*

The friendly rug prefer'd the ground,
And headlong knight, from *bruit* or wound,
Like feathered betwixt a wall,
And heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball. *Hudb.*

BRUSH. *n. f.* [from *brusse*, Fr. from *bruscus*, Lat.]

1. An instrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or soil. It is generally made of bristles set in wood.

2. It is used for the larger and stronger pencils used by painters.

Whence comes all this rage of wit? this arming all the pencils and *brushes* of the town against me? *Stillingfleet.*

With a small *brush* you must smear the place well upon the joint of each piece. *Milton.*

3. A rude assault; a shock; rough treatment; which, by the same metaphor, we call a *scouring*.

Let grow my sinews till their knots be *brush'd*, And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war. *Shaksp.*

I could not be possible, that, upon so little a *brush* as Walter had, fullam'd, he could not stir up a follow and disturb the king. *Clarendon.*

For, when we put it to the path,
They had not given us such a *brush*. *Hudb.*

To BRUSH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sweep or rub with a brush.

It be not in love with some woman, that is no believing old light; he *brushes* his face of morning; what should that bode? *Shaksp.*

2. To strike with quickness, as in brushing.

The wrathful be about him turned light,
And him forlately passing by, did *brush* him
With his long tail, that bode and man to go. *Shaksp.*

Has *Scornus* *brush'd* thy eyes with his
His son Capavo *brush'd* the Lany floor,
Upon his floor a brawny centaur stood. *Pope.*

High over the felloes flew the mally *brush*,
And near the ship came thundering on the d
It almost *brush'd* the helm. *Light.*

3. To paint with a brush.

You have commission'd me to paint your ship, and I have done my best to *brush* you up to your neighbours. *Pope.*

4. To carry away, by an act like that of brushing; to sweep.

And now he *brushes* off the evil day,
And heal the harms of the warring thunder blow. *Milton.*

The receptacle of waters, into which mouths of all rivers must empty themselves, ought to have to spacious a surface, that as the water may be continually *brush'd* off by the waves, and exhorted by the sun, as, besides what is brought into it by all the rivers. *Brown.*

5. To move as the brush.

A thousand nights have *brush'd* their lids
Over these eyes. *Dryden.*

To BRUSH. *v. n.*

1. To move with haste: a ludicrous word, applied to men.

Nor wait his rate, nor cast a pitying eye,
Nor took him down, but *brush'd* regularly. *Pope.*

The French had gall'd all their force,
And William met them in their way,
Yet off they *brush'd*, both foot and horse. *Pope.*

2. To fly over; to skim lightly.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And, *brushing* over, adds motion to the soul. *South.*

BRU'SHER. *n. f.* [from *brush*.] He that uses a brush.

Sir Henry Wotton used to say, that cutlers were like *brushers* of noblemen's cloaths. *Shaksp.*

BRU'SHWOOD. *n. f.* [from *brush* and *wood*.] I know not whether it may not be corrupted from *brusshewood*. Rough, low, close, shrubby thickets; small wood fit for fire.

It smokes, and then with trembling breath the
blows,
Till in a cheerful blaze the flames arise.

B R U

With *brushwood*, and with chips, the strengthens
thele,
And adds at last the boughs of rotten trees.

BRUSHY. *adj.* [from *brush*.] Rough or
shaggy, like a brush.

I suspected, that it might have proceeded from
some small unheeded drop of blood, wiped off
by the *brushy* substance of the nerve, from the
knife, wherewith it was cut.

BRUSTLE. *v. n.* [braystian, Sax.] To
crackle; to make a small noise.

BRUTAL. *adj.* [brutal, French; from
brute.]

1. That belongs to a brute; that we have
in common with brutes.

There is no opposing *brutal* force to the stratagems
of human reason.

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman.

The *brutal* business of the war

Is managed by thy dreadful servants cur.

BRUTALITY. *n. f.* [brutalité, Fr.] Sa-
vageness; churlishness; inhumanity.

Compass, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and
expresses not the opinion, of *brutality*.

BRUTALIZE. *v. n.* [brutaliser, Fr.]
To grow brutal or savage.

Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope,
seized, in a kind of transport, with his coun-
trymen, he *brutalized* with them in their habit and
manners, and would never again return to his
former appearance.

BRUTALIZE. *v. a.* To make brutal or
savage.

BRUTALLY. *adv.* [from *brutal*.] Churl-
ishly; inhumanly; cruelly.

Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John
showed a bottle at her head, very *brutally* under-
standing.

BRUTE. *adj.* [brutus, Latin.]

1. Senseless; unconscious.

Not yet are we so low and base as their atheism
would deprecate us, not walking *brutes* of clay,
but the sons of *brute* earth, whose final exit once
is death and corruption.

2. Savage; irrational; ferine.

Even *brute* animals make use of this artificial
voice of making divers motions, to have several
significations to call, warn, chide, cherish, threat-
en.

In the promulgation of the Mosack law, it
was as a *brute* beast touched the mountain, it
was the thrush through with a dart.

3. Bestial; in common with beasts.

I can to labour, and quell, through all the
earth,

For violence, and proud tyrannick power.

4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

The *brute* philopeter, who ne'er has prov'd
The joy of loving, or of being lov'd.

BRUTE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An
irrational creature; a creature without
reason; a savage.

What may this mean? Language of man pro-
nounced

By tongue of *brute* and human sense express'd

To those three present impulses, of sense, in-
stinct, and instinct, most, if not all, the legacies
of *brutes* may be reduced.

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, ter-
restrial, aquatic, or amphibious. I call those
which have wings, wherewith they can
support themselves in the air; terrestrial are
those, whose only place of rest is upon the earth;

aquatic are those, whose constant abode is upon
the water.

Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate,
All but the page prescrib'd, this present state;

From *brutes* what men, from men what spirits
know;

Or who could suffer being here below?

Vol. I.

B U B

To **BRUTE.** *v. a.* [written ill for *bruit*.]

To report.

This *bruit* *bruted* through the army, filled them
all with heaviness.

BRUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *brute*.] Brutality.
Not used.

Thou dotard vile,
That with thy *bruteness* shoud'st thy comely age.

To **BRUTIFY.** *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To make
a man a brute.

O thou fallacious woman! am I then *brutified*?
Ay; I feel it here; I spout, I bud, I am a pe-
horn mad.

BRUTISH. *adj.* [from *brute*.]

1. Bestial; resembling a beast.

Of this, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and monstrous absurd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in *brutish* forms.

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough;
savage; ferocious.

Brutes, and *brutish* men, are commonly more
able to bear pain than others.

3. Gross; carnal.

For thou thyself hast been a *brutish*,
As sensual is the *brutish* man.

After he has put himself into some use of
himself, by much ado he begins to be *brutish*,
again, and there adds over the same *brutish* scene.

4. Ignorant; untaught; uncivilized.

They were not to *brutish*, that they could be
ignorant to call upon the name of God.

BRUTISHLY. *adv.* [from *brutish*.] In the
manner of a brute; savagely; irration-
ally; grossly.

I am not so different of myself, as thou art to
falsely to my man's nature.

I am not so fond of a condemned practice upon
a disputable principle, as thou art to outrun his
reason.

BRUTISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *brutish*.] Bru-
tality; savageness.

All other *brutishness*, besides that, is not true
valour, but *brutishness*.

BRUONY. *n. f.* [brunia, Latin] A plant.

BUB. *n. f.* [a cant word.] Strong malt
liquor.

Or if it be his fare to meet
With folks who have more wealth than wit,
He loves cheap port, and double *bub*,
And tattles in the humdrum club.

BUBBLE. *n. f.* [lobbel, Dutch.]

1. A small bladder of water; a film of
water filled with wind.

Bubbles are in the form of a hemisphere; in-
within, and a little film of water without, and
it seemeth somewhat strange, that the air should
rise to twelfth, while it is in the water, and when
it cometh to the top, should be stayed by to work
a cover as that of the *bubble* is.

The colours of *bubbles* with which children
play, are various, and change their situation va-
riously, without any respect to colour or shadow.

2. Any thing which wants solidity and
firmness; any thing that is more specious
than real.

The earl of Lincoln was induced to participate,
not lightly upon the strength of the proceedings
there, which was but a *bubble*, but upon letters
from the lady Margaret.

Thou a soldier,
Seeking the *bubble* reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth.

War, he sung, is but and trouble,
Honour but an empty *bubble*,
Fighting still, and still deterring

3. A cheat; a false show.

B U C

The nation then too late will find,
Directors promise but wind,
South-sea at best a mighty *bubble*.

4. The person cheated.

Come, dearest mother, cease to chide;
Gony's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*;

Yet why it is great exerts of trouble? Prior.
He has been my *bubble* twelve weary years, and,
to my certain knowledge, understands no more
of his own affairs, than a child in swaddling
clothes.

To **BUBBLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise in bubbles.

Alas! a crimson river of warm blood,
Like to a *bubbling* fountain Paul's wind,
Dull, and outfall.

Adder's mark, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing;
For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a cat's paw, and a bull's eye.

Said *bubble* on, and pour forth blood and tears

The same spring suffers at some times a very
marvellous remission of its heat; at others, as ma-
trix an increase of it, so, for a time, to that
effect, as to make it *bubble* and *bubble* with ex-
cessive heat.

2. To run with a gentle noise.

For once the *bubbling* springs appear'd to mourn,
And whispering pines made vows for lay return.

Not *bubbling* mountains to the thirsty swain,
Nor show'rs to briars, or sunshine to the bee,
Are his charming as thy sight to me.

To **BUBBLE.** *v. a.* To cheat; a cant word.

He told me, with great passion, that she had
bubbled him out of his youth, and had dined him
on to five and five.

Charles Mather could not *bubble* a young head
better with a story.

BUBBLER. *n. f.* [from *bubble*.] A cheat.

What words can suffice to express, how in-
finately I esteem you, above all the great ones
in this part of the world; above all the Jews, job-
bers, and *bubblers*.

BUBBLE. *n. f.* A woman's breast.

For I say they, to see a handsome, brisk, gen-
tly, young fellow, to much govern'd by a doc-
trine of woman, why don't you go and suck the
bubbles?

BUBBLE. *n. f.* [Lat. from *bubula*, the groin.]

That part of the groin from the bend-
ing of the thigh to the scrotum; and
therefore all tumours in that part are
called *bubars*.

I supposed it after the manner of a *bub*,
opened it, and endeavored detestion.

BUBONIC. *n. f.* [Lat. from *bubula*, the groin, and *pus*, a rupture.] A particu-
lar kind of rupture, when the intestine
break down into the groin.

When the intestine, or omentum, falls into the
rings of the abdominal muscles, and the groin,
it is called *bubonic*, and is a very dangerous
disease, and is often attended with a very
properly fatal, and is a very common
disease.

BUBONIC. *n. f.* A red purple.

It is a red purple, and is a very dangerous
disease, and is often attended with a very
properly fatal, and is a very common
disease.

BUCANIER. *n. f.* A cant word for the
privateer, or pirate of America.

BUCCELLATION. *n. f.* [bucell, a mouth-
ful, Lat.] In some chemical authors,
signifies a dividing into large pieces.

BUCK. *n. f.* [buck, Germ. fuds, or he.]

1. The liquor in which clothes are washed.

But I would I could wash my
face in it, I would I could wash my
face in it, I would I could wash my
face in it.

2. The clothes washed in the liquor.

BUCK

Of late, not able to travel with her farred pack,
The wathes lack here at home. *Shaksp.*

BUCK. *n. f.* [*bow*, *Welsh*; *buck*, Dutch;
buck, Fr.] The male of the fallow deer;
the male of rabbit, and other animals.

Buck, goats, and *bucks*, are said to be trap-
ping in talent, that is, jumping or leaping. *Plaut.*
To BUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
wash clothes.

Here is a buck; he may creep in here, and
throw all his sin upon him, as it were. *Shaksp.*

To BUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
copulate as bucks and does.

The chief time of bucking is just before
lacking time.

BUCKBASKET. *n. f.* The basket in which
clothes are carried to the wash.

They conveyed me into a buckbasket, and
me in with foul shirts, and a buckbasket, and
napkins. *Shaksp.*

BUCKBEAN. *n. f.* [*buck*, *Welsh*; *bean*,
Fr.] A plant; a sort of tickle.

The buckbean is a plant, which is said to be
long, and is a sort of tickle, and is a sort of
tick. *Shaksp.*

BUCKET. *n. f.* [*bucket*, French.]

1. The vessel in which water is drawn out
of a well.

Now is this golden well, as a deep well,
That owes two things, thing one another;
The emptier ever, cackling in the air,
The other down unken, and full at water. *Shaksp.*
Is the sea ever likely to be emptied by the
fun, or to be emptied with buckets? *Bacon.*

2. The vessels in which water is carried,
particularly to quench a fire.

Now fleets grow strong, and, as they fly, they
Some run for water to the hollow quench,
Some out the pipes, and find the water quench,
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the top. *Shaksp.*

The poringness, that is a
Hungry, and me do a great many things,
To a less noble purpose, as a great many,
Were now the nature of a great many. *Shaksp.*

BUCKLE. *n. f.* [*buck*, *Welsh*, and the
same in the Armoric; *buck*, French.]

1. A link of metal, with a tongue or
catch, made to fasten one thing to an-
other.

But, and the first of all,
With buckles of the first of all,
The buckles of the first of all, and the first of all,
With a buckles, coming to the first of all. *Shaksp.*

These buckles, which are the first of all,
Formed as a buckles, which are the first of all,
Formed as a buckles, which are the first of all. *Shaksp.*

2. The plate of the hair cropped and curled,
by being kept long in the first of all.

The greatest beauty of the first of all,
Wig; the wearer of it, as a great many,
Home, and let his wig be a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

That is a long wig, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

From the first of all, from the first of all,
To BUCKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a buckle.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

When the first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

When the first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

When the first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

When the first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

BUCK

taphor is taken from *buckling* on the ar-
mour.

The Squire, this bearing, rose again,
And calling to him his three-square shield,
And though I cannot, to him buckled to the field. *Sydney.*

3. To join in battle.

The Lord Grey, captain of the men at arms,
was forbidden to charge, until the Lord of the
avenged were to him with them in front. *Shaksp.*

4. To conquer.

How that the first of all,
R. Buckle, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

5. To buck, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

6. To buck, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

7. To buck, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

8. To buck, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

9. To buck, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

10. To buck, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

11. To buck, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

12. To buck, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

13. To buck, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

14. To buck, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

15. To buck, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

16. To buck, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

17. To buck, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

18. To buck, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

19. To buck, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

BUF

BUD. *n. f.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot
of a plant; a gem.

Be as thou wilt want to be,
See as thou wilt want to be;
Dian's bud o'er Cupid's flower
Hath such force and blessed power. *Shaksp.*

Writers lay, as the most forward bud
Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
Even to by love the young and tender bud
Is turn'd to folly, blissing in the bud,
Losing his verdure even in the prime. *Shaksp.*

When you the flowers for Chloë tame,
Why do you to her garden join
The meanest bud that falls from mine? *Shaksp.*

Insects wound the tender bud with a
hollow trunk, and deposit an egg in the
with a sharp corroding liquor, that causes
swelling in the bud, and clothe the bud.

To Bud. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To put forth young shoots, or buds.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

2. To rise as a gem from the stalk.

Three buds, that were to be, and to be,
Such a conflux, quickly bud out,
Heaven gave him at once, then, then, then,
He mortally all his beauties could invent,
Just like that flower that buds and withers
day. *Shaksp.*

That's the first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

3. To be in the bloom, or growing.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

To Bud. *v. a.* To inoculate; to graft,
infecting a bud into the mind of another.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

4. To bud, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

5. To bud, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

6. To bud, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

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The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

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The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

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The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

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The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

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The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

12. To bud, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

13. To bud, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

14. To bud, or to bow.

The first of all, which is a great many,
Half year. *Shaksp.*

2112

BUL

There is hardly any country, which has so little shipping as Ireland; the reason must be, the scarcity of timber proper for this *bul*.

Temple.

BULL B. *n. f.* [from *bullus*, Lat.] A rounded body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*, if you will remove them. *Every's Kalend.*

We consider the *bulb*, or ball of the eye, the external membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or strong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. *Ray*

BULBACIOUS. *adj.* [*bulbacus*, Lat.] The same as *bulbous*. *D. L.*

BULBOUS. *adj.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs; consisting of bulbs; having round or roundish knobs.

There are of root, *bulbous*, filices roots, and hirsute roots. And I like it, in the *bulbous*, the top halfeneth most to the ear and tun. *Bu.*

Set up your traps for vermin, especially mice, at your *bulbous* roots. *Francis's K. v. 2.*

Then leaves, after they are twell'd out, like a *bulbous* root, to make the bottle bend inward, or come again close to the *bulb*. *Ray*

TO BULGE. *v. n.* [It was originally written *bulge*; *bulge* was the lower part of the ship, where it swell'd out; from *bulg*, Sax. a bladder.]

1. To take in water; to founder.
Thrice round the ship was tost,
Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was lost. *Dryden*

2. To jut out.
The side, or part of the side of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is said to *batter*, or hang over the foundation. *Mason's Mechanical Ex.*

BULIMY. *n. f.* [*βυλιμία*, from *βυλ*, an ox, and *λιμ*, hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldness of the extremities. *Dut.*

BULK. *n. f.* [*lulke*, Dutch, the breail, or largest part of a man.]

1. Magnitude of material substance; mass.
Against these forces there were prepared near one hundred ships; not so great or *bulky*, indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more serviceable. *Bacon's War with Sp.*

The Spaniards and Portuguese have the great *bulky*; but fitter for the motion of the main of war, for pudden than for *bulky*. *Ray*

Though an animal arrives at its full greatness at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full *bulky* till the last period of life. *Arbutnot.*

2. Size; quantity.
Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind as they exist in themselves, and by their own natural *bulk* present to the object of vision; but they are taken in by their ideas. *Suff.*

3. The gross; the majority; the main mass.
Those very persons, who in private life were men disfigured from the loss of the people, are persons in which they agreed, and to be received *bulk* of our nation. *Atterbury's Letters*

Change in property, through the *bulk* of a nation, makes slow marches, and its due progress always attends it. *Suff.*

The *bulk* of the debt must be lessened gradually. *Suff.*

4. Main fabrick.
He said a *bulky* to pitious and profound,
That seem'd to shatter all his *bulky*,
And had his being. *Shakespeare.*

5. The main part of a ship's cargo; as to *bulky*, is to open the cargo.

BULK. *n. f.* [from *bulke*, Dan. a beam.]

A part of a building jutting out.

Here it told us that *bulky* Straight will he come.

Wear thy good rapier ears, and put it home. *Shakespeare.*

BUL

The keeper coming up, found Jiek with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a *bulky*, and brought out the rope to the company. *Arbutnot's History of J. Bull.*

BULL-HEAD. *n. f.* A partition made across a ship, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. *Harris.*

BULL-KINNESS. *n. f.* [from *bulky*.] Greatness of stature, or size.

Wheat, or any other corn, cannot serve instead of money because of its *bulky*, and change of its quantity. *J. v. 2.*

BULL-KY. *a. f.* [from *bulky*.] Of great size or stature.

Let us, the *bulky* of the double race,
Whom the spoil'd arms of Cain Helius grace. *Ray*

Here Telephus, a formidable prince,
Cries vengeance; and Orestes, by rage,
Unsatisfy'd with many a costly war,
Forms o'er the deep sea. *D. L.*

The manner of sea engagements, which was to be and sink the enemy's ships with the *bulky*, gave *bulky* and high ships a great advantage. *Arbutnot.*

BULL. *n. f.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black-cattle; the male to a cow.

A gentleman, sir, and a kindswoman of my matter's.—Even such kin as the parish heifers are to the town *bully*. *Shakespeare.*

Bulls are more crisp upon the forehead than cows. *Bu.*

Best age to go to *bulky*, or else we hold,
Begins at four, and ends at ten years old. *Mr.*

2. In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many can have compassed me, *bulky* of Bottom have beset me round. *Shakespeare.*

3. One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

At last I saw Arcturus, the luminous lum,
And the bright *Bull* receives him. *Shakespeare.*

4. A letter published by the pope

A *bulky* letters called apostolic, by the *bulky*, strengthened with a leader seal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or bishop of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

There was another sort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called *bulky*, round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond crosses. Those *bulky* came afterwards to be used by the diplomats of the emperors and popes, from whence they had the name of *bulky*. *Shakespeare.*

It was not till after a *bulky* of Lewis had declared his intention the court of Rome was in the point of abjection. *Atterbury.*

5. A blunder; a contradiction.

I certainly it is what the English call a *bulky*, in the expression, though the sense be manifest enough. *Pope's Letters*

BULL, in composition, generally notes the largeness of any thing, as *bulky-head*, *bulky-trout*; and is therefore only an augmentative syllable, without much reference to its original signification.

BULL-BATING. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *bate*.] The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

What said the wifer for knowing that Trojan was in the fifth year of his truethship, when he entertained the people with a horse-race or *bulky-bating*? *Shakespeare.*

BULL-BEEF. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *beef*.] Comfort beef; the flesh of bulls.

They want their porridge and their fat *bulky-beef*. *Shakespeare.*

BULL-BEGGAR. *n. f.* [This word probably came from the insolence of those

B-U-L

who begged, or raised money by the pope's *bulky*.] Something terrible; something to fright children with.

These fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and as they were called *bulky-beggars*, they were used as words of scorn and contempt. *Shakespeare.*

BULL-CALF. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *calf*.] A he-calf; used for a stupid fellow; a term of reproach.

And, *Bull-calf*, you carried your guts away so nimbly, and roared for mercy, and full round round, is ever I heard a *bulky-calf*. *Shakespeare.*

BULL-DOG. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *dog*.] A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. He is used in baiting the bull; and this species is so peculiar to Britain, that they are said to degenerate when they are carried to other countries.

All the harmless part of him is that of a *bulky-dog*; they are tame no longer than they are offended. *Shakespeare.*

BULL-FINCH. *n. f.* [*rubicilla*.] A finch bird, that has neither song nor whistling of its own, yet is very apt to learn, taught by the mouth.

The blackbird whistles from the thorny tree,
The mellow *bulky-finch* answers from the green. *Shakespeare.*

BULL-FLY. *n. f.* An insect. *Shakespeare.*

BULL-BEL. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *bell*.]

1. A stupid fellow; a blockhead.

2. A fish.

The miller's thumb, or *bulky-head*, is a fish of no pleasing shape; it has a head big and much greater than suitable to its body; a very wide, and usually gaping, he is with teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a fish; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are roundish or crested; two fins under his belly, two on the back, one below the vent, and the fin of the tail is round. Nature hath painted his body of a high with whitish, blackish, and spotted. They are usually full of spawn in the summer, *bulky-head* begins to spawn in April, in winter we know no more what he is than a dog. The *bulky-head* begins to spawn in April, in winter we know no more what he is than a dog. *Shakespeare.*

3. A little black water vermin. *Shakespeare.*

BULL-TROUT. *n. f.* A large kind of trout.

There is, in Northumberland, a trout called *bulky-trout*, of a much greater length and larger than any in their southern parts. *Shakespeare.*

BULL-WEED. *n. f.* The same with *bulky-weed*.

BULL-WORT. *n. f.* The same with *bulky-wort*.

BULL-PLUM. *n. f.* A wild four plum.

In October, and the beginning of November, come servicers, medlars, *bulky-plums*; roses removed, to come late, holyoaks, and such like. *Shakespeare.*

BULLET. *n. f.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, usually shot out of guns.

As when the devilish iron engine, wrought
In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies skill,
With windy noise and quick sulphur fraught,
And ramm'd with *bullet* round, ordain'd to kill. *Shakespeare.*

Gaffer, their leader, desperately hipped
amongst the foremost of the paniziers, was
once shot with two *bullets*, and slain. *Shakespeare.*

And as the bullet, so different is the fight
Their mounting shot is on our sails design'd
Deep in their hull our deadly *bullet* light
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Shakespeare.*

BUR

Affluence always attending us, upon the easy condition of our prayers, and by which the mould of our duty will become light and easy.

BURDENOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *burden*, *fama*.] Weight; heaviness; uneasiness to be born.

BURDEN. *n. f.* [from *perfolata*.] A plant.

BUREAU. *n. f.* [from *bureau*, *Fr.*] A chest or drawer with a writing-board. It is pronounced as if it were spelt *buro*.

BURRO. *n. f.* [from *burro*, *Fr.*] A kind of ass or mule.

BURROW. *n. f.* [from *burgh*, or *burrow*.] A hole proper to cities and towns.

BURGH. *n. f.* [from *burgh*, or *burrow*.] A hole proper to cities and towns.

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BUR

signification, is nothing but the robbing of a house; but, as it is a term of art, our common lawyers restrain it to robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do some other felony. The like offence, committed by day, they call house-robbing, by a peculiar name.

BURGLAR. *n. f.* [from *burgh*, or *burrow*.] A thief who robs by night.

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BUR

Eumeus was a man of consequence; otherwise Homer would not have put him in his own poetry. *Broome.*

BURLINESS. *n. f.* [from *burley*.] Bulk; bluster.

BURLY. *adj.* [from *burley*.] Bulk; bluster.

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BUR

We see the plume of vitriol is a very effectual remedy to cure.

BURNER. n. f. [from *burn*.] A person that burns any thing.

BURNET. n. f. [*Impatiens*, Lat.] A plant. The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth the fleckled cowslip, *burnet*, and green clover. *Shakespeare.*

BURNING. n. f. [from *burn*.] Fire; flame; state of inflammation. The hand furly, of itself, can feel none of the burnings of a fever. *Shakespeare.* In liquid *burning*, or on dry, to dwell. Is in the sad variety of life. *Shakespeare.*

BURNING. adj. [from the participle.] Vehement; powerful. These things sting him. *Shakespeare.* So venomously, that *burning* thorns detain him From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare.*

I had a glimpse of him; but he shot by me Like a young hound upon a *burning* scent. *Dryden.*

BURNING-GLASS. n. f. [from *burning* and *glass*.] A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force. The sparks of her eye did seem to scorch me up like *burning* glass. *Shakespeare.*

Lovers of the nature of a *burning* egg, which kept still in one place, fireth; changed often, it doth nothing. *Shakespeare.*

O dudum, thou centre of ambition, Where all its different lines are reconcin'd, As if thou wert the *burning* glass of glory! *Dryden.*

TO BURNISH. v. a. [*burnir*, Fr.] To polish; to give a gloss to. Mithke me not for my complexion, The shadow'd livery of the *burn* of lun, To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakespeare.*

Make a plate of t' em, and *burnish* it as they do. *Shakespeare.*

The frame of *burnish'd* steel, that call a glare From far, and seem'd to snaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

TO BURNISH. v. n. To grow bright or glossy. I've seen a snake in human form, All stain'd with infamy and vice, Leap from the dunghill in a trice, *burnish*, and make a gaudy show, Become a general, peer, and beau. *Shakespeare.*

TO BURNISH. v. n. [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to spread out. Thus they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne, Ere Juno *burnish'd*, or young Jove was grown. *Dryden.*

To shoot, and spread, and *burnish* into mine. *Dryden.*

Mrs. Pringle's great belly the may lace down before, but it *burnishes* in her hips. *Concurrence.*

BURNISHER. n. f. [from *burnish*.] 1. The person that burnishes or polishes. 2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books: it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.

BURST. The part. pass. of burn: applied to liquors, it means made hot. I find it very difficult to know. *Shakespeare.*

We used to call the attendants to a grave, *burners* or *burners*, or Neph's *burners*, gave. *King.*

BURST. n. f. The lobe or lap of the ear. *Dryden.*

BURR Pump. [In a ship.] A pump by the side of a ship, into which a staff seven or eight feet long is put, having a burr or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope fastened to the middle of it; called also a *bilge pump*. *Harris.*

BURRAS Pipe. [With surgeons.] An instrument or vessel used to keep cor-

roding powders in, as vitriol, precipitate. *Harris.*

BURREL. n. f. A sort of pear, otherwise called the red *butter pear*, from its smooth, delicious, and soft pulp. *Phillips.*

BURREL Fly. [from *burreler*, Fr. to execute, to torture.] An insect, called also *oxfly*, *gadbee*, or *breeze*. *Dryden.*

BURREL Shot. [from *burreler*, to execute, and *shot*.] In gunnery, small bullets, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged out of the ordnance; a sort of case-shot. *Harris.*

BURROCK. v. f. A small wear or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for catching of fish. *Phillips.*

BURROW, BERG, BURG, BURGH. n. f. [derived from the Saxon *bunja*, *byng*, a city, tower, or castle. *Gibson's Camden.*]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament. All places that, in former days, were called *boroughs*, were such as were fenced or fortified. *Cowell.*

King of England that thou be proclaimed In every *borough*, as we pass along. *Shakespeare.* Pollution of land was the original right of election among the commons; and *boroughs* were entitled to sit, as they were possessed of certain trades. *Temple.*

2. The holes made in the ground by conies. When they shall be set up again, and the man is dead, they will out of their *burrows*, like comes after rain, and revel all with him. *Shakespeare.*

TO BURROW. v. n. [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies or rabbits. Some threw sand among their corn, which, they say, prevents mice and rats *burrowing* in it; because of its falling into their ears. *Mortimer.*

Little sinuses would turn, and *burrow* underneath. *Shakespeare.*

BURSAR. n. f. [*Bursarius*, Lat.] 1. The treasurer of a college. 2. Students sent as exhibitors to the universities in Scotland by each presbytery, from whom they have a small yearly allowance for four years.

BURSE. n. f. [*bourse*, Fr. *burset*, Lat. a purse; or from *bursa*, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and shops are kept; so called, because the sign of the purse was anciently set over such a place. The exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's *Burse* by James I. *Phillips.*

TO BURST. v. n. I *burst*; I have *burst*, or *bursten*. [*burstean*, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open; to suffer a violent disruption. So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall *burst* out with new wine. *Peter.* It is ready to *burst* like new bottles. *Job.*

The *burst*, that from *bursting* with kindly rupture, forth disclosed The callow young. *Milton.*

2. To fly asunder. Yet am I thankful, if my heart were great, 'T would *burst* at this. *Shakespeare.*

3. To break away; to spring. You *burst*, ah cruel! from my arms, And swiftly shoot along the Mall, Or softly glide by the Canal. *Page.*

BUR

4. To come suddenly. A resolved villain, Whole bowels suddenly *burst* out; th' king Yet speaks, and peradventure may recover. *Shakespeare.*

If the worlds In worlds inclos'd should on his senses *burst* He would abhorrent turn. *Thomson.*

5. To come with violence. Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice, For had the passions of thy heart *burst* out, I fear we should have seen decypher'd there More sanctious spite. *Shakespeare.*

Where is the notable passage over the river Euphrates, *bursting* out by the valleys of the mountain Antitaurus; from whence the plain of Mesopotamia, then part of the Persian kingdom, began to open themselves. *King.* Young spring protrudes the *bursting* gems. *Thomson.*

6. To begin an action violently or suddenly. She *burst* into tears, and wrung her hands. *Shakespeare.*

TO BURST. v. a. To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption. My breast I'll *burst* with framing of my voice, And from my shoulders crack my arms abroad, But I will chastise this high-minded slump. *Shakespeare.*

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd, As if he would *burst* heaven. *Shakespeare.*

I will break his yoke from off thy neck, and will *burst* thy bonds. *Shakespeare.*

Micks faith also, the fountains of his eyes were *burst* asunder, to make him see, and what means this abyss, and the light of it, if refracted to Judea; what appearance is of its disruption there? *Barnes.*

If the juices of an animal body were, by the mixture of the opposites, to cause a rupture, they would *burst* the vessels. *Shakespeare.*

BURST. n. f. [from the verb.] A full disruption; a sudden and violent action of any kind. Since I was man, Such threats of fire, such *burst* of horrid dust, Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never Remember to have heard. *Shakespeare.*

Down they came, and drew The whole roof after them, with *burst*, and fell Upon the heads of all. *Shakespeare.*

Imposon'd hies, in the close dungeons, they Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent, Riving their way, and undermining a wall, Till with a mighty *burst* whole mountains fall. *Shakespeare.*

BURST. } part. pass. adj. [from *burst*.] **BURSTEN. }** Diseased with a hernia, or rupture.

BURSTENESS. n. f. [from *burst*.] A rupture, or hernia.

BURSTWORT. n. f. [from *burst* and *wort*, *hermaria*, Latin.] An herb good against ruptures.

BURST. n. f. A flat fish of the turbot kind.

TO BURTHEN. v. a. } **See BURDEN.** **BURTHEN. n. f.** }

Suited to ridicule his whole life long, And the sad *burthen* of some merry song. *Page.*

BURTON. n. f. [In a ship.] A small tackle to be fastened any where at pleasure, consisting of two single pulleys, for hoisting small things in or out. *Phillips.*

BURY. n. f. [from *bury*, Sax.] A dwelling-place; a termination still added to the names of several places; as, *Alton manbury*, *St. Edmond's Bury*; some times written *berry*. *Phillips.*

BURV. n. f. [corrupted from *borough*.] It is his nature to dig himself *bury*, as the word; which he doth with very great celerity. *Page.*

BUS

BU'RY. *v. a.* [byrigan, Saxon.]
1. To inter; to put into a grave.

When he lies along,
After your way his tale pronounc'd, shall bury
The relations with his body. *Shakspere.*

2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of sepulture.

Slave, thou hast slain me!
If ever thou wilt thrive, bury my body. *Shakspere.*
If you have kindness left, there see me laid;
To bury decently the injur'd maid,
Is all the favour. *Wallis.*

3. To conceal; to hide.

This is the way to make the city flat,
And bury all, which yet distinctly tangles,
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakspere.*

4. To place one thing within another.

A tearing groan did break
The name of Antony; it was divided
Between her heart and lips; the soldier's life,
My name to bury'd in her. *Shakspere.*

BU'RYING-PLACE. *n. f.* A place appointed for the sepulture of dead bodies.

The place was formerly a church-yard, and
now it is a burying-place. *Spenser.*

BUSHL. *n. f.* [bois, French.]

1. A thick shrub.

It is thought that thick they heard one tidely rush,
With noise whereof, he from his busy mood
Dropt all to ground, and cast into a bush,
To hide his coward head from dying dishonour. *Shakspere.*

The peller, and exacter of fees, justifies the
prevalence of the courts of justice to the law,
where to while the sheep flies for defence from
the weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon's Essay.*

Her heart was that strange bush, whole faced
here. *Shakspere.*

Religion did not consume, but inspire
Such piety, for chaste use of God's day,
That what we turn'd to fealty, the turn'd to pray. *Shakspere.*

With such a care,
As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would this prefer to them now,
And such as on the bush they grow. *Shakspere.*

The sacred ground
Still weeds and poisonous plants refuse to leave;
But cannot bush shall Syria's roses wear. *Shakspere.*

2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door,
below that liquors are sold there.

It is the custom of some wine merchants to put
up a bush at the door of their shop, and to
hang on it a sign, which is a bush, and on it
is written, "The bush of the wine merchant."

BUSS. *n. f.* [from the noun.] To

to kiss; to salute with the lips.

Thou dost give me kissing. *Shakspere.*
Thou dost give me kissing. *Shakspere.*

3. A salute containing eight gallons; a

bus is a measure of eight gallons; a

bus is a measure of eight gallons; a

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bus is a measure of eight gallons; a

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bus is a measure of eight gallons; a

bus is a measure of eight gallons; a

BUS

BU'SHMENT. *n. f.* [from bush.] A thicket;
a cluster of bushes.

Princes thought how they might discharge the
earth of woods, burs, bushments, and waters,
to make it more habitable and fertile. *Raleigh.*

BU'SHY. *adj.* [from bush.]

1. Thick; full of small branches, not high.

The gentle shepherd sat beside a spring,
All in the shadow of a bushy tree. *Spenser.*

Generally the cutting away of boughs and
fuckles, at the root and body, doth make trees
grow bushy; and, contrariwise, the pulling and
cutting of the top, make them spread and grow
bushy. *Bacon.*

2. Thick like a bush.

Staves of this wood, with a thick bushy beard,
are the many of them that in Rome. *Shakspere.*

3. Full of bushes.

The kids with a careful brow the bushy plain;
The flowers are grateful to the swelling rain. *Shakspere.*

BU'SSLESS. *adj.* [from bush.] At leisure;
without business; unemployed.

The sweet thoughts do even refresh my labour,
Most busily when I do it. *Shakspere.*

BU'SHY. *adv.* [from bushy]

1. With an air of importance; with an
air of hurry.

2. Curiously; importunately.

On if too busily they will enquire
Into a victory, which we did win. *Shakspere.*

Then let them know, the Belgians did retire
Before the patron saint of impud Spain. *Shakspere.*

BU'SINESS. *n. f.* [from bushy.]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.

Most busily thee from hence remove;
On that is the worst disease of love. *Shakspere.*

2. An affair. In this sense it has a plural.

Your needful counsel to our busines
Which craves the instant use. *Shakspere.*

3. The subject of business; the affair or
object that engages the care.

You are much of a busines of our souls, that
while you are in life we can neither look nor
think on any else, there are no eyes for other
beings. *Shakspere.*

The great business of the senses being to take
notice of what hurts or advantage the body. *Locke.*

4. Serious engagement; in opposition to
trivial transactions.

In our business, who made it a busines
to be a busines of our souls, that
while you are in life we can neither look nor
think on any else, there are no eyes for other
beings. *Shakspere.*

5. Right of action.

What is the right of action among the clouds
of the sky? *Shakspere.*

6. A point; a matter of question; for
thing to be examined or considered.

It is a busines of the mind to be
examined and considered. *Shakspere.*

7. Something to be transacted.

There was a busines in the Romans, and
it was a busines of the mind to be
examined and considered. *Shakspere.*

8. Something required to be done.

There is a busines of the mind to be
examined and considered. *Shakspere.*

9. To do one's business. To kill, destroy,
or ruin him.

BUS

BUSK. *n. f.* [busque, Fr.] A piece of steel
or whalebone, worn by women to
strengthen their stays.

Of with the happy busk which I wear,
That still can be and still be in hand to night. *Donne.*

BU'SKIN. *n. f.* [busken, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a shoe which
comes to the midleg.

The foot was dressed in a short pair of velvet
buskins, in some places open, to show the fair-
ness of the skin. *Shakspere.*

Sometimes Diana he takes to be,
But misseth bow, and shafts, and buskins to her
knee. *Shakspere.*

There is a kind of sufficiency in all these poor
poets; for new as of a holiday the poet's first
line is a new buskin. *Shakspere.*

2. A kind of high shoe worn by the an-
cient actors of tragedy, to raise their
figure.

Great Hector never treads in buskins here,
No greater Jonson dances in locks appear. *Shakspere.*

In the last night the poet's first
line is a new buskin. *Shakspere.*

BU'SKINED. *adj.* [from buskin.] Dressed
in buskins.

Or what, though rare, of later age,
Enobled hath the buskin's page? *Shakspere.*

Here, arm'd with silver horse, in early dawn,
Her buskin'd virgin tread'd the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

BU'SKY. *adj.* [written more properly by
Milton, bushy. See Bosky.] Woody;
shaded with woods; overgrown with
trees.

How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon bushy hill! *Shakspere.*

BUSS. *n. f.* [bus, the mouth, Irish; bouche,
French.]

1. A kiss; a salute with the lips.

Thou dost give me kissing. *Shakspere.*
Thou dost give me kissing. *Shakspere.*

2. A boat for fishing. [buss, German.]

It is the king's custom to send out a
number of boats, and to let each company
of soldiers manage, it would be an encourage-
ment to the soldiers to have a boat. *Shakspere.*

BUSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

to kiss; to salute with the lips.

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BUS

Sir Henry Vane was a *busy* and *buffling* man, who had credit enough to do his business in all places. *Clarendon.*

A poor abject worm,
That crawl'd awhile upon a *buffling* world,
And now am trampled to my dust again. *Saunders.*

Ye fast sign lords, who sit like gods in state,
Awing the world, and *buffling* to be great! *Grange.*
BU'STLE *n. f.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry; a combustion.

Wisdom's self,
O'erlooks to sweet retired solitude:
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various *bustle* of resort
Were all too ruffled. *Milton.*

This is the creature that pretends to knowledge, and that makes such a noise and *bustle* for opinions. *Glauc.*

Such a doctrine made a strange *bustle* and disturbance in the world, which then late warm and easy in a free enjoyment of their lulls. *South.*
If the count had given them a pot of ale after it, all would have been well, without any of this *bustle*. *Spektator.*

BU'STLER *n. f.* [from *bustle*.] An active stirring man.

BU'SY *adj.* [byrgian, Sax.] It is pronounced as *busy*, or *lizzy*.

1. Employed with earnestness.
My mistress tends you word that she is *busy*, and cannot come. *Shakespeare.*

2. *Buffling*; active; meddling.
The next thing which the waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape,
She shall pursue it with the soul of love. *Shaksp.*
Thus *busy* power is working day and night;
For when the outward senses rest do take,
A thousand dreams, fantastical and right,
With slutt'ing wings, do keep her thus awake. *Darwin.*

The coming spring would first appear,
And all this place with roses flow,
It *busy* feet would let them grow. *Waller.*

All written since that time, seem to have little more than events we are glad to know, or the controversy of opinion, wherein the *busy* world has been so much employed. *Temple.*

Religious motives and instincts are so *busy* in the heart of every reasonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a society, without regard to these principles. *Addison.*

3. Troublesome; vexatiously importunate or intensive.

The children, sometimes valiantly, receiving the enemy, and sometimes charging them again, repulsed the proud enemies, still *busy* with them. *Scott's History of the Turks.*

TO BU'SY *v. a.* [from the noun.] To employ; to engage; to make or keep busy.

He in great passion all this while did dwell,
More *busy* his quick eyes were fixed to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell. *Curry Queen.*

The pleasure which I took at my friend's pleasure herein, jolly *busied* me thus to express the same. *Curry Queen's Sonnet.*

Be it thy course to *busy* giddy mounds
With foreign quirels. *Shakespeare.*

While they were *busied* to lay the foundations, their buildings were overthrown by an earthquake, and many thousands of the Jews were overwhelmed. *Raleigh.*

The points, which *busied* the devotion of the first age, and the curiosity of the latter. *Deacy of Poetry.*

The idea is a *busied* about, should be natural and congenial to us, which it had in itself. *Locke.*

The learning and disputes of the schools have been *busied* about genus and species. *Locke.*
For the rest, it must be owned, he does not *busy* himself by entering deep into any party, but rather spends his time in acts of hospitality. *Swift.*

BUT

BU'SYBODY *n. f.* [from *busy* and *body*.]

A vain, meddling, and fantastical person.
Going from house to house, taters and *busybodies* are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time. *Taylor.*

Busybodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous sort of people to have to do with all. *L'Estrange.*
She is well acquainted with all the favourite servants, *busybodies*, dependants, and poor relations, of all persons of condition in the whole town. *Spektator.*

BUT *conjunct.* [butte, butan, Saxon.]

1. Except.
An omission of immaterial virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it is so prodigious: but that it is so constantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*

Who can it be, ye gods! *but* perjured Lycón?
Who can inspire such storms of rage, *but* Lycón?
Where has my sword left one so black, *but* Lycón? *Smith.*

Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection *but* the obscurity of several passages, by our ignorance in facts and persons. *Swift.*

2. Except that; unless; had it not been that; in this sense we now write *but* that. See sense 11.

And *but* infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seized
His with'd ability, he had himself
The lands and waters measur'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. Yet; nevertheless. It sometimes only enforces yet.
Then let him speak, and any that shall stand without shall hear it voice plainly; *but* yet made extreme sharp and evil, like the voice of puppets; and yet the articulate sounds of the words will not be confounded. *Bacon.*

Our wants are many and grievous to be born, *but* quite of another kind. *Swift.*

4. The particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism; now.
It were he a liberty and possibility for a month, to submit to day, then it is not absolutely necessary that he shall live till to-morrow; *but* there is such a liberty, therefore no such necessity. *Bartholomew's Epistle.*

God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in this world, therefore there must be another world, wherein this difference shall be made. *Newton's Logick.*

5. Only; nothing more than.
If my odiousness of mortal kind,
That not my service, past or present sorrows,
Can ransom me into his love again;
But take it to be what it may be. *Shaksp.*

What a propitious voice *but* his ears,
Will be my voice, though she have *but* ears. *R. a. Jackson.*

No, Aurora, he, you meant all my heart,
And I'm too late to give a part. *Dryden.*
Did *but* men consider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of goodness. *Tillotson.*

If we do *but* put virtue and vice in equal circumstances, the advantages of vice and pleasure will be found to be on the side of religion. *Tillotson.*

The mischiefs or harms that come by pity, inadvertency or ignorance, are not at all, or but very gently, to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

If a reader examines Horace's Art of Poetry, he will find *but* very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Aristotle. *Addison.*

Prepar'd I stand: he was but born to try
The lot of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

6. Than.
The full moon was no sooner up, and shining in all its brightness, *but* he opened the gate of Paradise. *Guarham.*

7. But that; without this consequence that.

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BUT

Froth that constrain the ground
Do seldom their usurping power withdraw,
But raging floods pursue their hasty hand. *Dryden.*

8. Otherwise than that.
It cannot be *but* nature hath some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker.*

Who shall believe,
But you misuse the reverence of your place? *Shakespeare.*

9. Not more than; even.
A genius to elevated and unconfin'd as Mr. Cowley's, was *but* necessary to make Pindar speak English. *Dryden.*

10. By any other means than.
Beise *but* now I left; whom, pin'd with pain,
Her age and anguish from their rights detain. *Dryden.*

It is evident, in the instance I gave *but* now, the consciousness went along. *Locke.*

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny; whose qualification shall come into no true taste again, *but* by transplanting of Cissus. *Shakespeare.*

11. If it were not for this; that; if it were not that. Obsolete.
Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse full of tetrazetes. And, *but* my noble Moor is true of mind, and made of no such baseness as jealously suspects are, it were enough to put him to fill the king. *Shaksp.*

I here do give thee that with all my heart, which, *but* thou hast already, with all my heart I would keep from thee. *Shakespeare.*

12. However; howbeit: a word of indefinite connexion.
I do not doubt *but* I have been to Rome? *But*, to pursue the end for which I came, unite your subjects first, then let us go. And point your common rage upon the foe. *Dryden.*

13. It is used after *no doubt*, *no question*, and such words, and signifies the same with *that*. It sometimes is joined with *that*.

They made no account, *but* that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon.*

I have not myself a kind of ease in the change of the phoenix, never suspecting *but* that the human would have waited itself. *Dryden.*

There is no question *but* the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses. *Dryden.*

14. That. This seems no proper sense in this place.
I was not therefore impossible *but* I may alter the complexion of my play, to restore myself and the good pieces of my last critics. *Dryden.*

15. Otherwise than. Obsolete.
I should find
To think *but* nobly of my grandmother. *Shaksp.*

16. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing sentence is bounded or restrained; only.
Thus fights Ulysses, thus his fame extends,
A formidable man, *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*

17. A particle of objection; yet it may be objected: it has sometimes yet with it.
But yet, madam—
I do not like *but* yet; it does atlay
The good precedence: *fit* us, on *but* yet!
But yet is as a jaquet, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakespeare.*

Must the least then have been formed and constituted, before the blood was in being? *But* here again, the substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Boyle.*

18. *But* for; without; had not this been.
Rath man, forbear! *but* for some unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Hunter.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knot was tied above. *Dryden.*

BUT

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,
And, *but for* mischief, you had died for spite. *Dryden.*

BUT. *n. f.* [*bout*, French.] A boundary.
But, if I ask you what I mean by that word, you will answer, I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which; but if I join it with the words in construction and sense, as, *but I will not*, a *bit of wine*, *but* and boundary, the ram will *but*, shoot at *but*, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other word. *Holder.*

BUT. *n. f.* [In sea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship, under water. *Harris.*

BUT-ENDS. *n. f.* [from *but* and *end*.] The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it rests.

The retinue of foot galled their foot with several volleys, and then fell on them with the *but-ends* of their muskets. *Clarendon.*

Thy weapon was a good one when I wielded it, but the *but-end* remains in my hands. *Ascham.*
Some of the soldiers accordingly pushed them forwards, with the *but-ends* of their pikes, into my reach. *Swift.*

BUTCHER. *n. f.* [*boucher*, Fr.]

1. One that kills animals to sell their flesh.
The shepherd and the *butcher* both may look upon one sheep with pleasing conceits. *Sidney.*

Hence he learnt the *butcher's* guise,
How to cut your throat, and hilt;
Like a *butcher* doom'd for life
I was in duty to wear his knife. *Swift.*

2. One that is delighted with blood.

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerors, who, for the most part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind. *Locke.*

3. **BUTCHER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill; to murder.

In slandering thus thy brother to be slaughter'd
Thou shew'st the naked pathway to my life,
Teaching them murder how to *butcher* thee. *Shakespeare.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And humbly by you my hopes are *butcher'd*. *Shakespeare.*

The poison and the dagger are it hard to *butcher* a hero, when the poet wants brains to do so. *Dryden.*

BUTCHER-BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY. *n. f.* [*butcher's broom*, Lat.] A tree.

These are some times used in medicine, and the green shoots are cut and bound into bundles, and sold to the *butchers*, who use it as beams to sweep their blood from whence it had the name of *butcher's broom*. *Miles.*

BUTCHERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *butcherly*.]

A brutal, cruel, savage, butcherly manner.

BUTCHERLY. *adj.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel; bloody; grossly and clumsily barbarous.

There is a way which, brought into schools,
Would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin. *Johnson.*

What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*
Is daily quarrel daily date begot? *Shakespeare.*

BUTCHERY. *n. f.* [from *butcher*.]

1. The trade of a butcher.
Yet this man, so ignorant in modern *butchery*, lay out up half an hundred heroes, and quarrelled one of his miserable lovers, in every tragedy he has written. *Pope.*

2. Murder; cruelty; slaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this patron of thy *butcheries*. *Shakespeare.*

The *butchery*, and the breach of hospitality, is represented in this fable under the mask of friendship. *L'Esperance.*

Can be a son to lust remembrance,
Whom gash, and blood, and *butcherly* delight? *Dryden.*

3. The place where animals are killed; the place where blood is shed.

There is no place, this house is but a *butchery*; Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. *Shakespeare.*

BUTLER. *n. f.* [*butteiller*, Fr. *boteler*, or *botiller*, old English, from *bottle*; he that is employed in the care of bottling liquors.] A servant employed in a family in furnishing the table.

Butlers forget to bring up the beer time enough. *Swift.*

BUTLERAGE. *n. f.* [from *butler*.] The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

Those ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the exchequer, the customs, *butlerage*, and impost. *Bacon.*

BUTLERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *butler*.] The office of a butler.

BUTMENT. *n. f.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

The supporters or *butments* of the said arch cannot suffer so much violence, as in the precedent flat posture. *Warren.*

BUTSHAFT. *n. f.* [from *but* and *shaft*.] An arrow.

The blind boy's *butshaft*. *Shakespeare.*

BUTT. *n. f.* [*but*, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed.

He calls on Burchus and propounds the prize;
The groom his fellow groom at *butts* denies,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. *Dryden.*

2. The point at which the endeavour is directed.

Be not afraid though you do see me weapon'd;
Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*,
The very tea-mark of my journey's end. *Shakespeare.*

3. The object of aim; the thing against which any attack is directed.

The poppits were the most common place, and the *butt* against which all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

4. A man upon whom the company breaks their jests.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart, when my ill genius suggested to him such a reply as got all the laughter on his side. *Shakespeare.*

5. A blow given by a horned animal.

6. A stroke given in fencing.

If disputes arise

Among the champions for the prize,
To prove who gave the fater *butt*,
I was the crack on Robert's coat. *Pope.*

BUTT. *n. f.* [*butte*, Saxon.] A vessel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine; a butt contains one hundred and eight gallons of beer; and from fifteen to twenty-two hundred weight, is a butt of currants.

I escaped upon a *butt* of sack, which the sailors heaved overboard. *Shakespeare.*

TO BUTT. *v. a.* [*boten*, Dutch.] To strike with the head, as horned animals.

Come, leave your tears, a brief farewell the beal
With many heads *butts* me away. *Shakespeare.*

Not more are seen,
Unless upon the green,
Two harmless lambs are *butting* one the other. *Pope.*

A snow-white steer, before thy altar led,
Butts with his threatening brows, and bellowing flanks. *Dryden.*

A ram will *butt* with his head though he be brought up tame, and never saw that manner of fighting. *Kennel.*

BUTTER. *n. f.* [*buttepe*, Saxon; *butyrum*, Lat.]

1. An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.

And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf which he had doted, and let before them. *Greene.*

2. **Butter of Antimony.** A chymical preparation, made by distilling the acid spirits of sublimate corrosive with regulus of antimony. It is a great caustic. *Harris.*

3. **Butter of Tin.** is made with tin and sublimate corrosive. This preparation continually emits fumes. *Harris.*

TO BUTTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear, or oil, with butter.

Two men *butter*, each in good kindness to his boy, *buttered* his boy. *Shakespeare.*
Words *butter* no passions. *L'Esperance.*

2. To increase the stakes every throw, or every game: a cant term among gamblers.

It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's plays, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gambler, that *flakes* all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. *Shakespeare.*

BUTTERBUMP. *n. f.* A fowl; the same with *butter*.

BUTTERBUR. *n. f.* [*petastis*, Lat.] A plant used in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the sides of ditches. *Miller.*

BUTTERFLOWER. *n. f.* A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May.

Let weeds, instead of *butterflowers*, appear;
And meads, instead of daisies, be black bear. *Gray.*

BUTTERFLY. *n. f.* [*buttenpflanze*, Saxon.] A beautiful insect, so named because it first appears in the beginning of the season for butter.

I thus startle myself by her heavenly sight,
She turn'd into a wing'd *butterfly*,
In the wide air to make her wanton flight. *Shakespeare.*

Tell old tales, and laugh
At golden *butterflies*, and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news. *Shakespeare.*

And to be sure, that as he call his eye
Among the courtiers on a *butterfly*,
He saw his friend Reynard. *Dryden.*

That which seems to be a powder upon the wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company of extremely small creatures, not to be discerned without a microscope. *Gray.*

BUTTERIS. *n. f.* An instrument of steel set in a wooden handle, used in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof of a horse. *Farrar's Dictionary.*

BUTTERMILK. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *milk*.] The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

A young man, labouring with an infectious consumption, devoted to *butter-milk*, by which sole diet he recovered. *Shakespeare.*

The worms of mankind are cured by acids, as fruits, lemon juice, good *butter-milk*, and alkalies (put to rest them). *Shakespeare.*

BUTTERPRINT. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *print*.] A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

A *butterprint*, in which were engraven figures of all sorts and sizes, applied to the butter, left on it the figure. *Shakespeare.*

BUTTERTOOTH. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *tooth*.] The great broad fore-tooth.

BUTTERWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *woman*.] A woman that sells butter.

which maliciousness, would neither learn themselves, nor could teach others, any thing at all.

Alpham.
B. *buzz*. *n. f.* [from *buzz*.] A secret whisperer.

His brother is in secret come from France,
And wants not *buzzers* to infect his ear
With peevish speeches of his father's death.

Shakespeare.

BY. prep. [bi, big; Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent.

The moon is with child by you, Launcelot.

Shakespeare.

The grammar of a language is sometimes to be called a *by* a grown man.

Locke.

Do not what the guilty fear, the pious crave,
Fought by the wretches, and vanquished by the brave.

Guth.

2. It notes the instrument, and is commonly used after a verb neuter, where *quod* would be put after an active; as, he killed her *with* a sword; she died *by* a sword.

But by Pelides' arms when Hector fell,

Hector's death, and he estate as well.

It notes the cause of any effect.

Dryden.

I saw, *by* no pretension hid,

Your eyes of the night.

Pope.

By was the soul to daring action flesh,

By was implicitly purpose it exact.

Shakespeare.

4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed, or obtained.

You said that, if we gave you any thing, we

ought to give you.

Hippolytus had it fash'd him to have known

Grady, old and evil not old.

He said, that *by* itself, which nothing

in the world besides can give it any knowledge of.

Shakespeare.

We learn the knowledge of a man's mind of

his countenance, his face and reflection.

Hart.

5. It shows the manner of an action.

I have no power; the continents of time

I have no power; the continents of time

I have no power; the continents of time

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7. It notes the quantity had at one time.

Bullion will sell by the ounce for six shillings and five pence unclipped money.

Locke.

What we take daily *by* pounds, is at least of as much importance as what we take seldom, and only *by* grains and spoonfuls.

Archibald.

The North by myriads pours her mighty sons;
Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns.

Pope.

8. At, or in; noting place: it is now perhaps only used before the words *sea*, or *water*, and *land*. This seems a remnant of a meaning now little known *By* once expressed situation; as *by west*, wellward.

We find the great effects of battles by *sea*; the battle of Actium decided the empire of the world.

Roman.

Arms, and the man, I sing; who, forc'd by

late,

Expell'd and exil'd, left the Tiber in flame,

Long did his boat sail and landly before.

I would have seen *by* *sea*, were I was

Progeny.

You hinder'd it yet, when I fought at sea,

For I took me fighting.

Dryden.

By *sea*, *by* water, they renew their charge.

Pope.

9. According to; noting permission.

It is *law* *by* both *by* laws of nature and nations, and *by* the law of man, who is the perfection of the other two.

Hart.

10. According to; noting proof.

The present, on my side, in the world can not possibly have been effected, *by* the best possible means, without *God*, the author of nature, and the author of all things.

Shakespeare.

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14. It notes co-operation.

By he had two children at one birth. *Shakespeare.*

15. For; noting continuance of time.

This fence is not now in use.

Pendennis, who had recovered the kingdom of Grenada from the Moors, kept it in possession thereof *by* the space of seven hundred years.

Bacon.

16. As soon as; not later than; noting time.

By this, the sons of Constance which fled, Amable and Urry, did ripe years attain.

Fairy Queen.

Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the day, With a trumpet, 'twixt our tent, and Troy, To-morrow morning call some knight to arms.

Shakespeare.

He could not for *by* this, the heavenly bands Down from a sky of Jasper lighted now

In Paradise.

Heavenly, then, came to finish round the earth

By a new way.

The angels, then, descended, and the

For ever, for of his *by* a story know *Shakespeare.*

By that time a fire is cast on two of these days, I am a together lost and bewildered in it.

Shakespeare.

By this time, the very foundation was removed.

Shakespeare.

By the beginning of the fourth century from the birth of Christ, the changes proceeded so fast, as to make the world a new world.

Shakespeare.

17. Beside; noting passage.

Make it, *by* the sea, standing along the sea shore, make it down appear longer than it is to those that sail by it.

Shakespeare.

18. Beside; near to; in presence; noting proximity of place.

So, *by* the way, the king, as *by* a beggar, of a *by* the way, near him, on the church, *by* the way, if they labour fond by the church.

Shakespeare.

Here he comes himself;

It is he worth any man's good voice,

That good man sit down *by* him.

Ben Jonson.

A *by* the way, where

Were the of various uses *by* some were herds

Of a *by* the way.

A *by* the way, that the king, as *by* a beggar, of a *by* the way, near him, on the church, *by* the way, if they labour fond by the church.

So, *by* the way, the king, as *by* a beggar, of a *by* the way, near him, on the church, *by* the way, if they labour fond by the church.

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So, *by* the way, the king, as *by* a beggar, of a *by* the way, near him, on the church, *by*

BY

O cruel youth!
By all the pains that were my tortur'd soul,
By all the dear desires that hopes you gave me,
O cease that canst once more delude my sorrows.

23. It signifies specification and particularity.

Upward, heav'n, from whence his lineage came,

And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, *by name*

24. By proxy of; noting substitution.

The gods were said to feast with Ethiopians;
that is, they were present with them *by their slaves*.

25. In the same direction with.

They are also marked, or throwed, *by the length*, and the indelicately punctured, or pricked.

By, *adv.*

1. Near; at a small distance.

And in it lies the god of sleep;

And, snoring *by*,

We may deliver

The monsters of the deep. *Dryden.*

2. Beside; pailing.

I did hear

The galloping of horse. Who was 't came *by*?

Shakespeare.

3. In presence.

The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth,
as from one woman to another, so as there was
no other body *by*, might have had a better grace.

Shakespeare.

I'll not be *by* the while; my liege, fare well:
What will become hereof, there's none can tell.

Shakespeare.

There while I sing, if gentle youth be *by*,
That tunes my lute, and winds the strings to high.

Waller.

Prisoners and witnesses were waiting *by*,
These have been taught to swear, and those to die

Richardson.

You have put a principle into him, which will
influence his actions when you are not *by*.

Locke.

BY AND BY. In a short time.

He overlook Amphialus, who had been slain
here, and *by and by* called him to fight with him.

Sidney.

The noble knight alighted *by and by*
From lofty speed, and bad the lady stay,
To see what end of fight should him befall that day.

Spenser.

In the temple, *by and by*, with us,
These couples shall eternally be knit.

Shakespeare.

O how the spring of love resembleth
The uncertain glory of an April day;

Which now shows all the beauty of the sun,
And *by and by* a cloud takes all away.

Shakespeare.

Now a sensible man, *by and by* a fool, and
presently a beast.

Shakespeare.

By, *n. f.* [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.

In this instance, there is, upon the *by*, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood.

Bacon.

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a sheep in private, *by the by*.

L'Estrange.

Hence we may understand, to add that upon the *by*, that it is not necessary.

Boyle.

So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom *by the by*.

Dryden.

By, in composition, implies something out of the direct way, and consequently some obscurity, as a *by-road*; something irregular, as a *by-end*; or something collateral, as a *by-concernment*; or private, as a *by-law*. This composition is, used at pleasure, and will be understood by the examples following.

BY-COFFEEHOUSE. *n. f.* A coffeehouse in an obscure place.

BY

I afterwards entered a *by-coffeehouse*, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror.

BY-CONCERNMENT. *n. f.* An affair which is not the main business.

Our plays, besides the main design, have under-plots, or *by-concernments*, or plots considerable persons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot.

BY-DEPENDANCE. *n. f.* An appendage; something accidentally depending on another.

These,

And your three motives to the battle, with I know not how much more, should be demanded;

And all the other *by-dependencies*, From chance to chance.

Shakespeare.

BY-DESIGN. *n. f.* An incidental purpose.

And if the mists the moult-trip lines, They'll serve for other *by-designs*, And make an artful under-plot

To copy out her teal or hound;
Or find void places in the plot;

To steal in something to entrap her.

Hudibras.

BY-END. *n. f.* Private interest; secret advantage.

All people that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end*, fall within the intendment of this table.

L'Estrange.

BY-GONE. *adj.* [a Scotch word.] Past.

Tell him, you're sure

All in Bohemia's well: this satisfaction The *by-gone* day proclaim'd.

Shakespeare.

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as *by-gone*, to have we of time, which dependeth thereupon.

Grew.

BY-INTEREST. *n. f.* Interest distinct from that of the publick.

Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-interest*, without any sincere regard to the public good.

Atterbury.

BY-LAW. *n. f.*

By-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-baronages, by common assent, for the good of those that make them, rather than the publick law binds.

There was also a law, to restrain the *by-laws* and ordinances of corporations.

Bacon.

In the beginning of this record is inserted the law or institution, to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law.

BY-MATTER. *n. f.* Something incidental.

I knew one that, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter*.

Bacon.

BY-NAME. *n. f.* A nickname; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Robert, eldest son to the Conqueror, used short hose, and thereupon was *by-named* Court-hose, and shewed first the use of them to the English.

Camden.

BY-PAST. *adj.* Past: a term of the Scotch dialect.

Wars, pestilences, and diseases, have not been fewer for these three hundred years *by-past*, than ever they had been since we have had records.

Chenier.

BY-PATH. *n. f.* A private or obscure path.

Heav'n knows, my son,
By what *by-paths*, and indirect crook'd ways,
I got this crown.

Shakespeare.

BY-RESPECT. *n. f.* Private end or view.

It may be that some, upon *by-respects*, find somewhat friendly usage in usance, at some of their hands.

Carew.

The archbishops and bishops, next under the king, have the government of the church: he not you the mean to prefer any to those places, for any *by-respect*, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth.

Bacon.

Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he was wise, had some *by-respects* in the creating of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim.

Dryden.

BY Z

BY-ROAD. *n. f.* An obscure unfrequented path.

Through slippery *by-roads*, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep.

Swift.

BY-ROOM. *n. f.* A private room within another.

I prythe, do thou stand in some *by-room*, while I question my puny drawer to what end he gave the sugar.

Shakespeare.

BY-SPEECH. *n. f.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point.

When they come to allege what word and what law they meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-speeches*, in some distant manner on or other, and to use them as if they were written in most exact form of law.

Hobbes.

BY-STANDER. *n. f.* A looker on; one unconcerned.

She broke her feathers, and, falling to the ground, was taken up by the *by-standers*.

The *by-standers* asked him, why he ran away, his brain being weight?

Locke.

BY-STREET. *n. f.* An obscure street.

He broke late his tunic's heavier wear,
Upon his brow fits jealousies and cares;
Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He ticks *by-streets*, and laves the expensive care.

Giles.

BY-VIEW. *n. f.* Private self-interested purpose.

No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him.

Attorney.

BY-WALK. *n. f.* A private walk; not the main road.

He moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or under-plots, as diversions to the main design, which shall grow tedious, though they are still naturally joined.

Dryden.

The chief avenue ought to be the most ample and noble; but there should be *by-walks*, to retire into sometimes, for ease and retirement.

Bacon.

BY-WAY. *n. f.* A private and obscure way.

Night-fishers are commonly driven in *by-ways*, and by blind fords, unled of any but secret.

Spenser.

Other *by-ways* he himself betook,
Where never foot of living might did tread.

Wholly disdain or wed: thy boundless land
Allows thee choice of paths; take no *by-way*,
But gladly welcome what he doth intend,
Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and end.

Hobbes.

A servant, or a favourite, if he be in ward, and no other apparent cause of esteem, is commonly thought to be a *by-way* to close corruption.

This is wonderfully diverting to the understanding, thus to receive a precept, as it were, through a *by-way*, and to apprehend an effect that draws a whole train after it.

Locke.

BY-WEST. *adv.* Westward; to the west of.

Whereupon grew that *by-word*, used by the Irish, that they dwell *by-west* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow.

Dryden.

BY-WORD. *n. f.* A saying; a proverb.

Bashful Henry he depos'd; whole cowardice
Hath made us *by-words* to our enemies.

Shakespeare.

I knew a wise man, that had it for a *by-word* when he saw men harken to a conclusion, say a little, that we may make an end the sooner.

We are become a *by-word* among the nations for our ridiculous feuds and animosities.

Atterbury.

It will be his lot often to look singular, in our and licentious times, and to become a *by-word* and a reproach among the men of wit and pleasure.

Atterbury.

BY-ASS. *n. f.* See BIAS.

Every inordinate lust is a false *by-ass* upon men's understandings, which naturally draws towards atheism.

Hobbes.

BYE, or BEZ, come immediately from the Saxon *by*, *byrn*, a dwelling.

Gilpin.

BY-ZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.

Byzantine is the true orthography.

Atterbury.

CAC

CACHETICAL. } *adj.* [from *cachemy*.] Having an ill habit of body; showing an ill habit.

CACHETICK. } *adj.* [from *cachemy*.] Young and fluid blood, rather than viscid and thick. *Arbutnot on Alim.*
The crude chyle swims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood, of some persons who are young. *Harvey.*

CACHEMY. *n. f.* [κακχμία.] A general word to express a great variety of symptoms; most commonly it denotes such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions; proceeding from weakness of the fibres, and an abuse of the non-naturals, and often from severe acute distempers. *Arbutnot.*

CACHINNATION. *n. f.* [κακχμία, Lat.] A loud laughter. *Dryden.*

CA'CKREL. *n. f.* A fish, said to make those who eat it laxative.

To CA'CKLE. *v. n.* [κακχλώ, Dutch.]

1. To make a noise as a goose.

The nightingale, if she should sing by day, When every goose is a *cock*, would be thought No better a musician than the wren. *Shak.*

Or rob the Roman senate of all their glories, And save the state by *cocking* to the times. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen.

The trembling widow, and her daughters twin,
This *woeful cackling* cry with horror heard
Of those distracted damsels in the yard. *Dryden.*

3. To laugh; to giggle.

Nic grinned, *cackled*, and laughed, till he was like to kill himself, and fell a *snick* and *dane* about the room. *Arbutnot.*

4. To talk idly; to prattle.

CA'CKLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a goose or fowl.

The silver geese before the shining gate
There flew, and by her *cackles* saved the state
Dryden.

2. Idle talk; prattle.

CA'CKLER. *n. f.* [from *cackle*.]

1. A fowl that cackles.

2. A telltale; a tattler.

CACOCYMICAL. } *adj.* [from *cacochymy*.]

CACOCYMIC. } *my.* Having the humours corrupted.

It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymy*, to clarify his blood with a leucostict.

If the body be *cacochymy*, the humours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant abscesses. *Harvey.*

The ancient waters did but rather purify the blood, by putrefaction of it, and then the humours, and phlegm; and this is to be explained by the effluence happening in a putrid *cacochymy*. *Harvey.*

CACOCYMY. *n. f.* [κακχμία.] A depravation of the humours from a sound state, to what the physicians call by a general name of a *cacochymy*. Spots, and discolorations of the skin, are signs of weak fibres; for the lateral vessels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let gross humours pass, which could not, if the vessels had their due degree of structure. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Strong beer, a liquor that attitudines the half of its ill quality to the hops, consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, sets the blood, upon the least *cacochymy*, into an organum. *Harvey.*

CAO'PHONY. *n. f.* [κακοφωνία.] A bad sound of words.

CAD

These things shall lie by, till you come to carp at them, and alter rhimes, grammar, triplets, and caraphories of all kinds. *Pope to Swift.*

To CACUMINATE. *v. a.* [cacumino, Lat.] To make sharp or pyramidal. *Dict.*

CADAVEROUS. *adj.* [cadaver, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcass; having the qualities of a dead carcass.

To van do they scruple to approach the dead, who living are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution, whose temper pollutes themselves. *Bacon's Pilgrimage.*

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glass, will grow red, fœtid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The case is the same with the stagnant waters of typhical persons. *Abt.*

CA'DDIS. *n. f.* [This word is used in Erse for the variegated clothes of the Highlanders.]

1. A kind of tape or riband.

He lath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, *caddis*, cambricks, lawns; why, he fits them over as if they were gods and goddesses. *Shakespeare.*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw.

He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the codworm, or *caddis*; and these make the trout bold and lusty. *Hutton's Angler.*

CADÉ. *adj.* [It is deduced, by Skinner, from *cadet*, Fr. an old word, which signifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; soft; delicate; as, a *cadé* lamb, a lamb bred at home.

To CADÉ. *v. a.* [from the adj.] To breed up in softness.

CADÉ. *n. f.* [cadus, Lat.] A barrel.

We found *Cadé*, is found of our supposed father.—Or rather of stealing a *cadé* of herings. *Shakespeare.*

Such as thy liquor from the narrow cells Of close press'd turks is freed, thou must refrain Thy thirsty soul; for none persuade to breach Thy thick, unwhiting, unregarded *cadé*. *Philips.*

CADÉ-WORM. *n. f.* The same with *caddis*.

CA'DENCE. } *n. f.* [cadence, Fr.]

1. Fall; state of sinking; decline.

Now was the sun at his *cadence* low
From noon; and gentle airs, due to his hours,
To fan the earth, now wak'd. *Milton.*

2. The fall of the voice; sometimes the general modulation of the voice.

The falling, in the case of *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetoric, which the *cadence* is *explication*; for there is a parallel even in being decided. *Harvey.*

These be words not to be with large, Sentences know'd, or to be with full. *Shakespeare.*

3. The flow of verses, or periods.

The words, the verbs, and all the other elements of speech, as *cadence*, and turns of words upon the things, perform exactly the same office both in dramatic and epic poetry. *Dryden.*

The *cadence* of one line must be a title to that of the next; as the found of the father must be the end of the child which follows. *Dryden.*

4. The tone or sound.

Hollow rocks retin
The sound of blustering winds, which all night long
Had rous'd the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* hush
Sea-faring men, or watch'd. *Milton.*

He hath a confused remembrance of words since he left the university; he hath lost half their meaning, and puts them together with no regard, except to their *cadence*. *Swift.*

5. [In horsemanship.] An equal measure

CAI

or proportion which a horse observes in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'DENT. *adj.* [cadens, Lat.] Falling down.

CA'DET. *n. f.* [cadet, Fr. pronounced *cad*.]

1. The younger brother.

2. The youngest brother.

Let *po* was the youngest of the twelve, and David the thirteenth son, and the *cadet* of *po*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

CA'DEW. *n. f.* A straw worm. See *Cypris*.

CA'DGER. *n. f.* [from *cadge*, or *cage*, a panier.] A huckster; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market.

CA'DI. *n. f.* A magistrate among the Turks, whose office seems nearly to answer to that of a justice of peace.

CA'DILACK. *n. f.* A sort of pear.

CA'GLIAS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A wind from the northeast.

Now, from the north,
Rues and *ca'glia*, and Argelles land,
And Thracia, send the winds, and tell us what *ca'glia*. *Mary.*

CASAREAN. See *CESARIAN*.

CASURA. *n. f.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

CAFTAN. *n. f.* [Persick.] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

CAG. *n. f.* A barrel, or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons. Sometimes *key*.

CAGE. *n. f.* [cage, Fr. from *cavea*, Lat.]

1. An enclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

See what a *cage* can please a bird; or whether a dog grow not fiercer with tying. *Swift.*

He taught me how to know a man in love, in which *cage* or *cuff*, I am sure, you are not a prisoner. *Shakespeare.*

Though slaves, like birds that sing not in a *cage*.

They left their genius, and pocket rage;
For a *cage* and *band* may be found,
And by great actions with their numbers crown'd. *Harvey.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And *cage* birds in fever *cage* long,
And *cage* flowers, and odorous green,
Were *cage* with *cage* lumps of amber and *cage*. *Dryden.*

A *cage* to our fancy, by remembering his *cage*; a *cage*, bird, or fish, by the *cage* on *cage*, a *cage*, wherein it was kept. *Hutton on the Mind.*

The reason why so few marriages are happy, is, that young ladies spend their time in making *cages*, not in making *cages*. *Swift.*

2. A place for wild beasts, enclosed with palisades.

3. A prison for petty malefactors.

To CAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a *cage*.

He, twin and pamper'd with high fare,
Sits down, and *snorts*, *cag'd* in his basket-chair. *Dryden.*

CA'PMAN. *n. f.* The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJOLE. *v. a.* [cageoller, Fr.] To flatter; to coax; to coax a low word.

CAL

Thought he, 'tis no mean part of civil State prudence to *cajole* the devil. Hudibras.
The one affronts him, while the other *cajoles* and pities him: takes up his quiver, shakes his lead at us, clasps his hand upon his breast, and then protests and protests. L'Estrange.

My tongue that wanted to *cajole* I try'd, but not a word would troll. Rymers.
CAJOLER. *n. f.* [from *cajole*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJOLERY. *n. f.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.
CAISSON. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A chest of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach.

2. A wooden case in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.

CATTIFF. *n. f.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a slave; whence it came to signify a bad man, with some implication of meanness; as *knave* in English, and *fur* in Latin; for certainly does slavery destroy virtue.

Πάνου τὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνδραγαθίου δὲ δόξα καὶ ἡμέτερος.
Homer.

A slave and a scoundrel are signified by the same words in many languages. A mean villain; a despicable knave: it often implies a mixture of wickedness and misery.

A *cattiff*! a vassal of dread and despair,
Upstart of the common breath'd air!
Why leav'st thou, dead dog, a longer day,
And dost not rise to death thyself prepare? Spenser.
'Tis not impossible

But one, the wicked *cattiff* on the ground,
May seem as shy, as grave, as just, as absolute,
As an angel. Shakspeare.

The wretched *cattiff*, all alone,
As he belov'd began to moan,
And tell his story to himself. Hudibras.

CAKE. *n. f.* [*cake*, Teutonic.]

1. A kind of delicate bread.
You must be seeing christs here, do you look for *cake* and *cakes* here, you rude rascals? Shakspeare.
Mistaken though, but I'll be among the rest,
Out of hope of all but my share of the feast. Shakspeare.

The dismal day was come, the priests prepare
Their *cake* and *cakes* and *cakes* for my hour. Dryden.

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high; by which it is sometimes distinguished from a loaf.

There is a *cake* that groweth upon the side of a dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is large, and of a chestnut colour, and hard and pale. Bacon's Natural History.

Concreted matter; coagulated matter.
When the fleshy flies new cloth the wood,
And *cakes* of rusting ice come rolling down the Road. Dryden.

CAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven.

Thus burning matter, as it sunk very leisurely, had time to *cake* together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it. Addison in Italy.

This is that very Mab,
That plots the manes of horses in the night,
And *cakes* the cllocks in foul sluttish hours. Shakspeare.
He rind'd the wound,
And wash'd away the stings and clostred blood,
That *cake'd* with him. Addison.

CALABASH TREE.

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided at the birth into several parts; from whose cup rises the point, in the hinder part of the flower; which afterwards becomes a fleshy fruit, having an hard shell. They rise to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet in the West Indies, where they grow naturally. The shells are used by the natives.

CAL

groes for cups, as also for making instruments of music, by making a hole in the shell, and putting in small flowers, with which they make a sort of rattle. Miller.

CALAMANDRO. *n. f.* [a word derived, probably by some accident, from *calamancus*, Lat. which, in the middle ages, signified a hat.] A kind of woollen stuff.

He was of a bulk and stature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open, to show a *calamandro* waistcoat. Tattle.

CALAMINE, or *Lapis Calaminaris*. *n. f.* A kind of fossil bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass.

We must not omit those, which, though not of so much beauty, yet are of greater use, as leadstones, whitestones of all kinds, limbeck, *calamine*, or *lapis calaminaris*. Lapis.

CALAMINE. *n. f.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] A plant.

CALAMITOUS. *adj.* [*calamitosus*, Lat.]

1. Miserable; involved in distress; oppressed with infelicity; unhappy; wretched; applied to men.

This is a glorious provision God Almighty hath made in favour of the necessitous and *calamitous*; the state of some, in this life, being so extremely wretched and deplorable, it is compensated with others. Cato.

2. Full of misery; distressful; applied to external circumstances.

What *calamitous* afflictions the air of this city wrought upon us the last year, you may read in my discourse of the plague. Howell.

Strict necessity
Subdues me, and *calamitous* constraint
Lies on my head both sin and punishment,
However importable, be all
Devoted. Milton.

Much rather I shall chuse
To live the poor than in my trade to be distressed,
And be in that respect a prisoner. Milton.

In this sad and *calamitous* condition, deliverance from an oppressed world would have even revived them. Swift.

CALAMITOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *calamitous*.] Misery; distress.

CALAMITY. *n. f.* [*calamitas*, Lat.]

1. Misfortune; cause of misery; distress.

An *calamitous* accident is drought, and the spreading of the corn, which with us is rare, but in *calamitous* countries common; as much as the word *calamity* was first derived from *calamitas*, when the corn could not grow out of the stalk. Bacon.

2. Misery; distress.

This infinite *calamity*, that cause
To human life, and household peace confound. Milton.

From adverse shores in safety let her bend
Foreign commerce, and distant wars;
Of which, great heav'n, let her no portion bear. Pope.

CALAMUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A sort of reed or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in scripture with the other ingredients of the sacred perfumes. It is a knotty root, reddish without, and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and brought from the Indies.

The prophets speak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. These sweet reeds have no smell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Their form differs not from other reeds, and their smell is perceived upon entering the marshes. Calamus.

Take thou also unto thee principal spices of pure myrrour, of sweet cinnamon, and of sweet *calamus*. Exodus.

CAL

CALASH. *n. f.* [*caleche*, Fr.] A small carriage of pleasure.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to flash
The vigorous steed, that drew his lord's *calash*. Pope.

The ancients used *calash*, the figures of several of them being to be seen on ancient monuments. They are very simple, light, and drove by the traveler himself. Zibaldon.

CALCATED. *adj.* [*calcatas*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with shoes.

CALCEDONIUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A kind of precious stone.

Calcedonius is of the aqua kind, and of a milky grey, clouded with blue, or was purple. Woodward on Lapis.

To **CALCINATE**. See To **CALCINE**.

In medicine, by taking without mixing, the heat with these degrees; first, moderate, then marked, single, and lastly double. Boerhaave.

CALCINATION. *n. f.* [from *caline*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; wherefore it is call'd chymical pulverization. This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of fusion; for when fusion is longer continued, not only the more subtle particles of the body itself fly off, but the particles of fire likewise insinuate themselves in such multitudes, and are so blended through its whole substance, that the fluidity, first caused by the fire, can no longer subsist. From this union arises a third kind of body, which being very porous and brittle, is easily reduced to powder; for, the fire having penetrated every where into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms. Quincy.

Divers renderings of bodies are thrown away, as they are considered in the calcination of the body, as they are considered. Boyle.

It may be effected, but not without a calcination, or reducing it into a subtle powder. Boerhaave's Vulgar Chemistry.

CALCINATORY. *n. f.* [from *calcinare*.] A vessel used in calcination.

To **CALCINE**. *v. a.* [*calcinare*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a *calx*, or friable substance. See **CALCINATION**.

The bones seem to be easily bound together with *calx*, but a bone being *calcinated*, as it is called, will grow together again. Zibaldon.

2. To burn up.

1. A cupula that is used to have *calx*, almost as many minds as men we had. Boerhaave.

To **CALCINE**. *v. n.* To become a *calx* by heat.

It is a crystal a pellucid high flame, clear as water, and slow to the long enduring heat without. Boyle's Chemistry, vol. 2, in a very plain and easy way without fiction. Newton.

To **CALCULATE**. *v. a.* [*calculus*, Fr. from *calculus*, Lat. a little stone or bead, used in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute; to reckon; as, he *calculates* his expences.

2. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth,
And to do me, that by water I should die. Spenser.

CAL

Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,
Why old men, fools, and children calculate,
Why all these things change from their ordinance?

Who were there then in the world, to observe
The births of those first men, and calculate their
Nations, as they sprawled out of ditches?

3. To adjust; to project for any certain end.
The calculableness of religion clearly appears,
As it tends so directly to the happiness of men,
And is, upon all accounts, calculated for our
Benefit.

To CALCULATE. *v. n.* To make a computation.

CALCULATION. *n. f.* [from *calculate*.] A

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning;
the art of numbering.

Cypher, that great friend to calculation; or
rather, which changeth *calculations* into easy computation.

2. A reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation.

If then their calculation be true, for so they reckon.

Being different from calculations of the ancients, their observations confirm not ours.

CALCULATOR. *n. f.* [from *calculate*.] A computer; a reckoner.

CALCULATORY. *adj.* [from *calculate*.] Belonging to calculation.

CALCULE. *n. f.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute. Obsolete.

The general *calculus*, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions.

CALCULOSE. } *adj.* [from *calculus*, Lat.]

CALCULOUS. } Stony; gritty.

The volatile salt of urine will coagulate spirits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the stones, or calculi, concretions in the kidneys or bladder, may be produced.

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a *calculus* person, that the stone is formed earlier than I have suggested.

CALCULUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The stone in the bladder.

CALDRON. *n. f.* [*chaldron*, Fr. from *calidus*, Lat.] A pot; a boiler; a kettle.

There placed was a *caldrone* wide and tall,
Upon a might furnace, turning hot.

Some stir the skin; some portion out the spoil;
The limbs, yet trembling, in the *caldrone* boil;

Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil.
In the late eruptions, this great hollow was like a vast *caldrone*, filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain.

CALECHE. The same with *calash*.

CALEFACTION. *n. f.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.

2. The state of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE. } *adj.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That makes any thing hot; heating.

To CALEFY. *v. n.* [*calefy*, Lat.] To grow hot; to be heated.

Cold and *calify* unto electricity; that is, a power to attract flames, or light bodies, and convert the wood, freely placed.

To CALEFI. *t. a.* To make hot.

CALENDAR. *n. f.* [*calendrium*, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holidays.

CAL

What hath this day deserv'd? what hath it done,

That it in golden letter should be set
Among the high tides, in the calendar?

We compute from calendars differing from one another; the compute of the one anticipating that of the other.

Curs'd be the day when first I did appear;
Let it be blotted from the calendar,
Let it pollute the month!

To CA'LENDER. *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To dress cloth; to lay the nap of cloth smooth.

CA'LENDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

CA'LENDER. *n. f.* [from *calender*.] The person who calenders.

CA'LEND. *n. f.* [*calende*, Lat.] It has no singular. The first day of every month among the Romans.

CA'LENTURE. *n. f.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] A dtemper peculiar to sailors in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it.

And for that lethargy was there no cure,
But to be cast into a *calenture*.

So, by a *calenture* misled,
The mariner with rapture sees,
On the smooth ocean's azure bed,
Enamell'd fields, and verdant trees;

With eager haste he longs to rove
In that fantastic scene, and thinks
It must be some enchanted grove;

And in he leaps, and down he sinks

CA'LF. *n. f.* *calves* in the plural. [cealy, Saxon; *kalf*, Dutch.]

1. The young of a cow.

The colt hath about four years of growth, and so the fawn, and so the calf.

Acosta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condore, which will kill and eat up a whole calf at a time.

Ah, Blouzelind! I love thee more by half
Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n calf.

2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addressed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer sacrifices in his temple.

Turn to the Lord, and say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously: so will we render the calves of our lips.

3. By way of contempt and reproach, applied to a human being, a dolt; a stupid wretch.

When a child haps to be got,
That after proves an idiot;
When folk perceive it thriveth not,
Some silly doating braunchless calf,
That understands things by the half,
Says, that the fairy left the calf,
And took away the other.

4. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [*kalf*, Dutch.]

Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,
And all her calf into a gouty small.

CA'LIBER. *n. f.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

CA'LICF. *n. f.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the soul; be-

CAL

between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice*, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ.

CA'LIICO. *n. f.* [from *Calicut* in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton; sometimes stained with gay and beautiful colours.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in *calicos*, when the finest are in silk.

CA'LIID. *adj.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

CALIDITY. *n. f.* [from *calid*.] Heat.
Ice will dissolve in any way of heat; for it will dissolve with fire, it will coagulate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only submit into an actual heat, but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters.

CA'LIIF. } *n. f.* [*khalifa*, Arab. an heir
CA'LIPI. } or successor.] A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were vested with absolute power in affairs both religious and civil.

CALIGATION. *n. f.* [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark.] Darknets; cloudiness.

Instead of a diminution, or imperfect vision, in the mole, we affirm an ablation, or total privation; instead of *caligation*, or dimness, we conclude a cecity, or blindness.

CALIGINOUS. *adj.* [*caliginosus*, Lat.] Obscure; dim; full of darknets.

CALIGINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *caliginous*.] Darknets; obscurity.

CA'LIGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*καλιγραφία*.] Beautiful writing.

This language is incapable of *caligraphy*.

CA'LIPERS. See CALLIPERS.

CA'LIVER. *n. f.* [from *caliber*.] A handgun; a harquebuse; an old musket.

Come, manage me your *caliver*.

CA'LIIX. *n. f.* [Latin.] A cup; a word used in botany; as, the *calix* of a flower.

To CALK. *v. a.* [from *calix*, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are stopped; or from *cale*, Sax. the keel. *Minner*.] To stop the leaks of a ship.

There is a great error committed in the manner of *calking* his majesty's ships; which being done with rotten oakum, is the cause they are leaky.

So here some pick out bullets from the hole.
Some drive old oakum through each seam and hole.

Then left hand does the *calking* iron gun.

The raving matter with the right they lift.

CA'LER. *n. f.* [from *calk*.] The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

The ancients of Gebel, and the wife men thereof, were in thee thy *calders*; all the ships of the sea, with their mariners, were in thee to carry thy merchandise.

CA'LING. *n. f.* A term in painting, used where the backside is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the colour on the plate or wall.

To CALL. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat. *kalder*, Danish]

1. To name; to denominate.

And God called the light day, and the darknesses he called night.

2. To summon, or invite, to or from any

place, thing, or person. It is often used with local particles, as *up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *off*.

Be not amazed; *call* all your senses to you; defend my reputation, or bid farewell to your good life for ever. *Shakespeare.*

Why came not the slave back to me when I called him? *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

Are you *call'd forth* from out a world of men, To slay the innocent? *Shakespeare's Richard III.* Lodovikus, that famous captain, was *called up*, and told by his servants that the general was dead. *Kennel's History.*

Or *call up* him that left half told The story of Cambuslean hold. *Milton.*

Drunkennet *calls off* the watchmen from their towers, and then even proceed from a bold heart, and an untied tongue. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The soul makes use of her memory, to *call to mind* what she is to treat of. *Duppa.*

Such fine employments our whole days divide, The salutations of the morning tide. *Call up* the sun; those ended, to the hall.

We wait the patron, hear the lawyers bawl. *Dryden.*

Then by consent abstain from further spoils, *Call off* the dogs, and gather up the spoils. *Ashby.*

Call the pleasures of the imagination or fancy, I mean such as arise from visible objects, when we *call up* their ideas into our minds by pictures, statues, or descriptions. *Adelphi.*

Why dost thou *call* my sorrows up afresh, My father's name brings tears into my eyes. *Adelphi.*

I am *called off* from public dissertations, by a domestic affair of great importance. *Tate.*

Perseus has a tragedy intitled *Perseus*, in which the shade of Darius is *called up*. *Broom.*

To *call on* *call away* the thoughts, with incessant importunity, toward the object that excites them. *Watts.*

3. To convoke; to summon together.

Now *call* we our high court of parliament. *Shakespeare.*

The king being informed of much that had passed that night, sent to the lord mayor to call a common council immediately. *Clarendon.*

4. To summon judicially.

The king had sent for the earl to return home, where he should be *called* to account for all his misdoings. *Clarendon.*

Once a day, especially in the early years of life and study, *call* yourselves to an account, what new duty, what new proposition of truth, you have received. *Watts.*

5. To summon by command.

In that day did the Lord God of hosts *call* to weepers, and to mourning, and to baldness, and to sighing with sackcloth. *Isaiah.*

6. In the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety, or to summon into the church.

Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ, *called* to be an apostle, separated into the gospel of God. *Romans.*

7. To invoke; to appeal to.

Lord God for a record upon my soul, that, to spite you, I came not as yet unto Corinth. *1 Cor.*

8. To appeal to.

When that lord perplexed their councils and designs with inconvenient objections in law, the authority of the great Manchester, who had trod the same paths, was *called* upon. *Clarendon.*

9. To proclaim; to publish.

Not baird-finger, plac'd above the crowd, Sings with a note so thrilling, sweet, and loud, Not parish clerk, who *calls* the psalms to clear. *Grev.*

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view.

He *calls* with angry pride, And *calls* forth all his spots on every side. *Cowley.*

See Dionysius Homer's thoughts refine, And *call* new beauties forth from every line. *Pope.*

11. To stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination.

Deafness unqualifies men for all company, except friends; whom I can *call* names, if they do not speak loud enough. *Swift to Pope.*

12. To call back. To revoke; to retract.

He also is wise, and will bring evil, and will not *call back* his words; but will arise against the house of the evil doers; and against the help of them that work iniquity. *Isaiah.*

13. To call for. To demand; to require; to claim.

Madam, his majesty doth *call* for you, And for your grace, and you, my noble lord. *Shakespeare.*

You see how men of merit are sought after; the undeserved may sleep, when the man of action is *called for*. *Shakespeare.*

Among them be a spirit of phrensy sent, Who hurt their minds, And urg'd you on with mad desire, To *call* in halles for their deliquency. *Milton.*

For master, or for servant, home to *call*, Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*

He commits every sin that his appetite *calls* for, or perhaps his constitution or fortune can bear. *Rogers.*

14. To call in. To resume money at interest.

Horace describes an old usurer, as so charmed with the pleasure of a country life, that, in order to make a purchase, he *called in* all his money; but what was the event of it? why, in a very few days after, he put it out again. *Adelphi.*

15. To call in. To resume any thing that is in other hands.

If clipped money be *called in* at once, and stopped from passing by weight, I fear it will stop trade. *Locke.*

Neither is any thing more cruel and oppressive in the French government, than their practice of *calling in* their money, after they have sunk it very low, and then coming it anew, at a higher value. *Swift.*

16. To call in. To summon together; to invite.

The feast is past, follow me no farther now, *Call in* the poets, good cousin Westmoreland. *Shakespeare.*

He fears my subjects' loyalty, And now must *call in* strangers. *DeKam.*

17. To call over. To read aloud a list or muster-roll.

18. To call out. To challenge; to summon to fight.

When men to foreign's quirel as a tem out, He *calls* to me to come at they delly. *Dryden.*

To CALL. v. n.

1. To stop without intention of slaying.

This meaning probably rose from the custom of denoting one's presence at the door by a *call*; but it is now used with great latitude. This sense is well enough preserved by the particles *on* or *at*; but is forgotten, and the expression made barbarous, by *in*.

2. To make a short visit.

And, as you go, *call on* my brother Quintus, And pray him, with the trustees, to come to me. *Ben Jonson.*

He ordered her to *call at* his house once a week, which she did for some time after, when he heard no more of her. *Taylor.*

That I might begin as near the fountain-head as possible, I first of all *called in* at St. James's. *Adelphi's Spectator.*

We *called in* at Morge, where there is an artificial port. *Adelphi on Italy.*

3. To call on. To solicit for a favour or debt.

I would be loth to pay him before his day; what need I be so forward with him, that *calls* not on me? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

4. To call on. To repeat solemnly.

Thrice *call upon* my name, thrice beat your breast, And hail me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, went to the shores, and, *calling* thrice on their names, raised a cenotaph, or empty monument, to their memories. *Isidore on the Odyssey.*

5. To call upon. To implore; to pray to.

Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me. *Psalms.*

CALL. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A vocal address of summons or invitation.

But death comes not at *call*, *John* divine Mends not her slowest pace for prayers or cries. *Milton.*

But would you sing, and rival Orpheus' strain, The wond'ring forests soon should dance again. The moving mountains hear the powerful *call*, And headlong streams hang list'ning in their fall. *Pope.*

2. Requisition authoritative and public.

It may be feared, whether our industry would contentedly suffer themselves to be always at the *calls*, and to stand to the sentence of a number of mean persons. *Hobbes's Preface.*

3. Divine vocation; summons to true religion.

Yet he it length, time to himself best known, Remembering Abraham, by some wondrous *call*, May bring them back repentant and sincere. *Milton.*

4. A summons from heaven; an impulse.

How *rusty* then will imperious mortals fall, Whole pride would soar to heav'n without a *call*. *Locke.*

These who to empire by dark paths aspire, Still plead a *call* to what they most desire. *Dryden.*

St. Paul himself believed he did well, and that he had a *call* to it, when he persecuted the christians, whom he confidently thought in the wrong; but yet it was he, and not they, who were mistaken. *Locke.*

5. Authority; command.

Oh, m' I wish he were within my *call*, or yours. *Drum.*

6. A demand; a claim.

Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity, and a greater incitement to tenderness and pity, than any other motive whatsoever. *Adelphi.*

7. An instrument to call birds.

For those birds or beasts were made from such pipes or *calls*, as may express the several tones of those creatures, which are represented. *Wilson's Mathematical Mag.*

8. Calling; vocation; employment.

Now, though the land his cure of souls he stretch'd, And like a primitive apostle preach'd Still cheerful, ever constant to his *call*; By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all. *Dryden.*

9. A nomination.

Upon the sixteenth was held the servants feast at Ely place, there being in the servants of that *call*. *Bacon.*

CALLAT. } n. f. A trail.

CALLIT. } He *call'd* her woe on a beggar, in his drink, Could not have had such terms upon his *call*. *Shakespeare.*

CALLING. n. f. [from call.]

1. Vocation; profession; trade.

If God has interwoven such a pleasure with our ordinary *callings*, how much superior must that be, which arises from the survey of a pious life? Surely, as much as Christianity is a life than a trade. *South.*

We find ourselves obliged to go on in *well* industry in our *callings*. *Rogers.*

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CAN

CAMPESTRAL. *adj.* [*campestris*, Lat.] Growing in fields.

The mountain-beech is the whorl; but the *campestris*, or wild beech, is blacker and more delicate. *Macr.*

CAMPHIRE TREE. *n.f.* [*camphora*, Lat.]

There are two sorts of this tree; one is a native of the isle of Borneo, from which the best *camphire* is taken, which is supposed to be a natural excretion from the tree, produced in such places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other sort is a native of Japan, which D. Kempter describes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, and from whence the inhabitants prepare their *camphire*, by making a simple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into small pieces; but this sort of *camphire* is, in value, either one or two hundred times less than the true Borneo *camphire*.

It is often used for the gum of this tree.

CAMPHORATE. *adj.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire.

By mixing the oil and *camphire* in equal parts, we easily confounded them into one highly-scented liquor. *Bos.*

CAMPION. *n.f.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant.

CAMUS. *n.f.* [probably from *camisa*, Lat.] A thin dress mentioned by *Spenser*.

And was yelad, for heat of scorching air,
All in black camus, hilly white,
Purged upon with many a folded pligh. *Fairy Q.*

CAN. *n.f.* [*canne*, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth.

I hate it as an unfill'd can. *Shakespeare*
One tree, the can, and death's stuff for housing,
clothing, shipping, meat, drink, and can. *Grew.*

His empty can, with eyes half worn away,
Was hung on high, to boast the triumph of the day. *Dryden*

TO CAN. *v. n.* [*kennen*, Dutch.] It is sometimes, though rarely, used alone; but is in constant use as an expression of the potential mood; as, I *can* do, thou *canst* do, I *could* do, thou *couldst* do. It has no other terminations.]

1. To be able; to have power.

In place there is need to do good and evil,
without the latter is a curse: for, in evil, the best condition is not to will; the latter, not to can. *Bacon*

O, there 's the wonder!
Mecenas and Agrippa, who can in all
With Cæsar, are his foes. *Shakespeare*

He can away with no company, whose out-
countenance goes beyond what claret and disinterested
inspire. *Levi*

2. It expresses the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.

It is the can make me best! the only can:
Empire and wealth, and all the things I love,
Are but the train and trappings of my love. *Dryden*

3. It is distinguished from *may*, as *power* from *permission*; I *can* do it, it is in my power; I *may* do it, it is allowed me; but in poetry they are confounded.

4. *Can* is used of the person with the *verb active*, where *may* is used of the thing, with the *verb passive*; as, I *can* do it, it *may* or *can* be done.

CANAILE. *n.f.* [French.] The lowest people; the dregs; the lees; the offscouring of the people: a French term of reproach.

CANA'L. *n.f.* [*canalis*, Lat.]

1. A basin of water in a garden.

The walks and long canals reply. *Pope.*

CAN

2. Any tract or course of water made by art, as the *canals* in Holland.

3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CANAL-COAL. *n.f.* A fine kind of coal, dug up in England.

Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet. *Warton.*

CANALICULATED. *adj.* [from *canaliculus*, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter. *Ditt.*

CANA'RY. *n.f.* [from the *Canary* islands.]

1. Wine brought from the Canaries, now called sack.

I will to my honest knight Falstaff, and drink *canary* with him.—I think I shall drink in pipe wine half with him; I'll make him dance. *Shakespeare.*

2. An old dance.

TO CANA'RY. *v. a.* A cant word, which seems to signify to dance; to frolic.

Mutter, will you win your love with a French brawl?—How mean't thou, bawling in French?—No, my compleat master; but to jig off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids. *Shakespeare.*

CANA'RY BIRD. An excellent singing bird, formerly bred in the Canaries, and nowhere else; but now bred in several parts of Europe, particularly Germany.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, *canary birds*, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers other. *Carew.*

TO CANCEL. *v. a.* [*cancellus*, Fr. from *cancellus*, Lat., to mark with cross lines.]

1. To cross a writing.

2. To efface; to obliterate in general.

Now welcome night, though night to long expected,

That long day's labors doth at last relieve,
And all my cares which cruel love collected
Has humbled in one, and *cancelled* this eye. *Spenser*

Know then, I have forgot all former grudges,
Can I shall grudge; repeat them home again. *Shakespeare*

Thou, whom avenging powers of eye,
Cancel my exile, too great to pay.

Bring the first disconcerting day. *R. common.*

If the sun, my body,
For a while, thy debts. *Southey*

CANCELLED. *particip. adj.* [from *cancel*, Lat.] Cross-barred; marked with lines crossing each other.

The top of the collar is almost bald, though the hair is very hairy; and *cancelled*, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. *Grew.*

CANCELLATION. *n.f.* [from *cancel*, Lat.] According to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross. *Ayliffe.*

CANCER. *n.f.* [*cancer*, Lat.]

1. A crabfish.

2. The sign of the Summer solstice.

When now no more the alternate frowns are hid,
And *Cancer* reddens with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomson.*

3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured.

Any of these three may degenerate into a schirrus, and that schirrus into a *cancer*. *Wise.*

As when a *cancer* on the body feeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds;
So does the chincel to each vital part
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart. *Adams.*

TO CANCERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer*, Lat.] To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated*, he fell into a fever, and soon after died on't. *Le Fling.*

CANCERATION. *n.f.* [from *cancerate*, Lat.] A growing cancerous.

CANCEROUS. *adj.* [from *cancer*, Lat.] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.

How they are to be treated when they are strumous, ulcerous, or *cancerous*, you may see in their proper places. *Boerhaave.*

CANCEROUSNESS. *n.f.* [from *cancerous*, Lat.] The state of being cancerous.

CANCRINE. *adj.* [from *cancer*, Lat.] Having the qualities of a crab.

CANDENT. *adj.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot; in the highest degree of heat, next to fusion.

If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it respectively acquires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally *candent*. *Boerhaave.*

CANDICANT. *adj.* [*candicans*, Latin.] Growing white; whitish. *Ditt.*

CANDID. *adj.* [*candidus*, Lat.]

1. White. This sense is very rare.

The box receives all black; but pour'd from thence,
The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryden.*

2. Free from malice; not desirous to find faults; fair; open; ingenuous.

The import of the discourse will, for the most part, if there be no designed fallacy, sufficiently lead *candid* and intelligent readers into the true meaning of it. *Locke.*

A *candid* judge will read each piece of wit
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

CANDIDATE. *n.f.* [*candidatus*, Lat.]

1. A competitor; one that solicits, or proposes himself for something of advancement.

So many *candidates* there stand for wit,
A place at court is hence to hard to get. *Boerhaave.*

One would be surpris'd to see so many *candidates* for glory. *Adams.*

2. It has generally *for* before the thing sought.

What could 't us high thy rash ambition raise?
Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate* for praise? *Pope.*

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It's first-fruits of poetry were giv'n
To make thyself a welcome inmate there,
While yet a young probationer,
And *candidate* of heaven. *Dryden.*

CAN'DIDLY. *adv.* [from *candid*, Lat.] Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuously.

We have often desired they would deal *candidly* with us; for in the master stock only there, we would suppose that every man should sweat, that he is a member of the church of Ireland. *Swift.*

CAN'DIDNESS. *n.f.* [from *candid*, Lat.] Ingenuity; openness of temper; purity of mind.

It presently sees the guilt of a sinful action; and, on the other side, observes the *candidness* of a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his intentions. *Southey.*

TO CAN'DIFY. *v. a.* [*candifico*, Lat.] To make white; to whiten. *Ditt.*

CAN'DLE. *n.f.* [*candela*, Lat.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

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CAN'DLE. *n.f.* [*candela*, Lat.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

CAN

Here burns my candle out, ay, here it dies,
Which, while it lasted, gave king Henry light.
Shakespeare.

We see that wax candles last longer than tallow
candle, because wax is more firm and hard.
Bacon's Natural History.

Take a child, and setting a candle before him,
you shall find his pupil to contract very much,
to exclude the light, with the brightness whereof
it would otherwise be dazzled.
Ray.

2. Light, or luminary.

By these blest candles of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have
begg'd

The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor. *Shak.*

CANDLEBERRY TREE. A species of
fraxinifolia.

CANDLEHOLDER. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
holder.]

1. He that holds the candle.

2. He that remotely assists.

Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the senseless rufhes with their heels;
For I am proverb'd with a grandfire phrase,
To be a candleholder, and look on. *Shakespeare.*

CANDLELIGHT. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
light.]

1. The light of a candle.

In darkness candlelight may serve to guide
men's steps, which to use in the day were mad-
ness.
Hobbes.

Before the day was done, her work she sped,
And never went by candlelight to bed. *Phyllis.*

The hooting owl
Steals from her private cell by night,
And flies about the candlelight. *Swift.*

Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently
serve for dinners or suppers, only distinguishing
between daylight and candlelight. *Swift.*

2. The necessary candles for use.

I shall find him coals and candlelight.

Moxon's Letter.

CANDLEMAS. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
mas.] The feast of the Purification of
the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly
celebrated with many lights in churches.

The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy
man, on, as we term it, by every good liver, be-
tween Michaelmas and Candlemas.

Cicero's Speeches of Cornelia.
There is a general tradition in most parts of
Europe, that intereth the coldness of the suc-
ceeding winter, upon shining of the sun upon
Candlemas day. *Bacon's Table of Knowledge.*

Come Candlemas nine years ago she died,
And now I see bury'd by the yew-tree side. *Gay.*

CANDLESTICK. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
stick.] The instrument that holds candles.

The housemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
With torch-flaves in their hands, and their poor
jades

Lob down their heads. *Shakespeare.*

These countriers were once christian, and mem-
bers of the church, and where the golden candle-
stick did stand. *Bacon.*

I know a friend, who has converted the rays
of a man of quality into a kind of fringe for his
candlesticks. *Adams.*

CANDLESTUFF. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
stuff.] Any thing of which candles may
be made; kitchenstuff; grease; tallow.

By the help of oil, and wax, and other candle-
stuff, the flame may continue, and the wick not
burn. *Raven.*

CANDLEWASTER. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
waste.] One that consumes candles; a
spendthrift.

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune
drunk
With candlewasters. *Shakespeare.*

CANDOCK. *n. f.* A weed that grows in
rivers,

CAN

Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, both
to kill the water weeds, as water-lilies, *candocks*,
reeds, and bulrushes; and also, that as these die
for want of water, so grass may grow on the
pond's bottom. *Walton.*

CANDOUR. *n. f.* [candor, Lat.] Sweet-
ness of temper; purity of mind; open-
ness; ingenuity; kindness.

He should have so much of a natural candour
and sweetness, mixed with all the improve-
ment of learning, as might convey knowledge with a
soft of gentle insinuation. *Watts.*

To CANDY. *v. a.* [probably from *candare*,
a word used in later times for *to whiten*.]

1. To conserve with sugar, in such a
manner as that the sugar lies in flakes,
or breaks into spangles.

Should the poor be flattered;
No, let the candy'd tongue lick about pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where honesty may follow fawning. *Shakespeare.*

They have in Turkey confections like *candied*
confevers, made of sugar and lemons, or sugar
and citrons, or sugar and violets, and some of
flowers, and mixture of amber. *Bacon.*

With candy'd plantains, and the juicy pine,
On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine.
Watts.

2. To form into congelations.

With the cold brook,
Candied with ice, cawle the morning frost,
To cure thy cold-night's furor. *Shakespeare.*

3. To incrust with congelations.

Spice with those fruits that winter brings,
Which candy every green,
Renew us like the ferning springs,
And we thus fresh are teen. *De Witt.*

To CANDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CANDY Lion's foot. [catanance, Lat.] A
plant. *Miller.*

CANE. *n. f.* [canna, Lat.]

1. A kind of strong reed, of which walk-
ingstaves are made; a walkingstaff.

Shall I to please another wine sprung mind
Lose all mine own? God hath given me a mea-
sure

Short of his cane and hody-mind I find
A pun in that wherein he finds a pleasure.
Hobbes.

The king thrust the captain from him with his
cane, whereupon he took his leave, and went
home. *Harris.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken,
Put the fire with your master's cane. *Swift.*

2. The plant which yields the sugar.

This cane or reed grows plentifully in the
East and West Indies. Other reeds have a can-
tion and a drey, and their pulp void of juice,
but the skin of the sugarcane is soft. It grows
six or seven feet high, and about half
inch in diameter. The stem or stalk is divided
by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top
it puts forth long green tufted leaves, from the
middle of which arise the flower and the seed.
They usually plant them in pieces cut a foot and
a half long, the top of the cane; and they are
ordinarily ripe in ten months, at which time they
are found quite full of a white succulent marrow,
whence is expressed the liquor of which sugar is
made. *Clemens.*

And the sweet liquor on the cane below,
From which proceed the luscious sugars flow.
Racine.

3. A lance; a dart made of cane: whence
the Spaniards *meja de canas*.

Alcarnaz, a youth these sports has known,
Of which they age is now spectator grown;
Judge-like thou but'st, to praise or to arraign
The flying kinship of the dashed cane. *De Witt.*

4. A reed.

Food may be afforded to bees, by small
or troughs conveyed into their hives. *Moxon.*

CAN

To CANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
beat with a walkingstaff.

CANICULAR. *adj.* [canicularis, Lat.]
Belonging to the dogstar.

In regard to different latitude, unto some the
canicular days are in the winter, as unto such as
are under the equinoctial line; for unto them the
dog-star ariseth, when the sun is about the tropic
of Cancer, which season unto them is winter.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CANINE. *adj.* [caninus, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A kind of women are made up of canine par-
ticles: these are scolds, who mislead the animals
out of which they were taken, always busy and
barking, and snarl at every one that comes in
their way. *Goldsmith.*

2. Canine hunger, in medicine, is an ap-
petite which cannot be satisfied.

It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of usual
things, which they will take in such quantities,
till they vomit them up like dogs, from whence
it is called canine. *Arbuzius.*

CANISTER. *n. f.* [canistrum, Lat.]

1. A small basket.

Wrote this in full canisters they bring,

With all the glories of the purple throne. *Dryden.*

2. A small vessel in which any thing, such
as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CANKER. *n. f.* [cancer, Lat.] It seems
to have the same meaning and original
with *cancer*, but to be accidentally writ-
ten with a *k*, when it denotes bad qual-
ities in a less degree; or *canker* might
come from *chancre*, Fr. and *cancer* from
the Latin.]

1. A worm that preys upon and destroys
fruits.

And loathful idleness he doth detest,
The canker worm of every gentle breast. *Spenser.*

That which the locust rather less, hath the canker
worm eaten. *Julius.*

Yet waters say, as in the sweetest bud
The eating canker dwells; to eating love
Inhabits in the finest wits of all. *Swift.*

A bulging, thumping, flapping, clogging coward,
A canker worm of peace, was raised above him.
Crowley.

2. A fly that preys upon fruits.

Loose be of flies, caterpillars, canker flies, and
beet flies. *Walton's Angler.*

3. Any thing that corrupts or consumes.

It is the canker and ruin of many men's es-
tates, who, in periods of time, breed a pul-
verous poverty. *Bacon.*

Such a may prove an eating canker, and a
consuming noise, in the estate that we live in.

No longer live the canker of my country,
Add to the civil wars with speed retreat,
Waile with what what you and all was,
To repleat the ready to, and the curate.
De Witt.

4. A kind of wild worthless rose; the dog-
rose.

To put down Rascals, and to set down the rose,
And plant this strong, and lasting, and the rose.
De Witt.

Down a cherry with the leaf, the leaf, the leaf,
A beggar, a beggar, a beggar, a beggar.
De Witt.

5. An eating or corroding humour.

I am not old, I am not old, I am not old,
Should I lack a plaster for a canker's tooth,
And I should have the canker of one wound
Rising in me. *De Witt.*

6. Corruption; virulence.

As with age, so with virulence grows
The canker of the canker. *De Witt.*

7. A disease in trees.

To CANKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

CAN

1. To grow corrupt; implying something venomous and malignant.

Was coming architect of *canker'd* guile,
Was in prices like duplicate left in hands,
For mixed letters, and tubercled wiles. *Fa 13 Q.*
I will be the down-stood Mortimer
As high as an as this unthankful king,
As high as a head of *St. Bulingbroke*. *St. B.*
O'er the world with a *canker'd* venom bite.

Thou new *canker*, or to thy native sky,
Thou new *canker*, and forsake virtue! fly:
Thou new *canker* is deadly to thee grown;
Thou new *canker* and *canker'd* mace rule thy throne.

Let vicious jealousy and *canker'd* spite
Produce my actions to revict my right;
And my *canker'd* pen be of thee true.

2. To decay by some corrosive or destructive principle.

Survive, will truly and last more than I
My *canker'd* pen, it might be detected with
The *canker'd* pen, it might be detected with
The *canker'd* pen, it might be detected with.

TO CANONIZE.

1. To consecrate; to consecrate.

Reine to God his own in time and time
A *cannon* of God his own in time and time.

2. To infect; to pollute.

An *cannon* man who is himself better in a
The *cannon* man who is himself better in a
The *cannon* man who is himself better in a
The *cannon* man who is himself better in a.

CANONBIT. *particip. adj.* [from *cannon*
and *bit*.] Bitten with an envenomed
tooth.

Know, my name is lost,
By treason's tooth but gnawn and *cannon* bit.

CANONBINE. *adj.* [from *cannalibus*, Lat.]
Hempen.

CANONIBAL. *n. f.* An anthropophagite; a
man-eater.

The *cannon* men eat no man's flesh of
those that die of themselves, but of such as are
slain.

They were little better than *cannon* men, who do
hunt one another: and he that hath most strength
and swiftness, doth eat and devour all his
fellows.

It was my hint to speak
Of the *cannon* that each other eat,

The *cannon* that each other eat,
The *cannon* that each other eat,

The *cannon* that each other eat,
The *cannon* that each other eat,
The *cannon* that each other eat,
The *cannon* that each other eat.

If an eleventh commandment had been given,
Thou shalt not eat human flesh; would not the
cannon have esteemed it more difficult than
the rest?

CANNIBALLY. *adv.* [from *cannibal*.] In
the manner of a cannibal.

Before Corio, he feasted him and notched him
like a *cannon*.

Had he been *cannibal*, given, he might have
been a *cannon* man too.

CANNIBERS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *cannib*
and *bers*.] Which see.

The *cannon* is taken by a pair of *cannibers*, or
two *cannibers*, clipped to the side of a tree, measuring
the distance between them.

CANNON. *n. f.* [cannon, Fr. from *canna*,
Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube.]

1. A great gun for battery.

2. A gun larger than can be managed by
the hand. They are of so many sizes,
that they decrease in the bore from a

CAN

ball of forty-eight pounds to a ball of
five ounces.

As *cannons* overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled strokes upon the foe. *Shaksp.*
He had left all the *cannon* he had taken; and
now he sent all his great *cannon* to a garrison.

The making, or price, of these gunpowder in-
struments, is extremely expensive, as may be eas-
ily judged by the weight of their materials; a
whole *cannon* weighing commonly eight thousand
pounds; a half *cannon*, five thousand; a culverin,
four thousand five hundred; a demi-culverin,
three thousand; which, whether it be in iron or
brass, must needs be very costly.

CANNON-BALL. *n. f.* [from *cannon*,
CANNON-BULLET. *n. f.* [from *cannon*,
CANNON-SHOT. *n. f.* [from *cannon*,
which are shot from great guns.

He reckons those for wounds that are made by
bullets, although it be a *cannon* shot.

Let a *cannon* be put through a room, it
must strike successively the two sides of the
room.

TO CANNONADE. *v. n.* [from *cannon*.]

To play the great guns; to batter or
attack with great guns.

Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day.

TO CANNONADE. *v. a.* To fire upon
with cannon.

CANNONIER. *n. f.* [from *cannon*.] The
engineer that manages the cannon.

Give me the cups
And let the kettle to the trumpets speak,
The trumpets to the *cannon* without,
The *cannon* to the heav'n, the heav'n to earth.

A third was a most excellent *cannonier*, whose
good skill did much enlarge the forces of the
king.

CANOT. A word compounded of *can*
and *not*: noting inability.

I cannot but believe many a child can tell
twenty, long before he has any idea of infinity
at all.

CANOA. *n. f.* A boat made by cutting
CANOE. *n. f.* the trunk of a tree into a
hollow vessel.

Others made rafts of wood; others devised the
boat of one tree, called the *canna*, which the
Greeks upon the R. used in adding the trans-
portation of H. to the sea.

In a war against Semiramis, they had found
out the *canna*, or *canna*, of one piece of
timber.

CANNON. *n. f.* [from *canna*.]

1. A rule; a law.

The *cannons*, they are rules and *cannons* of that
law, which is written in all men's hearts; for
church had for every, no less than now, found
found to observe them, whether the apostle had
mentioned them, or no.

His books are almost the very *cannons* to judge
between doctrine and discipline by.

Religious *cannons*, civil laws, are cruel;
Then what should war be?

The *cannons* in logic are such as these: every part
of a division, singly taken, must contain less than
the whole: and a definition must be peculiar and
proper to the thing defined.

2. The laws made by ecclesiastical councils.

The *cannon* law is the law which is made and or-
dained in a general council, or provincial synod,
of the church.

They were looked on as *cannon* persons, and
great severity of penance were prescribed them
by the *cannons* of Ancyra.

**3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the
great rule.**

Cannon also denotes those books of Scripture,
which are received as inspired and canonical, to
distinguish them from other profane, apocrypha,

CAN

or disputed books. Thus we say, that *Genesis* is
part of the sacred *cannon* of the Scripture.

4. A dignity in cathedral churches.

For deans and *canons*, or prebends, of cathe-
dral churches, they were of great use in the
church; they were to be of council with the
bishop for his revenue, and for his government,
in causes ecclesiastical.

Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.

A *canon* that's a place too mean:
No, doctor, you shall be a dean;
Two dozen *canons* round your stall,
And you the tyrant o'er them all.

5. Canons Regular. Such as are placed in
monasteries.

6. Canons Secular. Lay *canons*, who have
been, as a mark of honour, admitted
into some chapters.

7. [Among churgeons.] An instru-
ment used in sewing up wounds.

**8. A large fort of printing letter, probably
so called from being first used in printing
a book of canons; or perhaps from its
size, and therefore properly written
cannon.**

CANON BIT. *n. f.* That part of the bit
let into the horse's mouth.

A goodly person, and could manage fair
His stubborn steed with *cannon* bit,
Who under him did trample as the air.

CANONESS. *n. f.* [from *canon*, low Lat.]
There are, in popish countries, women they
call *canonesses*, living after the example of
secular *canons*.

CANONICAL. *adj.* [from *canon*, low Lat.]

1. According to the canon.

2. Constituting the canon.

Put the readings there are of books and writ-
ings, not *canon*, whereby the church doth
preach, or openly make known, the doctrine of
virtuous conversation.

No such book was found amongst those *canon*
in scriptures.

**3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical
laws.**

Seven times in a day do I praise thee, said
David: from this definite number some ages of
the church took their pattern for their *canon*
hours.

**4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical; relating to the
church.**

York anciently had a metropolitan jurisdiction
over all the bishops of Scotland, from whom they
had their consecration, and to whom they swore
canon obedience.

CANONICALLY. *adv.* [from *canonical*.]
In a manner agreeable to the canon.

It is a known story of the friar, who on a
fasting day, bid his *canon* be carp, and then very
canon eat it.

CANONICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *canonical*.]
The quality of being canonical.

CANONIST. *n. f.* [from *canon*.] A man
versed in the ecclesiastical laws; a pro-
fessor of the canon law.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the
king would have translated him from that poor
bishoprick, he refused, saying, he would not
forsake his poor little old wife; thinking of that
fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that
of the *canon*, *Matrimonium inter episcopum &*
episcopum esse contrarium, &c. *Canonicus Remensis*.

Of whole strange crimes no *canonist* can tell
In what commandment's large contents they
dwell.

CANONIZATION. *n. f.* [from *canonize*.]
The act of declaring any man a saint.

It is very suspicious, that the interests of pri-
vate families, or churches, have too great a
way in *canonization*.

TO CANONIZE. *v. g.* [from *canon*, to put into the canon, or rule for observing festivals.] To declare any man a saint. The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became tutor to pope Julius, to canonize king Henry vi. for a saint.

Bacon.
By those hymns all shall approve
Of canoniz'd for love.
They have a pope too, who hath the chief care
Of religion, and of canonizing whom he thinks
fit, and thence have the honour of saints.

CANONRY. *s. f.* [from *canon*.] An ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or a stated allowance out of the revenues of such church, commonly annexed to it.

CANOPIED. *adj.* [from *canopy*.] Covered with a canopy.

I let me down to watch upon a bank;
With ivy canopy'd, and interwove
With haunting honey-suckle.

CANOPIE. *n. f.* [from *canopium*, low Lat.] A covering of state over a throne or bed; a covering spread over the head.

She is there brought unto a paled green,
And placed under a stately canopy.
The wallike seats of both those knights to see.

Now spread the night her spangled canopy,
And summon'd every reckless eye to sleep.

TO CANOPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy.
The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,
Like friends did all embrace;
And their large branches did display
To canopy the place.

CANOROUS. *adj.* [from *canorus*, Lat.] Musical; tuneful.
Birds that are most canorous, and whose notes
we most commend, are of little throat, and
short.

CANT. *n. f.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat., implying the odd tone of voice used by vagrants; but imagined by some to be corrupted from *quaint*.]
1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.

2. A particular form of speaking, peculiar to some certain class or body of men.
I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, or in the cant of any profession.

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for some years, we should find, that it owes its rise to that cant and hypocrisy, which had taken possession of the people's minds, at the times of the great rebellion. *Johnson's Freeholder.*
Astrologers, with an old poetry cant, and a few jet books in plaits, to emulate the vulgar, have too long been suffered to abuse the world.

A few general rules, with a certain ease of words, his sometimes set up an illiterate heavy writer for a most judicious and formidable critic.

3. A whining pretension to goodness, in formal and affected terms.
Of private prodigal, while poor's you want,
And preaching in the fall-jangling cant.

4. Barbarous jargon.
The affection of some late authors, to introduce and multiply such words, is the most conspicuous in any language.

5. Auction.

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Numbers of these tenants, or their descendants, are now offering to sell their lands by cant, even those which were formerly free.

TO CANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular professions; or in any kind of formal affected language; or with a peculiar and studied tone of voice.

Men cant about matters and forms; hunt chimeras by rules of art, or dress up ignorance in words of bulk or sound, which may stop up the mouth of enquiry.

That uncouth affected garb of speech, or canting language rather, if I may so call it, which they have of late taken up, is the signal distinction and characteristic note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party.

The busy, subtle serpents of the law
Did first my mind from true obedience draw;
While I did limits to the king prescribe,
And took for oracle that canting tribe.

Unskill'd in schemes by planets to fathom,
Like canting calculators, how the wars will go.

CANTATA. *n. f.* [Ital.] A song.

CANTATION. *n. f.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of singing.

CANTER. *n. f.* [from *cant*.] A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it.

CANTERBURY BELLS. See **BELFLOWER**.

CANTERBURY GALLOP. [In horsemanship.] The hand gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter; said to be derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

CANTHARIDES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Spanish flies, used to raise blisters.

The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig-tree, the pomegranate, and the wild fig; all which bear sweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of secret burning or sharpness; for the fig hath a milk in it that is sweet and corrosive; the pine apple hath a secret that is stinging and acerbive.

CANTHUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, the external the lesser *canthus*.

A gentleman was seized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, at the corner of her eye.

CANTICLE. *n. f.* [from *canto*, Lat.] A song; used generally for a song in scripture.

This right of estate, in some nations, is yet more significantly expressed by Moses in his canticles, in the person of God to the Jews.

CANTILIVERS. *n. f.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of a house, to sustain the moulding and eaves over it.

CANTION. *n. f.* [from *cantio*, Lat.] Song; verses. Not now in use.

In the eighth eclogue the same person was brought in singing a *cantion* of *Spenser's making*.

CANTILE. *n. f.* [Dutch, a corner; *schantillon*, Fr. a piece.] A piece with corners.

See how this river comes, me branking in,
And cuts me from the brim of all my land
A huge half-moon, a monstrous *cantile* quit.

TO CANTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces.

But now comes cutting, if one piece thou take,
That must be cantled, and the judge go back.

CANTLET. *n. f.* [from *cantle*.] A piece; a fragment.

Northfield northmours can their force oppose;
Huge cantlets of his huskles strew the ground,
And no defence in his world's arms is found.

CANTO. *n. f.* [Ital.] A book, or section, of a poem.

Why, what would you do—
—Make a willow cabin at your gate,
And call upon my soul within the house;
Wine loyal *cantos* of contemned love.

CANTON. *n. f.*

1. A small parcel or division of land.

Only that little *canton* of land, called the English pale, containing four small thurs, did maintain a bordering war with the Irish, and retain the form of English government.

2. A small community, or clan.

The same is the case of covets by land; such, as yet, are some *cantons* in Arabia, and some petty kings of the mountains adjacent to Britain and ways.

TO CANTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into little parts.

Families shall quit all subjection to him, and *canton* his empire into little governments for themselves.

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world *cantoned* out into petty states and principalities.

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *cantoned* out into parcels by other princes, during his own life, and without his consent, rather chose to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger son of France.

They *cantoned* out to themselves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light shines, and all the rest is in darkness.

TO CANTONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canton*.] To parcel out into small divisions.

Thus was all Ireland *cantoned* among ten persons of the English nation.

The whole forest was in a manner *cantoned* amongst a very few in number, of whom some had regal rights.

CANTRED. *n. f.* The same in Wales as a *hundred* in England. For *cantred*, in the British language, signifieth a hundred.

The king regrants to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining, with the most fertile lands.

CANVASS. *n. f.* [from *canvas*, Fr. *cannabis*, Lat. hemp.]

1. A kind of linen cloth woven for several uses, as sails, painting cloths, tents. The matter common and necessary to let on all the canvas they could find, and by the way.

And take the canvas that fell in the wind,
We'd use main yards with flying canvas, hark!

Tell me, what's the use of that canvas,
And how it's to be used in the wind,
We'll cut a mass of canvas for the wings,
Hanging the sails and giving the wings.

With such kind of canvas sails the pinnace to
fly.

And how it's to be flying, and to the found;
Then when no danger, were he there, could
be.

Now she's every little life on wound.
Then Kestrel, long with in the pride,
The form of thy art, that's dead.

With nature in a generous life,
And in the canvas life.

2. The act of lifting voices, or trying them previously to the decisive act of voting. [from *canvass*, as it signifies a sieve.]

CAP

There be that can pack cards, and yet cannot play well: so there are some that are good in *canvasses* and factions, that are otherwise weak men. *Bacon*.

To CANVASS. *v. a.* [*Skinner* derives it from *cannalaffer*, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is used to signify, to search diligently into.]

1. To sift; to examine. [from *canvass*, a straining cloth.]

I have made careful search on all hands, and canvassed the matter with all possible diligence. *Woodward*

2. To debate; to discuss.

The curs did cover a row hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they *canvassed* the matter one way and t'other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. *L'Estrange*

To CANVASS. *v. n.* To solicit; to try votes previously to the decisive act.

Elizabeth being to resolve upon an office, and being, by some that *canvassed* for others, put in some doubt of that person she meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lantern seeking a man. *Bacon*

This crime of *canvassing*, or canvassing, for chosen preferment, is, by the canon law, called simony. *Cyprian's Parergon*

CANVASS. *adj.* [from *canvass*.]

1. Full of canes.

2. Consisting of canes.

But in his way light to the barren plains Of *Canavass*, where *Canavass* dived, With sails and wind, their *canvass* waggon light. *Milton*

CANZONET. *n. f.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little song.

Vecchi was most pleasing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his madrigals, as *canzonets*. *Petrarch*

CAP. *n. f.* [*cap*, Welsh; *cappe*, Sax. *cappe*, Germ. *cappe*, Fr. *cappa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *cappe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput*, a head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.—Why, this was mounted on a porringer, A velvet dish. *Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew*

I have ever held my cap off to thy justice.—Thou hast served me with much faith. *Shakspeare*

First, I'll sing from a woolen cap, Taking her after dinner nap. *Swift*

The cap, the wig, the masculine attire, For which they toughten to the fence. *Thomson*

2. The ensign of the cardinalate.

Henry the Fifth did honour his prophesy, If once he came to be a cardinal, He'd make his cap exceed the crown. *Shakspeare, Henry VI*

3. The topmost; the highest.

Thou art the cap of all the fools alive. *Shakspeare*

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They more and less came in with cap and knee, Met him in borough, cities, villages. *Shakspeare*

Should the want of a cap, or a change to more truly decompose him, as we had afterwards did. *L'Estrange*

5. A vessel made like a cap.

It is observed that a barrel or cap, whose capacity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter of an hour. *Wilson*

6. Cap of a great gun. A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preserve the prime.

7. Cap of maintenance. One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

To CAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

CAP

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth cartilaginous substance, serving both to strength and motion. *Desham*

2. To deprive of the cap.

If one, by another occasion, take any thing from another, as boys sometimes use to *cap* one another, the same is straight felony. *Sperfer on Ireland*

3. To cap verses. To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest.

We're Henderson, and th' other masses, Were sent to *cap* texts, and put cases. *Hudibras*

Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity that can be thus kept up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to *cap* texts. *Government of the Tongue*

There is an author of ours, whom I would desire him to read, before he ventures at *caping* characters. *Atterbury*

CAP à pè. } [*cap à pié*, Fr.] From head
CAP à pié. } to foot; all over.

A figure like your father, Arm'd at all points exactly, *cap à pè*, Appears before them, and, with solemn march, Goes slow and stately by them. *Shakspeare, Hamlet*

There for the two contending knights he lent, Arm'd *cap à pè*, with reverence low they bent. *Dryden*

A woodlouse, That folds up itself in itself for a house, As round as a ball, without head, without tail, Includes *cap à pè* in a strong coat of mail. *Swift*

CAP-PAPER. A sort of coarse brownish paper. So called from being formed into a kind of cap to hold commodities.

Having, for trial sake, tried it through *cap-paper*, there remained in the blue a powder. *Bayly*

CAPABILITY. *n. f.* [from *capable*.] Capacity; the quality of being capable.

Sure he that made us with such nice discretion, Looking before and after, gave us not That *capability* and judgment reason To suit in us unsuit. *Shakspeare*

CAPABLE. *adj.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Sufficient to contain; sufficiently capacious.

When we consider so much of that space, as is equal to, or *capable* to receive a body of any assigned dimensions. *Isaac*

2. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To say, that the more *capable*, or the better deserver, hath the right to a crown, as he may compulso-riously bring under the left worthy, is idle. *Rien*

When you hear any person give his judgment, consider with yourself whether he be a *capable* judge. *Harris*

3. Intelligent; able to understand.

I ask you, how pale he glares; His firm and ample compass'd, reaching to stores, Would make them *capable*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet*

4. Intellectually capacious; able to receive.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with *capable* of the best and most useful. *Dryden*

5. Susceptible

The soul, immortal substance, to remain Conscious of joy, and *capable* of pain. *Pope*

6. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes that goodness of God, but must be inclined to think, that he hath made some things for as long a duration as they are *capable* of. *Tillotson*

7. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

CAP

Of my land,

Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means To make thee *capable*. *Shakspeare's King Lear*

8. It has the particle of before a noun.

What secret springs their eager passions move, How *capable* of death for injur'd love! *Dryden*

9. Hollow. This sense is not now in use.

Lean but upon a *cap*, The cicatrice, and *capable* impieffure, Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakspeare*

CAPABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *capable*.] The quality or state of being capable; knowledge; understanding; power of mind.

CAPACIOUS. *adj.* [*capax*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.

Beneath th' incessant weeping of those drams I see the rocky spiphons stretch'd immense, The mighty reliquies of harden'd chalk Of this compacted clay, *capacious* found. *Tillotson's Sermon*

2. Extensive; equal to much knowledge, or great design.

There are some persons of a good genius, and a *capacious* mind, who write and speak very obscurely. *Harris*

CAPACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *capacious*.] The power of holding or receiving; largeness.

A concave measure, of known and denominated capacity, serves to measure the capacity of any other vessel. In like manner, to a given weight the weight of all other bodies may be reduced, and so found out. *Harris*

To CAPACITATE. *v. a.* [from *capacity*.] To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to overcome our errors. *Dryden*

These sort of men were typhants only, and were endued with arts of life, to *capacitate* them, for the education of the rich and great. *Tillotson*

CAPACITY. *n. f.* [*capacitas*, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the *capacity* To camp this host, we would all sup together. *Shakspeare*

Notwithstanding thy *capacity* Received as the best, sought after there, Of what variety and patch faculties, But follow to abatement and low price. *Shakspeare*

For they that most and greatest things embrace, Enlarge thereby their mind's *capacity*, As streams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's space. *Daniel*

2. Room; space.

There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhausted cylinder, store of little rooms, or spaces, empty or devoid of air. *Boyle*

3. The force or power of the mind.

No intellectual creature is able, by *capacity*, to do that which nature doth without *capacity*, and knowledge. *Tillotson*

In spiritual natures, so much as there is of desire, so much there is also of *capacity* to receive. I do not say, there is always a *capacity* to receive the very thing they desire, for that may be impossible. *South*

An heroic poem requires the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking; which requires the duty of a soldier, and the *capacity* and prudence of a general. *Dryden's Jern. Dedication*

4. Power; ability.

Since the world's wide frame does not include A cause with such *capacities* endued, Some other cause o'er nature must preside. *Blackmore*

5. State; condition; character.

A marvellous revolution, reducing many from the head of a triumphant rebellion to their old condition of malice, finitude, and contentment. *Tillotson*

CAP

that, in this *capacity*, they might repale what as colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced.

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*.

CAPARISON. *n. f.* [*caparazon*, a great cloak, Span.] A horse-cloth, or a sort of cover for a horse, which is spread over his furniture.

Tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields, Impassant, caparisons, and steeds, Bales, and tintel trappings, gorgeous knights, At joust and tournament.

Some wore a breastplate, and a light jupon; Their horses cloth'd with rich caparison.

To CAPARISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To dress in caparisons.

The steeds caparison'd with purple stand, With golden trappings, glorious to behold, And champ betwixt their teeth the foaming gold.

2. To dress pompously: in a ludicrous sense.

Don't you think, though I am caparison'd like a man, I have a doubt and hope in my disposition?

CAPPE. *n. f.* [*cape* Fr.]

1. Headland; promontory. What from the cape can you discern at sea?—Nothing at all; it is a high wrought flood.

The parting fun,

Beyond the earth's green cape and verdant sides, Hopeless sets, my signal to depart.

2. The neck-piece of a cloak. He was clad in a robe of fine black cloth, with wide sleeves and cape.

CAPER. *n. f.* [from *capere*, Lat. a goat.] A leap; a jump; a skip.

We, that are true lovers, run into strange capers, but as all is mortal in nature, so is all nature in love mortal in folly.

Flimship, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a caper, on the third of May, at least an inch longer than any other lord in the whole empire.

CAPER. *n. f.* [*capparis*, Lat.] An acid pickle. See **CAPER BUSH**.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the acid and ferment in title and virtue, as manginess, chives, and sprouts.

CAPER BUSH. *n. f.* [*capparis*, Lat.] The fruit is fleshy, and shaped like a pear.

This plant grows in the south of France, in Spain, and in Italy, upon old walls and buildings, and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for eating.

To CAPER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To dance frolicksomely.

The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him.

2. To skip for merriment.

Our matter springing to eye her. His nimble hand's instinct then taught each thing.

3. To dance; spoken in contempt. The tumbler's gambols some delight afford; No less the nimble caper on the cord:

CAP

But these are still insipid stuff to thee, Coop'd in a ship, and toss'd upon the sea.

CAPIAS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A writ of two sorts: One before judgment, called *capias ad respondendum*, in an action personal, if the sheriff, upon the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judgment.

CAPILLA'CEOUS. *adj.* The same with *capillary*.

CAPILLAMENT. *n. f.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little knobs at the top, are called *capillaments*.

CAPILLARY. *adj.* [from *capillus*, hair, Lat.]

1. Resembling hairs; small; minute: applied to plants.

Capillary or capillaceous plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their feeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves.

2. Applied to vessels of the body: small; as the ramifications of the arteries.

Capillary arteries in some parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatic vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest capillary artery.

CAPILLATION. *n. f.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] A vessel like a hair; a small ramification of vessels. Not used.

CAPITAL. *adj.* [*capitalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the head. Needs must the serpent now his capital brave I sport with mortal pain.

2. Criminal in the highest degree, so as to touch life.

Edmund, I arrest thee On capital treason.

3. That affects life. In capital matters, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thousands.

4. Chief; principal. I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but time that are most apt, and commonly occur both in the life and conditions of private men.

5. Chief; metropolitan. Perhaps thy capital seat, from whence had spread All generations, and had hither come, From all the ends of the earth, to celebrate And reverence thee, thy great progeny.

6. Applied to letters: large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books.

Our most considerable actions are always

CAP

present, like capital letters to an aged and dim eye.

The first is written in capital letters, without chapters or verses.

7. Capital stock. The principal or original stock of a trader or company.

CAPITAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] 1. The upper part of a pillar.

You see the value of the tomb, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the oval of the Doric, mixed without any regularity on the same capital.

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom. CAPITALLY. *adv.* [from *capital*] In a capital manner.

CAPITATION. *n. f.* [from *caput*, the head, Lat.] Numeration by heads.

He interposed not performing the commandment of God concerning capitation, that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto God a shekel.

CAPITE. *n. f.* [from *caput*, *capitis*, Lat.] A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's service or socage, and not as of any honour, castle, or manour; and therefore it is otherwise called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; because, as the crown is a corporation and feigniory in gross, as the common lawyers term it, so the king that possesseth the crown is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth.

CAPITULAR. *n. f.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.] an ecclesiastical chapter.

1. The body of the statutes of a chapter. That this practice continued to the time of Charlemaigne, appears by a constitution in his capitular.

2. A member of a chapter. Canonists do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and statutes, which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or capitulars.

To CAPITULATE. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.] 1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland, The archbishop of York, Douglas, and Mortimer, Capitulate against us, and are up.

2. To yield, or surrender, on certain stipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves should offer to capitulate with him as enemies.

I will purfard, and about two o'clock this afternoon the thought he to capitulate.

CAPITULATION. *n. f.* [from *capitulate*] Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedition upon terms, and a treaty, agreed between the conqueror and the conquered; wherein, usually, the vanquished party secured to themselves their law and religion.

CAPITULUM. *n. f.* [*capitulum*, Lat.] This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antioquia, in the Spanish West Indies, about ten days journey from Cartagena.

Some of them do not yield any of the war on; but that do, are richly gilded by a usage which runs along the trunk. These trees are wounded in their centre, and they apply vessels to the wounded part to receive the salams.

Of all these trees will yield five or six gallons of salam.

To CAPOTE. *v. n.* I know not still, only what this word means; perhaps, to slip off the hood.

CAP

Capock'd your rabins of the synod,
And snapt the emons with a why not. *Hudibras.*
CAPON. *n. f.* [*capo*, Lat.] A caltreated cock.

In good reat of my landlord sticks his knife,
The capon let abolish his dainty wife. *Gay.*

CAPONNIE'RE. *n. f.* [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet of about two feet high, serving to support planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty soldiers, and is usually placed at the extremity of the counterfarp, having little embrasures made in them, through which they fire. *Harris.*

CAPOT. *n. f.* [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

TO CAPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is said to have *capotted* his antagonist.

CAPOTUCH. *n. f.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood. *Dis.*

CAPPER. *n. f.* [from *cap.*] One who makes or sells caps.

CAPRE'OLATE. *adj.* [from *capreslus*, a tendril of a vine, Lat.]

Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed in botany, *capreslate* plants. *Harris.*

CAPRICE. *n. f.* [*caprice*, *capriccio*, Span.] Freak; fancy; whim; sudden change of humour.

It is a pleasant sport to behold the shrill windings, and unexpected changes of disposition, when pursued by a close and well-managed experiment. *Granger.*

We are not to be guided by the taste of that book, concerning the reports of some ancient, or the capriciousness of one or two moderns. *Granger.*

Heaven's great will is one, and that the whole, That counterworks each folly and caprice, Thus disappoints the effect of every vice. *Pope.*

If there be a single spot more barren, or more radiant from the church, there the sector of vision may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the bishop, to build. *Swift.*

Their passions move in lower spheres, Where'er caprice or folly steers. *Swift.*

All the various machines and utensils would now and then play odd pranks and caprice, quite contrary to their proper structures, and delight of the artificers. *Lowry.*

CAPRICIOUS. *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful; humourfome.

CAPRICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *capricious*.] Whimsically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *capricious*.] The quality of being led by caprice; humour; whimsicalness.

A man ought to suppose that there are reasons, which he is not apprized of; otherwise, he is liable to the price of *capriciousness*, or capriciousness. *Swift.*

CAPRICORN. *n. f.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiac; the winter solstice.

Letting it light on Capricorn be of fifteen hours, the day consequently will be of nine. *Naturalist's Manibus.*

CAPRIOLE. *n. f.* [French, in horsemanship.] *Caprioles* are leaps, such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards, and

CAP

in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yerks or strikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A *capriole* is the most difficult of all the high manage, or raised airs. It is different from the *crouade* in this, that the horse does not show his shoes; and from a *balotade*, in that he does not yerk out in a *balotade*. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAPTAN. *n. f.* [corruptly called *capstern*; *cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers, to wind up any great weight, particularly to raise the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *captan* is also new. *Reynolds's Essay.*

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As women at a *captan* anchors weigh. *Swift.*

CAPSULAR. *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hol-

CAPSULARY. *adj.* low like a chest. It attendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first into a *capsula* reception of the breast-bone, it attendeth again into the neck. *Brown's Falsities.*

CAPSULATE. *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Encapsulated. } closed, as in a box.

Seeds, as has been corrupted and stale, will swim; and it is by teeth into the seeds of plants, locked up and *capsulated* in their husks. *Brown.*
The heart lies immured, or *capsulated*, in a cartilage, which includes the heart as the skull doth the brain. *Brown.*

CAPTAIN. *n. f.* [*capitain*, Fr. in Latin *capitaneus*; being one of those who, by tenure in *capite*, were obliged to bring soldiers to the war.]

1. A chief commander.

Our *captains*, Methel and Barquet. *Shakespeare.*
2. The chief of any number or body of men.

Not than shall be *captain* of J. d. *Numbers.*
He sent unto him a *captain* of fifty. *Amos.*
The *captain* of the guard gave him a victory. *from*

3. A man skilled in war; as, Marlborough was a great *captain*.

4. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A *captain* of the *captain* will make the name of *captain* in the word *captain*; therefore *captain* is a word of *captain*. *Shakespeare.*

The *captain* *captain*, in a first tone, *Captain*, Pick up, ye *captain*, and be gone. *Dryden.*

5. The chief commander of a ship.

The *captain* *captain*, in his knowledge, and the *captain* of his vessel, passed, in *captain*, through the guards. *Arbut.*

6. It was anciently written *captain*.

And ever, in their church *captain* sought, with his *captain* route to enclose them round. *Fa y Queen.*

7. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

8. *Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngest *captain*.

CAPTAINCY. *n. f.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain district; the chieftainship.

There should be no rewards taken for *captaincy* of counties, so shares of bishopricks for nominating of bishops. *Spenser.*

CAPTAINSHIP. *n. f.* [from *captain*.]

1. The condition or post of a chief commander.

Therefore so please thee to return with us,
And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take
The *captainship*. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

2. The rank, quality, or post of a captain. The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainship* in the same regiment. *Watson.*

3. The chieftainship of a clan, or government of a certain district.

To diminish the truth lords, he did abolish their pretended and usurped *captainships*. *Davies.*

4. Skill in the military trade.

CAPTATION. *n. f.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour or applause; courtship; flattery.

I am content my heart should be discovered, without any of those dresses, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches. *King Charles.*

CAPTION. *n. f.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any person by a judicial process.

CAPTIOUS. *adj.* [*captieux*, Fr. *captiosus*, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If to show a forwardness to be reasoning about things, take care that nobody check this inclination, or mislead it by *captious* or fallacious ways of talking with him. *Locke.*

2. Insidious; ensnaring.

Shall teach him likewise how to avoid sundry *captious* and tempting questions, which were like to be asked of him. *Bacon.*

CAPTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *captious*.] In a captious manner; with an inclination to object.

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions. *Locke.*

CAPTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *captious*.] Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

Captiousness is a fault opposite to civility; it oft produces in becoming and provoking expressions and outages. *Locke.*

TO CAPTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage.

How then becoming is it in thy sex
To triumph like an Amazonian truly,
Upon their woe whom fortune *captivated*. *Shakespeare.*

Thou hast by tyranny these many years
Wasted our country, slain our citizens,
And sent our sons and husbands *captivate*. *Shakespeare.*

He deserves to be a slave, that is content to have the rational sovereignty of his soul, and the liberty of his will to *captivate*. *King Charles.*

They stand firm, keep out the enemy, truths that would *captivate* or disturb them. *Locke.*

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to subdue.

Wisdom enters the list, and to *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. To enslave; with *to*.

Every day a trap in themselves, and *captivate* their understandings to mistake, falsehood, and error. *Locke.*

CAPTIVATION. *n. f.* [from *captivate*.] The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE. *n. f.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a prisoner of an enemy.

You have the *captives*,
Who were the opposites of this day's strife. *Shak.*

CAP

This is no other than that forced respect a captive pays to his conqueror, a slave to his lord.
Rogers.

Free from shame

Thy captives: I entreat the penal claim.
Pope.

2. It is used with *to* before the captor.

If thou say Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cæsar, or not captive to him.
Shakespeare

My mother, who the royal sceptre sway'd,
Was captive to the cruel victor made.
Dryden

3. One charmed or enslaved by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart
Grosly grew up to his honey words.
Shall

CAPTIVE. *adj.* [captivus, Lat.] Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement; by whatever means.

But I to London, in my own supply,
And with mine evening dreams the captive's looks
I see.
Dryden

TO CAPTIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It was used formerly with the accent on the last syllable, but it is now on the first. To take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude.

He was in debt to save a few,
Ransom'd himself, or he captiv'd himself the few.
Shakespeare

Thou hast sold them to hostile sword
Or to a cruel and profane, or even to a
Tudor and to a prey, or even to a
What further fear of danger can be?
Beauty, which captiv'd all things, is no more
Dryden

Silly by the god: the nymph surpris'd,
A goddess of beauty, desir'd
How the gods grow angry, central,
And the gods grow angry, central,
Pope

CAPTIVITY. *n. f.* [captivité, French; captivitas, low Latin.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; servitude to enemies.

Who, like a good and brave soldier, fought
Gladly my captivity.
Shakespeare

There captivity he sets them dead
The space of twenty years, then brings them
back.
Milton

Remembering mercy.
The name of Diamond will be more celebrated
in his captivity than in his greatest triumphs.
Dryden

2. Slavery; servitude.

Forced to be used, and led by a the ty, as
were with a kind of captivity of the mind,
and might, there he taken to the captivity,
and then to it.
Hobbes

The apostle tells us, there is a way of bringing
any thought into captivity to the obedience of
Christ.
Augustine

When love's well tun'd, from its true bond,
The string, the bass, the virtuoso, and the
Soul in the heart, and the guitar.
Hobbes

CAPTOR. *n. f.* [from capio, to take, Lat.]

He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE. *n. f.* [capture, Fr. capura, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

The great sagacity, and many artifices, used
by him, in the investigation and capture of the
fish.
Darwin

2. The thing taken; a prize.

CAPUCHED. *adj.* [from capuce, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.

They are coveredly capuched and
upon the head and back; and, in the
the eyes are more prominent.
Bacon

CAPUCHIN. *n. f.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks; whence its name is derived.

CAR

CAR, CHAR, in the names of places, seem to have relation to the British *caer*, a city.
Gibson's Camden.

CAR. *n. f.* [car, Welsh; karre, Dutch; char, Saxon; carrus, Lat.]

1. A small carriage of burden, usually drawn by one horse or two.

When a tiny comes in a coach to our shops, it must be followed by a car loaded with Wood's money.
Shakespeare

2. In poetical language, any vehicle of dignity or splendour; a chariot of war, or triumph.

Henry is dead, and never shall revive:
Upon a wooden coffin we attend,
And death's dishonourable victory
We with our lately precious glory,
Like captives bound to a triumphant car.
Shakespeare

Will thou at last to guide the heavenly car,
And with thy daring folly burn the world?
Shakespeare

And the gilded car of day,
His glowing axle dash away
In the sleep Atlantic dream.
Milton

See when he comes, the darling of the world,
See millions crowding round the gilded car.
Pope

3. The Charles' wain, or Bear; a constellation.

They bat and cry wand'ring stars,
The Plads, Hyads, and the Northern
Dryden

CARABINE. *n. f.* [carabine, Fr.] A small sort of fir-arm, shorter than a fusil, and carrying a ball of twenty-four in the pound, hung by the light horse at a belt over the left shoulder. It is a kind of medium between the pistol and the musket, having its barrel two feet and a half long.

CARABINIER. *n. f.* [from carabine.] A sort of light horse carrying longer carabines than the rest, and used sometimes on foot.

CARACK. *n. f.* [caraca, Spanish.] A large ship of burden; the same with those that are now called galleons.

How caracks, the greatest caracks of Persia,
Go many ride about ten miles with a carack.
Shakespeare

The bigger whale like some huge carack,
Which waits to sea-room with her tail to give
Hobbes

CARACOLE. *n. f.* [caracole, Fr. from caracol, Span. a snail.] An oblique tread, traced out in semi-circles, changing from one hand to another, without observing a regular ground.

When the caracole advance to charge in battle,
they are sometimes in a circle, and a note is
given, and put them in doubt whether they are
about to charge them in the front or in the flank.
Shakespeare

TO CARACOLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move in caracoles.

CARAT. *n. f.* [carat, Fr.]

1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.

2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

A mark, being in ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called carats, and each carat into four grains: by this way it is distinguished the different fineness of gold, for it to the fineness of gold is put two carats of alloy, both making, when sold, but an ounce,
Shakespeare

or twenty-four carats, then this gold is said to be twenty-four carats fine.
Cocker.

Thou best of gold, art worst of gold;
Other, of this carat, is more precious.
Shakespeare

CARAVAN. *n. f.* [caravanne, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East.

They set forth
Their very caravans, with a thousand
Hill, and over lands, with a thousand wing
Eating their flight.
Shakespeare

When I was young, and the blessed Virgin Mother,
Had led them forth to the East, they taught him in
the names of the caravans, and the caravans of
the G. H. in pilgrims.
Dryden

CARAVANSARY. *n. f.* [from caravan.] A house built in the eastern countries for the reception of travellers.

The caravansary, which the caravans in Persia,
and the eastern countries, are called by the name
of caravansary.
Shakespeare

The specious mansion, like a Turkish caravansary,
entertains the vigorous with a lively
and a lively.
Dryden

CARAVEL. *n. f.* [caravela, Span.] A light, round, old-fashioned ship, with a square poop, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.

CARAWAY. *n. f.* [carum, Lat.] A plant; sometimes found wild in rich moist pastures, especially in Holland and Lincolnshire. The seeds are used in medicine and confectionary.

CARBONADO. *n. f.* [carbonnade, Fr. from carbo, a coal, Lat.] Meat cut across, to be broiled upon the coal.

It came in his way willingly, let him make
a carbonado of me.
Shakespeare

TO CARBONADO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut or hack.

Draw, you a go, or I'll to carbonado your
bones.
Shakespeare

CARBUNCLE. *n. f.* [carbunculus, Lat.] A little coal.

1. A jewel shining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.

A carbuncle, or a carbuncle as thou art,
Were not so much a carbuncle.
Shakespeare

Cracked, and a carbuncle as thou art,
Were not so much a carbuncle.
Shakespeare

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

I was a carbuncle, and a carbuncle as thou art,
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CAR

CARCANET. *n. f.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say that I linger'd with you at your shop,
To see the making of her *carcanet*. *Shakespeare.*
I have seen her belet and bedeckt all over with
emeralds and pearls, and a *carcanet* about her
neck. *Shakespeare on Providence.*

CARCASS. *n. f.* [*carcasse*, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his *carcass* shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Spenser.*
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies,
With *carcasses* and arms, th' enfanguin'd field
D'fetter'd. *Milton.*

If a man visits his sick friend in hope of legacy,
he is a vulture, and only wants for the *carcass*. *Taylor.*

The scaly nations of the sea profound,
Like shipwreck'd *carcasses*, are driven aground. *Dryden.*

2. Body: in a ludicrous sense.

To-day how many would have given their hon-
ours

To 've said their *carcasses*? *Shakespeare.*
He that finds himself in any distress, either of
carcass or of fortune, should deliberate upon the
matter before he prays for a change. *L'Estrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the
ruins; the remains.

A rotten *carcass* of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tickle, sail, nor mast. *Shakespeare.*

4. The main parts, naked, without comple-
tion or ornament; as, the walls of a house.

What could be thought a sufficient motive to
have had an eternal *carcass* of an universe, where-
in the materials and positions of it were eternally
laid together? *Hale's Original Martin.*

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb,
usually oblong, consisting of a shell or
case, sometimes of iron with holes, more
commonly of a coarse strong stuff, pitch-
ed over and girt with iron hoops, filled
with combustibles, and thrown from a
mortar. *Harris.*

CARCELAGE. *n. f.* [from *carcer*, Lat.]
Prison fees. *Dick.*

CARCINOMA. *n. f.* [from *καρκίνος*, a
crab.] A particular ulcer, called a
cancer, very difficult to cure. A dis-
order likewise in the horny coat of the
eye, is thus called. *Quincy.*

CARCINOUMATOUS. *adj.* [from *carcinoma*.]
Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD. *n. f.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures used in
games of chance or skill.

A vengeance on your crasy will 'd hide!
Yet I have said it with a *card* of ten. *Shakespeare.*
Soon as she spreads her hand, th' aerial guard
Descend, and sit on each important *card*,
First, Ariel perch'd upon a matinee. *Pope.*

2. The paper on which the winds are
marked for the manner's compass.

Upon the *card* and compass firms have eyes,
The masters of this big experiment. *Spenser.*
The very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know,
I 'th' *flagon* 's *card*. *Shakespeare.*

How, to the knave is! we must speak by
the *card*, for occasion will undo us. *Shakespeare.*
On the *card* can diversely we fall,
Reckon'd by the passion is the gale. *Pope.*

3. [*cards*, Dutch.] The instrument with
which wood is cut, milled, or comminuted,
or broken for spinning.

To *CARD* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
comb, or comminute wool with a piece
of wood, thick set with crooked wires.

The while their wives do sit
Beside them, *carding* wool. *Mary's Virgil.*

Go, *card* and spin,
And leave the business of the war to men. *De Witt.*
To *CARD* *v. n.* To gain; to play much
at cards; as, a *carding* wife.

CARDAMOMUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A
medicinal feed, of the aromattick kind,
contained in pods, and brought from the
East Indies. *Chambers.*

CARDUS. *n. f.* [from *card*.]

1. One that cards wool.

The *carders* all have put off
The *carders*, and the fullers, weavers. *Shakespeare.*

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL. *adj.* [*καρδιά*, the heart.]
CARDIACK. *adj.* Cordial; having the
quality of invigorating the spirits.

CARDIALGY. *n. f.* [from *καρδιά*, the heart,
and *αλγος*, pain.] The heart-burn; a
pain supposed to be felt in the heart,
but more properly in the stomach, which
sometimes rises all along from thence up
to the oesophagus, occasioned by some
acrimonious matter. *Quincy.*

CARDINAL. *adj.* [*cardinalis*, Latm.]
Principal; chief.

The divisions of the year in frequent use with
astronomers, according to the *cardinal* interfections
of the zodiac; that is, the two equinoxials, and
both the solstitial points. *Bacon.*

His *cardinal* perfection was industry. *Shakespeare.*

CARDINAL. *n. f.* One of the chief gov-
ernors of the Romish church, by whom
the pope is elected out of their own
number, which contains six bishops, fifty
priests, and fourteen deacons, who con-
stitute the sacred college, and are chosen
by the pope.

A *cardinal* is a title, because servicable to
the apostolick see, as a axle or hinge on which
the whole government of the church turns; or
as they have, from the pope's grant, the tongue
and government of the Romish church. *Shakespeare.*

You hold a fair assembly;
You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, *cardinal*,
I should judge now unhappily. *Shakespeare.*

CARDINAL'S FLOWER. *n. f.* [*rapuntium*,
Lat.] A flower.

The species are, 1. Greater rampion, with a
crimson forked flower, commonly called the
heart-leaved *cardinal's flower*. 2. The blue *cardinal's*
flower. *Milton.*

CARDINALATE. *n. f.* [from *cardinal*.]

CARDINALSHIP. *n. f.* The office and rank
of a cardinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old
friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*,
went to congratulate his eminence upon his new
honour. *L'Estrange.*

CARDMAKER. *n. f.* [from *card* and *maker*.]
A maker of cards.

Am not I Christopher Sly, by occupation a
cardmaker? *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

CARDMATCH. *n. f.* [from *card* and *match*.]

A match made by dipping pieces of card
in melted sulphur.

Take care, that those may not make the most
noise who have the least to tell; which is very
observable in the vendors of *cardmatches*. *Andersen.*

CARDUUS. See Thistle.

CARE. *n. f.* [care, Saxon.]

1. Solitude; anxiety; perturbation of
mind; concern.

Or, if I would take *care*, that *care* should be
For wit that scorn'd the world, and liv'd like me. *Dryden.*

CAR

CAR

Nor fullen discontent, nor anxious *care*,
Ev'n though brought thither, could inhabit there. *Dryden.*

Raise in your soul the greatest *care* of fulling
the divine will. *Waller's Preparation for Death.*

2. Caution; often in the phrase, to have a
care.

Well, sweet Jack, have a *care* of thyself. *Shakespeare.*

The foolish virgins had taken no *care* for a fur-
ther supply, after the oil, which was at first put
into their lamps, was spent, as the wife had done. *Matthew.*

* Regone! the pencil expects you at the altar,
But, t'rant, have a *care*, I come not thither. *Shakespeare.*

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to pro-
tection and preservation.

If we believe that there is a God, that takes
care of us, and we be careful to please him, this
cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. *Locke.*

4. It is a loose and vague word, implying
attention or inclination, in any degree
more or less: It is commonly used in
the phrase, to take *care*.

You come in such a time,
As if propitious Fortune took a *care*
To swell my tide of joys to their full height. *Dryden.*

We take care to flatter ourselves with imaginary
forms and prospects of future happiness. *Shakespeare.*

5. The object of care, of caution, or of
love.

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my *care* could not withhold my note,
What wilt thou do when not thy *care*? *Shakespeare.*
Flush'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his
eyes.

Is the thy *care*? is the thy *care*? he cries. *Dryden.*
Your safety, more than mine, was then my *care*.
Let of the guide berest, the rudder lost,
Your ship should run against the rocky coast. *Dryden.*

The wily fox,
Who lately fish'd the turkey's civil war. *Gay.*
None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,
Or more improv'd the vegetable *care*. *Pope.*

To *CARE* *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be in
concern about any thing.

She *care*d not what pain she put her body to,
since the better part, her mind, was led, and
so much agoniz'd. *Shakespeare.*

As the Germans, both in language and man-
ners, differed from the Hungarians, so were they
always at variance with them; and therefore
much *care*d not, though they were by him sub-
dued. *Konrad's History of the Turks.*

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heart,
If thou can't little, less shall be my *care*. *Dryden.*

2. To be inclined; to be disposed: with
for before nouns, or to before verbs.

Not caring to observe the wind,
Or the new sea exploit. *Hall.*

The remarks are introduced by a compliment
to the works of an author, who, I am sure,
would not *care* for being praised at the expense
of another's reputation. *Adams.*

Having been now acquainted, the two *care*d
did not *care* to part. *Adams.*

Great masters in painting never *care* for drawing
people in the fashion. *Spenser.*

3. To be affected with; to have regard to:
with for.

You doat on her that *care*s not for your love. *Shakespeare.*

There was an ape that had twins; the doated
upon one of them, and did not much *care* for
the other. *L'Estrange.*

Where few are rich, few *care* for it; where
many are so, many desire it. *Temple.*

CARECRAZED. *adj.* [from *care* and *craze*.]
Broken with care and solicitude.

CAR

These both put off, a poor petitioner,
A *careless* mother of many children. *Shaksp.*
To **CARE'EN**. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr. from
carina, Lat.] To lay a vessel on one side, to
calk, stop up leaks, refit, or trim the
other side. *Chambers.*

To **CARE'EN**. *v. n.* To be in the state of
careening.

CARE'ER. *n. f.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run;
the length of a course.

They had run themselves too far out of breath,
To go back ag on the same career. *Steele.*

2. A course; a race.

What reign can hold licentious wickedness,
When down the hill he holds his fierce career? *Shaksp.*

3. Height of speed; swift motion.

It is related of certain Indians, that they are
able, when a horse is running in his full career,
to stand upright on his back. *Wilkins.*

Provoke them now to curb the turning speed,
Mocking the foe; now to his rapid speed
To give the rein, and, in the full career,
To draw the certain sword, or lend the pointed
sp. *Prior.*

4. Course of action; uninterrupted pro-
cedure.

Scaliquis and sentences, and these papers
Lies of the brain, awe a man from the career
of humour. *Shaksp.*

The heir of a blasted family has rote up, and
proud and yet at length a cross event has
certainly met and stop him in the career of his
fortune. *South.*

Knights in knightly deeds should persevere,
A full career what at first they were;
Continue, and proceed in honour's fair career. *Dryden.*

7. **CARE'ER**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
run with swift motion.

With eyes, the wheels
Of hope, and careering hies between. *Milton.*

CARE'FUL. *adj.* [from *care* and *full*]

1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern.

The prince in silent councils on forth,
Dyes his woe out thinking, flocks and flocking;
Cries, "What art thou, and troublest me?" *Lute.*

Well, thou art *careful*, and troublest me;
Woe, thou, thou plating thunder;
Ache's embrace me in thy leaven arms,
And charm my *careful* thoughts. *Dryden.*

Provident; diligent: with *of* or *for*

Should, then, it been *careful* for us with all
thou art, what is to be done for thee? *King.*

To cure their mad ambition, they were left
To roam and flit province, each alone:
What could a *careful* father more have done? *Dryden.*

3. Watchful; cautious: with *of*.

It means us to be *careful* of our conversations. *Roy.*

4. Subject to perturbations; exposed to
troubles; full of anxiety; full of soli-
citude.

From that contented hump which I enjoy'd, *Shaksp.*

CAREFUL. *adv.* [from *careful*]

1. In a manner that shows care.

Love, now *careful*, does it look? how merge
and the complexioned? *Shaksp.*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; at-
tentively.

You come most *carefully* upon your hour. *Shaksp.*

By considering him to *carefully* as I did before
my attempt, I have made some faint resemblance
of him. *Dryden.*

CAR

All of them, therefore, studiously cherished
the memory of their honourable extraction, and
carefully preserved the evidences of it. *Atterbury*

3. Providently.

4. Cautiously.

CAREFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *careful*.]

Vigilance; heedfulness; caution.

The death of Scyllus was, with all *careful-
ness*, concealed by Farnaces. *Kneller.*

CARELESSLY. *adv.* [from *careless*.]

Negligently; inattentively; without care;
heedlessly.

There he found all *carelessly* display'd
In secret shadow from the sunny ray. *Fairy Queen*

Not content to see

That others write as *carelessly* as he. *Hall.*

CARELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *careless*.]

Heedlessness; inattention; negligence;
absence of care; manner void of care.

For *Careless* is never to care whether they
love or hate him, manifests the true knowledge
he has in their disposition, and out of his noble
careless, lets them plainly see. *Shaksp.*

Who, in the other extreme, only doth

Call a rough *carelessness* good fashion;
Who cloak his spurs tear, or whom he spurs on,
He cares not. *Donne.*

It makes us to walk warily, and tread sure, for
fear of our enemies; and that is better than to be
flattered into pride and *carelessness*. *Taylor.*

The *carelessness* of the servants can
hardly be the master's disposition. *Temple.*

I was at the time I end, at others spare,
Divided between *carelessness* and care. *Pope.*

CARELESS. *adj.* [from *care*.]

1. Having no care; feeling no solicitude;
unconcerned; negligent; inattentive;
heedless; regardless; thoughtless; ne-
glectful; unheeding; unthinking; un-
mindful: with *of* or *about*.

Knowing that in the world befel them, they
shalt lose nothing but to themselves; woe of they
from ye. *Shaksp.*

Not to the good advantage of his grace,
By becoming *careless*, or too busy with. *Shaksp.*

A woman, the more *careless* she is about her
body, is the more she is about her
body. *Shaksp.*

A father, immediately *careless* of his child, be-
comes a son to another man. *Locke.*

2. Cheerful; undisturbed.

Thou wilt be *careless*, unconcern'd gay,
Cheerful, playful. *Pope.*

In my cheerful state of life,
When nurs'd by *careless* solitude I hold,
A dawning of nature with unceasing joy,
Pleas'd have I wander'd through your rough
domains. *Temple.*

3. Unheeded; thoughtless; unconsidered.

The need of saying is many *careless* things
to other people, without being to strictly re-
marked upon. *Pope.*

4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.

Contented under from the clouds that break,
My only omens from your looks I take. *Gray.*

To **CARESS**. *v. a.* [*carresser*, Fr. from
carus, Lat.] To endear; to fondle;
to treat with kindness.

If I can feel, a d place, and can command
with the pleasures of wealthy speculations, or vir-
tuous practices, let greatness and malice vex and
abridge me, if they can. *South.*

CARESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An
act of endearment; an expression of
tenderness.

He, the knew, would intermix
Grateful digressions, and love high dispute
With conjugal *caresses*. *Milton.*

There are some men who seem to have brutal
minds wrapped up in human shapes; their very
regards are crude and importune. *Locke.*

CAR

After his success had publicly owned him-
self a Roman catholic, he began with his first
carries to the church party. *Swift.*

CARET. *n. f.* [*caret*, Lat. there is want-
ing] A note which shows where some-
thing interlined should be read.

CARGASON. *n. f.* [*cargason*, Spanish.]

A cargo. Not used.

My lady is a *cargason* of all humours. *Howell.*

CARGO. *n. f.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading

of a ship; the merchandise or wares
contained and conveyed in a ship.

In the hurry of the shipwreck, Simon des was
the only man that appeared unconcerned, no-
withstanding that his whole fortune was at stake
in the cargo. *Le Sage.*

A ship whose cargo was no less than a whole
world, that carried the fortune and hope of all
posterity. *Burnet's History.*

This gentleman was then a young adventurer
in the republic of letters, and just fitted out
for the university with a good cargo of Latin and
Greek. *Atterbury.*

CARICIOUS Tumour. [from *carica*, a fig,
Lat.] A swelling in the form of a fig.

CARIES. *n. f.* [Latin] That rotten-
ness which is peculiar to a bone. *Quincy.*

Fistulas of a long continuance, are, for the
most part, accompanied with ulcerations of the
gum, and *caries* in the bone. *Worm.*

CARIO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *caricus*.] Rot-
tenness.

This is too general, taking in all *carious* and
ulcers of the bones. *Worm's Surgery.*

CARIOUS. *adj.* [*carisus*, Lat.] Rotten.

I discovered the blood to arise by a *carious*
tooth. *Worm's Surgery.*

CARE. *n. f.* [*care*, Saxon.] Care;

anxiety; solicitude; concern; heedful-
ness. Obsolete.

And K was taking for his younglings *care*,
Left greedy eyes to them might challenge live,
But, with broken and the in under mark. *Shaksp.*

He does not lay

His heavy head, des of a careful art. *Shaksp.*

To **CARE**. *v. n.* [*cegan*, Saxon.] To

be careful; to be solicitous; to be
anxious. It is now very little used, and
always in an ill sense.

I did find we were all going to my tree,
from then muddy about me of a *care* again,
to the which will be different. *Shaksp.*

What can be sadder, than to watch out our
lives in the search of riches, and to be seeking
for the unprofitable goods of this world. *Le Sage.*

Nothing can, to provide our own *care* and
concerns for ourselves, but the desire that
God cares for us. *Dryden's Pity.*

CARE. *n. f.* [*ceo l*, Saxon.]

1. A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We
now use *clurl*.

The *care* beards, and now his good

Would late depart, for all his full life flight. *Shaksp.*

Answer, thou *care*, and judge this delicate,
I frankly own thee for a *care* with. *Shaksp.*

The *care* was a *care*, and would
have his years, nothing of price. *Shaksp.*

2. A kind of hemp.

It is made to put in the cord for her seed. *Locke.*

CARLINE TWIST. [*carlina*, Lat.] A

plant. *Miller.*

CARLINGS. *n. f.* [In a ship.] The

king's fire and air, along from one beam
to another; on these the ledges rest; on
which the planks of the deck are made
fast. *Locke.*

CARMAN. *n. f.* [from *car* and *man*] A man

whole employment it is to drive cars.

CAR

A friend of mine stored a pond of three or four acres with *carps* and tench. *Hale.*

TO CARP. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to cavil; to find fault: with at before the thing or person censured.

Terrestrial even often, through discontentment, *carpeth* injuriously at them, as though they did it even when they were free from such meaning. *Hosier.*

This your all-heen'd fool Does hourly *carp* and quarrel, breaking forth Frank and not to be endured riots. *Shakespeare.*

Not a tooth or nail to scratch And at my actions *carp* or catch. *Herbert.*

When I spoke, My honest homely words were *carp'd* and censur'd, For want of courtly stile. *Dryden.*

CARPENTER. *n. f.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a builder of houses and ships. He is distinguished from a joiner, as the carpenter performs larger and stronger work.

This work performed with advantage good, As they say *carpenters*, and men of skill In all the camp, sent to an aged wood. *Fairfax.*

In building Hiero's great ship, there were five hundred *carpenters* employed for a year together. *Holins.*

In burden'd vessels first with speedy care, His plumeous stores do seldom'st numbers tend; Thither the busy *carpenters* repair, And, as the surgeons of mankind's ships attend. *Dryden.*

CARPENTRY. *n. f.* [from *carpenter*.] The trade or art of a carpenter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carpentry* before joinery, because necessity did demand it, rather than the extravagance of the last. *Mason's Misc. Essay.*

CARRIAGE. *n. f.* [from *To carp*.] A cavalier; a censorious man.

I have not these weeds, By putting on the cunning of a *carpenter*. *Shakespeare.*

CARPET. *n. f.* [*carpet*, Dutch.]

1. A covering of various colours, spread upon floors or tables.

Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without, *carpet* laid, and every thing in order. *Shakespeare.*

Against the wall, in the middle of the hut prey, is a chair placed before him, with a table and *carpet* before it. *Bacon.*

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and smooth.

Go lightly as much, while here we march Upon the gaily *carpet* of this plain. *Shakespeare.*

The *carpet* ground shall be with leaves overspread, And boughs shall weave a covering for your head. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing variegated.

The whole dry land is, for the most part, covered over with a lovely *carpet* of green grass, and other herbs. *Rus.*

4. *Carpet* is used, proverbially, for a state of ease and luxury; as, a *carpet knight*, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himself only at table.

He is knight, dubbed with unhacked rapier, and on *carpet* consideration. *Shakespeare.*

5. To be on the *carpet* [*sur le tapis*, Fr.] is to be the subject of consideration; an affair in hand.

To *CARPET.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To spread with carpets.

We found him in a fair chamber, richly hanged and *carpeted* under foot, without any degrees to the state; he was set upon a low throne, richly

CAR

adorned, and a rich cloth of state over his head, of blue satin embroidered. *Bacon.*

The dry land we find every where naturally *carpeted* over with grass, and other agreeable wholesome plants. *Berham.*

CARPING. *particip. adj.* [from *To carp*.]

Captious; censorious.

No *carping* chuck interrupts his praise, No rival strives but for a second place. *Graville.*

Lay aside therefore a *carping* spirit, and read even an adversary with an honest design to find out his true meaning; do not snatch at little lapses, and appearances of mistake. *Watts.*

CARPINGLY. *a. f.* [from *carping*.] Censoriously; censoriously.

We derive out of the Latin at second hand by the Fieners, and make good English, as in the proverb, *carpe* is continually, actively, and usefully. *Comenius.*

CARPMEALS. *n. f.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England. *Phillips.*

CARPUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The wrist, so named by anatomists, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickness, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annular ligament. *Quincy.*

I found one of the bones of the *carpus* lying loose in the wound. *H. Jones's Surgery.*

CARRACK. See CARACK.

CARRAT. See CARAT.

CARRAWAY. See CARAWAY.

Now, you shall see mine intended, where, in an about, we will eat that year's pepper of my own getting, with a dish of *carraway*, and a dish of *carrots*, come, cousin, silence, and then to bed. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

CARRIAGE. *n. f.* [*cariage*, Fr. baggage; from *carry*.]

1. The act of carrying, or transporting, or bearing any thing.

The unequal agitation of the words, though material to the *cariage* of fancy, rather than of way, yet do not contribute to the attraction. *Bacon.*

It is not to be strange to see this sort of letter to little space, what may we think of the *cariage* of it out of Egypt. *H. Jones.*

2. Conquest; acquisition.

Soyon is related to be long of Vietnam, in good hope that, by the *cariage* away of troops, the cities would, without resistance, be visited. *Asiatic Researches.*

3. Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.

What horse or *cariage* can take up and be away all the toppings of a branchy tree alone. *Bacon.*

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordinance to be laid upon *carrages*, which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber, with wheels placed, he thought could not hinder easily to be moved to ground. *Asiatic Researches.*

5. Behaviour; personal manners.

But he has been did eat a morsel, by his own inclination, as the *cariage* of a young man, he could do a great piece by his own *cariage*. *Asiatic Researches.*

To teach in my law there's no effect to do, Nor in my *cariage* a feign'd no ends show, I keep my honour still without a stain. *Asiatic Researches.*

Let them have over to learned lectures of breeding, that which will most influence the *cariage* will be the company they converse with, and the relation of those about them. *Asiatic Researches.*

6. Conduct; measures; practices.

You may hurt yourself; nay, utterly Grow from the King's acquaintance, by this *cariage*. *Asiatic Researches.*

CAR

He advised the new governor to have so much discretion in his *cariage*, that there might be no notice taken in the exercise of his religion. *Clarendon.*

7. Management; manner of transacting. Not used.

The manner of *cariage* of the business, was as if there had been secret negotiation upon it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CARRIER. *n. f.* [from *To carry*.]

1. One who carries something.

You must distinguish between the motion of the *carrier*, which is for a *vehicular* *carrier*, a *carrier* of things, and the *carrier* of a vessel. *Rus.*

The *carrier* of a vessel, when homeward bound, will *carrier*. *Dryden.*

2. One whose profession or trade is to carry goods for others.

I have not of late any more *carriers* to transcribe all, than to send a letter, or any other by post or *carrier*. *Pinet's Letters.*

The roads are crowded with *carriers*, laden with *carriage* goods. *Bacon.*

3. A messenger; one who carries a message.

The welcome news is in the letter found; The *carrier* is not coming to be expound; It speaks itself. *Dryden's King Lear.*

4. The name of a species of pigeons, so called from the report of some nations, who send them with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

These are tame and wild pigeons; and of some the *carrier* is a name. *H. Jones.*

CARRION. *n. f.* [*carriaga*, Fr.]

1. The carcass of something not proper for food.

They did eat the dead *carrion*, and one another soon after, inasmuch that the very carcasses they scraped out of their graves. *Spenser's Faerie Queene.*

That, lying by the violet in the sun, Do as the *carrion* does, not in the flower. *Shakespeare.*

This foul deed shall find a share of the earth, With the *carrion* men groaning in the earth. *Shakespeare.*

You'll ask me why I am so late to have A weight of *carrion* in my hand, than to have a weight of gold. *Shakespeare.*

There is no end of *carrion* where a *carrion* is, and wolves in herds to eat a *carrion*. *Tempest.*

Sharp, exact, honest, and industrious, The *carrion* species in the world. *Shakespeare.*

It is, I would be frequently, the way they find to lodge their *carrion* in the underground. *Shakespeare.*

One *carrion*, as they are high of prey, have a natural means to eat of. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

Not that pride that makes a *carrion*, As he as thou couldst have seen. *Shakespeare.*

Not all thy tricks and cunning, Nor all thy *carrion* of the world, Can make me love thee. *Shakespeare.*

The *carrion* will be a *carrion* in the world, Yet more enough to be a *carrion*. *Shakespeare.*

3. A name of reproach for a worthless woman.

So, we read that *carrion* was a *carrion* to him, and excused his throw. *Shakespeare.*

CARRION. *adj.* [from the substantive.]

Relating to carcasses; feeding upon carcasses.

Match to match I have encountered him, And made a prey for *carrion* and a *carrion*. *Shakespeare.*

Even of the bonny beasts he led him. *Shakespeare.*

CAR

The charity of our death-bed visits from one another, is much at a rate with that of a *carriance* to a shop, we smell a *carriage*. *L'Estrange*.

CARROT. *n. f.* [*carote*, Fr. *dancus*, Lat.] An esculent root.

Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do well in the field for feed. *Mortimer*.

His spouse orders the sick to be immediately opened, and greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of *carrots*. *Dennis*.

CARROTINESS. *n. f.* [from *carrot*.] Redness of hair.

CARROT. *adj.* [from *carrot*.] Spoken of red hair, on account of its resemblance in colour to carrots.

CARROWS. *n. f.* [an Irish word.]

The *carrows* are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cures and dices; who, though they have little or nothing of most ways, yet will they play for much money. *Spenser on Ireland*.

TO CARRY. *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr. from *currus*, Lat.]

1. To convey from a place: opposed to *bring*, or convey to a place: often with a particle, signifying departure, as *away*, *off*.
When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing *away*. *Job*.

And devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial. *Acts*.

I mean to *carry* her *away* this evening by the help of these two soldiers. *Dryden's Span. Friar*.

As in a hive's vinous dome,
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious act vary,
To go and come, to fetch and *carry*. *Pope*.

They exposed their goods with the price marked, then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they would give upon the goods, and retired; the Sellers returned, *carried off* either their goods or money, as they hard best. *Shakspeare*.

2. To transport.

They began to *carry* about in beds those that were sick. *Mark*.

The species of audibles seem to be *carried* more manifestly through the air, than the species of visibles. *Bacon*.

Where many great ordinance are shot off together, the sound will be *carried*, at the least, twenty miles upon the land. *Blauw*.

3. To bear; to have about one.

Do not take out bones like surgeons I have met with, who *carry* them about in their pockets. *Wife's Man's Surgery*.

4. To take; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and civility were *carried* along with us in our mind, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be easier relieved. *Locke*.

I have listened with my utmost attention to half an hour to an orator, without being able to *carry* away one single sentence out of a whole sermon. *Steele*.

5. To convey by force.

Go, *carry* in John I. staff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him. *Shakspeare*.

6. To effect any thing.

There are many in passion, that when they are grieved, or moved, or provoked, they will say, they have never in the land felt, they never in the world felt, it.

On such we have the occasion of *carry*ing a burden upon the shoulders of the poor. *Ben Jonson*.

These advantages will be in our hands, and we will use them to words, in the *carry*ing of the main point. *Locke*.

7. To gain in competition.

And carry that *carry* out my side,
Her *carry* and being there. *Shakspeare*.

CAR

How many stand for consilships?—Three, they say; but it is thought of every one *Carolanus* will *carry* it. *Shakspeare*.

I see not yet how any of these six reasons can be fairly avoided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to *carry* the cause. *Saunders*.

The latter still enjoying his place, and continuing a joint commissioner of the treasury, still opposed, and commonly *carried* away every thing against him. *Clarendon*.

8. To gain after resistance.

The count wooed your daughter,
Lays down his wanton siege before her beauty;
Reloves to *carry* her; let her consent,
As we'll direct her now, 'tis best to bear it. *Shakspeare*.

What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can *carry* her thus? *Shakspeare's Othello*.

The town was distressed, and ready for an assault, which if it had been given, would have cost much blood; but yet the town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon's Henry VIII*.

9. To gain: with it; that is, to prevail. [*le porter*, Fr.]

Are you all resolved to give your voices?
But that's no matter; the greater part *carries* it. *Shakspeare*.

By these, and the like arts, they promoted themselves that they should easily *carry* it, so that they entertained the house all the morning with other debates. *Clarendon*.

If the nonconformity of a train must *carry* it, virtue may go follow *Atrides*, and vice only will be with the counting. *Clarendon*.

Children, who live together, often strive to mastery, whole will *carry* it over the rest. *Locke*.

In pleasures and pains, the present is apt to *carry* it, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the comparison. *Locke*.

10. To bear out; to face through: with it.

If a man *carries* it off, there is too much money saved; and if he be distressed, there will be something pleasant in the trial. *L'Estrange*.

11. To continue external appearance.

My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may *carry* it thus for our pleasure and his penance. *Shakspeare*.

12. To manage; to transact.

The senate is generally as numerous as our house of commons; and yet *carries* its resolutions so privately, that they are seldom known. *Addison*.

13. To behave; to conduct: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not also the examples of those that have *carried* themselves ill in the same place. *Bacon*.

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry* himself with much singular sweetness and temper. *Watson*.

He *carried* himself so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clarendon*.

14. Sometimes with it; as, she *carries* it high.

15. To bring forward; to advance in any progress.

It is not to be imagined how far confidence will *carry* a man; however, it is better walking slowly in a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple. *Locke*.

It is plain natural way, without grammar, can *carry* them to great elegance and politeness in the writing page. *Locke*.

There is no vice which mankind *carries* to such a great excess, as that of wine. *Locke*.

16. To urge; to bear forward with some kind of external impulse.

Men are naturally *carried* out to, and hardly turned from, the practice of vice. *Locke*.

He is at the world, or still, or devil, or *carry* away in the passion of an abundance to Christ, is no son of the famous Abraham. *Hakmon's Practical Catechism*.

CAR

All nature, passion, and revenge will *carry* them too far in punishing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed government to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke*.

17. To bear; to have; to obtain.

In some vegetables, we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense; they contract their leaves against the cold; they open them to the favourable heat. *Hale's Origin of Manhood*.

18. To exhibit to show; to display on the outside; to set to view.

The aspect of every one in the family *carries* so much satisfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addison*.

19. To imply; to import.

It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightness, or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, presently, upon the offer of an argument which they cannot immediately answer. *Locke*.

20. To contain; to comprise.

He *carries* it *carrying* a limiting of argument in it, to prove his doctrine. *Watson on the Mind*.

21. To have annexed; to have any thing joined: with the particle *with*.

There was a rig to us and a searching law, directly forbidding such practices; and they knew that it *carried* *with* it the divine stamp. *Locke*.

There are many expressions, which *carry* *with* them to my mind no clear ideas. *Locke*.

The obvious portions of extension, that affect our ideas, *carry* *with* them into the mind the idea of finite. *Locke*.

22. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of notion.

We see also manifestly, that sounds are *carried* *with* wind; and therefore sounds will be heard further with the wind than against the wind. *Bacon's Natural History*.

23. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.

His chimney is *carried* up through the old rock, so that you see the sky through it, notwithstanding the rooms lie very deep. *Addison on Italy*.

24. To push on ideas, arguments, or any thing successive in a train.

Manetho, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible distance. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

25. To receive; to endure. Not in use.

Some have in readiness to many odd notions, so there is nothing but they can *wrap* it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleasure. *Bacon*.

26. To support; to sustain.

Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green strawberry, upon sticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon's Natural History*.

27. To bear, as trees.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon*.

28. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

Young whelps learn easily to *carry*; you see poppys I am quickly to speak. *Shakspeare*.

29. To carry off. To kill.

Old Par lived to one hundred and fifty years of age, and might have gone further, if the chance of air had not *carried* him off. *Locke*.

30. To carry on. To promote; to help forward.

It *carries* on the same design that is promoted by authors of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. *Locke*.

31. To carry on. To continue; to put forward from one stage to another.

By the administration of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, *carried* on by his disciples, and completed by their successors to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith were lightened. *Locke*.

C A S

fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have just a blood-red heat.

Mason's Mechan. Exercises.

CASFMATE. *n. f.* [from *cassa armata*, Ital. *casamata*, Span. a vault formerly made to separate the platforms of the lower and upper batteries.]

1. [In fortification.] A kind of vault or arch of stone work, in that part of the flank of a bastion next the curtain, somewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the bastion, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch.

Chambers.

2. The well, with its several subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine.

Harris.

CASIMENT. *n. f.* [*casimento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges.

Why, then, may you have a *casiment* of the post chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may shine in at the *casiment*.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

Here in this word they do much knowledge read,

And are the *casiments* which admit most light.

Dryden.

They, waken'd with the noise, did fly
From inward room to window eye,
And gently opening lid, the *casiments*
Look'd out, but yet with some amazement.

Butcher.

There is as much difference between the clear representations of the understanding then, and the obscure darknesses that it makes now, as there is between the prospect of a *casement* and a key-hole.

Swift.

CASFOUS. *adj.* [*casus*, Latin.] Resembling cheese; cheesy.

Its bluish parts are from the *casious* parts of the chyle.

Feyer on the Human Body.

CASERN. *n. f.* [*caserne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgement erected between the rampart and the houses of fortified towns, to serve as apartments or lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison, with beds.

Harris.

CASEROOM. *n. f.* [from *casi* and *room*.] A grub that makes itself a case.

Caserooms, or *caserooms*, are to be found in this country in several distinct countries, and in several little haunts.

Hayes.

CASH. *n. f.* [*cashe*, Fr. a chest.] Money; properly ready money; money in the chest, or at hand.

A chest, here to unboard the *cash*.

On the deck to gather.

Pope's Essay on Criticism.

It is at an end of all his *cash*, he has but his

law and his daily bread now in a trinket.

Shakespeare's John Ruy.

He sent the thief, that stole the *cash*, away,

And punish'd him that put it in his way.

Pope.

CASH-KEEPER. *n. f.* [from *cash* and *keeper*.] A man entrusted with the money.

Dupont was properly a *cash-keeper*, or

privateer.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

CASHWUT. *n. f.* A tree that bears nuts, not with shells, but husks.

Miller.

CASHIER. *n. f.* [from *cash*.] He that has charge of the money.

If a steward or *cashier* be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a forth forbearance will teach him to thistle.

Swift.

A Venetian, finding his son's expenses grow very high, ordered his *cashier* to let him have no

C A S

more money than what he should count when he received it.

Locke.

Flight of *cashiers*, or mobs, he'd never mind;
And knows no losses, while the music is kind.

Pope.

TO CASHIER. *v. a.* [*casier*, French; *casare*, Latin.]

1. To discard; to dismiss from a post, or a society, with reproach.

Does't not go well? *Cassio* hath heaven thee,
And thou by that final hurt hast *cashier'd* *Cassio*.

Shakespeare.

Seconds in factions many times prove pincushions, but many times also they prove cyphers, and are *cashier'd*.

Bacon.

If I had omitted what he said, his thoughts and words being thus *cashier'd* in my hands, he had no longer been Lucius.

Dryden.

They have already *cashier'd* several of their followers as mutineers.

Adams's French Dictionary.

The ruling rogues, who dread to be *cashier'd*, contrive, as he is hated, to be fear'd.

Swift.

2. It seems, in the following passages, to signify the same as to annul; to vacate; which is sufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we in old had a father corrupting his son, or a mother her daughter, we must charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and defects of nature, if the name of nature may be allowed to that which seems to be a defect of it, and deny it to be a defect of education, the common principles of humanity.

Bacon.

Some of the great men of our time, to my indignation, all over the world, and led us to hearken to those poetics, as weak or fallacious.

Dryden.

CASK. *n. f.* [*casque*, French; *calus*, Lat.]

1. A barrel; a wooden vessel to stop up liquor or provisions.

The potent and of himself abed, it makes a fluttering kind of noise, like the tumbling of water in a *cask*.

Hayes.

Perhaps tomorrow he may change his wine, and drink old sparkling *Albany*, or *Schnee*, *Wholesale*, and *wholesale*, with mould *wholesale*.

Dryden.

The good old *cask* for ever keeps unknown.

Dryden.

2. It has *cask* in a kind of plural sense, to signify the commodity or provision of casks.

Great inconveniences grow by the bad and being commonly ill directed and conducted, as that a great part of the beer is ever lost and *cask* away.

Russell.

CASKE. *n. f.* [*casque*, Fr. *casque*, Lat.]

CASQUE. *n. f.* A helmet; armour for the head; a poetical word.

Like a *casque*, doubly red of blood,

Fall like amazing thunder on the *casque*.

Of thy primitive enemy.

And then

Shing weighty stones, when from the *casque* they fall.

Their *casques* are cork, a covering to the head.

Dryden.

Why did we lead with darts

His trembling hands, and cloth beneath a *casque*.

His wrinkled brow?

Dryden.

CASKEE. *n. f.* [a diminutive of *casque*, a chest, Fr. *casque*, *casquette*.] A small box or chest for jewels, or things of particular value.

They found him dead, and cast into the ditch.

An empty *caskee*, where the jewels lay.

By some dun'd hand was staid and *caskee* away.

Dryden.

O ignorant poor man! what dost thou fear

Lock'd up within the *caskee* of thy breast?

What jewels and what riches hast thou there?

What heavenly treasure in a weak *caskee*?

Dryden.

C A S

Mine eye hath found that sad sepulchral rock,
That was the *caske* of heav'n's richest store.

Milton.

That had by chance pack'd up his choicest treasure

In one dear *caske*, and sav'd only that.

Orway.

This *caske* India's glowing gems unlocks,

And all Arabia breathes from yonder box.

Pope.

TO CASKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To put in a casket.

I have writ my letters, *casquet* my treasure,

and given order for our boxes.

Shakespeare.

CASSAMUNA'IR. *n. f.* An aromatick vegetable, being a species of *galangal*, brought from the East, a nervous and stomachick simple.

Quincy.

TO CASSATE. *v. a.* [*casser*, Fr. *casare*, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

This opinion supercedes and *casstates* the best medium we have.

Ryca in the Creation.

CASSATION. *n. f.* [*casatio*, Lat.] A making null or void.

Dish.

CASSAVI. *n. f.* A plant.

CASSADA. *n. f.* A plant.

It is cultivated in all the warm parts of America, where the root, after being divested of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes of bread. Of this there are two sorts. The most common has purple stalks, with the veins and nerves of a purple colour; but the stalks of the other are plain, and the leaves of a lighter green. The latter is not venomous, even when the roots are fresh and full of juice, which the negroes frequently dig up, eat, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects.

Milton.

CASSAWARE. See **CASSIOWARY.**

CASSIA. *n. f.* A sweet spice mentioned by *Moses*, Ex. xxx. 24. as an ingredient in the composition of the holy oil, which was to be made use of in the consecration of the sacred vessels of the tabernacle. This aromatick is said to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated.

Shakespeare.

And thy garments smell of myrrh, *aloes*, and *cassia*.

Shakespeare.

CASSIA. *n. f.* The name of a tree.

It is a tree of the size of a poplar, or a poplar, divided into many very thin and supple branches, in each of which is contained a hard seed, lodged for the most part in a fleshy husk, which is the fruit of the tree. The flowers have the smell of a rose.

CASSIOWARY. *n. f.* [from *casio*, Lat.]

The name of a plant.

CASSIOWARY. *n. f.* A plant.

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C A S

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and casual, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds.

Davies on Ireland.

That which seemeth most casual and subject to fortune, is yet disposed by the ordinance of God.

Raleigh's History.

Whether found where casual live had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale, Down to the veins of earth.

Milton.

The commissioners entertained themselves by the fire-side in general and casual discourse.

Clarendon.

Most of our rarities have been found out by emergency, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philosophy.

Gloucester.

The expenses of some of them always exceed their certain annual income; but seldom their annual supplies. I call them casual, in compliance with the common form.

Attorney.

CASUALLY. *adv.* [from *casual*.] Accidentally; without design, or set purpose.

Go, bid my woman

Search for a jewel, that too casually
Has lost mine arm.

Shakspeare.

Woe new flames, kindling on a vessel of
Vengeance, had drunk up the vengeance, though the
Vessel was without my flaw.

Barrow.

I should have acquainted my judge with an
advantage, and which I now casually remember.

Dryden.

CASUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *casual*.] Accidentality.

CASUALTY. *n. f.* [from *casual*.]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance, not design.

With more patience men endure the losses that
Are then by mere casualty, than the damages
Which they sustain by unjust care.

Raleigh's History.

That Octavius Cæsar should shut his camp
That night that it happened to be took by
the enemy, was a mere casualty; yet it pre-
served a person, who lived to establish a total
reformation of government in the imperial city of the
world.

Swiss.

2. Chance that produces unnatural death.

Burst in the weather on the outward wall,
From the force and roid of casualty.

Shakspeare.

It is observed in particular nations, that, with-
in the space of two or three hundred years, not-
withstanding all casualty, the number of men
doubles.

Bacon's Theory.

We find one casualty in our bills, of which,
though there be daily talk, there is little effect.

Gravina's Bill of Mortality.

CASUIST. *n. f.* [*casuiste*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience.

The judgment of any casuist, or learned divine,
concerning the state of a man's soul, is not suf-
ficient to give him confidence.

South.

You can force me a bench of porters without
two or three casuists in it, that will settle you the
rights of princes.

Amory.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And boundest casual doubt, like you and me?

Pope.

CASUISTICAL. *ad.* [from *casuist*.] Relating to cases of conscience; containing the doctrine relating to cases.

What arguments they have to beguile poor, sim-
ple, and idle souls with, I know not; but surely
the practical, casual, that is, the practical,
part of their religion, favours very little of
frivolity.

South.

CASUISTRY. *n. f.* [from *casuist*.] The science of a casuist; the doctrine of cases of conscience.

This concession would not pass for good casu-
istry in these ages.

Pope's Odyssey, Notes.

Morality, by her false guardians drawn,
Chide in fairs, and casuistry in laws.

Pope.

VOL. I.

C A T

CAT. *n. f.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domestic animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturalists the lowest order of the leonine species.

'Twas you means'd the riddle:

Cat, that can judge as fitly of his worth,

As I can of those mysteries, which leave'n

Will not have earth to know. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd. *Shakspeare.*

A cat, as she beholds the light, draws the ball
of her eye small and long, being covered over
with a green skin, and dilates it at pleasure.

Peacham on Drawing.

CAT. *n. f.* A sort of ship.

CAT in the pan. [imagined by some to be rightly written: *Catipen*, as coming from *Catipania*. An unknown correspondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *Cate in the pan*.]

There is a cunning when we, in England, call
the turning of the *cat in the pan*; which is, when
that which a man says to another, he lays it as it
another had said it to him.

Bacon.

CAT o' nine tails. A whip with nine
lashes, used for the punishment of crimes.

You dread reformers of an impious age,

Your cat o' nine tails to the flag,

This once be just, and in our cause engage.

Prologue to Vanburgh's False Friend.

CATACHRE'SIS. *n. f.* [*καταχρησις*, abuse.] It is, in rhetoric, the abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; or when one word is abusively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, *a voice beautiful to the ear.* *Smith.*

CATACHRE'STICAL. *ad.* [from *catachre'sis*.] Contrary to proper use; forced; far fetched.

A *cat's paw* is a derived similitude it
holds with men, that is, in a dislocation. *Bacon.*

CATACLYSM. *n. f.* [*κατακλυσμος*.] A deluge; an inundation: used generally for the universal deluge.

The opinion that held these *cataclysms* and
empyreos universal, was such as held that it put
a total conflagration unto things in this lower
world.

Hall's Origin of Mankind.

CATACOMBS. *n. f.* [from *κατα*, and *κομῆς*, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly visited with devotion. But, anciently, the word *catacomb* was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul. *Chandler.*

On the side of Naples are the *catacombs*, which
must have been full of stench, if the dead bodies
that lay in them were left to rot in open air.

CATAGMATICK. *ad.* [*καταγματικῶς*, a figure.] That has the quality of confounding the parts.

I put on a *catagmatick* ring, and, by the
use of a laced glove, rendered the pious is-
ling, and strength end it. *H'burn's Sermon.*

CATALAPSE. *n. f.* [*καταληψις*.] A lighter species of the apoplexy, or epilepsy.

There is a disease called a *cataplexy*, wherein
the patient is suddenly seized without sense or
motion, and remains in the same posture in which
the disease seizes him.

A. B. Keck.

C A T

CATALOGUE. *n. f.* [*καταλογος*.] An enumeration of particulars; a list; a register of things one by one.

In the catalogue ye go for men,
Showgates, water rags, and deny wolves, are
cleped.

All by the name of dogs. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Make a catalogue of prosperous treacherous
perfers, and I believe they will be repeated
faster than the alphabet. *South.*

In the library of manuscripts belonging to St.
Leger, of which there is a printed catalogue,
I found into the Virgin, which is a very in-
equity with that of the Virgin. *Madison.*

The bright Trogus, and a fleet of Bays,
With all the rest, *catapulta*, *catapulta*, *catapulta*.

CATAPULTA. *n. f.* [from *cat* and *pulta*.] A fierce animal, resembling a cat.

The black prince of Monomotapa, by whose
force we got the glowing *catapultas*, and the
quadrating *catapultas*.

CATAPHRASI. *n. f.* [*καταφρασις*, Lat.] A horseman in complete armour.

Of old time were armed *cataphraces*,
Borne on a horse, before him, and behind,
Archer and fencer, *cataphraces*, *cataphraces*.

Mat. 23.

CATAPLASM. *n. f.* [*καταπλασμα*.] A poultice; a soft and moist application.

The *cataplasms* of a new *cataplasma*,
So moist, that it had dip in the sea,
Where it draws blood, *cataplasma* for cure,
Cathartic, man, *cataplasma* that have value
Under the moon can have. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Warm *cataplasms* dilate, but feeding may
confirm the humour. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

CATAPULT. *n. f.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones.

The *catapulta* violently flung great stones and quar-
ries, as also the *catapulta*. *Caesar's History.*

CATARACT. *n. f.* [*καταρακτης*.] A fall of water from on high; a shoot of water; a cascade.

Flow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage,
how!

You *cataracts* and hurricanes, spout,
Till you have drench'd our steeples. *Shakspeare.*

What if all

Her throes were opened, and she men
Or hell should find it *cataract* of fire?
Impossible to think. *Madison's Paradise Lost.*

No *cataract*, with them, *cataract* in the
Sundered, shall in the *cataract* light,
And the *cataract* sound, but all the *cataract*
Of the *cataract* on the earth that year
Rings, and night. *Madison's Paradise Lost.*

Ten *cataracts* and loud imperious *cataracts*,
Three *cataracts* and loud imperious *cataracts*,
Rings, and night. *Madison's Paradise Lost.*

And to the vale convey them, *cataracts*.

CATARACT. [In medicine.] A disorder of the eye, when the cloud, mucus, and lines seem to float about in the eye; when confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part, covered, and shut up with a little thin skin, so that the light has no entrance. *Quincy.*

Some *cataracts* are such, which can be
removed, and some, which cannot. *Madison's Paradise Lost.*

CATAARRH. *n. f.* [*καταρρις*, *d'fuo*.] A fluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a distillation of insensible perspiration, or cold, wherein what should pass by the skin, oozes out upon those glands, and occasions irritations. The causes are, whatsoever

C A T

occasions too great a quantity of serum ;
whatsoever hinders the discharge by
urine, and the pores of the skin. *Quincy.*
All febrile kinds,
Convulsions, epilepsies, hence *catarrhs*.

Paradise Lost.
Neither was the body then subject to die by
piecemeal, and languish under coughs, *catarrhs*,
or consumptions. *South.*
CATARRHAL. } *adj.* [from *catarrh*.]
CATARRHOUS. } Relating to a catarrh ;
proceeding from a catarrh.

The *catarrhal* fever requires evacuations. *Feyer.*
Old age, attended with a glutinous cold,
catarrhus, leuco-phlegmatic constitution.

CATASTROPHE. *n. f.* [from *καταστροφή*.]

1. The change, or revolution, which pro-
duces the conclusion or final event of a
dramatic piece.

Pat.—He comes like the catastrophe of the
old comedy. *Shakespeare.*

That philosopher declares for tragedies, whose
catastrophes are unhappy, with relation to the
principal characters. *Pope.*

2. A final event ; a conclusion generally
unhappy.

Hence was a mighty revolution, the most hor-
rible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever
yet saw ; an elegant and habitable earth quite
thundered. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CATCAL. *n. f.* [from *cat* and *call*.] A
squeaking instrument, used in the play-
house to condemn plays.

A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a pas-
sion for a notorious rake that headed a party of
catcalls. *Speator.*

Three *catcalls* he the while
Of him, whose chattering shames the monkey tribe. *Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. a. pret.* I *catched* or
caught ; I have *catched* or *caught*. [*ketjen*,
Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand : inti-
mating the suddenness of the action.

And when he arose against me, I *caught* him by
his beard, and smote him, and slew him. *1 Sam.*

2. To stop any thing flying ; to receive
any thing in the passage.

Others, to *catch* the breeze of breathing air,
To Tullium or Algid repair. *10th Sat. Pers.*

3. To seize any thing by pursuit.

I saw him run as a gilded butterfly, and,
when he *caught* it, he let it go again ; and after
it again ; and over and over he came, and up
again ; and *caught* it again. *Shakespeare's Cor.*

4. To stop any thing falling ; to intercept
falling.

A shepherd diverted himself with toying up
eggs, and *catching* them again. *Spenser.*

5. To ensnare ; to entangle in a snare ; to
take or hold in a trap.

And they sent unto him certain of the Phari-
sees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his
words. *Mark.*

These artificial methods of reasoning are more
adapted to *catch* and entangle the mind, than to
instruct and inform the understanding. *Locke.*

6. To receive suddenly.

The coming smoke mounts heavy from the fires,
At length it *catches* flame, and in a blaze expires. *Dryden.*

But stopped for fear, thus violently driving,
The sparks that *catch* his axle-tree of heav'n. *Dryden.*

7. To fasten suddenly upon ; to seize.

The miser *catches* under the thick boughs of a
great oak, and his hand *caught* hold of the oak. *2 Samuel.*

Would they, like Benbow's ambassador, *catch*
him at every turn, and expression. *Lucy of Pety.*

C A T

8. To seize unexpectedly.

To *catch* something out of his mouth, that
they might accuse him. *Luke.*

9. To seize eagerly.

They have *caught* up every thing greedily, with
that busy minute curiosity, and unsatisfactory in-
quisitiveness, which Seneca calls the disease of
the Greeks. *Pope.*

I've perus'd her well ;
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
That they have *caught* the king. *Shakespeare.*

10. To please ; to seize the affections ; to
charm.

For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractic'd to persuade,
And want the soothing arts that *catch* the fair,
But, *caught* myself, lay struggling in the snare. *Dryden.*

11. To receive any contagion or disease.

I cannot name the disease, and it is *caught*
Of you that yet are well. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Those measles,
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek,
The very way to *catch* them. *Shakespeare's Cor.*

In sooth I know not why I am to sad ;
It wearies me ; you say it wearies you ;
But how I *catch* it, find it, or come by it,
I am to learn. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

The softest of our British ladies expose their
necks and arms to the open air ; which the men
could not do without *catching* cold, for want of
being accustomed to it. *Adelphi's Character.*

O, call the winds to roll long avalanches to roars,
Proud to *catch* cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

12. To catch at. To endeavour suddenly
to lay hold on.

Silly notions
Will *catch* at us like humbugs, and cold chimeras
Ballad us out of tune. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

Make them *catch* at all opportunities of sub-
verting the state. *Addison's State of the War.*

To CATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be contagious ; to spread infection,
or mischief.

'Tis time to give them physic, then diseases
Are grown to *catch* us. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Sickness is *catching* ; O, were favour to
Yours would *catch*, for He may, ere I go. *Shakespeare's Cor.*

Considering it with all its malignity, and
catching nature, it may be enumerated with the
worst of epidemics. *Hart.*

The palace of Diophobus ascends
In smoky flames, and *catches* on his friends. *Dryden.*

Does the sedition *catch* from man to man,
And run among the ranks. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

2. To lay hold suddenly : as, the hook
catches.

When the yellow hair in flame should fall,
The *catching* fire might burn the golden cawl. *Dryden.*

CATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure ; the act of seizing any thing
that flies or hides.

Taught by his open eye,
His eye, that could mark her sudden gait,
That he would fain the *catch* of Stephen live. *Sidney.*

2. Watch ; the posture of seizing.

Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great
action ; it is no wonder, therefore, that they
were often engaged on one subject. *Addison.*

3. An advantage taken ; hold laid on, as
in haste.

All which notions are but ignorant *catches* of
a few things, which are most obvious to men's
observations. *Bacon.*

The motion is but a *catch* of the wit upon a
few instances ; as the manner is in the philosophy
received. *Bacon.*

Late of empires, and the fall of kings,
Should turn on flying hours, and *catch* of mo-
ments. *Dryden.*

4. The act of taking quickly from another.

C A T

Several quires, placed one over against another
and taking the voice by *catches* anthem wife, give
great pleasure. *Bacon.*

5. A song sung in succession, where one
catches it from another.

This is the tune of our *catch*, play'd by the
picture of nobody. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Far be from thence the glutton parasite,
Singing his drunken *catches* all the night. *Dryden.*

The meat was serv'd, the bowls were crown'd,
Catches were sung, and healths went round. *Pope.*

6. The thing caught ; profit ; advantage.

Hector shall have a great *catch*, if he know
out your brains ; he were as good crack a nut
nut with no kernel. *Shakespeare.*

7. A snatch ; a short interval of action.

It has been writ by *catches*, with many intervals. *Locke.*

8. A taint ; a slight contagion.

We retain a *catch* of those pretty fancies, and
our awakened imagination smiles in the recollec-
tion. *Glanville's Sequel.*

9. Any thing that catches and holds, as
a hook.

10. A small swift-sailing ship : often writ-
ten *catch*.

CATCHER. *n. f.* [from *catch*.]

1. He that catches.

Scallops will move to strongly, as oftentimes
to lap out of the *catcher* wherein they are caught. *Grew's Microscop.*

CATCHFLY. *n. f.* [from *catch* and *fly*.]
A plant ; a species of *campion*.

CATCHPOLL. *n. f.* [from *catch* and *poll*.]
A serjeant ; a bumbailiff.

Catchpoll, though now it be used as a word of
contempt, yet, in ancient times, it seems to have
been used without reproach, for such as we now
call serjeants of the mace, or any other that was
to assist men upon any cause. *Cowley.*

They call all temporal businesses underhandness,
as if they were but matters for underhandedness and
catchpolls ; though many times their underhand-
ness do more good than their high speediness. *Bacon's Essay.*

Another monster,
Sullen of aspect, by the vulgar call'd
A *catchpoll*, whose palated hands the gods
With force incredible and magic charms
First have endued, if he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated shoulder lay
Of debtor. *Phil.*

CATCHWORD. *n. f.* [from *catch* and
word. With printers.] The word at
the corner of the page under the last
line, which is repeated at the top of the
next page.

CATE. *n. f.* Food ; something to be
eaten. This is scarcely read in the sin-
gular. See **CATES**.

We'll see what *cate* you have,
For soldiers' stomachs always serve them well. *Shakespeare.*

CATHECHETICAL. *adj.* [from *κατηχητικός*.]
Consisting of questions and answers.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of
arguing ; he would ask his adversary question
upon question, till he convinced him, out of his
own mouth, that his opinions were wrong. *Addison.*

CATHECHETICALLY. *adv.* [from *catechetical*.]
In the way of question and an-
swer.

To CATHECHISE. *v. a.* [*κατηχίζω*.]

1. To instruct by asking questions, and
correcting the answers.

I will *catechise* the world for him ; that is
make questions, and bid them answer. *Shakespeare.*

Had those three thousand souls been catech-
ised by our modern caluists, we had seen a wide dif-
ference. *Party of Pity.*

C A T

a. To question; to interrogate; to examine; to try by interrogatories.

Why then I took my teeth, and catechise
My poked man of countries. *Shakespeare.*

There flies about a strange report,
Of some express arriv'd at court;
I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And catechis'd in every street. *Swift.*

CA'TICHISER. n. f. [from *To catechise*.] One who catechises.

CA'TECHISM. n. f. [from *κατήχησις*.] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion.

Ways of teaching there have been sundry, always usual in God's church; in the first introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their *catechism*. *Huet.*

He had no *catechism* but the curation, needed to study but reflection, and read to look but the volume of the world. *South.*

CA'TECHIST. n. f. [*κατήχης*.] One whose charge is to instruct by questions, or to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

Some of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been instructed by the *catechism* with its foundation, which the *catechist* received from the bishop. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CATECHUMEN. n. f. [*κατήχουμενος*.] One who is yet in the first rudiments of christianity; the lowest order of christians in the primitive church.

The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Austin's time, till the *catechumens* were dismissed. *Stillingfleet.*

CATECHUMENICAL. adj. [from *catechumen*.] Belonging to the catechumens. *Diss.*

CATEGORICAL. adj. [from *category*.] Absolute; adequate; positive; equal to the thing to be expressed.

The king's commissioner's desired to know, whether the parliament's commissioner did believe that bishops were unlawful? They could never obtain a *categorical* answer. *Clarke.*

A single proposition, which is also *categorical*, may be divided again into simple and complex. *Watts.*

CATEGORICALLY. adv. [from *categorical*.]

1. Directly; expressly.

2. Positively; plainly.

I dare affirm, and that *categorically*, in all parts wherever trade is great, and continues so, that trade must be nationally profitable. *Chubb.*

CATEGORY. n. f. [*κατηγορία*.] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; a predicament.

The absolute infinitude, in a manner, quite change the nature of being, and exalts them into a different *category*. *Chubb.*

CATENARIAN. adj. [from *catena*, Lat.] Relating to a chain; resembling a chain.

In geometry, the *catenarian* curve is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension. *Hutton.*

The back is bent after the manner of the *catenarian* curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is fittest for the included marrow. *Chubb.*

TO CA'TENATE. v. a. [from *catena*, Latin.] To chain. *Diss.*

CATENATION. n. f. [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connexion.

The *catenation*, or conferring union, whenever his pleasure shall divide, let go, or separate, they shall fall from their existence. *Brown.*

TO CA'TER. v. n. [from *cater*.] To provide food; to buy in victuals.

He that deth the ravens feed,
Yea providently *cater* for the sparrow.
Be comfort to my age. *Shakespeare.*

C A T

CA'TER. n. f. [from the verb.] Provider; collector of provisions, or victuals; misprinted perhaps for *caterer*.

The oysters dredged in this Lynce, find a welcome acceptance, where the taste is *cater* for the stomach, than those of the Tamar. *Carew.*

CA'TPR. n. f. [*quatre*, French.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN. n. f. A corruption of *quatre-cousin*, from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a degree.

His mother and he, saving your worship's reverence, are hence *cater-cousins*. *Shakespeare.*

Poetry and reason, how come these to be *cater-cousins*. *Rymer.*

CA'TPRER. n. f. [from *cater*.] One employed to select and buy in provisions for the family; the provider or purveyor.

Let no scent offensive the chamber insect;
Let honey, not gall, perfume all our dishes;
Let the *cater* command the taste of each guest,
And the cook in his dressing comply with their wishes. *Beattie.*

He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's *cater*, and bring him food. *Keble.*

Scythians shall one feed in cities or courts that athletic vigour, which is seen in poor houses, where nature is then cook, and necessity their *cater*. *South.*

CA'TERISS. n. f. [from *cater*.] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.

In poster! do not charge innocent nature,
As if she would her children should be vicious
With her abundance; they, good *cateriss*,
Means her provision only to the good. *Milton.*

CA'TERPILLAR. n. f. [This word *Slin*ner and *Minsker* are inclined to derive from *chatte peluse*, a weasel. It seems easily deducible from *cater*, food, and *puller*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.]

1. A worm which, when it gets wings, is sustained by leaves and fruits.

The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves, for we see infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are consumed. *Raou.*

Aulter is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which descend grasshoppers, *caterpillars*, and creatures bred by moisture. *Pisani.*

2. Any thing voracious and useless.

CA'TERPILLAR. n. f. [*scorpioides*, Latin.] The name of a plant. *Müller.*

TO CA'TERWAIL. v. n. [from *cat*.]

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

2. To make any offensive or odious noise.

What a *caterwailing* do you keep here! If my lady has not called up her steward Malvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never trust me. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Was no dispute between
The *caterwailing* brethren? *Hudibras.*

CATES. n. f. [of uncertain etymology; *Skinner* imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate*; which is not likely, because *Junius* observes, that the Dutch have *later* in the same sense with our *cater*. It has no singular.] Viands; food; dish of meat; generally employed to signify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, his, creates
The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*. *Ben Jonson.*

O wasteful riot, never well content
With low pur'd fare; hunger ambitious
Of *cates* by land and sea far seek'd and sent. *Keble.*

C A T

Alas, how simple to these *cates*,
Was that crude apple that diverted Eve! *Milton.*
They, by the alluring odour drawn, in haste
Fly to the dulcet *cates*, and crowding sip
Their palatable banes. *Philips.*
With costly *cates* she flann'd her frugal board,
Then with forgotten wealth she bought a lord. *Arbutnot.*

CA'TFISH. n. f. The name of a sea fish in the West Indies; so called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are discovered in hollow rocks. *Phillips.*

CA'THARPINGS. n. f. Small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck: they belong only to the main shrouds; and their use is to force the shrouds tight, for the ease and safety of the masts, when the ship rolls. *Harris.*

CATHARTICAL. adj. [*καθάρσις*.] Purgative. **CATHARTICK. } ing medicines.** The vinicular or portulack motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum; and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occasions some little inversions in it. In both, what but slightly adheres to the coats will be loosened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifest, how a *cathartic* hastens and increases the discharges by stool; but where the force of the stimulus is great, all the apperages of the bowels, and all the viscera in the abdomen, will be twitched; by which a great deal will be drained back into the intestines, and made a part of what they discharge. *Quincy.*

Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, to a powder, is wont to be strongly enough *cathartick*, though the chymists have not proved, that either gold or mercury hath any salt, much less any that is purgative. *Boyle's Sept. al Chym.*

Lubrations and *catharticks* of the mind were sought for, and an endeavour used to calm and regulate the fury of the passions. *Deacy of Poetry.*

The piercing causticks ply their spiritual power, Emetics sanch, and keen *catharticks* scour. *Garrick.*

Piavo has called mathematic demonstration the *cathartick* or purgatives of the soul. *Adams.*

CATHARTICALNESS. n. f. [from *cathartic*.] Purgative quality.

CA'THEAD. n. f. A kind of fossil.

The nodules with leaves in them, called *catheads*, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitelaven in Cumberland, where they call them *catheads*. *Heslwood on English.*

CA'THEAD. n. f. [In a ship.] A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the forecable. *Sea Dict.*

CATHEDRAL. adj. [from *cathedra*, Lat.] a chair of authority; an episcopal see.]

1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop.

A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more persons, with a bishop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politic. *St. Paul's Par.*

CAT

- "Methought I sat in feat of majesty;
In the cathedral church of Westminster."* *Shaksp.*
2. Belonging to an episcopal church.
His constant and regular abiding at the cathedral service was never interrupted by the sharpness of weather. *Locke.*
 3. In low phrase, antique; venerable; old. This seems to be the meaning in the following lines.
Here aged trees cathedral walks compose,
And mount the hill in venerable rows;
There the green infants in their beds are led. *Pope.*

CATH'DRAL. n. f. The head church of a diocese.

There is nothing in Leghorn so extraordinary as the cathedral, which a man may view with pleasure, after he has seen St. Peter's. *Johnson.*

CATHERINE PEAR. See PEAR.

For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a Catherine pear,
The side that's next to heaven. *Shaksp.*

CATHETER. n. f. [*καθετήρ*]. A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped by a stone or gravel.

A large child, suddenly affected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder, but if it fail, a catheter must help you. *Hogewald.*

CATHOLES. n. f. [In a ship.] Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawser through them to the capstan, when there is occasion to heave the ship astern. *Sa Di.*

CATHOLICISM. n. f. [from *καθολικός*] Adherence to the catholic church.

CATHOLICK. adv. [*καθολικῶς*, Fr. *καθολικῶς*, universal or general.]

1. The church of Jesus Christ is called catholic, because it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.
2. Some truths are said to be catholic, because they are received by all the faithful.
3. Catholic is often set in opposition to heretick or sectary, and to schismatick.
4. Catholic or canonical epistles, are seven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called catholic, because they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, because they contain excellent rules of faith and morality.

Quint.
Doubtless the success of those your present endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring philosophy down to your nation. *Johnson.*

These systems undertake to give an account of the constitution of the universe, the mechanical operations of matter, motion, and causality, according to some abstract laws. *Johnson.*

CATHOLICON. n. f. [from *καθολικός*; *καθολικόν*]. A universal medicine.

Preservation against that sin, is the contempt of riches and judgment. This is indeed a catholic maxim, but we find it put in a less catholic way by St. Paul, judging and despising our treasure. *Johnson.*

CATTAINS. n. f. [*Uttakars*, Dutch. In botany.] An assemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; serving as in the blossoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced. *Chambers.*

CAV

CATLIKE. adj. [from *cat* and *like*.] Like a cat.

A horse, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground, with catlike watch. *Shakspere.*

CATLING. n. f.

1. A dismembering knife used by furgeons.
2. It seems to be used by Shakespeare for catgut; the materials of fiddlestrings.
What match there was between them, first, I know not; but I know not, but I am sure, never, unless he had Apollo's gift of finery to make a catling. *Shakspere.*
3. The down or moss growing about walnut trees, resembling the hair of a cat.

CATMINT. n. f. [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

CATOPTRICAL. n. f. [from *catoptricks*] Relating to catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

A *catoptrical* or dissembling heat is superior to any, uniting the most dissimilar substances. *Johnson.*

CATOPTRICKS. n. f. [*κατοπτρική*, a looking-glass.] That part of optics which treats of vision by reflection.

CATPIPE. n. f. [from *cat* and *pipe*.] The fame with *catcal*; an instrument that makes a squeaking noise.

Some songsters can no more sing in any chamber but their own; thin some clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of the road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and dunces. *Johnson.*

CAT'S-EYE. n. f. A stone.
The eye is of a glittering grey, interchanged with a straw colour. *Woodward on Egypt.*

CAT'S-FOOT. n. f. An herb; the same with *alehoof*, or *ground-ivy*.

CAT'S-HEAD. n. f. A kind of apple.
The *cat's-head*, by some called the *poor-further*, is a very large apple, and a good bearer. *Johnson.*

CAT'SILVER. n. f. A kind of fossil.
The *cat'silver* is composed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastic, and is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Johnson.*

CAT'S-TAIL. n. f.

1. A long round substance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.
2. A kind of reed which bears a spike like the tail of a cat. *Phillips.*

CAT'SUP. n. f. A kind of Indian pickle, imitated by pickled mushrooms.

Aid, for our home-bred British cheer,
Bring us, *cat'sup*, and cavier. *Shaksp.*

CATTLE. n. f. [A word of very common use, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by Skinner, *Menager*, and *Spelman*, from *capitulus*, *que ad caput pertinet*; personal goods; in which sense *chattels* is yet used in our law. *Mondeville* uses *cattle* for *price*.]

1. Beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestic.

Make poor men's cattle break their necks. *Shakspere.*

And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind. *Genesis.*

2. It is used in reproach of human beings.
Boys and women are for the most part cattle of this colour. *Shakspere.*

CAVALCADE. n. f. [French; from *cavalle*,

CAV

a horse, Ital.] A procession on horse-back.

Your cavalcade the fast spectators view,
From their high standings, yet look up to you;
From your brave train each singles out a ray,
And longs to date a conquest from your day. *Dryden.*

How must the heart of the old man rejoice,
When he law such a numerous cavalcade of his own making! *Johnson.*

CAVALIER. n. f. [*cavalier*, French.]

1. A horseman; a knight.

2. A gay, sprightly military man.
For who is he, whose aim is but enrich'd
With one appearing ban, that will not follow
Till he could and choice drawn near at alters to France? *Shakspere.*

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the First.

The party grows proud of that appellation,
and their observations at first intend as a reproach; but they were the Guelphs and Guinees, Huguenots, and *Cavaliers*. *Shakspere.*

CAVALIER. n. f. [from the substantive.]

1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.

2. Generous; brave.

The party grows proud of that appellation,
and their observations at first intend as a reproach; but they were the Guelphs and Guinees, Huguenots, and *Cavaliers*. *Shakspere.*

3. Distant; haughty.

CAVALIERLY. adv. [from *cavalier*.] Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

CAVALRY. n. f. [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horse-troops; bodies of men furnished with horses for war.

If a late run most to gentlemen, and the horse-hand men and plowmen be but as their work-folks, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable hands or footmen. *Johnson.*

Then cavalry, in the battle of Blenheim, could not sustain the shock of the British horse. *Johnson.*

CAVATE. v. a. [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

CAVATION. n. f. [from *cavo*, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellars; allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole building. *Phillips.*

CAUDEBECK. n. f. A fort of light hats, so called from a town in France where they were first made. *Phillips.*

CAUDLE. n. f. [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and sick persons.

Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakspere.*

He had good broth, caudle, and such like; and I believe he did drink some wine. *Johnson.*

CAUDLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To make caudle; to mix as caudle.

Will the cold brook,
Cooled with ice, caudle thy morning toast,
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit? *Shakspere.*

CAVE. n. f. [*cave*, French; *cavea*, Lat.]

1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The watchful skies
Gallow the very wanderers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves. *Shakspere.*

Had him long his power

Before sun-rising, left his son George fall
Into the blind cave of eternal night. *Shakspere.*

They did square and carve, and polish their stone and marble works, even in the very cave of the quarry. *Johnson.*

first cause, whereupon originally the being of all things depending; neither have they otherwise spoken of that *cause*, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, observeth, in working, a most exact order or law. *Hesler.*
Butterflies, and other flies, revive easily when they seem dead, being brought to the sun or fire; the *cause* whereof is the diffusion of the vital spirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat.

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be.

2. The reason; motive to any thing.

The rest shall bear some other fight, *Shakespeare*
A *cause* will be obey'd.

So great, so constant, and to general a practice, must needs have not only a *cause*, but also a great, a constant, and a general *cause*, every way commensurate to such an effect. *Shakespeare*

Thus, royal Sir, to see you landed here,
Was *cause* enough of triumph for a year. *Dryden*
This is wondrous speed; then ask'd the *cause*,
Whence to the stream the crowding people draws.

Even he,
Lamenting that he had been *cause* of enmity,
Will often wish fate had made and you friends. *Romeo*

3. Reason of debate; subject of litigation

O readiness of discourse,
That *cause* sets up with and against thyself!
Behold authority. *Shakespeare*

Hear the *cause* between your brethren, and
Judge righteously between every man and his
brother, and the stranger that is with him. *Deut.*

4. Side; party; ground or principle of action or opposition.

Ere to thy *cause*, and thee, my heart inclin'd,
Or love to party had reduc'd my mind. *Talbot*

To CAUSE. v. a. [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce.

Never was man whose apprehensions are sober,
and by a pensive inspection advis'd, but hath
found by an irresistible necessity one everlasting
being, all for ever *causing*, and all for ever sus-
taining. *Ralph*

It is necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend
to and terminate in some first, which should be
the original of motion, and the cause of all other
things; but itself be *caused* by none. *Smith*

She weeping ask'd, in this her blooming years,
What unforeseen misfortune *caus'd* her care,
To loath her life, and languish in despair. *Dryden*

Things that move so swift as not to affect the
senses distinctly, and so *cause* not any train of
ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move.

CAUSELESSLY. adv. [from *causeless*.] Without cause; without reason.

Human laws are not to be broken with scanda-
lous, nor at all without reason; for he that does
it *causelessly*, is a despiser of the law, and under-
mines its authority. *Taylor's Holy Living*

CAUSELESS. adj. [from *cause*.]

1. Having no cause; original in itself.

Reach th' Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* power, the cause of all
things, known. *Blackmore's Creation*

2. Wanting just ground or motive.

Yet is my truth yphigir,
And love avow'd to other lady late,
That, to remove the same, I have no might;
To change love *causeless*, is reproach to warlike
knight. *Spenser's Fairy Queen*

And me and mine threats not with war but
death;

Thus *causeless* hatred endless is unseemly. *Faust*
The *causeless* strike, which others have con-
ceived, is no sufficient reason for us to forbear in
any place. *Hester*

As women yet who apprehend
Some sudden *causeless* fear,
Although that seeming *causeless* take end,
A shaking through their limbs they find. *Waller*

Alas! my fears are *causeless* and ungrounded,
Fantastick dreams, and melancholy fumes.

CAUSER. n. f. [from *cause*.] He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

His whole oration stood upon a short narra-
tive, what was the *cause* of this metamorphosis.

Is not the *cause* of these timeless deaths
As timely as the executioner? *Shakespeare*
Abstinence, the apostle determines, is of no
other real value in religion, than as a ministerial
cause of moral effects. *Rome*

CAUSEY. n. f. [chaufé, Fr.] This CAUSEWAY. } word, by a false notion of its etymology, has lately been written *causeway*. } A way raised and paved; a way raised above the rest of the ground.

To Stoppum the lot came forth westward by
the *causey*.

The other way Satan went down,
The *causey* to hellgate. *Milton*
But that broad *causey* will direct you way,
And you may reach the town by noon of day. *Dryden*

Which *causey* is putted up with shady rows;
Which flats the weary traveller respects. *Pope*

CAUSTICAL. } adj. [cauteris, Fr.] Epithets CAUSTICK. } of medicaments which destroy the texture of the parts to which they are applied, and eat it away, or burn it into an eschar, which they do by extreme minuteness, asperity, and quantity of motion, that, like those of fire itself, destroy the texture of the solids, and change what they are applied to into a substance like burnt flesh; which, in a little time, with detergent dressing, falls quite off, and leaves a vacancy in the part.

If extirpation be safe, the best way will be by
caustic medicines, or cauterics. *Hersman*
I propos'd eradicating by cauterics, and begin
with a *caustic* stone. *Hersman*

An too hot, cold, and moist, abounding per-
haps with *caustic*, astringent, and coagulating
particle. *Achard*

CAUSTICK. n. f. A burning application. It was a tenderness to mankind, that introduc'd corrosives and *causticks*, which are indeed but artificial fires.

The piercing *causticks* ply their spiteful power,
Emetics ranch, and keen cathartics scour. *Guthrie*

CAUTEL. n. f. [cautela, Lat.] Caution; scruple. Not used.

Perhaps he loves you now;
And now no bit of *cautel* doth besmuck
The virtue of his will. *Shakespeare*

CAUTELOUS. adj. [cauteleux, Fr.]

1. Cautious; wary; provident. Not in use. Palladio doth wish, like a *cautelous* artisan, that the inward walls might bear some good share in the burden. *Watson*

2. Wily; cunning; treacherous.

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so
cautelous and wary headed, especially being men
of so small experience and practice in law matters,
that you would wonder whence they borrow such
subtilities and sly shifts. *Spenser on Ireland*

Your son
Will or exceed the common, or be caught
With *cautelous* baits and practice. *Shakespeare*

CAUTELOUSLY. adv. [from *cautelous*.]

1. Cunningly; sily; treacherously. Not in use.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be
laid asleep, under pretence of a retirement, and

the other party doth *cautelously* get the start and
advantage; yet they will let back all things to
statu quo prius. *Bacon's Maxims*

2. Cautiously; warily.

The Jews, not resolved of the *cautelous* side of
Jacob, do *cautelously*, in their diet, abstain from
both. *Bacon*

CAUTERIZATION. n. f. [from *cauterize*.] The act of burning flesh with hot irons, or caustic medicaments.

They require, after *cauterization*, no further
bandage, as that they need to fear pro-
ception of the spirits. *Hist. nat.*

To CAUTERIZE. v. a. [cauteriser, Fr.] To burn with the cautery.

For each true word a blister, and each false
Be *cauterizing* to the root of th' tongue,
Confirming it with speaking. *Shakespeare*

No marvel though cantharides have such
corrosive and *cauterizing* quality; for there is
not one other of the insects, but is bred of a drier
matter. *Bacon's Natural History*

The design of the cautery is to prevent
internal bleeding, but the operators confess,
that, in persons *cauterized*, the vessels treckle
ever after. *St. John*

CAUTERY. n. f. [cauteris, Fr.]

Cautery is either actual or potential, the first
burning by a hot iron, and the latter with
medicines. The actual *cautery* is generally used
to stop mortification, by burning the dead part
to the quick, or to stop the effusion of blood, by
sewing up the vessels. *Quercet*

In the best of health it will be necessary to have
your *cautery* always ready, for that will
cure the bleeding arteries in a moment. *Hist.*

CAUTION. n. f. [caution, Fr.]

1. Prudence, as it respects danger; foresight; provident care; wariness against evil.

2. Security for.

Such conditions, and *cautions* of the condition,
as might assure with as much assurance as worldly
matters best. *Shakespeare*

The Clerk, upon this new acquiescence, gave him
part of Baccalaria for *caution* for his disbursements.

The parliament would yet give his majesty
sufficient *caution* that the war should be pro-
ceeded. *Carendon*

He that objects any crime, ought to give *caution*,
by the means of sureties, that he will persevere in
the prosecution of such crimes. *Aylmer*

3. Provision or security against.

In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of go-
vernment, the most dangerous and mortal of vices
will come off. *Leffrange*

4. Provisionary precept.

Attention to the forementioned symptoms
affords the best *cautions* and rules of diet, by way
of prevention. *Leibniz*

5. Warning.

To CAUTION. v. a. [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.

How shall our thought avoid the various fault?
Or wisdom to our *caution'd* soul declare
The different shapes thou pleas'd to employ,
When bent to hurt, and certain to destroy. *Pope*

You *caution'd* me against their charms,
But never gave me equal arms. *Swift*

CAUTIONARY. adj. [from *caution*.] Given as a pledge, or in security.

I am made the *cautionary* pledge,
The gage and hostage of your keeping it. *Southey*

Is there no security for the island of Britain?
Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and sea ports
to give us for securing trade? *Swift*

CAUTIOUS. adj. [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful.

C E C

Be cautious of him; for he is sometimes an inconstant lover, because he hath a great advantage.

CAUTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautious*.] In an attentive, wary manner; warily.

They know how fickle common lovers are: Their oaths and vows are cautiously believ'd; For few there are but have been once deceiv'd.

CAUTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *cautious*.] Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; provident care; prudence with respect to danger.

I could not but approve their generous constancy and cautiousness.

We should always act with great caution, and circumspection, in points where it is not impossible that we may be deceived.

To Caw. *v. n.* [taken from the sound.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

Ruff-pated thoughts, many in fort, Ring and cawing at the gun's report.

A walk of aged thus, to very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops seem to be cawing in another region.

The rook, who high amid the boughs, In early spring, his airy city builds, And cawels there.

CEASE. *v. n.* [*ceffer*, Fr. *ceffo*, Lat.] 1. To leave off; to stop; to give over; to desist; with *from* before a noun.

The lives of all, who cease from combat, spare; My brother's be your most peculiar care.

2. To fail; to be extinct; to pass away.

The poor man shall never cease out of the land.

The dial being removed, the faculties and operations of life, sense, and intellect, cease from that *medium*, and are no longer in it.

3. To be at an end.

But now the wonder ceases, since I see She kept them only, Tityrus, for me.

4. To rest.

The members of Christ have ceased from their labours.

CEASE. *v. n.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.

Importance turn for monies; he not cease With slight denial.

You may sooner, by imagination, quicker or black a motion, than taste or *cease* it, as it is easier to make a dog go slower, than to make him stand still.

5. To then this impious rage.

But he, her fears to cease, Set down the meek-eyed pence.

The discord is complete, not can they cease The dire debate, nor yet command the peace.

CEASE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Extinction; failure; perhaps for *decease*.

The cease of majesty Does not alone, but, like a gulf, withdraws What's near it with it.

CEASELESS. *adj.* [from *cease*.] Incessant; perpetual; continual; without pause; without stop; without end.

My guiltless blood must quench the ceaseless fire, On which my endless tears were hostels spent.

All these with ceaseless praise his works behold, Both day and night.

Like an oak That stands secure, though all the winds employ Their ceaseless roar; and only sheds its leaves, Or masts, which the revolving spring restores.

CECITY. *n. f.* [*cecitas*, Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight.

They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; There is in them no cecity, yet more than a cecity; they have sight enough to discern the

C E L

light, though not perhaps to distinguish objects or colours.

CECUTENCY. *n. f.* [*cecutio*, Lat.] Tendency to blindness; cloudiness of sight.

There is in them no cecity, yet more than a cecity.

CEDAR. *n. f.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] A tree.

It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than those of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, resembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or catkins, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose and tuberculate. The extension of the branches is very regular in cedar trees, the ends of the shoots declining, and thereby showing their upper surface, which is constantly clothed with green leaves, to regularly, as to appear at a distance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. It is surprising that this tree has not been more cultivated in England; for it would be a great ornament to barren black mountains, even in Scotland, where few other trees would grow; it being a native of Mount Libanus, where the snow continues most part of the year. Mandiel, in his travels, says, he met one of the Ingenieurs on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve yards six inches in circumference, and found. At about five or six yards from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree. The wood of this fabulous tree is accounted proof against the putrefaction of animal bodies. The jaw-doll is thought to be one of the secrets used by the mountebanks, who pretend to have the enchanting mystery. This wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving books and writings; and the wood is thought by Bacon, to continue above a thousand years sound.

I must yield my body to the earth: Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge, Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle; Under whose shade the ramping lion slept; Whose top branches overpeer'd the spread'ning vine, And kept low thralls from winter's powerful wind.

CE'DRINE. *adj.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To CEIL. *v. a.* [*celo*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover, the inner roof of a building.

And the greater house be ceild with cedar, which he overlaid with fine gold.

How will he, from his house ceild with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head?

CEILING. *n. f.* [from *ceil*.] The inner roof.

Vainish makes not only shine, but lid.

And now the thick'ning sky Like a dark, rolling flood, down rush'd the rain impetuous.

So when the sun by day, or moon by night, Strike on the polish'd battlements, the twinkling lights, The glittering spires, and there divide, And call their dials as beams from side to side.

Now on the walls, now on the pavement play, And to the ceiling dith the glaring day.

CE'LANDINE. *n. f.* [*cheledonum*, Lat.] A plant.

The swallows use *celandine*, the linnet's couch.

CE'LATURY. *n. f.* [*calatura*, Lat.] The art of engraving or cutting in figures.

To CE'LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*celebra*, Lat.] 1. To praise; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous.

The songs of Sam were plains and pieces of poetry, that adorned our celebrated the Supreme Being.

C E L

I would have him read over the celebrated works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages.

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to perform solemnly.

He flew all them that were gone to celebrate the Sabbath.

On the feast day, the father cometh forth, after divine service, into a large room, where the feast is celebrated.

3. To mention in a set or solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow.

This pause of power has Ireland's hour to mourn;

While England celebrates your late return.

CELEBRATION. *n. f.* [from *celebrate*.] 1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive sorrow from her, and to hasten the celebration of their marriage.

He shall conceal it, While you are willing it shall come to note; What time we will our celebration keep, According to my birth.

During the celebration of this holy sacrament, you attend earnestly to what is done by the priest.

2. Praise; renown; memorial.

No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving a particular celebration, than that his learning, piety, and virtue, have been attained by few.

Some of the ancients may be thought sometimes to have used a less number of letters, by the celebration of those who have added to their alphabet.

CELE'BRIOUS. *adj.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted. Not in use.

The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always for celebration; yet when, after their captivities, they were despoiled of their glory, even then the Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured with sacrifices the Most High God, whom that nation worshipped.

CELE'BRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *celebrus*.] In a famous manner.

CELE'BRIOSNESS. *n. f.* [from *celebrus*.] Renown; fame.

CELE'BRIETY. *n. f.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Public and splendid transaction.

The manner of her receiving, and the celebrity of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence.

C. E. L. I. S. C. K. *n. f.* A species of parley: it is also called *trumpetted celery*.

CELE'KITTY. *n. f.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swift-ness; speed; velocity.

We very well see in them, who thus phod, a wonderful *celeritas* of discourse, for, perceiving at the first but only some couple of syllables, and fearing it should be evil, they are presently, in one and the self-same breath, resolved, that what beginning soever it had, there is no possibility it should be good.

His former custom and practice was ever that of forwardness and civility to make head against them.

Thus, with imag'd wings, our swift scene flies.

In motion with no less swiftness Than the thought.

The changes concur to make a person in great; the lights, the density, and the celerity of the body moved.

Whatever increased the density of the blood, even when it increased its celerity, heats, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer.

CE'LESTIAL. *adj.* [*celstus*, Lat.] 1. Heavenly; relating to the superior regions.

CE'LESTIAL. *n. f.* A species of Air.

CE'LESTIAL. *adj.* [*celstus*, Lat.] 1. Heavenly; relating to the superior regions.

CEL

There stay, until the twelve *celestial* signs
Have brought about their annual reckoning.
Shakespeare.

The ancients commonly applied *celestial* descriptions of other climes to their own.
Rivins.

1. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state.
Play that had note

I nam'd my kuel, whilst I sit meditating
On that *celestial* harmony I go to.
Shakespeare.

3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence.
Canst thou pretend desire, whom zeal inflam'd
To worship, and a pow'r *celestial* nam'd? *Dryd.*

Telemachus, his bloomy face
Glowing *celestial* sweet with godlike grace. *Pope.*

CELESTIAL. *n. f.* [from the adj.] An inhabitant of heaven.

Thus affable and mild the prince precedes,
And to the dome th' unknown *celestial* leads.
Pope.

CELESTIALLY. *adv.* [from *celestial*.] In a heavenly manner.

TO CELESTIFY. *v. a.* [from *celestis*, Lat.] To give something of heavenly nature to any thing. Not used.

We should affirm, that all things were in all things, that heaven were but earth terrestrialized, and earth but heaven *celestified*, or that each part above had influence upon its stinky below.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CELIACK. *adj.* [*celiaca*, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly.

The blood moving slowly through the *celiack* and mesenterick arteries, produces complaints.
Arbuthnot on Airs &c.

CELIBACY. *n. f.* [from *celibis*, Lat.] Single life; unmarried state.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on *celibacy* as an accursed state, and generally are married before twenty.
Spectator.

By teaching them how to carry themselves in their relations of husbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without question, adorned the gospel, glorified God and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the devoutest and strictest *celibacy*.
Atterbury.

CELIBATE. *n. f.* [*calibatus*, Lat.] Single life.

The males oblige themselves to *celibate*, and then multiplication is hindered.
Grant.

CELL. *n. f.* [*cella*, Lat.]

1. A small cavity or hollow place.
The brain contains ten thousand *cells*;
In each some active fancy dwells. *Pope.*

How bees for ever, though a monarch reign,
Their separate *cells* and properties maintain. *Pope.*

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious person.

Besides the did intend confession
At Patrick's *cell* this ev'n; and there she was not
Shakespeare.

Then did religion in a lazy *cell*,
In empty, any contemplations dwell. *Dunham*

3. A small and close apartment in a prison.

4. Any small place of residence; a cottage.
Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the *cell*
Of fancy, my internal fight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

For ever in this humble *cell*,
Let thee and I together dwell. *Pope.*

In cottages and lowly *cells*
True piety neglected dwells;
Till call'd to reason, its native fear,
Where the good man alone is great. *Sumterville.*

5. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different sorts are lodged; common both to animals and plants.

Quincy.

CELLAR. *n. f.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where stores and liquors are deposited.

CEM

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his punishment, have been confined to the bottom of a *cellar* during his life.
Peasham on Drawing.

CELLARAGE. *n. f.* [from *cellar*.] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the *cellarage*.
Shakespeare.

A good ascent makes a house wholesome, and gives opportunity for *cellarage*.
Mortimer.

CELLARIST. *n. f.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious house. *Dis.*

CELLULAR. *adj.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or cavities.

The urine, insinuating itself amongst the neighbouring muscles, and *cellular* membranes destroyed four.
Sharp's Surgery.

CELSITUDE. *n. f.* [*celstudo*, Lat.] Height. *Dict.*

CEMENT. *n. f.* [*cementum*, Lat.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere, as mortar or glue.

Your temples burned in their *cement*, and your franchises confined into an augre's bore. *Shaksp.*

There is a *cement* compounded of flour, whites of eggs, and stones powder'd, that becometh hard as marble. *Bacon.*

You may see divers pebbles, and a crust of *cement* or stone between them, as hard as the pebbles themselves. *Bacon.*

The foundation was made of rough stone, joined together with a most firm *cement*; upon that was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and *cement*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Bond of union in friendship.

Let not the peace of virtue, which is set before us as the *cement* of our love,
To keep it builded, be the ram to batter. *Shaksp.*

What *cement* should unite heaven and earth, light and darkness? *Gilman's Ill.*

Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that the band or *cement*, that holds together all the parts of this great and glorious fabric, is gratitude. *South.*

TO CEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of something interposed.

But how the fear of us
May *cement* their divisions, and bind up
The petty difference, we yet not know. *Shaksp.*

Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them; they are all loose and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux: even an heap of sand, or fine powder, will suffer no hollowiness within them, though they be dry substances. *Burnet.*

Love with white lead *cements* his wings;
White lead was sent us to repair
Two brightest, brittlest, earthly things,
A lady's face and chima woe. *Su. fr.*

TO CEMENT. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere.

When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a sharp instrument, they will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by moleculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CEMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *cement*.] The act of cementing, or uniting with cement.

CEMENTER. *n. f.* [from *cement*.] A person or thing that unites in society.

God having designed man for a sociable creature, furnished him with language, which was to be the great instrument and *cement* of society. *Locke.*

CEMETERY. *n. f.* [*cemeterium*.] A place where the dead are repositied.

The souls of the dead appear frequently in *cemeteries*, and hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as still hankering about them.

CEN

old brutal pleasures, and desiring again to enter the body. *Addison.*

CEN, and CIN, denote *kinsfolk*: so *Cin-ulph* is a help to his kindred; *Cinelech*, a protector of his kinsfolk; *Cinhu*, the defence of his kindred; *Cinru*, powerful in kindred. *Gibson.*

CENATORY. *adj.* [from *ceno*, to sup, Lat.] Relating to supper.

The Romans walked, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment; and the same was practised by the Jews. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CENOBITICAL. *adj.* [*cenobium* and *cenobium*.] Living in community.

They have multitudes of religious orders, black and grey, eremical and *cenobitical*, and nuns. *Stillingfleet.*

CENOTAPH. *n. f.* [*cenotaphos* and *cenotaphos*.] A monument for one buried elsewhere.

Præm, to whom the story was unknown, As dead deplor'd his metamorphos'd form;
A *cenotaph* his name and title kept,
And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers wept. *Dryden's Fall.*

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, raised a *cenotaph* or empty monument. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

CENSE. *n. f.* [*ensus*, Lat.] Publick rate.

We see what floods of treasure have flown into Europe by that action; so that the *censes*, or rates of christendom, are raised since ten times, yea twenty times told. *Bacon.*

TO CENSE. *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] To perfume with odours: contracted from *incense*.

The Salmi sing, and *cense* his altars round
With Sabin smoke, their heads with poplar boughs. *Dryden.*

Grineus was near, and cast a furious look
On the side altar, *cens'd* with sacred smoke,
And bright with flaming fires. *Dryden.*

CENSER. *n. f.* [*encensoir*, Fr.]

1. The pan or vessel in which incense is burned.

Antoninus gave Piety, in his money, like a lady with a *censer* before an altar. *Pemerton.*

Of incense clouds,
Fuming from golden *censers*, hid the mount. *Milton.*

2. A pan in which any thing is burned; fire-pan.

Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and slash, and slush,
Like to a *censer* in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

CENSION. *n. f.* [*censo*, Lat.] A rate; an assessment.

God intended this *cension* only for the blessed Virgin and her son, that Christ might be born where he should. *Joseph Hall.*

CENSOR. *n. f.* [*censo*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners.

2. One who is given to censure and exprobration.

Ill nature'd *censors* of the present age,
And fond of all the follies of the past. *Rowley.*

The most severe *censor* cannot but be pleas'd with the prodigality of his wit, though, at the same time, he could have wished, that the man of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

CENSORIAN. *adj.* [from *censor*.] Relating to the censor.

As the chancery had the pretorian power of equity, so the *bar chamber* had the *censorian* power for offences under the degree of capital. *Bacon.*

CENSORIOUS. *adj.* [from *censor*.]

1. Addicted to censure; severe; full of invectives.

CEN

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately rigid? no zeal to be spiritual, but what is censorious, or vindictive?

Spurr.

O let thy presence make my travels light!
And potent Venus shall exalt my name
Above the rumours of censorious fame.

Prior.

2. Sometimes it has of before the object of reproach.

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be censorious of his neighbours.

Watts on the Mind.

3. Sometimes on.

He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with a most sanctified pride; was rigorously and universally censorious upon all his brethren of the gown.

Swift.

CENSORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *censorious*.] In a severe reflecting manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *censorious*.] Disposition to reprobate; habit of reproaching.

Accusations of disposition, and rudeness of behaviour, *censorious* and sinister interpretation of things, abridges and distasteful humours, render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another.

Farmer

CENSORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *censur*.]

1. The office of a censor.

2. The time in which the office of censor is born.

It was brought to Rome in the censorship of Cicerus.

Brown's Latin Dictionary.

CENSURABLE. *adj.* [from *censura*.] Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the long memory of having been taunted for some time.

Locke.

CENSURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *censurabile*.] Blamableness; fitness to be censured.

CENSURE. *n. f.* [from *censura*, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.

To sign for it the greatness of these days.

To be pious censure, not expect my praise.

Pope.

2. Judgment; opinion.

Alas, you, and my file, will you go
To give your censures in this weighty business?

Shakspeare.

3. Judicial sentence.

To you, lord governour,

Removes the cause of this health villain.

Shakspeare.

4. A spiritual punishment inflicted by some ecclesiastical judge.

Ascham's Patergon.

Upon the unbecomeliness of milder merciaments, etc. that stronger physick, the censures of the church.

Hammond.

TO CENSURE. *v. a.* [from *censurer*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to brand publicly.

The like *quippropos* and despisings have embittered the spirits, and whetted both the tongues and pens of learned men one against another.

Sander's n.

2. To condemn by a judicial sentence.

CENSURER. *n. f.* [from *censura*.] He that blames; he that reproaches.

We must not flint

Our necessary actions, in the fear

To cope malicious censurers.

Shakspeare.

A statesman, who is possessor of real merit, should look upon his political censures with the same neglect that a good writer regards his criticisms.

Addison.

CENT. *n. f.* [from *centum*, Latin. a hundred.]

A hundred; as, five per cent, that is, five in the hundred.

CENTAUR. *n. f.* [from *centaurus*, Latin.]

1. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse.

Down from the waist they are centaurs, though women all above.

Shakspeare.

VOL. I.

CEN

The idea of a centaur has no more falsehood in it than the name *centaur*.

Locke.

2. The archer in the zodiack.

The cheerless empire of the sky

To Capricorn the Centaur archer yields.

Thomson.

CENTAURY, greater and less. [centaurium.] Two plants.

Add pounded galls, and roses dry,

And with Ciceronian thyme strong scented centaur.

Dryden.

CENTENARY. *n. f.* [from *centenarius*, Latin.] The number of a hundred.

In every century of years from the creation, some small abatement should have been made.

Halewell on Provind m.

CENTESIMAL. *n. f.* [from *centesimus*, Latin.] Hundredth; the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions.

The neglect of a few centesimal in the side of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot.

Mathematical

CENTIFOLIUS. *adj.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Latin.] Having a hundred leaves.

CENTIPED. *n. f.* [from *centum* and *pes*.] A poisonous insect in the West Indies, commonly called by the English fortylegs.

CENTIO. *n. f.* [from *centio*, Latin.] A composition formed by joining scraps from other authors.

It is quoted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as for stars call a *centio*.

If any man think the poem a *centio*, our poet will but have done the same in it which Balaam did in counsel.

Atterbury's note to Pope's Dunciad.

CENTRAL. *adj.* [from *centre*.] Relating to the centre; containing the centre; placed in the centre, or middle.

There is now, and was then, a space or cavity in the central parts of it, so large as to give reception to that mighty mass of water.

H. B. on the Natural History

Unbuckled, a dusky melancholy spirit,

Down to the central earth, his proper scene,

Retires.

Pope's Rape of the Lock.

CENTRALLY. *adv.* [from *central*.] With regard to the centre.

Though one of the feet in it, on mainly bears the weight, yet the whole weight rests centrally upon it.

Diderot

CENTRE. *n. f.* [from *centrum*, Latin.] The middle; that which is equally distant from all extremities.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this centre

Observe degree, priority, and place.

It we have an image of a round body at rest, the flame proceeding from it would dilate itself every way, so that the source, having for the centre there, would be round about on every place of the and light.

Diderot's Essay.

TO CENTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

One foot be centred, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure.

Milton.

2. To collect to a point.

By the each look, and thought, and care, his
Shower,

Thy joys are centred all in me alone.

Pope.

He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wealth and countenance of his and vice, and centred in his own breast.

Swift.

O independent, regardless of the own,
Whose thoughts are centred on thy self alone!

Shakspeare.

TO CENTRE. *v. n.*

1. To rest on; to repose on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium.

CEN

Where there is no visible truth wherein to centre, error is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity.

Deay of Pity.

2. To be placed in the midst or centre.

As God in heav'n

Is centre, yet extends to all to thou,

Centre, yet extends to all to thou.

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When with wood leaves and weeds I've strew'd
his grave,
And on it laid a century of pray'rs,
Such as I can, twice o'er I'll weep and sigh.

CEROL. An initial in the names of men,
which signifies a ship or vessel, such as
those that the Saxons landed in. *Gibson.*

CERPHALALGY. *n. f.* [*κεφαλαλγία*.] The
headach. *Dill.*

CERPHALICK. *adj.* [*κεφαλική*.] That is me-
dicinal to the head.

Cerphalick medicines are all such as attenuate
the blood, so as to make it circulate easily
through the capillary vessels of the brain.

I dressed him up with four folded linen, dipped
in a *cerphalick* balsam.

CERASTES. *n. f.* [*κισσός*.] A serpent
having horns, or supposed to have them.
Scorpion, and asp, and amphibena dædæ,
Cerastes corn'd, hydrus, and eopis dræd. *Milton.*

CERATE. *n. f.* [*ceras*, Lat. wax.] A me-
dicine made of wax, which, with oil,
or some softer substance, makes a con-
sistence softer than a plaister. *Quincy.*

CERATED. *adj.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed;
covered with wax.

TO CERERE. *v. a.* [*from ceras*, Lat. wax.]
To wax.

You ought to pierce the skin with a needle,
and strong brown thread *cered*, about half an inch
from the edges of the lips.

CEREBEL. *n. f.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part
of the brain.

In the head of a man, the base of the brain and
cerebel, yea, of the whole skull, is set parallel to
the horizon.

CERECLOTH. *n. f.* [*from cere* and *clath*.]
Cloth smeared over with glutinous mat-
ter, used to wounds and bruises.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were throwed
in a number of folds of linen, betimed with
pums, in manner of *ceres*.

CEREMENT. *n. f.* [*from ceras*, Lat. wax.]
Cloths dipped in melted wax, with
which dead bodies were infolded when
they were embalmed.

Let me not build in gaudice, but tell
Why *cerement*ed bones, are rid in earth,
Have burst their *cerement*.

CEREMONIAL. *adj.* [*from ceremony*.]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite;
ritual.

What mackery will it be,
To want the bridgegroom, when the priest sits
To speak the *ceremonies* of marriage?

We are to carry it from the land to the sea,
to improve a *ceremonial* society into a full and
duty, and the modes of civility into the religion.

Ch. it did take away the external *ceremonies*
with which that was adorned.

2. Formal; observant of old forms.

On *ceremonious*, superstitious parties,
Of *ceremonious* manners, yet *ceremonious* men,
That when thou meet'st one, with crying eyes
Do not fear, and like a needy broker, prize
The sick and grieve we're.

With downy peace, and a set formal face,
He moves in the *ceremonial* truck,
With *ceremonial* coat upon his back.

CEREMONIAL. *n. f.* [*from ceremony*.]

1. Outward form; external rite; pre-
scriptive formality.

The only *ceremonial* that would make it prudent
for the clergy to sit in the *ceremonial* of any
different party, would be a *ceremonial* in the le-
gislation to prevent new tests.

2. The order for rights and forms in the
Romish church.

CEREMONIALNESS. *n. f.* [*from ceremoni-
al*.] The quality of being ceremonial;
overmuch use of ceremony.

CEREMONIOUS. *adj.* [*from ceremony*.]

1. Consisting of outward rites.

Under a different economy of religion, God
was more tender of the shell and *ceremonious* part
of his worship.

2. Full of ceremony; awful.

O, the taciturn,
How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly
It was the offering!

3. Attentive to outward rites, or pre-
scriptive formalities.

You are too tenderly observant, my lord:
Too *ceremonious* and traditional.

4. Civil; according to the strict rules of
civility; formally respectful.

They have a lot of *ceremonious* phrases, that run
through all ranks and degrees among them.

5. Observant of the rules of civility.

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewell, of our several friends.

6. Civil and formal to a fault.

The old castiff was grown so *ceremonious*, as he
would needs accompany me some miles in my
way.

CEREMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from ceremoni-
ous*.] In a ceremonious manner; for-
mally; respectfully.

Ceremoniously let us prepare

Some welcome for the mistress of the house.

CEREMONIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from ceremoni-
ous*.] Addictedness to ceremony; the
use of too much ceremony.

CEREMONY. *n. f.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.]

1. Outward rite; external form in reli-
gion.

Bring her up to the high altar, that she may
The sacred *ceremony* perform.

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite fix'd in the *ceremony* of the dead once
Of fantasy, of dæmon, and of *ceremony*.

If you find the *ceremony* with *ceremony*.

2. Form of civility.

I came to meet my *ceremony*.

Meeting were bare without it,
Not to use *ceremony* is to teach others
to insult them, and to diminish respect to
them.

3. Outward forms of state.

We are to show the *ceremony* of
Of the king of god at the altar, his *ceremony* more
Of the king of god, than of any worshipperv.

At the altar, the king of god, and form?
Shakespeare

A corner place,
Where pomp and *ceremony* enter'd not,
Where *ceremony* was shut out, and *ceremony* well
to be.

CEROT. *n. f.* The same with *cerate*.

That which is entirely a *cerote* of oil of
olive, with white wax, hath hitherto served
my purpose.

CERTAIN. *adj.* [*certus*, Lat.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable;
undoubted; that cannot be questioned,
or denied.

Things are *certain* among men, which
cannot be denied without obstinacy and folly.

Thus the mind is equally *certain* of, whether
that is the same or less general.

2. Resolved; determined.

However I was to have *cert* my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Content with thee.

Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Content with thee.

Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Content with thee.

Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Content with thee.

Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Content with thee.

3. Undoubting; put past doubt.

This form before Aleyone present,
To make her *certain* of the sad event.

4. Unfailing; which always produces the
expected effect.

I have often wished that I knew as *certain*
a remedy for any other dilemma.

5. Constant; never failing to be; not ca-
sual.

Virtue, that directs our ways
Through *certain* dangers to uncertainty.

6. Regular; settled; slated.

You shall gather a *certain* rate.
Who calls the council, states a *certain* day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the
way?

The preparation for your supper shews you
the hours.

7. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a *cer-
tain* man told me this.

How had I ever this fashion may justly be ac-
counted, *certain* of the same countrymen do pay
for beyond it.

Some of your brethren *certain* toady, and
From some of our own drum.

Let there be *certain* leather bags made of level
bignelles, which, for the matter of them, should
be tradable.

CERTAINLY. *adv.* [*from certain*.]

1. Indubitably; without question; with-
out doubt.

Certainly that, by the legal means, cannot
be secured, can be much less to by any private
temper.

What precise collection of simple ideas in-
deed or tragically stand for, in another's use,
is not *certainly* known.

2. Without fail.

CERTAINESS. *n. f.* [*from certain*.] The
same with *certainity*.

CERTAINTY. *n. f.* [*from certain*.]

1. Exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement
disagreement of our ideas.

2. Exemption from failure; as the *cer-
tainty* of an event, or of a remedy.

3. That which is real and fixed.

Doing things *certainly*, often means more
than to believe they do; for *certainly*
On the put remedies, or times knowing,
The *certainly* then born.

4. Regularity; settled state.

CERTES. *adv.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly,
in truth; in sooth: an old word.

Certes, in knight, you've been too much to
blame.

Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his creeds thine,
Whole living hands immortaliz'd his name.

For, *certes*, these are people of the noble
Certes, our authors are to blame.

CERTIFICATE. *n. f.* [*certificat*, low Lat.
he certifies.]

1. A writing made in any court, to give
notice to another court of any thing
done therein.

2. Any testimony.

A *certificate* of poverty is as good as a *cer-
tificate*.

I can bring *certificates* that I behave in a
soberly before company.

TO CERTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, French.]

1. To give certain information of.

The English ambassador returned out of
Flanders from Maximilian, and *certified* the king
that he was not to hope for any aid from him.

It is designed to *certify* those things that are
confirmed of God's favour.

CES

2. It has of before the thing told, after the person told: as, I *certified* you of the fact.

CERTIORARI. *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending, that justice may be done; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who seeks the said writ, hath received hard dealing in the said court. *Cowell.*

CERTITUDE. *n. f.* [certitudo, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt; infallibility of proof.

They thought at first they dream'd: for 'twas otherwise.

With them, to question *certitude* of sense. *Dryd.*
There can be no *maxims* and *maxims* in the *certitude* of things, whether by mathematic demonstration, or any other way of consequence.

CERVICAL. *adj.* [cervicalis, Lat.] Belonging to the neck.

The artery, bending a little upwards, sends forth the *cervical* and axillary arteries, the vessels running down again, forms the descending trunk.

CERULEAN. } *adj.* [caeruleus, Lat.]
CERULEOUS. } Blue; sky-coloured.

It is a colour of blue, with now and then a light touch of sky colour, but nothing new to high as the *caerulea* tincture of silk.

From this the sapient said either takes
Is his *caerulea*.

CERULEUS. *adj.* [from *caeruleus*] Having the power to produce a blue colour. The five species of rays, as the red, yellow, green, blue, and others, are separated one from another.

CERUMEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] The wax or excrement of the ear.

CERUSE. *n. f.* [cerussa, Lat.] White lead. A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour; whence many other things, resembling it in that particular, are by chymists called *ceruse*; as the *ceruse* of antimony, and the like.

CESAREAN. *adj.* [from *Cesarus*.] The *Cesarean* section is cutting a child out of the womb, either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. Which circumstance, it is said, it gave the name of *Cesareus* to the Roman family to which.

CESS. *n. f.* [probably corrupted from *cessa*; see *CESSA*; though imagined by Junius to be derived from *cessare*, to cease.]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

The like *cess* is also charged upon the country sometimes for victualling the soldiers, when they be in garrison.

2. The act of laying rates.

3. [from *cessa*, Fr.] It seems to have been used by *Shakspeare* for bounds or limits, though it stand for *rate*, *v. koning*.
I pray thee, Tom, beat Cutts's tackle, put a few flocks in the point; 't's poor jade is wrong in the withers out of all.

To CESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on.

We are to consider how much land there is in all Ulster, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may *cess* the said rent, and allowance, issuing thereout.

To CESS. *v. n.* To omit a legal duty. See *CESSOR*.

CESSATION. *n. f.* [cessatio, Lat.] 1. A stop; a rest.

CES

The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour, and by resorting to church. *Hayward.*

True piety, without *cessa* is lost.
By theories, the practick part is lost. *Denham.*

2. Vacation; suspension.

There had been a mighty confusion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary course, and a *cessa* and suspension of the laws of nature.

The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessa* from politics.

3. End of action; the state of ceasing to act.

The term, which is mixed with an affect, being poured out to that which is mixed with an affect, with an edification, at the *cessa* of which, the soul, which the soul has common, will be regenerated.

4. A pause of hostility, without peace.

When the face of the sea was so darkly in Ireland were erected, I was a child to get from some respect, by a *cessa* of the sea.

CESSANT. *n. f.* [Lat.] A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service, or pay such rent, as he is obliged by his tenure; and hath not, upon his land or tenement, sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained.

CESSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Latin.] The quality of receding, or giving way.

If the subject stricken be of a proportionate *cessibility*, it seems to dull and deaden the stroke, whereas, if the thing stricken be hard, the stroke seems to lose no force, but to work a greater effect.

CESSE. *n. f.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Lat.] Easy to give way.

If the parts of the stricken body be so *cessa*, as without substantially the stroke can divide them, then it enters into such a body, till it has spent its force.

CESSION. *n. f.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Lat.] 1. Retreat; the act of giving way.

Sound is not produced without some resistance, either in the air or the body percussed; for if there be a mere yielding, or *cessa*, it produces no sound.

2. Relinquishment; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

A puny in their count I would make and secure the best peace they can with France, by a *cessa* oflanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces.

CESSIONARY. *adj.* [from *cessum*.] As, a *cessionary* bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects.

CESSMENT. *n. f.* [from *cessa*.] An assessment or tax.

CESSOR. *n. f.* [from *cesso*, Lat. In law.] He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his *cessa*, or *cessing*, he incurreth the danger of law, and hath, or may have, the writ *cessavit* brought against him. Where it is said the tenant *cesseth*, such phrase is to be understood as if it were said, the tenant *cesseth* to do that which he ought, or is bound, to do by his land or tenement.

CESTUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauty, not so much as her own *cestus*.

CHA

CHTA'GROUS. *adj.* [from *cheto*, whales, Lat.] Of the whale kind.

Such fishes as have lungs or respiration are not without the *chta'grous*, as whales and *chta'grous* animals.

He hath created variety of these *chta'grous* fishes, which converse chiefly in the middle of seas, whose whole body being encompassed round with a copious fat or blubber, it is enabled to stand the greatest cold of the season.

CHAUT. A note in the scale of music.

Common *cha*, the ground or *cha* note, A, to play *cha* *cha* *cha* *cha*.

CH has, in words partly English, or fully naturalized, the sound of *ch*; a peculiar pronunciation, which it is hard to describe in words.

In some words, derived from the French, it has the sound of *ch*, as *chance*; and, in some derived from the Greek, the sound of *k*, as *cholerick*.

CHACE. See *CHASE*.

CHAD. *n. f.* A sort of fish.

Of round fish, the *chad* is a kind of *chad*, with a *chad*, long and narrow.

CHAFE. *v. a.* [chaffer, French.]

1. To warm with rubbing.

They laid her upon a pile of their garments, and set to rub and chafe her, till they brought her to recover her senses, the fever, and warmth, the companion of rage.

At last, recovering her senses, she began to rub her temples, and to set to work.

Soft, and more soft, as every touch grew,
Like plant wax, when a living hand reduces
The former mass to form, and frame to use.

2. To heat by rage or hurry.

Have I not heard the sea, puff'd up with winds,
Rage like an angry bear *chafed* with sweat?

3. To perfume.

Lines more white than snow
New from the heaven, with violets madd, and
Whole rent for *chaf* of the perfume, that you
Would surely sweeten *chaf* of the perfume.

4. To make angry; to inflame passion.

Her *chaf* of the perfume, that you
When she for thy respect was suppliant,
That to close prison he commanded her.

An offer of pardon more *chafed* the rage of
those, who were resolved to live or die together.

For all that he was inwardly *chafed* with the
heat of youth and indignation, against his own
people as well as the Rhodians, he moderated
himself betwixt his own rage, and the offence of
his soldiers.

This *chaf* of the perfume, that you
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire.

To CHAF. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to boil.

There with he *chaf*ed terribly to rage,
And *chaf*ed at that indignity right sore.

He will not receive to much at the abuse of
Falsity, as he will *chaf* at the doctor's marring
my daughter.

Be lion mettle, proud, and take no care
Who *chaf*es, who frets, or where conspirers are.

How did they fume, and stamp, and roar, and
And swear—not Addison himself was lost.

2. To fret against any thing.

C H A

Once upon a raw and guffy day,
The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his shores,
Shakspere's J. Cæsar.

The murmuring surge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles *chafes*,
Cannot be heard to hie. *Shakspere's K. Lear.*

CHAFE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury; a passion; a fume; a pett; a fret; a storm.

When fir Thomas More was speaker of the parliament, with his wisdom and eloquence he so crossed a purpose of cardinal Wolsey's, that the cardinal, in a *chafe*, sent for him to Whitehall.

Camden's Remains.

At this the knight grew high in *chafe*,
And flung furiously on Ralph,
He trembled. *Hud. 1. 1.*

CHAFE-WAX. *n. f.* An officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who sits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHAFER. *n. f.* [ceap, Sax. *kefer*, Dutch.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHAFERY. *n. f.* A forge in an iron mill, where the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection.

CHAFF. *n. f.* [ceap, Sax. *kaf*, Dutch.]

1. The husks of corn that are separated by thrashing and winnowing.

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaff*,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shakspere.*
Pleasure with instruction should be join'd;
So take the corn, and leave the *chaff* behind.

He set before him a sack of wheat, as it had been just threshed out of the sheaf; he then bid him pick out the *chaff* from among the corn, and lay it aside by itself.

2. It is used for any thing worthless.

To CHAFFER. *v. n.* [kauffen, Germ. to buy.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to bargain.

Not rode I unto to Paul's, the pulch'rick fan,
To *chaffer* for perfections with his gold;
Where with tricks and fine words men trade. *Dryd.*

The *chaffing* with dilettos, and deluding about this or that other core, is but like opening a few wickets, and letting them away. *Swift.*
In disputes with charmen, when your master sends you to *chaffer* with them, take pity, and tell your matter that they will not take a farthing less.

To CHAFFER. *v. a.* [The active sense is obsolete.]

1. To buy.
He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were

And bread of laws to prey farm did let. *Spenser.*

2. To exchange.

Approach *chaffer*, he never stood to greet,
No *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke. *Fair. Que.*

CHAFFERER. *n. f.* [from *chaffer*.] A buyer; bargainer; purchaser.

CHAFFERN. *n. f.* [from *eschaffer*, Fr. to heat.] A vessel for heating water. *Did.*

CHAFFERY. *n. f.* [from *chaffer*.] Traffick; the practice of buying and selling; the trade of a merchant and *chaffery*; a place of buying and selling. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

CHAFFINCH. *n. f.* [from *chaff* and *finch*.] A bird so called, because it delights in chaff, and is by some much admired for its song.

The *chaffinch*, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CHAFFLESS. *adj.* [from *chaff*.] Without chaff.

C H A

The love I bear him,
Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffy*. *Shakspere's Cymb.*

CHAFFWEED. *n. f.* [*Gnaphalium*, Latin.] An herb, the same with *cudweed*.

CHAFFY. *adj.* [from *chaff*.] Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

If the straw be light and *chaffy*, and held at a reasonable distance, they will not rise unto the middle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The most slight and *chaffy* opinion, if at a great remove from the present age, contracts a venerability. *Gilbert.*

CHAFFINGDISH. *n. f.* [from *chafe* and *dish*.] A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coal.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the ordinary use, which belongeth to *chaffing* dishes, pots, and such other silver vessels. *Bacon.*

CHAGRIN. *n. f.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation; fretfulness; peevishness. It is pronounced *shagrin*.

Heir me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*;
That single ail gives half the world the spleen.

I grieve with the old, for so many add and inconveniences, and *chagrin*, more than the small remain of life seemed destined to undergo. *Pope's Letter.*

To CHAGRIN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper; to tease; to make uneasy.

CHAIN. *n. f.* [*chaîne*, French.]

1. A series of links fastened one within another.

And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about his neck. *Gen.*

2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; something with which prisoners are bound.

Still in constraint your lull'ring sex remains,
Or bound in form, or by real *chain*. *Pope.*

3. A line of links with which land is measured.

A surveyor may as soon, with his *chain*, measure out infinite space, as a philosopher, by the quickest flight of mind, reach it; or, by thinking, comprehend it. *Locke.*

4. A series linked together, as of causes or thoughts; a succession; a subordination.

Those to mistake the christian religion, as to think it is only a *chain* of fatal decrees, to deny an liberty of man's choice toward good or evil.

Hamm. 1.

As there is pleasure in the right exercise of any faculty, so especially in that of right reasoning, which is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the *chains* of them more long. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To CHAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or bind with a chain.

They repeatedly any wholesome act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to *chain* up and restrain the poor.

The mariners he *chain'd* in his own galleys for slaves. *Knelley.*

God will'd I *chain'd* behind the hostile cun,
The victor's pastime, and the sport of war. *Pope.*

They, with joint force oppression *chain'd*, let Imperial justice at the helm. *Thomson.*

2. To enslave; to keep in slavery.

The monarch was ador'd, the people *chain'd*.

This world, 'tis true,
Was made for Cæsar, but for Titus too
And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country,
Or he whose virtue fight'd to lose a day? *Pope.*

C H A

3. To keep by a chain.

The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven *chain'd*, and the castles full of ordnance, and strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter. *Knelley's History of the Turks.*

4. To unite.
O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my soul with thine. *Shakspere.*

CHAINPUMP. *n. f.* [from *chain* and *pump*.] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. It yields a great quantity of water, works easily, and is easily mended; but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a disagreeable noise. *Chambers.*

It is not long since the striking of the topmast, a wonderful great case to great ships, both at sea and in harbour, hath been devised, together with the *chain pump*, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did; and we have lately added the bonnet and drabble. *Raleigh's Experiments.*

CHAINSHOT. *n. f.* [from *chain* and *shot*.] Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

In sea fights, often used, a buttock, the bow of the ruyg, and the calf of the leg, are torn out by the *chain shot*, and splinters. *Warren.*

CHAINWORK. *n. f.* [from *chain* and *work*.] Work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of *chain work*, for the chapters which were upon the top of the pillars. *1 A 2.*

CHAIR. *n. f.* [*chair*, French.]

1. A moveable seat.

Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy *chair*,
Or praise the court, or mighty mankind,
Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbend. *Pope.*

If a *chair* be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person, without a back. *Warren.*

2. A seat of justice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown —
—Is the *chair* empty? Is the sword unsword'd?
Is the king dead? *Shakspere's Richard III.*

If thou be that princely eagle's bird,
Show thy descent by gazing 'gunt the sun;
For *chair* and dukedom, throne and kingdom,
Lay;

Either that 's thine, or else thou wert not his. *Shakspere.*

The honour'd gods
Keep Rome in safety, and the *chairs* of justice
Supply with worthy men. *Shakspere.*

Her grace sat down to rest awhile,
In a rich *chair* of state. *Shakspere.*

The committee of the commons appointed
Mr. Pym to take the *chair*. *Clarendon.*

In this high temple, in a *chair* of state,
The seat of audience, old Latimer sat. *Dryden.*

3. A vehicle born by men; a sedan.

Think what an equipage thou halt in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*. *Pope.*

CHAIRMAN. *n. f.* [from *chair* and *man*.]

1. The president of an assembly.

In assemblies generally one person is chosen *chairman* or moderator, to keep the several speakers to the rules of order. *Warren.*

2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair.

One elbows him, one justles in the shole;
A rafter breaks his head, or *chairman's* pole. *Dryden.*

CHA

*Troy charlmen bore the wooden steed,
Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be fixed;
Those bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
Instead of paying charlmen, run them through.*

CHAISE. *n. f.* [*chaise*, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse.

Instead of the chariot he might have said the *chaise* of government; for a *chaise* is driven by the person that sits in it.

CHALCOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*χαλκογραφία*, of *χαλκός*, brass, and *γραφία*, to write or engrave.] An engraver in brass.

CHALCOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*χαλκογραφία*.] Engraving in brass.

CHALDRON. *n. f.* A dry English measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped up, according to the sealed bushel kept at Guildhall, London. The *chaldron* should weigh two thousand pounds.

CHALICE. *n. f.* [*calice*, Sax. *calice*, Fr. *calix*, Latin.]

1. A cup; a bowl.

When in your motion you are hot,
And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him.

A *chalice* for the nuns.

2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship.

All the church at that time did not think emblematic figures unlawful ornaments of cups and chalices.

CHALICED. *adj.* [from *calix*, Lat. the cup of a flower.] Having a cell or cup: applied by *Shakespeare* to a flower, but now obsolete.

He's mark'd the lark at heav'n's gate sings,
And *Phœbus* 'gins ante,

His floods to water at these springs,
O'er *chalic'd* flowers that lies.

CHALK. *n. f.* [*ceale*, *cealetran*, Sax. *calh*, Welsh.]

Chalk is a white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the fossils. It is used in medicine as an absorbent, and is celebrated for curing the heartburn.

He maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalk* stones that are beaten in under.

Chalk is of two sorts; the hard, dry, flinty, which is best for lime; and a soft, unctuous *chalk*, which is best for linds, because it easily dissolves with water and froth.

With *chalk* I will describe a circle here,
Where these ethereal spirits must appear.

CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub with chalk.

The healthy rabble then came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And darts and thorboards in wit twarms,
With new *chalk'd* bills and rusty arms.

2. To manure with chalk.

Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a second *chalking*.

3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.

Being not proud by ancestry, whose grace
Gladly successions then we say.

His own mind *chalked* out to him the pit propitious and meagre of behaviour to his fellow creatures.

With these helps I might at least have *chalked* out a way for others, to amend my errors in a like design.

The time within the compass here *chalked* out by nature, is punctually.

CHALK-CUTTER. *n. f.* [from *chalk* and *cut*.] A man that digs chalk.

CHA

Shells, by the seamen called chalk eggs, are dug up commonly in the *chalk-pits*, where the *chalk-cutters* drive a great trade with them.

CHALK-PIT. *n. f.* [from *chalk* and *pit*.] A pit in which chalk is dug. See **CHALK-CUTTER**.

CHALKY. *adj.* [from *chalk*.]

1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk.

As far as I could ken the *chalky* cliffs,
When from thy shore the tempest beat us back,
I stood upon the hatches in the storm.

2. Impregnated with chalk.

Chalky water towards the top of earth is too fretting.

TO CHALLENGE. *v. a.* [*challenger*, Fr.]

1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat.

The prince of Wales slept forth before the king,
And, nephew, *challeng'd* you to single fight.

2. To call to a contest.

Thus *challeng'd* to speed, he *challenged* the wind,
And leaves the *Scythian* in a war far behind.

I *challenge* any man to make any pretence to power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or possible.

3. To accuse.

Many of them be such liars and scatterlings,
as that they cannot easily be any thing but gotten,
when they are *challeng'd* for any such fact.

Were the great person of our Banquo present,
Whom I may rather *challenge* for unkindness.

4. [In law.] To object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]

Though only twelve are sworn, yet twenty-four are to be returned, to supply the defects or want of appearance of those that are *challenged* off, or make default.

5. To claim as due.

That divine order, whereby the pre-eminence of chiefest acceptations is by the best things worthily *challenged*.

When of you, shall we say, doth love us most?
That we our largest bounty may extend
Where need is, with most *challenging* love.

And so much duty as my mother shew'd
To you, preferring you before her father;
So much I *challenge*, that I may profess
Due to the Moon, my lord.

Had you not been their father, these white flakes
Dishonour'd your eyes of them.

So when a tiger sucks the bullion's blood,
A lion's head lion, *challenging* from the wood,
Rears loudly *challenging*, and *challenges* the food.

Halt thou yet drawn o'er young *challenging* John?
That still would recommend thee more to Caesar,
And *challenge* better terms.

6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.

I will now *challenge* you of your promise, to give me certain rules as to the principles of *challenging*.

CHALLENGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A summons to combat.

I never in my life
Did hear a *challenge* urg'd more modestly.

2. A demand of something as due.

Taking for his young things care,
Left greedy eyes to them in *challenge* lay,
Busy with oaks did their shoulders mark.

There must be no *challenge* of superiority, or discountenancing of freedom.

3. In law.

An exception taken either against persons or things; persons, as in assize to the return of any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar. *Challenge* made to the jurors, is either

CHA

made to the array, or to the polls: *challenge* made to the array, is when the whole number is excepted again, as partially empannelled: *challenge* to or by the poll, is when some one or more are excepted against, as not indifferent: *challenge* to the jurors is divided into *challenge* principal, and *challenge* for cause: *challenge* principal is that which the law allows without cause alleged, or farther examination; as a prisoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily *challenge* to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empannelled upon him, alleging no cause.

You are mine enemy, I make my *challenge*,
You shall not be my judge.

CHALLENGER. *n. f.* [from *challenge*.]

1. One that defies or summons another to combat.

Young man, have you challenged *Chambers* the wrestler?

No, fair prince; he is the general *challenger*.

Death was denounc'd;
He took the summons, void of fear,
And unconcernedly cast his eyes around,
As if to mock and dare the gaily *challenger*.

2. One that claims superiority.

Good *challenger* on mount of all the age,
For her protections.

3. A claimant; one that requires something as of right.

Ernest *challenges* there are of trial, by some publick disputation.

CHALYBEATE. *adj.* [from *chalybs*, Lat. steel.] Impregnated with iron or steel; having the qualities of steel.

The diet ought to be rigid on the solids, allowing liquors and wine, and the use of *chalybeate* waters.

CHAMADE. *n. f.* [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.

Several *chamades* were made a few of resistance, but, upon our preparing to fill up a little hole, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and sent us to close the gates.

CHAMBER. *n. f.* [*chambre*, French; *camera*, Latin; *fambr*, Welsh.]

1. An apartment in a house: generally used for those appropriated to lodging.

But then come back, and let me see,
Or at their *chamber* door, I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry sleep to death.

When we have mark'd with blood that sleep

Of his own *chamber*.

A natural cave in a rock may have something not much unlike to parlours or *chambers*.

2. Any retired room.

The mark cave of death, and *chamber* of the grave.

3. Any cavity or hollow.

But has, in an examination of the figure of the eye, traced out the position of a film's existence in the pupil.

4. A court of justice.

In the *chamber* of the *chamberlain* is not admitted, as I have not heard it, is the matter proposed and argued.

5. The lower part of a gun where the charge is lodged.

6. A species of great gun.

Now's given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, *chambers*, arquebuses, muskets, &c.

7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

TO CHAMBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be wanton; to intrigue.

CHA

Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in *chambering* and wantonness. *Romans.*

2. To reside as in a chamber.

The best blood *chamber'd* in his bosom. *Shaks.*

CHAMBERER. n. f. [from *chamber.*] A man of intrigue.

I have not those soft parts of conversation.

That *chamberers* have.

CHAMBERFELLOW. n. f. [from *chamber* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the same chamber.

It is my fortune to have a *chamberfellow*, with whom I agree very well in many sentiments.

CHAMBERLAIN. n. f. [from *chamber.*]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown; a considerable part of his function is at a coronation; to him belongs the provision of every thing in the house of lords; he disposes of the sword of state; under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, yeoman ushers, and door-keepers. To this office the duke of Ancafter makes an hereditary claim.

Chambers.

2. Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber.

Chambers.

Humbly complaining to her dery,

Got my lord *chamberlain* his liberty. *Shakspeare.*

He was made lord steward, that the fleet of *chamberlain* might be put into the hands of his brother.

Chamberlain.

A patriot is a fool in every age,

Whom all lord *chamberlains* allow the flage. *Pope.*

3. A servant who has the care of the chambers.

Think'st thou

That the bleak air, thy banterous *chamberlain*,

Will put thy shirt on warm? *Shakspeare.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two *chamberlain*.

We will with wine and wassel convince. *Shaks.*

He serv'd at first *Emilia's chamberlain*. *Dray.*

4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as *chamberlain* of the exchequer, of Cheiter, of the city of London.

Chambers.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP. n. f. [from *chamberlain.*] The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID. n. f. [from *chamber* and *maid.*] A maid whose business is to dress a lady, and wait in her chamber.

Men will not do it.

The *chambermaid* was very civil. *Ben Jonson.*

Some coarse country wench, that had been a

Trudges to town, and first turns *chambermaid*.

Pope.

When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no, he used to consult one of his lady's *chambermaids*.

If these nurses ever presume to entertain the girls with the common follies practised by *chambermaids* among us, they are publickly whipped.

Swiss.

To CHAMBERLET. v. a. [from *camélet*. See *CAMELOT*.] To vary; to variegate.

Some have the veins more varied and *chamberlet*, as oak, whose wood is made. *Bacon.*

CHAMBER of a horse. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHAMELEON. n. f. [*χελιδίων.*]

The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is long; with this, as well as with his feet, it fastens itself to the branches of trees. Its tail is flat, its nose long, in an

CHA

obtus point; its back is sharp, its skin plaited, and jagged like a saw from the neck to the last joint of the tail, and upon its head it has something like a comb; like a fish, it has no neck. Some have asserted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been observed to feed on flies, caught with its tongue, which is about ten inches long, and three thick; made of white flesh, round, but flat at the end; or hollow and open, resembling an elephant's trunk. It also thinks, and grows longer. This animal is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied; but our modern observers assure us, that its natural colour, when at rest and in the shade, is a bluish grey; though some are yellow, and others green, but both of a smaller kind. When it is exposed to the sun, the grey changes into a darker grey, inclining to a dun colour; and its parts, which have least of the light upon them, are changed into spots of different colours. The grain of its skin, when the light doth not shine upon it, is like cloth mixed with many colours. Sometimes, when it is handled, it seems sprinkled with dark spots, inclining to green. If it be put upon a black hat, it appears to be of a violet colour; and sometimes, if it be wrapped up in linen, it is white; but it changes colour only in some parts of the body.

A *chameleon* is a creature about the bigness of an ordinary lizard; his head unproportionably big, and his eyes great; he moveth his head without writhing of his neck, which is inflexible, as a hog doth; his back crooked, his skin spotted with little tumours, less eminent nearer the belly; his tail slender and long; on each foot he hath five fingers, three on the outside, and two on the inside; his tongue of a marvellous length in respect of his body, and hollow at the end, which he will thrust out to prey upon flies; of colour green, and of a dusky yellow, lighter and whiter towards the belly, yet spotted with blue, white and red.

Bacon.

I can add colours even to the *chameleon*;

Change shapes with Proteus, for advantage.

Shakspeare.

One part devours the other, and leaves not so much as a mouthful of that popular art, which the *chameleon* galls at.

Decay of Poetry.

The *chameleon*, fed with a receiver

The colour of the thing to which it clings.

Drayton.

As the *chameleon*, we are known
To have no colour of our own.

But borrow from the world about us.

His white or black, or green or blue.

Pope.

To CHAMFER. v. a. [*chamfrer*, Fr.] To

channel; to make furrows or gutters

upon a column.

CHAMFER. } n. f. [from *To chamfer.*]

CHAMFER. } A small furrow or gutter

on a column.

CHAMFLE. n. f. [See *CAMELOT*.] Stuff

made originally of camel's hair.

I make a *chamfle* of the lines, wived

as I may, by one or more of a double

line. *Prichard on Drawing.*

CHAMOTS. n. f. [*chamots*, Fr.] An animal

of the goat kind, whose skin is

made into soft leather, called among us

flammy.

To *chamot* the beasts which you shall eat; the

ox, the sheep, and waddox, and the *chamot*.

Dante.

CHAMOMILE. n. f. [*χμαμήνου*.] An

odoriferous plant.

Cool violets, and orpine growing still,

Embraced balm, and cheerful galingale,

Fresh custumary, and breathful *chamomile*,

Dull poppy, and drink quick'ning fennel. *Spenser.*

For though the *chamomile*, the more it is

trod on the faster it grows; yet youth, the

more it is walked, the sooner it wears. *Shaks.*

Pofter drink with *chamomile* flowers. *Pope.*

To CHAMP. v. a. [*champayer*, Fr.]

CHA

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco by in smoke, and betel is but *champed* in the mouth, with a little lime.

The fiend replied, not overcome with rage;
But, like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

At his command

The steeds expansion'd with purple flind,
And *champ* betwixt their teeth the foaming gold.

Dray.

2. To devour, with violent action of the teeth.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces left such a delicious touch on my tongue, that I *champed* up the remaining part.

Spenser.

To CHAMP. v. n. To perform frequently the action of biting.

Muttering and *champing*, as though he had had troubled him, he gave occasion to *Mithras* to come near him.

Shaks.

They began to repent of that they had done, and scrupulously to *champ* upon the bit they had taken into their mouths.

Hobbes.

His jaws did not answer equally to one another; but, by his frequent motion and *champing* with them, it was evident they were never luxated nor fractured.

Hume.

CHAMPAIGN. n. f. [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country.

In the abodes of the customs, meadows, you have a *champaign* laid open to you, in which you may at large stretch out your discourse.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

Of all these bounds,

With shadowy forests and with *champaigns* bright,
We make the lily.

Shakspeare.

It two bordering princes have their territory meeting on an open *champaign*, the more mightily will contentedly seek occasion to extend his arms unto the further border thereof.

Rabelais.

So John Norris maintained a retreat without difficulty, by the force of some miles, part of the way *champing*, into the city of Gaunt, with his lots of men on thin the enemy.

Bacon.

From his side two rivers flow'd,
The one winding, the other straight, and far

between

Fair *champaigns*, with lots rivers interven'd.

Milton.

CHAMPERTORS. n. f. [from *champerte*. In law.]

Such as move fruits, or cause them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and pursue, at their proper call, to have part of the land in contest, or part of the gains.

Cowell.

CHAMPERTY. n. f. [*champerte*, Fr. In law.] A maintenance of any man in his suit, while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered.

Cowell.

CHAMPIGNON. n. f. [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of mushroom.

He who friends with doubtful mushrooms best secure for you, himself *champignoners*.

Drayton.

It was the resemblance of a huge *champignon*, when it is opened, branching out into a hundred knobs.

Hobbes.

CHAMPION. n. f. [*champion*, Fr. *campio*, low Lat.]

1. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat.

In many armies, the matter should be tried by duel between two *champions*.

Bacon.

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four *champs* fierce

Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CHA

O light of Trojans, and support of Troy,
Thy father's champion, and thy country's joy!
Dryden.

At length the adverse admirals appear,
The two bold champions of each country's right.
Dryden.

2. A hero; a stout warrior; one bold in contest.

A stout champion never handled sword.
Shakespeare.

This makes you incapable of conviction; and they applaud themselves as the true champions for truth, when indeed they are contending for errors.
Locke.

3. In law.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that trusts the combat in his own cause, than for him that fights in the case of another.
Cowell.

4. To CHAMPION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To challenge to the combat.

The lord of B. quitted himself, Rite than for, come, Fair, into the list,
And *champion* me to all assistance.
Shakespeare.

5. CHANCE. *n. f.* [*chance*, Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events.

Accident or good luck is guilty
Of what we wisely do, and we proudly
Ourselves take the title of *chance*, and then
Of every wind that blows.
Shakespeare.

The only way of all to fortune is to follow
The path my duty, with worth for company.
Dryden.

Chance is what a mere chance, and really nothing in itself, a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of speaking, whereby we would express, that such effects as are commonly attributed to *chance*, were really produced by other true and proper causes, but without their effect to produce them.
Boswell.

2. Fortune; the act of fortune; what fortune may bring; applied to persons.

The *chance* of a community not of to years, but of a few days.
Boswell.

3. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event.

To lay a charge on a man, or a family, as it relates to second causes, is not proper; but a good trust, as in the case of a man, that there are some events besides the knowledge and power of second causes.
South.

The beauty I beheld has struck me dead,
Unknowingly the flatterer, and kindly
Poison in her eyes, and death in every glance.
Dryden.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance direction, which thou canst not see.
Keats.

4. Event; success; luck; applied to things.

Now we'd together, and the *chance* of good
Be like our warranted quack.
Shakespeare.

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

You were used
To try extremity was the trial of spirits,
That common *chance* common men could bear.
Shakespeare.

6. Possibility of any occurrence.

A *chance*, but *chance* may lead, where I am
meet.

Some wand'ring spirit of the air, by fountain side,
Or in thick shade retir'd.
Milton's Par. Lost.

Then your ladyship might have a *chance* to
drop this address.
Swift.

- CHANCE. *adj.* [It is seldom used but in composition.] Happening by chance.

Now should they part, malicious tongues would
lay,
They met like *chance* companions on the way.
Dryden.

I would not take the gift,
Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,
Lies for the next *chance* cover.
Dryden.

7. To CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

CHA

Think what a chance thou *chancest* on; but think—

Thou hast thy mistress still.
Shakespeare.

How *chance* thou art not with the prince thy brother?
Shakespeare.

Ay, Cæsar, tell us what hath *chance'd* to-day,
That Cæsar looks so sad.
Shakespeare.

He *chance'd* upon divers of the Turks' victuals,
whom he easily took.
Knight's Hist. of the Turks.

I chide the later fets, and *chance'd* to find
A river's mouth impervious to the wind.
Pope.

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *n. f.* [from *chance* and *medley*. In law.]

The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by an highway-side, by which many usually travel, and call down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one passing by is slain; in this case he offends, because he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himself.
Cowell.

If I had more should have the ill hap, at any time, to think a man did with a fatal laying, it ought, in all reason and conscience, to be imputed but to *chance* only.
South.

CHANCEABLE. *adj.* [from *chance*.] Accidental.

The fatal *chance* was cut off by the *chance* coming to the back of the neck.
South.

CHANCEFUL. *adj.* [*chance* and *ful*.] Hazardous. Out of use.

My lord would offer you a company
In this adventurous *chance* of jeopardy.
Shakespeare.

CHANCEL. *n. f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

lattice, with which the *chancel* was enclosed.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Whether it be show'd or no, that the minister should have service there.
Holt.

The *chancel* of this church is visited with a single door, that is, in the east, and is divided into several compartments.
Long.

CHANCELLOR. *n. f.* [from *cancellarius*, Lat.]

chancellarius, Fr. from *cancellarius*, *litterarum scriptum latus* for *maior ducta* *diuina*; and seemeth of itself I likewise to be derived a *cancelli*, which signifies all one with *cancelli*, a lattice; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid crossways one over another, so that a man may see through them in and out.

It may be thought that judgment seats were compell'd to with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the press of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view.

Quæstus regni tibi cancellarius Angli.

Primus solutus mente pendens erit.

His est, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas.

Et mandata per principis aqua facit.

Verbes of Nigel de Wicke to

the bishop of Ely, chan-

cellor to Richard I.]

1. The highest judge of the law.

Cancellarius, at the first, signified the regent or guardian in court; *prophetaus*, *qui confidendum est* *excepimus* *iudicium* *acti* *dicti* *opram*. But this name is greatly advanced, and, not only in other kingdoms but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in cause of property; for the *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjecteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience.
Cowell.

CHA

Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie!
Go, buckle to the law. Is this an hour
To stretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be *chancellor*.
Dryden.

Archelus was a person of the strictest justice, and best acquainted with the laws, as well as forms, of their government; to that he was in a manner, *chancellor* of Athens.
Swift.

2. CHANCELLOR in the Ecclesiastical Court. A bishop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the bishops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church.
Ayliffe.

3. CHANCELLOR of a Cathedral. A dignitary whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion.

4. CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer. An officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal statutes, bond, and recognizances entered into by the king. He has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of first-fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treasurer, *chancellor*, and barons, as that of common law before the barons only.
Cowell.

5. CHANCELLOR of an University. The principal magistrate, who at Oxford holds his office during life, but at Cambridge he may be elected every three years.

6. CHANCELLOR of the Order of the Garter, and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the seal of the order.
Chambers.

CHANCELLORSHIP. *n. f.* The office of chancellor.

The *chancellor* after Mow gave up his *chancellorship* of England, he came himself to his wife's place, and did the same work as his gentleman-usher, Mow, not being so.
Camden.

CHANCERY. *n. f.* [from *chancellor*; probably *chancellery*, then shortened.]

The court of equity and conscience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great seal.
Cowell.

The *chancery* and court of equity must be signified in the court of equity, by the bishop's letter, which is called *chancery*.
Ayliffe.

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Cowell.

CHANDLER. *n. f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHANDLER. *n. f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artisan whose trade it is to make candles, or a person who sells them.

CHA

The sick that thou hast drunken me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dear-est. *Shakespeare.*

But wouldst thou had lighter dyes been worn,
The chamberlain's basket, on his shoulder born,
With tallow spits thy coat. *Gay.*

CHANFRIN. *n. f.* [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horse, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr. *can-
lia*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.
He that cannot look into his own crutch, had need choose well whom he employeth, and leave them off; for now are more than ever, and less subtle. *Rochester's Letters.*

2. To quit any thing for the sake of another; with *for* before the thing taken or received.
Perce is grown up in the belief of a witch, and cannot change, but for another, with all the other understanding duty to consider and compare both. *South.*

They change for better, and we change for worse. *Dryden.*

3. To give and take reciprocally; with the particle *with* before the person to whom we give, and from whom we take.
To feed the clement, look upon these thousands, to whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, change thy fortune and condition. *Taylor's Rule of Living.*

4. To alter; to make other than it was.
Thou shalt not see me bluish,
Nor change my countenance for this art;
A heart unpotted is not easily daunted. *Shelley.*

Whatsoever is brought upon thee, take cheer-fully, and be patient when thou art changed to a low estate. *Boethius.*

For the elements were set in themselves by a kind of harmony; like as in a plastery notes change the name of the tune, and yet are always sounds. *Bacon.*

5. To mend the disposition or mind.
I would the were in heaven, to the world
Imprint some power to change this cruel few. *Shakespeare.*

6. To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller.
A shopkeeper might be able to change a guinea, or a moidore, when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods. *Steele.*

7. To change a horse, or to change hands, is to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. n.*

1. To undergo change, to suffer alteration; as, his fortune may soon change, though he is now so secure.
One Julia, that his changing thought forgot,
Would better fit his chamber. *Shakespeare.*

2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.
I am weary of this moon; would he would change. *Shakespeare.*

CHANGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the state of any thing.
Since I saw you last,
There is a change upon you. *Shakespeare.*

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another.
O wondrous changes of a fatal scene,
Still varying to the last! *Dryden.*

Nothing can cure this part of ill-breeding, but change and variety of company, and that of persons above us. *Locke.*

Empires by various turns shall rise and set;
While thy abandon'd tribes shall only know
A different master, and a change of time. *Prior.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprize,
And bid alternate passions fail and rise!
While, at each change, the son of Libyan Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.
Take seeds or roots, and let some of them im-
mediately after the change, and others of the
time kind immediately after the full. *Raou.*

4. Novelty; a state different from the former.
The hearts
Of all his people shall revolt from him,
And kiss the lips of unacquainted change. *Shakespeare.*

Our fathers did, for a change, to France repair;
And they, for change, will try our English air. *Dryden.*

5. [In singing.] An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is founded.
Four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing,
and five bells one hundred and twenty. *Heister's Elements of Speech.*

Easy it may be to contrive new postures, and
ring other changes upon the same bells. *Newton.*

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind.
I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you
can find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets,
and thirty change of garments. *Shakespeare.*

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.
Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from
thence the present want of change arises; but
supposing not one farthing of change in the nation,
five-and-twenty thousand pounds would be suf-
ficient. *Swift.*

8. Change for exchange; a place where persons meet to traffick and transact mercantile affairs.
The bar, the bench, the change, the schools
and pulpits, are full of quacks, jugglers, and
plagiaries. *Leffingwell.*

CHANGEABLE. *adj.* [from *change*.]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant.
A steady mind will admit steady methods and
counsels; there is no measure to be taken of a
changeable humour. *Leffingwell.*

As I am a nun, I must be changeable; and
sometimes the gravest of us are so, even upon
ridiculous accidents. *Dryden.*

2. Pliable to be changed.
The inconstant parts of vegetables seem
scarce changeable in the elementary duct. *Boissier de la Motte.*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting dif-
ferent appearances.
Now the taylor make thy doublet of change-
able taffeta; for thy mind is a very opal. *Shakespeare.*

CHANGEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *change-
able*.]

1. Inconstancy; fickleness.
At length he betrothed himself to one worthy
to be liked, if any worthiness might excite to
unworthy a changeableness. *Sidney.*

There is no temper of mind more unmanly
than that changeableness, with which we are too
justly branded by all our neighbours. *Addison.*

2. Susceptibility of change.
If how long they are to continue in force, he
no where expressed, then have we no light to di-
rect our judgment concerning the changeableness
or immutability of them, but considering the na-
ture and quality of such laws. *Heister.*

CHA

CHA

CHANGEABLY. *adv.* [from *changeable*.]
Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL. *adj.* [from *change* and *full*.]
Full of change; inconstant; uncertain;
mutable; subject to variation; fickle.

Unsound plots, and changeful orders, are daily
devised for her good, yet never effectually pro-
secuted. *Spenser.*

But now, changeful as a child at play,
Now calls in princes, and now turns away. *Pope.*

CHANGING. *n. f.* [from *change*; the
word arises from an odd superstitious
opinion, that the fairies steal away child-
ren, and put others that are ugly and
stupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of an-
other.
And her babe elven breed there for thee left
Such men do changelings call, so chang'd by
fairies left. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives.*

She is her attendant, hath
A lovely boy, stolen from an Indian king;
She never had so sweet a change-ling. *Shakespeare.*

2. An idiot; a fool; a natural.
Change, and tools of heav'n, and thence flung
out.
Worth, we room in discontent about. *Dryden.*

Would any one be a changeling, because he is
less determined by wise considerations than a wife
man? *Locke.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer.
Of fickle changelings and poor discontents,
That gaze and rub the elbow at the news
Of hourly-busy innovation. *Shakespeare.*

'Twas not long
Before from world to world they swung;
As they had turn'd from side to side,
And as they changelings liv'd, they died. *Hallam.*

4. Any thing changed and put in the place
of another; in ludicrous speech.
I talked the wit up in form of the other,
Subtly 'd it, gave the in passion, plac'd it last;
The changeling never known. *Shakespeare.*

CHANGER. *n. f.* [from *change*.] One
that is employed in changing or dis-
counting money; moneychanger.

CHANNEL. *n. f.* [*canal*, Fr. *canale*,
Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.
It is not to eat, now that things are grown
into an habit, and have their certain course,
to change the channel, and turn their streams into
other ways. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep
Into the channel, till the lowest stream
Do kiss the moist exalted shores of all. *Shakespeare.*

So th' impud' lea, which, from her wonted
course,
To gain some acres, avarice did force;
If the new banks, neglected once, decay,
No longer will from her old channel flow. *Waller.*

Had not the said strata been dislocated, some
of them elevated, and others depressed, there
would have been no cavity or channel to give ac-
cession to the water of the sea. *Waller.*

The tops of mountains and hills will be con-
tinually washed down by the rains, and the chan-
nels of rivers abraded by the streams. *Bacon.*

2. Any cavity drawn longwise.
Complaint and hot desires, the lover's hell,
And scalding tears, that wore a channel where
they fell. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A strait or narrow sea, between two
countries: as the British Channel, be-
tween Britain and France; St. George's
Channel, between Britain and Ireland.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHANNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To cut any thing in channels.

CHA

No more shall flowing war channel her fields,
Nor bruise her bow'ers with the armed hoofs
Of hostile steeds. *Shakespeare.*
The body of this column is perpetually chan-
nelled, like a thick plated gun. *Watson.*
Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's channel'd sides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides.
Blackmore.

CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.]

- To sing.
Wherein the cheerful birds of sundry kind
Do chant sweet music. *Fairy Queen.*
- To celebrate by song.
The poets chant it in the theatres, the shep-
herds in the mountains. *Bramhall.*
- To sing in the cathedral service.

CHANT. *v. n.* To sing; to make me-
lody with the voice.

They *chant* to the sound of the viol, and in-
vent to themselves instruments of music. *Arcot.*
Heav'n heard his song, and hasten'd his relief,
And chang'd to snowy plumes his hoary hair,
And wing'd his flight to *chant* aloft in air. *Dryd.*

CHANT. *n. f.* [from the verb] Song;
melody.

A pleasant grove,
With chant of tuneful birds resounding loud.
Milton.

CHANTER. *n. f.* [from *chant*.] A finger;
a songster.

You curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays. *Watson.*
Jove's ethereal lays, replete with fire,
The *chanter's* soul and raptur'd song inspire,
Instinct divine! not blame severe his choir,
Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice.
Pope.

CHAN'TICLEER. *n. f.* [from *chanter* and
clur, Fr.] The name given to the
cock, from the clearness and loudness
of his crow.

And cheerful *chant cleer*, with his note shrill,
Had warbled once, that Phoebus' fiery car
In haste was climbing up the eastern hill. *Spenser.*
Hark, hark, I hear
The strain of shouting *chanticleers*. *Shakespeare.*

Stay, the cheerful *chanticleer*
Tells you that the time is near. *Ben Jonson.*

These verses were mentioned by Chaucer in the
description of the *golden sun*, and panical fear,
when *Chanticleer* the cock was carried away by
Reynard the fox. *Camden's Remains.*

Within this homestead liv'd without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer*. *Dryden.*

CHAN'TRESS. *n. f.* [from *chant*.] A wo-
man singer.

Sweet Lind, that hunn'd the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy!
Tee, *chantress* of the woods among,
I love to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*

CHANNERY. *n. f.* [from *chant*.] A church
or chapel endowed with lands, or other
yearly revenue for the maintenance of
one or more priests, daily to sing mass
for the souls of the donors, and such
others as they appoint. *Cowell.*

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the *chantry* by;
And, underneath that consecrated roof,
Pray for me the full assuance of your faith. *Shaks.*

CHAOS. *n. f.* [*chaos*, Lat. *χάος*.]

- The mass of matter supposed to be in
confusion before it was divided by the
creation into its proper classes and ele-
ments.

The whole universe would have been a confused
chaos, without beauty or order. *Boswell.*

- Confusion; irregular mixture.
Had I followed the wurf, I could not have
brought church and state to such a *chaos* of con-
fusions, as some have done. *A. Charles.*

CHA

Their reason sleeps, but nimble fancy wakes,
Supplies her parts, and wild ideas teases
From words and things, ill sorted, and misjoin'd;
The anarchy of thought, and chaos of the mind.
Dryden.

- Any thing where the parts are undif-
tinguished.

We shall have nothing but darkness and a *chaos*
within, whatever order and light there be in
things without us. *Locke.*

Pleas'd with a work, where nothing's just or
fit,
One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. *Pope.*

CHAO'TICK. *adj.* [from *chaos*.] Resem-
bling chaos; confused.

When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick*
state, and the earthy particles fabricked, then those
several beds were, in all probability, repositied in
the earth. *Derham.*

To CHAP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, to cut.

This word seems originally the same
with *chap*; nor were they probably dis-
tinguished at first, otherwise than by
accident; but they have now a meaning
something different, though referable
to the same original sense.] To break
into *hiatus*, or *gapings*.

It weakened more and more the arch of the
earth, drying it immoderately, and *chapping* it in
funny places. *Burnet.*

Then would unbalance'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hills, and *chap* the russet plain.
Blackmore.

CHAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A cleft;
an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a
chink.

What moisture the heat of the summer sucks
out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next
winter; and what *chaps* are made in it, are filled
up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

CHAP. *n. f.* [This is not often used, ex-
cept by anatomists, in the singular.]
The upper or under part of a beast's
mouth.

Frith fills his *chaps*, he sends a grunting sound,
And part he churns, and part he bloats the ground.
Dryden.

The nether *chap* in the male skeleton is half an
inch broader than in the female. *Grew's Museum.*

CHAPE. *n. f.* [*chappe*, Fr.]

- The catch of any thing by which it is
held in its place; as the hook of a scab-
bard by which it sticks in the belt; the
point by which a buckle is held to the
back strap.

This is monsieur Pandoles, that had the whole
theory of the war in the knot of his scarf, and
the produce in the *chape* of his dagger. *Shaks.*

- A brass or silver tip or case, that
strengthen the end of the scabbard of a
sword. *Phillips' World of Words.*

CHAPEL. *n. f.* [*capella*, Lat.] A cha-
pel is of two sorts, either adjoining to
a church, as a parcel of the same, which
men of worth build; or else separate
from the mother church, where the
parish is wide, and is commonly called
a *chapel of ease*, because it is built for
the ease of one or more parishioners,
that dwell too far from the church, and
is served by some inferior curate, pro-
vided for at the charge of the rector, or
of such as have benefit by it, as the
composition or custom is. *Cowell.*

She went in among those few trees, so cloied
in the *hops* together, as they might seem a little
chapel. *Sidney.*

Will you dispatch us here under this tree, or
shall we go with you to your *chap*? *Shaks.*

CHA

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps
error to rear up a chapel hard by. *Houel.*

A chapel will I build with large endowment.
Dryden.

A free chapel is such as is founded by the king
of England. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

CHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *chape*.] Want-
ing a chape.

An old rusty sword, with a broken hilt, and
chapeless, with two broken points. *Shakespeare.*

CHAPE'LLANY. *n. f.* [from *chapel*.]

A *chapel* is usually said to be that which
does not subsist of itself, but is built and founded
within some other church, and is dependent
thereon. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

CHA'PELRY. *n. f.* [from *chapel*.] The
jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.CHA'PERON. *n. f.* [French.] A kind
of hood or cap worn by the knights of
the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as
robes of state, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and
caps of state. *Cowell.*

CHA'FFALN. *adj.* [from *chap* and *fall*.]
Having the mouth shrunk.

A *chaffaln* beaver loosely hanging by
The cloven helm. *Dryden.*

CHA'PITER. *n. f.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The
upper part or capital of a pillar.

He oversaw their *chapters* and their filets with
gold. *Evans.*

CHA'PLAIN. *n. f.* [*capellanus*, Latin.]

- He that performs divine service in a
chapel, and attends the king, or other
person, for the instruction of him and
his family, to read prayers, and preach.
Cowell.

Wishing me to permit
John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour,
To hear from him a matter of some moment. *Shakespeare.*

Chaplain, away! thy priesthood saves thy life.
Shakespeare.

- One that officiates in domestic worship.

A chief governor can never fail of some
worthless illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and
precedence. *Swift.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP. *n. f.* [from *chaplain*.]

- The office or business of a chaplain.
- The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *chap*.] Without
any flesh about the mouth.

Now *chapsless*, and knocked about the muzzard
with a fustian's trade. *Shakespeare.*

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
With tecky thanks and yellow *chapsless* bones.
Shakespeare.

CHA'PLET. *n. f.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]

- A garland or wreath to be worn about
the head.

Upon old Hyem's chin, an icy crown,
An odorous *chapelet* of sweet summer's buds,
Is, as in muckety, set. *Shakespeare.*

I strangely long to know,
What they nobler *chapelets* wear,
Than that their mothers' loins did bear,
Of those that were wold know. *Smollett.*

All the quare was grac'd
With *chapelets* green, upon their foreheads plac'd.
Dryden.

The winding *chapelet* to invade,
And folded long, that your fair forehead shade.
Dryden.

They made an humble *chapelet* for the king.
Swift.

- A string of beads used in the Romish
church for keeping an account of the
number rehearsed of pater-nosters and
ave-marias. A different sort of *chapelets*
is also used by the Mahometans.

3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.
4. [In horsemanship.] A couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joined at top in a sort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are fastened to the pommel of a saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider. *Farrier's Dict.*
5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.
- CHA'PMAN. *n. f.* [ceapman, Sax.] A cheapener; one that offers as a purchaser. *Edm. Dromede*, you do as *chapmen* do. Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy. *Shakespeare*
- Yet have they seen the maps, and bought 'em too,
And underitind 'em as moit *chapmen* do. *Ben Jonson*
- The *c* was a collection of certain five manuscript, exquisitely written in Arctick; these were up in the to the Jesuit Arctick, in the fifth *chapman* of such wares. *Harte*
- He did it do, and earned them to Simon, at a *chapman* price for *chapman*. *Edwards*
- Their shops are deary, the buyers is their prey. *Dryden*
- CHAPS. *n. f.* [from *chap*.]
1. The mouth of a beast of prey.
So out it down as we see
A baited hare from greedy greyhound go,
And part all hope, his *chaps* to frustrate to. *Shakespeare*
- Open your mouth, you cannot tell what's your friend; open your *chaps* again. *Shakespeare*
- Then we part with our expect the promise too,
And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood. *Dryden*
2. It is used in contempt for the mouth of a man.
- CHAPT. } The part. part. of *To chap*.
CHAPPED. }
- Like a toe upon which you may lean your finger without hurt, and your mind can find a joint; not hurt, rough, walled, grating, or scrape. *Ben Jonson*
- Cracking ointment made,
Which on their hurt and cracks and then *chapt* from they had. *Dryden's Fable*
- CHAPTER. *n. f.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.]
1. A division of a book.
The first book was divided into three sections; whereof the first is these three *chapters*. *Burns's Poem*
- If these mighty men at *chapter* and verse, can produce then no scripture to describe their ceremonies, I will undertake to produce scripture enough to warrant them. *Shakespeare*
2. From this comes the proverbial phrase, to the end of the chapter; throughout; to the end.
Money does all things: for it gives and takes away, it makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers; and so forward, *mutatis mutandis*, to the end of the chapter. *Edwards*
3. Chapter, from *capitulum*, signifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Corwell*
- The abbot takes the advice and consent of his *chapter*, before he enters on any matters of importance. *Abbott on Italy*
4. The place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. *Ayliffe*
5. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe*

6. Chapter-house; the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.
Though the canonical constitution does strictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or *chapter-house*. *Ayliffe's Paragon*
- CHA'PTREL. *n. f.* [probably from *chapiter*] The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches, commonly called imposts.
Let the keystone break without the arch, so much as you project over the jaums with the *chapters*. *Alcock*
- CHAR. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation] A fish found in Winander mere, in Lancashire, and a few other places.
- To CHAR. *v. a.* [See CHARCOAL.] To burn wood to a black cinder.
Spraywood, in *char*ing, parts into various cinders. *Woodward*
- CHAR. *n. f.* [cypre, work, Sax. *Lye*. It is derived by *Skinner*, either from *charge*, Fr. business; or *care*, Saxon, care; or *keren*, Dutch, to sweep.] Work done by the day; a single job or task.
A mer woman, and commanded
By such poor passion, as the mad that milks,
And does the meanest *chars*. *Shakespeare*
- She, I have done, to *char* work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and two-pence, were her daily hire. *Dryden*
- To CHAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work at other *houses* by the day, without being a hired servant.
- CHAR-WOMAN. *n. f.* [from *char* and *woman*.] A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or single days.
Get three or four *char-women* to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift*
- CHARACTER. *n. f.* [*character*, Lat. *γῑακτῑρ*.]
1. A mark; a stamp; a representation.
In outward *char*, let not thy eyes
His image, who made him; and left expelling
The *char* of trait damnation gain
Our other virtue. *Paradise Lost*
2. A letter used in writing or printing.
It is a neat cookingy —
He cut out roots in *char* letters. *Shakespeare*
- The purpose is peripatetic, even as furniture
Whose godless little *char* them up. *Shakespeare*
- It were much to be wished, that there were throughout the world but one sort of *char* letters for each letter, to express it to the eyes; and that exactly proportional to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth. *H. E. M. to J. Spence*
3. The hand or manner of writing.
I found the letter to own in at the calem of my *char* — You know the *char* to be your letter's. *Shakespeare*
4. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities.
I did *char* him as *others*, yet none
Of these they *char*'d excel their own. *Dryden*
- Homer was excelled a little by the poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his *char* letters; every god that is admitted into his poetry, acts a part which would have been suitable to no other deity. *Adisson*
5. An account of any thing as good or bad.
This subterraneous passage is much mended, since Seneca gave to had a *char* of it. *Addison in Italy*
6. The person with his assemblage of qualities; a personage.
In a tragedy, or epic poem, the hero of the piece must be advanced foremost to the view of

- the reader or spectator; he must outline the rest of all the *characters*; he must appear the prince of them, like the sun in the Copernican system, encompassed with the less noble planets. *Dryden*
7. Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind.
Nothing so true as what you once let fall,
Most women have no *characters* at all. *Pope*
8. Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office.
The chief honour of the magistrate consists in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by respectable actions. *Attorney*
- To CHA'CTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inscribe; to engrave. It seems to have had the accent formerly on the second syllable.
These few precepts in thy memory
See thou *character*. *Shakespeare*
- Show me one *char* *character* on thy skin, *Shakespeare*
O Roland! these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*. *Shakespeare*
- The pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drink,
And the glorious likeness of a beast
Eyes instead, marring reason's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton*
- CHARACTERISTICAL. } *adj.* [from *character*.]
CHARACTERISTIC. } *adj.* [from *character*.] That constitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties, of any person or thing.
- There are several others that I take to have been likewise such, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that *characteristic* distinction. *Hoskins*
- The shining quality of an epic poetry, magnanimity, his constancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever *characteristical* virtue is, that gives him, raises our admiration. *Dryden*
- CHARACTERISTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *characteristical*.] The quality of being peculiar to a character; marking a character.
- CHARACTERISTIC. *n. f.* That which constitutes the character; that which distinguishes any thing or person from others.
This vast invention exists itself in Homer, a manner tributary to that of any poet; it is great and peculiar *characteristic*, which distinguishes him from all others. *Edwards*
- CHARACTERISTIC of a Logarithm. The same with the *index* or exponent.
- To CHA'CTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character*.]
1. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man.
It is some commendation, that we have availed publicly to *characterize* any person, with long experience. *Swift*
2. To engrave, or imprint.
They may be called *characterizations*, prenomination or sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul, born with it, and growing up with it. *Hale's Origin of Names*
3. To mark with a particular stamp or token.
There are faces not only individual, but peccation and national; European, Asiatic, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized*. *Arbutnot on the*
- CHA'CTERLESS. *adj.* [from *character*.] Without a character.
When water-drops have worn the stones of the And blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states *characterless* are graced
To dusty nothing. *Shakespeare*

CHARACTER. *n. f.* [from *character*.]
Impression; mark; distinction; accentuated anciently on the second syllable.
Fairies use flowers for their *character*. *Shak.*
All my engagements I will confine to thee,
All the *character* of my sad brows. *Shak.*

CHARCOAL. *n. f.* [imagined by Skinner to be derived from *char*, business; but, by *Lye*, from *To chark*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. It is used in preparing metals.

Seacoal lasts longer than *charcoal*; and *charcoal* of roots, being coiled into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary *charcoal*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Love is a fire that burns and sparkles
In men as naturally as in *charcoal*.
When footy chymists stop in holes,
And out of wood they extract coals. *Hudibras.*
Is there whillock'd from ink and paper, scrawls
With deplorable *charcoal* round his darkened walls? *Pope*

CHARD. *n. f.* [*chard*, French.]

1. *Chards* of artichokes, are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and lose some of their bitterness. *Chambers.*

2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the middle, have a large, white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main shoot which is the true *chard*. *Mortimer.*

TO CHARGE. *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr. *caricare*, Ital. from *carus*, Lat.]

1. To entrust; to commission for a certain purpose: it has *with* before the thing entrusted.

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joseph with them, and he served them. *Genesis.*
What you have *charged* me with, that I have done. *Shakespeare.*

2. To impute as a debt: with *on* before the debtor.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:
Thou'st some what more; a mighty sum of murder,
Thou'st sent and kindred blood struck off:
My prayers and penance shall discount for thee,
And beg of heav'n to *charge* the bill on me. *De Witt.*

3. To impute; with *on* before the person to whom any thing is imputed.

No more accuse thy pen, but *charge* the crime
Of native sloth, and negligence of time.
It is easy to account for the difficulties
Of the peasant's ploughshare doctrine. *Pope.*

It is not barely the ploughman's pains; the reaper's and the sower's toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utensils, must all be *charged* on the account of labour. *Locke.*

Perceive mankind! whose wills, created free,
Charge all their woes on absolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt translate,
And furies are mix'd with the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

We *charge* that upon necessity, which was really defined and evoked. *Watts' Legat.*

4. To impute to; as cost or hazard.

He was for great an encourager of commerce,
That he *charged* himself with all the sea risk of
such vessels as carried corn to Rome in winter. *Asburthnot on Coins.*

5. To impose as a task: it has *with* before the thing imposed.

The gospel *charges* us with piety towards God, and justice and charity to men, and temperance and chastity in reference to ourselves. *Tilghson.*

6. To accuse; to censure.

Speaking thus to you, I am so far from *charging* you as guilty in this matter, that I can sincerely say, I believe the exhortation wholly needless. *Wade's Preparation for Death.*

7. To accuse: it has *with* before the crime.
And his angels he *charged* with folly. *Job.*

8. To challenge.

The priest shall *charge* her by an oath. *Numb.*
Thou canst not, cardinal, devise a name
So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To *charge* me to an answer as the pope. *Shak.*

9. To command; to enjoin.

I may not suffer you to visit them;
The king hath strictly *charg'd* the contrary. *Shak.*
Why dost thou turn thy face? I *charge* thee
To what I shall enquire. *Dryden.*

To what I shall enquire. *Dryden.*
I *charge* thee, stand,
And tell thy name, and business in the land. *Dryden.*

10. To fall upon; to attack.

With his prepared sword he *charged* upon
My unprovided body, and my arm
The Grecians rally, and then *charge* on me;
With fury *charge* us, and renew the fight. *Dryden.*

11. To burden; to load.

Here's the smell of blood still; of the perfumes
of Arabia will not sweeten this air.
O! oh! of! — What a high is there! The
heart is torn by *charge*. *Shakespeare.*

When often urg'd, unwilling to be great,
Your country calls you from your lord's retreat,
And sends to *charge* you with commands,
Which none more shuns, and none can better bear. *Dryden.*

Meat swallowed down for pleasure and greediness,
only *charges* the stomach, or fumes the
brain. *Pope.*

A fault in the ordinary method of education,
is the *charging* of children's memories with rules
and precepts. *Locke.*

The list with weighty crimes was *charg'd*,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Shak.*

12. To cover with something adventitious.

It is pity the works in Rome had not been
charg'd with several acts of the Egyptian
litheness, instead of hieroglyphicks. *Asburthnot on Italy.*

13. To fix, as for fight. Obsolete.

He rode up and down, gallantly mounted,
and *charg'd* and discharged his lance. *Keats.*

14. To load a gun with powder and bullets.

TO CHARGE. *v. n.* To make an onset.
Like your enemies of antipathy, be *charg'd* in
iron, and seems to dispute all ornaments but
antipathy. *Grave.*

CHARGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; custody; trust to defend.

A hard division, when the harmless sheep
Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge*. *Keats.*

He enquired many things, as well concerning
the princes who had the *charge* of the city,
whether they were in hope to defend the same. *Knight's History of the Turks.*

2. Precept; mandate; command.

Saul might even lawfully have offered to God
those reserved to him, but not the Lord, in that
particular case, given special *charge* to the contrary. *Hosier.*

It is not for nothing, that St. Paul gives *charge*
to beware of philosophy; that is to say, from
knowledge as men by natural reason attain to. *Hooker.*

One of the Turks laid down letters upon a
stone, saying, that in them was contained that
they had in *charge*. *Keats.*

The leaders having *charge* from you to stand,
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shak.*

He, who requires

From us no other service than to keep
This one, this easy *charge*; of all the trees
In Paradise, that bear delicious fruit
So various, not to taste that only tree
Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. *Milton.*

3. Commission; trust conferred; office.

If large possessions, pompous titles, honourable
charges, and profitable commissions, could
have made this proud man happy, there would
have been nothing wanting. *L'Estrange.*

God is the Father of the Father of the Father,
That is to say, a day's swim and kind. *Pope.*

4. It had anciently sometimes *over* before
the thing committed to trust.

I gave my business *over charge* to others; for
he was a faithful man, and found God above
many. *N. hem. sh.*

5. It has *of* before the subject of command
or trust.

Half an hour of *charge*,
Whereof I gave thee *charge* thou shouldst not extend
thine. *Milton.*

6. It has *upon* before the person *charged*.

He was to do with his heart, that is, with
that degree of love, which is the highest part
of our duty, and to God's *charge* upon us.
Layton's Rule of Living Holy.

7. Accusation; imputation.

We need no say it, we have no *charge*;
Being your officers, can give selves *charge*.
These very men are commonly reproach'd
for being, and laying to their *charge* the pride,
the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, and
superstition of popish men. *Swift.*

8. The person or thing entrusted to the
care or management of another.

Why, all these, *charge*, broke the bounds pre-
ferred.
To this *charge* of *charge*, and I should the *charge*
of *charge*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Muse had her *charge*, that, bearing *charge* of *charge*,
The *charge* of *charge* was *charge* away.
To some *charge* of *charge*. *Dryden.*

Our guard *charge* tax them where they fate
Above the palace of our *charge* king.
He *charge*, abandoning *charge* to *charge*. *Dryden.*

This part should be the governor's principal
care; that an *charge* of *charge* and police-
ness, in all his *charge*, may be sealed in his
charge, as much as may be, before he goes out
of his hands. *Locke.*

9. An exhortation of a judge to a jury, or
bishop to his clergy.

The bishop has recommended this author in
his *charge* to the clergy. *Dryden.*

10. Expence; cost.

Being long since made weary with the huge
charge which you have laid upon us, and with the
strong endurance of so many complaints. *Spenser.*

The *charge* was always lost by the queen,
and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

Wine's a kind of such *charge* and *charge*,
Led by a delicate and tender price. *Shakespeare.*

He had a *charge* of *charge*, though more of *charge*,
From publick *charge*, yet of *charge*. *Shak.*

11. It is, in later times, commonly used
in the plural, *charges*.

A man ought warily to begin his *charges*, which,
once begun, will *charge*. *Shakespeare.*

Not put your *charges* to *charge*, to complain
Of wrong when he *charge* is *charge* on. *Dryden.*

The *charge* was at considerable *charge*, to
make a little kind of harbour in this place.
Shakespeare.

12. Onset.

And giving a *charge* upon their enemies, like
horns, they flew eleven thousand footmen, and
fifteen hundred horsemen, and put all the others
to flight. *Mary.*

Honourable retreats are no ways inferior to
brave *charges*; as having less of fortune, more
of discipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon.*

13. The signal to fall upon enemies.

Our author seems to sound a *charge*, and to
give like the clangour of a trumpet. *Pope.*

14. The posture of a weapon fitted for the
attack or combat.

CHA

Their neighing courfers daring of the spur, &
Their armed slaves in charge, their beavers down;
Shakspere.

15. A load, or burden.

Alles of great charge. *Shakspere.*

16. What any thing can bear.

Take of aqua-fortis two ounces, of quick-
silver two diachims, for that charge the aqua-
fortis will bear, the dissolution will not bear a
hint as big as a nutmeg. *F. & N.*

17. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

18. Among farriers.

Charge is a preparation, or a sort of ointment
of the consistence of a thick decoction, which is
applied to the shoulder, splints, inflammation, and
sprains of horses.

A charge is of a middle nature, between an
ointment and a plaster, or between a plaster and
a cataplasm. *Farrier's Dict.*

19. In heraldry.

The charge is that which is borne upon the col-
our, except it be a coat divided only by a line of
partition. *Peckham.*

CHARGEABLE. *adj.* [from *charge*.]

1. Expensive; costly.

Divers outwards were demolished upon the
sea-coast, in peace chargeable, and little service-
able in war. *Hayward.*

Nether did we eat any man's bread, for
nought, but wrought with labour and travel
night and day, that we might not be chargeable
to any of you. *2 Thessalonians.*

There was another accident of the same nature
on the Sicilian side, much more pleasant, but less
chargeable; for it cost nothing but wit. *Wotton.*

Considering the chargeable methods of their
education, their numerous issue, and small in-
come, it is next to a miracle, that no more of
their children should want. *Atterbury.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime; with *on*.

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of de-
spising a man, but some fault or other chargeable
upon him. *South.*

3. Subject to charge or accusation; ac-
cusable; followed by *with*.

Your papers would be chargeable with some-
thing worse than indecency; they would be im-
mortal. *Spenser.*

CHARGEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *charge-
able*.] Expence; cost; costliness.

That which most deters me from such trials,
is not the chargeableness, but their unsuccess-
fulness, though they should succeed. *Pope.*

CHARGEABLY. *adv.* [from *chargeable*.]

Expensively; at great cost.

He procured it not with his money, but by his
wisdom; not cheaply, bought by him, but li-
berally given by others by his means. *Johnson.*

CHARGEFUL. *adj.* [charge and *full*.] Ex-
pensive; costly. Not in use.

Here's the note

How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat;
The facets of the gold the chargeful tribute. *Stacy.*

CHARGER. *n. f.* [from *charge*.] A large
dish.

All the duties land and sea affords,
Heard in great chargers, had our sun, snow,
boards. *Denon.*

Two golden chargers, sent from burning cities,
From the desert, a sacrifice employ. *Druid.*

Let him himself, at the most burning heat,
Might have some chargers not exactly dress'd. *King.*

Ne dare they close their eyes,
Vindictive chargers near their eyes,
Vindictive, who often interrupted sleep,
Their flying blood on their cheeks
Their dry lips'd on their. *Philips.*

CH'ARILY. *adv.* [from *chary*.] Warily;
frugally.

What, after do you take up to Ch'arly? *Shakspere.*

CHA

CHA'RINESS. *n. f.* [from *chary*.] Cau-
tion; nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act any villainy against him,
that may not fully the chariness of our honesty.
Shakspere.

CHA'RIOT. *n. f.* [car-rhed, Welsh, a
wheeled car, for it is known the Britons
fought in such; *charriot*, French; *carretta*,
Italian.]1. A wheel carriage of pleasure, or state;
a vehicle for men rather than wares.

Thy grand captain Antony
Shall set thee on triumphant chariots, and
Not galleys on thy head. *Shakspere.*

2. A car in which men of arms were an-
ciently placed.

He flies the liquid plains,
High on his chariot, and with loosen'd reins,
May light moves along. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. A lighter kind of coach, with only
front seats.To CHA'RIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
convey in a chariot. This word is rarely
used.

An angel with flames ascended,
As in a fiery column rising
His godlike presence. *Milton's Agonist.*

CHARIOTE'ER. *n. f.* [from *chariot*.] He
that drives the chariot. It is used only
in speaking of military chariots, and
those in the ancient publick games.

The galling charioteer beneath the wheel
Of his own car. *Dryden's Fables.*

The burning chariot, and the charioteer,
In bright Boxes and his wain appear. *Addison.*

Show us the youthful handsome charioteer,
Firm in his seat, and running his career. *Pope.*

CHARIOT RACE. *n. f.* [from *chariot* and
race.] A sport anciently used, where
chariots were driven for the prize, as
now horses run.

There is a wonderful vigour and spirit in the
description of the horse and chariot race. *Addison.*

CHA'RITABLE. *adj.* [charitable, Fr. from
charité.]1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the
poor.

He that hinders a charitable person from giving
alms to a poor man, is tied to restitution, if he
hindered him by fraud or violence. *Taylor.*

Shortly thou wilt behold me poor, and kneeling
Before thy charitable donor for bread. *Rice.*

How shall we then wish, that it might be
allowed us to live by our own industry, in order
to fill every minute of them with charitable
offices. *Atterbury.*

Health to himself, and to his infants' health,
The labourer bears: what his hard heart denies,
His charitable vanity supplies. *Pope.*

2. Kind in judging of others; disposed to
tenderness; benevolent.

How had you been my friend dear? Why have
you that charitable note from thousands, did you
not chiefly belong to my heart? *Shakspere's Timon.*

Of a polite sermon that had no civility, the
king said to his bishop Andrews, Call you this a
sermon? The bishop answered, by a charitable
construction it may be a sermon. *Bacon.*

CHA'RITABLY. *adv.* [from *charity*.]1. Kindly; liberally; with inclination to
help the poor.

Nothing will more enable us to bear our cross
patiently, injuries charitably, and the labour of
religion comfortably. *Taylor.*

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,
And charitably let the dull be vain. *Pope.*

CHA'RITY. *n. f.* [charité, Fr. *charitas*,
Latin.]

1. Tenderness; kindness; love.

By thee,
Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton.*

2. Good-will; benevolence; disposition
to think well of others.

My errors, I hope, are only those of charity
to mankind; and such as my own charity has
caused me to commit, that of others may more
easily excuse. *Dryden.*

3. The theological virtue of universal love.

Concerning charity, the final object which it
is that incomprehensible beauty which shines in
the countenance of Christ, the Son of the living
God. *Halle.*

Peace, peace, for shame, if not for charity —
—Urged neither charity nor shame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shakspere.*

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge answerable; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love,
By name to come call'd charity, the soul
Of all the rest. *Milton.*

Faith believes the revelations of God; hope
expects his promises; charity loves his com-
munications and mercies. *Taylor.*

But lasting charity's more ample sway
Ner bound by time, nor subject to decay,
In happy triumph shall for ever live. *Pope.*

Charity, or a love of God, which works by
love of our neighbour, is greater than faith,
hope. *After a.*

4. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the
of Dido to the Trojans, spoke like a Christian. *Dryden.*

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We must incline to the king; I will look to
him, and privately relieve him; go you and in-
stantly with the duke, that my charity be not
him perceived. *Shakspere.*

The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper
her slothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse
a charity in her distress. *Johnson.*

I never had the confidence to beg a
charity. *Dryden.*

To CHARK. *v. a.* To burn to a black
color, as wood is burned to make charcoal.

Excess either with an apoplexy knocks a man
on the head, or with a fever, like fire in a strong
water shop, burns him down to the ground, or
if it flames not out, charks him to a coal. *Johnson.*

CHA'RLATAN. *n. f.* [charlatan, Fr.
ciarlatano, Ital. from *ciarlatore*, to chat-
ter.] A quack; a mountebank; an
empirick.

Saltimbanchoes, quack-salvers, and charlatans
deceive them in lower degrees. *Bacon.*

For charlatans can do no good,
Until they're mounted in a crowd. *Johnson.*

CHA'RLATANICAL. *adj.* [from *charlatan*.]
Quackish; ignorant.

A cowardly soldier, and a charlatanical doctor
are the principal subjects of comedy. *Johnson.*

CHA'RLATANRY. *n. f.* [from *charlatan*.]
Wheeling; deceit; cheating with fa-
words.CHARLES'-WAIN. *n. f.* The northern
constellation, called the Bear.

There are seven stars in Ursa minor, and
Charles's-wain, or Ploughman of Ursa major.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CHA'RLOCK. *n. f.* A weed growing among
the corn with a yellow flower. It is
species of Mithridate mustard.CHARM. *n. f.* [charme, French, *carme*,
Latin.]

C H A

Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have some occult or unintelligible power.

I never knew a woman so dote upon a man; surely I think you have charms.—Not I, I assure thee; sitting in the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other charms. *Shakespeare.*

There have been used, either barbarous words, of no sense, lest they should disturb the imagination; or words of similitude, that may second and feed the imagination: and this was ever as well in heathen charms, as in charms of later times. *Bacon.*

Anyone he names amidst his prayers, Names as a charm against the waves and wind, Melt in his mouth, and ever in his mind. *Dryden.*
Amicus could, by magic charms,
Recover strength to where'er he fell. *Swift.*

2. Something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; something that can please irresistibly.

Well sounding verses are the charm we use,
Heretic thoughts and virtue to infuse. *Ryd.*
Nor ever hope the queen of love
Will e'er thy white's charms improve. *Pope.*

To land Apelles when young Ammon brought
The darling idol of his captive heart;
And the pleas'd nymph with kind attention sat,
To have her charms recorded by his art. *Waller.*

But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her bosomy mountains, and her sunny thorns,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,
When proud pretension in her valleys reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Adison.*

To CHARM. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms against evil.
Let fall thy blade on vulnerable creeds;
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield
To one of woman's brain. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make powerful by charms.
3. To summon by incantation.

Upon my knees
I summon you by my once commended beauty,
By all your vows of love, and that great vow
Which did incorporate and make us one. *Shakespeare.*

4. To subdue by some secret power; to amaze; to overpower.

I, in mine own woe charmed
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan,
Nor tell him where he struck. *Shakespeare.*
Mute the forced guilt can charm. *Pope.*

5. To subdue the mind by pleasure.

'Tis your graces
That from my mistrust confidence to my tongue
Charms this report out. *Shakespeare.*

Amoret! my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy strength does lie:
Where the power that charms us to,
Is thy soul, or in thy eye. *Waller.*

Charm by accepting, by submitting away. *Pope.*
Choke thus the soul almost,
And without sense, and without beauty. *Waller.*

CHARMED. adj. Enchanted.

Amelia was the charmed circle, where all his
Spirits for ever should be enchanted. *Shakespeare.*
We implore thy powerful hand,
To undo the charmed band
On true virgin here outbid. *Milton.*

CHARMER. n. f. [from charm.]

1. One that has the power of charms or enchantments.

That handkerchief
Did an Egyptian to my mother give;
She was a charmer, and could almost read
The thoughts of people. *Shakespeare.*
The passion you pretended,
Was only to obtain;
But when the charm is ended,
The charmer you disdain. *Dryden.*

2. Words of endearment among lovers.

C H A

CHARMING. particip. adj. [from charm.]
Pleasing in the highest degree.

For ever all goodness will be charming, for ever
all wickedness will be most odious. *Spratt.*
O charming youth! in the first opening page,
So many graces in so green an age. *Dryden.*

CHARMINGLY. adv. [from charming.] In
such a manner as to please exceedingly.

She smiled very charmingly, and discovered as
fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Alfieri.*

CHARMINGNESS. n. f. [from charming.]
The power of pleasing.

CHARNEL. adj. [charnel, Fr.] Containing
flesh, or carcases.
Such are those thick and ghastly shadows damp,
Of found in charnel vaults and sepulchres
Ling'ring, and sitting by a new made grave. *Milton.*

CHARNEL-HOUSE. n. f. [charnier, Fr. from
caro, carnis, Latin.] The place under
churches where the bones of the dead
are deposited.

If charnel-houses and our graves must send
Those that we bury, back; our monuments
Shall be the maws of worms. *Shakespeare.*

When they were in those charnel-houses, every
one was placed in order, and a black pillar in
cotton set by him. *Taylor.*

CHART. n. f. [charta, Lat.] A deli-
neation or map of coasts, for the use of
sailors. It is distinguished from a map,
by representing only the coasts.

The Portuguese, when they had doubled the
Cape of Good Hope, found Samuel Purchas, using
astronomical instruments, geographical charts, and
compasses. *Abraham.*

CHARTER. n. f. [charta, Latin.]

1. A charter is a written evidence of things
done between man and man. Charters
are divided into charters of the king, and
charters of private persons. Charters of
the king are those, whereby the king
passeth any grant to any person or more,
or to any body politick: as a charter of
exemption, that no man shall be em-
pannelled on a jury; charter of pardon,
whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or
other offence. *Cocceus.*

2. Any writing bestowing privileges or
rights.

If you deny it, let the danger be
Upon your charter, and your city's freedom. *Shakespeare.*
It is not to be wondered, that the great power
whereby God bestowed the whole earth upon
Adam, and confirmed it unto the sons of Noah,
being a brief in word as large in effect, hath had
much quarrel of interpretation. *Drake.*

Here was that charter sealed, wherein the crown
All marks of arbitrary power lays down. *Dryden.*
She shakes the rubbish from her mounting-
brow,

And seems to have renew'd her charter's date,
Which heaven will to the death of time allow. *Dryden.*

God renewed this charter of man's liberty
over the creatures. *Shakespeare.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I must have liberty,
Withal as large a charter as the wind,
To blow on whom I please; for so fools have;
And they that are mould'ed with my folly,
They must must laugh. *Shakespeare.*

My mother,
Who has a charter to extol her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shakespeare.*

CHARTER-PARTY. n. f. [cartre partie, Fr.]
A paper relating to a contract, of which
each party has a copy.

Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon
the high sea, touching things that are not in the

C H A

own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's
jurisdiction. *Hale.*

CHARTERED. adj. [from charter.] In-
vested with privileges by charter; pri-
vileged.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still. *Shakespeare.*
CHARY. adj. [from care.] Careful; cau-
tious; wary; frugal.

Once his kindness he held a wary and chary care,
which bountifully was expressed, when occasion
so required. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The charest maid is prodigal enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shakespeare.*
To CHASE. v. a. [chasser, French.]

1. To hunt.
It shall be as the chased roe. *Isaiah.*
Mine enemies chased me sore like a bird. *Lamentations.*

2. To pursue as an enemy.
And Adam lech chased him, and he fled before
him. *Judges.*
One of you shall chase a thousand. *Deut.*

3. To drive away.
He that chaseth away his mother, is a son that
causeth shame. *Proverbs.*

4. To follow as a thing desirable.

5. To drive.
Thus chased by their brother's endless malice
from prince to prince, and from place to place,
they, for their safety, fled at last to the city of
Buenos. *Knight's History of the Turks.*
When the following morn had chas'd away
The flying stars, and light settor'd the day. *Dryden.*

To CHASE Metals. See To ENCHASE.

CHASE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; as, the pleasures of the chase.

2. Pursuit of any thing as game.
Whilst he was hunting in the chase, seems,
Of this fair couple, meets he on the way. *Shakespeare.*
The father of this seeming lady,
There is no chase more pleasant, methinks, than
to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one
end of the world to another, and never to lose
sight of it till it fall into eternity. *Barnet.*

3. Fitness to be hunted; appropriation to
chase or sport.

Concerning the beasts of chase, whereof the
buck is the first, he is called the first year a
fawn. *Shakespeare.*

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;
Oh! let me still that spotless name retain.
Free and the fittest, try chase will obey,
And only make the beasts of chase my prey. *Dryden.*

4. Pursuit of an enemy, or of something
noxious.

The admiral, with such ships only as could
suddenly be put in readiness, made forth with
them, and such as came daily to, we set upon
them, and gave them chase. *Bacon.*

He sailed out upon them with certain troops
of horsemen, with such violence, that he over-
threw them, and, having them in chase, did
speedy execution. *André's History of the Turks.*

They took that day when used to glow
Expend on the hero's face,
When the thick squadrons press the foe, *Prior.*

And W. hunted the glorious chase.

5. Pursuit of something as desirable.

Yet this mad chase of time, by few pursued,
His drawn distraction on the multitude. *Dryden.*

6. The game hunted.

She, seeing the towering of her pursued chase,
went cuncting about, rising to her left sense
of things. *Silva.*
Hold, Warwick! seek thee out some other
chase.

For I must put this deer to death. *Shakespeare.*
Honour's the noblest chase; pursue that game,
And recompense the loss of love with fame. *Grange.*

7: Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a forest and a park; being commonly less than a forest, and not enclosed with many liberties; and yet of a larger compass, and stored with greater diversity of game, than a park. A *chase* differs from a forest in this, because it may be in the hands of a subject, which a forest, in its proper nature, cannot; and from a park, in that it is not inclosed, and hath not only a larger compass, and more store of game, but likewise more keepers and overseers.

He and his lady both are at the lodge,
Upon the north side of this pleasant chase. *Shakspeare*

8. The CHASE of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken withinside.

CHASE-GUN. *n. f.* [from *chasse* and *gun*.]
Guns in the forepart of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued.

Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear,
And taking *chasse* through our front. *De Witt*

CHASER. *n. f.* [from *chasse*.]

1. Hunter; pursuer; driver.

A stop it shall be, ere we are, anon
A rout, confusion thick. *Shakspeare*
So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye
Has lost the *chaser*, and his ear the cry. *Dryden*
Stretch'd on the lawn, his second-lap survey,
At once the *chaser*, and at once the prey!
Lo, Rut is, tugging at the deathly dart,
Bleeds in the forest like a wounded hart! *Pope*

2. An enchafer.

CHASM. *n. f.* [*χάσμα*.]

1. A breach unclosed; a cleft; a gap; an opening.

In *that* visible corporeal world, we see no
chasms or gaps. *Locke*
The water of this orb commingles with that
Of the ocean, by means of *chasms* and *chasms*
chasms passing between it and the bottom of the
ocean. *De Witt*
The ground about her riv'n mouth disparted,
Horrible *chasms* profound. *De Witt*

2. A place unfilled; a vacancy.

Some say, *chasms*, that in the
No pet on leaves to buy, or to be,
Such, whose *chasms* tell of our mistakes.
In this *chasms*, in *chasms* mistakes. *De Witt*

CHASSELASS. *n. f.* [French.] A fort of grape.

CHASTE. *adj.* [*chaste*, Fr. *castus*, Lat.]

1. Pure from all connexions of leavies; as, a *chaste* virgin.

Diana *chaste*, and Hebe *chaste*. *Pope*

2. With respect to language, pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases.

3. Free from obscenity.

Among words which signify the same principal
ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean.
Some *chaste*, others obscene. *De Witt*

4. True to the marriage bed.

Love your children; be discreet, *chaste*, keepers
at home. *Titus*

CHASTE-TREE. *n. f.* [*vitea*, Lat.]

This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high,
and produce spikes or flowers at the extremity of
its long shoot in autumn. *Miller*

CHASTITY. *adv.* [from *chaste*.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

You should not pass here; nor, though it were
as virtuous as to be *chaste*. *Shakspeare*

Make for a long time and love,
Which *chaste* flame is my eyes. *De Witt*

Success is not a long desert,
Which *chaste* in the channels ran,
And from our demi-gods began. *Dryden*

To CHASTEN. *v. a.* [*castior*, Fr. *castigo*, Lat.] To correct; to punish; to mortify.

Cast thy son while there is hope, and let not
thy foul spirit for his crying. *Proverbs*

I follow thee, life guide! the path
Thou lead'st me, and to the hand of heav'n
submit. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

However *chast* some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's *chast*ing hand. *Roxe*

From our lost pursuit the wills to hide
Her close decrees, and *chasten* human pride. *Prior*

To CHASTISE. *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat. anciently accented on the first syllable, now on the last.]

1. To punish; to correct by punishment; to afflict for faults.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
But I will *chastise* this high-minded trumpet. *Shakspeare*

I am glad to see the vanity or envy of the
canting chymists thus discovered and *chast*ed. *De Witt*

Seldom is the world affrighted or *chast*ed with
fears or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations,
tunnies or plagues. *De Witt*

Like you, commission'd to *chastise* and *chastise*,
He must avenge the world, and give it peace. *Prior*

2. To reduce to order, or obedience; to repress; to refrain; to awe.

He that *chast*es,
That I may pour my spirit in time eats,
And *chast*es, with the valor of my tongue,
All that impedes me. *De Witt*

Know fir, that I
Will not wait upon'd at your master's court,
Nor once be *chast*ed with the lobster eye
Of dull Octavia. *De Witt*

The gay social sense
By *chast*ing *chast*ed. *De Witt*

CHASTISEMENT. *n. f.* [*chastiment*, Fr.] Correction; punishment: commonly, though not always, used of domestick or parental punishment.

Still I'll retain without my last stars,
On equal terms to give him *chast*isement. *De Witt*

He held the *chast*isement of one, which he called
the *chast*isement of Rome, passing to God. *De Witt*

For seven years what can a child be guilty of,
but lying, or ill-natured tricks; the repeated com-
mission of which shall bring him to the *chast*isement
of the rod. *De Witt*

He receives a fit of sickness as the kind *chast*isement
and discipline of his heavenly Father, to wean
his affections from the world. *De Witt*

CHASTISE. *n. f.* [from *chastise*.] The person that chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

CHASTITY. *n. f.* [*castitas*, Lat.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To *chast*ity? *De Witt*
Chastity is either abstinence or continence: ab-
stinence is that of virgins or widows; continence,
of married persons: *chaste* marriages are honour-
able and pleasing to God. *De Witt*

Even here, where frozen *chastity* retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope*

2. Freedom from obscenity.

There is *chastity* enough in language,
Without offence to utter them. *De Witt*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind; purity of language, opposed to barbarisms.

CHASTNESS. *n. f.* [from *chaste*.] Chastity; purity.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr. *Skinner*, perhaps from *achat*, purchase or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is most likely, contracted from *chatter*.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter; to converse at ease.

Thus *chatten* the people in their flocks,
Yoke as a monster of many heads. *De Witt*
Because that I familiarly some times
Do me you for my fool, and *chat* with you,
Your truest friend will jest upon my love. *De Witt*
The sheep eads on the lawn
Sat humphly *chattering* in a rustick row. *De Witt*
With much good-will the motion was embraced
To *chat* a while on their adventures past. *De Witt*

To CHAT. *v. a.* To talk of. Not in use, unless ludicrously.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared
lights
Are spectacted to see him. Your prating nurse
I to a captive his last baby cry,
Went the *chat* him. *De Witt*

CHAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; slight or negligent tattle.

Lords that can prate
As amply and unrepentant
As this Gonzales, I myself would make
A chough of as deep *chat*. *De Witt*
The time between to show the fire they sit
And the *chat* the delay by picking out. *De Witt*
The least is good, far greater than the tickling
of his palate with a glass of wine, or the *chat*
of a talking club. *De Witt*
Smell, or the fan, supplies each pulse of *chat*,
With tinging, laughing, ogling, and a *chat*. *De Witt*

CHAT. *n. f.* The keys of trees are called *chats*; as, ash *chats*.

CHATELLANY. *n. f.* [*châtellenie*, Fr.] The district under the dominion of a castle.

Here are about twenty towns and towns
of great importance, with their *chateaux* and de-
pendencies. *De Witt*

CHATEL. *n. f.* [See CATTLE.] Any moveable possession: a term now scarce used but in forms of law.

Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret;
I will be master of what is my own.

Shall my goods, my *chattels*. *Shakspeare*

Honour's a lease for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant; 'tis a *chattel*.

Not to be forfeited in battle. *De Witt*

To CHATTER. *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]

1. To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.

Night birds seldom sing, the pie still *chatters*. *De Witt*

So doth the cuckoo, when the mavis *chatters*.
He goes his wife's mate apace to *chatter*. *De Witt*

There was a crow sit *chattering* upon the back
of a sheep. Well, sirrah, says the sheep, you durst
not have done this to a dog. *De Witt*

Our birds of knowledge, that in dusky air
chatter humanity. *De Witt*

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth.

Good *chattering* surprised in only flight,
With *chattering* teeth, and bristling hair upright. *De Witt*

Dip but your toes into cold water,
Then corresponding teeth will *chatter*. *De Witt*

3. To talk idly or carelessly.

Suffer no hour to pass away in a lazy idleness,
an unpertinent *chattering*, or useless trifles. *De Witt*

CHATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Noise like that of a pie or monkey.

2. **Refraint; curb; government; continued refraint.**

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *cheer* of their consciences much breaketh their spirit. *Hayward*

The impetuosity of the new officer's nature needed some refraint and *cheer*, for some time, to his immediate pretences and appetite of power. *Clarendon*

Some, free from rhyme or reason rule or *cheer*, Break Priest's head, and Pegasus's neck. *Pope*

While such men are in truth, who have no *cheer* from within, nor any views but towards their interest. *Swyfe*

3. **A reproof; a slight.**

Oh! this life Is nobler than attending for a *cheer*. *Shakespeare*

I do know, the state, However this may gall him with some *cheer*, Cannot with safety call him. *Shakespeare*

4. **A dislike; a sudden disgust; something that stops the progress.**

Say I should wed her, would not my wife subject

Take *cheer*, and think it strange? perhaps revolt? *Shakespeare*

5. **In falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that cross her flight.**

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if she be handsome, she is the more subject to goost on *cheer*. *Shakespeare*

When whiffled from the fist Some falcon swoops at what her eye delight'd, And with her eagerness, the quarry mist'd, Straight flies at *cheer*, and clips it down the wind. *Dryden*

6. **The person checking; the cause of restraint; a stop.**

He was too much used as a *cheer* upon the head Country. *Clarendon*

A curious poet is the *cheer* of the laymen on bad poets. *Dryden's Lib. Preface*

7. **Any stop or interruption.**

The lepers have the natural production by several *cheers* or stops, or, as they are usually called, articulations of the breath or voice. *Walker's Elements of Speech*

8. **The correspondent cipher of a bank-bill.**

9. **A term used in the game of chess, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.**

10. **Clerk of the CHECK, in the king's household, has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family.**

11. **Clerk of the CHECK, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is also the name of an officer invested with like powers.**

To CHE'CKER. } v. a. [from *check*, *chefs*

To CHE'QUER. } French.] To variegate or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey-eyed morn smiles on the frowning night,

Checking the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shakespeare*

The green leaves g'lyver with the cooling wind, And make a *chequer'd* shadow on the ground. *Shakespeare*

As the foake, rolled in the flow'ry bank, With smiling *chequer'd* bough, doth bring a child,

That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakespeare*

The wealthy spring yet never bore That sweet nor dainty flower,

That damask'd not the *chequer'd* floor Of Cynthia's summer bower. *Drayton*

Many a youth and many a maid, Danc'd in the *chequer'd* shade. *Milton*

In the chess-board, the use of each chess-man is determined only within that *chequer'd* piece of wood. *Locke*

In our present condition, which is a middle state, our minds are, as it were, *chequer'd* with truth and falsehood. *Locke*

The ocean intermixing with the land, to as to *chequer* it into earth and water. *Woodward*

Here waving groves a *chequer'd* scene display, And part admit, and part exclude the day. *Pope*

CHE'CKER. } n. f. Work varied

CHE'CKER-WORK. } alternately as to its colours or materials.

Netts of *chequer-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the chapters which were upon the top of the pillars. *King*

CHE'CKMATE. n. f. [*ecce et mat*, Fr.]

The movement on the chess-board that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from moving.

Love they him call'd, that gave me the *cheek*.

But better might they have let him late. *Spenser*

CHE'CKROLL. n. f. [from *check* and *roll*.]

A roll or book, containing the names of such as are attendants on, and in pay to, great personages, as their household servants. It is otherwise called the *chequer-roll*. *Corwell*

Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's servants in *chequer*, lest it should have been too harsh to the gentlemen of the kingdom. *Bacon's Henry III.*

CHEEK. n. f. [ceac, Saxon.]

1. The side of the face below the eye.

And now and then an ample tear to'd down Her delicate *cheek*. *Shakespeare*

Her beauty hangs upon the *cheek* of night Like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear. *Shakespeare*

I shall survey, and spy Death in thy *cheek*, and darkness in thy eye. *Donne*

Daughter of the rose, whose *cheeks* unite The differing tincts of the red and white; Who heav'n's alternate beauty well display, The blush of morning and the milky way. *Dryden*

2. **A general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines and instruments that are double, and perfectly alike.**

CHE'CKBONE. n. f. [from *check* and *bone*.]

The jaw.

I cut the tumour, and felt the slug: it lay partly under the os *cheekbone*. *Wifeman*

CHE'CKTOOTH. n. f. [from *check* and *tooth*.]

The hinder-tooth or tusk.

He hath the *cheekbone* a great lion. *Yor.*

CHEER. n. f. [*schere*, Fr. entertainment; *cara*, Sp. the countenance. It seems

to have, in English, some relation to both these senses.]

1. **Entertainment; provisions served at a feast.**

But though my rates be mean, take them in good part;

Better *cheer* you may have, but not with better heart. *Shakespeare*

His will was never determined to any pursuit of good *cheer*, poignant sauces and delicious wines. *Locke*

2. **Invitation to gayety.**

You do not give the *cheer*; the feast is fold Toat is not often vouch'd, while 'tis making,

'Tis given with welcome. *Shakespeare*

3. **Gayety; jollity.**

I have not that alacrity of spirit, Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakespeare*

4. **Air of the countenance.**

Right faithful hee he *cheer'd* and weid, But of his *cheer* did seem to *cheer* him bid;

Nothing did he dread, but ever was glad. *Spenser*

Which public death, receiv'd with *cheer* and joy, As not a sigh, a look, a shrunk brow says,

The least felt touch of a degenerate fear, Gave life to envy, to his courage praise. *Dan.*

He ended; and his words then drooping *cheer*, Eglighen'd, and their languish'd hope reviv'd. *Milton*

At length appear Her grisly brethren stretch'd upon the hier;

Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her *cheer*. *Dryden*

5. **Perhaps temper of mind in general; for we read of heavy *cheer*.**

Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they also took some meat. *Dryden*

To CHEER. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. **To incite; to encourage; to inspirit.**

He complained that he was *cheer'd*; yet for all that, was nothing discouraged, but *cheer'd* up the footmen. *Am.*

He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled, And vow'd revenge on her devoted head. *Dryden*

2. **To comfort; to console.**

I died, ere I could lend thee aid; But *cheer* thy heart, and be thou not dismay'd. *Shakespeare*

Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had seen, They went to *cheer* the faction of the green. *Dryden*

3. **To gladden.**

Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert *cheer'd*, Prepare the way; a god, a god appear'd. *Dryden*

The sacred sun, above the waters rais'd, Tim'd heav'n's eternal brazen portals blaz'd, And wide o'er earth diffus'd his *cheering* rays. *Pope*

To CHEER. v. n. **To grow gay or glad-some.**

A night of thee my gloomy soul *cheer'd* up, My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me. *A. P. n.*

CHE'ERER. n. f. [from *To cheer*.] Glad-

ner; giver of gayety.

To thee alone be praise, From whom our joy descends, Thou *cheerer* of our days. *Waller*

Argling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a *cheerer* of his spirits, a diverter of tediousness, a calmer of anguished thoughts. *Waller*

Saffron is the safest and most simple cordial, the greatest reviver of the heart, and *cheerer* of the spirits. *Temple*

Prime *cheerer*, light, Of all material beings first and best. *Temple*

CHE'ERFUL. adj. [from *cheer* and *full*.]

1. **Gay; full of life; full of mirth.**

The *cheerful* birds of landy kind Do chaunt sweet music to delight his mind. *Farquhar*

2. **Having an appearance of gayety.**

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance; but by sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken. *Prov.*

CHE'ERFULLY. adv. [from *cheerful*.]

Without dejection; with willingness; with gayety.

I'lluck up my spirits, look *cheerfully* upon me. *Shakespeare*

To their known stations *cheerful* they go. *Dryden*

Doctrine is that which must prepare men for discipline; and men never go on to *cheerfully*, when they see where they go. *South*

May the man, That *cheerfully* recounts the female's praise, Find equal love, and love's untainted sweets. *Philips*

Enjoy with honour. *Philips*

CHE'ERFULNESS. n. f. [from *cheerful*.]

1. **Freedom from dejection; alacrity.**

CHE

Barbedell, when this exceeding cheerfulness and forwardness of his soldiers, weighed up the fourteen gallies he had sunk. *Knollys.*

With what resolution and cheerfulness, with what courage and patience, did vast numbers of all sorts of people, in the first ages of christianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death! *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from gloominess.

I marvelled to see her receive my commandments with sighs, and yet do them with cheerfulness. *Shakspeare.*

CHEERLESS. *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Without gayety, comfort, or gladness.

For since mine eye your joyous sight did miss, My cheerful day is turn'd to cheerless night. *Fairy Queen.*

On a bank, beside a willow,
Heav'n her covering, earth her pillow,
Sad Amynta sigh'd alone,
From the cheerful dawn of morning,
Till the dews of night returning. *Dryden.*

CHEERLY. *adj.* [from *cheer*.]

1. Gay; cheerful.

They are useful to mankind, in affording them convenient situations of houses and villages, reflecting the benign and cheering sun-beams, and so rendering their habitations both more comfortable and more cheerful in winter. *Ray.*

2. Not gloomy; not dejected.

CHEERLY. *adv.* [from *cheer*.] Cheerfully.

Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
Then long laborious marches overcome;
Cheerly their tedious travels undergo. *Dryden.*
In God's name, cheerly on, courageous friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakspeare.*
Oft listening how the hounds and hunt
Cries round the flaming horn. *Milton.*

CHEERY. *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Gay; sprightly; having the power to make gay: a ludicrous word.

Come, let us live, and quaff a cheery bowl;
Let cyder new wash sorrow from thy soul. *Gay.*

CHEESE. *n. f.* [*caseus*, Lat. *case*, Sax.]

A kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mass to dry.

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, the Welshman with my cheese, than my wife with herself. *Shakspeare.*

CHEESECAKE. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *cake*.]

A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

Eliminate he fat, and quiet;
Strange product of a cheese-cake diet. *Pope.*
Where many a man, at variance with his wife,
Went sitting mead and cheese-cake ends the strife. *Knox.*

CHEESE-MONGER. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *monger*.]

One who deals in cheese.
A true owl of London,
That gives out he's undone,
Being a cheese-monger;
By trading. *Ben Jonson.*

CHEESEPRESS. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *press*.]

The press in which the curds are pressed.

The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn,
Her awkward bit did ne'er employ the churn. *Gay's Pastoral.*

CHEESEWAT. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *wat*.]

The wooden case in which the curds are confined when they are pressed into cheese.

His sense occasions the careless rustic to judge the sun no bigger than a cheese-wat. *Glanville.*

CHEERY. *adj.* [from *cheese*.] Having the nature or form of cheese.

CHE

Acids mixed with them precipitate a tephaceous chalky matter, but not a cheffy substance. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHE'LY. *n. f.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a shellfish.

It happeneth often, I confess, that a lobster hath the che'ly, or great claw, of one side longer than the other. *Brown.*

CHE'MISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.

CHE'QUER. See CHECKER.

To CHE'RISH. *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] To support and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to foster; to nurse up.

Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate
Upon your grace, and not with dutious love
Doth cherish you and yours, God punish me
With hate in those where I expect most love. *Shakspeare.*

I would, I were thy bird.
—Sweet, so would I;
But I should kill thee with too much cherishing. *Shakspeare.*

What doth cherish weeds but gentle air?
Mightiest have always thought themselves concerned to cherish religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of a God and another life. *Tillotson.*

But old god Saturn, which doth all devour,
Doth cherish her, and still augments her might. *Dante.*

He that knowingly commits in ill, has the upbraiding of his own conscience; those who act by error, have us cherishings and encouragements to animate them. *Deacy of Piety.*

CHE'ISHER. *n. f.* [from *cherish*.] An encourager; a supporter.

One of their greatest praises it is to be the maintainers and cherishers of a regular devotion, a reverend worship, a true and decent piety. *Spratt.*

CHE'RISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *cherish*.] Encouragement; support; comfort. Obsolete.

The one lives her age's ornament,
That with rich bounty, and dear cherishment,
Supports the praise of noble poeie. *Spenser.*

CHE'RRY. } *n. f.* [*cerise*, Fr. *cerasus*, Lat.]

CHE'RRY-TREE. } *Lat.*

The species are, 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spanish cherry. 3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or nutmeg. 9. The archlike cherry. 10. The yellow Spanish cherry. 11. The double cherry. 12. The carnation cherry. 13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Cornish cherry. 16. The double flowered cherry. 17. The common white cherry. 18. The wild northern English cherry, with late ripe fruit. 19. The shock or p-stemmed cherry. 20. The cherry tree with striped leaves. And many other sorts of cherries; as the amber cherry, lakeward, coron, G. coigne, and the morella, which is chiefly planted for pickering. This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mithridatic victory by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 630; and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards, which was *Ann. Dom.* 55; and was soon after spread through most parts of Europe. *Mitcr.*

Some ask but a pin, a nut, a cherry stone; but she, more covetous, would have a chain. *Shakspeare.*

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow, eating cherries, with his face and his sun-burnt. *Prasham.*

A little spark of life, which, in its first appearance, might be included in the hollow of a cherry stone. *Hart.*

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CHE

CHE'RRY. *adj.* [from the substantive.]

Resembling a cherry in colour.

Shore's wife had a pretty foot,
A cherry lip, a passing pleasing tongue. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'RRY-BAY. See LAUREL.

CHE'RRY-CHEEKED. *adj.* [from *cherry* and *cheek*.]

Having ruddy cheeks.

I warrant them cherry-cheek'd country girls. *Congrave.*

CHE'RRYPIT. [from *cherry* and *pit*.]

A child's play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole.

What, man! 'tis not for gravity to play at che'rrypit. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'RRY-SP. *n. f.* [*cherispa*, Fr.]

A peninsula; a tract of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or isthmus.

CHE'RT. *n. f.* [from *quartz*, Germ.]

A kind of flint.

Flint is most commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis sometimes found in thin strata, when 'tis called che'rt. *Woodward.*

CHE'RUB. *n. f.* [*כרוב*, plural *כרובים*.]

It is sometimes written in the plural, improperly, *cherubins*. A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which the Scripture gives us of cherubim differ from one another; as they are described in the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a composition of all these figures put together.

The hieroglyphical representations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the tabernacle, were called by Moses, *Exodus* xxvi. 1, cherubim of cunning work. *Calmet.*

The roof of the chamber
With gold cherubim is stucced. *Shakspeare.*

Heav'n's cherubim, born'd
Upon the sightless quarters of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
That tears shall drown the wind. *Shakspeare.*

Some cherub finishes what you begun,
And to a miracle improves a tune. *Prior.*

CHE'RUBICK. *adj.* [from *cherub*.]

Angelic; relating to the cherubim.

Thy words
Attentive, and with more delighted ear,
Divine instruction I have heard, than when
Cherub & song by night from neighbouring hills
Aerial music found. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

And on the east side of the garden place
Cherubim watch. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CHE'RUBIN. *adj.* [from *cherub*.]

Angelic.

This tell where of thine
Hath in her nose destruction than thy sword,
For all her cherubin look. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'RVIL. *n. f.* [*cherophyllum*, Lat.]

An umbelliferous plant.

To CHE'RUP. *v. n.* [from *cheer*; perhaps from *cheer up*, corrupted to *cheerup*.]

To chirp; to utter a cheerful voice.

The birds
Frame to thy song their cheerful chirruping;
Or held their peace for shame of thy sweet lays. *Spenser.*

CHE'SUP. *n. f.*

A small vermin, that lies under stones or tiles.

CHESSE. *n. f.* [*echecs*, Fr.] A nice and abstruse game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition to each other.

This game the Persian magi did invent,
The force of Eastern wisdom to express;
From thence to busy Europeans lent,
And styl'd by modern Lombards pentive chess. *Denham.*

CHE

So have I seen a king on *chefs*
(His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress)
Staring about, growl left and left
Till here and there a pawn.

CHESS-APPLE. n. f. A species of *wild-
service*.

CHESS-BOARD. n. f. [from *chefs* and *board*.]
The board or table on which the game
of chess is played.

And chess is ready, and chess-boards brought,
To ease the pain of coward thought.

CHESS-MAN. n. f. [from *chefs* and *man*.]
A puppet for chess.

A company of chess-men standing on the same
squares of the chess-board where we sit down.
We say they are in the same place, or same way.

CHESS-PLAYER. n. f. [from *chefs* and
player.] A gamester at chess.

Thus, like a brutal chess-player, he draws out
his men, and makes his pawns of use to his
greater persons.

CHESSOM. n. f. Mellow earth.

The tender *chess* and mellow earth is the
best, being more mould, between the two ex-
tremes of clay and sand, especially if it be not
sandy and binding.

CHEST. n. f. [cýr, Sax. *chest*, Lat.]

1. A box of wood, or other materials, in
which things are laid up.

He will seek there, on my word; neither
prefers, *chest*, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an
abstract for the remembrance of such places.

1. But more have been by avarice opprest,
And heaps of money crowded in the *chest*.

2. A **CHEST** of Drawers. A case with
moveable boxes or drawers.

3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from
the shoulders to the belly.

Such as have round chests, or broad *chests*, or
shoulders, have to some a never long neck.

He describes another by the largeness of his
chest, and breadth of his shoulders.

To **CHEST. v. a.** [from the noun.] To
reposit in a chest; to hoard.

CHEST-FOUNDING. n. f. A disease in
horses. It comes near to a pleurisy, or
pneumony, in a human body.

CHESTNUT. n. f. [from *chest*.] Having a
chest; i. e. broad-chested, narrow-chested.

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1. The tree hath katkins, which are
placed at the base of the branches, and the
fruit, on the same tree. The outer
coat of the fruit is very rough, and the
two or three nuts included in a *chestnut*
or covering. This tree was first seen in
greater plenty, and may be proved by the
old buildings in London, which were
for the most part, of this timber; which
is equal in value to the best oak, and,
for many purposes, far exceeds it, particu-
larly for building vessels for liquors; it
having a property, when once thor-
oughly seasoned, to maintain its bulk
constantly, and is not subject to shrink
or swell, like other timber.

2. The fruit of the chestnut-tree.

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a blow to the ear,
As with a *chestnut* in a fastener's fire.

As if I did but only *chest* his name.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be
swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and di-
gested: that is, some books are to be read only

CHE

October has a basket of services, mothers, and
chevrons, and fruits that ripen at the latter time.

Pea-ham on Drawing.

3. The name of a brown colour.

His hair is of a good colour —
— An excellent colour: your *chevrons* was ever
the only colour.

Merab's long hair was glossy *chevrons* brown.

CHESTON. n. f. A species of plum.

CHEVALIER. n. f. [chevalier, Fr.]

A knight; a gallant strong man.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid
And I am lured by a traitor's laud.

CHEVALIER. n. f. [chevalier, Fr.]

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CHE

in parts; others to be read, but not curiously;
and some few to be read wholly, with attention.

To **CHEW. v. n.** To champ upon; to ru-
minate.

I will with patience hear, and find a time;
Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this.

Incubate the doctrine of disobedience, and
then leave the multitude to *chew* upon it.

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom pills,
And blunder on in business to the last.

CHICANE. n. f. [chicane, Fr. derived
by *Menage* from the Spanish word *chico*,
little.]

1. The art of protracting a contest by
petty objection and artifice.

The general part of the civil law concerns not
the *chicanes* of private cases, but the affair and
intercourse of civilized nations, grounded upon
the principles of reason.

His attorneys have hardly one track left; they
are at the end of all their *chicanes*.

2. Artifice in general. This sense is only
in familiar language.

Unwilling then to aims to meet,
He strove to lengthen the campaign,
And gave his forces by *chicanes*.

To **CHICANE. v. n.** [chicaner, Fr.] To
prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICANER. n. f. [chicaner, Fr.] A petty
sophist; a trifling disputant; a wrangle-
r.

This is the way to distinguish the two most
different things I know, a logical *chicaner* and
a man of reason.

CHICANERY. n. f. [chicanerie, Fr.] Sophis-
try; mean arts of wrangle.

His answer caused him to destroy the greatest
part of these reports; and only to preserve the
as discovered most of the *chicanery* and fraud
of the practice.

CHICHES. n. f. See **CHICKPEA.**

CHICHLING VETCH. n. f. [lathyrus, Lat.]

In Germany they are cultivated, and
eaten as peas, though neither so tender
nor well tasted.

CHICK. n. f. [cicen, Sax. *kiecken*,
chicken, Dutch. *chicken*, I believe,
the old plural of *chick*, though now used
as a singular noun.]

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a
hen, or small bird.

All my pretty ones!
Where, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At first began to play.

For when the shell is broke, out comes a
chick.

While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor
can not hurt, nor hath seen the motion, yet it
ready pricks the air.

Even since she was a seven-night old, they say,
Was chaste and humble in her dying day;
Nor *chick*, nor hen, was known to disobey.

Having the notion that one laid the egg out of
which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea
of the relation of dam and *chick*.

On rainy days alone I dine,
Upon a *chick* and pint of wine
On rainy days I dine alone,
And pick my *chicken* to the bone.

2. A word of trivialness.

My *Arick chick*,
This is thy charge.

3. A term for a young girl.

Then, *Chico*, still go on to pray
Of thirty-six and thirty-eight;
Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,
Your hints, that *break* in no *chicken*.

CHICKENHEARTED, *adj.* [from *chicken* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timorous; fearful.

Now we set up for tilting in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullock, chickenhearted,
To fight the ladies first, and then be parted.
Prologue to Spanish Friar.

CHICKENPOX, *n. f.* An exanthematous distemper, so called from its being of no very great danger.

CHICKLING, *n. f.* [from *chick*.] A small chick.

CHICKPEA, *n. f.* [from *chick* and *pea*.] A kind of degenerate pea. *Miller.*

CHICKWEED, *n. f.* [from *chick* and *weed*.] The name of a plant.

Green mint, or chickweed, are of good use in all the hard swellings of the breast, occasioned by milk. *Wifeman.*

CHIDE, *v. a. pret. chid or chide, part. chid or chidden.* [cf. *chide*, Sax.]

1. To reprove; to check; to correct with words: applied to persons.

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently,
When you perceive his blood includ'd to mirth. *Shakespeare.*

And fly like chidden Mercury from Jove. *Shakespeare.*

Those, that do teach your babes,
Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks;
He might have chid me for: for, in good sooth,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakespeare.*

Scylla wept,
And bid her barking waves into attention. *Milton.*

Above the waves as Neptune shew'd his face,
To chide the winds, and save the Trojan race. *Waller.*

You look, as if you been philosopher
Had just now chid you. *Milton.*

In any woman of better fashion in the parish
Happ'd to be absent from church, they were
fired of a visit from him, to chide and to dine with her. *Swift.*

2. To drive with reproof.

Margaret my queen, and Clifford too,
Have chid me from the battle. *Shakespeare.*

3. To blame; to reproach: applied to things.

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay,
And faintains, o'er the pebbles, chid you fly. *Deane.*

I chid the folly of my thoughtless haire;
For the work perfected, the joy was pain. *Pope.*

CHIDE, *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to scold.

What had he to do to chide at me? *Shakespeare.*

Next morn, betimes, the bride was smiling:
The mother for un'd, the sister chide,
Where can this idle wench be hid? *Shakespeare.*

2. To quarrel with.

The humors of the state does him offence,
And he does chide with you. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make a noise.

My duty,
As doth a rock against the chiding flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And stand unshaken yours. *Shakespeare.*

CHIDDER, *n. f.* [from *chide*.] A rebuker; a reprover.

Not he that chides, fir, at any hand, I pray—
I love no chiders, fir. *Shakespeare.*

CHIEF, *adj.* [chief, the head, Fr.]

1. Principal; most eminent; above the rest in any respect.

There were the chief of the officers that were
over Solomon's works. *King.*

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been
chief in this trespass. *Isa.*

Your country, chief in arms, abroad defend;
At home, with morals, arts, and laws amend. *Deane.*

2. Eminent; extraordinary.

A forward man soweth thine, and a whisperer
separateth chief friends. *Proverbs.*

3. Capital; of the first order; that to which other parts are inferior; or subordinate.

I came to have a good general view of the
apostle's main purpose in writing the epistle, and
the chief branches of his discourse wherein he
prosecuted it. *Locke.*

4. It is used by some writers with a superlative termination; but, I think, improperly: the comparative *chiefer* is never found.

We beseech you, bend you to remain
Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,
Our chief counsellor, comfort, and our joy. *Shakespeare.*

Doeg an Edomite, the chief of the herdsmen.

He sometimes denied admission to the chief
officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

CHIEF, *n. f.* [from the adjective]

1. A military commander; a leader of armies; a captain.

Is pain to them
Let's pray, let's be fled? or thou than they
Let's hardy to endure: courageous chief! *Milton.*

The first in flight from pain
After or before were never known
Such chiefs; as each an army seem'd alone. *Deane.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief a fool;
A noblest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

A prudent chief in all ways must display
His powers in equal ranks, and in all ways
But with the occasion and the place comply,
Conceal his force, may seem sometimes to fly. *Pope.*

2. In **CHIEF**, in law. *In capite*, by personal service.

All fairs demandable, either for licence of
anctuation to be made of lands holden in chief, or
for the pardon of any such alienation already
made without licence, have been stayed in the
way to the lanpet. *Black.*

I shall be proud to hold my dependence on you
in chief, as I do part of my small fortune in
Worth. *Deane.*

3. In *Spenser* it seems to signify somewhat like achievement; a mark of distinction.

Where he the outways to the great fort there
The coloured chaplets wrought with a
The knottish rushings, and got totemay. *Spenser.*

4. In heraldry.

The chief is to called of the French word *chef*,
the head or upper part: it is pointed to the
third part of the escutcheon. *Deane.*

CHIEFDOM, *n. f.* [from *chief*.] Sovereignty. Not in use.

Zeal being in love with Colours, and
setting her to wit, gave her to a device
chief and sovereignty of all flowers and herbs. *Spenser.*

CHIEFLESS, *adj.* [from *chief*.] Wanting a head; being without a leader.

And chiefless comes down out the company,
And naves yawnd for orders on the river. *Deane.*

CHIEFLY, *adv.* [from *chief*.] Principally; eminently; more than common.

A y man who will consider the nature of
epic poetry, with notions it demands, and
persons it requires, will find it inferior, with
out a work full of chiefness. *Deane.*

Those parts of the kingdom, where the
her and cities of the chiefness, chiefly lay. *Deane.*

CHIEFRIE, *n. f.* [from *chief*.] A small rent paid to the lord paramount.

They shall be well able to live up in their lands,
to yield her in chiefly rational be *Deane.*

give a competent maintenance up to the gamblers,
Spenser's *Chiefrie*.

Would the reserved rent at this day be any more than a small *chiefrie*? *Spenser.*

CHIEFTAIN, *n. f.* [from *chief*, *n. f.* captain.]

1. A leader; a commander.

That he'd then chieftain, for his safety's sake
(Their chieftain Humbre named was right)
Unto the mighty stream him to betake,
Avenge be an end of battle and of life did make. *Fairy Queen.*

2. The head of a clan.

It broke, and absolutely subdued all the lords
and chieftains of the Clutha. *Deane.*

CHIEFVANCE, *n. f.* [probably from *achievement*, French, purchase.] Traffick, in which money is extorted; as discounts, Obsolete.

There were good flows against chiefvance, the
stead use of money; and against a fatal
chance and exchange, which is a fatal duty. *Deane.*

CHIELBLEIN, *n. f.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain*; so that *Temple* seems mistaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to serve a purpose.] A fore made by frost.

I remembered the cure of *chielblains* when I
was a boy (which may be called the children's
grut) by burning it at the nose. *Temple.*

CHILD, *n. f.* in the plural *children*. [cf. *child*, Saxon]

1. An infant, or very young person.

Large, to which the word *child* is applied,
As for a boy, to turn a *child* again. *Deane.*

We should be kinder to one *child* than
to another, than we are tender of one eye more
than of the other. *Deane.*

The young lad must not be ventur'd abroad
at eight or ten, for fear of what may happen to
the tender *child*, though he then is ten times
less able than at sixteen. *Deane.*

The stroke of death is nothing: *children* endure it,
and the greatest cowards find it no pain. *Deane.*

2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent.

When *children* have been expelled, or taken
away young, and afterwards have approached to
their parents' presence, the parents, though they
have not known them, have had a secret joy, or
other alteration, in their countenance. *Deane.*

The word *child* is a collective such as *children*, *Deane.*

Some have called her *children* as *Deane.*

There is more *children* than had more to *Deane.*

He, in his *children*, *Deane.*

At *children*, *Deane.*

The *children* of a man, how many to *Deane.*

He, in his *children*, *Deane.*

The *children* of a man, how many to *Deane.*

He, in his *children*, *Deane.*

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The *children* of a man, how many to *Deane.*

He, in his *children*, *Deane.*

The *children* of a man, how many to *Deane.*

CHI

*Meredith, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples.* *Shakspeare.*

7. To be with CHILD. To be pregnant.
If it must stand still, let wives with child
Pray that their burthen may not fall this day,
Lest that there hopes prodigiously be cross'd.

Shakspeare.
To CHILD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children.

The spring the summer,
The chiding autumn, angry winter, change
Their wonted liveries. *Shakspeare.*

As to child ng women, young vigorous people,
after irregularities of diet, in such it begins with
hemorrhages. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDBEARING. *particip. subst.* [from
child and bear.] The act of bearing
children.

To thee
Pains only in childbearing were foretold,
And, bringing forth, soon recompens'd with joy,
Fruit of thy womb. *Milton.*

The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demur-
red till she is past childbearing. *Adams.*

CHI'LDBED. *n. f.* [from child and bed.]
The state of a woman bringing a child,
or being in labour.

The funerals of prince Arthur, and of queen
Elizabeth, who died in childbed in the Tower.

Pure, as when wash'd from spot of childbed
Ruin. *Par. Reg.*

Yet these, tho' poor, the pain of childbed bear.

Let no one be actually married, till she hath
the childbed pillows. *Spechtner.*

Women in childbed are in the case of persons
wounded. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CHI'LDBIRTH. *n. f.* [from child and birth.]
Travail; labour; the time of bringing
forth; the act of bringing forth.

The mother of Pyrocles, after her childbirth,
died. *Sedary.*

A kernel void of any taste, but not so of
virtue, especially for women travelling in child-
birth. *Carew's Survey.*

In the whole sex of women, God hath decreed
the sharpest pains of childbed; to shew, that
there is no state exempt from sorrow. *Taylor.*

He to his wife, before the time assign'd
For childbirth came, thus blunty spoke his mind.

Dryden.
CHI'LDED. *adj.* [from child.] Furnished
with a child.

How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the
king bow;

He childed as I father'd. *Shakspeare.*

CHI'LDERMAS DAY. [from child and
mas.] The day of the week, through-
out the year, answering to the day on
which the feast of the Holy Innocents
is solemnized, which weak and super-
stitious persons think an unlucky day.

To talk of hares, or such uncouth things,
proves as ominous to the fisherman, as the un-
giving of a sledge on the day when childermas
day fell, doth to the mariner. *Carew.*

CHI'LDOOD. *n. f.* [from child; cildhad,
Saxon.]

1. The state of children; or, the time in
which we are children: it includes infan-
cy, but is continued to puberty.

Now I have binnd the child'hood of our joy
With blood, remov'd but little from our own.

Shakspeare.

The sons of lords and gentlemen should be
trained up in learning from their childhoods.

Spenser on Ireland.

Seldom have I read to eye
Thy infancy, thy childhood, and thy youth. *N. H.*

CHI

The same authority that the actions of a man
have with us in our childhood, the same, in every
period of life has the practice of all whom we
regard as our superiors. *Rogers.*

2. The time of life between infancy and
puberty.

Infancy and childhood demand thin, copious,
nourishing aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy began,
And rose as childhood ripen'd into man. *Dryd.*

CHI'LDISH. *adj.* [from child.]

1. Having the qualities of a child; trif-
ling; ignorant; simple.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is but be-
ginning and almost childish; then its youth, when
it is luxuriant and juvenile. *Bacon.*

2. Becoming only children; trifling; pue-
rile.

Musidorus being elder by three or four years,
there was taken away the occasion of childish
contentions. *Shin.*

The lion's whelps she saw how he did bear,
And full in rugged arms withouten child's fear.

Spenser.

When I was yet a child, no childish play
To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
Serious to learn and know. *Par. Reg.*

The fathers looked on the worship of images
as the most fitly and childish thing in the world.

Stillingfleet.

One that hath newly learn'd to speak and go
Loves childish plays. *R. J. m. m.*

They have spoiled the walls with their child's sen-
tences, that consist often in a jingle of words.

Adams on Italy.

By conversation the childish humours of their
younger days might be worn out. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDISHLY. *adv.* [from childish.] In
a childish trifling way; like a child.

Together with his time their infamy was
spread, who had so rashly and childishly cry'd
him. *Hector.*

Some men are of excellent judgment in their
own professions, but childishly unskillful in any
thing besides. *Hayward.*

CHI'LDISHNESS. *n. f.* [from childish.]

1. Puerility; triflingness.

The actions of childishness, and unfashionable
errings, time and age will of itself be sure to
reform. *Locke.*

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of
the superstition, credulity, and childlike-ness of the
Roman catholic religion. *Adams.*

2. Harmlessness.

Speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy childlike-ness will move him more
Than can our reason. *Shakspeare.*

CHI'LDESS. *adj.* [from child.] With-
out children; without offspring.

As thy sword hath made women childless, so
shall thy mother be childless among women.

Samuel.

A man shall see the noblest works and founda-
tions have proceeded from childless men; which
have sought to express the images of their minds,
where those of their bodies have failed; so the
care of posterity is most in them, that have no
posterity. *Bacon's Essays.*

Childless thou art, childless remain; so death
Shall be deceiv'd his glut. *Milton.*

She can give the reason why one died childless.

Spechtner.

CHI'LDLIKE. *adj.* [from child and like.]

Becoming or befitting a child.

Who can owe no less than childlike obedience
to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hood.*

I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her childlike duty.

Shakspeare.

CHI'LID. *n. f.* [from χιλις.] A thou-
sand; a collection or sum containing a
thousand.

CHI

We make cycles and periods of years, as de-
cades, centuries, millennia, for the use of compari-
son in history. *Holler.*

CHILIA'ERON. *n. f.* [from χιλις.] A
figure of a thousand sides,

In a man, who speaks of a chilieraeron, or a
body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure
may be very confused, though that of the num-
ber be very distinct. *Locke.*

CHILIFA'CTIVE. } *adj.* [from chyle. See

CHILIFA'CTORY. } CHYLIFACTIVE.]

That has the quality of making chyle.
Whether this be not effected by some way of
corrosion, rather than any proper digestion, chi-
lifa'ctive mutation, or alimental conversion.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

We should rather rely upon a chylifa'ctory me-
strum, or digestive preparation drawn from
species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly
dissolve lapidaceous bodies. *Brown.*

CHILIFICATION. *n. f.* [See CHYLIFICA-
TION.] The act of making chyle.

Not will we affirm that iron is indigested in
the stomach of the ostriche; but we suspect this
effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction,
or tendency to chylification, by the power of na-
tural heat. *Brown's Vulg. E.*

CHILL. *adj.* [cele, Sax.]

1. Cold; that is cold to the touch.

And all my plants I save from nightly ill,
Of noisome winds, and blasting vapours chill.

M. H. A.

2. Cold; having the sensation of cold;
shivering with cold.

My heart and my chill veins freeze with de-
spair. *Rome.*

3. Dull; not warm; not forward; as, a
chill reception.

4. Depressed; dejected; discouraged.

5. Unaffectionate; cold of temper.

CHILL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Chil-
ness; cold.

I very well know one to have a sort of chill
about his pectorals and head. *Deane.*

To CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold.

Age has not yet
So shrunk my sinews, or to chill'd my veins,
But conscious virtue in my breast remains. *Dick.*
Heat burns his life, frost kills his tettering
beams.

And vex the world with opposite extremes. *Crash.*
Each changing season does its poison bring;
Rheums chill the winter, agues blast the spring.

Prior.

Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms; or trumpet's clangor shrill
Affrights the wives, or chills the virgin's blood.

Philips.

2. To depress; to deject; to discourage.

Every thought on God chills the gusto of his
spirits, and awakens terrors which he cannot bear.

Rogers.

3. To blast with cold.

The fruits perish on the ground,
Or soon decay, by snows immoderate chill'd;
By winds are blasted, or by lightning kill'd.

Blackmore.

CHILLINESS. *n. f.* [from chilly.] A sen-
sation of shivering cold.

If the patient survives three days, the acute-
ness of the pain abates, and a chilliness or shiver-
ing affects the body. *Arbuthnot.*

CHILLY. *adj.* [from chill.] Somewhat
cold.

A chilly sweat bedews
My mudd'ring limbs. *Philips.*

CHILNESS. *n. f.* [from chill.] Coldness
want of warmth.

If you come out of the sun suddenly into
shade, there followeth a chilness or shivering in
all the body. *Bacon.*

CHI

This while he thinks, he lifts aloft his darts,
A generous *chimera* folds every part,
The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the heart.
Dryden.

CHIME. *n. f.* [*Chime*, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME. *n. f.* (The original of this word is doubtful. *Junius* and *Minsheu* suppose it corrupted from *cimbal*; *Skinner* from *gamme*, or *gamut*; *Henshaw*, from *chiamare*, to call, because the *chime* calls to church. Perhaps it is only softened from *chime*, or *churm*, an old word for the sound of many voices, or instruments making a noise together.)

1. The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments.

Hang our shaggy thighs with bells?

That as we do strike a tune,

In our dance shall make a *chime*. *Ben Jonson.*

The sound
Of instruments, that made melodious *chime*,
Was heard, of harp and organ. *Milton.*

Love virtue, she alone is free;
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the sphery *chime*. *Milton.*

2. The correspondence of sound.

Love had invented verse, and form'd the
thime,

The motion measur'd, harmonis'd the *chime*. *Dryden.*

3. The sound of bells, not rung by ropes, but struck with hammers. In this sense it is always used in the plural, *chimes*.
We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shakspeare.*

4. The correspondence of proportion or relation.

The conceptions of things are placed in their
several degrees of similitude; as in several
proportions, one to another; in which harmoni-
ous *chimes*, the voice of reason is often drown-
ed. *Gray.*

To **CHIME.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To found in harmony or consonance.

To make the rough recital aptly *chime*,
On being the sum of Galila's lols to rhyme,
'Tis mighty hard. *Prior.*

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such
other relative terms, do belong one to an-
other, and, through custom, do readily *chime*,
and answer one another, in people's memories. *Leke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He not only sat quietly and heard his father
rallied at, but often *chimed* in with the discourse.
Archbald's Hist. of John Bull.

4. To suit with; to agree.

Any felt, whose reasonings, interpretation,
and language, I have been used to, will, of
course, make all *chime* that way; and make an-
other, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the
author seem harsh, strange, and uncouth to me.
Locke.

5. To jingle; to clatter.

But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to *chime*,
And, wanting strength to rise, descend to rhyme.
Smith.

To **CHIME.** *v. a.*

1. To move, or strike, or cause to sound harmonically, or with just consonancy.

With lifted arms they order ev'ry blow,
And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row:
With labour'd anvil *Rana* groans below. *Dryden.*

2. To strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA. *n. f.* [*Chimera*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the existence of the poetical *Chimera*, a monster feigned to have the

CHI

head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

In these, the force of dreams is of a piece,
Chimeras all, and more absurd, or less. *Dryden.*

No body joins the voice of a sheep with the
shape of a horse, to be the complex ideas of any
real substance, unless he has a mind to fill his
head with *chimeras*, and his discourse with unin-
telligible words. *Locke.*

CHIME'RAL. *adj.* [from *chimera*.] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantastically conceived; fantastick.

Notwithstanding the fineness of this allegory
my store for it in some measure, I cannot think
that persons of such a *chimerical* existence are pro-
per actors in an epic poem. *Spectator.*

CHIME'RICAL. *adv.* [from *chimerical*.] Vainly; wildly; fantastically.

CHI'MINAGE. *n. f.* [from *chimn*, an old law word for a road.] A toll for pas-
sage through a forest. *Cowell.*

CHI'MNEY. *n. f.* [*cheminée*, French.]

1. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house.

Chimneys with scorn rejecting smoke. *Swift.*

2. The turret raised above the roof of the house, for conveyance of the smoke.

The night has been unruly: where we lay,
Our *chimneys* were blown down. *Shakspeare.*

3. The fire-place.

The chimney

Is south the chamber, and the chimney-piece,
Crack'd down bathing. *Shakspeare.*

The fire which the Chaldeans worshipp'd as a
god, is crept into every man's chimney. *Ruler.*

Low offices, which some neighbours rashly
think it worth stirring from their *chimney* fires to
obtain. *Swift on Sat. Epst.*

CHIMNEY-CORNER. *n. f.* [from *chimney* and *corner*.] The fire-side; the seat on each end of the fire-grate: usually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.

Yet some of men

Tell stories of you in their chimney-corner. *Doddington.*

CHIMNEYPIECE. *n. f.* [from *chimney* and *piece*.] The ornamental piece of wood, or stone, that is set round the fire-place.

Perth and Brighton the marble tablets and
chimney spaces with a clout dip in grate. *Swift.*

CHIMNEYSWEEPER. *n. f.* [from *chimney* and *sweeper*.]

1. One whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies of soot.

To look like her, are chimney-sweepers black;
And since her time are colliers counted bright. *Shakspeare.*

The little chimney-sweeper skulks along,
And marks with sooty stains the herald's throng. *Gay.*

Even lying Ned, the chimney-sweeper of Savoy,
and Tom the Portugal dustman, put in their
claims. *Archbald.*

2. It is used proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation.

Golden lads and girls, all must,
As chimney-sweepers, come to dull. *Shakspeare.*

CHIN. *n. f.* [*chin*, Sax. *chin*, Germ.] The part of the face beneath the under lip.

But all the words I could get of her, was
wiping her waist, and thrusting out her chin. *Swift.*

With his Amazonian chin he drove
The twisted lips before him. *Shakspeare.*

He rais'd his hardy head, which sunk again,
And basking on his bosom, knock'd his chin. *Dryden.*

CHI

CHI'NA. *n. f.* [from *China*, the country where it is made.] China ware; porcel-
lain; a species of vessels made in *China*,
dimly transparent, partaking of the
qualities of earth and glass. They are
made by mingling two kinds of earth,
of which one easily vitrifies; the other
resists a very strong heat: when the vi-
trifiable earth is melted into glass, they
are completely burnt.

Spleen, vapours, or small-pox above them all;
And millions of herself, tho' *china* fall. *Pope.*

After supper, carry your plate and *china* to-
gether in the same basket. *Swift.*

CHINA-ORANGE. *n. f.* [from *China* and *orange*.] The sweet orange: brought originally from *China*.

Not many years has the *china-orange* been pro-
pagated in Portugal and Spain. *Mortimer.*

CHI'NA-ROOT. *n. f.* [from *China* and *root*.] A medicinal root, brought originally from *China*.

CHI'NCOUGH. *n. f.* [perhaps more properly *kinough*, from *kin*, to pant, Dutch, and *cough*.] A violent and convulsive cough, to which children are subject.

I have observed a *chincough* complicated with
an intermittent fever. *Thyer on the Humors.*

CHINE. *n. f.* [*eschine*, Fr. *schiena*, Ital. *spina*, Lat. *cein*, Arm.]

1. The part of the back in which the spine or backbone is found.

He strike him such a blow upon his *chine* that
the opened all his body. *Shakspeare.*

He prefer'd her with the tusk's head,
And *chine* with rising bristles roughly spread. *Dryden.*

2. A piece of the back of an animal.

Cut out the lumpy loured clown in *chinas* of
beef ere thou sleep. *Shakspeare.*

He had killed eight fat hogs for this reason,
and he had eat about his *chinas* very liberally
amongst his neighbours. *Spectator.*

To **CHINE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut into chines

He that in his line did *chine* the long ill-d
Appene. *Dryden.*

CHINK. *n. f.* [*cinan*, to gape, Sax.] A small aperture longwise; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.

Pyramus and Thisbe did talk through the *chink*
of a wall. *Shakspeare.*

Plagues also have been raised by anointing the
chinks of doors, and the like. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they to
contract the *chink* of their larynx, as to prevent
the admission of wet or dry ingested. *Brown.*

Other inventions, false and absurd, that are
like so many *chinks* and holes to discover the rot-
tiness of the whole fabric. *Scott.*

In vain the sea did each cranny of the house,
Each gaping *chink* impervious to a mouse. *Swift.*

To **CHINK.** *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from the noun.] To shake so as to make a found.

He *chink* his purse, and takes his seat of state;
With ready quills the dedicatory wait. *Pope.*

To **CHINK.** *v. n.* To found by striking each other.

Lord Stuart's money shines as bright, and
chink as well, as *liquor* South's. *Archbald.*

When not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards,
And Atwell's cell was drain'd of all his hoards. *Swift.*

CHIN'KY. *adj.* [from *chink*.] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

C H I

But plaster thou the *chinky* hives with clay
Dryden's Virg.
 Grimalkin, to domestic vermin sworn
 An exulting foe, with watchful eye
 Lies nightly brooding o'er a *chinky* gap,
 Potencing her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
 Sure ruin.
Philips' Poem
CHINTS *n. f.* Cloth of cotton made in
 India, and printed with colours.
 Let a charming *chintz*, and Bull's face,
 Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my face
P.
CHIRPINE *n. f.* [from *chopin*, Span.]
 A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.
 Your ladyship is ready to *chirp* with me
 Saw you list, by the attitude of each foot
Scott

The woman was a grantea, and yet wild
 Always in *chippin*.
CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names
 of places, imply a market; from the
 Saxon *cýpan*, ceapan, to buy. *Gibson*
TO CHIP *v. a.* [probably corrupted from
chip.] To cut into small pieces; to
 diminish, by cutting away a little at
 a time.
 His mangled myrmidons,
 N' fates, hounds, hawks, and *chips*, came to him.
 Cryed out all at once, a *chip* of *chips*.
 To return to our statue, the block of marble
 They were labouring on, only began to be *chipped*,
 sometimes rough hewn, and still the *chip*
 of an uncut figure.
 The *chip* is cut out of the stone, and
 And his eye to the hammer, this *chip*.
 And they
 Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the stone
Thomson

CHIP *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A small piece taken off by a cutting
 instrument.
 Carpenters do extremely adroitly, and
 cut off the *chips*, which are used for
 building.
 That *chip* made from swan, not by
 power.
 The *chip* was laid below,
 Of *chips* and fern, and was the *chip*.
Dryden's Fables

2. A small piece, however made.
 The mangle lies in the vein in lumps
 wrecked, in an irregular manner, among *chips*,
 spar, and *chips*.
Woodward

CHIPPING *n. f.* [from *To chip*.] A
 fragment cut off.
 They dug their land with the *chipping* of a
 sort of *chip*.
Scott's Herford

The *chipping* and flings of these jewels, could
 they be preserved, are of more value than the
 wisdom of many *chips*.
Scott

CHIRAGRICAL *adj.* [from *chiragra*, Lat.]
 Having the gout in the hand; subject
 to the gout in the hand.

Chiragra is persons do suffer in the fingers as
 well as in the rest, and sometimes both of them.
Dr. Keil's Vulgar Errors

CHIROGRAPHER *n. f.* [from *chiro*, the hand,
 and *graphein*, to write.] He that exercises
 or professes the art or business of writing.
 It is possible to form this office to the *chiro-*
grapher to be engaged.
Racine

CHIROGRAPHER *n. f.* [See *CHIRO-*
GRAPHER.] This word is used in the
 following passage, I think improperly,
 for one that tell fortunes by examining
 the hand: the true word is *chiroscopist*,
 or *chironomer*.

Let the *chiroscopist* examine his features;
 let the *chironomer* behold his palm; but,
 above all, let us consult for the evaluation of his
 nativity.
Richardson and Pope

C H I

CHIROGRAPHY *n. f.* [See *CHIROGRA-*
PHER.] The art of writing.

CHIRONOMANCY *n. f.* [See *CHIRONOMANCY*.]
 One that foretells future events by in-
 specting the hand.

The middle fort, who have not much to spare,
 To *chironomers* cheaper art repair,
 Who clip the pretty palm, to make the lines
 more fair.
Dryden's Juvenal

CHIRONOMANCY *n. f.* [*χίρς*, the hand, and
μαντεία, a prophet.] The art of fore-
 telling the events of life, by inspecting
 the hand.

There is not much considerable in that doc-
 trine, which is only that lines in the top of the
 palm do signify a long life; in the middle,
 a short; and at the bottom, events to
 come.
Brady's Vulgar Errors

TO CHIRP *v. n.* [perhaps contracted
 from *chirp*.] The Dutch have *chirp-*
en. To make a cheerful noise; as
 birds, when they call without singing.

She *chirped* as she was passing the way,
 I heard by them betide, and she did star.

Come he might now to sing a *chirp*'s note;
 And think he that the *chirp* of a wren
 Can chase away the most depressed mood.

No *chirp* link the welkin's *chirp* *chirp*.
Scott's Poems

The *chirp* of the
 Calls all for *chirp* to go around.

TO CHIRP *v. a.* [This seems apparently
 corrupted from *cheer up*.] To make
 cheerful.

I *chirped* for light, and think it a sin
 To *chirp* on the *chirp* and moderate bottle.
Johnson

Sir Belam now, he *chirped* after folks;
 He *chirped* his *chirp* and *chirped* his *chirp*.
Pope

CHIRP *n. f.* [from the verb.] The voice
 of birds or insects.

We do over us, and *chirp* by us, and *chirp*,
 And *chirp* went the *chirp* and *chirp* under our feet.
Scott's Poems

CHIRPER *n. f.* [from *chirp*.] One that
chirps; one that is cheerful.

TO CHIRP *v. n.* [See *chirp*, Sax.] See
CHIRP. To coo as a pigeon. *Junius*

CHIRURGEON *n. f.* [from *chir*, the hand, and
urgeon, work.] One
 that cures ailments, not by internal
 medicines, but outward applications.
 It is now generally pronounced, and by
 many written, *surgeon*.

When a man's wounds cease to smart, only
 because he has lost his feeling, they are neverthe-
 less mortal, for his not feeling his need of a *chir-*
urgeon.
Scott's Sermon

CHIRURGERY *n. f.* [from *chirurgion*.]
 The art of curing by external applica-
 tions. This is called *surgery*.

Gynecists having skill in *chirurgery*, as yet in
 these days much esteemed.

Nature could do nothing in her case with-
 out the help of *chirurgery*, in drying up the luxurious
 flesh, and making way to pull out the rotten
 bones.
Johnson

CHIRURGICAL *adj.* See *CHIRUR-*
GERY.

1. Having qualities useful in outward ap-
 plications to hurts.

As to the *chirurgical* or physical virtues of
 wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and
 cold.

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.
 3. Manual in general, consisting in opera-

C H I

tions of the hand. This sense, though
 the first according to etymology, is now
 scarce found.

The *chirurgical* or manual part doth refer
 to the making instruments, and exercising practice
 by experiments.

CHISEL *n. f.* [*ciseau*, Fr. of *scissum*
 Lat.] An instrument with which wood
 or stone is pared away.

What fine *chisel*?
 Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me
 For I will kiss her.

There is such a seeming softness in the limb,
 as if not a *chisel* had hewed them out of stone,
 but a pencil had drawn and streaked them in.
Harte

Imperfect shapes: in marble such are seen,
 When the rude *chisel* does the man begin.
TO CHISEL *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 cut with a chisel.

CHIT *n. f.* [according to Dr. Hick-
 from *kind*, Germ. *child*; perhaps from
chico, little, Span.]

1. A child; a baby: generally used of
 young persons in contempt.

They will appear such *chits* in story,
 Two or three old fellows to jest.

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the
 grain. A cant term with millers.

Bolus, a curved bar of iron, with which to
 the *chit* at the root-end.

3. A fickle. [from *chuckpea*.] In this
 sense it is seldom used.

TO CHIT *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
 sprout; to shoot at the end of the
 grain: cant.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours, at
 it had been sown forth.

CHITCHAT *n. f.* [corrupted by redup-
 cation from *chat*.] Prattle; idle pra-
 tle talk. A word only used in ludicrous
 conversation.

I am a member of the female society, who
 ourselves the *chit-chat* club.

CHITTLINGS *n. f.* without singular.
 [from *schysterling*, Dut. *Muskeu*; fr.
kuteln, Germ. *Skinner*.] The gut
 the bowels. *Skinner*.

CHITTY *adj.* [from *chit*.] Childish
 like a baby.

CHIVALROUS *adj.* [from *chivalry*.] Relat-
 ing to chivalry, or errant knight-
 hood; warlike; adventurous; dani-
 Out of use.

And noble wounds at yore allied were
 To the pursuit of *chivalrous* empire.

CHIVALRY *n. f.* [*chevalerie*, Fr. knight-
 hood, from *cheval*, a horse;
eques in Latin. It ought properly
 be written *chevalry*. It is a word
 much used, but in old poems
 romances.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement,
 degrees and orders of *chivalry*; which never
 less, are conferred promiscuously upon soldiers
 and nobles.

2. The qualifications of a knight;
 valour, dexterity in arms.

Thou hast slain
 The flower of Europe for his *chivalry*.
 I may speak it to my shame.

I have a traitor born to *chivalry*.
 Sublimely he swears,

That, by the fish which knights to knight
 bore,

And what'er else to *chivalry* belongs,
He would not cease till he reveng'd their wrongs.
Dryd. n.

4. An adventure; an exploit. Not in use.
They four doing acts more dangerous, though
less famous, because they were but private *chivalry*.
Sidney

5. The body or order of knights.
And by his light
Did all the *chivalry* of England move
To do brave acts. *Shallspence.*

6. In law.
Servitium militare, of the French *chevalier*; a
tenure of land by knight's service. There is no
land but is holden immediately or immediately
of the crown, by some service or other; and there-
fore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our
heirs, called *feudal*, fees, as proceeding from
the benefit of the king. As the king gave to
the nobles large possessions for this or that rent
and service, so they parcelled out their lands, so
received for rents and services, as they thought
good; and those services are by Littleton divided
into *chivalry* and socage. The one is martial
and military; the other, clownish and rustic.
Chivalry, therefore, is a tenure of service, where-
by the tenant is bound to perform some military
office unto his lord, and is of two sorts;
either regal, that is, such as may hold only of
the king; or such as may also hold of a com-
mon person as well as of the king. That which
may hold only of the king, is properly called
knightancy; and is again divided into grand or
petty, i. e. great or small. *Chivalry* that may
hold of a common person, as well as of the king,
is called feutagium. *Cowell.*

CHIVES. *n. f.* [*chive*, Fr. *Skinner.*]

1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers
with seeds at the end.
The masculine of pistone feed contained in the
chives or apices of the thiamus. *Key*

2. A species of small onion. *Skinner.*
CHLOROSIA. *n. f.* [from *χλωρός*, green.]
The greenickness.

TO CHOK. See CHOK.

CHO'COLATE. *n. f.* [*chocolate*, Span.]

1. The nut of the cacao or cocoa tree.
The tree hath a rare flower, of a great number
of petals, from whence cometh forth a
pistone, being a tube cut into many parts, which
becomes a fruit shaped somewhat like cucumber,
and deeply furrowed, in which are contained
several seeds, collected into an oblong heap, and
flat down, somewhat like diamonds. It is a native
of America, and is found in great plenty in
several places between the tropicks, and grows
wild. See COCOA. *Nitche.*

2. The cake or mass, made by grinding
the kernel of the cacao nut with other
substances, to be dissolved in hot water.
The Spaniards were the first who brought
chocolate into use in Europe, to promote the con-
sumption of their cucumbers, clove, and other
drugs, when their West Indies furnish, and
which enter the composition of *chocolate*.
Cowell.

3. The liquor made by a solution of choco-
late in hot water.
Chocolate is certainly much the best of these
three exotic liquors; its oil seems to be both
rich, alimentary, and anodyne. *Chalmer.*
In fumes of burning *chocolate* shall glow,
And tremble at the sea that froths below. *Pope*

CHO'COLATE-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*chocolate* and
house.] A house where company is en-
tertained with *chocolate*.
Ever since that time, London has been twice
a day at the *chocolate-house*. *Tatler.*

CHODR. The old preterit of *chide*.
And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban.
Genesis.

CHOICE. *n. f.* [*choix*, French.]

1. The act of choosing; determination

between different things proposed; elec-
tion.

If you oblige me suddenly to chuse,
The choice is made; for I must both refuse. *Dryd.*
Soft diction doth thy style renown,
Gentle or sharp, according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryden.*

2. The power of choosing; election.
Choice there is not, unless the thing which we
take be so in our power, that we might have
refused it. If we consume the blade, it chooses
not to do, because the nature thereof is such
that it can do no other. *Hobbes.*

There's no liberty like the freedom of having;
it is my own choice, whether I will live to the
world, or to myself. *Leffing.*

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is
a contradiction; for where there is force, there
can be no choice. Whereas, all moral good acts
consist in the elective act of the understanding will.
Grew's Cypripedium Sacra.

Whether he will remove his contemplation
from one idea to another, is many times in his
choice. *Locke.*

3. Care in choosing; curiosity of dis-
tinction.

Julius Cæsar did write a collection of *ap-
plaudimenta*; it is pity his book is lost; for I
imagine they were collected with judgment and
care. *Raoul's Apollonius.*

4. The thing chosen; the thing taken, or
approved, in preference to others.

Your choice is not rich in both is better;
That you might well enjoy her. *Shallspence.*
Take to thee, from among the cherubs,
Thy choice of flaming warours. *Milton.*

Now, Mars, the laid, let fame exalt her voice,
Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. *Pope.*

5. The best part of anything, that is more
properly the object of choice.

The *choice* and flower of all things profitable in
other books, the *Philos.* do both more briefly
contain, and more movingly also express. *Hobbes.*

To want a mighty prince in the choice of our
repulches be a thy dear. *Genesis.*
Thou riders, tread with care
Of many provinces, from bound to bound. *Milton.*

6. Several things proposed at once, as
objects of judgment and election.

A heavier choice of than his spirit
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shelley.*

7. To make CHOICE of. To choose; to
take from several things proposed

With an of what he best approves, makes his
Not isled out, as the common voice. *Dryden.*

CHOICE. *adj.* [*choisi*, French.]

1. Select; of extraordinary value.

After long let before the king, *choice* of
wines and fruits, he shall have the best part of his
entertainment was to come. *Chalmer.*
Thus in a sea of folly tosh'd,
My *choice* of hours of life are lost. *Shelley.*

2. Chary; frugal; careful: used of per-
sons.

He that is *choice* of his time, will also be *choice*
of his company, and *choice* of his actions.
Taylor's Holy Love.

CHO'ICELESS. *adj.* [from *choice*.] With-
out the power of choosing; without
right of choice; not free.

Neither the weight of the matter of which the
cylinder is made, nor the round, which is form of
it, are any more imputable to it, than *choiceless*
creature, than the will motion of it; and, there-
fore, it cannot be a bit relatable to these the
reconcilableness of fire with choice. *Hammill.*

CHO'ICEELY. *adv.* [from *choice*.]

1. Curiously; with exact choice.
A kind of men,
Collected *choice* from each county some. *Shallspence.*

2. Valuably; excellently.
It is certain it is *choice* good. *Walter's Arg.*

CHO'ICELESS. *n. f.* [from *choice*.] Nicety;
particular value.

Carry into the shade such strictures, seedlings,
or plants, as are for their *choiceless* selected in
poes. *Excerpt's Kallipolis.*

CHOIR. *n. f.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. An assembly or band of singers.
They now sing the *choir*.
Of angels, would it force admire. *Waller.*

2. The singers in divine worship.
The *choir*,
With all the church music of the kingdom,
To sing long Te Deum. *Shallspence.*

3. The part of the church where the
chorists or singers are placed.
The lords and ladies sing in the choir
To prepare place in the *choir*, tell off
At distance from her. *Shallspence.*

TO CHOKE. *v. a.* [aceoacan, Sax. from
ceoca, the cheek or mouth. According
to *Minsheu*, from *צח*; whence, prob-
ably, the Spanish *abogar*]

1. To suffocate; to kill by stopping the
passage of respiration.
But when to my good lord I prove worthy,
I'll choke myself. *Shallspence.*

While you understand, clouds of dust did choke
Contending troops. *Waller.*

2. To stop up; to obstruct; to block up
a passage.
Mist would up to the king's capacious court,
While perils were crowded with them. *Chalmer.*

They are of a continual expense to clear the
city, and to keep it in long *choke*, by
the stop of the air. *Chalmer.*

While plays and tears his dead and pig's
face. *Shelley.*

And clouds of mourners choke their fastenings
way. *Shelley.*

3. To hinder by obstruction or con-
finement.

As two spent swimmers, that do cling to-
gether,
And sink together. *Shallspence.*
She cannot love her perfect power to fly,
Two in its and clouds do choke her wandering light. *Chalmer.*

It is a great fire, as to *choke* are the
able to remove the stone. *Chalmer.*

You must make the mould big enough to con-
tain the whole that, when it is grown to the
quantity for the year, will be the seed of
the next year. *Chalmer.*

The fire, which *choke* the stones, is
A load too heavy for his back to bear,
Whose upward blown below, and blown down by
fire. *Chalmer.*

4. To suppress.

And yet we ventral; for the new pre-
sented, the new *choke* is a new *choke*.
Choke the new *choke* is a new *choke*.
For to draw each out, with a new *choke*,
Cannot come, as the new *choke*, *choke*.
The new *choke* is a new *choke*. *Shallspence.*

5. To overpower.

And that which fell among them, as they,
which, when they have been, go to, and are
choke the stones, and are, the pleasures of this
life, and being not in the *choke*. *Chalmer.*

No more, as the *choke* holds its turn,
But cats and dogs, and the *choke* corn. *Dryden.*

CHOKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The sta-
mentous or capillary part of an art-
choke. A cast wood.

CHOKE-PAR. *n. f.* [from *choke* and *par*.]

1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable per-
son.

Any asperion or sarcasm, by which
another is put to silence. A low term.
Put me for going to low as to take a
choke-par. *Chalmer.*

CHO

CHO'KE-WEED. *n. f.* [*crovagina.*] A plant.

CHO'KER. *n. f.* [from *choke.*]

1. One that chokes or suffocates another.
2. One that puts another to silence.
3. Any thing that cannot be answered.

CHO'KY. *adj.* [from *choke.*] That has the power of suffocation.

CHO'LAGOGUES. *n. f.* [*χολαγ., bile.*] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or cholera.

CHO'LER. *n. f.* [*cholera*, Lat. from *χολα.*]

1. The bile.

Marcellus Ficinus increases these proportions, adding two more of pure *cholera*. *Wotton*

There would be a main defect, if such a feeding animal, and so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for *cholera*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

2. The humour which, by its superabundance, is supposed to produce irascibility.

It engenders *cholera*, planteth anger; And better were that both of us did fast, Since, of ourselves, ourselves are choleric, Than feed it with such over-raised flesh. *Shakspere.*

3. Angry; rage.

Put him to *cholera* straight; he hath been used Ever to conquer, and to have his word Of contradiction. *Shakspere.*

He, methinks, is no great scholar, Who can mistake desire for *cholera*. *Prior.*

CHO'LERICK. *adj.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]

1. Abounding with cholera.

Our two great poets being different in their tempers, the one *choleric* and sanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden.*

2. Angry; irascible: of persons.

Bull, in the main, was an honest plain-dealing fellow, *choleric*, bold, and of a very unconstant temper. *Arbutnot.*

3. Angry; offensive: of words or actions.

There came in *choleric* haile towards me about seven or eight knights. *Sidney.*
Because threaten'd all that read him, using his confident, or rather *choleric* speech. *Ridg.*

CHO'LERI-KNESS. *n. f.* [from *choleric*.]

Angry; irascibility; peevishness.

To CHOOSE. *v. a.* I *chose*, I have *chosen*, or *chose*. [*choisir*, Fr. *ceajan*, Sax. *kiesen*, Germ.]

1. To take by way of preference of several things offered; not to reject.

Did I *chose* him out of all the tribes of Israel to be my priest. *1 Sam.*

I may neither *chose* whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. *Shakspere.*

If he should offer to *chose*, and *chose* the right catket, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Shakspere.*

2. To take; not to refuse.

Let us *chose* to us judgment; let us know nothing ourselves what is good. *Job.*

The will has still so much freedom left as to enable it to *chose* any act in its kind good; as also to refuse any act in its kind evil. *South.*

3. To select; to pick out of a number.

How much kifs shall I answer him, and *chose* out my words to reason with him? *Job.*

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life. A term of theologians.

To CHOOSE. *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and signifies must necessarily be.

CHO

Without the influence of the Delty supporting things, their utter annihilation could not *chose* but follow. *Hooker.*

Knaves abroad,
Who having by their own importunate suit
Convinced or supplied them, they cannot *chose*
But they must blab. *Shakspere.*

When a favourite shall be raised upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *chose* but prosper. *Bacon.*

Throw down a golden apple in her way;
For all her haile she could not *chose* but stay. *Dryden.*

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot *chose* but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration. *Tillotson.*

CHO'OSER. *n. f.* [from *choose*.] He that has the power or office of choosing; elector.

Come all into this nut, quoth she;
Come closely in, be rul'd by me;
Each one may here a *chooser* be, *Dryden.*

For room you need not wristle.
In all things to de I with other men, as if I might be my own *chooser*. *Hammond's Praet. Cat.*

This generality is not sufficient to make a good *chooser*, without a more particular contradiction of his judgment. *Wotton.*

To CHOP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch; *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What shall we do, if we perceive
Lord Hastings will not yield to our complots?
— *Chop* off his head, man. *Shakspere.*

Within these three days his head is to be *chop* off. *Shakspere.*

And where the clever *chops* the heifer's top,
Thy breathing nostril hold. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. To devour eagerly: with *up*.

You are for making a hasty meal, and for *chopping up* your entertainment like an hungry clown. *Dryden.*

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast, which the fox presently *chopped up*. *L'Estrange.*

3. To mince; to cut into small pieces.

They break their bones, and *chop* them in pieces, as for the pot. *Micah.*

Some granaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, *chopped straw*, mulch, and such like. *Most men's Husbandry.*

By dividing of them into chapters and verses, they are to *chopped* and minced, and then to broken and divided, that the common people take the verses usually for different aphorisms. *Lock.*

4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chop* hands had milked. *Shakspere.*

To CHOP. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow;

as we say, the wind *chops* about, that is, changes suddenly.

If the body repelling be near, and yet not so near as to make a concurrent echo, it *choppers* with you upon the sudden. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. To catch with the mouth.

Out of greediness to get both, he *chops* at the shadow, and loses the substance. *L'Estrange.*

3. To light or happen upon a thing suddenly: with *upon*.

To CHOP. *v. a.* [*ceapan*, Saxon; *koopen*, Dutch, to buy.]

1. To purchase, generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.

The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys not to hold but to sell again, grindeth upon the seller and the buyer. *Bacon.*

2. To put one thing in the place of another.

CHO

Set up communities and families,
To *chop* and change intelligences. *Hudibras.*

Affirm the Trigrams *chopp'd* and *chang'd*,
The wary with the fiery rang'd. *Hudibras.*

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends,
as well as our horses. *L'Estrange.*

3. To bandy; to alterate; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the counsel at the bar *chop* with the judge, nor wind himself into the handling of the cause a-new, after the judge hath declared his sentence. *Bacon.*

You'll never leave off your *chopping* of logick, till your skin is turned over your ears for prating. *L'Estrange.*

CHOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See *CHIP*.
Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds; yet Emptson would have cut another *chop* out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon.*

2. A small piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Old Crofs condemns all persons to be fops,
That can't regale themselves with mutton *chops*. *King's Cookery.*

3. A crack, or cleft.

Water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filling of the *chops* of howls, by laying them in water. *Rien.*

CHOP-HOUSE. *n. f.* [from *chop* and *house*.]

A mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold.

I lost my place at the *chop-house*, where every man eats in public a morsel of broth, or chop or meat, in silence. *Spectator.*

CHOP'IN. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.

2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHOPPING. *participial adj.* [In this sense, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by Skinner to signify *lussy*, from cap, Saxon; by others to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild
Would own the last a *chopping* child. *Fenn.*

CHOPPING-BLOCK. *n. f.* [*chop* and *block*.]

A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The straight smooth clms are good for axletrees, boards, *chopping-blocks*. *Martine.*

CHOPPING-KNIFE. *n. f.* [*chop* and *knife*.]

A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Here comes Dametas, with a sword by his side, a fore-bill on his neck, and a *chopping-knife* under his girdle. *Shakspere.*

CHO'PPY. *adj.* [from *chop*.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her *choppy* finger laying
Upon her skiony lips. *Shakspere.*

CHOPS. *n. f.* without a singular. [Corrupted probably from *CHAPS*, which see.]

1. The mouth of a beast.

So soon as my *chops* begin to walk, you must be walking too, for company. *L'Estrange.*

2. The mouth of a man; used in contempt.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,
Till he wistom'd him from the nose to the *chops*. *Shakspere.*

CHORD

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as, of a river, of a smith's vice.

CHORUS. *n. f.* [from *chorus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert.

All sounds on first by string or golden wire
Temper'd soft tunings intermix'd with voice,
Choral or unison. *Milton.*
Choral symphonies. *Milton.*

2. Singing in a choir.

And choral scapths sung the second day.

CHORD. *n. f.* [*chorda*, Latin.] When it signifies a rope or string in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive signification is preserved, the *b* is retained.]

1. The string of a musical instrument.

Who mov'd
Their stops and chords, who ken; his volant
touch
Instill'd thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursue'd transverse the resonant finger. *Milton.*

2. [In geometry.] A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

TO CHORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with strings or chords; to string.

What passion cannot music raise and quell
When Jubal struck the chorded shell,
His high song breath'd around. *Dryden.*

CHORDE. *n. f.* [from *chorda*, Latin.] A contraction of the freenum.

CHORION. *n. f.* [*chorion*, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fetus.

CHORISTER. *n. f.* [from *chorus*.]

1. A singer in cathedrals, usually a singer of the lower order; a singing boy.

2. A singer in a concert. This sense is, for the most part, confined to poetry.

And let the roaring organs loudly play
The praises of the Lord in lively notes;
The whistles, with hollow throats,
The choristers the joyous anthem sing.
The new-born phoenix takes his way,
Of airy choristers a numerous train
Attend his progress. *Dryden.*

The musical voices and accents of the sacred
chorists. *Key on the Lute.*

CHOROGRAPHER. *n. f.* [from *choros*, a region, and *graphein*, to describe.] He that describes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [See **CHOROGRAPHER**.] Descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a chorographical description of this terrestrial paradise. *Raleigh.*

CHOROGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *chorographica*.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [See **CHOROGRAPHER**.] The art or practice of describing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

CHORUS. *n. f.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. A number of singers; a concert.

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CHR

The *Græcian tragedy* was at first nothing but a *chorus* of singers; afterwards one actor was introduced.

Never did a more full and unspotted chorus of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion. *Addison.*

In praise to just let every voice be join'd,
And fill the general chorus of mankind! *Pope.*

2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts.

For supply,
Admit me close to this history. *Shakespeare.*

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.

4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHORUS. The proper tense, and sometimes the participle passive, of *choro*.

Our sovereign late above the sun might stand,
And bore the empire upon his hand. *Dryden.*

CHORUS. The participle passive of *choro*.

It kept a low voice, but it was not
With fainter few hands of chorists. *Shakespeare.*

CHOUGH. *n. f.* [see, Sax. *cheug*, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea side, like a jackdaw, but bigger.

In birds, kites and kestrels have a friend
With hawks, crows with jays, and
chough. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To choose like him, in place of choice,
And choose, and daws, and duns, and larks, and birds. *Dryden.*

CHOULP. *n. f.* commonly pronounced and written *chowl*. The crop of a bird.

The chowl or crop, adhering unto the lower
side of the bill, and depending by the throat,
is a bag or sack. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO CHOUSE. *v. a.* [The original of this word is much doubted by *Skinner*, who tries to deduce it from the French *goffer*, to laugh at; or *jouer*, to wheedle; and from the Teutonic *kyfen*, to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to impose upon.

Freedom and zeal have chous'd you over and over;

Play give us leave to bubble you once more. *Dryden.*

From London they came, fifty people to chouse,
Then lords and their faces unknown. *Shakespeare.*

2. It has of before the thing taken away by fraud.

When geese and pulen are seduc'd,
And fowls of sucking pigs are chous'd. *Herrick.*

CHOUFE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] This word is derived by *Henslow* from *linus*, or *ebiaus*, a messenger of the Turkish court; who, says he, is little better than a fool.]

1. A hubble; a fool; a man fit to be cheated.

A forth chouse,
Who, when a thief has rob'd his house,
Applies himself to cunning men. *Herrick.*

2. A trick or sham.

TO CHO'WTER. *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child.

CHRISM. *n. f.* [*chrism*, an ointment.]

Unguent, or unction: it is only applied to sacred ceremonies.

One act, never to be repeated, is not the thing that Christ's eternal priesthood, denoted especially by his unction or chrism, refers to. *Hawm.*

CHRISOM. *n. f.* [See **CHRISM**.] A child

CHR

that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the *chrism*-cloth, a cloth anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were chrism'd.

When the convulsions were but few, the number of *chrism*s and infants was greater.

Grav's Bill of Mortality.

TO CHRISTEN. *v. a.* [Christianian, Sax.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water.

2. To name; to denominate.

Where such evils are to be seen, *chrism* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millennium. *Burnet.*

CHRISTENDOM. *n. f.* [from *Christ* and *dom*.] The collective body of christianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profess the christian religion.

What nation been do, the parts of *christendom* most afflicted can best testify. *Hooker.*

An ether and a better soldiers, none
That *christendom* gives our. *Shakespeare.*

His computation is universally received over all *christendom*. *Hilder on Time.*

CHRISTENING. *n. f.* [from *chrism*.] The ceremony of the first initiation into christianity.

The queen was with great solemnity crowned at Wellsminster, about two years after the marriage; like an old *christening* that had laid long for godmothers. *Bacon.*

We than infer the causes why the account of *christenings* hath been neglected more than that of baptisms. *Grant.*

The day of the *christening* being come, the house was filled with guests. *Shakespeare.*

CHRISTIAN. *n. f.* [*christianus*, Lat.]

A professor of the religion of Christ.

We *christians* have certainly the best and the healthiest, the most and most reasonable religion in the world. *Tillotson.*

CHRISTIAN. *adj.* Professing the religion of Christ.

It is not to make a fool and a devil'd fool,
To shake the head, silent, and nod, and yield
To his intercessors. *Shakespeare.*

CHRISTIAN-NAME. *n. f.* The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or surname.

CHRISTIANISM. *n. f.* [*christianismus*, Lat.]

1. The christian religion.

2. The nations professing christianity.

CHRISTIANITY. *n. f.* [*christianitas*, Fr.] The religion of christians.

God hath with that complex, which are married, both infidels, it either party be converted into christianity, thus should not make separation. *Hobbes.*

Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any vicious sin, cuts himself off from christianity. *Addison.*

TO CHRISTIANIZE. *v. a.* [from *christian*.]

To make christian; to convert to christianity.

The principles of Platonick philosophy, as it is now christianized. *Dryden.*

CHRISTIANLY. *adv.* [from *christian*.]

Like a christian; as becomes one who professes the holy religion of Christ.

CHRISTMAS. *n. f.* [from *Christ* and *mas*.]

The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular service of the church.

CHRISTMAS-BOX. *n. f.* [from *christmas* and *box*.] A box in which little presents

are collected at Christmas.

2 R

CHU

A life *generous chuff* than this in the fable, would have hugged his bags to the last.

L'Estrange

CHUFFILY. *adv.* [from *chuffy*.] Surlyly; stomachfully.

John answered *chuffily*.

Chaffin

CHUFFINESS. *n. f.* [from *chuffy*.] Clownishness; surlyness.

CHUFFY. *adj.* [from *chuff*.] Blunt; surly; fat.

CHUM. *n. f.* [*chom*, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow: a term used in the universities.

CHUMP. *n. f.* A thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

When one is batt'led, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood, accommodate themselves with another.

Mason

CHURCH. *n. f.* [cyrce, Sax. *cyrcan*.]

1. The collective body of christians, usually termed the catholic church.

The *church*, being a supernatural society, doth differ from natural societies in this; that the persons unto whom we ascribe our offices in the one are men, simply considered as men, but they to whom we are joined in the other, are God, angels, and holy men.

Hooker

2. The body of christians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worship.

The *church* is a religious assembly, or the place for building where they meet; and sometimes the word means a synod of bishops, or of prebys; and in some places it is the pope and a general council.

Watson

3. The place which christians consecrate to the worship of God.

It comprehends the whole *church*, viz. the name or body of the *church*, together with the edifice, which is even included under the word *church*.

Abbot's Paraphrase

That *church* were consecrated unto him, but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth sufficiently shew *church* doth signify no other thing than the Lord's house.

Hooker

Thou' you only the winds, and let them fight against the *church*.

Shakespeare

4. It is used frequently in conjunction with other words; as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, spiritual or ecclesiastical authority.

To CHURCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church after any signal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

CHURCH-LE. *n. f.* [from *church* and *ale*.] A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church.

For the *church-ale*, two young men of the parish are yearly chosen to be wardens, who make collection among the parishioners of what provision it pleaseth them to bestow.

Carew

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *n. f.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service.

These and such like were their duties, touching that *church-attire*, which with us, for the most part, is used in publick prayer.

Hooker

CHURCH-AUTHORITY. *n. f.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

In this point of *church-authority*, I have sifted all the little scraps alleged.

Attorney

CHURCH-BURIAL. *n. f.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

The bishop has the care of seeing that all christians, after their deaths, be not denied *church-burial*, according to the usage and custom of the place.

Abbot's Paraphrase

CHURCH-FOUNDER. *n. f.* He that builds or endows a church.

'CHU

Whether emperor or bishops in those days were *church-founders*, the solemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itself either vain or superstitious.

Hooker

CHURCHMAN. *n. f.* [church and man]

1. An ecclesiastick; a clergyman; one that ministers in sacred things.

If any thing be offered to you touching the church and *churchmen*, or church-government, rely not only upon yourself.

Bacon

A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and that was to fill by many weak and more wilful *churchmen*.

Clarendon

Patience in want, and poverty of mind, These marks of church and *churchmen* he design'd, And living taught, and dying left behind.

Dryden

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *n. f.* [See WARDENS.]

Officers yearly chosen, by the consent of the minister and parishioners, according to the custom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both; and to observe the behaviour of the parishioners, for such faults as appertain to the jurisdiction or censure of the ecclesiastical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to sue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their parish.

Cowell

These should likewise have wardens, of the gravest men in the parish, be appointed, as they be here in England.

Spenser

Our *church-wardens*

Feast on the silver, and give us the fastings.

Gray

CHURCHYARD. *n. f.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almost afraid to stand alone Here in the *churchyard*, yet I will adventure.

Shakespeare

In the *churchyard* were many graves, the earth will consume the corpse in far shorter time than our earth will.

Bacon

No place so sacred from such tops is ban'd, Nor is Paul's church more free than Paul's *churchyard*.

Page

CHURL. *n. f.* [ceorl, Sax. *cearl*, in German, is strong, rusticks being always observed to be strong bodied.]

1. A rustick; a countryman; a labourer.

He bolden himself a gentleman, and cometh to work or use any hard labour, which he faith is the state of a peasant or *churl*.

Spenser

One of the better sort, which they call *churl*, being reproved for his oath, answered confidently, that his land command'd him.

Spenser

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw

A little power, this *churl* doth owe.

Shakespeare

From that light caught the infernal maid prepares

The country *churl* to mischief, hate, and wars.

Dryden

2. A rude, surly, ill-bred man.

A *churl* is naturally early comes, but either for gain or mischief.

Shakespeare

3. A miser; a beggar; a selfish or greedy wretch.

Position, I see, hath been his timeless end! O *churl*, drink all, and leave no friendly drop To help me stee!

Shakespeare

CHURLISH. *adj.* [from *churl*.]

1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; sour; merciless; unkind; uncivil.

A sea of melting pearl, which some call tears, Those at her father's *churlish* feet she tender'd.

Shakespeare

The interruption of their *churlish* drums Cuts off more circumstance; they are at hand To parry, or to fight.

Shakespeare

CHU

A lion in love with a lass, desired her father's consent. The answer was *churlish* enough: He'd never marry his daughter to a brute.

L'Estrange

He the pursuit of *churlish* beasts Preferred'd to sleeping on his breasts.

Waller

2. Selfish; avaricious.

The man was *churlish* and evil in his doings

Samuel

This fallen *churlish* thief Had all his mind plac'd upon Mully's beef

King

3. [Of things.] Unpliant; cross-grained; unmanageable; harsh; not yielding. If there be emulation of spirit, the body of the metal will be hard and *churlish*.

Bacon

The Cornish were become, like metal often fired and quenched, *churlish*, and that would sooner break than bow.

Bacon's History

In the hundreds of Essex they have a very *churlish* blue clay.

Mettimer's Husbandry

4. Vexatious; obstructive.

Will you again unknot This *churlish* knot of all abhorred war?

Shakespeare

Spain found the war to *churlish* and longsome, as they found they should consume themselves in an endless war.

Bacon

Spreads a path clear as the day, Where no *churlish* rub lays nay.

Gray

CHURLISHLY. *adv.* [from *churlish*.]

Rudely; brutally.

To the oak, now reigning, the olive did *churlishly* put over the row for a reward of the service of his fire.

Houel

CHURLISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *churlish*; cýrlh cneppre, Saxon.] Brutality; ruggedness of manner.

Better is the *churlishness* of a man than a courteous woman.

Fletcher

In the *churlishness* of fortune, a poor honest man suffers in this world.

L'Estrange

CHURME. *n. f.* [more properly *chirm*, from the Saxon cýrme, a clamour or noise: as to *chirme* is to coo as a turtle.] A confused sound; a noise.

He was conveyed to the Tower, with the *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches.

Bacon

CHURN. *n. f.* [properly *chern*, from *kern*, Dutch, cerene, Sax.] The vessel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and separated from the serous parts of the milk.

Her awkward bit did ne'er employ the *churn*.

Gay's Pastoral

To CHURN. *v. a.* [*kermen*, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion.

Purchance he spoke not: I at

Like a full-acorn'd boar, a *churning* on,

Cried On.

Shakespeare

Froth his hutchaps; he sends a grunting found,

And part he *churns*, and part befoams the ground.

Dryden

Churn'd in his teeth the foamy venom'd rofe.

Addison

The mechanism of nature, in converting our aliment, consists in mixing with it animal juices, and in the action of the solid parts *churning* them together.

Archives on Aliments

2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

The *churning* of milk bringeth forth butter.

Proverbs

You may try the force of imagination, upon staying the coming of butter after the *churning*.

Bacon's Natural History

CHURRWORM. *n. f.* [from cýrran, Sax.] An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fancricket.

Skinner's Phil

To CHUSE. See **To CHOOSE.**

CHYL'EOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle*.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

When the spirits of the chyle have half fermented the *chyl'eous* mafs, it has the state of drink not ripened by fermentation. *Floyer.*

CHYLE. *n. f.* [*χυλός*.] The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment, and afterward changed into blood.

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts, The leven'd mafs or milky chyle converts. *Blackmore.*

The chyle cannot pafs through the fmallest vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLIF'CTION. *n. f.* [from *chyle*.] The act or process of making chyle in the body.

Drinking excessively during the time of chylifaction, stops perfpiration. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHYLIF'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *chylus*, and *facio*, to make, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOP'ETICK. *adj.* [*χυλός* and *τρίβω*.] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the chylifactory organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle*.] Consisting of chyle, partaking of chyle.

Milk is the *chylous* part of an animal, already prepared. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYMIC. *n. f.* A chymist. Obsolete. The ancients observing in that mineral a kind of metallical nature, seem to have resolved it into nobler uses; but now utterly lost, or perished kept up by a few chymists. *Hutton.*

CHYMICAL. *adj.* [*chymicus*, Latin.]

CHYMICK. *adj.* [from *chymistry*.]

1. Made by chymistry. I'm tir'd with waiting for this chymick gold, Which fools us young, and beggars as were old. *De Witt.*

The medicines are ranged according to their natures, whether chymical or Golden Cal preparations. *Hutton.*

2. Relating to chymistry.

He thinks a ready, from this chymick flame, I see a chymick mine produced. *De Witt.* With chymick arts he seeks to multiply his store, And draws the animal's kinsfolk from their door. *De Witt.*

CHYMICALLY. *adv.* [from *chymical*.] In a chymical manner.

CHYMIST. *n. f.* [See *CHYMISTRY*.] A professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire.

The flaming chymist, in his golden views, Supremely blis'd. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

CHYMISTRY. *n. f.* [derived by some from *χυλός*, juice, or *μέλι*, to melt; by others from an oriental word, *kenna*, black. According to the supposed etymology, it is written with *y* or *e*.]

An art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels, or capable of being contained therein, are changed by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy or medicine. *Brewster.*

Operations of chymistry fall short of vital force: no chymist can make milk or blood of grass. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CIBARI'OUS. *adj.* [*cibarius*, Lat. from *cibus*, food.] Relating to food; useful for food; edible.

CIBOULE. *n. f.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A small sort of onion used in sallads. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *i* is not pronounced.

Ciboules, or scallions, are a kind of degenerate onions. *Mortimer.*

CICATRICE. *n. f.* [*cicatrix*, Lat.]

CICATRIX. *n. f.* [*cicatrix*, Lat.]

1. The scar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek. *Shak.*

2. A mark; an impression: so used by *Shakspeare* less properly.

Lean but upon a ru'h, The cicatrice and capable impreiture Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakspeare.*

CICATRISANT. *n. f.* [from *cicatrice*.]

An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRISIVE. *adj.* [from *cicatrice*.]

Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZ'ATION. *n. f.* [from *cicatrice*.]

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein burst, or corroded, in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the most part incurable, because of the motion and coughing of the lungs, tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and cicatrization of the vein. *Hutton.*

2. The state of being healed, or skinned over.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is called digestion; the second, of the thing up with flesh, incarnation; and the last, skinning over, cicatrization. *Shak's Surgery.*

TO CICATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix*.]

1. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and skin them over. *Quincy.*

2. To heal and induce the skin over a sore. We learned, and in a few days cicatrized it with a smooth cicatrice. *Hutton on Tumors.*

CICELY. *n. f.* [*myrrhis*.] A sort of herb.

CICHO'RA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of succory.

Diuretics evacuate the last serum; as all acid diuretics, and the testaceous and bitter cicchoraceous plants. *Foster.*

CICH'PEA. *n. f.* [*cicer*.] A plant.

TO CICURATE. *v. a.* [*cicuro*, Latin]

To tame; to reclaim from wildness; to make tame and tractable.

Plants may yet retain some portion of their nature, yet are so refracted, cicurated, and subdued, as not to make goodly or destructive malignities. *Foster's Large Forest.*

CICUR'ATION. *n. f.* [from *cicurate*.] The

act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

This bird is not only in domestic and man-made society, but even in the effect of civilization; but in the wild. *Roy.*

CID'ER. *n. f.* [*cidra*, Fr. *fidra*, Ital. *fuera*, Lat. *צידר*, Heb.]

1. All kind of strong liquors, except wine. This sense is now wholly obsolete.

2. Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed.

We had also drink, wholesome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleasing and refreshing drink. *Bacon.*

3. The juice of apples expressed and fermented. This is now the sense.

To the utmost bounds of this Wild universe Silurian *cider* born, Shall please all tastes, and triumph o'er the vine. *Philips.*

CID'ERIST. *n. f.* [from *cider*.] A maker of cider.

When the *ciderists* have taken care for the best fruit, and ordered them after the best manner

they could, yet hath their *cider* generally proved pale, sharp, and ill tasted. *Mortimer.*

CID'ERIN. *n. f.* [from *cider*.] The liquor made of the muck or gross matter of apples, after the *cider* is pressed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infusing for about forty-eight hours. *Phillips.*

Ciderin is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

CIELING. *n. f.* See *CEILING*.

CIERGE. *n. f.* [French.] A candle carried in processions.

CIL'IARY. *adj.* [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.

The *ciliary* processes, or rather the ligaments, observed in the inside of the sclerotic tunics of the eye, do serve instead of a muscle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Rap.*

CIL'ICIOUS. *adj.* [from *cilicium*, haircloth, Lat.] Made of hair.

A garment of camel's hair, that is, made of some texture of that hair; a coarse garment, a *cilicium* or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his life. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CIMA'R. See *SIMAR*.

CIME'LIARCH. *n. f.* [from *κρημνολαρχος*.]

The chief keeper of plate, vestments, and things of value, belonging to a church; a churchwarden. *Ditt.*

CIMETER. *n. f.* [*cimitarra*, Span. and Portug. from *chimeter*, Turkish. *Bluteau's Portuguese Dictionary*.] A sort of sword used by the Turks, short, heavy, and recurved, or bent backward. This word is sometimes erroneously spelt *scimitar*, and *seymitar*; as in the following examples.

By this *scimitar*, That flew the trophy and a Persian prince, That won three fields of Sultan Solymann. *Shak.* Our armour now may rust, our idle *scimitars* Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

CIN'CTURE. *n. f.* [*cinctura*, Lat.]

1. Something worn round the body.

Now happy he, whose clauk and cincture Hold out the tempest. *Shakspeare.*

Columbus found the Americans to get With feathers and *cincture*, naked else, and well. *Milton.*

He binds the sacred *cincture* round his breast. *Pope.*

2. An enclosure.

The court and prison being within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. [In architecture.] A ring or lift at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column; separating the shaft at one end from the base, at the other from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently used to strengthen and preserve the primitive wood columns. *Chambers.*

CINDER. *n. f.* [*cinidre*, French, from *cineres*, Lat.]

1. A mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes.

I should make very forges of my cheeks, That would to cinders burn up modesty, Did but I speak my deeds! *Shakspeare.*

There is in *cinidre* cinders, by some adhesion of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical operation. *Brown.*

So snow on *Alto* does unmelted lie, Whole rolling flames and scatter'd cinders fly. *Waller.*

2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame.

CIN

If from adown the hopeful chape
The fat upon a cinder drops,
To flinking smoke it turns the flame. *Swift.*

CINDER-WENCH. *n. f.* [*cinder* and *woman*.] A woman whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.

'Tis under so much nasty rubbish laid,
To find it out 's the cinder-woman's trade.

Essay on Satire.
She had above five hundred fusts of fine cloaths,
And yet went abroad like a cinder-wench. *Arbutnot.*
In the black form of cinder-wench she came,
When love, the hour, the place, had banish'd shame.

CINERATION. *n. f.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes. A term of chymistry.

CINERITIOUS. *adj.* [*cineritius*, Latin.] Having the form or state of ashes.

The *gives* arise from the glands of the *cinerit* in a part of the brain, and are terminated in all parts of the body.

CINERULMENT. *adj.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] Full of ashes.

CINGUL. *n. f.* [from *cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horse.

CINNABAR. *n. f.* [*cinnabaris*, Lat.] Cinnabar is native or factitious; the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion.

Cinnabar is the ore out of which quicksilver is drawn, and consists partly of a mercurial, and partly of a sulphureo-schistous matter.

The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of sulphur compose cinnabar. *Newton.*

CINNABAR of Antimony, is made of mercury, sulphur, and crude antimony.

CINNAMON. *n. f.* [*cinnamomum*, Latin.]

The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon. Its leaves resemble those of the olive, both as to substance and colour. The fruit resembles an acorn or olive, and has neither the smell nor taste of the bark. When boiled in water, it yields an oil, which as it cools and hardens, becomes as firm and white as tallow; the smell of which is agreeable in candles. The cinnamon of the ancients was different from ours.

Let An Ly extol her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet ammoniac boast. *Dryden.*

CINNAMON Water is made by distilling the bark, first infused in barley water, in spirit of wine or white wine.

CINQUE. *n. f.* [French.] A five. It is used in games alone; but is often compounded with other words.

CINQUE-FOIL. *n. f.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE. *n. f.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a measure, and a *cinque-pace*. The first is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as musical; the wedding mannerly and modest, as a measure full of state and gravity; and then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque-pace* faster and faster, till he falls into his grave. *Shakespeare.*

CINQUE-PORTS. *n. f.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.] Those havens that lie towards France, and therefore have been thought by our kings to be such as ought most vigilantly to be observed against invasion. In which respect, the places where they are have a special governor or keeper, called

CIR

by his office Lord Warden of the *cinque-ports*; and diverse privileges granted to them, as a particular jurisdiction; their warden having the authority of an admiral among them, and sending out writs in his own name. The *cinque-ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rummey, and Hittle; some of which, as the number exceeds five, must either be added to the first institution by some later grant, or accounted as appendants to some of the rest. *Cowell.*

They, that bear
The cloth of state above her, are four barons
of the *cinque-ports*. *Shall, care*

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *adj.* Having five spots. On her left breast

A mole, *cinque-spotted*, like the crimson drops
In the bottom of a swill. *Shakespeare*

CIRON. *n. f.* [*cion*, or *cion*, French.]

1. A sprout; a shoot from a plant.

We have reason to cool our raging motions,
our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts; whereof I take this, that you call love, to be a sect or *cion*.

The stately Caledonian oak newly litted in
his triumphant throne, begirt with *cion* of his
own royal stem. *Shakespeare*

2. The shoot engrafted or inserted on a stock.

The *cion* over-rueth the stock; and the back
is but pulvis, and growth alimant, but no ration,
to the graft. *Pope*

CIPHER. *n. f.* [*chifre*, French; *zifra*, Italian; *cifra*, low Lat. from an oriental root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures.

Mine were the very *ciphers* of a function,
To find the faults, whose line stands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shakespeare*

If the people be told what in the elections you
cannot make them null or *pers* in the private
or translation. *Shakespeare*

As, in accounts, *ciphers* and *figures* pass for
sense, so numbers pass for *truth*. *Shakespeare*

3. An intermixture of letters engraved usually on boxes or plate.

They should in burnish'd vault, and o'er the
stone, *Shakespeare*

ARMS AND THE MAN in gold *cinquies* the *man*.

Some mangle the *man* in the *man*, and for
the *man* in the *man*, and for the *man* in the *man*.
To stamp the matter's *cinquies* in the *man*.

4. A character in general

In faceted letters this world is reported to
written in *ciphers* and characters, and then
bearing the form of creatures. *Ramus*

5. A secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
In *cipher* writ, or new-made *cinquies*. *Donne*

He was pleas'd to command me to stay at
London, to lend and receive all his letters; and
I was furnished with mine several *ciphers*, in order
to it. *Denham*

To **CIPHER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise arithmetic.

You have been bred to business, you can *cipher*;
I wonder you never used your pen and ink. *Adelphi*

To **CIPHER.** *v. a.* To write in occult characters.

He frequented sermons, and penned notes;
his notes he *ciphered* with Greek characters. *Hawes*

To **CIRCINATE.** *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To make a circle; to compass round, or turn round.

CIRCINATION. *n. f.* [*circinatio*, Lat.]

CIR

An orbicular motion; a turning round; a measuring with the compasses. *Bailey.*

CIRCLE. *n. f.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it begun, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre.

Any thing that moves round about in a *circle*, in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move; but seems to be a perfect intire *circle* of that matter, or colour, and not a part of a *circle* in motion. *Locke.*

By a *circle* I understand not here, perfect geometrical *circles*, but an orbicular figure, whose length is equal to its breadth, and which, as to form, may be circular. *Newton's Opticks.*

Then a *circle* is round
In *circle* and *circle*, and *circle* is round
In *circle* and *circle*. *Tranjan's Summer.*

2. The space included in a circular line.

3. A round body; an orb.

It is he that intire upon the *circle* of the earth.

4. Compass; enclosure.

A great magician,
Obscured in the *circle* of the forest. *Shakespeare.*

5. An assembly surrounding the principal person.

To have a box where cunctis sing,
And, foremost in the *circle*, eye a king. *Pope*

6. A company; an assembly.

I will call over to him the whole *circle* of
beauties that are disposed among the boxes. *Adelphi.*

Ever since that time, L. fander visits in every
circle. *Tatler.*

7. Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.

There be fruit trees in hot countries, which
have blossoms and young fruit, and young fruit
and ripe fruit, almost all the year, succeeding
one another; but this *circle* of ripening
can be but in succulent plants, and hot countries. *Bacon.*

Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryden.*

8. An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following proposition inferred from the foregoing.

To a heavy body descend by gravity; and
again, that gravity is a quality whereby an
heavy body descend, is an imperfect *circle*, and
therefore nothing. *to Aristotle's Sciences.*

That fancy called a *circle*, is when one of the
premises in an argument is questioned and opposed,
and we intend to prove it by the conclusion. *Harris' Logic.*

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

Has he given the lye
In *circle* or oblique, or femicircle,
Or direct parallel? You must challenge him.

Farther's Q. of Cer.

10. CIRCLES of the German empire. Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be present at diets. They are in number ten. *Trevoux.*

To **CIRCLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing.

The lords, that were appointed to *circle* the
lilly, had some days before planted themselves
in places convenient. *Bacon.*

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets *circle* other suns. *Pope.*

2. To enclose; to surround.

What stern ungentle hands
Have lopp'd and bew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments,
While *circling* shadows kings have sought to
sleep in? *Shakespeare.*

While these fond arms, thus *circling* you, may move
More heavy chains than those of hopeless love.

Unseen, he glided thro' the joyous crowd,
With darkness *circled* and an ambient cloud.

3. To *CIRCLE* in. To confine; to keep together.

We term those things dry which have a confidence within themselves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the stop or hindrance of another body to limit and *circle* them in.

To *CIRCLE*. v. n. To move circularly; to end where it begins.

The well-fraught bow
Circles incessant; whilst the humble eel
With quavering laugh and rural jells rebounds.

Now the *circling* years disclose
The day predestin'd to reward his woes.

CIRCLED. adj. [from *circle*.] Having the form of a circle; round.

That monthly *circles* in her *circle* orb.

CIRCLET. n. f. [from *circle*.] A circle; an orb; properly, a little circle.

Then take *circle* to the Helperus display'd
His golden *circle* in the western shade.

CIRCLING. part. p. adj. [from *To circle*.] Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

Round he surveys, and well might, where he
So high above the *circling* canopy
Of night's extended shade.

CIRCUIT. n. f. [from *circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.

There are four moons *alto* perpetually *circling*
round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with
him in his periodical *circuit* round the sun.

2. The space enclosed in a circle.

A woody mountain, whose high top was plain,
A *circuit* wide inclos'd.

3. Space, or extent, measured by travelling round.

He attributeth unto it smallness, in respect of *circuit*.

The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one-and-twenty miles in *circuit*.

4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is incircled.

And this ill tempest shall not cease to rage,
Until the golden *circuit* on my head

5. The visitations of the judges for holding assizes.

The *circuit*, in former times, went but round about the pale; as the *circuit* of the cynosura about the pole.

6. The tract of country visited by the judges.

7. Long deduction of reason.

Up into the watch tower get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies;
Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By *circuit* or collections to discern.

CIRCUIT of action. [In law.] Is a longer course of proceeding to recover the thing sued for than is needful.

To *CIRCUIT*. v. n. [from the noun.] To move circularly.

Pining with equinoctial heat, unless
The cordial cup perpetual motion keeps,
Quick *circum*.

CIRCUITER. n. f. [from *circuit*.] One that travels a circuit.

Like your fellow *circuiteer*, the sun, you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens.

CIRCUTION. n. f. [from *circutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.

2. Compass; maze of argument.

To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in show, though not in deed, repugnant one to another, requireth more sharpness of wit, more intricate *circutions* or discounts, and depth of judgment, than common ability doth yield.

CIRCULAR. adj. [from *circularis*, Latin.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle.

The frame thereof seem'd partly *circular*,
And put triangular

He built inclos'd for him a level ground;
The form was *circular*.

Neio's post, composed of huge moles running round it in a kind of *circular* figure.

2. Successive in order; always returning.

From whence the innumerable race of things
By *circular* successive order springs.

3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous.

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido?

4. Ending in itself: used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it.

One of Cartes's first principles of reasoning, after he had doubted of every thing, seems to be too *circular* hastily built up; for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God.

5. *CIRCULAR Letter*. A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair; as in the convocation of assemblies.

6. *CIRCULAR Lines*. Such straight lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of lines, tangents, and secants, on the plain scale and sector.

7. *CIRCULAR Sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULARITY. n. f. [from *circular*.] A circular form.

The heavens have no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually succeeding each other, so that, from what point ever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole *circularity*.

CIRCULARLY. adv. [from *circular*.]

1. In form of a circle.

The internal form of it consists of several regions, involving one another like orbs about the same centre; or of the several elements cast *circularly* about each other.

2. With a circular motion.

Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow,
Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom lost.

Every body, moved *circularly* about any centre, recedes, or endeavours to recede, from that centre of its motion.

To *CIRCULATE*. v. n. [from *circulus*.]

1. To move in a circle; to run round; to return to the place whence it departed in a constant course.

If our lives motions theirs must imitate,
Our knowledge like our blood must *circulate*.

Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of the universe *circulates* without any interval or repose.

2. To be dispersed.

As the mints of currency are perpetually at work, a great number of curious inventions issued out from time to time, grow current among the party, and *circulate* through the whole kingdom.

To *CIRCULATE*. v. a. To put about.

In the civil wars, the money spent on both sides was *circulated* at home; no publick debts contracted.

CIRCULATION. n. f. [from *circulate*.]

1. Motion in a circle; a course in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.

What more obvious, one would think, than the *circulation* of the blood, unknown till the last age?

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body; the *circulation* is quicker, and heat greater, and then texture extremely delicate.

2. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state.

As for the times of peace, thou hast brought upon us the miseries of war; so for the first of war, thou wilt be to day as the blessing of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries.

God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits the continual *circulation* of various things.

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

When the apostle saith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory; and when the Son of man, being on earth, affirmeth that the Son of man was in heaven at the same instant, there is in these two speeches that mutual *circulation* before mentioned.

CIRCULATORY. n. f. [from *circulate*.] A chymical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CIRCULATORY. adj. [from *circulate*.] *Circulatory Letters* are the same with *CIRCULAR Letters*.

CIRCUM'AMBIENCY. n. f. [from *circum-ambient*.] The act of encompassing.

The *circumambient* figure according unto the surface it encireth, or the *circumambies*, which encircleth it.

CIRCUM'AMBIENT. adj. [from *circum-ambio*, Latin.] Surrounding; encompassing; enclosing.

The *circumambient* coldness towards the sides of the vessel, like the second region, cooling and condensing of it.

To *CIRCUM'AMBULATE*. v. n. [from *circum-ambulo*, Latin.] To walk round about.

To *CIRCUMCISE*. v. a. [from *circum-cido*, Latin.] To cut the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews.

They came to *circumcise* the child

One is alarmed at the industry of the whigs, in aiming to strengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the *circumcised*.

CIRCUMCISION. n. f. [from *circumcise*.] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

They left a race behind
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From gentiles, but by *circumcision* vain.

To *CIRCUMDUCT*. v. a. [from *circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify; a term of civil law.

Acts of judicature may be cancelled and *circumducted* by the will and direction of the judge; as also by the consent of the parties litigant, before the judge has pronounced and given sentence.

CIRCUMDUCTION. n. f. [from *circumduco*.]

C I R

1. Nullification; cancellation.

The citation may be circumscribed, though the defendant should not appear; and the defendant must be cited, as a *circumscription* requires.

Asyl's Paragon.

2. A leading about.

By long *circumscription* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth.

Hosier.

CIRCUMFERENCE. *n. f.* [*circumferentia*, Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing.

Extend this far thy bounds,
This be thy just *circumference*, O world! *Milton.*
Because the hero is the centre of the narration, all the lines from the *circumference* tend to him alone. *Dryden.*

Fire, moved homily in the *circumference* of a circle, makes the whole *circumference* appear like a circle of fire. *Newton.*

2. The space enclosed in a circle.

So was his will
Pronounced among the gods, and by an oath
That shook heav'n's whole circumference con-
firmed. *Milton.*

He built himself for lifts a level ground,
The whole *circumference* a mile around. *Dryden.*

3. The external part of an orbicular body.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of
the clouds red fled from it, seemed red at its
apparent *circumference*. If the clouds were viewed
through it, the colour at its *circumference* would
be blue. *Newton's Opt.*

4. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.

His pious shield, large and round,
Behind him cast; the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

To CIRCUMFERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To include in a circular space. Not proper.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included
only in itself, or *circumference* by its surface, but
diffused at indeterminate distances. *Newton.*

CIRCUMFERENTOR. *n. f.* [from *circumferre*, Latin, to carry about.] An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles, consisting of a brass circle, an index with sights, and a compass, and mounted on a staff, with a ball and socket.

Chambers.

CIRCUMFLEX. *n. f.* [*circumflexus*, Latin.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave.

The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a middle
tone, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of
both the other. *Hall's.*

CIRCUMFLUENT. *n. f.* [from *circumfluere*, Latin.] An enclosure of waters.CIRCUMFLUENT. *adj.* [*circumfluens*, Latin.] Flowing round any thing.

I rule the Paphian race,
Whole bounds the deep *circumfluent* waves em-
brace;

A dutious people, and industrious life. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFLUOUS. *adj.* [*circumfluus*, Latin.] Flowing with waters.

He the world
Built on *circumfluus* waters calm, in wide
Crystalline ocean. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CIRCUMFORANEUS. *adj.* [*circumforaneus*, Latin.] Wandering from house to house: as, a *circumforaneus* fiddler, one that plays at doors.To CIRCUMFUSE. *v. a.* [*circumfundere*, Latin.] To pour round; to spread every way.

C I R

Men see better, when their eyes are against the
sun, or candle, if they put their hand before their
eye. The glaring sun, or candle, weakens the
eye; whereas the light *circumfused* is enough for
the perception. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His army, *circumfused* on either wing. *Milton.*
Earth, with her nether ocean *circumfused*,
Their pleasant dwelling-house. *Milton.*

This nymph the god Cephissus had about'd,
With all his winding waters *circumfused*. *Johnson.*

CIRCUMFUSILE. *adj.* [*circum and fusilis*, Latin.] That may be poured or spread round any thing.

And divine, whose fluted hands unfold
The vast *circumfused* with *circumfused* god. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFUSION. *n. f.* [from *circumfundere*.] The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.To CIRCUMGYRATE. *v. a.* [*circum and gyrare*, Latin.] To roll round.

All the clouds of the body be congenies of
various sorts of vessels curled, *circumgyrated*, and
complicated together. *Ray's Creation.*

CIRCUMGYRATION. *n. f.* [from *circumgyrate*.] The act of running round.

The sun turns round his own axis in twenty-
five days, from his first being put into such a
circumgyration. *Crozier.*

CIRCUMJACENT. *adj.* [*circumjacens*, Latin.]

Lying round any thing; bordering on
every side.

CIRCUMJITION. *n. f.* [from *circumjacio*, Latin.] The act of going round. *Diet.*CIRCUMLOCUTION. *n. f.* [*circumloquutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding round.

2. The bond with which any thing is en-
compassed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION. *n. f.* [*circumlocutio*, Latin.]

1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis.

Vagly, studying brevity, could bring these
words into a narrow compass, which a translation
cannot render without *circumlocution*. *Dryden.*

2. The use of indirect expressions.

These people are not to be dealt with at all, but by a
train of mysteries and *circumlocution*. *Swift's Sermon.*

CIRCUMMURED. *adj.* [*circum and murus*, Latin.] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

He hath a garden *circumwalled* with hedges.

Shakespeare.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE. *adj.* [from *circumnavigare*.] That may be sailed round.

The *circumnavigable* of the world, and the rendering the whole
temperate as globe *circumnavigable*. *Ray.*

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE. *v. a.* [*circum and navigare*, Latin.] To sail round.CIRCUMNAVIGATION. *n. f.* [from *circumnavigare*.] The act of sailing round.

What he says concerning the *circumnavigation*
of Africa, from the strait of Gibraltar to the Red
Sea, is very remarkable. *Blackwell's.*

CIRCUMNAVIGATOR. *n. f.* One that sails round.CIRCUMPLECTION. *n. f.* [*circumplectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every side.

2. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR. *adj.* [from *circum* and *polar*.] Stars near the north pole, which move round it, and never set in the northern latitudes, are said to be *circumpolar stars*.

C I R

CIRCUMPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *circum* and *positio*.] The act of placing any thing circularly.

Now is your season for *circumposition*, by tiles
or baskets of earth. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CIRCUMRA'SION. *n. f.* [*circumrasio*, Latin.] The act of shaving or paring round.

Diet.

CIRCUMROTATION. *n. f.* [*circum* and *rotatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of whirling round with a motion
like that of a wheel; circinvolution;
circumgyration.

2. The state of being whirled round.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribere*, Latin.]

1. To enclose in certain lines or boundaries.

2. To bound; to limit; to confine.

The good Andronicus

With his our and with fortune is surrounded;
From whence he *circumscribed* with his sword,
And brought to yoke, the enemies of Rome.

Shakespeare.

Therefore must his choice be *circumscribed*
Unto the voice and yielding of that body
Whereof he is head.

Shakespeare.

He found the powers of heav'n,

Such as he pleas'd, and *circumscribed* their being!

Milton.

The words are great, yet *circumscribed* by time,

The words are forc'd, but sliding into rhyme.

Dryden.

The external *circumstances* which do accom-

pany men's acts, are those which do *circumscribe*
and limit them.

Locke's Essay.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*circumscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Determination of particular form or
magnitude.

In the *circumscriptio* of many leaves, flowers,
fruits, and insects, nature affects a regular figure.

Ray's Creation.

2. Limitation; boundary; contraction;
confinement.

I would not my unbounded free condition

Put into *circumscriptio* and confine. *Shakespeare.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE. *adj.* [from *circumscribe*.] Enclosing the superficies; marking the form or limits on the outside.

Stones regular, are distinguished by their external
forms: such as is *circumscriptive*, or depending
upon the whole stone, as in the eagle-stone,
is properly called the figure. *Green.*

CIRCUMSPECT. *adj.* [*circumspexus*, Latin.] Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all sides.

None are for me,

That look into me with confident eyes:

High reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*.

Shakespeare.

Men of their own nature *circumspect* and slow,

but at the time discontented and discontent.

Harwood.

The judicious doctor had been very watchful and
circumspect, to keep himself from being impaled

Swift.

CIRCUMSPECTION. *n. f.* [from *circumspexus*.] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention.

Observe the sudden growth of wickedness,
from want of care and *circumspection* in the first
impressions.

Clarendon.

So saying, his proud step he scornful turn'd,

But with thy *circumspection*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CIRCUMSPECTIVE. *adj.* [*circumspicio*, Latin.] Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

C I R

No less alike the politick and wife,
All fly flow things, with *circumspedive* eyes,

CIRCUMSPICUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *circumspicere*.] Cautiously; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulness every way; watchfully.

CIRCUMSPECTLY. *adv.* [from *circumspicere*.] With watchfulness every way; cautiously; watchfully; vigilantly.

Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent suffrages of a thousand eyes, who never examined the things so carefully and *circumspedively*.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *circumspicere*.] Caution; vigilance; watchfulness on every side.

Travel forces *circumspedive* from the alarm, who at home are lulled in security.

CIRCUMSTANCE. *n. f.* [from *circumstantia*, Latin.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact: the same to a moral action as accident to a natural substance.

When men are ingenious in picking out *circumstances* of contempt, they do kinder than anger much.

Our confessing or concealing performed truths, vary and change their very nature, according to different *circumstances* of time, place, and persons.

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal; or make an accusation more or less probable.

Of these supposed crimes give me leave, By *circumstance*, but to acquit myself.

3. Accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing considered.

Scarcely outside knows, the fo' th' world' all things less;

Sense, *circumstance*; the down the *circumstance* of a *circumstance*.

4. Incident; event; generally of a minute or subordinate kind.

He defended Carlisle with very remarkable *circumstances* of courage, industry, and presence.

The sculptor had in his thoughts the Conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumstance* in history.

The poet has gathered these *circumstances*, which most testify the imagination, and which may happen in the raging of a tempest.

5. Condition; state of affairs. It is frequently used with respect to wealth or poverty; as, good or ill *circumstances*.

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumstances*.

We ought not to conclude, that if the celestial inhabitants in any of the planets, they must therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumstances* of our world.

When men are easy in their *circumstances*, they are naturally enemies to innovations.

To CIRCUMSTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in particular situation, or relation to the things.

To worldly things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see,
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings;
And such as they are *circumstances*, they be.

CIRCUMSTANT. *adj.* [from *circumstantia*, Latin.] Surrounding; environing.

Its beams fly to visit the remotest parts of the world, and it gives motion to all *circumstant* bodies.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL. *adj.* [from *circumstantia*, low Lat.]

C I R

1. Accidental; not essential.

This *serce* abridgment
Hath to it *circumstantial* branches, which
Distinction would be rich in.

This jurisdiction in the essential of it, is as old as christianity; and those *circumstantial* additions of secular encouragement, christian places thought necessary.

Who would not prefer a religion that outers from our own in the *circumstantial*, before one that differs from it in the essential?

2. Incidental; happening by chance; casual.

Virtue's but anguish, when 'tis several,
By occasion wak'd, and *circumstantial*.

3. Full of small events; particular; detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and *circumstantial* recitals of their misdeeds, or by their multiplied questions about his own.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *circumstantial*.] The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY. *adv.* [from *circumstantial*.]

1. According to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are not *circumstantially* different.

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumstantially*.

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *circumstance*.]

1. To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts.

In the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might will that freely, which now it will's freely.

2. To place in a particular condition, as with regard to power or wealth.

A number inferiorly temperate, and the best *circumstantiated* imaginable, are for the succession of Hanover.

To CIRCUMVALLATE. *v. a.* [from *circumvallare*, Latin.] To enclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION. *n. f.* [from *circumvallare*.]

1. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place.

When the earl first acquainted himself with mathematical training, he practised all the rules of *circumvallation* and contravallation at the siege of a town in Livonia.

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place besieged.

I gave scope to such those stupendous *circumvallations* and barricadoes, reared up by sea and land.

CIRCUMVECTION. *n. f.* [from *circumvehere*, Latin.]

1. The act of carrying round.

2. The state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVENT. *v. a.* [from *circumvenire*, Latin.] To deceive; to cheat; to impose upon; to delude.

He fearing to be betrayed or *circumvented* by his cruel brother, fled to Harbawilla.

As his malice is vigilant, he rethinks not to *circumvent* the sons of the first deceived.

Should man
Fall *circumvented* thus by fraud.

To die undaunted, and to *circumvent*.

CIRCUMVECTION. *n. f.* [from *circumvenire*.]

C I T

1. Fraud; imposture; cheat; delusion.

The inequality of the match between him and the subtilty of us would quickly appear by a fact *circumvention*: there must be a wisdom from above to overreach this hellish wisdom.

2. Prevention; preoccupation. This sense is now out of use.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state, That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome Had *circumvention*.

To CIRCUMVECT. *v. a.* [from *circumvehere*, Latin.] To cover round with a garment.

Who on this base the earth didst firmly found,
And mad'st the deep to *circumvect* it round.

CIRCUMVOLATION. *n. f.* [from *circumvolare*, Latin.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVOLV. *v. a.* [from *circumvolvere*, Latin.] To roll round; to put into a circular motion.

Could solid orbs be accommodated to phenomena, yet to ascribe each sphere an intelligence to *circumvect* it, were unphilosophical.

CIRCUMVOLUTION. *n. f.* [from *circumvolvere*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling round.

2. The state of being rolled round.

The winding of the guts is really either a *circumvolution*, or inflection of one part of the gut within the other.

3. The thing rolled round another.

Consider the obliquity of contacts of these *circumvolutions*; the nearer they are, the higher may be the instrument.

CIRCUS. *n. f.* [from *circus*, Latin.] An *circus*. open space or area for sports, with seats round for the spectators.

A pleasant valley, like one of those *circus*, which in great cities somewhere doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses.

The one was about the *circus* of Flavius, to order upon the Tarpeian mountain. See the *circus* falls the unpillared temple ends. Streets paved with heroes, Tyber chok'd with gods.

CIST. *n. f.* [from *cista*, Latin.] A case; a tegument; commonly used in medicinal language for the coat or enclosure of a tumour.

CISTED. *adj.* [from *cista*.] Enclosed in a cist or bag.

CISTERNA. *n. f.* [from *cisterna*, Latin.]

1. A receptacle of water for domestick uses.

'Tis not the rain that wags the whole on by but that which falls into his own *cistern*, that must relieve him.

2. A reservoir; an enclosed fountain.

Had no part as kindly stand behind
In the wide *cistern* of the lakes do shind,
Did not the springs and rivers drench the land,
Our globe would grow a wilderness of sand.

3. Any receptacle or repository of water.

So half my egg is submerged, and made A *cistern* for scald snakes.

But there's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuousness: your wings, your daughters,

Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The *cistern* of my loss.

CISTUS. *n. f.* [from *cistus*, Latin.] A plant; the same with *rockrose*.

CIT. *n. f.* [from *citra*, Latin.] An inhabitant of a city; in an ill sense; a pert low townsmen; a pragmatical trader.

We bring you down to show what different things
The city or clowns are from the courts of kings.

Study your race, or the sort of your family
will dwindle into city or squire, or run up into
wits or madmen.
Barward, thou art a city, with all thy worth;
But Bug and D—, their honours, and so forth.

CITADEL. n. f. [*citadelle*, French.] A
fortress; a castle, or place of arms, in a
city.

As he came to the crown by unjust means, as
unjustly he kept it; by force of stronger soldiers
in *citadels*, the nests of tyranny and murderers
of liberty.

CITALE. n. f. [from *cite*.]

1. Reproof; impeachment.
He made a blushing *citale* of himself,
And chid his trusty youth.

2. Summons; citation; call into a court.
3. Quotation; citation.

CITATION. n. f. [*citatio*, Latin.]

1. The calling a person before the judge,
for the sake of trying the cause of action
commenced against him.

2. Quotation; the adduction of any pas-
sage from another author, or of another
man's words.

3. The passage or words quoted; a quo-
tation.

The letter-writer cannot read these *citations*,
without blushing, after the change he hath ad-
vanced.

View the principles in their own authors, and
not in the *citations* of those who would confute
them.

4. Enumeration; mention.

These causes effect a consumption endemic to
this island: there remains a *citation* of such as may
produce it in any country.

CITATORY. adj. [from *To cite*.] Hav-
ing the power or form of citation.

If a judge cue one to a place, to which he
cannot come with safety, he may freely appeal,
though an appeal be inhibited in the letters
of the law.

TO CITE. v. a. [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To summon to answer in a court.
He held a late court, to which
She oft was *cited* by them, but appear'd not.

Forthwith the *cited* dead,
Of all past ages, to the general doom
Scall hallen.

His power of *citing*, and dragging the de-
fendant into court, was taken away.

2. To enjoin; to call upon another au-
thoritatively; to direct; to summon.

I speak to you, sir Thurio;
For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it.

This sad experience *cites* me to reveal,
And what I dictate is from what I feel.

3. To quote.
Demonstrations in scripture may not otherwise
be shew'd than by *citing* them out of the scrip-
ture.

That passage of Plato, which I *cited* before.

In banishment he wrote those verses, which I
cite from his letter.

CITER. n. f. [from *cite*.]

1. One who cites into a court.

2. One who quotes; a quoter.
I must defer the *citer* henceforward to inform
us of his editions too.

CITY. n. f. [from *cit*.] A city wo-
man. A word peculiar to Dryden.

Cite and *cinque* raise a joyful strain;
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign.

Vol. I.

CITHERN. n. f. [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind
of harp; a musical instrument.

At what time the heathen had profaned it,
even in that was it dedicated with songs and
citherns, and harps and cymbals.

CITIZEN. n. f. [*civis*, Lat. *citoyen*, Fr.]

1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner;
not a slave.

All inhabitants within these walls are not pro-
perly *citizens*, but only such as are called free-
men.

2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a
gentleman.

When he speaks not like a *citizen*,
You find him like a soldier.

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.
Far from noisy Rome secure he lives,
And one more *citizen* to Sybil gives.

CITIZEN. adj. [This is only in *Shak-
speare*.] Having the qualities of a ci-
tizen; as cowardice, meanness.

So sick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not to *citizen* a wanton, as
To seem to die ere sick.

CITRINE. adj. [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon
coloured; of a dark yellow.

The butterfly, papilio majus, hath its wings
painted with *citrine* and black, both in long
breaks and spots.

By *citrine* name of a thicker consistence, the
fabrics of phlegm is known.

CITRINE. n. f. [from *citrinus*, Latin.]

A species of crystal of an extremely pure,
clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws
and blemishes. It is ever found in a long and
slender column, irregularly hexangular, and
terminated by an irregular pyramid. It is
found in one to four or five inches in length. This
stone is very plentiful in the West Indies. Our
jewellers have learned to call it *citrine*; and cut
it into rings out of it, which are mistaken for
topazes.

CITRON-TREE. n. f. [from *citrus*, Lat.]

It hath broad full leaves, like those of the laurel.
The flowers consist of many leaves, expanded
like a fan. The fruit becomes an oblong,
thick, dith fruit, very full of juice. Genoa is
the great nursery for these trees. One sort with a
pointed tree, is in great esteem, that the finest
fruits are sold at Florence for two shillings each.

May the sun
With *citron* groves adorn a distant soil.

CITRON-WATER. n. f. Aqua vite, dis-
tilled with the rind of citrons.

Like *citron-water* matrons cheeks inflame.

CITRUL. n. f. The same with *pumpion*,
so named from its yellow colour.

CITY. n. f. [*cit*, Fr. *civitas*, Lat.]

1. A large collection of houses and in-
habitants.

Men seek safety from number better united,
and from walls and fortifications, the use whereof
is to make the few a match for the many: this
is the original of cities.

City, in a strict sense, means the houses included
within the walls: in a larger sense it reaches to all
the suburbs.

2. [In the English law.] A town cor-
porate, that hath a bishop and a cathed-
ral church.

3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as
distinguished from other subjects.

What is the city but the people? —
—True, the people are the city.

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems disgraceful in the city's eye.

CITY. adj.

1. Relating to the city.
His enforcement of the city votes

He, I accuse,

The city ports by this hath enter'd. *Shak.*

2. Resembling the manners of the citizens.
Make not a city feast of it, to let the great
cool ere we can agree upon the first cut. *Shaksp.*

CIVET. n. f. [*civet*, Fr. *zibetta*, Arabic,
signifying *scents*.] A perfume from the
civet-cat.

The civet or civet cat, is a little animal not
unlike our cat. It is a native of the Indies, Peru,
Brazil, Guinea. The perfume is formed like a
kind of grease, in a bag under its tail, between
the anus and pudendum. It is gathered from
time to time, and abounds in proportion as the
animal is fed.

Civet is of a baler bath than tar; the very
uncleanly flux of a cat.

Some putrefactions and excrements do yield
excellent odours, as civet and musk, and, as
some think, ambergrace.

CIVICK. adj. [*civicus*, Latin.] Relating
to civil honours or practices; not
military.

With equal rays immortal Tully shone:
Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civick* crowns,
And the great father of his country owns.

CIVIL. adj. [*civilis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the community; political;
relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of *civil* regimen, and
would not permit their commonweal to be go-
verned by any other laws than his own.

That such an appetite
To justice; part, religious rites
Of civility.

But there is another unity, which would be
most advantageous to our country; and that is,
your endeavour after *civility*, a political union in
the whole nation.

2. Relating to any man as a member of a
community.

Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful
or impossible; either out of your natural, or out
of your *civil* power.

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not with-
out rule or government.

For civility is with harmony were caught;
And *civil* life was by the muses taught.

4. Not foreign; intestine.
From a *civil* God of his mercy defend us,
as that which is most desperate of all others.

5. Not ecclesiastical; as, the ecclesiastical
courts are controlled by the *civil*.

6. Not natural; as, a person banished or
outlawed is said to suffer *civil*, though
not natural, death.

7. Not military; as, the *civil* magistrate's
authority is obstructed by war.

8. Not criminal; as, this is a *civil* pro-
cess, not a criminal prosecution.

9. Civilized; not barbarous.
England was very rude and barbarous, for it
is but even the other day since I should grow
civil.

10. Complaisant; civilized; gentle; well
bred; elegant of manners; not rude;
not brutal; not coarse.

I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew wondrous tame.

11. Grave; sober; not gay or showy.
Thus night off ice me in my pale career,
Till *civil* suited me to appear.

12. Relating to the ancient consular or
imperial government; as, *civil* law.

No woman had it, but a *civil* doctor.

C I V

CIVILIAN. *n. f.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The professors of the law, called *civilians*, because the civil law is their guide, should not be discountenanced nor discouraged. Bacon.

A depending kingdom is a term of art unknown to all ancient civilians, and writers upon government. Swift.

CIVILISATION. *n. f.* [from *civil*.] A law, act of justice, or judgment, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary. Harris.

CIVILITY. *n. f.* [from *civil*.] 1. Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilized.

The English were at first as stout and warlike a people as ever the Irish; and yet are now brought unto that civility, that no nation excelleth them in all goodly conversation, and all the studies of knowledge and humanity. Spenser.

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to civility, and fallen again to ruin. Dryden.

Wherefore her conquering eagles fled, Arts, learning, and civility were spied. Denham.

2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress? Or else a rude despoiler of good manners, That in civility thou seem'st to empty? Shakspeare.

He, by his great civility and affability, wrought very much upon the people. Clarendon.

I should be kept from a publication, did not what your civility calls a request, your greatness command. South.

We, in point of civility, yield to others in our own houses. Swift.

3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.

Lovetought him shame; and shame with love at strife.

Soon taught the sweet civilities of life. Dryden.

TO CIVILIZE. *v. a.* [from *civil*.] To reclaim from savageness and brutality; to instruct in the arts of regular life.

We send the Greeks and the Muses forth, To civilize and to instruct the North. Waller.

Maurus first, then Ophius, civilize Mankind, and give the world their deities. Denham.

Amongst those who are counted the civilized part of mankind, this original law of nature still takes place. Locke.

Osiris or Bacchus, is reported to have civilized the Indians, and reigned amongst them fifty-two years. Arbuthnot.

CIVILIZER. *n. f.* [from *civilize*.] He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life; he that teaches the rules and customs of civility.

The civilizers!—the disturbers say;
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind! Philips Briton.

CIVILLY. *adv.* [from *civil*.]

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally.

When that are civil lead their lives after one common law; but that a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing, (for this is civilly to live), or should manage community of life, it is not possible. Hooker.

2. Not criminally.

That accusation, which is publick, is either civilly commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment. Aylmer.

3. Politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness; without brutality.

I will not civilly with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. Dryden.

C L A

I would have had Almeria and Osmyn parted civilly; as if it was not proper for lovers to do so. Collier of the Stage.

He thought them folks that lost their way, And ask'd them civilly to stay. Prior.

4. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handsome and cheerful, and furnished civilly. Bacon's New Atlantis.

CIZE. *n. f.* [perhaps from *incise*, Lat. shaped or cut to a certain magnitude.]

The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form: often written *size*.

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to some other size or figure, then there is none of itself to give them the size and figure which they have. Girard's Cosmologia.

CLACK. *n. f.* [*klatschen*, Germ. to rattle, to make a noise.]

1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise: generally used in contempt for the tongue.

But still his tongue ran on,
And with his everlasting clack
Set all men's ears upon the rack. Hudibras.

Fancy flows in, and music flies high;
He knows not when my clack will lie. Prior.

2. The CLACK of a Mill. A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in; or, that which strikes the hopper, and promotes the running of the corn.

Says Juno, just at the hopper will I stand,
And mark the clack how justly it will sound. Betterton.

TO CLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make a chinking noise.

2. To let the tongue run.

TO CLACK. *v. a.* As to clack wool, is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it to weigh less, and so yield the less custom to the king. Corwell.

CLAD. part. pret. [This participle, which is now referred to *clothe*, seems originally to have belonged to *cloden*, or some such word, like *kleeden*, Dutch.] Clothed; invested; garbed.

So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed maws a sprat new stomach brings. Sidney.

He hath clad himself with a new garment. Kings.

Beyond
The flow'ry vale of Sibma, clad with wine. Milton.

With incense, where the golden altar smok'd
By their great intercessor. Milton.

But virtue too, as well as vice, is clad
In flesh and blood. Waller.

To her the weeping heav'n's become serene;
For her the ground is clad in cheerful green. Dryden.

The courtiers were all most magnificently clad. Swift.

TO CLAIM. *v. a.* [*clamer*, French.]

To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, no body can claim that obedience but he that can show his right. Locke.

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it. Locke.

Ports have undoubted right to claim,
If not the greatest, the most lasting name. Congreve.

CLAIMS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,
May then make all the claim that Arthur did. Shakspeare.

C L A

Forfeign thyself! The traitor's odious name I first return, and then disprove thy claim. Dryden.

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuse the least, by submitting to a master who hath no immediate claim upon him, rather than to another who hath already reviv'd several claims upon him? Swift.

2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.

Either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a claim to royalty, as these. Locke.

3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another, or at the least out of his own; as claim by charter, claim by descent. Corwell.

4. The phrases are commonly to make claim, or to lay claim.

The king of Prussia lays in his claim for Neuchâtel, as he did for the principality of Orange. Addison on Italy.

If God, by positive grants, gave dominion to any man, primogeniture can lay no claim to it, unless God ordained. Locke.

CLAIM'ABLE. *adj.* [from *claim*.] That may be demanded as due.

CLAIM'ANT. *n. f.* [from *claim*.] He that demands any thing, as unjustly detained by another.

CLAIM'ER. *n. f.* [from *claim*.] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjustly withheld from him.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. *n. f.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.

TO CLAMBER. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *climb*; as *climber*, *clamber*.] To climb with difficulty, as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockrams 'bout her rouchy neck,
Clambering the walls to eye him. Shakspeare.

When you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the casements then. Shakspeare.

The men there do, not without some difficulty, clamber up the acclivities, dragging their knees with them.

They were forced to clamber over so many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of so many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives. Addison's Freeholder.

TO CLAMM. *v. a.* [in some provinces, to clam; from *clammian*, Sax. to gk together.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they cloyed and clamm'd themselves, so there was no getting out again. P'Flanders.

The springs were all doul'd with lime, and the birds clamm'd and taken. P'Flanders.

CLAMMINESS. *n. f.* [from *clammy*.] Viscosity; viscidness; tenacity; ropiness.

A greasy pipkin will spoil one clamminess of the glue.

CLAMMY. *adj.* [from *clammy*.] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; adhesive; ropy.

Bodies clammy and cleaving, have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themselves. Bacon.

Neither the brain nor spirits can confer motion; the former is of such a clammy consistence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire. Gass.

Altho' he wak'd, and flitting from his bed,
Cold sweat, in clammy drops, his limbs o'erspread. Dryden.

The clammy surface all o'erspread with tribes
Of greeds, and... Philips.

There is no more clammy vapour that arises from the sun, or earth, when they are melted together, than the steam which puts out a light when it is introduced. P'Flanders on Italy.

CL A

The confusion of the paper, clammy sweats, pale face, and at last a total cessation of pain, are signs of a gangrene, and approaching death.

CLAMOROUS, *adj.* [from *clamour*.] **Vo-** ciferous; noisy; turbulent; loud.

Not the tumult of a noisy mob, but that, in urging these ceremonies, none were for clamorous as papists, and they whom papists scorn. *Hooker.*

With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting All the church echo'd. *Shakespeare.*

The goats from the mountains, and the herds Were strangely clamorous in the frighted fields. *Shakespeare.*

With the clamorous report of war Thus with I thrown your exclamations. *Shakspeare.*

Then various elements against thee join'd, In one more various animal combin'd, And fram'd the clamorous race of busy human kind. *Pope.*

A pamphlet that will settle the wavering, instruct the ignorant, and inflame the clamorous. *Swift.*

CLAMOUR, *n. s.* [*clamor*, Latin.]

1. Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation.

Revoke thy doom, Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat, I'll tell thee thou dost evil. *Shakespeare.*

The people grew then exultant in their clamours for justice. *King Charles.*

The maid Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd, And weeping follow me, as thou dost now, With idle clamours of a broken vow. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes, but less fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's hoarse clamours cease, That with submissive murmurs glides in peace. *Adams.*

To CLAMOUR, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.

The obtuse bird clamour'd the live-long night. *Shakespeare.*

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tumultuous manner; for that is to clamour countels, not to inform them. *Bacon's Essay.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to mean, actively, to stop from noise.

Clamour your tongues, and not a word more. *Shakespeare.*

CLAMP, *n. s.* [*clamp*, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength.

2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a clamp of brick of sixteen thousand, they allow seven ton of coals. *Newman.*

To CLAMP, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board cuts the grain, the first board is clamped. Thus the ends of tables are commonly clamped to preserve them from warping. *Mason's Mechanical Press.*

CLAN, *n. s.* [probably of Scottish origin; *clann*, in the Highlands, signifies children.]

1. A family; a race.

They around the flag On each his faction, in their several clans, Swam populous, unnumber'd. *Milton.*

Milton was the poetical son of Spenser, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal decent and clans as well as other families. *Dryden.*

2. A body or sect of persons, in a sense of contempt.

Partridge and the rest of his clan may heat me for a cheat, if I fall in any single particular. *Swift.*

CLANDESTINE, *n. s.* [*clandestinus*, Latin.]

Clandestine; secret; private; concealed; obscure; hidden.

Let us withdraw all supplies from our lists, and not by any secret reserved affection give them clandestine aids to maintain their rebellion. *Deity of Pity.*

CLANDESTINE, *adj.* [*clandestinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; private; in an ill sense.

Thou'st intricate tempers, and clandestine death, Fill'd the deep caves and numerous vaults beneath. *Blackmore.*

CLANDESTINELY, *adv.* [from *clandestine*.] Secretly; privately; in private; in secret.

There have been two printed papers clandestinely spread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original. *Swift.*

CLANG, *n. s.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A sharp, shrill noise.

With such a horrid clang As on mount Sinai rang, While the red fire and smould'ring clouds outbreak. *Milton.*

An island salt and bare, The haunt of seals and orcs, and sea mews clang. *Milton.*

What clangs were heard in German skies afar, Of arms and armies rushing to the war! Dryd. Guns, and trumpets clang, and solemn found Of drums, o'ercome their groans. *Phelps.*

To CLANG, *v. n.* [*clangor*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard, Loud harpings, neighing steeds, and trumpets clang? *Shakespeare.*

The Libyans, clad in armour, lead The dance; and clanging swords and shields they beat. *Pope.*

To CLANG, *v. a.* To strike together with a noise.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous Their mystic dance, and clang'd their founding arms; Indulgent with the warlike din to quell Thy infant cries. *Prior.*

CLANGOUR, *n. s.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud shrill sound.

In death he cried, Like to a dismal clangour heard from far, Warwick, revenge my death. *Shakespeare.*

With joy they view the waving ensign fly, And hear the trumpets clangour pierce the sky. *Dryden.*

CLANGOUS, *adj.* [from *clang*.] Making a clang.

We do not observe the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any musical, but harsh and clangous throats. *Brown.*

CLANK, *n. s.* [from *clang*.] A loud, shrill, sharp noise, made by the collision of hard and sonorous bodies.

They were joined by the melodious clank of marrow-bone and cleaver. *Spettaculo.*

To CLAP, *v. a.* [*clappan*, Sax. *klappen*, Dutch.]

1. To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision.

Following the fiers, With them he enters; who, upon the sudden, Claps to their gates. *Shakespeare.*

Men shall lay their hands at him, and shall hiss him out of his place. *Job.*

Have you never seen a citizen, in a cold morning, clapping his sides, and walking before his shop? *Dryden.*

He crouching clapp'd his wings, the appointed call. *Dryden.*

To chuck his wives together in the hall. *Dryden.*

Each part of the air her glory sings, And round him the pleas'd audience clap their wings. *Dryden.*

He had just time to get in and clap to the door, to avoid the blow. *Locke on Education.*

2. To clap up. To complete suddenly, without much precaution.

No longer than we well could wash our hands, To clap this royal bargain up of peace. *Shakspeare.*

Was ever match clapt up so suddenly? *Shakspeare.*

CL A

In downy meadows the royal virgin sits His bending horse, and kindly claps his back. *Shakespeare.*

Glad of a quarrel, straight I clap the dudd, Sir, let me see your works and you to more. *Pope.*

2. To add one thing to another, implying the idea of something happy, unexpected, or sudden.

They clap mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and so, after a sweet singing, fall down into lakes. *Greene.*

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers; clap on more sails; puff. *Shakespeare.*

Smooth temptations, like the foam, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which perfection, like the northern wind, made her head fall, and clap close about her. *Shakespeare.*

If a man be highly commended, we think him sufficiently lashed, if we clap him, or flay, or rebuke him into his account. *Lyly.*

Razor-makers generally clap a small bar of Venice steel between two small bits of Flemish steel. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

The man clapt his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them. *De Brosses.*

His shield thrown by, to mitigate the smart, He clapp'd his hand upon the wound and part. *Dryden.*

If you leave some space empty for the air, then clap your hand upon the mouth of the vessel, and the fishes will contend to get up from it in the water. *Ruy on the Creation.*

It would be as absurd as to say, he clapp'd spurs to his horse at St. James's, and clapp'd away to the Hague. *Adams.*

By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and sufficiency, they pursue truth the better, having no bias yet clapp'd on to mislead them. *Locke.*

I have observed a certain cheerfulness as bad a system of features as ever was clapp'd together, which hath appeared lovely. *Adams.*

Let all her ways be unconfined, And clap your padlock on her mind. *Prior.*

Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat clapt upon them, and perhaps richerenedom nor majesty would secure them from a frown. *Harris on the Mind.*

3. To do any thing with a sudden happy motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead asleep, And, how we know not, all clapt under hatches. *Shakespeare.*

He was no sooner entered into the town, but a scrambling toiler clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or in a drunken fashion. *Moxon's Life of Black.*

So much from the rest of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole species, that his friends would have clapp'd him into bedlam, and have begged his estate. *Spettaculo.*

Have you observ'd a flying hare, Lining, and fearful of the flame Of horns and hounds, clap back heret? *Prior.*

We will take our remedy at law, and clap an action upon you for old debts. *Shakespeare.*

4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the stationer winking for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which clapp'd its performance on the stage. *Dryden on Dryden's Verses.*

5. To infect with a venereal poison. [See the noun.]

If the patient hath been clapt, it will be the more difficult to cure him the second time, and worse the third. *Wifemans.*

Let men and manners ev'ry dish adapt; Who'd force his pepper where his guests are clapt? *Keats.*

6. To CLAP UP. To complete suddenly, without much precaution.

No longer than we well could wash our hands, To clap this royal bargain up of peace. *Shakspeare.*

Was ever match clapt up so suddenly? *Shakspeare.*

CL A

A peace may be *clapped up* with that suddenness, that the forces, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his skirts. *Howel.*

7. To *CLAP up*. To imprison with little formality, or delay.

Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, he was known, and the prince *clap'd* him up as his inveigler. *Samyl.*

To *CLAP*. *v. n.*

1. To move nimbly with a noise.

Every door flew open
To admit my entrance; and then *clapt* behind me,
To bar my going back. *Dryden.*

A whirlwind rose, that with a violent blast
Shook all the dome: the doors around me *clapt*. *Dryden.*

2. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing.

Come, a song.—
—Shall we *clap into* it roundly, without saying
we are hearers. *Scipione.*

3. To strike the hands together in applause.

All the best men are ours; for 'tis all hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em *clap*. *Shakspeare.*

CLAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A loud noise made by sudden collision.

Give the door such a *clap* as you go out, 'tis
will shake the whole room, and make every
thing rattle in it. *Swift.*

2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monstrous to me, that the South-sea
should pay half their debts at one *clap*. *Swift.*

3. An explosion of thunder.

There shall be terrible *claps* of thunder, and
flashes of lightning, voices and earthquakes. *Haleswell on Providence.*

The *clap* is past, and now the skies are clear. *Dryden.*

4. An act of applause.

The actors, in the midst of an innocent old
play, are often startled in the midst of unexpected
claps or *hisses*. *Adams.*

5. A sudden or unexpected misfortune.

Obsolete.

6. A venereal infection. [from *clapoir*, French.]

Time, that at last matures a *clap* to pox. *Pope.*

7. [With falconers.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAPPER. *n. f.* [from *clap*.]

1. One who claps with his hands; an applauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his
tongue is the *clapper*, for what his heart thinks
his tongue speaks. *Shakspeare.*

Now a young lady fall down the other day,
and she much resembled an overturned bell
without a *clapper*. *Adams.*

3. *CLAPPER* of a Mill. A piece of wood shaking the hopper.

To *CLAPPERCLAW*. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw*.] To tonguebeat; to scold.

They are *clapperclawing* one another, I'll look
on. *Shakspeare.*

They've always been at diggers-drawers,
And one another *clapperclawing*. *Hudibras.*

CLARENCEUX, or *CLARENCEUX*. *n. f.*

The second king at arms: so named
from the duchy of *Clarence*.

CLARY-OBSCURY. *n. f.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obscurus*, Lat.] Light and shade in print.

As in the case of a *clarif*
With various light and shade;
A *clarif* yellow here they spread;
Draw off in blue, or orange, or red;
Yet *clarif* the colours, oddly mixed,
Your light upon the white is fixed. *Pope.*

CL A

CLARET. *n. f.* [from *claire*, French wine, of a clear pale red colour.]

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded
into *claret*. *Boyle.*

The *claret* smooth, red as the lips we press
In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl. *Thomson.*

CLARICHORD. *n. f.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.] A musical instrument in form of a spinet, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and seventy strings. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *clarify*.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the first, thick and troubled; as *mulle*, and *wort*: to know the means of accelerating *clarification*, we must know the causes of *clarification*. *Eaton.*

To *CLARIFY*. *v. a.* [from *clarifier*, French.]

1. To purify or clear any liquor; to separate from feculencies or impurities.

The apothecaries *clarify* their syrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would *clarify*; which whites of eggs gather all the dregs and grosser parts of the juice to them; and after, the syrup being set on the fire, the whites of eggs themselves harden, and are taken forth. *Bacon.*

2. To brighten; to illuminate. This sense is rare.

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reason: it met the dictates of a *clarified* understanding half way. *South.*

The christian religion is the only means that God has finished, to set fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and to rectify his will. *South.*

To *CLARIFY*. *v. n.* To clear up; to grow bright.

We forever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the discoursing with another, he marshalleth his thoughts more orderly, he seeth how they look when they are turned into words. *Bacon's Essays.*

CLARION. *n. f.* [from *clarin*, Spanish; from *clarus*, loud, Lat.] A trumpet; a wind instrument of war.

And after to his palace he them brings,
With flutes, and trumpets, and with *clarions* sweet;

And all the way the joyous people sing. *Spenser.*

Thou shalt command, that at the warlike sound
Of trumpet's loud, and *clarion*, he upstart.

The mighty standard. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let softer notes the applauding world amaze,
And the loud *clarion* shout in your praise. *Pope.*

CLARITY. *n. f.* [from *clarité*, French; *claritas*, Latin.] Brightness; splendour.

A light by abundant *clarity* invisible; an understanding which itself can only comprehend. *St. Hieron's Rule.*

Man was not only deceivable in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their *clarity*. *Brown.*

CLARY. *n. f.* [from *herminium*, Lat.] An herb.

Plants that have circled leaves do all about
with *clarity*. The weakest kind of curling is
roughness; as in *clary* and *burr*. *Brown.*

To *CLASH*. *v. n.* [from *klaffen*, Dutch, to make a noise.]

1. To make a noise by mutual collision; to strike one against another.

Three times, as of the *clashing* sound
Of arms, we heard. *Denham.*

These few that should happen to *clash*, might
rebound after the collision. *Bentley.*

How many candles may send out their light,
without *clashing* upon one another! which argues
the smallness of the parts of light, and the largeness
of the interstices between particles of air and
other bodies. *Chyene.*

CL A

2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction.

Neither was their any queen-mother who
might *clash* with his counsellors for authority. *Bacon.*

Those that are not convinced what help this is
to magistracy, would find it, if they should
chance to *clash*. *South.*

3. To contradict; to oppose.

Wherever there are men, there will be *clashing*
some time or other; and a knock, or a contest,
spoils all. *LeRytrape.*

The absurdity in this instance is obvious; and
yet every time that *clashing* metaphors are put
together, this fault is committed. *Speiser.*

To *CLASH*. *v. a.* To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.

The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms;
And with a sudden sound, and feeble cry,
Half sunk, and half pronounced the word of
victory. *Dryden.*

CLASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A noisy collision of two bodies.

The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear. *Denham.*

He nobly seiz'd thee in the dire alarms
Of war and slaughter, and the *clash* of arms. *Pope.*

2. Opposition; contradiction.

Then from the *clashes* between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs. *Denham.*

In the very next line he reconciles the fathers
and scripture, and shews there is no *clash* between
them. *Atterbury.*

CLASP. *n. f.* [from *clasp*, Dutch.]

1. A hoop to hold any thing close; as a book, or garment.

The scorpion's claws here grasp a wide extent,
And nere the crab's in lesser *clasp* are bent. *Adams.*

He took me aside, opening the *clasp* of the
parchment cover. *Arbuckle and Page.*

2. An embrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knife of hire, a gondolier,
To the gross *clasp* of a lascivious Moor. *Shakspeare.*

To *CLASP*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To that with a clasp.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven,
and do open the scriptures; which being
but ready, remain, in comparison, still *clasp'd*. *Hickes.*

There Caxton slept, with Wyndham at his side;
One *clasp'd* in wool, and one in strong cow hide. *Pope.*

2. To catch and hold by twining.

The *clashing* ivy where to climb. *Milton.*

3. To hold with the hands extended; to enclose between the hands.

Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle
to be received; and after the belly, which is
hard to *clasp*. *Brown.*

4. To embrace.

Thou art a slave, whom fortune's tender arm
With favour never *clasp'd*, but bid a dog. *Shakspeare.*

Thy suppliant

I beg, and *clasp* thy knees. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He *clasp'd* his bow

The flying spear, and thun'd the promis'd blow;

Then creeping, *clasp'd* the hero's knees, and
pray'd. *Dryden.*

Now, now, he *clasp'd* her to his panting breast.

Now he devours her with his eager eyes. *Smith.*

5. To enclose.

Moys, with women's voices
Strive to speak big, and *clasp* their female joints
In *clasp'd* and *clasp'd* against thy crown. *Shakspeare.*

CLASPERS. *n. f.* [from *clasp*.] The tendrils or thread of a creeping plant, by

which it clings to some other thing for support.

Thousands of *claspers* of plants are given only to such species as have weak and infirm stalks.
Ray on the Creation.

CLASPERS. *n. f.* [from *clasp* and *knife*.]
A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. *n. f.* [from *classis*, Latin.]

1. A rank or order of persons.
Seymour has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three *classes*.
Dryden.

2. A number of boys learning the same lesson at the school.

We shall be seized away from this lower *class* in the school of knowledge, and our conversation shall be with angels and illuminated spirits.
Hutton on the Minst.

3. A set of beings or things; a number ranged in distribution, under some common denomination.

Among this herd of politicians, any one fit make a very considerable *class* of men. *Addison.*
Whatever of mongrel, no one *class* admits.
A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. *Pope.*

TO CLASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to some stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

I considered that, by the *classing* and methodizing such passages, I might instruct the reader.
Archbishop on Cans.

CLASSICAL. } *adj.* [classicus, Latin.]
CLASSIC. }

1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.

Poetick fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on *classic* ground.
Addison.

With them the genius of *classic* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived. *Johnson.*

2. Of the first order or rank.

From this standard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced, in the telling of which I have followed Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classic* author on this subject.
Archbishop on Cans.

CLASSICK. *n. f.* [classicus, Lat.] An author of the first rank: usually taken for ancient authors.

The *classicks* of an age that heard of none. *Pope.*

CLASSIS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Order; sort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that *class* of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth.
Johnson.

TO CLATTER. *v. n.* [clatpunge, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the spightly trumpet from afar
Had rous'd the neighing steeds to leave the fields,
While the fierce riders *clatter'd* on their shields.
Dryden.

2. To utter a noise by being struck together.

All that night was heard an unwonted *clattering* of weapons, and of men running to and fro.
Kneller's History.

Down sunk the monster-bulk, and press'd the ground;
His arms and *clattering* shield on the vast body found.
Dryden.

Their *clattering* arms, with the fierce thocks
resounds
Helmets and broken spears spread the ground.
Gray's Poem.

3. To talk fast and idly.

Here is a great deal of good matter

Lost for lack of telling;

Now, sike, I see thou dost but *clatter*;

Worm may come of melling. *Spenser.*

All those airy speculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noise and *clattering* of words. *Deeny of Piety.*

TO CLATTER. *v. a.*

1. To strike any thing so as to make it sound and rattle.

I only with an *clatter'd* staff will meet thee,
And raise such outcries on thy *clatter'd* iron,
That thou shalt with thyself at Gath. *Milton.*

When all the bees are gone to settle,
You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To dispute, jar, or clamour: a low word. *Martin.*

CLATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of sonorous bodies.

A *clatter* is a *clash* often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper and shriller than rattle. [See the verb.]

I have seen a morkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall. *Swift.*

2. It is used for any tumultuous and confused noise.

By this great *clatter*, one of the greatest noise seems bruited. *Shakespeare.*

Grow to be short,
Throw by your *clatter*,
And handle the matter. *Ben Jonson.*

O Rourke's jolly boys
Ne'er dream of the matter.
Till rous'd by the noise,
And musical *clatter*. *Swift.*

The jumbling particles of matter
In chaos make not such a *clatter*. *Swift.*

CLAVATED. *adj.* [clavatus, Lat.] Knobbed; set with knobs.

These appear plainly to have been *clavated* spikes of some kind of echinus ovarius. *Hutton on Cans.*

CLAUDENT. *adj.* [claudens, Lat.] Shutting; enclosing; confining. *Dict.*

TO CLAUDICATE. *v. n.* [claudicare, Latin.] To halt; to limp. *Dict.*

CLAUDICATION. *n. f.* [from *claudicare*.]
The act or habit of halting. *Dict.*

CLAVE. The present of *clave*.

CLAVELLATED. *adj.* [clavellatus, low Lat.] Made with burnt tartar: a chymical term. *Chambers.*

Any, transmitted through *clavellated* ashes into an exhausted receiver, loses weight as it passes through them. *Archibut.*

CLAY. *n. f.* [clayen pynt, Sax.] This is now universally written *clay*, though not so properly. See CLOVER.

CLAVICLE. *n. f.* [clavicula, Lat.] The collar bone.

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their mouths; as moat that have *clavicles*, or collar bones. *Brown.*

A gal was brought with angry wheels down her neck, towards the *clavicle*. *Wifeman.*

CLAUSE. *n. f.* [clausula, Latin.]

1. A sentence; a single part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence; so much of a sentence as is to be construed together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no spread *clause* or sentence of scripture be in every such action set before men's eyes to warrant it. *Baxter.*

2. An article, or particular stipulation.

The *clause* is unique concerning the bishop. *Hutton.*

When, after the death, they were sent both Jews and Gentiles we find not this *clause* in their commission. *South.*

CLAUSTRAL. *adj.* [from *claustrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloister, or religious house.

Claustral priors are such as preside over religious houses, next to the abbot or chief governor in such religious houses. *Asyl.*

CLAUSURE. *n. f.* [clausura; Lat.] Confinement; the act of shutting; the state of being shut.

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be born. *Geddes.*

CLAW. *n. f.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a shellfish.

I saw her range abroad to seek her food,
T'embue her teeth and claws with lukewarm blood. *Spenser.*

What is justice to a man, or laws,
That never comes within their *claws*? *Madison.*

He softens the harsh rigour of the laws,
Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their happy *claws*. *Garr.*

2. Sometimes a hand, in contempt.

TO CLAW. *v. a.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. To tear with nails or claws.

Look, if the wither'd elder hath not his poll *claw'd* like a parrot. *Shakespeare.*

2. To pull, as with the nails.

I am afraid we shall not easily *claw* off that name. *South.*

3. To tear or scratch in general.

But we must *claw* ourselves with shameful And heathen stripes, by their example. *Hudibras.*

They for their own opinions stand fast,
Only to have them *claw'd* and canvass'd. *Hudibras.*

4. To scratch or tickle.

I must laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour. *Shakespeare.*

5. To flatter: an obsolete sense. See CLAWBACK.

6. To *claw off*, or away. To scold; to rail at.

You thank the place where you found money; but the sad Fortune is to be *claw'd* away for it, if you should lose it. *Leffing.*

CLAWBACK. *n. f.* [from *claw* and *back*.] A flatterer; a sycophant; a wheedler.

The pope's *clawback*. *Johnson.*

CLAWED. *adj.* [from *claw*.] Furnished or armed with claws.

Among quadrupeds, of all the *clawed*, the lion is the strongest. *Greaves's Zoology.*

CLAY. *n. f.* [clai, Welsh; clay, Dutch.]

1. Unctuous and tenacious earth, such as will mould into a certain form.

Clays are earths firmly coherent, weighty and compact, stiff, viscid, and ductile to a great degree, while mould, smooth to the touch, not easily breaking between the fingers, nor readily dissoluble in water; and, when mixed, not readily subsiding from it. *Pliny's Essay.*

Whose troubled eddies, thick with ooze and mire,
Are whirl'd aloft. *Johnson.*

Expose the *clay* to the sun, to drain it from salt, that the blocks may be more durable. *Johnson's Essay.*

The fair, which some *clay*, will hardly give. *Hutton.*

Clay is the best way of improving *clay*, where nature is false. *Johnson's Essay.*

2. [In poetry.] Earth in general; the terrestrial element.

Why should our *clay*
Over our spirits to much sway? *Johnson.*

TO CLAY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with it.

C L E

This manning lasts fifty years: then the ground must be *clayed* again. *Mortimer.*

CLAY-COLD. *adj.* [*clay* and *cold*.] Lifeless; cold as the unanimated earth.
I wash'd his *clay-cold* countenance with holy drops,
And saw him laid in hollow'd ground. *Keats.*

CLAY-PIT. *n. s.* [*clay* and *pit*.] A pit where clay is dug.
'Twas found in a *clay-pit*. *Woodward.*

CLAYES. *n. s.* [*clay*, *Fr.* In fortification.] Wattles made with stakes interwove with others, to cover lodgments. *Chambers.*

CLAYEY. *adj.* [from *clay*.] Consisting of clay; abounding with clay.
Some in a lax or sandy, some a heavy or *clayey* soil. *Dehane.*

CLAYISH. *adj.* [from *clay*.] Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay.
Small beer proves an unwholesome drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddy, and *clayish* water, which the brewers covet. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CLAYMARE. *n. s.* [*clay* and *mare*.] A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.
Claymare resembles clay, and is near a-kin to it; but is more *lax*, and sometimes mixed with chalk-stones. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLEAN. *adj.* [*glan*, *Welsh*; *clene*, *Sax.*]

1. Free from dirt or filth: as, *clean water*.
Both his hands, most lib'ly feculent,
Above the water were on high exalted,
And said to wash themselves incessantly;
Yet nothing *cleaner* were for such extent,
But rather fouler. *Fairy Queen.*

They make *clean* the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess. *Matthew.*

He that bath *clean* hands and a pure heart. *Psal.*
Create in me a *clean* heart, O God! *Psal.*

2. Free from moral impurity; chaste; innocent; guiltless.

3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not encumbered with any thing useless or disproportioned.

The timber and wood are in some trees more *clean*, in some more knotty. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Yet thy waist is straight and *clean*.
As Cupid's shaft, or Hermes' rod. *Waller.*

4. Not foul with any loathsome disease; not leprous.

If the plague be somewhat dark, and spread thus in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him *clean*. *Levitic.*

4. Dexterous; not bungling; feat: as, a *clean* trick; a *clean* leap; a *clean* boxer.

CLEAN. *adv.*

1. Quite; perfectly; fully; completely.
This *seal* is now little used.
These editions have been *clean* contrary unto those before mentioned. *Hooker.*

Being feared, and domestic broils *clean* overblown. *Shakespeare.*

A philosopher, pressed with the same objection, shapes an answer *clean* contrary. *Hakewill.*

2. Without miscarriage; in a dexterous manner.

Pope came off *clean* with Homer; but they say, Browne went before, and handsly swept the way. *Henley.*

To **CLEAN.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To free from dirt or filth.

Their robes adjusted, *clean'd* their vigorous wings,
And many a circle, many a short essay,
Wheel'd round and round. *Thomson.*

CLEANLY. *adv.* [from *cleanly*.] In a cleanly manner.

CLEANLINESS. *n. s.* [from *cleanly*]

C L E

1. Freedom from dirt or filth.
I shall speak nothing of the extent of this city, the *cleanliness*, of its streets, nor the beauties of its piazza. *Addison.*

2. Neatness of dress; purity; the quality contrary to negligence and nastiness.

The mistress thought it either not to defer, or not to reach, any exquisite decking, having no adorning but *cleanliness*. *Stany.*

From whence the tender skin assumes A sweetness above all perfumes;
From whence a *cleanliness* remains, Incapable of outward stains. *Swift.*

Such *cleanliness* from head to heel;
No humours gross, or frowzy streams,
No noisome whiffs, or sweaty streams. *Swift.*

CLEANLY. *adv.* [from *clean*.]

1. Free from dirtiness; careful to avoid filth; pure in the person.

Not that shall mountain *cleanly* be laid,
Pull'd by some plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden.*

An ant is a very *cleanly* insect, and throws out of her nest all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds. *Addison.*

2. That makes cleanliness.

In our fantastick chimes, the fair,
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Pope.*

3. Pure; innocent; immaculate.

Perhaps human nature needs a few more sweetly relishing and *cleanly* joys, than those that derive from successful trials. *Glauville.*

4. Nice; addressful; artful.

Through his true handling, and his *cleanly* play,
All those royal signs had stole away. *Spenser.*

We can secure ourselves a retreat by some *cleanly* evasion. *1st Ep. to the Ladies.*

CLEANLY. *adv.* [from *clean*.] Elegantly; neatly; without nastiness.

If I do grow great, I'll leave sack, and live *cleanly*, as a nobleman should. *Shakespeare.*

CLEANNESS. *n. s.* [from *clean*.]

1. Neatness; freedom from filth.

He shewed no strength in shaking of his staff, but the fine *cleanness* of bearing it was delightful. *Spenser.*

He minded only the cleanness of his face, and the cleanness of expression. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. Purity; innocence.

The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind is never better proved, than in discovering its own faults at six feet view. *Pope.*

To **CLEANSE.** *v. a.* [*clensman*, *Saxon*.]

1. To free from filth or dirt, by washing or rubbing.

Cleanse the pale corps with a religious hand
From the polluting weed and common land. *Prior.*

2. To purify from guilt.

The blueness of a wound *cleanseth* away evil. *Proverbs.*

Not all her od'rous traits can *cleanse* her crime,
The plant alone deforms the happy clime. *Dryden.*

3. To free from noxious humours by purgation.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
And, with some sweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart? *Shakespeare.*

This bath, combined with its own salt and ingre-
dients, makes it saponaceous and *cleansing*, by which
quality it often helps digestion, and excites ap-
petite. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. To free from leprosy.

Shew thyself to the priest, and offer for thy
cleansing those things which Moses commanded. *Mark.*

5. To scour; to rid of all offensive things.

This river the Jews proffered the pope to
cleanse; so they might have what they found. *Addison on Italy.*

C L E

CLEAR. *n. s.* [*clarene*, *Saxon*.]
That which has the quality of evacuating
any foul humours, or digesting a sore; a
detergent.

If there happens an imposthume, honey, and
even honey of roses, taken inwardly, is a good
clearer. *Addison.*

CLEAR. *adj.* [*clair*, *Fr.* *klaer*, *Dutch*; *clarus*, *Latin*.]

1. Bright; transpicuous; pellucid; trans-
parent; luminous; without opacity or
cloudiness; not nebulous; not opaque;
not dark.

The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear*,
That, had the self-enamour'd youth gazed long,
He but the bottom, not his face, had seen. *Dehane.*

2. Perceptive; sharp.

Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd,
Which that false fruit, that promis'd *clear*ness
Had bred. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A fun about was every pilly there;
A phlegm'd mout' thou not half so *clear*. *Dehane.*

3. Cheerful; not clouded with care or
anger.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction, which rebounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear, though in my *clear*
Not to incur; but from his *clear* aspect
Return'd, and gracious purpose thus renew'd. *Milton.*

4. Free from clouds; serene.

I will darken the earth in a *clear* day. *Job.*
And the *clear* sun on his wide way
Gaz'd not. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.

6. Perpicuous; not obscure; not hard to
be understood; not ambiguous.

We pretend to give a *clear* account how thunder
and lightning is produced. *Low.*

Many men reason exceeding *clear* and rightly,
who know not how to make a syllogism. *Locke.*

7. Indisputable; evident; undeniable.

Remind'd to our almighty foe
Clear Victory; to our part loss, and rout
Through all the empire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

8. Apparent; manifest; not hid; not
dark.

The hemisphere of earth, in *clear*est ken,
Stretch'd out to the amplest reach of prospect by
Milton.

Unto God, who understandeth all their secret
 cogitations, they are *clear* and manifest. *Milton.*

The pleasure of right reasoning is still the pro-
per, by how much the darkness is more
and the chains of them more long. *Bacon.*

9. Quick to understand; prompt; acute.

Mother of science, now I feel thy power
Wit in me *clear*, not only to discern
Things in their causes, but to trace the ways
Of highest agents, deem'd however wise. *Milton.*

10. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable.

Duncan has been to *clear* in his great office. *Shakespeare.*

Think that the *clearest* gods, who make the
humours
Of men's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee. *Shakespeare.*

Repentance to altereth and changeth
through the mercy of God, he never to depl
that it maketh him pure and *clear*. *Whit.*

Though the perspicacious philosophy has be-
come eminent in its way, yet other sects have
been wholly *clear* of it. *Locke.*

Statesman, yet frugal to truth, in foul lanes
In action faithful, and in honour *clear*. *Pope.*

11. Unprepossessed; not preoccupied; im-
partial.

Leucippe, of whom one look, in a *clear* judg-
ment, would have been more acceptable than
her husband's to prodigally bestowed. *Shakespeare.*

12. Free from distress, prosecution, or im-
puted guilt.

C L E

- The cruel corp'ral whisp'rd in my ear,
Five pounds, if I rightly tip, would let me clear.
Guy.
13. Free from deductions or encumbrances.
Hope, if the success happens to fail, is clear
gains as long as it lasts. *Callier against Despair*
Whatever a foreigner, who purchases land here,
gives for it, is so much every farthing clear gain
to the nation; for that money comes clear in,
without carrying out any thing for it. *Locke.*
I often wish'd that I had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a-year. *Swift.*
14. Unencumbered; without let or hinder-
ance; vacant; unobstructed.
If he be to far beyond his health,
Methinks he should the sooner pay his debts,
And make a clear way to the gods. *Shakespeare.*
A post-boy winding his horn at us, my com-
panion gave him two or three curses, and left the
way clear for him. *Add. son.*
A clear stage is left for Jupiter to display his
omnipotence, and turn the fate of armies alone.
Pope's Essay on Homer.
15. Out of debt.
16. Untangled; at a safe distance from
any danger or enemy.
Finding ourselves too slow of sail, we put on
a compelled valour, and in the grapple I boarded
them; on the instant, they got clear of our ship.
Shakespeare.
It requires care for a man with a double design
to keep clear of clashing with his own reasonings.
L'Estrange.
17. Canorous; sounding distinctly, plainly,
articulately.
I much approved of my friend's insisting upon
the qualifications of a good aspect and a clear
voice. *Add. son.*
Hark! the numbers soft and clear
Gently swell upon the ear;
Now louder and yet louder rise,
And fill with pealing sounds the skies. *Pope*
18. Free; guiltless; with from.
I am clear from the blood of this woman.
Sophocles.
None is so fit to correct their faults, as he who
is free from any in his own writings. *Dryden.*
19. Sometimes with of.
The air is clearer of grubs and damp exhalations.
Temple
20. Used of persons. Distinguishing;
judicious; intelligible: this is scarcely
used but in conversation.
- CLEAR. *adv.*
1. Plainly; not obscurely.
Now clear I understand
What of my reddiest thoughts have teach'd in
vain. *Milton*
2. Clean; quite; completely. A low
word.
He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext
of a whisper, but it clear off. *L'Estrange*
- CLEAR. *n. f.* A term used by builders for
the inside of a house; the space within
from wall to wall.
21. CLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make bright, by removing opacous
bodies; to brighten.
Your eyes, that seem so clear,
Yet are but dim, shall perfectly be torn
Open'd and clear'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Like Boreas in his rage, when ruffling forth,
He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy North.
Dryden.
A favour'd dish, a homely treat,
Where all is plain, where all is neat,
Clear up the cloudy forehead of the great. *Dryden.*
2. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or
ambiguity.
To clear up the several parts of this theory
I was willing to say little of great many other
speculations. *Burns's Theory.*

C L E

- When, in the knot of the play, no other way
is left for the discovery, 'thou'lt let a god descend,
and clear the business of the audience. *Dryden.*
By mystical terms, and ambiguous phrases, he
darkens what he should clear up. *Boyle.*
Many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can clear. *Ezior.*
3. To purge from the imputation of guilt;
to justify; to vindicate; to defend: often
with from before the thing.
Somerset was much cleared by the death of
those who were executed, to make him appear
faulty. *Sir John Hayward.*
To clear the Deity from the imputation of
tyranny, injustice, and dissimulation, which none
do throw upon God with more presumption than
those who are the patrons of absolute necessity, is
both comely and christian. *Bramhall.*
To clear herself,
For sending him no aid, she came from Egypt. *Dryden.*
I will appeal to the reader, and am sure he will
clear me from partiality. *Dryden's Fables.*
How! wouldst thou clear rebellion? *Addison.*
Before you pray, clear your soul from all those
sins, which you know to be displeasing to God.
Wake's Preparation for Death.
4. To cleanse: with of, or from.
My hands are of your colour; but I shame
To wear a heart so white.
A little water clears us of this deed. *Shakespeare.*
5. To remove any encumbrance, or em-
barrassment.
A man digging in the ground did meet with a
door, having a wall on each hand of it; from
which having cleared the earth, he forced open
the door. *W. H. Jones.*
This one mighty sum has clear'd the debt,
Dryden
A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the
art of the statuary only clears away the superfluous
matter, and removes the rubbish. *Add. son.*
Multiplies with furnish a double proposition
towards the clearing of that expense. *Add. son.*
6. To free from any thing offensive or
noxious.
To clear the palace from the foe, succeed
The weary living, and revenge the dead. *Dryden.*
It should be the skill and art of the teacher to
clear their heads of all other thoughts, whilst they
are learning of any thing. *Locke on Education.*
Augustus, to establish the dominion of the
sea, rigged out a powerful navy to clear it of the
pirates of Malta. *Ascham*
7. To clarify; as, to clear liquors.
8. To gain without deduction.
He clears but two hundred thousand crowns a
year, after having detracted all the charges of
working the salt. *Add. son.*
9. To confer judgement or knowledge.
Our common points would clear up their un-
derstandings, and animate their minds with vir-
tue. *Addison's Spectator*
10. To CLEAR a ship, at the customhouse,
is to obtain the liberty of sailing, or of
selling a cargo, by satisfying the cus-
toms.
- To CLEAR. *v. n.*
1. To grow bright; to recover transpa-
rency.
So soul a sky clear not without a storm. *Shak.*
2. Sometimes with up.
The met, that hung about my mind, clear'd up.
Add. son.
Take heart, none of the laws of fate complain
Tha' now 'tis cloudy; 'twill clear up again. *North.*
Advise him to stay till the weather clear'd up,
for you are afraid there will be rain. *Swift.*
3. To be disengaged from encumbrances,
difficulties, or entanglements.
He that clears at once will relapse; for, find-
ing himself out of straits, he will revert to his

C L E

- customs: but he that clearth by degrees, induceth
a habit of frugality; and gaineth as well upon his
mind as upon his estate. *Bacon's Essays.*
- CLEARANCE. *n. f.* [from clear.] A cer-
tificate that a ship has been cleared at
the customhouse.
- CLEARER. *n. f.* [from clear.] Brightener;
purifier; enlightener.
Gold is a wonderful clearer of the understand-
ing: it dissipates every doubt and scruple in an
instant. *Child. son.*
- CLEARLY. *adv.* [from clear.]
1. Brightly; luminously.
Myriads of grace and salvation, which were
but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us
more clearly shined. *Hobbs.*
2. Plainly; evidently; without obscurity
or ambiguity.
Christianity first clearly proved this noble and
important truth to the world. *Regis.*
3. With discernment; acutely; without
embarrassment or perplexity of mind.
There is almost no man but sees clearly and
sharper the vices in a speaker than the virtues.
Ben Jonson.
4. Without entanglement or distraction of
affairs.
He that doth not divide, will never enter into
business: and he that divideth too much, will
never come out of it clearly. *Bacon's Essays.*
5. Without by-ends; without sinister views;
honestly.
When you are examining these matters, do
not take into consideration any sensual or worldly
interest; but deal clearly and impartially with
yourselves. *Tillotson.*
6. Without deduction or cost.
7. Without reserve; without evasion; with-
out subterfuge.
By a certain day they should clearly relinquish
unto the king all their lands and possessions.
Davies on Ireland.
- CLEARNESS. *n. f.* [from clear.]
1. Transparency; brightness.
It may be, percolation doth not only cause
clearness and splendour, but sweetness of flavour.
Bacon's Natural History.
Glass in the furnace grows to a greater mag-
nitude, and it shines to a greater clearness, only as
the breath within is more powerful, and the heat
more intense. *Bacon*
2. Splendour; lustre.
Love, more clear than yourself, with the clear-
ness, lays a night of sorrow upon me. *Shak.*
3. Distinctness; perspicuity.
If he chances to think right, he does not
know how to convey his thoughts to another with
clearness and perspicuity. *Addison.*
4. Sincerity; honesty; plaindealing.
When the case required insinuation, if they
used it, the former opinion spread abroad, of their
good faith and clearness of dealing, made them
almost invisible. *Bacon.*
5. Freedom from imputation of ill.
I require a clearness. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- CLEARSTIGHTED. *adj.* [clear and sight.]
Perspicuous; discerning; judicious.
Clearsighted reason withdon's judgment leads;
And tenie, her vassal, in her footsteps treads.
Dryden.
- To CLEARSTARCH. *v. a.* [from clear and
starch.] To stiffen with starch.
He took his present lodging at the mansion-
house of a tailor's widow, who washes, and can
clearstarch his hands. *Addison.*
- To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. I cleave. [clec-
tan, Sax. *kleven*, Dutch.]
1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to.
The clarifying of liquors by adhesion, is ef-
fected when some clearing body is mixed with

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the liquors, whereby the grosser part sticks to that cleaving body. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Water, in small quantity, cleaveth to any thing that is solid. *Bacon's Natural History.*
When the dust groweth into hardness, and the clouds cleave fast together. *Joh.*
The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. *Dryden.*

2. To unite aptly; to fit.
New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments, cleave not to their moulds,
But with the aid of use. *Shakespeare.*
3. To unite in concord and interest; to adhere.
The apostles did conform the christians according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them cleave the better. *Hosker.*
The men of Judah cleave unto their king. *Samuel.*

If you shall cleave to my consent, when 'tis, 't shall make honour for you. *Shakespeare.*
The people would revolt, if they saw any of the French nation to cleave unto. *Knight.*

4. To be concomitant to; to be united with.
We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth cleave to the one, and forsake the other. *Hosker.*

To CLEAVE. *v. a. pret.* I cleave, I cleave, I cleft; *part. pass.* cleoven, or cleft. [*cleo-* *fan, Sax. kleeven, Dutch.*]

1. To divide with violence; to split; to part forcibly into pieces.

And at their passing cleave the Assyrian flood. *Milton.*

The fountains of it are said to have been cleft, or burst open. *Barnet's Tears of the Earth.*

The blessed minister his wings display'd,
And, like a shooting star, he cleft the night. *Dryden.*

Rais'd on her dusky wings, she cleaves the skies. *Dryden.*

Whom with such force he struck, he fell'd him down,
And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*

Or had the sun
Eldest to the earth a nearer fear,
His beams had cleft the hills, the valley dry'd. *Blackmore.*

Where whole brigades one champion's arms
O'erthrow,
And cleave a giant at a random blow. *Titch.*

Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly;
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky. *Pope.*

2. To divide; to part naturally.
And every beat that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the cleft into two claws. *Deut.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To part asunder.

Wars 'twixt you twain, would be
As if the world should cleave, and that slain men
Should sulcer up the rift. *Shakespeare.*

The ground cleave asunder that was under them. *Numbers.*

He cut the cleaving sky,
And in a moment vanish'd from her eye. *Pope.*

2. To suffer division.
It cleaveth with a glossy polite substance, not plane, but with some little unevenness. *Newton.*

CL'EVER. *n. f.* [*from cleave.*]

1. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

You gentlemen keep a parcel of roaring butties about me day and night, with huzzas and hunting horns, and ringing the changes on butchers' cleavers. *Arbutnot.*

Thou' arm'd with all thy cleavers, knives,
And axes made to hew down lives. *Hudibras.*

2. A weed. Improperly written CLIVER.

CLEES. *n. f.* The two parts of the foot of

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heads which are cloven-footed. *Skinner.*
It is a country word, and probably corrupted from *cleave*.

CL'EF. *n. f.* [*from cleft, key, French.*] In musick, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shows the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

CLEFT. *part. pass.* [*from cleave.*] Divided; parted asunder.
Fat with incense strew'd
On the cleft wood. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
I never did on cleft Parnassus dream,
Nor taste the sacred Heliconian stream. *Dryden.*

CLEFT. *n. f.* [*from cleave.*]

1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crack; a crevice.

The cascades seem to break through the clefts and cracks of rocks. *Addison's Guardian.*

The extremity of this cape has a long cleft in it, which was enlarged and cut into shape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet. *Addison on Italy.*

The rest of it, being more gross and ponderous, does not move far; but lodges in the clefts, crags, and fides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them. *Woodward.*

2. In farriery.

Clefts appear on the bough of the palfreys, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour, which fests the skin; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noisome stench. *Farrar's Diet.*

His horse it is the heralds west;
No, 'tis a mare, and hath a cleft. *Ben Jonson.*

To CLEFTGRAFT. *v. a.* [*cleft and graft.*]

To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch.

Filberts may be cleftgrafted on the common nut. *Mertimer.*

CL'EMENCY. *n. f.* [*clemence, Fr. clementia, Latin.*]

1. Mercy; remission of severity; willingness to spare; tenderness in punishing.

I have stated the true notion of clemency, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with wisdom. *Addison.*

2. Mildness; softness.

Then in the clemency of upward air
We'll scour our spots, and the dire thunder fear. *Dryden.*

CLEMENT. *adj.* [*elemens, Lat.*] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

You are more clement than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take a third,
Letting them thrive again on the abatement. *Shak.*

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

To CLEPE. *v. a.* [*clippan, Sax.*] To call.

Obsolete.

Three crabbed months had sow'd themselves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And clepe thyself my love. *Shakespeare.*

CL'ERGY. *n. f.* [*clergè, Fr. clerus, Lat. κληρὸν.*]

The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

We hold that God's clergy are a state which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, necessary, by the plain word of God himself; a state whereunto the rest of God's people must be subject, as touching things that appertain to their soul's health. *Hosker.*

The convocation give a greater sum
Than ever, at one time, the clergy yet
Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shak.*

CLERGYMAN. *n. f.* [*clergy and man.*] A man in holy orders; a man set apart for ministration of holy things; not a laick.

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How I have been among the clergy men,
The furs I have collected shall express. *Shak.*
It seems to be in the power of a rational clergyman to make the most ignorant man comprehend his duty. *Scott.*

CL'ERICAL. *adj.* [*clericus, Lat.*] Relating to the clergy: as, a clerical man, a man in orders.

In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the table-mat. *Dryden.*

Unless we may more properly read

clericboards.

CLERK. *n. f.* [*clerc, Sax. clericus, Latin.*]

1. A clergyman.
All persons were filed clerks, that served in the church of Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons. *Shak.*

2. A scholar; a man of letters.
They might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never saw more uneasy fellows than great clerks were. *Shak.*

The greatest clerks being not always the honestest, any more than the wisest, men. *Scott.*

3. A man employed under another as a writer.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge: and then the boy, his clerk,
That took some pains in writing, he begg'd it. *Shakespeare.*

My friend was in doubt whether he could exert the justice upon such a vagrant; but not having his clerk with him, who is a necessary counsellor, he let the thought drop. *Addison.*

4. A petty writer in public offices; an officer of various kinds.

Take a just view, how many may remark
Who's now a lord, his grandfathers was a clerk. *Gray.*

It may seem difficult to make out the bills for the support of Vitellius. I question not but an expert clerk of a kitchen can do it. *Shak.*

5. The layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CL'ERKSHIP. *n. f.* [*from clerk.*]

1. Scholarship.

2. The office of a clerk of any kind.
He sold the clerkship of his parish, when it became vacant. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

CL'ERKSHIP. *n. f.* [*from clerk.*]

1. Scholarship.

2. The office of a clerk of any kind.
He sold the clerkship of his parish, when it became vacant. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

CL'EF. } In composition, at the beginning
CL'IF. } or end of the proper name of a
CL'IVE. } place, denotes it to be situate on the side of a rock or hill: as, Cleveland, Clifton, Stancliff.

CL'EVER. *adj.* [*of no certain etymology.*]

1. Dexterous; skilful.

It was the cleverer mockery of the two. *L'Estrange.*

I read Dyer's letter more for the stile than the news. The man has a clever pen, it must be owned. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Just; fit; proper; commodious.

I can't but think 'twould sound more clever,
To me, and to my heirs for ever. *Pope.*

3. Well-shaped; handsome.

She called him gundy-guts, and he called her lousy Peg, though the girl was a tight clever wench at any was. *Arbutnot.*

4. This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning.

CL'EVERLY. *adv.* [*from clever.*] Dexterously; skilfully; handsomely.

Thou' wouldst have run with the scent,
And sometimes dash'd them with a snuff,
As cleverly as a cat's paw. *Hudibras.*

A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as *cleverly*, as the executioner. *South.*

CLEVERNESS. *n. f.* [from *clever*.] Dexterity; skill; accomplishment.

CLEW. *n. f.* [clýpe, Sax. *klouwen*, Dut.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.

Eschewer untwisting his deceitful *claw*,
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenser.*
While, guided by some *claw* of heav'nly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread.

They see small *claws* draw vastest weights along,
Not in their bulk, but in their order, strong. *Dryd.*

2 A guide; a direction: because men direct themselves by a *claw* of thread in a labyrinth.

This alphabet must be your own *claw* to guide you.

Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?
No *claw* to guide me through this gloomy maze,
To clear my honour yet preserve my faith? *Smith.*

The reader knows not now to transport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of some *claw*, or connecting idea, to lay hold of.

3. *Clew of the sail of a ship*, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that earing where the tackles and sheets are fastened.

To CLAW. *v. a.* [from *claw*, a sea term.]
To *claw the sails*, is to raise them, in order to be furled; which is done by a rope fastened to the *claw* of a sail, called the *claw-garnet*.

To CLICK. *v. n.* [*clicken*, Dutch; *cliquer*, French; or perhaps the diminutive of *clack*.] To make a sharp, small, successive noise.

The solemn death-watch *click'd*, the hour she died;

And shrilling crickets in the chimney cried. *Gay.*

CLICKER. *n. f.* [from *click*.] A low word for the servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers.

CLICKET. *n. f.* [from *click*.] The knocker of a door.

CLIENT. *n. f.* [*cliens*, Latin.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are well handled; for that upholds in the client the reputation of his counsel.

Advocates must deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true state of their case.

2. It may be perhaps sometimes used for a dependant in a more general sense, as it was used among the Romans.

I do think they are your friends and *clients*,
And fearful to disturb you.

CLIENTEL. *n. f.* [from *client*.] Supplied with clients.

This due occasion of discouragement, the worst conditioned and least *clientel* pettiugues do yet, under the sweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful prosecution of actions.

CLIENTELE. *n. f.* [*clientela*, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. A word scarcely used.

There's Venus holds good quarters with him;
And, under the pretext of *clientela*,
Will be admitted.

CLIENTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *client*.] The condition of a client.

Patronage and *clientship* among the Romans always depended: the plebeian houses had re-

course to the patrician line which had formerly protected them.

CLIFF. *n. f.* [*clivus*, Lat. *clif*, *cliof*, Sax.]

1. A steep rock; a rock, according to Skinner, broken and craggy. [*rupes*.]

The Leucadians did use to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the sea.

Mountaineers, that from Severus came,
And from the craggy *cliffs* of Tetrica.

Wherever 'tis to found scattered upon the shores,
There is it as constantly found lodged in the *cliffs* thereabouts.

2. A character in musick. Properly **CLEF.**

CLIFF. *n. f.* The same with **CLEF.** Now disused.

Down he tumbled, like an aged tree,
High growing on the top of rocky *cliffs*.

CLIMATE. *n. f.* [*κλίμα*, Gr.] A certain space of time, or progression of years, which is supposed to end in a critical and dangerous time.

Endless times, setting their conceits upon *climates*, differ from one another.

CLIMATE/RICK. } *adj.* [from *climate*.]
CLIMATE/RICAL. } Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body.

Certain observable years are supposed to be attended with some considerable change in the body; as the seventh year; the twenty-fifth, made up of three times seven; the forty-ninth, made up of seven times seven; the sixty-third, being nine times seven; and the eighty-first, which is nine times nine: which two last are called the *great climates*.

The numbers seven and nine, multiplied into themselves, do make up sixty-three, commonly esteemed the *great climate* of our lives.

Your lordship being now arrived at your great *climate*, yet give no proof of the least decay of your excellent judgment and comprehension.

My mother is something better, though, at her advanced age, every day is a *climate*.

CLIMATE. *n. f.* [*κλίμα*.]

1. A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are measured by the increase of a month.

2. In the common and popular sense, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Between the extremes, two happier *climates* hold
The temper that partakes of hot and cold.

On what new happy *climate* we are thrown? *Dryd.*
This talent of moving the passions cannot be of any great use in the northern *climates*.

To CLIMATE. *v. n.* To inhabit. A word only in *Shakspeare*.

Purge all infection from our air, whilst you
Do *climate* here.

CLIMATEURE. *n. f.* The same with **CLIMATE.** Not in use.

Such harbingers preceding still the fates,
Have heav'n and earth together demonstated
Unto our *climates* and countrymen.

CLIMAX. *n. f.* [*κλίμαξ*.] Gradation; ascent: a figure in rhetoric, by which the sentence rises gradually; as Cicero says to Catiline, Thou dost nothing, *nothing*, thoukest nothing; but I hear it, I see it, and perfectly understand it.

Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the conclusion, by a *climax*, is evermore the best. *Dryden's Jura. Dedication.*
Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd,
Still rising in a *climax*, till the last,
So passing all, is not to be surpass'd. *Granville.*

To CLIMB. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*. It is pronounced like *clime* [climan, Sax. *klimmen*, Dutch.] To ascend up any place; to mount by means of some hold or footing.

It implies labour and difficulty, and successive efforts.
You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean lambe, quattering flesh, and *climbing* fire.

When shall I come to the top of that fume hill?

—You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we *climb* up it now.

Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands and upon his feet.

As a thief
Into the window *climbs*, or o'er the tiles.

So *climb* the first grand thief into God's bed.

Thou son! of this great world both eye and soul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; found his place
In thy eternal cause, both when thou *climbs'st*,
And when high noon hath gain'd, and when thou *climbs'st*.

No rebel Titan's sacrilegious crime,
By heaping hills on hills, can thither *climb*.

Black vapours *climb* aloft, and cloud the day.

What controuling cause
Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws,
Climb up, and gain the aspiring mountains height?

To CLIMB. *v. a.* To ascend; to mount.

It's not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls in spite of me the owner?

Thy arms pursue
Paths of renewal, and *climb* ascents of fame.

For lo! he must and persecuted fly,
Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern lie.

CLIMBER. *n. f.* [from *climb*.]

1. One that mounts or scales any place or thing; a mounter; a riser.

I wait not at the lawyer's gates,
Ne shoulders *climbers* down the stairs.

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Where the *climber* upward turns his face.

2. A plant that creeps upon other supports.

Ivy, hony-suckles, and other *climbers* must be dug up.

3. The name of a particular herb.

The seeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's head*.

To CLIMBER. *v. n.* [from *climber*.] To mount with effort; to climb.

In *climbing* the youngest to pick out his becks,
Bew're how ye *climber* for breaking your necks.

CLIME. *n. f.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region; tract of earth.

He can spread thy name o'er land and seas,
Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms.

They apply the celestial description of other *climes* unto their own.

Of beauty sings, her fading progress view,
From *clime* to *clime* the dazzling light pursue.

We shall meet
In happier *climes*, and on a happier shore.

Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful seasons in temperate climes, are common and familiar blessings.

CLINCH. *v. a.* [*climza*, Saxon, to knock, *Junius*; clingo, in Festus, to encompass, *Minsheu*.]

1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.

Simois rows the bodies and the shields Of heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet bear The dart aloft, and reach the pointed spear.

2. To contract or double the fingers.

Thine tal cut ties are about seven feet high, the tops whereof I could but just reach with my hit

3. To bend the point of a nail on the other side.

4. To confirm; to fix: as, to clinch an argument.

CLINCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expression. How it obtains this meaning is difficult to find. A nail caught on the *other side*, and *doubled*, is a nail clinched: a word taken in a *different meaning*, and *doubled* in sense, is likewise a *clinch*.

Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a *clinch*, luciferous; searching after the nature of light.

Pure clinches the suburban muse affords, And Panton waging harriets war with words

Here one poor word a hundred clinches makes

2. That part of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the anchor.

CLINCHER. *n. f.* [from *clinch*.] A cramp; a holdfast; a piece of iron bent down to fasten planks.

The wind is for the work Cyprio bound; With those he pierc'd tem, and with cinchers bound.

TO CLING. *v. n. pret.* I *clung*; part. I *have clung*. [*klynger*, Danish.]

1. To hang upon by twining round; to stick to; to hold fast upon.

The brown long doubtful flood; As two spent swimmers that do cling to each other, And sink their art.

The tinsel of his neck was defaced by the clinging of his hair to the platter.

When they undid and together clung, When undistinguish'd in one heap they hung.

See in the circle next Plaza plac'd, Two babes of love close clinging to her waist.

That they may the closer cling, Take your blue ribbon for a string.

2. To adhere, as followers or friends.

Most popular consul he is grown, methinks! He is the first clung to him.

3. To dry up; to consume; to waste; to pine away. [See *clungen*; *teop*, a withered tree.]

If thou speak'st false, Upon the next tree shalt thou hing alive, To famine cling thee.

CLINGY. *adj.* [from *cling*.] Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLINICAL. *adj.* [*clis*, to lie down.]

CLINICK. *adj.* Those that keep their beds; those that are sick, past hopes of recovery. A *clinical* lecture is a discourse upon a disease, made by the bed of the patient.

A *clinical* convert, one that is converted on his deathbed. This word occurs often in the works of Taylor.

TO CLINK. *v. a.* [perhaps softened from *clank*, or corrupted from *click*.] To strike so as to make a small sharp noise.

Five years! a long lease for the clinking of pewter.

TO CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp, interrupted noise.

The seven'd bars Submilitive clink against your trazen portals.

Underneath th' umbrella's only shed, Safe thro' the wet on clinking patterns tread.

CLINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp successive noise; a knocking.

I heard the clink and fill of swords

2. It seems in *Spenser* to have some unusual sense. I believe the knocker of a door. Thot' creeping close, behind the wicket's clink, Privily he peeped out thro' a chink.

CLINQUANT. *adj.* [French.] Dressed in embroidery, in spangles, false glitter, tinsel finery.

1-day the French, All clinquant, all in gold, like beaheen odds, Some down the English.

TO CLIP. *v. a.* [*clippan*, Saxon.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to enfold in the arms.

He that before thunn'd her, to flun her harms, Now runs and takes her in his clipping arms.

Here I clip The avul of my sword, and do contend Hotly and nobly with thy lance.

O nothing that thou could'st remove That Neptune's arms, who clip the air about.

Enter the clip; clip your wives, your friends, Tell them your fears.

The ladies That drag the tragick melancholy night, Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings, Clip dead men's graves.

The mile stretch on the back of the circle, clipping and embracing her with his legs about the neck and body.

2. To cut with sheers. [*klipper*, Danish; *klippen*, Dutch; apparently from the same radical sense, since sheers cut by enclosing and embracing.]

Your sheers come too late to clip the bird's wings, that already is flown away.

Tread them, that my love shall bid me, Or clip love's wings, or quench love's flame.

He clip his jet's wings, whole airy tides Much higher than fashion is.

But I we had clip'd his wings, and cut him short, Confid' within the portals of his court.

If mankind had had wings, as perhaps some extravagant atheists may think us deficient in this, all the world must have consented to clip them.

By this lock, this sacred lock, I swear, Which never more shall in its parted hair, Clipp'd from the lovely head where late it grew.

He spent every day ten hours dozing, clipping papers, or darning his stockings.

3. Sometimes with off

We should then have as much feeling upon the clipping off a hair, as the cutting of a nerve.

4. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin, by paring the edges.

The *clippers* of new coinage, is just of the nature of clipping

5. To curtail; to cut short.

All my reports go with the modest truth; Nor more, nor clip, but so.

Mis. Mayore's clipped the king's English.

Even in London they clip their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs.

6. To confine; to hold; to contain.

Where is he living, clip in with the sea, Who calls me pupil?

TO CLIP. *v. n.* A phrase in falconry.

Some falcon floops at what her eye design'd, And with her eagerness the quarry mis'd, Straight flies at check, and clips it down the wind

CLIPPER. *n. f.* [from *clip*.] One that debases coin by cutting.

It is no English treason to cut French crowns, and to-morrow the king Himself will be a clipper.

No coins pleased some medallists more than those which had passed through the hands of an old Roman clipper.

CLIPPING. *n. f.* [from *clip*.] The part cut or clipped off.

Bungs pure y material, without ferse or thought, as the *clippings* of our beards, and parings of our nails.

CLIVER. *n. f.* An herb. More properly written *claver*.

It grows wild, the seeds sticking to the clothes of such as pass by them. It is sometimes used in medicine.

CLOAK. *n. f.* [*lach*, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the rest are covered.

You may hear it Under a robe that is of any length

The *clashes* were clo'd of silver, madd with gold.

Arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to part with his cloak, which he held only the fatter.

Numbly he rose, and cast his garment down, That instant in his cloak I wrapt me round.

2. A concealment; a cover.

Not giving your liberty for a cloak of moderation.

TO CLOAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a cloak.

2. To hide; to conceal.

Most heavenly toy, in deed and view, She by creation was, till she did fall;

Tienoch is the fought for helps to *clash* her crimes withal.

CLOAKBAG. *n. f.* [from *cloak* and *bag*.]

A portmanteau; a bag in which clothes are carried.

Why dost thou converse with that trunk of humours, that stuffed *clash-bag* of guts.

I have already hit (Tis in my *clashbag*) doubled, hat, hose, all That answer to them.

CLOCK. *n. f.* [*clocc*, Welsh, from *clôch*, a bell, Welsh and Armorick; *clôch*, French.]

1. The instrument which, by a series of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a stroke upon a bell.

If a man lie in sickness or pain; the time will seem longer without a clock, or hour-glass, than with it.

The picture of Jerome usually described at his study, is with a clock hanging by.

I told thy clock, and watch'd the wailing light.

2. It is an usual expression to say, *What is it of the clock, for what hour is it?*

Or ten o'clock, for the tenth hour.

What is't o'clock?—

Upon the stroke of four. *Shakspeare.*
Maccanus set forward about ten o'clock in the night. *Kneller.*

About nine of the clock at night the king marched out of the North-port. *Clarendon.*

3. The clock of a flocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.

His stockings with silver clocks were ravished from him. *Swift.*

4. An insect; a sort of beetle. *Diet.*

CLOCKMAKER. *n. f.* [clock and maker.]
An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently observed by several of our ingenious clockmakers, and equations been made and used by them. *Derham.*

CLOCKWORK. *n. f.* [from clock and work.]
Movements by weights or springs, like those of a clock.

So it unprejudic'd you scan

The goings of this clockwork, man;

You had a hundred movements made

By fine device in his head:

But 'tis the stomach's solid stroke,

That tells it is being what a clock. *Pope.*

When this hollow was Vulcan's shop, full of fire and heat.

You look like a puppet moved by clockwork. *Arbutnot.*

CLOD. *n. f.* [club, Sax. a little hillock; *blotte, D. w. h.*]

1. A lump of earth or clay; such a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.

The earth that calseth up from the plough a great clod, is not so good as that which riseth up a smaller clod. *Bacon.*

I'll cut up, as plows

Do by ren lands, and strike together founts

And clods, the ungrateful female and the people. *R. n. J. n. on.*

Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds

with rakes,

The cumbering clods. *Dryden.*

2. A turf; the ground.

Byzantium boasts, that on the clod,

Where once their sultan's house has stood,

Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

3. Any thing concreted together in a cluster.

Fishermen who make holes in the ice to dip up fish with their nets, light on swallows congealed in the ice of a slimy substance, and carrying them home to their flames, the warmth is so hot to them to life and flight. *Cassini.*

4. A lump, a mass of metal.

One at the forge

Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass Had melted. *Milton.*

5. Any thing vile, base, and earthy; as the body of man compared to his soul.

And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods, In which a thousand torches, flaming bright, Do burn, that to us, wretched earthly souls, In dreadful darkness lend desired light. *Spenser.*

The spirit of man,

Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish With this corporeal clod. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

How the purer spirit is united to this clod, is a knot too hard for our degraded intellects to untie. *Johnson.*

In moral reflections there must be heat, as well as dry reason, to inspire this cold clod of clay which we carry about with us. *Bayly.*

6. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.

The vulgar! a scarce animated clod,

Never pleas'd with aught above 'em. *Dryden.*

TO CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To gather into concretions; to coagulate; for this we sometimes use clod.

Let us go find the body, and from the stream, With lavers pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off The clotted gore. *Milton.*

TO CLOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.

CLODDY. *adj.* [from clod.]

1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy; miry; mean; gross; base.

The glorious fun,

Turning with splendour of his precious eye

The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold. *Shak.*

2. Full of clods unbroken.

These lands they sow always under furrow about Michaelmas, and leave it as cloddy as they can. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLODDPATR. *n. f.* [clod and pate.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLODDPATR. *adj.* [from clodpate.] Stupid; dull; doltish; thoughtless.

My cloddy relations spoil'd the greatest gem in the world, when they bred me a meek-muck. *Arbutnot.*

CLODDPOL. *n. f.* [from clod and poll.] A thickskull; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter being so excellently ignorant, he said that it came from a cloddy. *Shakspeare.*

TO CLOG. *v. a.* [It is imagined by Skinner to come from *log*; by Casaubon derived from *logos*, a dog's collar, being thought to be first hung upon fierce dogs.]

1. To load with something that may hinder motion; to encumber with shackles; to impede, by fastening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.

If you find so much blood in his liver as will clog the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy. *Shakspeare.*

Let a man wean himself from these worldly impediments, that here clog his soul's flight. *Digby on the Soul.*

The wings of birds were clogg'd with ice and snow. *Dryden.*

Fleethly lusts do debase men's minds, and clog their spirits, make them gross and foul, fit for Gnomes and pometums shall his flight restrain, While clogg'd he bears his filken wings in vain. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

The gutter'd rocks and congealed sands, Traitors conceiv'd to clog the godlike wheel. *Shak.*

His Majesty's ships were over-pull'd with clogg'd with great ordnance, when out there is superfluous. *Ridgely.*

3. To load; to burden; to embarrass.

Since thou hast far to go, bear not a clog The clogging burthen of a guilty soul. *Shakspeare.*

You'll owe the time

That clogs me with this answer. *Shakspeare.*

They have d' a vein, and watch'd returning breath;

It came, but clogg'd with symptoms of his death. *Dryden.*

All the commodities are clogg'd with impurities. *Atty.*

4. In the following passage it is improper, for its meaning always includes hindrance.

Clocks and jacks, though the serews and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet, if they be not oiled, will hardly move; though you clog them with never so much weight. *Ray.*

TO CLOG. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to adhere. In this sense, perhaps, only corruptly used for clod or clot.

Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds clog not together. *Locke.*

2. To be encumbered or impeded by some extrinsic matter.

In working through the bone, the teeth of the saw will begin to clog. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CLOG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A load; a weight; any encumbrance hung upon any animal or thing to hinder motion.

I'm glad at food I have no other child;

For thy clogge would teach me tyranny, To hang clog on them. *Shakspeare.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs, By the known rules of ancient liberty. *Milton.*

A dog, committed clogge For some offence, by chance breaks loose, And quit his clogge; but when he's loosed, He still draws after him his clogge. *Mudibras.*

2. An encumbrance; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impediment.

Weariness of the flesh is an heavy clog to the will. *Hobbes.*

They're our clog, methinks, when a man be Char'd to a gale, yet the gale's free. *Dante.*

The prince made no other step than rejecting the pope's supremacy, as a clog upon his own power and passions. *Swift.*

Slavery is, of all things, the greatest clog and obstacle to speculation. *Stout.*

3. A kind of additional shoe, worn by women to keep them from wet.

4. A wooden shoe.

In France the peasantry goes barefoot; and the middle sort, throughout all that kingdom, makes use of wooden clogs. *Harvey.*

CLOGGINESS. *n. f.* [from cloggy.] The state of being clogged.

CLOGGY. *adj.* [from clog.] That has the power of clogging up.

By addiments of some such nature, some grosser and cloggy parts are retained; or else much subtilized, and otherwise altered. *Pyle.*

CLOISTER. *n. f.* [clás, Welsh; claustrum, Sax. closter, Germ. kloster, Dut. claustrum, Ital. cloistre, Fr. claustrum, Latin.]

1. A religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery.

Not in a secret cloister doth he keep These virgin spirits until their marriage-day. *Shak.*

Some solitary of the will I choose, And there with holy virgins live immur'd. *Dryden.*

How could he have the leisure and retirement of the cloister, to perform those acts of devotion? *Amory.*

2. A peristyle; a piazza.

TO CLOISTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a religious house; to confine; to immure; to shut up from the world.

Cloister three in some religious house. *Shakspeare.*

They have by commandment, though in form of courtesy, cloister'd us within these walls for three days. *Bacon.*

It was of the king's first acts to cloister the queen dowager in the nunnery of Beaulieu. *Bacon.*

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are clogged up. *Rome's Tropic.*

CLOISTERED. *adj.* [from cloister.] Solitary; retired; religiously reclusive.

Upon this ground many cloister'd men, of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before action. *Warren's Ang.*

CLOISTERED. *particip. adj.* [from cloister.]

1. Solitary; inhabiting cloisters.

For the bat hath flown His cloister'd flight, there shall be done A deed of dreadful note. *Shakspeare's M.*

2. Built with peristyles or piazzas

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two cloister'd open courts, one serving for the women's side, and the other for the men. *Milton.*

CLO

CLOISTRESS. *n. f.* [from *cloister*.] A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

Like a *cloistress* she will veiled walk,
And water once a day her chamber round
With eye-offending brine. *Shakespeare.*

CLOKE. *n. f.* See **CLOAK**.

CLOMB. The pret. of *To clomb*.
Ask to what end they *clomb* that tedious height.

To CLOOM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *cleam*, clemian, Sax. which is still used in some provinces.] To close or shut with glutinous or viscous matter.

Rear the hive enough to let them in, and *cloom* up the skirts, all but the door. *Mortimer.*

To CLOSE. *v. a.* [*cloſa*, Armorick; *klus*, Dutch; *clos*, Fr. *clausus*, Lat.]

1. To shut; to lay together.
Sleep instantly fell on me, call'd
By nature as in aid, and *close'd* mine eyes. *Milton.*
When the sad wife has *close'd* her husband's eyes;
Lies the pale corpse, not yet entirely dead. *Prior.*
I soon shall visit Hædon, and the shades
Of my great ancestors. *Cephala*, thou
Wilt lend a hand to *close* thy mistress's eyes. *Philips.*

2. To conclude; to end; to finish.
One frugal supper did our studies *close*. *Dryd.*
I *close* this with my earnest desires that you
will seriously consider your estate. *Wade.*

Edward and Henry, now the boast of fame;
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;
After a life of generous toils endur'd,
Close'd their long glories with a sigh, and find
Th' unwilling gratitude of hate mankind. *Page.*

3. To enclose; to confine; to repose.
Every one
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him *close'd*. *Shakespeare.*

4. To join; to unite fractures; to consolidate fissures.
The surgeons accomplishing the knights,
With busy hummers *close* up. *Shakespeare.*
There being no winter yet to *close* up and unite
its parts, and restore the earth to its former com-
pactness. *Burnet.*

As soon as any public rupture happens, it is
immediately *close'd* up by moderation and good
offices. *Adrian in Italy.*

All the trices drawn there are immediately
close'd up, as though you wove them with your
finger on the surface of a river. *Watts.*

To CLOSE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to join its own parts to-
gether.

They, and all that appertained to them, went
down alive into the pit, and the earth *close'd* upon
them. *Numbers.*

In plants, you may try the force of imagination
upon the lighter motions, as upon their *closing*
and opening. *Bacon.*

2. To CLOSE upon. To agree upon; to
join in.

The jealousy of such a design in us would in-
duce France and Holland to *close upon* some mea-
sures between them to our disadvantage. *Tempe.*

3. To CLOSE with. } To come to an a-
To CLOSE in with. } greement with;
to comply with; to unite with.

Intere comendice makes thee wroing this virtu-
ous gentleman, to *close with* us. *Shakespeare.*

It would become me better, than to *close*
In terms of friendship with mine enemies. *Shak.*

There was no such defect in man's under-
standing, but that it would *close with* the evi-
dence. *South.*

He took the time when Richard was depos'd,
And high and low with happy Harry *close'd*. *Dryden.*

CLO

Pride is so unfociable a vice, that there is no
closing with it. *Collier of Friendship.*

This spirit, poured upon iron, lets go the wa-
ter; the acid spirit is more attracted by the fixed
body, and lets go the water, to *close with* the
fixed body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such a proof as would have been *close'd with*
certainly at the first, shall be set aside easily af-
terwards. *Atterbury.*

These governors bent all their thoughts and ap-
plications to *close in with* the people, now the
stronger party. *Swift.*

4. To CLOSE with. To grapple with in
wrestling.

CLOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing shut, without outlet.
The admirable effects of this distillation in
close, which is like the wombs and matrices of
living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. A small field enclosed.
I have a tree, which grows here in my *close*,
That mine own use invites me to cut down,
And shortly must I tell it. *Shakespeare.*

Certain hedgers dividing a *close*, chanced upon
a great chest. *Curew's Survey of Cornwall.*

3. The manner of shutting: in this and
the following sense it is pronounced as
close.

The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman.*

4. The time of shutting up.
In the *close* of night,
Philomel begins her heav'nly lay. *Dryden.*

5. A grapple in wrestling.
The king went off purpose into the North,
laying an open side unto Perkin to make him
come to the *close*, and so to trip up his heels,
having made sure in Kent beforehand. *Bacon.*

Both fill'd with dust, but starting up, the third
close they had made,
Had not Achilles' self stood up. *Chapman.*

6. Pause; cessation; rest.
The air, such pleasure loth to lose,
With thousand echoes still prolongs each heav'nly
close. *Milton.*

At every *close* she made, th' attending throng
Repined, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryd.*

7. A conclusion or end.
Speeny death
The *close* of all my miseries and the balm.

Thro' Syria, Persia, Greece, she goes;
And takes the Romans in the *close*. *Prior.*

CLOSE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Shut fast, so as to leave no part open:
as, a *close* box, a *close* house.

We suppose this bug to be tied *close* about, to-
wards the window. *Shakespeare.*

2. Having no vent; without inlet; secret;
private; not to be seen through.

Not could his acts too *close* a vizard wear,
To 'scape their eyes whom guilt had taught to
fear. *Dryden.*

3. Confined; stagnant; without ventila-
tion.

If the rooms be low-roofed, or full of win-
dows and doors, the one maketh the air *close*,
and not fresh; and the other maketh it exceed-
ing unequal. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

4. Compact; solid; dense; without in-
terstices or vacancies.

The inward substance of the earth is of itself
an uniform mass, *close* and compact. *Burnet.*

The golden globe being put into a press,
which was driven by the extreme force of
screws, the water made its way thro' the pores
of that very *close* metal. *Locke.*

5. Viscous; glutinous; not volatile.

This oil, which in the lamp, is supposed
of *close* and clamorous a substance, that it may
slowly evaporate. *Wilkins.*

CLO

6. Concise; brief; compressed; without
exuberance or digression.

You say your thoughts to *close* together, that,
were they *closer*, they would be crowded, and
even a due connection would be wanting. *Dryd.*

Where the original is *close*, no version can
reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

Read these instructive leaves, in which compare
Frischius's *close* art, and Dryden's native fire.

7. Joined without any intervening distance
or space, whether of time or place.

Was I a man bred great as Rome herself,
Equal to all her titles, what could stand
close up with Atlas, and sustain her name
As strong as he doth heav'n! *Ben Jonson.*

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious
method of confuting by the lump, and must
bring things *close* to the test of true or false.

Plant the spring procures *close* to a wall.

Where'er my name I find,
Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind. *Page.*

8. Approaching nearly; joined one to
another.

Now fit we *close* about this taper here,
And call in question our necessities. *Shaksp.*

9. Narrow: as, a *close* alley.

10. Admitting small distance.
Short crooked swords in *close* fight they were.

11. Undiscovered; without any token by
which one may be found.

Let's observe him for the sake of mockery
Close, is the name of jelling 'lie you there.

12. Hidden; secret; not revealed.

A *close* intent at last to shew me grace.

Some pagans, that keep their best things
will do more to vindicate their art, or oppose
antagonists, than to gratify the curious, or bene-
fit mankind.

13. Having the quality of secrecy; trust.

Constant you are,
But yet a woman, and for secrecy,
No lady. *Shakespeare.*

14. Having an appearance of conceal-
ment; cloudy; fly.

That *close* aspect of his
Does shew the mood of a much troubled breast.

15. Without wandering; without devia-
tion; attentive.

I discover'd no way to keep our thoughts *close*
to their business, but, by frequent attention, get-
ting the most of attention. *Locke.*

16. Full to the point; home.

I am engaging in a large dispute, where the ar-
guments are not like to reach *close* on either side.

17. Retired; solitary.

He kept out of *close* because of Saul. *Shakespeare.*

18. Secluded from communication: as, a
close prisoner.

19. Applied to the weather, dark;
cloudy; not clear.

CLOSE. *adv.* It has the same meanings
with *close*, and is not always easily
distinguished from the adjective.

1. Nearly; densely; secretly.

He is *close*
Disturb'd not, waiting *close* approach of men.

Behind her death
Close following pace for space, not mouned yet.

On his purple horse

2. It is used sometimes adverbially by
itself, but more frequently in compo-
sition. As,

CLO

CLOSE-BANDED. *adj.* In close order; thick ranged; or secretly leagued, which seems rather the meaning in this passage.

Nor in the house, which chamber ambushes
Close-banded, durst attack me. *Milton.*

CLOSE-BODIED. *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly.

If any clergy shall appear in any *close-bodied* coat, they shall be suspended. *Ayliffe.*

CLOSE-HANDED. *adj.* Covetous.

Galba was very *close-handed*: I have not read much of his liberality. *Arbutnot on Corn.*

CLOSE-PENT. *adj.* Shut close; without vent.

Then in some *close-pent* room it crept along,
And, smould'ring as it went, in silence fed. *Dryd.*

CLOSELY. *adv.* [from *close*.]

1. Without inlet or outlet.

Putting the mixture into a crucible *close*ly luted.
Boyle.

2. Without much space intervening; nearly.

Follow Fuccien *close*ly at the heels. *Shallop.*

3. Attentively.

If we look more *close*ly, we shall find
Molt have the seeds of judgment in their mind. *Pope.*

4. Secretly; sily.

A Spaniard, riding on the bay, sent some
*close*ly into the village, in the dark of the night.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

5. Without deviation.

I hope I have translated *close*ly enough, and
given them the same turn of verse which they
had in the original. *Dryden.*

CLOSENESS. *n. f.* [from *close*.]

1. The state of being shut; or, the quality of admitting to be shut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the *close*ness round about that pre-
serveth the found, maketh the noise come forth
of the drum-tune, as if the sound itself should
fluke upon the noise that extended in the open air.
Bacon's Natural History.

2. Narrowness; straitness.

3. Want of air, or ventilation.

I took my leave, being satisfied by the
*close*ness of the room. *Shallop.*

4. Compactness; solidity.

How could particles, so widely dispersed, come
into that *close*ness of texture? *Shallop.*
The hille of the spirit to put forth, and the
*close*ness of the bark, cause prickles in houghs.
Bacon's Natural History.

5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement.

I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To *close*ness, and the bettering of my mind.
Shakespeare.

6. Secrecy; privacy.

To his confederates he was constant and just,
but not open. Such was his enquiry, and such
his *close*ness, as they stood in the light towards
him, and he stood in the dark towards them.
Bacon's History.

A journey of much adventure had been
communicated with any of his majesty's coun-
sellors, being carried with great *close*ness, like a
business of love than state. *How.*

We rule not as until the piercing judgment of
Augustus, nor the extreme caution of *close*ness of
Tiberius. *Bacon's Essays.*

This journey was so very retired, that he would
impart his secrets to no body; whereupon this
*close*ness did a little perill his understanding.
Carter of Ixora.

7. Covetousness; by avarice.

Thus judged, that with all could keep his pro-
perty a secret, he should not feel it. He improved
this thought into an affection of *close*ness and
coverousness. *Madison's Spectator.*

8. Connexion; dependance.

CLO

The actions and proceedings of wife men run
in greater *close*ness and coherence with one ano-
ther, than thus to drive at a casual issue, brought
under no forecast or design. *Such.*

CLOSER. *n. f.* [from *close*.] A finisher;
a concluser.

CLOSET. *n. f.* [from *close* and *stool*.]
A chamber implement.

A pottle for his truncheon, led the van;
And his high helmet was a *close*-stool pan. *Garth.*

CLOSET. *n. f.* [from *close*.]

1. A small room of privacy and retirement.

The taper burneth in your *close*t. *Shakespeare.*
He would make a step into his *close*t, and after
a short prayer he was gone. *Watson.*

2. A private repository of curiosities and
valuable things.

He should have made himself a key, where-
with to open the *close*t of Minerva, where those
fair treasures are to be found in all abundance.
Dryden's Preface.

He furnishes her *close*t first, and fills
The crowded shelves with raiment of shells.
Dryden's Fables.

TO CLOSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up, or conceal, in a closet.

Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn,
Dith *close*t us out. *Herbert.*

2. To take into a closet for a secret inter-
view.

About this time began the project of *close*ting,
where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom
were privately catechized by his majesty. *St. A.*

CLOSH. *n. f.* A distemper in the feet of
cattle; called also the founder. *Dict.*

CLOSURE. *n. f.* [from *close*.]

1. The act of shutting up.

The chink was careful *close*d up: upon
which *close* these appeared not a change.
Bacon's Speech of the Air.

2. That by which any thing is *close*d or
shut.

I admit your sending your last to me quite
open, without a real water, or any *close*ness what-
ever. *Pope to Shallop.*

3. The parts enclosing; enclosure.

O thou bloody put on
Within the *close*ly *close* of thy wall's
Re could the Second here was back'd to death.
Shakespeare.

4. Conclusion; end. Not in use.

We'll hand in hand all headlong cut us down,
And make a mutual *close*ure of our side. *Shakespeare.*

CLOT. *n. f.* [probably, at first, the same
with *clod*, but now always applied to
different uses; or rather *clotte*, Dutch,
a mass.] Concretion; coagulation;
grime.

The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth
bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to petch.
Bacon.

The opening itself was stop't with a *clot* of
grimy blood. *Hogman's Surgery.*

TO CLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun; or from
clutter, Dutch.]

1. To form clots, or clods; to hang to-
gether.

Two cowwies bones lasting remains
Of thy *clot*ting knee; which, as he breaks
The *clot*ting knee, the plowman deeply binds.
Pope.

2. To concreate; to coagulate; to gather
into concretions: as, *clotted* milk, *clotted*
blood.

Here mingled limbs, here brains and cere,
Lie *clotted*. *Pope.*

3. To become gross.

CLOT. *n. f.* plural *clots* or *clotte*.
[clay, Savon.]

CLO

1. Any thing woven for dress or covering,
whether of animal or vegetable substance.

A cutly *cloth* of gold. *Dryden.*
The Spaniards buy their linen *cloths* in that
kingdom. *Swift.*

2. The piece of linen spread upon a table.

Not by the Navies, every error pass;
The mudy water, that *cloth*, or greasy glass.
Pope.

3. The canvass on which pictures are de-
lineated.

I answer you right painted *cloth*, from whence
you have studied the *cloths*. *Shakespeare.*
Who tears a *cloth* once, in a old man's law,
Shall by a painted *cloth* be kept in awe. *Shakespeare.*
This *cloth*, which we may call the gods' *cloth*,
painting and of sculpture, depends upon the
marble and the *cloth*, and becomes the *cloth* of
these arts. *Dryden.*

4. Any texture put to a particular use.

The king stood up under his *cloth* of state,
took the sword from the protectory, a *cloth* of
the lord mayor of London knight. *Hogman.*
I'll make the very green *cloth* to look like
Den Jogen.

5. Dress; raiment.

I'll never distrust my God for *cloth* and bread,
While hills flourish, and the haven's head. *Quarles.*

6. *Cloth*, taken absolutely, commonly
means a texture of wool.

7. In the plural. Dress; habit; gar-
ment; vesture; vestments; including
whatever covering is worn on the body.
In this sense always *clothes*, pronounced
clo's.

He with him brought Pryene, rich array'd

1. *Clombed's clothes*. *Shakespeare.*

Take up these *clothes* here quickly: carry
them to the laundress in Datchet-mead. *Shakespeare.*
Strength grows more from the warmth of a
clothes than of *clothes*. *Taylor.*

8. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her midnight face,
She turn'd away her sighted head,
Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*. *Pope.*

TO CLOT. *v. a.* pret. I *clotted*, or *clad*;
part. *clotted*, or *clad*. [from *clot*.]

1. To invest with garments; to cover with
dress, from cold and injuries.

A man of an old Nova Zemla having lived
in *clad*ness, where he was *clad*ness, took the
first opportunity of making his escape into
the world. *Shakespeare's Tragedies.*

The Britons in *clad*ness, painted their
bodies, and *clad* themselves with the skins of
beasts. *Shakespeare.*

With superfluous moon may your rich soul
Exuberate nature's better self; as pour
O'er every land, the naked nations *clad*ness,
And be the exhaustless granary of a world.
Thompson.

2. To adorn with dress.

We *clad* an *clad* our bodies; indeed, too
much time we *clad* upon that. Our souls also
are to be *clad* with holy habits, and adorned
with good words. *Roman's Creation.*

Embroider'd purple *clad*ness the golden beds.
Pope's Statius.

3. To invest, as with clothes.

I put on my *clad*ness, and it *clad*ness. *Job.*
H if thou *clad*ness his neck with a thousand? *Job.*
I will also *clad*ness his priests with salvation.
Job.

If thou beest he; but O how fallen! how
chang'd!

From him, who in the happy realms of light,
Crown'd with transcendent brightness, didst out-
shine
Majesty though bright! *Milton.*

They leave the shady realms of night,
And, *clad*ness in bodies, breath your upper light.
Dryden.

COADJUTANT. *adj.* [from *con* and *adjuvato*, Lat.] Helping; operating. *Thracian coadjutant*, and the roar of fierce Eur. clydeon. *Philips.*

COADJUTOR. *n. f.* [from *con* and *adjuvator*, Lat.]

1. A fellow-helper; an assistant; and associate; one engaged in the assistance of another.

I should not succeed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predecessors the poets, or their seconds or coadjutors the critics. *Dryden.*

Away the friendly coadjutors flee.

A gownman of a different make, Whom Pallas, once Vaneff's tutor, Had fix'd on for her coadjutor. *Swift.*

2. [In the canon law.] One who is impowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A bishop that is unprofitable to his diocese ought to be deposed, and no coadjutor assigned him. *Hyfle.*

COADJUVANCY. *n. f.* [from *con* and *adjuvo*, Lat.] Help; concurrent help; contribution of help; co-operation.

Crystal is a mineral body, in the difference of stones, made of a lentous percolation of earth, drawn from the most pure and limpid juice thereof; owing to the coldness of the earth fine concurrence and coadjuvancy, but not immediate determination and efficiency. *Brown's Nat. Hist.*

COADUNITIO. *n. f.* [from *con*, *ad*, *unitio*, Lat.] The conjunction of different substances into one mass.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of, or corruption from, the coadunitio of particles endowed with contrary qualities. *Hale.*

TO COAGMENT. *v. a.* [from *con* and *agmen*, Lat.] To congregate or heap together. I have only found the participle in use.

Had the world been agmented from that supple fortuitous jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Clarendon.*

COAGMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *coagment*.] Collection, or coaggregation, into one mass; union; conjunction.

The third part rests in the well joining, cementing, and coagmentation of words, when it is smooth, gentle, and sweet. *Ben Jonson.*

COAGULABLE. *adj.* [from *coagulare*.] That is capable of concretion.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often denuded with rain-water, the liquor will then extract a fine and transparent substance, coagulable into vitriol. *Boyle.*

TO COAGULATE. *v. a.* [from *coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions; as, by the affusion of some other substance, to turn milk.

Roasted in wrath and fire, And thus o'erlaid with coagulate gore. *Shaksp.* Vivification ever consisteth in spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Bittern is found in lumps, or coagulated masses, in some springs. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.* The milk in the stomach of calves, which is coagulated by the rennet, is again dissolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Atkins.*

TO COAGULATE. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine, and two parts milk, coagulate little, but mingleth; and the spirit swims not above. *Bacon.*

About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did there co-

gulate into a whitish body, almost like butter. *Boyle.*

COAGULATION. *n. f.* [from *coagulare*.]

1. Concretion; congelation; the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated.

2. The body formed by coagulation.

As the substance of coagulations is not merely saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Abraham.*

COAGULATIVE. *adj.* [from *coagulare*.]

That has the power of causing concretions, or coagulation.

To manifest the coagulative power, we have sometimes in a minute arrested the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance, only by extremely mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol. *Boyle.*

COAGULATOR. *n. f.* [from *coagulare*.]

That which causes coagulation.

Coagulators of the humours, are those things which expel the most fluid parts, as in the case of masticating, or thickening; and by those things which suck up some of the fluid parts, as absorbents. *Abraham.*

COAL. *n. f.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ. *kole*, Dut. *kul*, Danish.]

1. The common fossil fuel.

Coal is a black, sulphureous, inflammable matter, dug out of the earth, serving for fuel, common in Europe, though the English coal is of most repute. One species of pit-coal is called *canal*, or *canal* coal, which is found in the northern counties; hard, glossy, and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze till it be burnt out. *Chambers.*

Coals are solid, dry, opaque, inflammable substances, found in large flats, lying horizontally more easily than in any other direction; of a glossy hue, soft and friable, not fusible, but easily inflammable, and leaving a large residuum of ash. *Hellon Fossils.*

But they, contrived, talk by her own consent, As come to ashes, when the spirit's spent. *Dryden.*

We shall meet with the same mineral lodged in coals, that elsewhere we found in marble. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. The cinder of scorched wood; charcoal.

Whichever doth so alter a body, as it returns the not again to that it was, may be called a true metamorphosis, when there is made of coal, or cinder of wood, or bricks of earth. *Bacon.*

3. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.

You are no fire, no, Than is the coal on which you sit. *Shaksp.*

On habitations in the fair, You have blown this coal betwixt my lord and me. *Shaksp.*

The rage of jealousy then kind his soul, And his face kindled like a burning coal. *Dryden.*

TO COAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the timber's care and skill in buying the wood for this service; tellings, felling, and piling it to be burnt, in fetching the same, when it is cooled, through such fur, foul, and cumbersome ways. *Carter's Survey of London.*

Charcoal of sorts, cooled into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal. *Bacon.*

2. To delineate with coal.

Marsaling, he cooled out thymes upon the wall, near to the picture. *Carter.*

COAL-BLACK. *adj.* [from *coal* and *black*.] Black in the highest degree; of the colour of coal.

As burning *Aëna*, from his boiling stew, Duth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke, And ragged ribs of mountains molten new, Enwrap in coal-black clouds and filthy smoke. *Long, Queen.*

Ethiopians and negroes become coal-black from fuliginous effluences, and complexional tinctures. *Brown.*

Coal-black has colour, but like jet it shone; His legs and flowing tail were white alone. *Dryden.*

COAL-BOX. *n. f.* [from *coal* and *box*.] A box to carry coal to the fire.

Leave a pail of dirty water, a coal-box, a Mistle, a broom, and such other unsightly things. *Swift.*

COAL-FISH. *n. f.* [from *asellus niger*.] A species of beardless gadus.

COAL-MINE. *n. f.* [from *coal* and *mine*.] A mine in which coal is dug; a coal-pit.

Springing injure land, that flow from coal-mine. *North.*

COAL-PIT. *n. f.* [from *coal* and *pit*.] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coal.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the firing of a coal-pit. *Wood.*

COAL-STONE. *n. f.* [from *coal* and *stone*.] A sort of cannel coal. See *COAL*.

Coal stone flames easily, and burns freely; it holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. *Wood.*

COAL-WORK. *n. f.* [from *coal* and *work*.] A coalery; a place where coal is found.

There is a vast treasure in the old galls, from whence authors may draw countless supplies; as our officers make their succour come from the coal and the mines. *Voltaire.*

COALFIELD. *n. f.* [from *coal*.] A place where coal is dug.

Two fine flint-stones were found lying on a black stone, at a deserted seat in Bowel. *Wood.*

TO COALESCE. *v. n.* [from *coalesco*, Latin.]

1. To unite in masses by a spontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raised, they hinder not the true agency of the sun, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superficies; but when they begin to coalesce, and combine into holes, those globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colour. *Newton.*

2. To grow together; to join.

COALESCE. *n. f.* [from *coalesco*.] The act of coalescing; concretion; union.

COALITION. *n. f.* [from *coalitio*, Latin.] Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one whole.

The word is a mist of a coagulation, a coalescence, and even part of a coalescence of different things. *Clarendon.*

In coalescence of a people, their perfect union is the end, and the coalescence is the means. *Hume.*

The word is that the coalescence of things should be a coalescence, and not a great incoherence, and the coalescence should be a coalescence. *Bacon.*

COALY. *adj.* [from *coal*.] Containing coal.

A coaly, and a coaly, and a coaly. *Milton.*

COAPTATION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *aptio*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other.

In a clock, the hand is moved upon the dial, the clock struck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed, by virtue of the fixed shape, figure, and disposition of the several parts. *Boyle.*

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious disposition and ranging of the words. *Bacon.*

TO COARCT. *v. a.* [from *coarct*, Latin.]

TO COARCTATE. *v. a.* [from *coarctate*, Latin.]

1. To straiten; to confine into a narrow compass.

The wind finding the room in the form of a trunk, and compressed therein, forced the stones of the window, like pellets, clean through it.

Bacon.

2. To contract power; to restrain.

If a man commits himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself, that he has thus contracted or straitened himself for.

Wylfe.

COARCTATION. *n. f.* [from *coarctate*.]

1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.

The greatest winds, if they have no contraction, or blow not hollow, give an intermitting sound.

Rice.

2. Contraction of any space.

Straiten the area you even to me, provided the sides of it correspond, the vessel will contain as to bear, below or beyond the contraction.

Kay.

3. Restraint of liberty.

Education is opposed not only to culture, but also to coarctation, or determination to one.

B. Hall.

COARSE. *adj.*

1. Not refined; not separated from impurities or baser parts.

I feel

Of what coarse metal ye are moulded.

Shakespeare.

2. Not soft or fine; used of cloth, of which the threads are large.

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

4. Gross; not delicate.

'Tis not the coarser tie of human law That binds their peace.

Thomson.

5. Inelegant; rude; unpolished.

Praise of Virgil is against myself, for preferring to copy, in my coarse English, his beautiful expressions.

Dryden.

6. Not nicely expert; unfinished by art or education.

Practical rules may be useful to such as are remote from advice, and to coarse practitioners which they are obliged to make use of.

Arbuthnot.

7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.

In contrast, and a coarse person, Disgrace the delicate and fair.

Johnson.

A coarse and ugly dress is freely, Fitted to one from a just as it is, Fair. From this same mixture of terrestrial parts, Desire and fear by turns possess their hearts.

Dryden.

COARSELY. *adv.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Without fineness; without refinement.

2. Meanly; not elegantly.

John came neither eating nor drinking, but faced cheerily and poorly, according to the manner of his work.

Brown.

3. Rudely; not civilly.

The goddess is not too much honoured, nor she had too rarely used.

Dryden.

4. Inelegantly.

Be pleased to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, coarsely mistranslated, but which serve as some beauties of the nation.

Dryden.

COARSENESS. *n. f.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Impurity; unrefined state.

First know the materials whereof the globe is made; then consider what the reason is of the coarseness of the globe.

Bacon's Essay.

2. Roughness; want of fineness.

3. Grossness; want of delicacy.

Friends (judging the coarseness of the illustration) as dogs in company, should be of the same size.

Strange.

4. Roughness; rudeness of manners.

A bare wild olive tree remains; The shrub the coarseness of the clow retains.

Garth.

5. Meanness; want of nicety.

Consider the penuriousness of the Hollanders, the coarseness of their food and raiment, and their little indulgences of pleasure.

Addison.

COAST. *n. f.* [*coste*, Fr. *costa*, Latin.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore. It is not used for the banks of less waters.

He lies in English ships the Holland coast.

Dryden.

2. It seems to be taken by *Newton* for side, like the French *coste*. It was likewise so used by *Bacon*.

The south-east is found to be better for ripening of trees than the south-west; though the south-west is the hottest.

Bacon.

Some kind of virtue, lodged in time sides of the crystal, inclines and bends the rays to rays the coast, of unusual refraction; otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards the coast, rather than any other coast, both at their incidence and their emergence, so as to emerge by a contrary inclination to the coast.

Newton's Opt.

3. The Coast is clear. [a proverbial expression.] The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

Georgy out, and being that the coast was clear, Zelmene dismissed Muldorus.

Shelley.

The toy idly, when now the coast was clear, Sought not the garden, but retired unseen.

Dryden.

- To COAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sail close by the coast; to sail within sight of land.

But near my vessel with a steady hand, And coast along the shore in sight of land.

Dryden.

The ancients sailed only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea.

Johnson's Voy.

- To COAST. *v. a.* To sail by; to sail near to.

Nevertheless, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compass, was run to the coast that shore.

Johnson's Voy.

The greatest entertainment we found in sailing, were the several prospects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields, which lie on the borders of it.

Johnson's Voy.

- COASTER. *n. f.* [from *coast*.] He that sails timorously near the shore.

By a small boat we met a coaster to the We here but coasted, not discovered.

Johnson's Voy.

COAT. *n. f.* [*collis*, Fr. *costa*, Italian.]

1. The upper garment.

He was armed with a coat of mail, and the weight of the coat was five thousand three hundred pounds.

Johnson's Voy.

The coat of many colours they brought to their father, and said, thus have we found, know now whether it be thy son's coat or not.

Johnson's Voy.

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress.

A friend's younger son, a child in coats, was not easily brought to his book.

Johnson's Voy.

3. The habit or vesture; as demonstrative of the office.

For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excusable, because many of his acts, in these times, are not only martial, but also commensurate.

Johnson's Voy.

Men of this sort should be minding their party, And not among ladies, to give themselves airs.

Johnson's Voy.

4. The hair or fur of a beast; the covering of any animal.

He said

Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or skin, Or, as the snake, with youthful coat repaid, And thought not much to clothe his enemies.

Milton.

Give your horse some powder of brimstone in his oats, and it will make his coat lie fine.

Martinez's Husbandry.

You have given us milk

In luscious streams, and lent us your own coat

Against the winter's cold.

Thomson's Spring.

5. Any tegument, tunick, or covering.

The eye is defended with four coats or skins.

Johnson's Voy.

The optic nerves have their medullary part terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the coats of the eye.

Johnson's Voy.

Amber is a nodule, invested with a coat, called rind or shell.

Johnson's Voy.

6. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.

The herald of love's mighty king,

In whole coat armor richly are display'd

All sorts of flowers the which on earth do

Spring.

Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms,

Of England's coat one half is cut away.

Johnson's Voy.

At each the top is a banner bound,

Which, waving in the wind, display'd at large

The martial coat of arms and knightly charge.

Dryden.

- To COAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to invest; to overspread; as, to coat a retort; to coat a ceiling.

- To COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter; to humour. A low word.

The nurse had ching'd her note; she was murmuring and coaxing the child; that's a good dear, says she.

Johnson's Voy.

I coax I wheedle I'm above it.

Johnson's Voy.

- COAXER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

- COB. A word often used in the composition of low terms; corrupted from cop, Sax. *kopf*, Germ. the head or top.

COB. *n. f.*

1. A sort of scab; called also *scab*.

Johnson's Voy.

2. In some provinces, and probably in all language, a spider; whence *cobweb*.

- COBALT. *n. f.* A marcasite frequent in Saxony.

Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenic, contains copper and some silver. Being burned, the flowers are of a blue colour, and the German name of its ore is *cobalt*.

Johnson's Voy.

Cobalt is a coarse, compact, and ponderous mineral, very brittle and shining, and much resembling some of the antimonial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England; but only in a poor kind. From cobalt are produced the three sorts of arsenic, white, yellow, and red; as also zaffre and finall.

Johnson's Voy.

To COBBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Danish.]

1. To mend any thing coarsely: used generally of shoes.

If you're out, sir, I can mend you.—Why, sir, cobble you.

Shakespeare.

They'll be by the time, and presume to know What's done in the city, making parties though,

And scold like such as stand not in their liking Below their cobbled shoes.

Shakespeare.

Many undertakers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raised themselves from cobbling to flouting.

Johnson's Voy.

2. To do or make any thing clumsily, or unhandily.

Reject the nauseous praises of the times; Give thy bare poets back their cobbled rhymes.

Dryden.

Believe not that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill-favouredly cobbled and jumbled together.

Johnson's Voy.

COBBLER. *n. f.* [from *cobble*.]

1. A mender of old shoes.

No many years ago it happened that a cobbler had the casting vote for the life of a criminal.
Adelphi on Italy.

2. A clumsy workman in general.

What trade are you?—

Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a cobbler. *Shakespeare.*

3. In a kind of proverbial sense, any mean person.

Think you the great prerogative to enjoy
Of doing ill, by virtue of that rule?
As if what we esteem in cobbler's life
Would the high family of Brutus grace. *Dryden.*

CO'BIRONS. *n. f.* [*cob* and *iron*.] Irons with a knob at the upper end.

The implements of the kitchen; as *spits*, *coppers*, *roasters*, and *pots*. *Blount.*

CO'BISHOP. *n. f.* [*cob* and *bishop*.] A coadjutant bishop.

Venerus, advanced in years, and a Greenockite, but not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made use of Austin as a *cobishop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Chilney.*

CO'BUT. *n. f.* [*cob* and *nut*.] A boy's game; the conquering nut.

CO'BSWAN. *n. f.* [*cob*, head, and *swan*.] The head or leading swan.

I am not taken

With a *cobswan*, or a big-shouldered bull,
As foolish Ieda and Europa were. *Ben Jonson.*

CO'BUWB. *n. f.* [*cob* and *buwb*.] Dutch.

1. The web or net of a spider: from *cob*, a spider.

The lark's Clancy,
With violent swift flight, forth came;
Up the corded *clancy*, which has been
Had famed for his final overthrow. *Spenser.*

Is upper ready, the house trimmed, rollers
newly, and *clancy* swept? *Shakespeare.*
The spider, in the house of a butcher, felt
probably to her net-work of drawing *clancy* up
and down. *De Quincey.*

2. Any snare, or trap: implying mischievousness and weakness.

For he a rope of sand could twist
As rough as barked barboni;
And weave fine *clancy* for his toil
That's empty when the moon is full. *De Quincey.*
Chronology at best is but a *clancy*, and
to look through it with his weaver. *De Quincey.*
Laws are like *clancy*, which are made to catch
flies, but let wasps and hornets break through them.

COCCITEROUS. *adj.* [from *coccus*, and *ferre*, Lat.] All plants or trees are to be called that have berries. *Quincy.*

CO'CHINEAL. *n. f.* [*coccolina*, Span. a woodlouse.] An insect gathered upon the opuntia, and dried: from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

CO'CHLEARY. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a screw.] Screwform; in the form of a screw.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreatly
flour, and cochleary turnings about it, which
agrees with the description of the unicorn's
horn in *Alban*. *Rosa's L'Esprit.*

CO'CHLEATED. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a screwed or turbinated form.

Two pieces of Rome, struck forth of the
way of the umbilic of shells, of the form but
with the foregoing: they are of a *cochleated*
figure. *Hudson's L'Esprit.*

COCK. *n. f.* [*coccy*, Sax. *rog*, Fr.]

1. The male to the hen; a domestick fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.

Cocks have great wounds and spots; hence, little or none. *Rosa's Natural History.*

True cocks of the game
That never ask for what, or whom, they fight;
But turn 'em out, and shew 'em but a face,
City liberty, and that's a cause of quarrel. *Dryden.*

The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around,
Fed and defended by the fearless cock. *Thomson.*

2. The male of any small bird.

Calves and philosophers, tygers and statesmen,
cock spouters and coquets, exactly resemble one
another in the formation of the pineal gland. *Shubert and Pope.*

3. The weathercock, that shows the direction of the wind by turning.

You caravels and hurricaneots, spout
Till you have drench'd our steeples, drench'd the
cocks! *Shakespeare.*

4. A spout to let out water at will, by turning the stop: the handle had probably a *cock* on the top. Things that were contrived to turn, seem anciently to have had that form, whatever was the reason.

When every room
Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with music,
I have could me to a water-fall, *Shakespeare.*

A little more eyes at flow.
It were good there were a little *cock* in the
belly of the upper glass. *Rosa's L'Esprit.*

Thus the finest jet, which hath hands and
Spout to the garden's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

5. The notch of an arrow.

The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. [from *cock*, Lat. the notch of an arrow. *Skinner.* Perhaps from the action, like that of a cock pecking; but it was, I think, so called when it had not its present form.]

When I saw rage to be so
His gun-flint, that in his hand was
And heaving it, he gave it
Against the notch of the cock's skull. *Hartley.*

A seven-shillun carter's power and harness
for seven charges and discharges. Under the
barrel of the barrel is one box for the *cock*,
a little before the lock another for the *cock*,
and the *cock* is a cap, which covers the *cock*,
and from the box to a funnel at the further end of
the lock. *Green.*

6. A conqueror; a leader; a governing man.

St. Andrew is the cock of the cloth since he
left us. *De Quincey.*
My schoolmaster call'd me a duce and a *cock*.
But at last I was always the cock of the school. *Steele.*

8. Cockerowing; a note of the time in a morning.

We were cackling till the second. *De Quincey.*
He begins at cockrow, and goes till the first. *De Quincey.*

9. A cockboat; a small boat.

They take view of all present eyes, and
themselves hovering on the coast. *De Quincey.*

The *cockboat*, that wags upon the Leith,
Appears like mice, and yowls till cockrow, *De Quincey.*
Down! bid to her! *De Quincey.*
Almost too small to fight. *De Quincey.*

10. A small heap of hay. [Properly, a *cock*.]

As soon as the dew fell the *cock* was
the hay-agon, and soon after the *cock* was
on the other side, then he *cock* was *cock*. You
find a *cock* makes up into *cock*. *De Quincey.*

11. The form of a hat. [from the comb of the cock.]

You see many a smart *cock* in the *cock*,
hat in his hands, moulding it into several dif-
ferent *cocks*. *De Quincey.*

12. The style or gnomon of a dial, *cock*.

13. The needle of a balance.

14. *Cock on the hoop.* Triumphant exulting.

Now I am a frisker, all merriment on me look;
What should I do but set *cock on the hoop*? *Camden's Remains.*

You'll make a mutiny among my guests!
You will set *cock on the hoop*? *Shakespeare.*
For *Hobbes*, who thought he had won,
The field as certain as a gun,
And having routed the whole troop,
With victory was *cock on the hoop*. *Hudibras.*

To *Cock*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set erect; to hold bolt upright, as a cock holds his head.

This is a muscle which performs the motion
so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when
they talk of a man's *cocking* his nose, or playing
the *cock*. *De Quincey.*

Our *cock* on the barks, and *cock* on the
O'er yonder side the *cock* appears. *De Quincey.*
Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn,
But I am wiser and more loving. *De Quincey.*

2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness.

Dick, who is so long had *cocked* his hat,
Her *cock* his chin and *cocked* his hat. *De Quincey.*
An *cock* young fellow *cocked* his hat upon a
band of his wife entered. *De Quincey.*

3. To mould the form of the hat.

4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge.

Some of them holding up their pistols, *cocked*,
near the door of the house, when they heard
the *cock*. *De Quincey.*

5. To raise hay in small heaps.

Six *cocks* in May is needed for to be
O' the *cock*, shade, under the *cock* hay. *De Quincey.*

To *Cock*. *v. n.*

1. To strut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.

So I *cocked* a fool to the very
The ladies would mistake him for a wit;
And when he sang, his head, and *cock*, would
be. *De Quincey.*

I *cocked* my head, he's pretty company. *De Quincey.*
I *cocked* my head and *cocked* upon it, and pre-
tends to overlook us. *De Quincey.*

2. To tram or use fighting cocks.

Cock *cock* against *cock*, cock he cannot beat.
De Quincey.

Cock, in composition, signifies small or little.

COCKADE. *n. f.* [from *cock*.] A riband worn in the hat.

COCKATRICE. *n. f.* [from *cock*, and *atere*, Sax. a serpent.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

They will *cock* out *cock* by the look, like
a *cock*. *De Quincey.*

This is the end of this little *cock*, and
it is to be destroyed there that did not
it is to be destroyed. *De Quincey.*

The *cock* is a *cock* crushed in the shell;
but, if it grows, it turns to a serpent and a
dragon. *De Quincey.*

My wife is the, the very *cock*. *De Quincey.*

COCKBOAT. *n. f.* [*cock* and *boat*.] A small boat belonging to a ship.

It is a *cock* *cock*, which having not
fired a *cock* of ours at *cock*, taken a *cock*,
fired a *cock* at *cock*, watched through the wil-
derness of the *cock*. *De Quincey.*

It is a *cock* *cock* it is dishonour to God to be
like a *cock*, or a plant, or a *cock*, then to be
like a man. *De Quincey.*

COCKFROTHER. *n. f.* Broth made by boiling a cock.

Diet upon spoon-meat; as *cock* or *cock* *cock*,
prepared with French barley. *De Quincey.*

COCKCROWING. *n. f.* [*cock* and *crow*.]

CO'ODERS. *n. f.* [from *cod.*] Gatherers of peas.

CODE. *n. f.* [*codex*, Latin.]

1. A book.

2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodosian and Justinian code the interest of trade very well provided for.

A. Butler on Conn.

Indentures, covenants, articles they draw,

Large as the holds themselves; and larger far

Than civil laws with all their glories are. *Pope.*

CO'DICIL. *n. f.* [*codicillus*, Latin.] An appendage to a will.

The man suspects his lady's crying

Was but to gain him to a point her,

By *codicil*, a larger portion. *Prior.*

CO'DILLE. *n. f.* [*codille*, Fr. *codilla*, Span.]

A term at on-bre, when the game is won.

She fees and troubles at us, touching off,

Just in the jaws of turn, and *codille*. *Pope.*

TO CO'DIE. *v. a.* [*coquus*, *coctus*, Lat. *Skinner.*] To parboil; to soften by the heat of water.

CO'DLING. *n. f.* [from *To codle.*] An apple generally codled, to be mixed with milk.

In July one's prodigies of a variety, many

pears and plums in fruit, gemmings and codlings

Then entertainment at the height,

In cream and codling's rev'ry with delight, *King.*

He let it be all winter in a gravel walk, south

of a *codling* hedge. *Montmorency's Husband.*

A *codling*, ere it went his lip in,

Would straight become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

COEFFICACY. *n. f.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Lat.]

The power of several things acting to-

gether to produce an effect.

We must in general infer the efficacy of these

causes, in *coefficient* particular in medications.

Paracelsus's Purgative.

COEFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [*con* and *efficio*, Latin.] Co operation; the state of a thing together to some single end.

The managing and co-*efficient* of this work,

by the spirits and animal *coefficient*, require

that they be kept together, without distraction

or *coefficient*. *Clark's Lectures.*

COEFFICIENT. *n. f.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Latin.]

1. That which unites its action with the

action of another.

2. A coefficient.

Such numbers, or given quantities, that are

put before letters, or known quantities, into

which letters, or quantities, are supposed to be multiplied,

and to do make a rectangle or product with the

letters, or quantities, where 4 is the *coefficient* of 4a, 4b, 4c, and of 4x, 4y, 4z.

3. In fluxions.

The *coefficient* of any generating term is the

quantity arising by the division of that term, by

the next quantity. *Quadratus.*

COELIACK Passion. [*coeli-*, the belly.]

A diarrhoea, or flux, that arises from

the indigestion or putrefaction of food

in the stomach and bowels, whereby the

aliment comes away little altered from

what it was when eaten, or charged

like corrupted stinking flesh. *Quincy.*

CORRUPTION. *n. f.* [*corruptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

Monopolies and *corruption* of wares for resale,

where they are not restrained, are great means

to enrich. *Baron's Essay.*

CORQUAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal; being of the same rank or dignity with another.

Henry the Fifth did sometime prophesy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'll make his cap *corqual* with the crown.

CORQUALITY. *n. f.* [from *corqual*.] The state of being equal.

TO COERCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Lat.] To restrain; to keep in order by force.

Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce*

this profligate sort. *Ascham's Purgeon.*

COERCIBLE. *adj.* [from *coerceo*.]

1. That may be restrained.

2. That ought to be restrained.

COERCION. *n. f.* [from *coerceo*] Penal

restraint; check.

The *coercion* or execution of the sentence in

ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication

of the persons contumacious. *Black's Com. Law.*

Government has *coercion* and administration

upon such as neglect their duty; without which

coercive power, all government is civil is and

ineffectual. *Smith.*

COERCIVE. *adj.* [from *coerceo*.]

1. That has the power of laying restraint.

As the power, on the future tipid, are bound

by their *coercive* vigour to the ground. *Blackmore.*

2. That has the authority of restraining by

punishment.

For a mother to seek that herself might

have *coercive* power over the children, would

have been said, confined. *Pope's Preface.*

The virtues of a clergy, or a king, are *coercive*,

and *coercive*, these virtues, are the power,

and *coercive*, and the exercise of the power,

as well as the power. *Pope.*

COEXISTENTIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *existens*, Latin.]

Participating of the same ex-

istence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in which

individual unity we adore the Father, as *co-*

existing eternally; we glorify in *co-*

existing in the Son; we adore in *co-*

existing in the Spirit, and in *co-*

existing in the Holy Ghost. *Pope.*

COEXISTENTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *coexistens*.]

Participation of the same ex-

istence.

Of the same age with another; with *co-*

existing. *Black's Com. Law.*

Every fault hath penal effects, *co-*

existing. *Black's Com. Law.*

Through the *co-* every member talks is *co-*

existing; and all are *co-*, because none are

fulfilling. *Black's Com. Law.*

COEXISTENTIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *existens*, Latin.]

Equally eternal with another.

Of the eternal *co-* existence. *Black's Com. Law.*

COEXISTENTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *coexistens*.]

In a state of equal eternity with another.

Amos had delineated his *co-* existence to posterity.

Black's Com. Law.

COEXISTENTIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *existens*, Latin.]

1. Of the same age.

Like a tree and white, like a young flock,

like a tree and white, like a young flock,

Recent. *Black's Com. Law.*

2. Of the same age with another: fol-

lowed by *with*.

This religion cannot pretend to be *co-*

existing. *Black's Com. Law.*

The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the

diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the

very hypothesis, are *co-* existing with the sun.

Silence, *co-* existing with *co-* existing. *Black's Com. Law.*

Thou wilt, ere nature's first began to be,

'Twas one vast nothing all, and all kept fast in

thee. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes by *to*.

Although we had no monuments of religion

ancienter than idolatry, we have no reason to

conclude that idolatrous religion was *co-*

existing. *Black's Com. Law.*

COEXISTENTIAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A

contemporary; but properly one not

only living at the same time, but of

the same time of life.

As it were not enough to have our done all

your *co-* existing in wit, you will excel them in good-

nature. *Pope.*

COEXISTENTIAL. *adj.* [*coexistens*, Lat.] Of the

same age.

Then it should not have been the first, as sup-

posing some other things *co-* existing to it. *Smith.*

TO COEXIST. *v. n.* [*con* and *existo*, Lat.]

1. To exist at the same time.

The three Bars that *co-* exist in heavenly con-

stellations, are a multitude of Bars. *Black's Com. Law.*

Of substances no one has any clear idea, fan-

ther than of certain simple ideas *co-* existing to-

gether. *Locke.*

2. Followed by *with*.

It is sufficient that we have the idea of the

length of any regular periodical appearance,

which we can in our mind's apply to duration,

with which the motion or appearance never

co- existing. *Locke.*

COEXISTENCE. *n. f.* [from *coexist*.]

1. Existence at the same time with an-

other. *Locke*, who in the preceding lines

has *co-* existing with, has here *co-* existence to.

In the course of any duration, or time mo-

tion, if it is not on the whole *co-* existing to that

time, or any other periods of time. *Locke.*

2. More commonly followed by *with*.

We can conceive the being of God's eter-

nal existence *co-* existing with the being of man.

COEXISTENT. *adj.* [from *coexist*.]

1. Having existence at the same time with

another; with *to*.

In the course of the duration of any thing

by itself, it is *co-* existing with any thing that

is *co-* existing with it, or any other periods of time.

2. Sometimes *with*.

It is proved to antecedent necessity, but *co-*

existing with the will. *Black's Com. Law.*

Time is taken for so much of duration as is

co-*existing* with the motions of the body at the end of

the *co-* existing. *Black's Com. Law.*

All that is *co-* existing with the future is past, and

no part of it is *co-* existing with the present. *Black's Com. Law.*

COEXISTENT. *adj.* [*con* and *existens*, Latin.]

To extend to the same space

or duration with another.

Every motion is *co-* existing with the body in

the body. *Black's Com. Law.*

COEXISTENT. *n. f.* [from *coexistens*.]

The act or state of extending to the

same space or duration with another.

It is bound to a point, and it is an *co-* exist-

ence to a point, and it is an *co-* exist-

ence to a point, and it is an *co-* exist-

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ence to a point, and it is an *co-* exist-

ence to a point, and it is an *co-* exist-

but in their very essence, as in the soul of their confabulations.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

COGNITIVE. *adj.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.]

Having the power of knowing.

Unless the understanding employ and exercise its cognitive or apprehensive power about these terms, there can be no actual apprehension of them.

South's Sermons.

COGNIZABLE. *adj.* [from *cognoscibile*, Fr.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.

2. Liable to be tried, judged, or examined. Some are merely of ecclesiastical cognizance; others of a mixed nature, such as are cognizable both in the ecclesiastical and secular courts.

Argy's Parergon.

COGNIZANCE. *n. f.* [from *cognissance*, French.]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.

It is worth the while, however, to consider how we may discountenance and prevent those evils which the law can take no cognizance of.

L'Estrange.

Happiness or misery, in converse with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no cognizance of.

South.

The moral crime is completed, there are only circumstances wanting to work it up for the cognizance of the law.

Edgerton.

2. A badge, by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the car's servants stood, in a friendly manner, in their lively coats, with cognizances, ranged on both sides, and made the king a bow.

Darwin.

These were the proper cognizances and ornaments of the tribes.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

COGNOMINAL. *adj.* [from *cognomen*, Lat.]

Having the same name.

Nor do those animals more resemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth; the confabulations which pass under animal names in heaven, nor the dog-bark at sea much more make out the dog's bark than his cognominal or name-like the heavens.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

COGNOMINATION. *n. f.* [from *cognomen*, Lat.]

1. A surname; the name of a family.

2. A name added from any accident or quality.

Pompey deserved the name Great: Alexander, of the same cognomination, was generalissimo of the east.

Brown.

COGNOSCENT. *n. f.* [from *cognoscent*, Lat.]

Knowledge; the state or act of knowing.

De la.

COGNOSCIBLE. *adj.* [from *cognoscibilis*, Latin.]

That may be known; being the object of knowledge.

The term that is said for the redundance of matters intelligible and cognoscible in the mathematics may be applied to things intelligible.

Hall.

COHABIT. *v. n.* [from *cohabitare*, Latin.]

1. To dwell with another in the same place.

The Philistines were worried by the captivated ark, which lodged their country more than a conquering army; they were not able to cohabit with that idol.

South.

2. To live together as husband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a design to cohabit with her as such.

Fidler.

COHABITANT. *n. f.* [from *cohabitans*, Latin.]

An inhabitant of the same place.

The opposed nations fought against that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their cohabitants.

Dana's Poets.

COHABITATION. *n. f.* [from *cohabitatio*, Latin.]

1. The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.

2. The state of living together as married persons.

Which defect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after cohabitation, and actual consummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Monsieur Brumars, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after seventy years cohabitation.

Quaker.

COHER. *n. f.* [from *coheres*, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married persons, and widows, and virgins, are all coheres in the inheritance of Jesus, in they live within the laws of their estate.

Luther.

COHERESS. *n. f.* [from *coheres*, Lat.] A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance with other women.

TO COHERE. *v. n.* [from *coherere*, Lat.]

1. To stick together; to hold fast one to another, as parts of the same mass.

Two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly planed, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do cohere firmly together as one.

Hall's Journal.

We find that the force, whereby bodies cohere, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance.

Chad's Philo. Prim.

None want a place, for all, their entire bound, Hung to the gods, and earth's around;

Not chosen, or in our conglutination, are then

The hazy spheres about the dusky queen.

Pope.

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of discourse.

3. To suit; to fit; to be fitted to.

Had time served with place, or place with wishing.

Shakespeare.

4. To agree.

COHERENCE. *n. f.* [from *coherencia*, Latin.]

COHERENCY. *n. f.* [from *coherencia*, Latin.]

1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cause soever it proceeds, so that they resist division and separation; nor can be separated by the same force by which they might be simply moved, or, being only laid upon one another, might be parted again.

Quincy.

The pressure of the air will not explain, it can be a rule of the coherence of the particles of a solid body.

L'Estrange.

Matter is either fluid or solid; we do not comprehend the middle degrees between extreme hardness and softness, and the most capillary to the vacuum.

Newton.

2. Connexion; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

It shall be no trouble to find each controversy's resting-place, and the coherence of both with things, those on which it depends, or which depend on it.

Huckle, Preface.

Why between firmness and faith should there be continuity that coherence, which causes move with their usual effects.

Huckle.

3. The texture of a discourse, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.

4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest.

Coherence of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, is most eminently to be found in Latin.

L'Estrange.

COHERENT. *adj.* [from *coherens*, Latin.]

1. Sticking together, so as to resist separation.

By coagulating and distilling, that is, making their parts more or less coherent.

Boyle.

Where all must fall, or not coherent, be; And all that rises, rise in due degree.

Pope.

2. Connected; united.

The mind proceeds from the knowledge it stands possessed of already, to that which lies next, and is coherent to it, and so on to what it aims at.

L'Estrange.

3. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted.

Instruct my daughter,

That time and place, with this deceit to law, May prove coherent.

Shakespeare.

4. Consistent; not contradictory to itself.

A coherent thinker, and a truth-reveler, is not to be made of wood by a lot of rules.

Watts.

COHESION. *n. f.* [from *cohere*, Lat.]

1. The act of sticking together.

Hard particles, besides their touch in a few points, and must be by some by felt force than breaks a solid particle, whose parts touch in all the space between them, without any pores or interstices to weaken their cohesion.

Newton.

Solids and fluids differ in the degree of cohesion, which, being increased, turns a fluid into a solid.

Boyle.

2. The state of union or inseparability.

What state of union can you find?

What props support, what chains the farm's kind?

Blackmore.

3. Connexion; dependence.

In their tender years, ideas that have no natural cohesion come to be united in their heads.

L'Estrange.

COHESIVE. *adj.* [from *cohere*, Lat.]

That has the power of sticking to another, and of resisting separation.

COHESIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *cohesivus*, Lat.]

The quality of being cohesive; the quality of resisting separation.

TO COHIBIT. *v. a.* [from *cohibere*, Lat.]

To restrain; to hinder.

D'E.

TO COHOBATE. *v. a.* To pour the

distilled liquor up in the remaining matter, and distil it again.

The pieces of an animal body are, as it were, coherently being cohered, and added again into the fluid with the method of co.

Boyle.

COHOBATION. *n. f.* [from *cohabitatio*, Latin.]

A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon such ingredients of the same kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtue.

Quincy.

Cohobation is the pouring the liquor drawn from a vessel back upon the remaining matter, and distilling it again.

Boyle.

This is, followed by cohabitation with an aromatized spirit, is of use to render the eyes more faculty.

Boyle's Med. M.

COHORT. *n. f.* [from *cohortis*, Latin.]

1. A troop of soldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot.

The Romans levied as many cohorts, companies, and cohorts, from every nation any of the provinces.

Caesar.

2. [In poetical language.] A body of warriors.

The arch angels put's prepared

For swift descent with him the next bright

Of war's cohort.

Milton.

Here Cohort is, not so prompt

To wait as it is, so hardy, so prompt

With Fortune.

Shakespeare.

COHORTATION. *n. f.* [from *cohortatio*, Latin.]

Encouragement by words; incitement.

D'E.

COIFF. *n. f.* [from *coiffe*, French; from *coiffe*,

for *cucula*, low Latin.] The head-dress; a lady's cap; the serjeant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the first magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are they considerable. *Bacon's Advice to Followers.*

No less a man than a brother of the *coif* began his fast, before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple. *Spectator.*

Instead of home-spun *coifs* were seen Good pinners edg'd with colbertine. *Spectator.*

CO'IFFED. *adj.* [from *coif*.] Wearing a *coif*.

CO'IFFURE. *n. f.* [*coiffure*, French.] Head-dress.

I am pleased with the *coiffure* now in fashion, and think it shews the good taste of the valuable part of the sex. *Adonis.*

COIRNE. *n. f.* [An Irish term, as it seems.]

The Thoms of Delmonde begin that extortion of *coirne* and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horse meat and men's meat, and names, at pleasure. *Darwin's Ireland.*

COIGNE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A corner.
No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor *coigne* of varage, but thick and
Hath made his pendant bed. *Shakespeare.*

2. A wooden wedge used by printers.
To COIL. *v. a.* [*coiler*, French.] To

gather into a narrow compass; as, to coil a rope, to wind it in a rug.

The harking pringles of air, to expanding themselves, must necessarily plump out the fibres of the bladder, and so keep them turgid, until the pressure of the air, that at first *coiled* them, be re-admitted to do the same thing again. *Payle.*

COIL. *n. f.* [*kollerren*, German.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; bustle; stir; hurry; confusion.

Who was so firm, so constant, that this
Would not infect his firm. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
You, mistress, all this *coil* is long of you. *Shakespeare.*

In that sleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have thrust off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *n. f.* [*coigne*, French.] A corner; any thing standing out angularly; a square brick cut diagonally: called often *quoins*, or *quins*.

See you yond' *coin* of th' capital, yond' corner stone? *Shakespeare.*

COIN. *n. f.* [by some imagined to come from *cuneus*, a wedge, because metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]

1. Money stamped with a legal impression.

He gave Demetrius a good sum of gold in ready *coin*, which Menalcas had bequeathed. *Shakespeare.*
You have made
Your holy hat be stamp'd on the king's *coin*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

I cannot tell how the poets will succeed in the expiation of *coin*, to which they are generally very great flatterers. *Adams.*

She now contracts her vest design,
And all her triumphs shrink into a *coin*. *Pope.*

2. Payment of any kind.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood, is repaid in a nobler *coin*. *Hammond.*

TO COIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mint or stamp metals for money.

They cannot touch me for *coining*: I am the king. *Shakespeare.*
They never put in practice a thing so necessary as *coining* money is. *Peacham's Antiquities.*

Tenants cannot *coin* rent just at quarter-days, but must gather it by degrees. *Lisle.*
Can we be sure that this medal was really *coined* by an artificer, or is but a product of the lost from whence it was taken? *Bentley.*

2. To make or invent.

My lungs

Co's words till their decay, against those masses
Which we did then should better us. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make or forge any thing, in an ill sense.

Never *coin* a formal lye on't,
To make the knight overcome the giant. *Hulib.*
Those natives induced Virgil to *coin* his fable. *Dryden.*

Some tale, some new pretence, he daily *coin'd*,
To touch his hater, and delude her mind. *Dryden.*
A train is *coined* to make the conveyance easy. *Atterbury.*

CO'INAGE. *n. f.* [from *coin*.]

1. The art or practice of coining money.

The care of the *coinage* was committed to the inferior magistrates; and I don't find that they had a public trial, as we solemnly practise in this country. *Atterbury.*

2. *Coins*; money; stamped and legitimated metal.

This is conceived to be a piece of some Jews, in debt to the Christians, who hath begun this project. *Brown.*

Money was forced to leave off *coining*, by the great crowds of people constantly offering to coin his *coin*. *Shakespeare.*

3. The charges of coining money.

4. New production; invention.

Conscience, *coin*, as well as unnecessary resolution, runs into speculation, a fault to be avoided on either hand. *Dryden.*

5. Forgery; invention.

This is the very *coin* of your train;
This had less credit in efficacy
Than your *coin*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

TO COINCIDE. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Lat.]

1. To fall upon the same point; to meet in the same point.

If the equator and tropic had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. *Chapman.*

2. To concur; to be consistent with.

The voices of truth, justice, and of good ration, often *coincide* with each other. *Barrow's Legation.*

COINCIDENCE. *n. f.* [from *coincide*.]

1. The state of several bodies, or lines, falling upon the same point.

An universal equilibrium, arising from the coincidence of infinite centres, can never be naturally acquired. *Keil.*

2. Concurrence; consistency; tendency of many things to the same end; concurrence of many things at the same time.

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of so many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries great weight. *Hume.*

3. It is followed by *with*.

The *coincidence* of the planes of this rotation with one another, and with the plane of the ecliptic, is very near the truth. *Chapman.*

COINCIDENT. *adj.* [from *coincide*.]

1. Falling upon the same point.

These circles I viewed through a prism; and, as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became *coincident*. *Newton's optics.*

2. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent; followed by *with*.

Our humanity teaches nothing but what is perfectly *coincident* with the ruling principles of a virtuous and well inclined man. *South.*

These words of our apostle are exactly *coincident* with that controverted passage in his discourse to the Athenians. *Bentley.*

COINCIDATION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *incido*, Latin.] Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

CO'INER. *n. f.* [from *coin*.]

1. A maker of money; a minter; a stampor of *coin*.

My father was I know not where
When I was stamp'd; some *coiner* with his tools
Made me a counterfeit. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

It is easy to find designs that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the *coiner*. *Adams.*

There are only two patents referred to, but less advantageous to the *coiner* than this of *W. & A.* *Shakespeare.*

2. A counterfeiter of the king's stamp; a maker of base money.

3. An inventor.

Demetrius, a Greek *coiner* of etymology, is commended by Athenians. *Comenius's K. & A.*

TO COJO'IN. *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] To join with another in the same office.

Thou may'st *cojoin* with something, and it don't. *Shakespeare.*

CO'ISTRIE. *n. f.* A coward; a runny, corrupted from *coisler*, a mean or degenerate hawk.

He's a coward and a *coisler*, that will not do his duty. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

COIT. *n. f.* [*coite*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See *Quoin*.

The time they wear out at *coits*, kettles, and like idle exercises. *Comenius's Survey of the World.*

COITATION. *n. f.* [*coitis*, Latin.]

1. Copulation; the act of generation.

I cannot but admire that philosophyers imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, and that, how openly they set their *coits*, produce frogs, tadpoles, and frogs. *Comenius's Survey of the World.*

He is not made productive of any kind, but *coits* with a female. *Comenius's Survey of the World.*

2. The act by which two bodies come together.

By Gilbertus this motion is termed *coitus*, and made by any faculty attractive of one, by a syndrome and concourse of each. *Comenius's Survey of the World.*

COKE. *n. f.* [perhaps from *coquin*, Skinner.]

Fewel made by burning pit-coal and earth, and quenching the cinders; a charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently used in drying malt.

COLANDER. *n. f.* [*colo*, to strain, Lat.]

A sieve either of hair, twigs, or metal, through which a mixture to be separated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts; a strainer.

Take a thick woven *colander*,
Thro' which the pressed wines are strain'd. *Shakespeare.*

All the viscera of the body are but a formal *colander* to separate several juices from the blood. *Ray's Natural History.*

The brains from nose and mouth, and either to come stirring forth, as through a *colander*. *Dryden.*

COLATION. *n. f.* [from *colo*, Lat.] The art of filtering or straining.

COLATURE. *n. f.* [from *colo*, Lat.]

1. The act of straining; filtration.

2. The matter strained.

COLBERTINE. *n. f.* A kind of lace worn by women.

Go, hang out an old *colbertine* gage, with a yard of yellow *colbertine* again. *Comenius's Survey of the World.*

Mechlin, the queen of lace, and *colbertine*. *Comenius's Survey of the World.*

COLCOTHAR. *n. f.* A term in chymistry.

Colcothar is the dry substance which remains after distillation, but commonly the caput mortuum of vitriol. *Quincy.*

Colchester, or, what's better, though some a coldness, containing the flag's salt, will make good ink. *Brown.*

COLD. *adj.* [cold, Saxon; *kalt*, Germ.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid; wanting warmth; being without heat.

The diet in the state of manhood ought to be solid; and their chief drink water cold, because in such a state it has its own natural spirit.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

The aggregated soil

Death, with his mace puttick, cold, and dry,
As with a tildeut, smite *Alton.*

2. Causing fenise of cold.

Bids us seek

Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cheerish

Our limbs bequemb'd, ere this diurnal stir
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Refracted, may with maces fire foment. *Alton.*

3. Chill; shivering; having fenise of cold.

O noble English, that could entertain

With hail their force, the full power of France;
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for action. *Shakespeare.*

4. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs; as a cold hand will sooner find a little warmth than an hot.

Bacon's Natural History.

5. Indifferent; frigid; wanting passion; wanting zeal; without concern; unactive; unconcerned; wanting ardour.

There sprung up one kind of men, with whose zeal and forwardness the rest being compared, were thought to be marvellous cold and dull.

Hooker's Preface.

Infinite shall be made cold in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books. *Asham.*

Temp'rately proceed to what you would

Thus violently redress.—Sir, this cold way,
That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous. *Shakespeare.*

New dated letters these,

Then cold intent, tenour, and substance thus;
Here doth he with his person, and his power,
The which he could not leave. *Shakespeare.*

We should not, when the blood was cold, have threatened our prisoners with the sword. *Shakespeare.*
To see a world in flames, and an host of angels in the clouds, one must be much of a stoick to be a cold and unconcerned spectator.

Burnet's Preface to the Theory of the Earth.

No drum or trumpet needs

To inspire the coward, or to warm the cold;
His voice, his sole appearance, makes them bold. *Dryden.*

O, thou hast touch'd me with thy sacred theme,

And my cold heart is kindled at thy flame. *Rome.*

A man must be of a very cold or degenerate temper, whose heart doth not burn within him in the midst of praise and adoration. *Addison.*

6. Unaffected; unable to move the passions.

What a deal of cold business doth a man suspend the better part of life in? In scattering compliments, tendering visits, following feasts and plays. *Ben Jonson.*

The rabble are pleased at the first entry of a disguise; but the just grows cold even with them too, when it comes on in a second view. *Addison on Italy.*

7. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.

Let his knights have colder looks
Among you. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The commendments grew more reserved, and colder towards each other. *Clarendon.*

8. Chaste; not heated by vicious appetite.

Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,
And yet seem cold, the time you may so hound-wink;

We've willing dames enough. *Shakespeare.*

9. Not welcome; not received with kindness or warmth of affection.

My master's suit will be but cold,
Since the respects my mistress' loves: *Shakespeare.*

10. Not hasty; not violent.

11. Not affecting the scent strongly.

She made it good

At the hedge corner, in the coldest fault. *Shakespeare.*

12. Not having the scent strongly affected.

Smell this business with a sense as cold

As is a dead man's nose. *Shakespeare.*

COLD. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat; the frigorific power.

Four lined slippers for the cold. *Shakespeare.*

Heat and cold are nature's two hands, which rub the chiefly worketh; and heat we have in realness, in respect of the fire; but for cold, we must stay till it comes, or let it in deep caves, or high mountains; and, when all is done, we cannot attain it in any great degree. *Bacon.*

The sun

Had first his precept to move, to shine,
As might affect the earth with cold and heat
Scarce tolerable, and from the north to call
Deceit winter, from the south to bring
Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton.*

2. The sensation of cold; coldness; chillness.

When the saw her lord prepar'd to part,
A deadly cold ran shivering to her heart. *Dryden.*

3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration.

What disease hast thou?

A whoreson cold, sir; a cough. *Shakespeare.*

Let no ungentle cold destroy

All that we have of heaven's joy. *Rosset.*

Those rains, to covering the earth, might providentially contribute to the disruption of it, by stopping all the pores and all evaporation, which would make the vapours within struggle violently, as we get a fever by a cold. *Burnet.*

COLDLY. *adv.* [from cold.]

1. Without heat.

2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expression.

What England says, say briefly, gentle lord;

We coldly pause for thee. *Shakespeare.*

Swift seem'd to wonder what he meant,

Nor would believe my lord had sent;

So never offer'd once to stir,

But coldly said, Your servant, sir. *Saunders.*

COLDNESS. *n. f.* [from cold.]

1. Want of heat; power of causing the sensation of cold.

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. *Bayle's Exp.*

Such was the discord, which did first dispute
Form, order, beauty, through the universe;
While dryness moisture, coldness heat resist;
All that we have, and that we are subsists. *Denham.*

2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence; disregard.

Divisions of religion are not only the fault of spread, because in religion all men presume themselves interested; but they are also, for the most part, hotter prosecuted; so much as coldness, which, in other contentions, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not in these to favourably construed. *Hooker.*

If, upon reading admired passages in authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he himself wants the faculty of discovering them. *Addison.*

It betrayed itself in a sort of indifference and

carelessness in all her actions, and coldness to her best friends. *Addison.*

3. Coyness; want of kindness; want of passion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy coldness raise
Temptations and storms in his afflicted bosom? *Addison's Cato.*

Let every tongue its various confusions shut,
Abolish with coldness, or with spite accuse. *Pope.*

4. Chastity; exemption from vehement desire.

The silver stream her virgin coldness keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps. *Pope.*

COLE. *n. f.* [capl, Saxon.] A general name for all sorts of cabbage.

COLESEED. *n. f.* [from cold seed.] Cabbage seed.

Where land is sink, it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow; but coleseed or barley, and then wheat. *Mortimer.*

COLEWORT. *n. f.* [ca, lypst, Sax.] A species of cabbage.

The decoction of colewort is also commended to bathe them. *Wise man of an Englishman.*

She took the coleworts, which her husband got
From his own ground (a small well-water'd spot),
She strip'd the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cull'd, and then with handy care she dress'd it. *Dryden.*

How turnips hide their swelling heads below,
And how the cloving coleworts upwards grow. *Gay.*

COLICK. *n. f.* [colicus, Latin.]

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. There are four sorts:

1. A bilious colick, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or cholera irritating the bowels, so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness; and this is best managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent colick, which is pain in the bowels from flatulency and wind, which distend them into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate opacities. 3. A hysterical colick, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by consent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hystericks. 4. A nervous colick, which is from convulsive spasms and contractions of the guts themselves; from some disorders of the spirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places strengthened, and sometimes so as to occasion obstinate obstructions; this is best remedied by brisk catharticks, joined with opiates and emollient diluents. There is also a species of this distemper, which is commonly called the stone colick, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys; and this is most commonly to be treated by nephriticks and oily diureticks, and is greatly assisted with the carminative turpentine clysters. *Quincy.*

Crickets of infants proceed from acidity, and the air in the stomach expanding itself, while the stomach ferments. *Armet.*

COLICK. *adj.* Affecting the bowels.

Institue stone and ulcer, colick pains. *Mile.*

TO COLLAPSE. *v. n.* [collabor, collapse, Latin.] To fall together; to close so as that one side touches the other.

In contumptions and agony the liquids are exhausted, and the sides of the canal collapse; therefore the attraction is increased, and consequently the heat. *Armet.*

COLLAPSION. *n. f.* [from collapse.]

1. The act of closing or collapsing.

2. The state of vessels closed.

COLLAR. *n. f.* [collare, Latin.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That's nothing, says the dog, but the collar of my collar. says the wolf, if there be a collar.

in the case, I know better things than to sell my liberty. *L'Estrange.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds;
With golden muzzles all their mouthwere bound,
And collars of the same their necks surround. *Dryd.*

2. The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.

Her waggon spoked made of long spinners legs,
The traces of the smallest spider's web,
The collars of the moonshine's watry beams. *Shakespeare.*

3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.

4. To slip the COLLAR. To get free; to escape; to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty.

When, as the ape I'm heard to much to talk
Of labour, that did from his living balk,
He would have slip the collar handily. *Hubbard's Tale.*

5. A COLLAR of Brass, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE. *n. f.* [from *collar* and *bone*.]
The clavicle; the bones on each side of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach fell down,
Bruised his face, and broke his right collar-bone. *Whitman's Surgery.*

TO COLLAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.

2. To COLLAR beef, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

TO COLLA TE. *v. a.* [*confero, collatum*, Latin.]

1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigested thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a sufficient number of instances, and those well collated. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and collating both religions. *South.*

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.

3. To bestow; to confer.

The significance of the sacrament disposes the spirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God, there conferred, exhibited, and collated. *Taylor's Communion.*

4. With *to*. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

He thrust out the invader, and collated Ambrosius to the benefice; Luther performed the consecration. *Attorney.*

If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, void above six months, the bishop may collate thereunto. *Aylife.*

COLLA TERAL. *adj.* [*con* and *latus*, Lat.]

1. Side to side.

In his bright radiance and collateral light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shaks.*

Thus saying, from his radiant seat he rose
Of high collateral glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Running parallel.

3. Diffused on either side.

But man by number is to manifest
His single imperfection; and beget
Like of his like, his image multiply'd
In unity defective, which requires
Collateral love and dearth amity. *Milton.*

4. In genealogy, those that stand in equal relation to some common ancestor.

The estate and inheritance of a person dying intestate, is, by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to such as are allied to

him *as* *inter*, commonly styled *collaterals*, if there be no ascendants or descendants surviving at the time of his death. *Aylife's Paragon.*

5. Not direct; not immediate.

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me;
If by direct or by collateral hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in satisfaction. *Shakespeare.*

6. Concurrent.

All the force of the motive lies within itself;
It receives no collateral strength from external considerations. *Atterbury.*

COLLA TERALLY. *adv.* [from *collateral*.]

1. Side by side.

These pulleys may be multiplied according to sundry different situations, not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed collaterally. *Willkins.*

2. Indirectly.

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies: the papists more directly, because they have kept the scripture from us; and the fanatics more collaterally, because they have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation.

COLLA TION. *n. f.* [*collatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the first collation of these benefits, but also for their preservation. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Comparison of one copy, or one thing of the same kind, with another.

In the disquisition of truth, a ready fancy is of great use; provided that collation doth its office. *Grew's Cephalopoda.*

I return you your Milton, which, upon collation, I find to be revised and augmented in several places. *Pope.*

3. In law.

Collation is the bestowing of a benefice, by the bishop that hath a right in his own gift or patronage; and differs from institution in this, that institution into a benefice is performed by the bishop at the presentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time. *Corwell.*

Bishops should be placed by collation of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election, or confirmation ensuing. *Hayward.*

4. A repast; a treat less than a feast.

COLLA TIOUS. *adj.* [*collativus*, Lat.]

Done by the contribution of many. *Diff.*

COLLA TOR. *n. f.* [from *collate*.]

1. One that compares copies, or manuscripts.

To read the titles they gave an editor or collator of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters. *Addison.*

2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary collator, till a month is expired from the day of presentation. *Aylife.*

TO COLLA UD. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praising. *Diff.*

COLLE AGUE. *n. f.* [*collega*, Lat.]

A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the last syllable.

Easily might be seen that I intend
Mercy colleague with justice sending thee. *Milton.*

The regents, upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without colleagues. *Swift.*

TO COLLE AGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To unite with.

Collegued with this dream of his advantage,
He hath not fail'd to pester us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands. *Shaks.*
TO COLLE CT. *v. a.* [*collego, collatum*, Latin.]

1. To gather together; to bring into one place.

'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by preferring what our labour and industry daily collect. *Watts.*

2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one sum.

Let a man collect into one sum as great a number as he pleases, this multitude, how great soever, lessens not one jot the power of adding to it. *Locke.*

3. To gain by observation.

The reverent care I bear unto my lord,
Made me collect these dangers in the duke. *Shaks.*

4. To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises.

How great the force of erroneous persuasion is, we may collect from our Saviour's sermon on his disciples. *Decay of Piety.*

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite space, because they can have no idea of infinite matter; which consequence, I conceive, is very ill collected. *Locke.*

5. To COLLECT himself. To recover from surprise; to gain command over his thoughts; to assemble his sentiments.

No more amazement. *Shaks. Temp.*

Afrighted much,
I did in time collect myself, and thought
Thus was to, and no slumber. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Prosperity unexpected often maketh men careless and remiss; whereas they, who receive a wound, become more vigilant and collected. *Hayward.*

As when of old some orator renown'd
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute, to sum: great causes address'd,
Stood in himself collected, while each part,
Motion, each act won audience, ere the tongue
Sometimes in height began, as no delay
Of preface breaking through his real of right. *Milton.*

COLLECT. *n. f.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to say over proper collect. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

COLLECTANEOUS. *adj.* [*collectaneus*, Latin.] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

COLLECTEDLY. *adv.* [from *collectus*.]
Gathered in one view at once.

The whole evolution of ages from everlasting to everlasting is so collectedly and presentifically represented to God. *Merr.*

COLLECTIBLY. *adj.* [from *collect*.] That may be gathered from the premises by just consequence.

Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not collectible from the following words. *Brown.*

COLLEC TION. *n. f.* [from *collect*.]

1. The act of gathering together.

2. An assemblage; the things gathered.
No perjurd knight desires to quit thy arms,
Fairer collection of thy sex's charms. *Prior.*
The gallery is hung with a collection of pictures. *Addison.*

3. The act of deducing consequences; ratiocination; discourse. This sense is now scarce in use.

If once we descend unto probable collections,
We are then in the territory where free and arbi-

rary determinations, the territory where human laws, take place.

Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or collections to discern. *Donne.*

A corollary; a consecratory deduced from premises; deduction; consequence.

It should be a weak collection, if whereas we say, that when Christ had overcome the sharpness of death, he then opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers; a thing in such sort affirmed with circumstances, were taken as insinuating an opposite denial before that circumstance be accomplished. *Hooker.*

This label
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

When the, from sundry arts, one skill doth draw;

Gathering, from divers fights, one act of war;
From many cases like, one rule of law;
These her collections, not the senses are. *Davies.*

COLLECTIVIOUS. *adj.* [collectivus, Lat.]

Gathered up.

COLLECTIVE. *adj.* [from collect; collectivus, French.]

1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated; accumulative.

A body collective, it containeth a huge multitude. *Hooker.*

The three forms of government differ only by the civil administration being in the hands of one or two, called kings; in a senate, called the nobles; or in the people collective or representative, who may be called the commons. *Swift.*

The difference between a compound and a collective idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a collective idea, things of the same. *Harris' Logic.*

2. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative.

Antiquity left many fables controuersable not only by critical and collective reason, but contrary observations. *Brown.*

3. [In grammar.] A collective noun is a word which expresses a multitude, though itself be singular: as, a company; an army.

COLLECTIVELY. *adv.* [from collective.] In a general mass; in a body; not singly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a state of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all sin collectively, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found in us, yet distributively all great actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker.*

Singly and apart many of them are subject to exception, yet collectively they make up a good moral evidence. *Hale.*

The other part of the water was condensed at the surface of the earth, and sent forth collectives into standing springs and rivers. *Wisehead.*

COLLECTOR. *n. f.* [collector, Latin.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects scattered things together.

2. A compiler; one that gathers scattered pieces into one book.

The grandfather might be the first collector of them into a body. *Hale.*

Volumes without the collector's own reflections. *Ayliffe.*

The best English historian, when his stile grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious relater of facts, and perhaps consulted to furnish materials for some future collector. *Swift.*

3. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties or tributes.

A great part of this treasure is now embossed,

lavished, and fracted away by collectors, and other officers. *Temple.*

The commissioners of the revenue are disposed of, and the collectors are appointed by the commissioners. *Swift.*

COLLEGATARY. *n. f.* [from con and legatum, a legacy, Lat.] In the civil law, a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons. *Chambers.*

COLLEGE. *n. f.* [collegium, Latin.]

1. A community; a number of persons living by some common rules.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May. *Dryd.*

2. A society of men set apart for learning, or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges
Almost in Christendom. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

I would the college of the cardinals
Would chide him pope, and carry him to Rome. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

This order of society is sometimes called Solomon's house, and sometimes the college of the six days work. *Bacon.*

3. The house in which the collegians reside.

Huldah the prophetess dwelt in Jerusalem in the college. *Kings.*

4. A college, in foreign universities, is a lecture read in publick.

COLLEGIAL. *adj.* [from college.] Relating to a college; possessed by a college.

COLLEGIAN. *n. f.* [from college.] An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.

COLLEGIATE. *adj.* [collegiatus, low Lat.] 1. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college.

I wish that yourselves did well consider how opposite certain of your positions are unto the state of collegiate societies, wherein the two universities consist. *Hale, Preface.*

2. A collegiate church was such as was built at a convenient distance from a cathedral church, wherein a number of presbyters were settled, and lived together in one congregation. *Ayliffe.*

COLLEGIATE. *n. f.* [from college.] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an university man.

There are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to please, and no collegiate like them, for purging the passions. *Rome.*

COLLET. *n. f.* [Fr. from collum, Latin, the neck.]

1. Anciently something that went about the neck; sometimes the neck.

2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.

3. A term used by turners.

To COLLIDE. *v. a.* [collido, Lat.] To strike against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock together.

Semulations are not the ascension of air upon collision, but inflammable effluences from the bodies colliding. *Brown.*

COLLIER. *n. f.* [from coal.]

1. A digger of coal; one that works in the coal-pits.

2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coal.

I knew a nobleman a great glazier, a great timberman, a great collector, and a great landman. *Bacon.*

3. A ship that carries coal.

COLLIERY. *n. f.* [from collier.]

1. The place where coal is dug.

2. The coal trade.

COLLIFFLOWER. *n. f.* [flor brasse; from capl, Sax. cabbage, and flower; properly cauliflower.] A species of cabbage.

COLLIGATION. *n. f.* [colligatio, Lat.] A binding together.

These the midwife contriveth into a knot, whence that tortuosity or nodosity in the navel, occasioned by the colligation of vessels. *Brown.*

COLLIMATION. *n. f.* [from collimo, Lat.]

The act of aiming at a mark; aim. *Dier.*

COLLINEATION. *n. f.* [collinco, Latin.]

The act of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE. *adj.* [from colliquate.] Easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

The tender constitution renders it the more colliquable and consumptive. *Harris on Consumption.*

COLLIQUAMENT. *n. f.* [from colliquate.] The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

COLLIQUANT. *adj.* [from colliquate.] That has the power of melting or dissolving.

To COLLIQUATE. *v. a.* [colliques, Latin.] To melt; to dissolve; to turn from solid to fluid.

The fire melted the glass, that made a great shew, after what was colliquated had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be colliquated through a great heat from within, and an ardent colliquative fever. *Harris on Consumption.*

To COLLIQUATE. *v. n.* To melt; to be dissolved.

Ice will dissolve in fire, and colliquate in water or warm oils. *Brown.*

COLLIQUATION. *n. f.* [colliquatio, Lat.]

1. The act of melting.

Glass may be made by the bare colliquation of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant. *Boyle.*

From them proceed rarefaction, colliquation, concoction, maturation, and most effects of nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands faster than they ought. *Quincy.*

Any kind of universal diminution and colliquation of the body. *Harris on Consumption.*

COLLIQUATIVE. *adj.* [from colliquate.] Melting; dissolvent.

A colliquative fever is such as is attended with a diarrhoea, or sweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids. *Quincy.*

It is a consequent of a burning colliquative fever, whereby the humours, fat, and flesh of the body are melted. *Quincy.*

COLLIQUEFACTION. *n. f.* [colliquefactio, Latin.] The act of melting together; reduction to one mass by fusion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by fusion colliquefaction, for the better effecting of the nature and contents and dissents of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of them in dissolution. *Bacon's Philosophical Regimen.*

COLLISION. *n. f.* [from collido, Lat.]

1. The act of striking two bodies together.

Or, by collision of two bodies joined the an attrite to fire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The flint and the steel you may move as long as you please; but it is the friction and collision of them that must strike them into fire. *Swift.*

C O L

1. The state of being struck together; a clash.

Then from the clashes between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs.

Dryden

The devil sometimes borrowed fire from the altar to consume the votaries; and, by the mutual collision of well-meant zeal, set even orthodox christians in a flame.

Decay of Piety.

To COLLOCATE. *v. a.* [*colloco*, Lat.]

To place; to station.

If you desire to superinduce any virtue upon a person, take the creature in which that virtue is most eminent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue is collected.

Bacon

COLLOCUTION. *n. f.* [*collocutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of placing; disposition.

2. The state of being placed.

In the collocution of the spirits in bodies, the collocution is equal or unequal, and the spirits concentrate or diffuse.

Boyle

COLLOCUTION. *n. f.* [*collocutio*, Latin.]

Conference; conversation.

To COLLOQUE. *v. n.* [probably from *colloquor*, Lat.] To wheedle; to flatter; to please with kind words. A low word.

COLLOP. *n. f.* [it is derived by *Minsheu* from *coal* and *op*, a rather broiled upon coal; a carbonade.]

1. A small slice of meat.

Sweetbread and collops were with flowers prick'd

About the sides.

Dryden's Fables

A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd;
Then sent up but two dishes nicely dress'd:
What signifies Scotch collops to a feast?

King's Cookery.

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a collop of him.

Leviathan

3. In burlesque language, a child.

Come, fir page,

Look on me with your welkin eye, sweet villain,
Most dear'st, my collop.

Shakespeare

Thou art a collop of my flesh,
And for thy sake I have shed many a tear.

Shakespeare's Henry vi.

COLLOQUIAL. *adj.* [from *colloquy*.] What-ever relates to common conversation.

COLLOQUY. *n. f.* [*colloquium*, Lat.] Conference; conversation; alternate discourse; talk.

My earthly, by his heavenly over-power'd
In that celestial colloquy fulltime,

Milton

As with an object that excels the sense,
Dazzled, and spent, sunk down

Milton

In retirement make frequent colloquies, or short discourses, between God and thy own soul.

Trinity

COLLOW. *n. f.* [more properly *colly*, from *coal*.]

Colow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood.

Woodward

COLLUCTANCY. *n. f.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] A tendency to contest; opposition of nature.

COLLUCTATION. *n. f.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] Contest; struggle; contrariety; opposition; spite.

The thermiz, natural baths, or hot springs, do not owe their heat to any colluctation or effervescence of the minerals in them.

Woodward

To COLLUDE. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.]

To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

C O L

COLLUSION. *n. f.* [*collusio*, Lat.]

Collusio is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one put to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose; as to defraud a third of his right.

Cowell

By the ignorance of the merchants, or dishonesty of weavers, or the collusion of both, the ware was bad, and the price excessive.

Stow

COLLUSIVE. *adj.* [from *colludo*.] Fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *collusive*.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSORY. *adj.* [from *colludo*, Latin.] Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

COLLY. *n. f.* [from *coal*.] The smut of coal.

Suppose thou saw her dressed in some old hutchin's attire, out of fashion, coarse and rusty, besmeared with soot, colly, perturbed with opopanax

Burton's Melancholy

To COLLY. *v. a.* To grime with coal; to smut with coal.

First as the lightning in the dark night,
Thy, in a speck, unfolds both east and earth,
And, ere a mortal hath power to fly, behold,
The jaws of darkness do devour it up.

Shakespeare

COLLYRIUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR. *n. f.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

COLOGN. *n. f.* Is a deep brown, very light ballard ochre, which is no pure native fossil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth.

Hill on Fossils.

COLON. *n. f.* [*κλόν*, a member.]

1. A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period. Its use is not very exactly fixed; nor is it very necessary, being confounded by most with the semicolon. It was used before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period. To apply it properly, we should place it, perhaps, only where the sense is continued without dependence of grammar or construction; as, *I love him, I despise him: I have long ceased to trust, but shall never forsake to succour him*

2. The greatest and widest of all the interstices, about eight or nine hands breadth long.

The colon begins where the album ends, in the cavity of the ovulum on the right side, from thence ascending by the kidney on the same side, it passes under the concave side of the liver, to which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the renal bladder, which gives it yellow in that place; then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it is also knitted: from thence it turns down to the left kidney, and thence passing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum in the rectum.

Quercet

Now, by your cruelty hard bound,
I strain my guts, my colon wound.

Shakespeare

The contents of the colon are of a brown, firm, acid fluid, in rabbits.

Thyer on the Horse

COLONEL. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines it originally *colonialis*, the leader of a colony. *Minsheu* deduces it from *colonna*, a pillar: as, *patriæ columnæ*; *exercitus columnæ*. Each is plausible.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the highest

C O L

rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally founded with only two distinct syllables, *col'nel*.

The chiefest help must be the care of the colonel, that hath the government of all his garrison.

Spenser on Ireland

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,
Whole chance on these defenceless doors may seize,

If deed of honour did thee ever please,
Guard them, and him within protect from harm.

Milton

COLONELSHIP. *n. f.* [from *col'nel*.] The office or character of colonel.

While he continued a tubalton, he complained against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commission for a regiment, he confessed that *col'nelship* was coming fast upon him.

Steele

To COLONIZE. *v. a.* [from *colony*.] To plant with inhabitants; to settle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an land or way, that did make the rest of the habitable world, before this, in a man may truly term it, if he had put it to account as well that that is, as that which may be the cause, by the first occupation and colonizing of those countries; and yet it cannot be said, if one speak it generally, that now, the propagation of the christian faith that was the advantage of that discovery, entry, and plantation, brought forth silver, and temporal profit and glory, to that what was left in God's providence, was not second in man's appetite and intention.

Bacon's History

Dispute hath advantage by acquiescence of islands, while the colonies and territories daily.

Hume

COLONNADA. *n. f.* [from *colonna*, Ital. a column.]

1. A penstyle of a circular figure; or a series of columns disposed in a circle, and insulated within file.

Bulder's Dict

There is no colonnade in the ground, and there is no colonnade in the ground.

And he is the man who has been in the ground.

2. Any series or range of pillars.

There is a colonnade of pillars in the ground.

COLONY. *n. f.* [*κλήνη*, Latin]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

There is a colony of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

There is a colony of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

There is a colony of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

There is a colony of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

2. The country planted; a plantation.

There is a colony of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

There is a colony of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

COLONY. *n. f.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.] Refine.

On the other hand, the colony of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

There is a colony of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

There is a colony of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

COLONY. *n. f.* [*Colocynthis*, Lat.]

The fruit of a plant of the same name, brought from the Levant, about the bigness of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Both the seed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of considerable use in medicine.

Chambers

COLOURATE. *adj.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] Coloured; died; marked or stained with some colour.

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *coloured*, many rays from visible objects would have been flopt. *Ray.*

COLORATION. *n. f.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. The art or practice of colouring.

Some bodies have a more deperitable nature than others, as is evident in *coloration*; for a small quantity of saffron will tint more than a great quantity of brazil. *Bacon*

2. The state of being coloured.

Amongst curls and curls, I shall place *coloration*, though somewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preeminence. *Bacon's Natural History*

COLORIFICK. *adj.* [*colorificus*, Latin.] That has the power of producing dyes, tints, colours, or hues.

In the composition of white, the several rays do not suffer any change in their *colorific* qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. *Newton's Optics*

COLOSSUS. } *n. f.* [*colossus*, Lat.] A statue of enormous magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or a *colossus* of Rhodes. *Temple*

There huge *colossi* rose, with trophies crown'd, And tunick characters were grav'd around. *Pope*

COLOSSEAN. *adj.* [*colossus*, Latin.] In form of a colossus; of the height and bigness of such a statue; giantlike.

COLOUR. *n. f.* [*color*, Lat.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; die.

It is a vulgar idea of the *colours* of solid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the surface; but a philosophical idea, when we consider the various causes to the different sensations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different size, or shape, or situation of the particles of which surfaces are composed. *Newton*

Her hair shall be of what *colour* it pleases God. *Tristram*

For though our eyes can nought but *colours* see, Yet *colours* give them not their power of sight. *Paradise*

The lights of *colours* are more refrangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet. *Newton*

2. The freshness, or appearance of blood, in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their *colour* boast. *Dryden*

A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head, And his eyes trickled, and his *colour* fled. *Dryden*

3. The tint of the painter.

When each bold figure just begins to live, The treacherous *colours* the fair art betray, And all the bright creation fades away. *Pope*

4. The representation of any thing superficially examined.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false *colours* upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences. *Steele*

5. Concealment; palliation; excuse; superficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wits for my *colour*, and my passion that I seem the more reasonable. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Their sin admitted no *colour* of excuse. *King Charles*

6. Appearance; pretence; false show.

Under the *colour* of commending him, I have access my own love to prefer. *Shakespeare*

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ship laden with corn; under the *colour* of the sale whereof, they noted all that was done in the city. *Knox's History of the Turks*

7. Kind; species; character.

Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this *colour*. *Shakespeare's As you like it*

8. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war: they say the *colours* of the foot, and *standard* of the horse.

He at Venice gave His body to that pleasant country's earth, And his pure soul unto his captain's staff, Under whose *colours* he had fought so long. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Against all checks, rebukes, and manners, I must advance the *colours* of my love, And not retire. *Shakespeare*

The banks were filled with companies, passing all along the river under their *colours*, with trumpets sounding. *Knox*

9. Colours is used singularly by Addison.

An author compares a ragged coin to a faded *colour*. *Addison*

TO COLOUR. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Latin]

1. To mark with some hue, or die.

The *colour* of books properly is not *coloured* in their title is nothing else than a certain power and disposition to turn up a sentiment of this or that *colour*. *Newton's Optics*

2. To palliate; to excuse; to dress in specious colours, or fair appearances.

But to *colour* is to turn or *colour* the truth, and to give it a false appearance. *Shakespeare's As you like it*

He *colours* the falsest of men; for he is an expert coiner, and he is a perfect *colourer*. *Pope's Dunciad*

3. To make plausible.

We are to be read of an insurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the highest kind, or *coloured* by one or more branches of the syllable. *Johnson's Dictionary*

4. **TO COLOUR A STRANGER'S GOODS,** is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the customhouse in his name; so that the foreigner pays but single duty, when he ought to pay double. *Phillips*

TO COLOUR. *v. n.* To blush. A low word, only used in conversation.

COLOURABLE. *adj.* [from *colour*] Specious; plausible. It is now little used.

They have now a *colourable* pretence to withstand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already. *Speyer*

They were glad to be hold on to *colourable* a matter, and to make him as an author of false accusations. *Pope*

Had I feared *colourable* of the government, and revenues to their own needs and ambition, they would have found no *colourable* necessity of an army. *King Charles*

We hope the mercy of God will consider us in the same moderation of our offences; yet had not the timidity of our parents for a *colourable* excuse. *Johnson's Dictionary*

COLOURABLY. *adv.* [from *colourable*] Speciously; plausibly.

The profits, however *colourably* awarded, hath not lost the very mark whereat it was excused. *Pope*

COLOURED. *participial adj.* [from *colour*] Streaked; diversified with variety of hues.

The *coloured* are easier pleased, and therefore not so well and equally *coloured*. *Bacon*

COLOURING. *n. f.* [from *colour*] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

But as the slightest sketch, if justly trac'd, Is by ill *colouring* but the more disgrac'd; So by false learning is good sense defac'd. *Pope*

COLOURIST. *n. f.* [from *colour*] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

Titian, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good *colourists*, have come nearest to nature. *Dryden's Dunciad*

COLOURLESS. *adj.* [from *colour*] Without colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

Transparent bubbles, as glass, water, and air, when made very thin by blowing into bubbles, or otherwise formed into pipes, exhibit various *colours*, according to their various thickness; although, at a greater thickness, they appear very clear and colourless. *Newton*

Pellucid *colours* of light or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very white whiteness. *Bentley*

COLT. *n. f.* [colt, Saxon.]

1. A young horse; used commonly for the male offspring of a horse, as filly for the female.

The *colt* hath about four years of growth, and so the fawn, and so the calf. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Like *colts* or unmanag'd horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks. *Taylor*

No sports, but what belong to war, they know, To break the stubborn *colt*, to bend the bow. *Dryden's Amadis*

2. A young foolish fellow.

As, that is a *colt*, indeed, for he dares nothing but talk. *Shakespeare*

TO COLT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To frik; to be licentious; to run at large without rule; to not; to frolick.

As soon as they were out of fight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to *colt* and mow more licentious than before. *Spenser's State of Ireland*

TO COLT. *v. a.* To befool.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

COLT'S-FOOT. *n. f.* [*suffrago*; from *colt* and *foot*] A plant.

It hath a starved flower, whose disk consists of many ferees, but the crown composed of many half ferees; the embryos are included in a multifold flowercup, which turns to downy seeds fixed in a bed. *Miller*

COLT'S-TOOTH. *n. f.* [from *colt* and *tooth*]

1. An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.

2. A love of youthful pleasure; a disposition to the practices of youth.

Well, my lord Sands; You *colt's-tooth* is not cut yet? — No, my lord, nor shall not, while I have a bump. *Shakespeare*

COLTER. *n. f.* [cultor, Sax. culter, Lat.] The sharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the share.

COLTISH. *adj.* [from *colt*] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

COLUBRINE. *adj.* [*colubrinus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a serpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.

COLOMBARY. *n. f.* [*columbarium*, Latin]

A dovecot; a pigeon house.

The cult of *colombaria*, or dovehouses, is much used in the artifice of falconry. *Frazer*

COLOMBINE. *n. f.* [*columbina*, Latin.]

A plant with leaves like the meadow rue.

Miller

COM

Columbines are of several sorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers shew. *Mortimer.*

CO'LUMBINE. *n. f.* [*columbina*, Latin.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour. *Did.*

CO'LUMN. *n. f.* [*columna*, Latin.]

1. A round pillar.
Some of the old Greek *col mus*, and altars, were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. *Pers. him.*
Round broken *columns* clasp'd ivy twinn'd. *Pope.*
2. Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base.
The whole weight of any *column* of the atmosphere, and likewise the specific gravity of its parts, are certainly known by many experiments. *Bent.*
3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more *columns*, according as the ground will allow.
4. [With printers.] A *column* is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by several parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more *columns*.

CO'LUMNAR. *adj.* [from *columna*.] **CO'LUMNARIAN.** *adj.* Formed in *columns*.
White *columnar* tops, out of a stone-pit. *Warton on Fanny.*

CO'LURES. *n. f.* [*coluri*, Latin; *κολούρι*.] Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and solstitial *colures*, and divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. The points where they intersect the ecliptick are called the cardinal points. *Harris.*
Thence the equinoctial line
He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each *colure*. *Milton.*

COMA. *n. f.* [*κῆρυς*.] A morbid disposition to sleep; a lethargy.

CO'MART. *n. f.* This word, which I have only met with in one place, seems to signify treaty; article; from *con*, and *mart*, or *market*.
By the same *comart*,
And carriage of the articles design'd,
Has tell to Hamlet. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

CO'MATE. *n. f.* [*con* and *mate*.] Companion.
My *comates* and brothers in exile. *Shakespeare.*

COMATO'SE. *adj.* [from *coma*.] Lethargick; sleepy to a discase.
Our best casar is from Russia; the great and principal use whereof, is in hysterical and *comatose* cases. *Grew.*

COMB in the end, and **COMB** in the beginning, of names, seem to be derived from the British *kum*, which signifies a low situation. *Gibson's Camden.*

COMB, in *Cornish*, signifies a valley, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB. *n. f.* [*comb*, Saxon; *kam* Dutch.]

1. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair.

COM

By fair *Ligea's* golden *combs*,
Wherewith the fits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton.*

I made an instrument in fashion of a *comb*, whose teeth, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. *Newson.*

2. The top or crest of a cock, so-called from its pectinated indentures.
Combs have great *combs* and spurs, hens little or none. *Bacon.*
High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattled like a castle-wall. *Dryden.*
3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey: perhaps from the same word which makes the termination of towns, and signifies *hollow* or *deep*.
This in affairs of state,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To fortify the *comb*, to build the wall,
To prop the ruins, lest the fabric fall. *Dryden.*

TO COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjust the hair with a *comb*.
Here care shall be
To *comb* your noddle with a three-leg'd stool. *Shakespeare.*
Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they say, with a leaden *comb*, or the like. *Bacon.*
She with ribbons tied
His tender neck, and *comb'd* his silken hide. *Dryd.*
There was a sort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain *comb'd* his head. *Swift.*
2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices: as, to *comb* wool.

COMBRUSH. *n. f.* [*comb* and *brush*.] A brush to clean *combs*.

COMB-MAKER. *n. f.* [*comb* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make *combs*.
This wood is of use for the turner, engraver, carver, and *comb-maker*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO COMBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.]

1. To fight: generally in a duel, or hand to hand.
Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my shirt. *Shak.*
2. To act in opposition, as the acid and alkali *combat*.
Two planets rushing from aspect malign
Of fiercest opposition in mid sky,
Should *combat*, and their jarring spheres con-
found. *Milton.*

TO COMBAT. *v. a.* To oppose; to fight.
Their oppressors have changed the scene, and *combated* the opinions in their true shape. *Deity of Priests.*
Love yields at last, this *combated* by pride,
And the submit to be the Roman's shroud. *Grave.*

COMBAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contest; battle; duel; strife; opposition: generally between two, but sometimes it is used for battle.
Those regions were full both of cruel monsters and monstrous men; all which, by private *combats*, they delivered the countries of. *Sidney.*
The noble *combat* that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband, another elevated, that the oracle was fulfilled. *Shakespeare.*
The *combat* now by courage must be tried. *Dry.*

COMBATANT. *n. f.* [*combattant*, Fr.]

1. He that fights with another; duellist; antagonist in arms.
So frown'd the mighty *combatants*, that hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Who, single *combatant*,
Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army. *Milton's Agonistes.*

COM

He with his sword unheath'd, on pain of life,
Commands both *combatants* to cease their strife. *Dryden.*

Like despairing *combatants* they strive against you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical shield of Ariosto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness. *Dryd.*

2. A champion.
When any of those *combatants* strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for knowledge. *Locke.*
3. With *for* before the thing defended.
Men become *combatants* for those opinions. *Locke.*

COMBER. *n. f.* [from *comb*.] He whose trade it is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

COMBIMATE. *adj.* [from *combine*.] Betrothed; promised; settled by compact. A word of *Shakespeare*.
She lost a nobler brother; with him the finew o her fortune, her marriage dowry, with both, her *combinate* husband this well-seeming Angelo. *Shak.*

COMBINATION. *n. f.* [from *combine*.]

1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. A combination is of private persons; a confederacy, of states or sovereigns.
This cunning cardinal
The articles of the combination drew,
As himself pleas'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
2. It is now generally used in an ill sense; but was formerly indifferent.
The aim to subdue all to their own will and power, under the disguises of holy combinations. *King Charles.*
3. Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; conjunction.
Their natures, from the moment of their first combination, have been and are for ever inseparable. *Hobbes.*
Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does not so much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies, as upon the score of its making new compounds by new combinations. *Boyle.*
Ingratitude is always in combination with pride and hard-heartedness. *South.*
4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.
They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger combination than what their own nature and correspondence give them. *Locke.*
5. COMBINATION is used, in mathematics, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible. Thus the number of possible changes or combinations of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, taken first two by two, then three by three, &c. amount to 1,391,724,288, 887,252,999,425,128,493,402,200. *Chambers.*

TO COMBINE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, French; *binos junger*, Latin.]

1. To join together.
Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not secure to single or *combina'd*. *Milton.*
2. To link in union.
God, the best maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one. *Shakespeare.*
Friendship is the cement which really cements mankind. *Government of the Tongue.*
3. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact.
My heart's dear love is set on his fair daughter;
As mine on hers, so hers is set on mine,
And all *combine'd*, have what their mutual *combine*
By holy marriage. *Shakespeare.*

4. To join words or ideas together: opposed to *analyse*.

To COMBINE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to unite each with other. Used both of things and persons.

Honour and policy, like unweild friends
In th' war, do grow together: grant that, and
tell me

In peace what each of them by th' other loses,
That they combine not there? *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

2. To unite in friendship, or design.

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;
For the domestic and particular broils
Are not the question here. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

You with your foes combine;

A d seem your own destruction to design. *Dryd.*

COMBLESS. *adj.* [from *comb.*] Wanting a comb or crest.

What is your crest a cockcomb?—
—A cockcomb's cock, so Kate will be my hen. *Shakespeare.*

COMBU'ST. *adj.* [from *cumulo*, *combustum*, Latin.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half distant from the sun, either before or after him, it is said to be *combust*, or in *combustion*.

Harris.

COMBU'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *comburo*, *combustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; susceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of osycedar, are white, because their vapours are rather sulphurous than of any other *combustible* substance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Sin is to the soul like fire to *combustible* matter; it assimilates before it destroys it. *South.*

They are but stewed over with a little genitorial ashes; and will, as soon as they meet with *combustible* matter, flame out. *Decay of Piety.*

The flame shall still remain;
Nor, till the fuel perishes, can decay,
By nature form'd on things *combustible* to prey. *Dryden.*

COMBU'STIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *combustible*.] Aptness to take fire.

COMBU'STION. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire.

The future *combustion* of the earth is to be ushered in and accompanied with violent impressions upon nature. *Burnet.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; bustle; hurlyburly.

Mutual *combustions*, bloodsheds, and wastes may enforce them through very faintness, after the experience of so endless miseries. *Hobbes.*

Prophecying, with accents terrible,
Of dire *combustion*, and confus'd events,
New-hatch'd to th' woeful time. *Shakespeare.*

Those civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster brought all England into an horrible *combustion*. *Raleigh.*

How much more of pow'r,
Army against army, numberless to rise
Dreadful *combustion*, warings, and disturb,
Though not destroy, their happy native seat' *Milton.*

But say, from whence this new *combustion* springs? *Dryden.*

The comet moves in an inconceivable fury, and *combustion*, and at the same time with an exact regularity. *Aldrich's Guardian.*

To COME. *v. n.* pret. *came*; particip. *come*. [coman, *Saxon*; *homen*, *Dutch*; *kommen*, *German*.]

1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place; to arrive: opposed to *go*.

And troubled blood through his pale face was seen

To *come* and go, with tidings from the heart. *Fairy Queen.*

Cæsar will *come* forth to-day. *Shakespeare.*

Coming to look on you, thinking you dead, I spake unto the crown as having sense. *Shakespeare.*

The colour of the king doth come and go, Between his purpose and his conscience. *Shakespeare.*

The christians having stood almost all the day in order of battle in the sight of the enemy, vainly expecting when he should *come* forth to give them battle, returned at night unto their camp. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

'Tis true that since the senate's succour *came*, They grow more bold. *Dryden Tyrannick Love.*

This christian woman! Ah! there the mischief *comes*. *Rowe.*

2. To draw near; to advance toward.

By the picking of my thumbs, Something wicked this way *comes*. *Shakespeare.*

3. To move in any manner toward another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending toward another. The word always respects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is sometimes almost evanescent and imperceptible.

I did hear

The galloping of horse: who was 't *come* by? *Shakespeare's M. Mch.*

Did them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will *come* in to dinner. *Shakespeare.*

As soon as the commandment *came* abroad, the children of Israel brought in abundance the first fruits. *2 Chronicles.*

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they *come* to by fair reasoning. *Burnet.*

It is impossible to *come* near your lordship, at any time, without receiving some favour. *Congrave.*

None may *come* in view, but such as are pertinent. *Locke.*

No perception of bodies, at a distance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles *coming* from them, and striking on our organs. *Locke.*

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon life and resign it to the next that happens to *come* in their way. *Locke.*

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never *come* into our heads all at once. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to issue.

Behold, my son, which *came* forth of my bowels, seeketh my life. *2 Samuel.*

5. To advance from one stage or condition to another.

Truil me, I am exceeding weary.—
—Is it *come* to that? I had thought weariness durst not have attacked one of so high blood. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Though he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it *came* to that. *Bacon.*

Seditious tumults, and seditious fumes, differ no more but as brother and sister; if it *come* to that, that the best actions of a state are taken in an ill sense and traduced. *Bacon.*

His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the skirmish was like to *come* to a just battle. *Kneller.*

When it *came* to that once, they that had most flesh wished they had had less. *T. F. F. F.*

Every new sprung passion is a part of the action, except we conceive nothing action till the players *come* to blows. *Dryden.*

The force whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they *come* to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

6. To be brought to some condition either for better or worse, implying some degree of casualty: with *to*.

One said to Aristippus, 'tis a strange thing why men should rather give to the poor than to,

philosophers. He answered, because they think themselves may *come* to be poorer than to be philosophers. *Bacon's Appophthegms.*

His sons *come* to honour, and he knoweth it not. *Job.*

He being *come* to the state, keeps a busy family. *Locke.*

You were told your master had gone to a tavern, and *come* to some mischance. *Swift.*

7. To attain any condition or character.

A serpent, ere he *comes* to be a dragon, Does eat a bat. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

He wonder'd how the *came* to know What he had done, and meant to do. *Hudibras.*

The testimony of conscience, thus informed, *comes* to be so authentic, and so much to be relied upon. *South.*

8. To become.

So *came* I a widow;
And never shall have length of life enough
To reign upon remembrance with mine eyes. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

When he returns from hunting,
I will not speak with him; say I am sick.
If you *come* flock of former services,
You shall do well. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

How *came* the publican justified, but by a short and humble prayer? *Purpus.*

9. To arrive at some act or habit, or disposition.

They would quickly *come* to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them flighted. *Locke.*

10. To change from one state into another desired; as the butter *comes*, when the parts begin to separate in the churn.

It is reported, that if you lay good store of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine *come* earlier, and prosper better. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Then butter does refuse to *come*,
And love proves cross and humourfome. *Hudibras.*

In the *coming* or sprouting of mals, as it must not *come* too little, so it must not *come* too much. *Mortimer.*

11. To become present, and no longer future.

A time will *come*, when my maturer muse
In Cæsar's war a nobler theme than chink shall find. *Dryden.*

12. To become present, and no longer absent.

That's my joy
Not to have seen before; but nature now
Comes all at once, confounding my delight. *Dryden.*

Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan throng,
Apollo *comes*, and Neptune *come* along. *Pope.*

Come then, my friend, my genius, *come* along,
Thou master of the poet and the song! *Pope.*

13. To happen; to fall out.

The duke of Clarence, and Reginald's duchess, will be here within his night.—
—How *comes* that?— *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

14. To befall, as an event.

Let me alone that I may speak, and let *come* on me what will. *Job.*

15. To follow as a consequence.

Thse that are kin to the king, never pick their fence. But they say, there is some of the king's blood in it. How *comes* that? says he, that takes upon him not to conceive the answer is, I am the king's poor cousin, sir. *Shakespeare.*

16. To cease very lately from some act or state; to have just done or suffered any thing.

David said unto Uriah, *come*, thou not from thy journey? *2 Samuel.*

17. To COME about. To come to pass; to fall out; to come into being. Probably from the French *venir a bout*.

And let me speak to th' yet unknowing world
How these things *come* about. *Shakespeare.*

That cherubim, which now appears as a God to a human soul, knows very well that the period will come about in eternity, when the human soul shall be as perfect as he himself now is.

Addison's Spectator.

I conclude, however it comes about, that things are not as they should be.

Swift.

How comes it about, that, for above fifty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men.

Swift.

18. To COME about. To change; to come round.

The wind came about, and settled in the West for many days.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

On better thoughts, and my uglier reasons, They are come about, and won to the true side.

Ben Jonson.

19. To COME again. To return.

There came water there to, and when he had drunk, his spirit came again, and he revived.

Jonson.

20. To COME after. To follow.

If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me.

Matthew.

21. To COME at. To reach; to get within the reach of; to obtain; to gain.

Neither sword nor spear can come at civility; but it is above and beyond the reach of both.

Locke.

Cats will eat and destroy your marmoset, if they can come at it.

Emlyn's Kalendar.

In order to come at a true knowledge of ourselves, we should consider how far we may deserve praise.

Locke.

Nothing makes a woman more esteemed by the opposite sex than chastity, and we always prize those most who are hardest to come at.

Addison.

22. To COME by. To obtain; to gain; to acquire. This seems an irregular and improper use, but has very powerful authorities.

Things most needful to preserve this life, are most prompt and easy for all living creatures to come by.

Hobbes.

Love is like a child,

That longs for every thing that he can come by.

Shakespeare.

Thy case

Shall be my precedent; as thou go'st Milan, I'll come by Naples.

Shakespeare's Temp.

Are you not ashamed to enforce a poor widow to so rough a course to come by her own?

Shaks.

The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the strangest and hardest to come by is the moss of a dead man unburied.

Bacon's Natural History.

And with that wicked lye

A letter they came by,

From our king's majesty.

Denham.

He tells a sad story, how hard it was for him to come by the book of Triganthus.

Stirlingfleet.

Amidst your train this unlearned judge will wait, Examine how you came by all your state.

Dryden.

23. To COME in. To enter.

What, are you there? come in, and give some help.

Shakespeare.

The simple ideas, united in the same subject, are as perfectly distinct as those that come in by different senses.

Locke.

24. To COME in. To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer.

If the rebel Tyrone, in the time of these wars, should offer to come in and submit himself to her majesty, would you not have him received?

Spenser on Ireland.

25. To COME in. To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.

At what time our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was come in and joined to our main fleet.

Bacon.

There was the Plymouth squadron now come in, which in the Straights last winter was abroad.

Dry.

26. To COME in. To become modish; to be brought into use.

Then came rich cloaths and graceful Adon in, Then instruments were taught more moving notes.

Roscommon.

Silken garments did not come in till late, and the use of them in men was often restrained by law.

Arbutnot on Corn.

27. To COME in. To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness, must come in to lighten his character.

Attorney.

28. To COME in. To accrue from an estate, trade, or otherwise, as gain.

I had rather be mad with him that, when he had nothing, thought all the ships that came into the harbour his; than with you that, when you have to much come in, think you have nothing.

Swift.

29. To COME in. To be gained in abundance.

Sweetness, we shall be in here we depart, If faintness come thus plentifully in.

Shakespeare.

30. To COME in for. To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are slow get nothing.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and understanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were to come in for their share of such contracts.

Temple.

If thinking is essential to matter, stocks and stones will have a portion in share of privilege.

One who had in the rear excluded been,

And could not for a taste of the flesh come in,

Licks the found earth.

The rest come in for subsidies, whereof they sunk considerable sums.

Swift.

31. To COME in to. To join with; to bring help.

They waited to Wells, where the lord Audley with whom their leaders had before secret intelligence, came in to them; and was by them, with great gladness and cries of joy, accepted as their general.

Bacon's History.

32. To COME in to. To comply with; to agree to.

The force of their virtues will make men ready to come in to every thing that is done for the public good.

Attorney.

33. To COME near. To approach; to resemble in excellence: a metaphor from races.

Whom you cannot equal or come near in doing, you would destroy or ruin with evil speaking.

Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

The whole achieved with such admirable invention, that nothing ancient or modern seems to come near it.

Temple.

34. To COME of. To proceed, as a descendant from ancestors.

Of Pizani's royal race my mother came.

Self-love is so natural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to those that come of us, as well as ourselves.

L'Estrange.

35. To COME of. To proceed, as effects from their causes.

Will you please, sir, be gone; I told you what would come of this.

Shakespeare.

The luscious comes of fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an extension of the stomach.

Bacon.

This comes of judging by the eye, without consulting the reason.

L'Estrange.

My young master, whatever comes out, must have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age.

Locke.

36. To COME off. To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction.

The figure of a bell portaketh of the pyramid, but yet coming off and dilating more suddenly.

Bacon's Natural History.

37. To COME off. To escape; to go free.

I knew the foul enchanter, though disguised, Enter'd the very flame-twigs of his spells, And yet come off.

Atter.

How thou wilt here come off, surmounts my reach.

Malton.

If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can come off, he is then clear and innocent.

Swift.

Those that are in any signal danger in his aid; and, if they come off safe, call them a miracle.

Addison.

38. To COME off. To end an affair; to take good or bad fortune.

Oh, bravely come we off.

When with a volley of our needful shot, After such bloody toil, we had good-night.

Swift.

Ever since Spain and England have had nothing to debate one with the other, the English upon all encounters, have come off with honour and the better.

Bacon.

We must expect sometimes to come off by the sword, before we obtain the final conquest.

Heort.

He only, in such attempts as these, Come off with glory and success.

Hudibras.

39. To COME off from. To leave; to forbear.

To come off from these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more.

Felton's History.

40. To COME on. To advance; to make progress.

Things seem to come on apace to the state.

Bacon.

There was in the camp both strength and art sufficient for the obtaining of the victory, they would not protract the war until winter were come on.

Knight's History.

The sea came on, the south with mighty roar, Dispers'd and dash'd the rest upon the rocky shore.

Dryden.

So travellers, who waste the day, Noting at length the sitting fun,

They mend their pace as night comes on.

Gray.

41. To COME on. To advance to combat.

The great ordnance once discharged, the armies came on, and joined battle.

Atter.

Rhymers, come on, and do the worst you can; I fear not you, nor yet a better man.

Dryden.

42. To COME on. To thrive; to grow big; to grow.

Come on, poor bairn;

Some powerful spirit instructs the kites and ravens To be this music.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

It should seem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the riles, that they will come far faster on in water than in earth; for the nourishment is easier drawn out of water than out of earth.

Bacon's Natural History.

43. To COME over. To repeat an act.

44. To COME over. To revolt.

They are perpetually teasing their friends to come over to them.

Addison's Spectator.

A man, in changing his side, not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he comes over to.

Addison's Spectator.

45. To COME over. To rise in distillation.

Perhaps also the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to come over in this analysis, may, at least as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire.

Boyle.

46. To COME out. To be made publick.

Before his book came out, I had undertaken the answer of several others.

Stillingfleet.

I have been tedious; and, which is worse, it comes out from the first draught, and uncorrected.

Dryden.

47. To COME out. To appear upon trial; to be discovered.

It is indeed *come* out at last that we are to look on the faints as inferior deities. *Stillingfleet.*
The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, *comes* out sixty-two grains and four sevenths. *Arbuthnot.*

48. *To Come out with.* To give a vent to; to let fly.

Those great masters of chymical arcana must be provoked, before they will *come out* with them. *Boyle.*

49. *To Come to.* To consent or yield.
What is this, if my passion will not *come to*? *Swift.*

50. *To Come to.* To amount to.
The emperor imposed for great a custom upon all corn to be transported out of Sicily, that the very customs *came to* as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together. *Kneller.*
You faintly pretend to know.
More than your dividend *comes to.* *Hutcheson.*

Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which *comes to* the same at last, upon other animals which have fed upon them. *Hobbes.*
He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purse will find it by a greater want of money than that *comes to.* *Locke.*

51. *To Come to himself.* To recover his senses.

He falls into such ecstasy of joy, wherein I shall leave him till he *comes to himself.* *Temple.*

52. *To Come to pass.* To be effected; to fall out.

It *comes*, we grant, many times to pass, that the works of men being the same, their drifts and purpose therein are diverse. *Hobbes.*

How *comes it to pass*, that some liquors cannot pierce into the stiffen bone bodies, which are easily pervious to other liquors. *Boyle.*

53. *To Come up.* To make appearance.

Over-wet, at sowing-time, with us breedeth much dailiness, inasmuch as the corn never *comes up.* *Bacon.*

If wars should mow them down never to rise, yet they may be suddenly supplied, and *come up* again. *Bacon.*

Good intentions are the seeds of good actions, and every man ought to sow them, whether they *come up* or no. *Temple.*

54. *To Come up.* To come into use: as, a fashion *comes up.*

55. *To Come up to.* To amount to.
He prepares for a surrender, affecting that all these will not *come up* near the quantity requisite. *Woodward's Natural History.*

56. *To Come up to.* To rise; to advance.
Whole ignorant credulity will not *come up to* the truth. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Considerations there are, that may make us, if not *come up to* the character of those who rejoice in tribulations, yet at least satisfy the duty of being patient. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

The vestes byssine, which some ladies wore, must have been of such extraordinary price, that there is no fluff in our age *comes up to* it. *Arbuthnot.*

When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot *come up to* it. *Swift.*

57. *To Come up with.* To overtake.

58. *To Come upon.* To invade; to attack.

Three hundred horse, and three thousand foot English, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, *coming upon* them with seven thousand horse. *Bacon.*

When old age *comes upon* him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itself. *South.*

59. *To Come.* In futurity; not present; to happen hereafter.

It serveth to discover that which is hid, as well as to foretell that which is to *come.* *Bacon.*

In times to *come,*
My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome. *Dryden.*

Taking a lease of land for years is come, at the rate of one hundred pounds. *Locke.*

60. *COME* is a word of which the use is various and extensive, but the radical signification of *tendency hitherward* is uniformly preserved. When we say *he came from a place*, the idea is that of *returning*, or *arriving*, or becoming *nearer*; when we say *he went from a place*, we conceive simply departure, or removal to a greater distance. The *butter comes*; it is passing from its former state to that which is desired; it is advancing toward us.

COME. [participle of the verb.]
I by words were heard, and I am *come* to thy wares. *Daniel.*

COME. A particle of exhortation; be quick; make no delay.
Come, let us make our father drink wine. *Genesis.*

COME. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.
Come, come, at all I laugh I laugh no doer; The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Shakespeare.*

COME. A kind of adverbial word for *when*.
it shall come: as, *come Wednesday*, when Wednesday shall come.

Come Caudleth, nine years ago she died. *Gay.*

COME. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sprout: a cant term.

That the malt is sufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taste, and also by the falling off of the *come* or sprout. *Mortimer.*

COMEDIAN. *n. f.* [from *comedy*.] 1. A player or actor of comick parts.

2. A player in general; a stageplayer; an actress or actor.

Mistress, pretty honey-bee, when of a *comed* as she became a wealthy man's wife, would be called Madam Pitias, or Prudence. *Camden's Remains.*

3. Writer of comedies.

Scatter with us to admire Plautus as a comedian, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker. *Peacham of Poetry.*

COMEDY. *n. f.* [*comedia*, Lat.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind, with an intention to make vice and folly ridiculous: opposed to *tragedy*.

Your honour's players
Are come to play a pleasant *comedy.* *Shakespeare.*

A long, exact, and serious *comedy*;
In every scene some moral let it teach,
And, if it can, at once both please and preach. *Pope.*

COMELINESS. *n. f.* [from *comely*.] Grace; beauty; dignity. It signifies something less forcible than *beauty*, less elegant than *grace*, and less light than *prettiness*.

A careless *comeliness* with comely care. *Stany.*

The service of God hath not such perfection of grace and *comeliness*, as when the dignity of the place doth concur. *Hooker.*

They skilled not of the goodly ornaments of poetry, yet were sprinkled with some pretty flowers, which gave good grace and *comeliness*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Hardly shall you meet with man or woman so aged or ill-favoured, but, if you will commend them for *comeliness*, nay and for youth too, shall take it well. *South.*

There is great pulchritude and *comeliness* of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants. *Ray on the Creation.*

A horseman's coat shall hide,
The taper shape, and *comeliness* of side. *Prior.*
COMELY. *adj.* [from *become*; or from *creman*, Sax. to please.]

1. Graceful; decent; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. *Comeliness* seems to be that species of beauty which excites respect rather than pleasure.

If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel: though persons in years seem many times more amiable; for no youth can be *comely* but by pardon, and considering the youth as to make up the *comeliness*. *Bacon.*

He that is *comely*, when old and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young. *South.*

Thou art a *comely*, young, and valiant knight. *Dryden.*

2. Used of things, decent; according to propriety.

O, what a world is this, when what is *comely* Envenoms him that bears it. *Shakespeare.*

This is a happier and more *comely* time, Than when these fellows ran about the streets, Crying confusion. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

COMPLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Handsomely; gracefully.

To *comply*, to play at all weapons, to dance *comely*, be very necessary for a courtly gentleman. *Afham's Schoolmaster.*

COMER. *n. f.* [from *come*.] One that comes.

Time is like a fashionable host, That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand; But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly, Grasps in the *comer*: welcome ever smiles, And farewell goes out sighing. *Shakespeare.*

Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair, As any *comer* I have look'd on yet, For my affection. *Shakespeare.*

Plants move upwards; but, if the sap puts up too fast, it maketh a slender stalk, which will not support the weight; and therefore these are all swift and hasty *comers*. *Bacon.*

It is natural to be kind to the last *comer*. *L'Esperance.*

Now leave those joys, unfuiting to thy age, To a fresh *comer*, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

The renowned champion of our lady of Loretto, and the miraculous translation of her chapel, about which he hath published a defence to the world, and offers to prove it against all *comers*. *Stillingfleet.*

There it is not strange, that the mind should give itself up to the common opinion, or render itself to the last *comer*. *Locke.*

House and heart are open for a friend: the passage is easy, and not only admits, but even invites, the *comer*. *South.*

COMET. *n. f.* [*cometa*, Lat. a hairy star.]

A heavenly body in the planetary region, appearing suddenly, and again disappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit like a planet. The orbits of *comets* are ellipses, having one of their foci in the centre of the sun; and being very long and eccentric, they become invisible when in that part most remote from the sun. *Comets*, particularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun: thence arises a popular division of *comets* into three kinds, *bearded*, *tailed*, and *hairy comets*; though the division rather relates to the different circumstances of the same *comet*, than to the phenomena of the several.

Thus, when the *comet* is eastward of the sun, and moves from it, the *comet* is said to be bearded, *barbatus*, because the light marches before it.

When the light is westward of the sun, the *comet* is said to be tailed, because the train follows it.

When the *comet* and the sun are diametrically opposite, the earth being between them, the train is hid behind the body of the *comet*, excepting a little that appears around it, in form of a border of hair, hence called *crinitus*.

According to Sir Isaac Newton, the tail of a comet is a very thin vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the comet, ignited by the neighbourhood to the sun; and this vapour is furnished by the atmosphere of the comet. The vapours of comets being thus diluted, rarefied, and diffused, may probably, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmospheres. For the conservation of the water and moisture of the planets, comets seem absolutely requisite; from whose condensed vapours and exhalations all the moisture which is spent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be resupplied and recruited; for all vegetables increase wholly from fluids, and turn, by putrefaction, into earth. Hence the quantity of the earth must continually increase, and the moisture of the globe decrease, and at last be quite evaporated, if it have not a continual supply. As I suspect, adds Sir Isaac, that the spirit which makes the finest, sublimest, and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for a clear and being of all things, comes principally from the comets.

The same great author has computed that the sun's heat, in the comet of 1680, was, to his heat with us at midsummer, as twenty-eight thousand to one; and that the heat of the body of the comet was near two thousand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He also calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimensions of our earth, would scarce be cool in fifty thousand years. If then the comet be supposed to cool a hundred times as fast as red-hot iron, yet, since its heat was two thousand times greater, supposing it of the bigness of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years.

And wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wondrous monument,
Some comet, or unusual prodigy? *Shakespeare.*
Such his flash-glances as the fatal light
Of blazing comets. *Cromwell.*
I considered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a sky-rocket discharged by a hand that is almighty. *Addison.*
Fierce meteors shoot their arbitrary light,
And comets march with lawless horrors bright.

Co'METARY. } *adj.* [from *comet*] Relat-
Co'METICK. } ing to a comet.

Refractions of light are in the planetary and cometary regions, as on our globe. *Claude.*

COMFIT. *n. f.* [*bellaria arida*, Latin; *konfit*, Dutch. It should seem that both are formed by hasty pronunciation from *confect*.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar, and dried.

By feeding me on leeks and pease,
He crams in nutmegs and cloves;
And turns to confit by his arts,
To make me relish his delights. *Hudibras.*

To Co'MFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve with dry sugar.

The fruit that does fork'd by wafers,
Men fence on for its much belov'd;
Thou comfittest in streets to make it sell. *Cromwell.*

Co'MFITURE. *n. f.* [from *confit*, or *confecture*.] Sweetmeat.

From country girls to confitures of court,
Or city's quique-chofes, let not report
My roud transport. *Dennis.*

To Co'MFORT. *v. a.* [*comfarto*, low Latin. *Salsvia confortat nervos.* *Schul. Sal.*]

1. To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural assent of reason, concerning the certainty of them, does not a little comfort and confirm the same. *Hobbes.*

Light excelleth in comforting the spirits of men: light varied doth the same effect, with more novelty. This is the cause why precious stones comfort. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Some of the abbots had been guilty of comforting and assisting the rebels. *Hyth's Parliament.*

2. To console; to strengthen the mind under the pressure of calamity.

They bemoaned him, and comforted him, over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. *Job.*

Co'MFORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Support; assistance; countenance.

Poynings made a wild chase upon the wild Irish, where, in respect of the mountains and fastnesses, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the comfort that the rebels should receive underhand from the earl of Kildare. *Bacon.*

The king did also appoint committals as for the fuming of all such as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or assistance of the king, or the Commonwealth.

2. Consolation; support under calamity or danger.

Her soul heaven's queen, whose name she bears,
In comfort of her mother's fears,

Hath plac'd among her virgin train. *Rowley's*

As they have no apprehensions of these things, they need no comfort in them. *Job.*

3. That which gives consolation or support in calamity.

I will keep thee ignorant of her doom,
To make her heaven's angels weep of despair,
Which shall last be expected. *Shakespeare.*

Your children were devoted to your youth,
But mine shall be a comfort to your age. *Shakespeare.*

We need not fear
To pass our merrily time, till we are
By him who may be called, till we are
In dust, our final rest and home. *Milton.*

Co'MFORTABLE. *adj.* [from *comfort*.]

1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort; cheerful: of persons. Not in use.

For my sake he comforted his child death,
A while at the world's end. *Shakespeare.*

My lord lean won't doubly to die with me,
His comfortable temper has been long since
He is much out of health. *Shakespeare.*

2. Admitting comfort: of conditions.

What can perfume in a comfortable application
Before his deathful edge. *Shakespeare.*

3. Dispensing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

He is a comfortable man, though he be
A stranger to us, and a stranger to the world,
He is a comfortable man, though he be
A stranger to us, and a stranger to the world.

The lives of many of the new world
and a comfortable position made for them
to be. *Shakespeare.*

Co'MFORTABLE. *adv.* [from *comfortable*.]

In a comfortable manner; with cheerfulness; without despair.

Upon view of the beauty of that person
a comfortable and cheerfully to God's
performance. *Hammond.*

Co'MFORTER. *n. f.* [from *comfort*.]

1. One that administers consolation in misfortunes; one that strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angel to be sent him, as comforters in his agony. *Hobbes.*

The heavens have left you with a goodly son,
To be a comfort when he is gone. *Shakespeare.*

Nineveh is laid waste, who will bemoan her
whence shall I seek comforters for thee? *Nichols.*

2. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity.

Co'MFORTLESS. *adj.* [from *comfort*.]

Wanting comfort; being without any

thing to allay misfortune: used of persons as well as things.

Yet shall not my death be comfortable, receiving it by your sentence. *Shakespeare.*

Where was a cave, wrought with wondrous art,
Deep, dark, uneasy, doleful, comfortable. *Fairy Q.*

News fitting to the night;
Black, fearful, comfortable, and humble. *Shakespeare.*

On thy first thou stoodst at last,
Though comfortable as when a father mourns.

His cold heart, when view destroy'd at once. *Milton.*

That universal comforters' deamels had not quite tired me. *Shakespeare.*

Co'MFORTY. *n. f.* [*consolida*, Lat. *confus*, French.] A plant. *Milke.*

Co'MICAL. *adj.* [*comicus*, Latin.]

1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting.

The catch and merriment of our age is in the familiar style and phrasing way of telling a comical adventure of that nature. *Dennis.*

Something to comical in the voice and gesture, that a man can hardly forbear being pleas'd.

2. Relating to comedy; besitting comedy; not tragical.

That thought appear to be a happy one, in conclusion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Lisle. *Hobbes.*

They deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical. *Hobbes.*

Co'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *comical*.]

1. In such a manner as raises mirth.

2. In a manner besitting comedy.

Co'MICNESS. *n. f.* [from *comical*.] The quality of being comical; the power of raising mirth.

Co'MICK. *adj.* [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, French.]

1. Relating to comedy; not tragical.

The comick and tragick, as the old story is, is the imitable model.

A drama is a mixture of the comick and tragick, and the comick is a mixture of the tragick and the comick. *Shakespeare.*

They are sometimes may raise her voice.

2. Raising mirth.

She is a comick and tragick, as the old story is, is the imitable model.

Co'MING. *n. f.* [from *To come*.]

1. The act of coming; approach.

Verily, thou, Adam, went with joy to meet.

My comick, (see far off) *Milton, Par. Lost.*

Of comick and tragick, as the old story is, is the imitable model.

2. The state of being come; arrival.

My place is now, noble in quality, now I am into your private chamber, we shall give you the full comick and tragick. *Shakespeare.*

Some of the comick and tragick, as the old story is, is the imitable model.

Co'MING. *n. f.* Revenue; income.

Here is a man of little of wares; eleven wares and nine mules is a simple comick and tragick. *Shakespeare.*

What are thy rents? what are thy comings? *Shakespeare.*

O ceremony, show me but thy worth!

What is thy toll, O addition? *Shakespeare.*

Co'MING. *participial adj.* [from *come*.]

1. Fond; forward; ready to come.

Now will the your Ruffian in a more coming on disposition; and, ask me what you will I will grant it. *Shakespeare.*

That very lapidary himself, with a comick

stomach, and in the cock's place, would have made the cock's choice.

That he had been so affectionate a husband, was no ill argument to the coming dowager. *Dryd.*
On morning wings how active springs the mild!

How early every labour it pursues,
How coming to the port every muse! *Pope.*

2. Future; yet to come.

Trade of great sets he scatters, as a seed
Which may thrive like in coming ages breed. *Raf.*

COMITAL. *adj.* [*comitia*, Lat. an assembly of the Romans.] Relating to the assemblies of the people of Rome.

COMITY. *n. f.* [*comitas*, Lat.] Courtesy; civility; good breeding. *Dicit.*

COMMA. *n. f.* [*comma*, Lat.]

1. The point which notes the distinction of clauses, and order of construction, in the sentence; marked thus [,].
Comma and points they let exact weight. *Pope.*

2. The ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a semitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect tone. It is a term used only in theoretical music, to shew the exact proportions between concords. *Harris.*

COMMA'ND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr. *commande*, Lat.]

1. To govern; to give order to; to hold in subjection or obedience; correlative to *obey*.

Look, this feather,
O'ring with my wind when I do blow,
A day due to and he when it blows,
Commanded always by the greater gale;
Such is the big brother of common men, *Scott.*
Cliff could command legions of angels to obey.
Dryd. J. Pers.

Should he, who was my lord, command thee now

With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,
To do his duties. *Dryd. J. Pers.*

The queen commands, and we obey,
O'er the hills, and o'er the waves. *Gold. Song.*

2. To order; to direct to be done; contrary to *prohibit*.

My conscience bids me ask, whence you have

Commanded of me these most poisonous compounds?

We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he has commanded us. *Exod.*

Whate'er hypocrites austere think
Of purity, and place, and innocence,
Defining as impure what God declares
Pure, and commands to follow, leaves free to all
Our maker bids increase; who bids disdain
But our destroyer, he to God and man? *Milt.*

3. To have in power.

If the strong cane support thy walking hand,
Commen no longer shall the wall command. *Gold.*

4. To overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed.

Up to the Eastern tower,
Whose height commands as fulgents all the vale,
To see the night. *Shakespeare.*

His eye might there command wherever stood
City, of old or modern fame, the seat
Of mightiest empire. *Milton.*

One side commands a view of the finest garden
In the world. *Addison's Guardian.*

5. To lead as a general.

Trade he commands move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakespeare's Much Ado.*

TO COMMA'ND. *v. n.* To have the supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern.

Two two commanding powers of the soul, the
understanding and the will. *Sarich.*

COMMA'ND. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power; supreme authority. It is used in military affairs, as magistracy or government in civil life: with *over*.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet my fold is in my command. *Shaksp.*
With lightning in their awful hand,
And make the clouds seem all at her command. *Waller.*

He assumed an absolute command over his
troops. *Dryden.*

2. Cogent authority; despotism.

Command and force may often cease, but can
never cure, an aversion; and whatever any one is
brought to by compulsion, he will leave as soon
as he can. *Locke.*

3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given.

Thou, O Lord, hast commanded thy people;
God to command us, and in that command
Shalt thou give us victory. *Matt. 28. 18.*

As there is a prophet in it, to command it
for it. *Locke.*

The captain gives command, the private
Gives it to the glory of his lord, and he is the
man. *Dryden.*

4. The power of overlooking or surveying any place.

The Peep's Hand,
Which overlooks the lake with wide command. *Dryden's Virg.*

COMMA'NDER. *n. f.* [from *command*.]

1. He that has the supreme authority; a general; a leader; a chief.

Will do thee a larger, and be mild by thee;
Look on us as our commander and our king. *Shaksp.*
I have given him for a leader and commander to
the people. *Locke.*

The Romans, when *commander* in war, spoke
to their army, and they'd obey. *My Mother.*

Charles, Henry, and Lewis of France, often
adventured to be so to their army. *Locke.*

St. Phelim O'Neil appeared as their commander
in chief. *Locke.*

Superior commander both of sea and land. *Locke.*

The heroic address of some great commander,
inspired for the cause of good, and devoted to
the common cause. *Locke.*

Their great commander by credit in their
armies, fell into the scales as a counterpoise to
the people. *Locke.*

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden
mallet, with a handle about three foot
long, to use in both hands. *Maxon.*

3. An instrument of surgery.

The *command* contains a great deal of the com-
mander's power in the most strong tough bodies,
and where the luxation hath been of long continu-
ance. *Locke.*

COMMA'NDER. *n. f.* [from *command*.] A

body of the knights of Malta, belonging
to the same nation.

COMMA'NDMENT. *n. f.* [*commandment*, Fr.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.

They plainly require some special *commandment*
for that which is exacted at their hands. *Locke.*

Say, you choose him more after our *commandment*,
Than guided by your own inclinations. *Locke.*

By the early *commandment* by God given to
Adam, to cherish to feed to comfort, it pleased God
to make that of his obedience. *Locke.*

2. Authority; coercive power.

I thought that all things had been savage here,
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment*. *Shaksp. J. Pers.*

3. By way of eminence, the precepta of the
decalogue given by God to Moses.

And he wrote upon the tables the words of the
covenant, and the ten *commandments*. *Locke.*

COMMA'NDRESS. *n. f.* [from *commander*.]

A woman vested with supreme authority.

To prefer the order of doing in all things,
is a peculiar prerogative, which *commandress* hath,
as queen or sovereign *commandress*, over all other
virtues. *Locke.*

Be you *commandress* therefore, princes, queen
Of all our forces, be thy word a law. *Locke.*

COMMATE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *materia*.] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are *commate'rial* with teeth.

The body adjacent and ardent is not *commate-
rial*, but merely heterogenous towards the body
to be preserved. *Locke.*

COMMATERIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *commate-
rial*.] Participation of the same matter.

COMME'LINA. *n. f.* [*commelina*, Latin.] A
plant. *Miller.*

COMME'MORABLE. *adj.* [from *commemo-
rate*.] Deserving to be mentioned with
honour; worthy to be kept in remem-
brance.

TO COMME'MORATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *me-
moro*, Lat.] To preserve the memory
by some public act; to celebrate so-
lemnly.

Such is the divine mercy which we now *commemo-
rate*, and if we *commemorate* it, we shall
repay it to the Lord. *Locke.*

COMMEMORATION. *n. f.* [from *commemo-
rate*.] An act of public celebration;
solemnization of the memory of any
thing.

That which is daily offered in the church, is a
daily *commemoration* of that one sacrifice offered
on the cross. *Locke.*

St. A. is believed that the martyrs, when the
commemoration was made at their own sepulchres,
did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf
of those who there put up their supplications to
God. *Locke.*

Commemoration was formerly made,
with great solemnity, in honour of good men departed
this world. *Locke.*

COMMEMORATIVE. *adj.* [from *commemo-
rate*.] Tending to preserve memory of
any thing.

The annual offering of the paschal lamb was
commemorative of that first paschal lamb. *Locke.*

The original use of sacrifice was *commemorative*
of the original revelation, that of daily *commemo-
ration* of record of what God declared, and man
believed. *Locke.*

TO COMME'NCE. *v. n.* [*commencer*, Fr.]

1. To begin; to take beginning.

Why hast thou given me counsel of success,
commencing in a truth? *Shaksp.*

Men, conscious of his immortality, cannot be
without concern for it, at that time that is to *commence*
after this one. *Locke.*

2. To take a new character.

It will to much from ignorance undergo,
And let not learning too *commence* its foe! *Pope.*

TO COMME'NCE. *v. a.* To begin; to
make a beginning of; as, to *commence*
a suit.

It is shallowly did you these arms *commence*,
And brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shaksp.*

COMME'NCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *commence*.]

Beginning; date.

The waters were gathered together into one
place, the third day from the *commencement* of the
creation. *Locke.*

TO COMME'ND. *v. a.* [*commend*, Lat.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, re-
gard, or kindness; to recommend.

2 Y 2

After Barbarossa was arrived, it was known how effectually the chief bails had commended him to Solymán.

Among the objects of knowledge, two especially commend themselves to our contemplation; the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourselves.

Vain-glory is a principle I commend to no man.

1. To deliver up with confidence.
To thee I do commend my watchful soul;
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
Sleeping and waking, O defend me still! *Shakspeare*
Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit. *Luke*.

3. To praise; to mention with approbation.

Who is Sylvia? What is she,
That all our swains commend her?
Holy, fair, and wise is she. *Shakspeare*
Old men do most exceed in this point of folly,
Commending the days of their youth; they scarce remember,
at least well understand not. *Bacon*
He lov'd my worthless thymel; and, like a friend,
Would find out something to commend. *Country*
Hillmans commend Alexander for weeping when
he read the actions of Achilles. *Dryden*
Each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and something to commend. *Pope*.

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to recommend to remembrance.

Signor Antonio
Commends him to you —
— Ere I open his letter,
I pray you tell me how my good friend doth.

5. To produce to favourable notice.

The chorus was only to give the young ladies
an occasion of entertaining the French king with
vocal music, and of commending their own
voices. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

6. To send.

These draw the chariot which Latinus sends,
And the rich present to the prince commends. *Dry*.

- COMME'ND. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Commendation. Not in use.

Tell her I send to her my kind commends;
Take special care my greetings be deliver'd. *Shakspeare*.

- COMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *commend*.]

Laudable; worthy of praise. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

And power, unto itself most commendable,
Hath not a tomb so evident, as a chair
To exult what it hath done. *Shakspeare*.

Order and decent ceremonies in the church,
are not only comely, but commendable. *Bacon*.

Many heroes, and most worthy persons, being
sufficiently commendable from true and unequalled
merit, have received advancement from false-
hood. *Brown's Vul. Errors*.

Britannia is not drawn, like other countries,
in a soft peaceful posture; but is adorned with
emblems that mark out the military genius of her
inhabitants. This is, I think, the only commen-
dable quality that the old poets have touched upon
in the description of our country. *Addison*.

- COMME'NDABLY. *adv.* [from *commendable*.]

Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

Of preachers the three holdeth a number, all
commendably labouring in their vocation. *Carew*.

- COMME'NDAM. [*commenda*, low Lat.]

A benefice, which, being void, is com-
mended to the charge and care of some
sufficient clerk, to be supplied until it
be conveniently provided of a pastor.

It had been once mentioned to him, that his
peace should be made, if he would resign his
bishoprick; and deanery of Westminster; for he
had that in commendam. *Clarendon*.

- COMME'NDATARY. *n. f.* [from *commendam*.]
One who holds a living in commendam.

- COMMENDA'TION. *n. f.* [from *commend*.]

1. Recommendation; favourable representation.

This jewel and my gold are yours, provided I
have your commendation for my more free enter-
tainment. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline*.

The choice of them should be by the commenda-
tion of the great officers of the kingdom. *Bacon*.

2. Praise; declaration of esteem.

His fame would not get so sweet and noble an
air to fly in as in your breath, to could not you
find a fitter subject of commendation. *Sidney*.

3. Ground of praise.

Good-nature is the most godlike commendation
of a man. *Dryden's Farnal, Dedication*.

4. Message of love.

Mrs. Page has her hearty commendations to you
too. *Shakspeare*.

Hark you, you Margaret,
No princely commendations to my king! —
— Such commendations as become a maid,
A virgin, and his servant, say to him. *Shakspeare*.

- COMME'NDATORY. *adj.* [from *commend*.]

Favourably representative; containing
praise.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and
is like perpetual letters commendatory, to have
good forms; to attain them, it almost sufficeth
not to despise them. *Bacon's Essays*.

We bellow the flourish of poetry on those
commendatory conceits which popularly set forth
the eminency of this creature. *Frost*.

If I can think that neither he nor you despise
me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if
all the house of lords writ commendatory verses
upon me. *Pope*.

- COMME'NDER. *n. f.* [from *commend*.]

Praiser.

Such a concurrence of two extremes, by most
of the same commendators and disprisers. *Wotton*.

- COMMENSALITY. *n. f.* [from *commensalis*,
Lat.] Fellowship of table; the custom
of eating together.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain
food, thereby to avoid community with the Gen-
tiles, upon promiscuous commensality. *Brown*.

- COMMENSURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *commen-
surable*.]

Capacity of being compared
with another, as to the measure; or of
being measured by another. Thus an
inch and a yard are commensurable, a
yard containing a certain number of
inches; the diameter and circumference
of a circle are incommensurable, not
being reducible to any common measure.

Proportion.

Some place the essence thereof in the propor-
tion of parts, conceiving it to consist in a comely
commensurability of the whole unto the parts, and
the parts between themselves. *Brown*.

- COMME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [*con* and *mensura*,
Latin.] Reducible to some common
measure: as a yard and a foot are mea-
sured by an inch.

- COMME'NSURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *commen-
surable*.]

Commensurability; pro-
portion.

There is no commensurableness between this
object and a created understanding, yet there is a
congruity and conaturality. *Hale*.

- To COMME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *mensura*,
Lat.] To reduce to some
common measure.

That division is not natural, but artificial, and
by agreement, as the apoll terms to commensurate
the longitude of places. *Brown*.

- COMME'NSURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Reducible to some common measure.

They permitted no intelligence between them,
other than by the mediation of some organ equally
commensurate to soul and body. *Gou. of the Tongue*.

2. Equal; proportionable to each other.

Is our knowledge adequately commensurate with
the nature of things? *Glanville*.

Those who are persuaded that they shall con-
tinue for ever, cannot chide but aspire after a
happiness commensurate to their duration. *Tillot*.

Nothing commensurate to the desires of human
nature, on which it could fix as its ultimate end,
without being carried on with any further desire.

Matter and gravity are always commensurate.

- COMME'NSURATELY. *adv.* [from *commen-
surate*.]

With the capacity of measur-
ing, or being measured by some other
thing.

We are constrained to make the day serve to
measure the year as well as we can, though not
commensurately to each year; but by collecting the
fraction of days in several years, till they amount
to an even day. *Haller on Time*.

- COMMENSURA'TION. *n. f.* [from *commen-
surate*.]

Proportion; reduction of some
things to some common measure.

A body over great, or over small, will not be
shown so far as a body of a middle size, in
that, it seemeth, there must be a commensuration
or proportion between the body moved and the
force, to make it move well. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

All fitness lies in a particular commensuration,
or proportion, of one thing to another. *Stark*.

- To COMMENT. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.]

1. To annotate; to write notes upon an
author; to expound; to explain: with
upon before the thing explained.

Such are thy lectures, which my life makes good,
And comments on thee; for in every thing
Thy words do bind me out, and parallels bring,
And in another make me understand. *Herbert*.

Criticks having first taken a liking to one of
these poets, proceed to comment on him, and il-
lustrate him. *Dryden's Farnal, Dedication*.

They have contented themselves only to com-
ment upon these texts, and make the best copies
they could after those originals. *Temple*.

Indeed I hate that any man should be idle,
while I must translate and comment. *Pope*.

2. To make remarks; to make observa-
tions.

Enter his chamber, view his life is corrupt,
And comment then upon his sudden death. *Shakspeare*.

- COMMENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Annotations on an author; notes; ex-
planation; exposition; remarks.

Adam came into the world a philosopher, which
appeared by his writing the nature of things upon
their names: he could view essences in them-
selves, and read forms without the comment of their
respective properties. *South*.

All the volumes of philosophy,
With all their comments, never could invent
So politic an instrument. *Pope*.

Proper gestures, and vehement exertions of the
voice, are a kind of comment to what is uttered.

Still, with itself compar'd, his text peculiar;
And let your comment be the Mantuan muse. *Pope*.

2. Remark; observation.

Is such a case as this, it is not meet
That every nice offence should bear its comment. *Shakspeare*.

Forgive the comment that my passion made
Upon thy feature; for my rage was blind. *Shakspeare's King John*.

All that is behind will be by way of comment
on that part of the church of England's unity.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

COM

COMMENTARY. *n. f.* [*commentarius*, Lat.]

1. An exposition; book of annotations or remarks.

In religion, scripture is the best rule; and the church's universal practice, the best commentary.
King Charles.

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

Very, in a private *commentary* which he wrote of that service, testified that eight hundred were slain.
Bacon.

They shew still the ruins of Caesar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it the first book of his *commentaries*.
Addison on Italy.

COMMENTATOR. *n. f.* [*from comment.*]

Explicitor; annotator.

I have made such expositions of my authors, as no *commentator* will forgive me.
Dryden.

Some of the *commentators* tell us, that Marlya was a lawyer who had lost his cause.
Addison.

Galen's *commentator* tells us, that bitter substances engender choler, and burn the blood.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

No *commentator* can more fully put
O'er a learn'd unamplifiable place.
Pope.

COMMENTER. *n. f.* [*from comment.*] One

that writes comments; an explainer; an annotator.

Shilly as any *commenter* goes by
Hard words on fence.
Donne.

COMMENTITIOUS. *adj.* [*commentitius*, Latin.]

Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

It is easy to draw a parallelism between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its resemblance to that *commentitius* reality.
Glauville's Serpiss.

COMMERCE. *n. f.* [*commercium*, Lat.]

It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing;

trade; traffick.

Places of publick resort being thus provided, our repair thither is especially for mutual conference, and, as it were, *commerce* to be had between God and us.
Hooker.

How could communities,
Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities,
Peaceful *commerce* from dishonourable thores,
But by degrees stand in authentick place?
Shakspeare.

Instructed ships shall cut the quick *commerce*,
By which remotest regions are ally'd;
Which makes one city of the universe,
Where fume may gain, and all may be supply'd.
Dryden.

These people had not any *commerce* with the other known parts of the world.
Fletcher.

In any country, that hath *commerce* with the rest of the world, it is almost impossible now to be without the use of silver coin.
Locke.

2. Common or familiar intercourse.

Good-nature, which consists in overlooking of faults, is to be exercised only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary *commerce* and occurrence of life.
Addison.

TO COMMERCE. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To traffick.

Babel in the description of Tyre, and of the exceeding trade that it had with the East, as the only mart town, reciteth both the people with whom they *commerce*, and also what commodities every country yielded.
Keleigh.

When they might not converse or *commerce* with any civil men, whether should they sit but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a wild manner.
Sir J. Davies.

2. To hold intercourse with.

Come, but keep thy wounded state,
With even step and musing gait,
And look *commerce* with the skies,
Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes.
Milton.

COM

COMMERCIAL. *adj.* [*from commerce.*]

Relating to commerce or traffick.

TO COMMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*con and migro*, Latin.]

To remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION. *n. f.* [*from commigrate.*]

A removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

Both the inhabitants of that, and of our world, lost all memory of their *commigration* hence.
Woodward's Natural History.

COMINATION. *n. f.* [*cominatio*, Latin.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to exclude from us; to fence them not only by precept and *cominations*, but with difficulty and impossibilities.
De ay of Piety.

2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMINATORY. *adj.* [*from comination.*]

Denunciatory; threatening.

TO COMMINGLE. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.]

To mix into one mass; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

Right are those,
Whose blood and judgment are so well *commingled*,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To sound what stop she please.
Shakspeare.

TO COMMINGLE. *v. n.* To unite one with another.

Dilutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not *commingle*, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred.
Bacon.

COMMUNIBLE. *adj.* [*from comminute.*]

Frangible; reducible to powder; susceptible of pulverization.

The best diamonds are *commune*; and are so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto peditation, and resist not any ordinary petile.
Brown.

TO COMMUNUTE. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Latin.]

To grind; to pulverize; to break into small parts.

Precious stones, and cloth, drunk in liquors, though it involves be intire bodies, and not *commune*, as food and other.
Placc's Nat. Hist.

COMMUNUTION. *n. f.* [*from comminute.*]

1. The act of grinding into small parts; pulverization.

The jaw to men, and animals furnished with grinders, hath an oblique or transverse motion, necessary for *communion* of the meat.
Rus.

This beating of the steel with the flint doth only make a *communion*, and a very rapid whirling and melting of some particles; but that it is of force is easily in us.
Bentley.

2. Attenuation.

Cones of haxton are the even spreading of the points and tongue parts, the elements of the tangible parts, and the junctions of a treme *communion* of parts; of which the two first may be joined with a nature liquefiable.
Rus.

COMMISERABLE. *adj.* [*from commiserate.*]

Worthy of compassion; pitiable; such as must excite sympathy or sorrow.

It is the unfortunat thing in the world to destitute a plantation once in forwardness; for, besides the dishonour, it is the guiltiness of blood of many *commiserable* persons.
Rus.

This was the end of this noble and *commiserable* person, Edward, eldest son to the duke of Clarence.
Bacon's Henry VII.

TO COMMISERATE. *v. a.* [*con and misereor*, Lat.]

To pity; to look on with compassion; to compassionate.

COM

Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*.
Denham.

We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it.
Locke.

COMMISERATION. *n. f.* [*from commiserate.*]

Pity; compassion; tenderness, or concern for another's pains.

These poor benighted creatures, whom I can neither speak nor think of but with much *commiseration* and pity.
Hooker.

Love, and hereafter say
A mad man's mercy had thee run away.
—I do desire thy *commiseration*,
And apprehend thee for a felon here.
Shakspeare.

God knows with how much *commiseration*, and solicitous caution, I carried on that business, that I might neither encourage the rebels, nor discourage the protestants.
King Charles.

She ended weeping; and her lovely plight
Immoveable, till prayer, obtain'd from fault
Acknowledg'd and deplo'd, in Adm wrought
Commiseration.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

From you their estate may expect effectual comfort; there are none from whom it may not deserve *commiseration*.
Spratt.

No where fewer beggars appear to charm up *commiseration*, yet no where is there greater civility.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of *commiseration*, and partly out of curiosity.
Swift.

COMMISSARISHIP. *n. f.* [*from commissary.*]

The office of a commissary.

A *commissary* is not grantable for life, so as to bind the succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean and chapter.
Ayliffe.

COMMISSARY. *n. f.* [*commissarius*, low Latin.]

1. An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate; a deputy.

2. It is a title of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, appertaining to such as exercises spiritual jurisdiction (at least so far as his commission permits) in places of the diocese so far distant from the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the subjects.
Covell.

The *commissaries* of bishops have authority only in some certain parts of the diocese, and in some certain causes of the jurisdiction limited to them by the bishop's commission.
Ayliffe.

3. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procurement and conveyance of provision or ammunition.

But is it not you English bards compose?
With Runic lays thus tag and infid prose?
And when you should your heroes needs rehearse,
Give us a *commissary's* list in verse?
Prior.

COMMISSION. *n. f.* [*commissio*, low Latin.]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.

2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority exercised.

Commissio is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men according jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for the power.
Covell.

Union to do what is necessary,
Seals a *commissio* to a blank of danger.
Shakspeare.

The subjects grief
Comes through *commissions*, which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, to be levied
Without delay.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

He led our powers;
Rode the *commissary* of my place and person;
The which immediacy may well stand up,
And call itself your brother.
Shakspeare.

He would be so fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and so be joint

COM

Doubt not
The *commoners*, for whom we stand, but they,
Upon their ancient malice, will forget. *Shaksp.*
His great men durst not pay their court to
him, till he had tarried his thirst of blood by
the death of some of his loyal *commoners*.

Addison's Freeholder.

2. A man not noble.

This *commoner* has worth and parts,
Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts;
His head aches for a coronet;
And who is blest'd that is not great? *Prize.*

3. A member of the house of commons.

There is hardly a greater difference between
two things, than there is between a representing
commoner in his publick calling, and the same
person in *common* life. *Swift.*

4. One who has a joint right in common ground.

Much land might be gained from commonable
places, so as there be care taken that the poor
commoners have no injury. *Swift.*

5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.

6. A prostitute.

Behold this ring,
Whose high respect, and rich validity,
Did lack a parallel; yet, for all that,
He gave it to a *commoner* of the camp. *Shaksp.*

COMMOTION. *n. f.* [from *commotio*, Lat.]
Advice; warning; instruction.

COMMONLY. *adv.* [from *communis*.] Fre-
quently; usually; ordinarily; for the
most part.

This hand of yours requires
Much castigation, exercise devout;
For here 's a strong and sweating devil here,
That *commonly* rebels. *Shaksp.*

A great disease may change the frame of the
body, though, if it lives to recover strength, it
commonly returns to its natural constitution. *Temple.*

COMMONNESS. *n. f.* [from *communis*.]

1. Equal participation among many.

Nor can the *commonness* of the guilt obviate
the censure, there being nothing more frequent
than for men to accuse their own faults in other
persons. *Gentleman of the Tongue.*

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

Blot out that maxim, *res novae diu male admi-
nistrant*; the *commonness* makes me not know who
is the author: but sure he must be some modern.
Swift.

TO COMMONPLACE. *v. a.* To reduce to
general heads.

I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting
and *commonplacing* an universal history from the
historians. *Fulton.*

COMMONPLACE-BOOK. *n. f.* A book in
which things to be remembered are
ranged under general heads.

I turned to my *commonplace-book*, and found his
case under the word *coquette*. *Taylor.*

COMMONS. *n. f.*

1. The vulgar; the lower people; those
who inherit no honours.

The hateful *commons* will perform for us;
Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces. *Shaksp.*
Hath he not paid the nobles and the *commons*? *Shaksp.*

These three to kings and chiefs their scenes
display,
The rest before the ignoble *commons* play. *Dryden.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
The *commons* where they can; the nobler sort,
With winding doors wide open, front the court. *Dryden.*

2. The lower house of parliament, by
which the people are represented, and

of which the members are chosen by the
people.

My good lord,
How now for mitigation of this bill
Urg'd the *commons*? Doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no? *Shaksp.*
In the house of *commons* many gentlemen, un-
satisfied of his guilt, durst not condemn him. *King Charles.*

3. Food; fare; diet: so called from col-
leges, where it is eaten in common.

He painted himself of a dove colour and
took his *commons* with the pigeons. *L'Estrange.*
Mean while she quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a lenten fall'd cool'd her blood:
Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing
scant;
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want. *Dryden.*

The doctor now obeys the summons,
Likes both his company and *commons*. *Swift.*

COMMONWEAL. *n. f.* [from *communis*
COMMONWEALTH. *n. f.* [and *weal*, or *wealib.*]

1. A polity; an established form of civil
life.

Two foundations bear up publick societies;
the one inclination whereby all men desire sociable
life; the other an order agreed upon, touching
the manner of their union in living together; the
latter is that which we call the law of a *common-
wealth*. *Hooker.*

It was impossible to make a *commonwealth* in
Ireland, without settling of all the estates and
possessions throughout the kingdom. *Darwin.*

A continual parliament would but keep the
commonwealth in tune, by preserving laws in their
vigour. *King Charles.*

There is no body in the *commonwealth* of learn-
ing who does not profess himself a lover of truth.
Locke.

2. The publick; the general body of the
people.

Such a prince,
So kind a father of the *commonwealth*. *Shaksp.*
Their sons are well tutored by you: you are a
good member of the *commonwealth*. *Shaksp.*

3. A government in which the supreme
power is lodged in the people; a re-
publick.

Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine
The gods would sleep to such a Stygian practice,
Against that *commonwealth* which they have
founded? *Jenfon.*

Commonwealths were nothing more, in their origi-
nal, but free cities; though sometimes, by force
of order and discipline, they have extended them-
selves into mighty dominions. *Temple.*

COMMORANCE. *n. f.* [from *commorant*.]

COMMORANCY. *n. f.* Dwelling; habitation;
abode; residence.

The very quality, carriage, and place of *com-
morance*, of witnesses is plainly and evidently let
forth. *Hale.*

An archbishop, out of his diocese, becomes
subject to the archbishop of the province where
he has abode and *commorance*. *Ayliffe.*

COMMORANT. *adj.* [from *commorans*, Lat.]
Resident; dwelling; inhabiting.

The abbot may demand and recover his monk,
that is *commorant* and residing in another monas-
tery. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

COMMOTION. *n. f.* [from *commotio*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion; se-
dition; publick disorder; insurrection.

By flattery he hath won the *commons* hearts;
And, when he'll please, so make *commotion*,
'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him. *Shaksp.*
Ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not
terrified. *Lake.*

The liid consists of battles, and a continual
commotion; the *Odysey* in patience and wisdom.
Brown's Notes on the Odysey.

2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; heat;
violence; agitation.

Some strange *commotion*
Is in his brain; he bites his lips and starts. *Shaksp.*
He could not debate any thing without some
commotion, when the argument was not of mo-
ment. *Clarendon.*

3. Disturbance; restlessness.

Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake
happened, that he would allay the *commotions* of
the water, and put an end to the earthquake. *Woodward's Natural History.*

COMMOTIONER. *n. f.* [from *commotio*.]

One that causes *commotions*; a disturber
of the peace. A word not in use.

The people, more regarding *commotions* than
commissioners, stuck together, as clouds cluster
against a storm. *Hayward.*

TO COMMOTTE. *v. a.* [from *commotere*, Latin.]

To disturb; to agitate; to put into a
violent motion; to unsettle. Not used.

Straight the lands,
Commot'd around, in gathering eddies play. *Thomson's Summer.*

TO COMMUNE. *v. n.* [from *communio*, Lat.]

To converse; to talk together; to im-
part sentiments mutually.

So long as Guyon with her *communed*,
Unto the ground she call her modest eye;
And ever and anon, with rosy red,
The blushful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. *Fanny Quier.*

I will *commune* with you of such things
That want no ears but yours. *Shaksp.*

They would forbear open hostility, and resort
unto him peaceably, that they might *commune*
together as friends. *Hayward.*

Then *commune*, how that day they best may ply
Their growing work. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those that,
for the most part, men reason of with themselves,
and always those which they *commune* about with
others. *Lake.*

COMMUNICABILITY. *n. f.* [from *communi-
cabilis*.] The quality of being com-
municable; capability to be imparted.

COMMUNICABLE. *adj.* [from *communi-
catus*.]

1. That may become the common pos-
session of more than one; with *to*.

Such eternal life is *communicable* unto all, it be-
lieveth that the word of God be so likewise. *Hale.*

2. That may be recounted; that of which
another may share the knowledge: with
to.

Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which th' invisible king,
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heav'n. *Milton.*

3. That may be imparted.

The happy place
Rather inflames thy torment, representing
Lost bliss, to thee no more *communicable*. *Milton.*

COMMUNICANT. *n. f.* [from *communicatus*.]

One who is present, as a worshipper,
at the celebration of the Lord's Sup-
per; one who participates of the blessed
sacrament.

Communicants have ever used it; and we, by
the form of the very utterance, do show we use
it as *communicants*. *Hooker.*

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-
failing monthly *communicant*. *Asbury.*

TO COMMUNICATE. *v. a.* [from *communi-
co*, Latin.]

1. To impart to others what is in our
own power; to give to others as par-
takers; to confer a joint possession; to
bestow.

Common benefits are to be communicated with all, but peculiar benefits with choice. *Bacon.*
Where God is worshipped, there he communicates his blessings and holy influences. *Taylor.*
Which of the Grecian chiefs comforts with thee?
But Diomedes desires my company,
And still communicates his praise with me. *Dryd.*

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

I learned diligently, and do communicate wisdom liberally; I do not hide her riches. *Wisdom.*

3. It had anciently the preposition *with* before the person to whom communication, either of benefit or knowledge, was made.

Charles the Hardy would communicate his secrets with none; and, least of all, those secrets which troubled him most. *Bacon.*

He communicated those thoughts only with the Lord Digby, the Lord Colepeper, and the Chancellor. *Clarendon.*

A journey of much adventure, which, to show the strength of his privacy, had been before not communicated with any other. *Wotton.*

4. Now it has only to: *Clarendon* uses both *with* and *to*.

Let him, that is taught in the word, communicate with him that teacheth. *Galatians.*

His majesty frankly promised, that he could not, in any degree, communicate to any person the matter, before he had taken and communicated to them his own resolutions. *Clarendon.*

Those who speak in public are better heard when they discourse by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read all they would communicate to their hearers. *Wotton.*

TO COMMUNICATE. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the blessed sacrament.

The primitive christians communicated every day. *Taylor.*

2. To have something in common with another: as, *the houses communicate*; there is a passage between them, common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals, which all communicate with one another, mediately or immediately. *Arcturius.*

COMMUNICATIO. *n. f.* [from *communicare*.]

1. The act of imparting benefit or knowledge.

Both together serve completely for the reception and communication of learned knowledge. *H. der.*

2. Common boundary or inlet; passage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.

The map shews the natural communication or passage has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country at so great a distance from the sea. *Strabo.*

The Iuxine sea is conveniently situated to trade, by the communication it has both with Asia and Europe. *Strabo.*

3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between several persons.

Secrets may be carried so far, as to stop the communication necessary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

4. Conference; conversation.

Abner had communication with the elders of Israel, saying, Ye fought for David in times past to be king over you; now then do it. *Samuel.*

The chief end of language, in communication, being to be understood, words serve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearer the same idea which it stands for in the mind of the speaker. *Locke.*

COMMUNICATIVE. *adj.* [from *communicare*.] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not close; not selfish.

We conceive them more than some envious and mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they deserve not the name of that communicative and noble profession. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less communicative. *Swift and Pope.*

COMMUNICATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *communicative*.] The quality of being communicative, of bestowing or imparting benefits or knowledge.

He is not only the most communicative of all beings, but he will also communicate himself in such measure as entirely to satisfy; otherwise some degrees of communicativeness would be wanting. *Norris.*

COMMUNION. *n. f.* [communio, Lat.]

1. Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; participation of something in common; interchange of transactions.

Consider, finally, the angels, as having with us that communion which the apostle to the Hebrews noteth, and in regard whereof angels have not disdained to protect themselves our fellow-servants. *Hosier.*

We are not, by ourselves, sufficient to furnish ourselves with competent stores for such a life as our nature doth desire; therefore we are naturally induced to seek communion and fellowship with others. *Hosier.*

The Israelites had never any communion or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Raleigh.*

Thou, to please'st, Canst raise thy creature to what height thou wilt Of union, or communion desired. *Milton.*

We maintain communion with God himself, and are made in the same degree partakers of the divine nature. *Fiddes.*

2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament.

They solved, that the standing of the communion table in all churches should be altered. *Clarendon.*

Tertullian reporteth, that the picture of Christ was engraven upon the communion cup. *Peachment Drawn.*

3. A common or publick act.

Men began publickly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they served and praised God by communion, and in publick manner. *Rule 8.*

4. Union in the common worship of any church.

Have communion with a good church can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones. *South.*

Ingenuous men have lived and died in the communion of that church. *South.*

COMMUNITY. *n. f.* [communitas, Lat.]

1. The commonwealth; the body political.

How could communities, Degrees in schools, and brotherhood in cities, But by degree stand in authentic place? *Shakspeare.*

Not in a single person only but in a community or multitude of men. *Hammond.*

That principle may be aptly enough expounded of the laws that regulate a civil community. *Locke.*

It is not designed for her own use, but for the whole community. *Johnson.*

The love of our country is implanted on our mind for the preservation of the community. *Johnson.*

He lives not for himself alone, but for the regard in all his actions to the great community. *Johnson.*

2. Common possession; the state contrary to property or appropriation.

Sit up and revel, Call all the great, the fair, and spirited domes Of Rome about thee, and begin a festival Of freedom and community. *Johnson.*

The undistinction of many in the community of name, or misapplication of the act of one unto the other, hath made some doubt thereof. *Brown's Vul. Errors.*

This text is far from proving Adam sole proprietor; it is a confirmation of the original community of all things. *Locke.*

3. Frequency; commonness. Not in use.

He was but, as the cuckoo is in June, Heard, not regarded; seen, but with such eyes. *Shakspeare.*

As, sick and blunted with community, Afford no extraordinary gaze. *Shakspeare.*

COMMUTABILITY. *n. f.* [from *commutabile*.] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE. *adj.* [from *commute*.]

That may be exchanged for something else; that may be bought off, or ransomed.

COMMUTATION. *n. f.* [from *commute*.]

1. Change; alteration.

An innocent nature could have nothing that was innocent in a word, so great is the commutation, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loved, &c. *South.*

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.

The whole universe is supported by giving and returning, by commerce and commutation. *South.*

According to the present temper of mankind, it is absolutely necessary that there be some method and means of commutation, as that of money. *Ray on the Great Sea.*

The use of money, in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the commutation of more bulky commodities. *Johnson.*

3. Ransom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of commutation or redemption. *Brown.*

COMMUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *commute*.]

Relative to exchange; as, *commutative justice*, that honesty which is exercised in traffick, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

TO COMMUTE. *v. a.* [commuto, Lat.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This will commute our tasks; exchange these pleasant and gainful ones, which God assigns, for those uneasy and fruitless ones we impose on ourselves. *Deane of Peter.*

2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

Some commute sweating for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other. *Deane of Peter.*

TO COMMUTE. *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in business, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to commute for it. *South's Sermons.*

COMMUTUAL. *adj.* [con and mutual.] Mutual; reciprocal. Used only in poetry.

Love our hearts, and hymen d d our hands, Unite commutual in most sacred bonds. *Shakspeare.*

There with commutual zeal, we both had love.

In acts of dear benevolence and love; Brothers in peace, not rivals in command. *Pope.*

COMPACT. *n. f.* [patium, Lat.] A

contract; an accord; an agreement; a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear something. It had anciently the accent on the last syllable.

S O M

I hope the king made peace with all of us;
And the compact is firm and true in me. *Shaksp.*
In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit compact, founded upon common consent, that such words, voices, or gestures, should be signs whereby they would express their thoughts. *Smith.*
COMPACT. *v. a.* [*compingo, compactum, Latin.*]

1. To join together with firmness; to unite closely; to consolidate.
Inform her full of my particular fears:
And thereto add such reasons of your own,
As may compact it more. *Shakspere's King Lear*
Nor are the nerves of his compact strength
Stretch'd and diffus'd into unnew'd length. *Drakem.*

By what degrees this earth's compacted sphere
Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns,
to bear. *R'sonance.*

This disease is more dangerous, as the solids
are more strict and compacted, and consequently
more to as people are advanced in age. *A-bacha.*
Now the bright sun compact the precious stone,
Imparting radiant lustre like his own. *Blackmore.*

2. To make out of something.
If he, compact of jars grow mutual
We shall have shortly discord in the spheres. *Shakspere*

3. To league with.
Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone, think'st thou thy
oaths,
Tho' they would swear down each particular fact,
Were testimonies? *Shakspere.*

4. To join together; to bring into a system.
We see the world so compacted, that each thing
preferreth other things, and also itself. *Hooker.*

COMPACT. *adj.* [*compactus, Lat.*]

1. Firm; solid; close; dense; of firm texture.

Is not the density greater in fee and open
spaces, void of air and other grosser bodies, than
within the pores of water, glass, crystal, gems,
and other compact bodies? *Newton's Opticks.*
Without attraction, the dispersed particles of
the chaos could never convene into such great
compact masses as the planets. *Bentley.*

2. Compacted; confitting.
The lunatic, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact *Shakspere.*
A wand'ring fire,
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
And the cold invirous around condenses,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton.*

3. Joined; held together.
In one hand Pan has a pipe of seven reeds,
compact with wax together. *Peacham.*

4. Brief, and well connected: as, a compact discourse.
Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive,
close, and compact, we must study the utmost
force of our language. *Fellon.*

COMPACTEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from compacted.*]

Firmness; density.
Sticking or compactness, being natural to
density, requires some excess of gravity in pro-
portion to the density, or some other outward
violence, to break it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Those atoms are supposed infrangible, extreme-
ly compacted and hard; which compactness and
hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be
produced by them. *Chyene.*

COMPACTLY. *adv.* [*from compact.*]

1. Closely; densely.
2. With neat joining; with good com-
pacture.

COMPACTNESS. *n. f.* [*from compact.*]

Firmness; closeness; density.
Inadancy or sparking, found in many gems,
is not discoverable in this, for it comes short of
their compactness and durity. *Brown.*

Q O M

The best lime mortar will not have attained its
utmost compactness, till fourscore years after it
has been employed in building. This is one
reason why, in demolishing ancient fabrics, it
is easier to break the stone than the mortar. *Boyle.*
The rest, by reason of the compactness of ter-
restrial matter, cannot make its way to wells. *Hoolward.*

COMPACTURE. *n. f.* [*from compact.*]
Structure; manner in which any thing
is joined together; compagination. A
good word, but not in use.

And over it a fair portullis hung,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compacts, and compactures strong.
Neither unevenly short, nor yet exceeding long. *Fairy Queen*

COMPAGES. *n. f.* [*Latin.*] A system
of many parts united.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular
compages of pipes and vessels, for the fluids to
pass through. *Ruy.*

COMPAGINATION. *n. f.* [*compago, Lat.*]
Union; structure; junction; connexion;
contixture.

The intricate or broken compagination of the
magnetical fabric under it. *Brown.*

COMPANABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from company.*]
The quality of being a good com-
panion; sociableness. Not in use.

His eyes full of merry simplicity, his words
of hearty companableness. *Sidney.*

COMPANABLE. *adj.* [*from company.*]
Social; having the qualities of a com-
panion; sociable; maintaining friendly
intercourse.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious,
but companionable and respectful. *Bacon.*

COMPANION. *n. f.* [*compagnon, Fr.*]

1. One with whom a man frequently con-
verses, or with whom he shares his hours
of relaxation. It differs from friend, as
acquaintance from confidence.

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone?
Of forcible fancies your companions make? *Shaksp.*
Some friend is a companion at the table, and
will not continue in the day of thy affliction. *Fletcher.*

With anxious doubts, with raging passions torn,
No sweet companion near with whom to mourn. *Prior.*

2. A partner; an associate.
Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in
labour, and fellow soldier. *Phlipians.*

Bereav'd of happiness, thou may'st partake
His punishment, eternal misery;
Which would be all his solace and revenge,
Three once to gain companion of his woe. *Milton.*

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.
I scorn you, cursy companion! What? you
poor, base, rascally, cheating, lack-linen mate!
Away, you maldy rogue, away! *Shakspere.*
It gives boldness to every petty companion to
spread rumours to my defamation, where I can-
not be present. *Raleigh.*

COMPANIONABLE. *adj.* [*from compa-
nion.*] Fit for good fellowship; social;
agreeable.

He had a more companionable wit, and swayed
more among the good fellows. *Clarendon.*

COMPANIONABLY. *adv.* [*from compa-
nionable.*] In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP. *n. f.* [*from companion.*]

1. Company; train.
Alas! and some twenty horse,
All of companionship. *Shakspere's Timon.*

2. Fellowship; association.
If it be honour in your wars to seem
The same you are not, which for your best ends,
You call your policy; how is't like, or worse,

C O M

That it shall hold companionship in peace
With honour as in war! *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

COMPANY. *n. f.* [*compagnie, French;*
either from *con* and *pagus*, one of the
same town; or *con* and *panis*, one that
eats of the same melfs.]

1. Persons assembled together; a body of
men.

Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him. *Shaksp.*
Honest company, I thank you all,
That have belied me give away myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakspere*

2. Persons assembled for the entertainment
of each other; an assembly of pleasure.
A crowd is not company; and faces are but a
gallery of pictures, where there is no love. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Persons considered as assembled for con-
versation; or as capable of conversation
and mutual entertainment.
Monsieur Zuichem came to me among the
rest of the good company of the town. *Temple.*
Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom
of habitudes, and conversation with the best
company of both sexes, is necessary. *Dryden.*

4. The state of a companion; the act of
accompanying; conversation; fellow-
ship.
It is more pleasant to enjoy the company of him
that can speak such words, than by such word
to be persuaded to follow foolishness. *Sidney.*
Not will I wretched thee
In death forsake, but keep thee company. *Dray.*
Abdallah grew by degrees so enamoured of
her conversation, that he did not think he lived
when he was not in company with his beloved
Haliota. *Guerin.*

5. A number of persons united for the
execution or performance of any thing;
a band.

Shakspere was an actor, when there were
seven companies of players in the town together. *Pearce.*

6. Persons united in a joint trade or part-
nership.

7. A number of some particular rank or
profession, united by some charter; a
body corporate; a subordinate corpora-
tion.

This emperor seems to have been the first
who incorporated the several trades of Rome
into companies, with their particular privileges. *Arbuthnot on Cur.*

8. A subdivision of a regiment of foot; so
many as are under one captain.

Every captain brought with him thrice so
many in his company as was expected. *Knolly.*

9. {To bear COMPANY. } To accom-
pany; to keep COMPANY. } pany; to as-
sociate with; to be companion to.

I do desire thee
To bear me company, and go with me. *Shaksp.*
Those Indian wives are loving souls, and may
do well to keep company with the Arras and
Portias of old Rome. *Dryden.*

Admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company. *Pope.*

Why should he call her whore? Who keeps her
company? *Shakspere's Othello.*

10. To keep COMPANY. To frequent houses
of entertainment.

11. Sometimes in an ill sense.
To COMPANY. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

To accompany; to attend; to be com-
panion to; to be associated with.

I am
The soldier that did company these three. *Shaksp.*

Thus, through what path-foe'er of life we rove,
Rage compares our hates, and grief our love.
Prior.

To COMPANY. *v. n.*

1. To associate one's self with.

I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators.
1 Cor.

2. To be a gay companion. Obsolete.

For there thou needs must learn to laugh, to live,
To face, to forge, to scoff, to *company*. Spenser.

COMPARABLE. *adj.* [from *To compare*.]

Worthy to be compared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

This present world affordeth not any thing
comparable unto the publick duties of religion.
Hooker.

A man *comparable* with any of the captains of
that age, an excellent soldier both by sea and
land. Kneller's History of the Turks.

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the
enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend.
Addison's Spectator.

COMPARABLY. *adv.* [from *comparable*.]

In a manner or degree worthy to be
compared.

There could no form for such a royal use be
comparably imagined, like that of the foreland
nation. Watson's Architecture.

COMPARATES. *n. s.* [from *compare*.]

In logick, the two things compared to one
another.

COMPARATIVE. *adj.* [comparativus, Lat.]

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive;
not absolute.

I thou wert dignified enough,
Even to the point of envy, if 'twere made
Comparative for your virtues, to be filled
The under hangman of his realm. Shakespeare.

There reflecteth the *comparative*, that is, granted
that it is either lawful or blinding; yet whether
other things he has to be preferred before the
extirpation of heresies. Bacon.

The blossom is a positive good; although the
removal of it, to give place to the fruit, be a
comparative good. Bacon.

This bubble, by reason of its *comparative* lev-
ity to the fluid that incloses it, would necessarily
ascend to the top. Bentley.

2. Having the power of comparing differ-
ent things.

Beauty is not known by an eye or nose; it
consists in a symmetry, and it is the *comparative*
faculty which notes it. Cicero.

3. [In grammar.] The comparative de-
gree expresses more of any quantity in
one thing than in another; as, the right
hand is the stronger.

COMPARATIVELY. *adv.* [from *comparative*.]

In a state of comparison; ac-
cording to estimate made by compar-
ison; not positively.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be
estimated good or evil *comparatively*, and not po-
sitively or simply. Bacon.

In this world, whatever is called good, is
comparatively with other things of its kind, or
with the evil mingled in its composition; so he
is a good man that is better than men commonly
are, or in whom the good qualities are more
than the bad. Temple.

The vegetables being *comparatively* lighter
than the ordinary terrestrial matter of the globe,
subsidised last. Woodward.

But how few, *comparatively*, are the instances
of this wise application! Rogers.

To COMPARE. *v. a.* [comparo, Lat.]

1. To make one thing the measure of an-
other; to estimate the relative good-
ness or badness, or other qualities, of

any one thing, by observing how it dif-
fers from something else.

I will hear Brutus speak.—
I will hear Cassius, and compare their reasons.
Shakespeare.

They measuring themselves by themselves,
and comparing themselves among themselves, are
not wise. 2 Cor.

No man can think it grievous, who considers
the pleasure and sweetness of love, and the glo-
rious victory of overcoming evil with good; and
then compares these with the restless torment,
and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and re-
vengeful spirit. Tillotson.

He that hath got the idea of numbers, and
hath taken the pains to compare one, two, and
three, to six, cannot chuse but know they are
equal. Locke.

Thus much of the wrong judgment men make
of present and future pleasure, and pain, when
they are compared together, and so the a few
considered as future. Locke.

2. It may be observed, that when the
comparison intends only similitude or
illustration by likeness, we use to before
the thing brought for illustration; as,
he compared anger to a fire.

Soloni compared the people who to the sea, and
orators and counsellors to the winds; for that
the sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds
did not trouble it. Bacon's Aphorisms.

3. When two persons or things are com-
pared, to discover their relative propor-
tion of any quality, *with* is used before
the thing used as a measure.

Will seem as pure as snow, being compared
with my conscience's harms. Shakespeare.

To compare

Small things *with* greater. Milton.

He carved in ivory such a maid so fair,
As nature could not *with* his art compare. Dryden.

If he compares this translation *with* the original,
he will find that the three first stanzas are
rendered almost word for word. Addison.

4. To compare is in Spenser used after the
Latin *comparo*, for to get; to procure;
to obtain.

But, both from lack and belly, still did spare
To fill his bags, and riches to compare.
Fair Queen.

COMPARER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of being compared; compa-
rative estimate; comparison; possibility
of entering into comparison.

These I esteem things have been
Oh, things without *comparer*. Suckling.

As their small galleys may not hold *comparer*.
With our tall ships. Waller.

Beyond compare the Son of God was seen
Most glorious. Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Simile; similitude; illustration by com-
parison.

True twins in love shall, in the world to come,
Approve their truths by Troilus; when their
rhimes,

Full of protest, and oath, and big compare,
Went forth. Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

COMPARISON. *n. s.* [comparaison, Fr.]

1. The act of comparing.

Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with those
of a man, reckons his claws among them,
which are much more like those of a lion: so
easy it is to drive on the comparison too far to
make it good. Greco's Musaeum.

Our author saves me the *comparisons* with tra-
gedy; for he says that herein he is to imitate
the tragick poet. Dryden.

2. The state of being compared.

If we will rightly estimate what we call good
and evil, we shall find it lies much in *compari-*
son. Locke.

Objects near our view are apt to be thought
greater than those of a larger size that are more
remote; and so it is with pleasure and pain:
the present is apt to carry it, and thus at a dis-
tance have the disadvantage of the comparison.
Locke.

3. A comparative estimate; proportion.

If men would live as religion requires, the
world would be a most lovely and desirable
place, in comparison of what now it is. Tillotson.

One can scarce imagine how so plentiful a
soil should become so miserably unpeopled, in
comparison of what it once was. Addison.

4. A simile in writing or speaking; an
illustration by similitude.

As fair and as good a kind of hand in hand
comparison, had been something too fair and too
good for a lady. Shakespeare.

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an
adjective through its various degrees of
signification: as, *strong, stronger, strongest*.

To COMPART. *v. a.* [compartir, Fr.
from *con* and *partior*, Lat.] To divide;
to mark out a general division into its va-
rious parts and subdivisions.

I make haste to the cutting and comparing of
the whole work. Watson's Architecture.

COMPARTIMENT. *n. s.* [compartiment,
French.] A division of a picture, or
design.

The circumference is divided into twelve com-
partments, each containing a complete picture.
Pope.

COMPARTITION. *n. s.* [from *compartir*.]

1. The act of comparing or dividing.

I will come to the *compartition*, by which the
authors of this art understand a graceful and use-
ful distribution of the whole groundplot, both
for rooms of office and entertainment. Watson.

2. The parts marked out, or separated;
a separate part.

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no
compartitions. Watson's Architecture.

COMPARTMENT. *n. s.* [compartiment, Fr.]

Division; separate part of a design.

The square will make you ready for all man-
ner of *compartments*, bays, pedestals, and build-
ings. Peacham on Drawing.

To COMPASS. *v. a.* [compasser, Fr.
compassare, Ital. *passibus metiri*, Lat.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to surround;
to enclose: it has sometimes *around*, or
about, added.

A darksome way,
That deep descended through the hollow ground,
And was with dread and horror compassed around.
Fair Queen.

I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's poets,
That speak my consolation in their minds. Shaksp.

Now all the blessings

Of a glad father compass thee about. Shakespeare.

The shady trees cover him with their shadow;
the willows of the brook compass him about. Job.

Observe the crowds that compass him about.
Dryden's Virgil.

To date that death, I will approach yet nigher;
Thou went'st thou compass'd with circling fire. Dryden.

2. To walk round any thing.

Old Chironius compass'd thrice the crew,
And dipp'd an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he sprinkled round. Dryden.

3. To beleaguer; to besiege; to block.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee,
and compass thee around, and keep thee in on every
side. Luke.

4. To grasp; to enclose in the arms; to
seize.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to
have in the power.

That which by wisdom he saw to be requisite for that people, was by as great wisdom com-
pass'd. *Heber's Preface.*

His master being one of great regard,
In court to *compass* any suit not hard. *Hab. Tale.*
If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill. *Shaksp.*

How can you hope to *compass* your designs,
And not disfigure them? *Dryden.*

He had a mind to make himself master of
Weymouth, if he could *compass* it without en-
gaging his army before it. *Clarendon.*

The church of Rome createth titular pontiffs
of Constantinople and Alexandria, to both is the
pope to lose the remembrance of any title that he
hath once *compass'd.* *Brecon.*

Invention is the first part, and absolutely ne-
cessary to them both; yet no rule ever was, or
ever can be given, how to *compass* it. *Dryden.*

The knowledge of what is good and what is
evil, what ought and what ought not to be done,
is a thing too large to be *compass'd*, and too hard
to be mastered, without brains and study, pains
and contemplation. *Locke.*

In every work regard the writer's end,
Since none can *compass* more than they intend.

6. [In law.] To take measures prepa-
ratory to any thing: as, to *compass* the
death of the king.

COM'PASS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round.

This day I breathed first; time is come round;
And where I did begin, there shall I end.
My life is run its *compass*. *Shakspere.*

2. Extent; reach; grasp.

O Juliet, I already know thy grief:
It strains me past the *compass* of my wits. *Shaksp.*
That which is out of the *compass* of any man's
power, is to that man impossible. *South.*

How few there are may be justly bewailed, the
compass of them extending but from the time of
Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antoninus. *Temple.*
Animals in their generation are wiser than the
sons of men: but their wisdom is confined to a
few particulars, and lies in a very narrow *compass*.
Addison's Spectator.

This author hath tried the force and *compass*
of our language with much success. *Swift.*

3. Space; room; limits, either of time
or space.

No less than the *compass* of twelve books is
taken up in these. *Pope.*

The English are good confederates in an enter-
prise which may be dispatched in a short *compass*
of time. *Addison.*

You have heard what hath been here done for
the poor by the five hospitals and the workhouse,
within the *compass* of one year, and towards the
end of a long expensive war. *Atterbury.*

4. Enclosure; circumference.

And their mount Palatine,
The imperial palace, *compass* huge, and high
The structure. *Milton Par. Regained.*

Old Rome from such a race deriv'd her birth,
Which now on seven high hills triumphant reigns,
And so that *compass* all the world contains. *Dryd.*

5. A departure from the right line; an
indirect advance: as, to *fetch* a *compass*
round the camp.

6. Moderate space; moderation; due
limits.

Certain it is, that in two hundred years before
(I speak within *compass*) no such commission
had been executed in either of these provinces.

Nothing is likelier to keep a man within *com-
pass*, than the having constantly before his eyes
the state of his affairs, in a regular course of
account. *Locke.*

7. The power of the voice to express the
notes of music.

You would sound me from my lowest note to
the top of my *compass*. *Shakspere.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:

From harmony to harmony

Through all the *compass* of the notes it ran,

The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

8. [This is rarely used in the singular.] The
instrument with which circles are drawn.

If they be two, they are two to

As and twin *compass* are two:

Thy soul, the first foot, makes no show

To move; but doth, if the other do. *Dan.*

In his hand

He took the golden *compass*, prepar'd

In God's eternal store, to circumscribe

This universe, and all created things. *Milton.*

To fix one part of their *compass*, wherever they
think fit, a second the other to such terrible
lengths, without detailing any circumference
at all, is to leave us and ourselves in a very
uncertain state. *South.*

9. The instrument composed of a needle
and card, whereby mariners steer.

The breath of religion fills the law; profit is
the *compass* by which faithful men steer their
course. *King Charles.*

Rude as their ships was navigation then,

No useful *compass* or meridian known

Coasting they kept the land within their ken,

And knew no north but when the pole-star
shone. *Dryden.*

With equal force the tempest blows by turns

From every corner of the sea-man's *compass*. *Rowe.*

He that first discovered the use of the *compass*,
did more for the supplying and increase of useful
commodities, than those who built workhouses.

10. In old language there was a phrase, to
come in *compass*, to be brought round.

COMPASS-SAW. *n. f.*

The *compass-saw* should not have its teeth set,
as other saws have; but the edge of it should be
made so broad, and the back so thin, that it
may easily follow the broad edge. Its office is
to cut a round; and therefore the edge must be
made broad, and the back thin, that the back
may have a wide keel to turn in. *Mason.*

- COMPASSION. *n. f.* [*compassion*, Fr.
from *con* and *pater*, Latin.] Pity;
commiseration; sorrow for the sufferings
of others; painful sympathy.

Ye had *compassion* of me in my bonds.

Their angry hands,

My brothers hold, and vengeance they exact;

This pleads *compassion*, and repents the fact. *Dryden's Fables.*

The good-natured man is apt to be moved

with *compassion* for those misfortunes or infirmi-
ties, which another would turn into ridicule.

To COMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To pity; to compassionate; to commi-
serate. A word scarcely used.

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,

And not relent, or not *compassion* him? *Shaksp.*

- COMPASSIONATE. *adj.* [from *compassion*.]
Inclined to compassion; inclined to pity;
merciful; tender; melting; soft; easily
affected with sorrow by the misery of
others.

There never was any heart truly great and ge-
nerous, that was not also tender and *compassionate*.

To COMPA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the
noun.] To pity; to commiserate.

Experience layeth princes torn estates before
their eyes, and withal persuades them to *com-
passionate* themselves. *Raleigh.*

Compassionate my pains, and pities me?

What is *compassion*, when 't is void of love?

Addison's Cato.

COMPASSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *compassi-
onate*.] Mercifully; tenderly.

The fines were assigned to the rebuilding St
Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more fi-
rely impudenced, and the less *compassionately* re-
duced and excused. *Clarendon.*

COMPATERNITY. *n. f.* [*con* and *pater-
nitas*, Latin.] The relation of godfa-
ther to the person for whom he answers.

Godspired, or *compaternity*, by the canon law,
is a spiritual affinity; and a juror that was godp-
father to either of the parties might, in former times,
have been challenged as not indifferent by civil
law. *Davies' State of Ireland.*

COMPATIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *compatible*.]
Consistency; the power of coexisting
with something else; agreement with
any thing.

COMPATIBLE. *adj.* [corrupted, by an
unskilful compliance with pronunciation,
from *competible*, from *competo*, Latin, to
suit, to agree. *Competible* is found in
good writers, and ought always to be
used.]

1. Suitable to; fit for; consistent with;
not incongruous to.

The object of the will is such a good as is
compatible to an intellectual nature. *Hale.*

2. Consistent; agreeable.

Our poets have joined together such qualities,
as are by nature the most *compatible*, valour
with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence
with dissimulation. *Bacon.*

COMPATIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *compati-
ble*.] Consistency; agreement with any
thing.

COMPATIBLY. *adv.* [from *compatible*.]
Fittingly; suitably.

COMPATIENT. *adj.* [from *con* and *pati-
or*, Latin.] Suffering together. *Di.*

COMPATRIOT. *n. f.* [from *con* and *patri-
a*, Lat.] One of the same country.

The governor knew he was so circumspect as
not to adhere to any of the factions of the time,
in a neutrality indifferently and friendly enter-
taining all his *compatriots*. *Dromond.*

COMPÉER. *n. f.* [*compar*, Lat.] Equal;
companion; colleague; associate.

That monarchs harnessed, to his chariot yok'd,
Rafe servitude, and his dethron'd *compéer*
Lash'd furiously. *Philop.*

TO COMPEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To be equal with; to mate.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself

More than in your advancement.

—In my right,

By me invested, he *compéers* the best. *Shakspere.*

TO COMPEL. *v. a.* [*compello*, Lat.]

1. To force to some act; to oblige; to
constrain; to necessitate; to urge ir-
resistibly.

You will *compel* me then to read the will?

The spinners, carders, fullers, *compell'd* by
hunger,

And lack of other means, in desp'rate manner

During th' event to the teeth, are all in uproar.

He refused, and said, I will not eat: but his
servants together with the woman, *compell'd* him.

But first the lawless tyrant, who denies

To know their God, or message to regard,

Must be *compell'd* by signs and judgments dire.

Milton.

All these blessings could but enable, not *compel*, us to be happy. *Clarendon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god *Compell'd* to drink the deep Lethæan flood. *Dryd.*

2. To take by force or violence; to ravish from; to seize. This signification is uncommon and harsh.

The subject's grief

Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each

The sixth part of his substance, to be levied Without delay. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

3. To gather together, and unite in a company. A latinism, *compellere* *grem.*

He to the town return'd,

Attended by the chiefs who fought the field,
Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd*. *Dryden.*

4. To seize; to overpower.

Our men secure nor guards nor centries held,
But easy sleep their weary limbs *compell'd*. *Dryd.*

COMPELLABLE. *adj.* [from *compel*.] That may be forced. Perhaps it should be *compellible*.

COMPELLATION. *n. f.* [from *compello*, Latin.] The style of address; the word of salutation.

The stile best fitted for all persons, on all occasions, to use, is the *compellation* of Father, which our Saviour first taught.

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France, is by *frere*, which is nothing else but *fratello*. *Temple.*

COMPELLER. *n. f.* [from *compel*.] He that forces another.

COMPEND. *n. f.* [*compendium*, Lat.] Abridgment; summary; epitome; contraction; breviate.

Fix in memory the discourses, and abstract them into brief *compendi*. *Watson.*

COMPENDIARIOUS. *adj.* [*compendarius*, Lat.] Short; contracted; summary; abridged.

COMPENDIOSITY. *n. f.* [from *compendiosus*.] Shortness; contracted brevity. *DiD.*

COMPENDIOUS. *adj.* [from *compendium*] Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; holding much in a narrow space; direct; near; by which time is saved, and circuit cut off.

They learned more *compendious* and expeditious ways, whereby they shortened their labours, and gained time. *Woolward.*

COMPENDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *compendiosus*.] Shortly; in a short method; summarily; in epitome.

By the apostles we have the substance of christian belief *compendiously* drawn into few and short articles. *Hosker.*

The state or condition of matter, before the world was a-making, is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos. *Bentley.*

COMPENDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *compendiosus*.] Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this affection, should dazzle the eyes. *Bentley.*

COMPENDIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Abridgment; summary; breviate; abbreuiature; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a short system or *compendium* of a science, which is written in the plainest and most simple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatise on that subject. *Watson on the Mind.*

COMPE'NSABLE. *adj.* [from *compensate*.]

That may be recompensed.

TO COMPE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*compensare*, Lat.] To recompense; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to counter-vail; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon.*

The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries. *Pope.*

Nature to these, without profusion kind,
The proper organs, proper powers, assign'd;
Each seeming want *compensate* of course,
Here with degrees of swiftness, there of force. *Pope.*

COMPENSA'TION. *n. f.* [from *compensate*.] Recompense; something equivalent; amends.

Prynings, the better to make *compensation* of his service in the wars, called a parliament. *Bacon.*

All other debts may *compensation* find;
But love is strict, and will be paid in kind. *Dryden.*

COMPE'NSATIVE. *adj.* [from *compensate*.] Such as compensates or counter-vails.

TO COMPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*compensare*, Latin.] To compensate; to counter-vail; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to recompense.

It seemeth, the weight of the quicksilver doth not *compense* the weight of a stone, more than the weight of the aqua-fortis. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The joys of the two marriages were *compensated* with the mournings and funerals of prince Arthur. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO COMPERENDINATE. *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Lat.] To delay.

COMPERENDINATION. *n. f.* [from *comperendino*.] Delay; dilatoriness.

COMPET'ENCE. *n. f.* [from *competent*.]

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient, without superfluity.

Something of speech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies, and a *competency* to those recreative discourses which maintain the cheerfulness of society. *Gow of Tongue.*

2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the conveniences of life.

For *competence* of life I will allow you,
That lack of means enforce you not to evil. *Saunders.*

It is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer. *Shakspeare.*

A discreet learned clergyman, with a *competency* fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an useful, and sometimes a necessary companion. *Saunders.*

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence*. *Pope.*

3. [In law.] The power or capacity of a judge or court, for taking cognisance of an affair.

COMPETENT. *adj.* [*competens*, Lat.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate.

It there be any power in imagination, the distance must be *competent*, the medium not adverse, and the body apt and proportionate. *Bacon.*

2. Adapted to any purpose without defect or superfluity.

The greatest captain of the English brought rather a guard, than a *competent* army, to recover Ireland. *Darwin on Ireland.*

To draw men from great excess, it is not amiss, though we use them unto somewhat less than is *competent*. *Hosker.*

3. Reasonable; moderate.

A *competent* number of the old being first read, the new should succeed. *Hosker.*

The clergy have gained some insight into men and things, and a *competent* knowledge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Qualified; fit; a *competent* judge, is one who has a right of jurisdiction in the case.

Let us first consider how *competent* we are for the office. *Government of the Tongue.*

5. Consistent with; incident to.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

COMPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *competent*.]

1. Adequately; properly.

I think it hath been *competently* proved. *Bentley.*

2. Reasonably; moderately; without superfluity or want.

Some places require men *competently* endowed; but none think the appointment to be a duty of justice bound to respect defect. *Watson.*

COMPETIBLE. *adj.* [from *competere*, Lat.] For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced *compatible*. Suitable to; consistent with.

It is not *compatible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond.*

Those are properties not at all *compatible* to body or matter, though of never so pure a mixture. *Glanville.*

The duration of eternity à *paste* ante is such as is only *compatible* to the eternal God, and not communicable to any created being. *Sir Mat. Hale.*

COMPETIBleness. *n. f.* [from *competibile*.] Suitableness; fitness.

COMPETITION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *petitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time; rivalry; contest.

The ancient flames of discord and intestine wars, upon the *competition* of both houses, would again return. *Bacon.*

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Though what produces any degree of pleasure be in itself good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it so, when it comes in *competition*: the degrees also of pleasure and pain have a preference. *Locke.*

We should be ashamed to rival inferiours, and dishonour our nature by so degrading a *competition*. *Rogers.*

2. Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing; anciently with *to*.

(*competition* to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*)

3. Now with *for*.

The prize of beauty was disputed till you were seen, but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no *competition* but for the second place. *Dryden.*

COMPETITOR. *n. f.* [*con* and *petitor*, Lat.]

1. One that has a claim opposite to another's; a rival; with *for* before the thing claimed.

He who is and impatient they be,
And cannot brook *competition* in love. *Shakspeare.*

Some undertake suits with purpose to let them fall, to gain the *competition*. *Bacon.*

Cicero and Scipio were *competitors* for the office of patriot. *Talbot.*

He who trusts in God has the advantage in present tenacity; and, when we take summary into the account, stands alone, and is acknowledged to have no *competitor*. *Rogers.*

2. It had formerly *of* before the thing claimed.

Selymes, king of Abyss, was *in arms* against his brother Mechemetes, *comptroller* of the kingdom. *Kneller's History.*

3. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify only an opponent.

The Guillefords are in arms,
And every hour more *compt* fore
Flint to the rebels. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

COMPLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *compilo*, Lat.]

1. A collection from various authors.

2. An assemblage; a coacervation.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the *compilation* of the mass. *Woodward's Natural History.*

TO COMPILE. *v. a.* [from *compilo*, Lat.]

1. To draw up from various authors; to collect into one body.

2. To write; to compose.

In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions, and satires against vice. *Temple.*

By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of sea and land is the same that it was when those accounts were *compiled*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The regard he had for his shield, had caused him formerly to *compile* a dissertation concerning it. *Debutant and Pope.*

3. To contain; to comprise. Not used.

After so long a race as I have run
Through fairy land, which those six books *compile*,
Give leave to rest me. *Spenser.*

4. To make up; to compose. Not used.

Leon like, uplandish and more wild,
Slave to his pride, and all his nerves being naturally *compild*.

Of eminent strength, stalks out and preys upon a filly sheep. *Chapman's Iliad.*

COMPLIMENT. *n. f.* [from *comple*.] Coacervation; the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

I was encouraged to say how I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial *compliment*, and of better materials. *Watson on Education.*

COMPIER. *n. f.* [from *comple*.] A collector; one who frames a composition from various authors.

Some draw experiments into titles and tables: those we call *compilers*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Some painful *compiler*, who will study old language, may inform the world that Robert Earl of Oxford was high treasurer. *Swift.*

COMPLA'CENCE. } *n. f.* [from *complacentia*, low
COMPLA'CENCY. } Latin.]

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.

I by conversing cannot trace erect
From prone, nor in their ways *complacence* find. *Milton.*

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior affections following, there arises a serenity and *complacency* upon the whole soul. *South.*

Diseases extremely lessen the *complacence* we have in all the good things of this life. *Atterb.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover none of the like in themselves. *Adams.*

2. The cause of pleasure; joy.

O thou, in heaven and earth, the only peace
Found out for man, and under wrath! O thou,
My sole *complacence*? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Civility; complaisance; softness of manners.

They were not satisfied with their government, and apprehensive of his rudeness and want of *complacency*. *Clarendon.*

His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his aspect, the *complacency* of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice. *Addison.*

Complacency and truth, and manly sweetness,
Sweetness on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison.*

With mean *complacence* ne'er betray your trust,
Nor be so civil as to prove unjust. *Pope.*

COMPLA'CENT. *adj.* [from *complacens*, Lat.]

Civil; affable; soft; complaisant.

TO COMPLA'IN. *v. n.* [from *complandre*, Fr.]

1. To mention with sorrow or resentment; to murmur; to lament. With of before the cause of sorrow: sometimes with on.

Lord Hastings,
Humbly *complaining* to her deity,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shaksp.*

I will speak in the anguish of my spirit; I will *complain* in the bitterness of my soul. *Job.*

Shall I, like thee, on Friday night *complain*?
For on that day was Cœur de Lion slain. *Dryden.*

Do not all men *complain*, even these as well as others, of the great ignorance of mankind? *Burnet's Preface to Theory of Earth.*

Thus accus'd,
In midst of water I *complain* of thirst. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *for* before the causal noun.

Wherefore doth a living man *complain*, a man for the punishment of his sins? *Lamentations.*

3. To inform against.

Now, master Shallow, you'll *complain* of me to the council? *Shakspere.*

TO COMPLA'IN. *v. a.* [This sense is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.

Pale death, our valiant leader hath oppress'd,
Come wreak his loss whom bootless ye *complain*. *Farmer.*

Grief, who couldst so well in rhyme *complain*
The death of Richard, with an arrow slain. *Dryden's Fables.*

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*,
But outwardly they needs must tell their pain. *Dryden's Fables.*

COMPLA'INANT. *n. f.* [from *complain*.]

One who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution, against another.

Congreve and this author are the most eager *complainers* of the dispute. *Colley's Defence.*

COMPLA'INER. *n. f.* [from *complain*.] One who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and *complainers* are the same who speak in ill words. *Government of the Tongue.*

Philips is a *complainer*; and on this occasion I told Lord Cutler, that *complainers* never succeed at court, though railers do. *Swift.*

COMPLA'INT. *n. f.* [from *complains*, French.]

1. Representation of pains or injuries; lamentation.

I cannot find any cause of *complaint*, that good laws have so much been wanting to us, as we to them. *Hobbes's De Legatione.*

As for me, is my *complaint* to man. *Job.*

Already in part, though hid in gloomiest shade,
To form was don'd, but worst felt within,
And in a troubled sea of passion toss'd,
Thus to d' thurthen fought with sad *complaint*. *Milton.*

2. The cause or subject of complaint; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

3. A malady; a disease.

One in a *complaint* of his bowels, was let blood till he had scarce any left, and was perfectly cured. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Remonstrance against; information against.

Full of vexation, come I with *complaint*
Against my child. *Shakspere.*

In evil hour this day I stand
Before my judge, either to undergo.

Myself the total crime, or to succumb—
My other self, the partner of my life;

Whose faith, while her faith to me remains,
I should conceal, and not expose to blame
By my *complaints*; but still necessity

Subdues me, and calamitous constraint. *Milton.*

Against the goddess these *complaints* he made. *Dryden's Annals.*

COMPLAISANCE. *n. f.* [from *complaisance*, Fr.]

Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in *complaisance* to her. *Dryden.*

You must also be industrious to discover the opinion of your enemies; for you may be assured, that they will give you no quarter, and answer nothing to *complaisance*. *Dryden's Disputes.*

Fair Venus wept the sad disaster
Of having lost her favorite dove;
In *complaisance* to poor Cupid mourn'd;
His golden feathers'd his mother's pain. *Pope.*

COMPLAISANT. *adj.* [from *complaisant*, French.] Civil; desirous to please.

There are to whom my late *complaisant* bold;
Severe to wife Peter *complaisant* enough,
And something said of Chastres much too rough. *Pope.*

COMPLAISANTLY. *adv.* [from *complaisant*.] Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously.

In reply *complaisant*, entangled in state,
And *complaisant* help'd to all I hate;
Treated, cur'd, and told, I take my leave. *Pope.*

COMPLAISANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *complaisant*.] Civility; compliance. *Dryden.*

TO COMPLA'INATE. } *v. a.* [from *plains*,
TO COMPLA'INE. } Lat.] To level;

to reduce to a flat and even surface.

The vestiture of the neck and back is more than *complained*, and honey beared with muscles. *Dryden.*

COMPLA'INT. See **COMPLA'INT.**

COMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *complementum*, Lat.]

1. Perfection; fulness; completion; complement.

Our custom is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of the principal limbs or parts, as a *complement*, which fully perfects what before may be defective in the rest. *Hobbes.*

They as they flatter'd had their fill,
For a full *complement* of all their ill. *Hobbes.*

For a *complement* of their bestings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the most beneficent disposition, the most exemplary piety, the greatest sobriety, chastity, and industry. *Clarendon.*

The sensible nature, in its *complement* and integrity, hath five external powers or faculties. *Hobbes's Origin of Morals.*

2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity or number.

The god of love himself inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His *complement* of it, and total war. *Pope.*

3. Adscititious circumstances; appendages; parts not necessary, but ornamental; whence ceremony was called *complement*, now corrupted to *compliment*.

If the case permitted not baptism to have the decent *complements* of baptism, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture, than to wait for this, till the opportunity of that, for which we desire it, be lost. *Hobbes.*

These, which have lately sprung up, for *complements*, rises, and ceremonies of church acts, are in truth, for the greatest part, such low things, that very casuels don't make them and to be dignified in serious manner. *Hobbes.*

A *deafening* call desires a doleful song.
Without vain art or curious *complements*. *Spenser.*

Garnish'd and deck'd in modest complement,
Not working with the ear, but with the eye.
Shakespeare.

4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been re-trenched from it.
5. [In astronomy.] The distance of a star from the zenith.
6. **COMPLEMENT** of the curtain, in fortification, that part in the interior side of it which makes the demigorge.
7. **ARITHMETICAL COMPLEMENT** of a Logarithm, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000.
Chambers.

COMPLETE. *adj.* [completus, Latin.] Perfect; full; having no deficiencies.

1. With us the reading of scripture is a part of our church liturgy, a special portion of the service which we do to God; and not an exercise to spend the time, when one duth wait for another coming, till the assembly of them that shall afterwards worship him be complete.
Haller.
And ye are complete in him which is the head of all principality and power.
Cicero.
Then marvel not, thou great and complete man, That all the Greeks begin to worship Ajax.
Shakespeare.

2. **Complete**, having no degrees, cannot properly admit more and most.
Many disposition should appear towards to good a work, the assistance of the legislative power would be necessary to make it more complete.
Swift.
3. **Finished**; ended; concluded.
Two counts of vanity dim it complete,
Tut in the field of life, I hope yet eat.
Pope.

COMPLETE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finish.

1. Mr. Sanderson was **completed** master of arts.
Waller.
Bred only and completed to the taste
Of lawful appearance.
Milton.
To town he comes, complete, the nation's hope
And heads the bold train-bands, and burns a pope.
Pope.

COMPLETELY. *adv.* [from complete.] Fully; perfectly.

1. The rest us, how you can your bodies toll
Through space of matter to complete full?
Blackmore.
Whatever person would aspire to be complete
In wit, smart, humorous, and polite, must be able
To retain in his memory every single sentence
Contained in this work.
Swift.

COMPLETMENT. *n. f.* [from completing, French.] The act of completing.

1. Allow me to give you, from the best authors, the origin, the antiquity, the growth, the change, and the completement of literature among the Romans.
Dryden's Preface to the Fables.

COMPLETENESS. *n. f.* [from complete.] Perfection; the state of being complete.

1. I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and immutability as to exclude myself.
King Charles.
These parts go to make up the completeness of any subject.
Watts's Logic.

COMPLETION. *n. f.* [from complete.]

1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling; state of being fulfilled.
There was a full entire harmony and consent of all the divine predictions, receiving their completion in Christ.
South.
2. Utmost height; perfect state.
He makes it the utmost completion of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the best men.
Pope.

COMPLEX. *adj.* [complexus, Latin.]

- COMPLEX.** *adj.* [complexus, Latin.] Composite; of many

parts; not simple; including many particulars.

To express complex significations, they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures inconsistent.

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call complex; such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe; which, though complicated of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones, yet are considered each by itself as one.
Locke.

A secondary essential mode, called a property, sometimes goes toward making up the essence of a complex being.
Watts.

With such perfection fram'd
Is this complex stupendous scheme of things.
Thomson's Spring.

COMPLEX. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Complication; collection.

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole complex of all the blessings and privileges exhibited by the gospel.
South.

COMPLEXEDNESS. *n. f.* [from complex.] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral; contrariety to simplicity; compound state or nature.

From the complexedness of these moral ideas, there follows another inconvenience, that the mind cannot easily retain those precise combinations.
Locke.

COMPLEXION. *n. f.* [complexio, Latin.]

1. The enclosure or involution of one thing in another.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the argument is plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the complexion does not belong to the syllogistical form of it.
Watts.

2. The colour of the external parts of any body.

Men judge by the complexion of the sky
The fate and inclination of the day.
Shakspeare.
What see you in those papers, that you lose
So much complexion?
Shakspeare's Henry v.
He so takes on yonder, so rails against all married mankind, so curses all Eve's daughters, of what complexion forever.
Shakspeare.

Why doth not beauty then refine the wit,
As I good complexion rectify the will?
Darwin.
Niceness, though it renders them insignificant to great purposes, yet it polishes their complexion, and makes their spirits seem more vigorous.

Collier on Pride.
If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent persons of that complexion.
Spectator.

3. The temperature of the body, according to the various proportions of the four medical humours.

'Tis ill, though different your complexions are
The family of heav'n for men should war.
Dryden.
For from all tempers he could service draw;
The worth of each, with its alloy, he knew;
And, as the confident of nature, saw
How the complexions did divide and brew.
Dryden.
The methods of providence, men of this complexion must be unfit for the contemplation of.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Let melancholy rule supreme,
Choler preclude, or blood, or phlegm,
It makes no difference in the case,
Nor is complexion honour's place.
Swift.

COMPLEXIONAL. *adj.* [from complexion.] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

Men and other animals receive different tinctures from complexional effluvia, and descend still lower as they partake of the fuliginous and denigrating humours.
Brown.

Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or complexional prejudices, will not wholly exclude from favour of God.
Fiddes.

COMPLEXIONALLY. *adv.* [from complexion.] By complexion.

An Indian king sent unto Alexander a fair woman, fed with poisons, either by converse or copulation complexionally to destroy him.
Brown.

COMPLEXLY. *adv.* [from complex.] In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLEXNESS. *n. f.* [from complex.] The state of being complex.

COMPLEXURE. *n. f.* [from complex.] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COMPLIANCE. *n. f.* [from comply.]

1. The act of yielding to any desire or demand; accord; submission.

I am far from excusing that compliance, for plenty consent it was not, to his destruction.
King Charles.

We are free from any necessary determination of our will to any particular action, and from a necessary compliance with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing preferable, good.
Locke.

Let the king meet compliance in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to his wishes.
Rowe.

The actions to which the world solicits our compliance are fins, which forfeit eternal expectations.
Rogers.

What compliances will remove dissension, while the liberty continues of professing what new opinions we please?
Swift.

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

He was a man of few words, and of great compliance, and usually delivered that as his opinion, which he foresaw would be grateful to the king.
Clarendon.

COMPLIANT. *adj.* [from comply.]

1. Yielding; bending.
The compliant boughs
Yielded them.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Civil; complaisant.

TO COMPLICATE. *v. a.* [complico, Latin.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join; to involve mutually.

Though the particular actions of war are complicate in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right.
Bacon.

In case our offence against God hath been complicated with injury to men, we should make restitution.
Tillotson.

When the disease is complicated with other diseases, one must consider that which is most dangerous.
Boerhaave on Diet.

There are a multitude of human actions, which have so many complicated circumstances, aspects, and situations, with regard to time and place, persons and things, that it is impossible for any one to pass a right judgment concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances.
Watts.

2. To unite by involution of parts one in another.

Commotion in the parts may make them apply themselves one to another, or complicate and dispose the matter in the manner to unite to make them black.
Boyle's History of Fire.

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

Dreadful was the din
Of hissing through the lead thick swarming now
With complicated monsters, head and tail.
Milton.

A man, an army, the universe, are compounded of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones.
Locke.

COMPLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

What pleasure would felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a survey, as a painter runs over a complete piece wrought by Titian or Raphael *Watts on the Mind.*

COMPLICATENESS. *n. f.* [from *complicate*.] The state of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibles in the world, so much objected to our senses, and every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicatedness.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COMPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *complicate*.]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The state of being involved one in another.

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in *complicatedness* both. *Le Beau.*

The notions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complicatedness*, and seldom in order. *Willm.*

3. The integral consisting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a *complicated* set of ideas, and taking too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered. *H. C.*

COMPLICE. *n. f.* [French, from *complot*, an associate, low Latin.] One who is united with others in an ill design; an associate; a confederate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,

To quell the rebels and the *complot*. *Shaksp.*

Justice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield; and divers of his chief *complot* executed in divers parts of the realm. *H. C.*

The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garrison, after justice was done upon his *complot*. *C. Green.*

COMPLIANCE. *n. f.* [from *comply*.] A man of an easy temper; a man of ready compliance.

Suppose a hundred new employments were erected on purpose to gratify *compliance*, an insupportable difficulty would remain. *Swift.*

COMPLIMENT. *n. f.* [from *compliment*, Fr.]

An act or expression of civility, usually understood to include some hypocrisy, and to mean less than it declares: this is properly *compliment*, something superfluous, or more than enough.

He observed few *compliments* in matter of arms, but such as proud anger did indite to him. *Sid.*

My servant, first 'Twas never merry world Since lowly feigning was cal'd *compliment*: Y'are fervant to the duce Orsino, youth. *Shaksp.*

One whom the musick of his own vain tongue Doth ravish, like enchanting harmony: A man of *compliments*, whom right and wrong Have chose as umpire of their meeting. *Shaksp.*

What honour that,

But tedious waste of time, to sit and hear So many hollow *compliments* and lives,

Outlandish flatteries? *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Virtue, religion, heaven, and eternal happiness, are not trifles to be given up in a *compliment*, sacrificed to a jest. *Roger.*

To COMPLEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To sooth with acts or expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise.

It was not to *complement* a society, so much above flattery, and the regardless air of common applauses. *Gloucester.*

Monarchs should their inward soul disguise, Dissemble and command, be false and wile;

By ignominious arts, for servile ends, Should *complement* their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

The watchman gave so very great a thump at my door, that I awaked, and heard myself *complimented* with the usual salutation. *Taylor.*

To COMPLEMENT. *v. n.* To use ceremonious or adulatory language.

I make the interlocutors upon occasion *complement* with one another. *Boyle.*

She *compliments* Menelaus very handsomely, and says he wanted no accomplishment either of mind or body. *Pope.*

COMPLIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *compliment*.]

Expressive of respect or civility; implying compliments.

I come to speak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will make a *complimental* assault upon him. *Shakspere's Troil. and Cress.*

Languages, for the most part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phrases, and such froth. *Watson.*

This falsehood of Ulysses is entirely *complimental* and officious. *Bacon.*

COMPLIMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *complimental*.]

In the nature of a compliment; civilly; with artful or false civility.

This speech has been condemned as *complimental*. Euclithus judges it spoken artfully and *complimentally*. *Rowe.*

COMPLIMENTER. *n. f.* [from *compliment*.]

One given to compliments; a flatterer.

COMPLINE. *n. f.* [*compline*, Fr. *completorium*, low Lat.] The last act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is completed.

At noon and eve, besides their anthems sweet, Their *compline*, and their *compline* meet. *Hubbard's Tale.*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till even (and then says his *compline* an hour before the time). *Taylor's Holy Living.*

To COMPLORE. *v. n.* [*comprolo*, Latin.]

To make lamentation together.

COMPLOT. *n. f.* [Fr. from *complotum*, for *complexum*, low Latin, *Ménage*.]

A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot; a conspiracy.

I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well

The purpose of the *complot*, which ye tell. *Shaksp.*

I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shaksp.*

To COMLOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To form a plot; to conspire; to join in any secret design, generally criminal.

Not ever by advised purpose me

To plot, conspire, or *complot* any ill. *Shakspere.*

A few lines after, we had them *complotting* together, and contriving a new scene of mysteries to the Trojans. *F. J.*

COMPLOTTER. *n. f.* [from *complot*.]

A conspirator; one joined in a plot.

Jo also too, no longer now my bitter,

Is found a *complotter* in the bound deed. *Dryden.*

To COMPLY. *v. n.* [*Skinner* derives it

from the French *complaître*; but probably it comes from *complier*, to bend

to. *Pler* is still in use.] To yield to;

to be obsequious to; to accord with;

to suit with. It has *with* before as

well persons as things.

The rising sun *complies* with our weak sight,

First gilds the clouds, then shows his globe of light. *Waller.*

They did servilely *comply* with the people in

worship, pur God by sensible images and representations. *Tillson.*

The truth of things will not *comply* with our

conceits, and bend itself to our interest. *Tillot.*

Remember I am the who sav'd your life,

Your loving, lawful, and *complying* wife. *Dryden.*

He made his *with* with his estate *comply*;

Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die. *Prior.*

COMPOUND. *adj.* [*componens*, Latin.]

That constitutes a compound body.

The signets of the *componens* parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours. *Newton's Opt.*

To COMPORT. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat.] To agree; to suit; followed by *with*.

Some piety's not good there, some vain dis-

port. *Donne.*

On this side sin, *with* that place may *comport*.

Such does not *comport* with the nature of time. *Haller.*

It is not every man's talent to distinguish

right how far our prudence may warrant our

charity, and how far our charity may *comport*

with our prudence. *Le Beau.*

Children, in the things they do, if they *com-*

port with their age, find little difference, so they

may be doing. *Locke.*

To COMPORT. *v. a.*

1. To bear; to endure. This is a Gallic signification, not adopted among us.

The malecontented lord,

But would as often change as they change will. *Drum.*

2. To behave; to carry: with the reciprocal pronoun.

A years of discretion, and *comport* yourself in

this *comport*. *Le Beau.*

COMPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Be-

haviour; conduct; manner of acting

and looking.

I shall account concerning the rules and man-

ners of deportment in the receiving, our *com-*

port and conversation in and after it. *Le Beau.*

I know them well, and mark'd their *com-*

port. *Drum.*

In times of *comport* they come and alone,

And he but his precarious on the tree. *Drum.*

COMPORTABLE. *adj.* [from *comport*.]

Consistent; not contradictory.

We call the rules and cautions of this art into

some *comportable* method. *Watson's Architecture.*

COMPORTANCE. *n. f.* [from *comport*.]

Behaviour; gesture of ceremony.

Goodly *comportance* each to other bear,

And entertain themselves with courtly meet. *Le Beau.*

COMPORTMENT. *n. f.* [from *comport*.]

Behaviour; mien; demeanour.

The will of God is like a straight unalterable

rule or line, but the various *comportments* of the

creature, either thwarting this rule, or tending

continually to it, occasion several habitudes of

this rule. *H. C.*

By her serious and devout *comportment* on

these solemn occasions, she gives an example

that is very often too much wanted. *Le Beau.*

To COMPOSE. *v. a.* [*composere*, French;

compono, Latin.]

1. To form a mass by joining different

things together.

Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest de-

grees of all pious affections. *Spenser.*

2. To place any thing in its proper form

and method.

In a peaceful grave my corps *compose*. *Dryden.*

How dute the sea exactly *compose* itself to a

level superficies, and with the earth make up

one spherical roundness. *Ray.*

3. To dispose; to put in the proper state

for any purpose.

The whole army *composed* well *composed* to ob-

tain that by their swords, which they could not

by their pen. *Le Beau.*

4. To put together a discourse or sen-

tence; to write as an author.

Words *composed* to God, as those which the

Son of God himself both *composed*, were not pos-

sible for men to *compose*. *Heber.*

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian lyrics, did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but generally set them to music himself. *Addison.*

5. To constitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Israel 'scape
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold compos'd
The calf in Oreb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and compose their intellectual possessions. *Watts.*

6. To calm; to quiet.

He would undertake the journey with him, by which all his fears would be compos'd. *Clarendon.*
You, that had taught them to subdue their furies,
Could order, teach, and their high spirits compose. *Mallet.*

Compose thy mind;
Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor force design'd. *Dryden.*

He, having a full command over the water, had power to still and compose it, as well as to move and disturb it. *Hood and.*

Yet, to compose this midnight noise,
Go freely search wherever you please. *Prior.*

7. To adjust the mind to any business, by freeing it from disturbance.

The mind, being thus disquieted, may not be able easily to compose and let itself to prayer. *Dippa's Rules for Devotion.*

We beseech thee to compose our thoughts, and preserve her reason, during her sickness. *Swift.*

8. To adjust; to settle: as, to compose a difference.

[With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters in order in the composing stick.

9. [In music.] To form a tune from the different musical notes.

COMPOS'D. *participial adj.* [from *compose*.] Calm; serious; even; sedate.

In Spain there is something still more serious and compos'd in the manner of the inhabitants. *Addison on Italy.*

The Mantuan there in sober triumph sits,
Compos'd his posture, and his look sedate. *Pope.*

COMPOS'DLY. *adv.* [from *composed*.] Calmly; seriously; sedately.

A man was walking before the door very compos'dly without a hat. One crying, Here is the fellow that killed the duke; every body asked which is he? The man without the hat very compos'dly answered, I am he. *Clarendon.*

COMPOS'DNESS. *n. f.* [from *composed*.] Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

He that will sink to any pursuit, must have fix'dness and compos'dness of humour, as well as fix'dness of parts. *Norris.*

COMPOSER. *n. f.* [from *compose*.]

1. An author; a writer.

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers and composers in every excellent matter. *Milton.*

If the thoughts of such authors have nothing in them, they at least do no harm, and show an honest industry, and a good intention in the composer. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. He that adapts the music to words; he that forms a tune.

For the truth of the theory I am in no wise concerned, the composer of it must look to that. *Wardlaw.*

For composition, I prefer next Ludovico, a most judicious and sweet composer. *Paschens.*

The composer has to compose my taste, where I intended to move the passions, that he forms to have been the poet as well as the composer. *Dryden.*

- COMPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *compose*, Latin.]

Vol. I.

The composite order in architecture is the last of the five orders of columns; so named, because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders; and it is also called the Roman and Italic order. *Harris.*

Some are of opinion, that the composite pillars of this arch were in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple. *Addison.*

COMPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *compositio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts.

We have exact notions of composition, whereby they incorporate almost as they were natural simples. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

In the time of the Yncas reign of Peru, no composition was allowed by the laws to be used in point of medicine, but only simples proper to each disease. *Temple.*

2. The act of bringing simple ideas into complication: opposed to *analysis*, or the separation of complex notions.

The investigation of difficult things, by the method of analysis, ought ever to precede the method of composition. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A mass formed by mingling different ingredients.

Heat and vivacity, in age, is an excellent composition for business. *Bacon's Essays.*

Vault pillars of stone, cased over with a composition that looks the most like marble of any thing one can imagine. *Addison.*

Jove mix'd up all, and his best clay employ'd,
Then call'd the happy composition Floyd. *Swift.*

4. The state of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things first in their own simple natures, and afterwards view them in composition with other things. *Watts.*

5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture.

The disposition in a picture is an assembling of many parts; it is also called the composition, by which is meant the distribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and in particular. *Dryden's Dufrisy.*

6. Written work.

Writers are divided concerning the authority of the greater part of those compositions that pass in his name. *L'Estrange.*

That divine prayer has always been looked upon as a composition fit to have proceeded from the wisest of men. *Addison.*

When I read rules of criticism, I enquire after the works of the author, and by that means discover what he likes in a composition. *Addison.*

7. Adjustment; regulation.

A preacher, in the invention of matter, election of words, composition of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, use all these faculties at once. *Ben Jonson's Dedicatory.*

8. Compact; agreement; terms on which differences are settled.

To take away all such mutual grievances, injuries, and wrongs, there was no way but only by going upon composition and agreement amongst themselves. And again, all publick regiment, of what kind soever, seemeth evidently to have arisen from deliberate advice, consultation, and composition between men, judging it convenient and becomel.

Thus we are agreed;
I crave our composition may be written
And seal'd between us. *Shakespeare.*

Their courage droops, and, hopeless now,
they wish
For composition with the unconquer'd As. *Waller.*

9. The act of discharging a debt by paying part; the sum paid.

COMPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *compositio*, Latin.]

10. Consistency; congruity.

There is no composition in these news,
That gives them credit. *Shakespeare.*

—indeed they are disproportion'd. *Shakespeare.*

11. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminish, or change its signification.

12. A certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution.

It proceeds upon principles in themselves self-evident; on definitions, postulates, and axioms, and a previously demonstrated series of propositions, step by step, till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonstrated.

This is called the synthetical method, and is used by Euclid in his Elements.

Harris.

COMPOSITIVE. *adj.* [from *compose*.] Compounded; or, having the power of compounding.

COMPOSITOR. *n. f.* [from *compose*.] He that arranges and adjusts the types in printing; distinguished from the pressman, who makes the impression upon paper.

COMPOST. *n. f.* [Fr. *compostum*, Lat.] A mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure.

Avoid what is to come,
And do not spread the compost on the weeds,
To make them ranker. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

We also have great variety of composts and soils, for the making of the earth fruitful. *Bacon's Atlantis.*

Water young planted shrubs, amaranth especially, which you can hardly refresh too often, and it requires abundant compost. *Evelyn.*

There, as his dreams foretold, a cart he found,
That carried compost forth to dung the ground. *Dryden.*

In vain the nursing grove
Seems fair awhile, cheer'd with foster earth;
But when the alien compost is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

To COMPOST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure; to enrich with soil.

By removing into worse earth, or forbearing to compost the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint, and the colewort into rape. *Bacon.*

As for earth, it composteth itself; for I knew a garden that had a field poured upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently. *Bacon.*

COMPOSTURE. *n. f.* [from *compost*.] Soil; manure. Not used.

The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a composture Hull'n
From gentler excrements. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

COMPOSURE. *n. f.* [from *compose*.]

1. The act of composing or inditing.

Their own forms are not like to be found, or comprehensive of the nature of the duty, as forms of publick composition. *K. Charles.*

2. Arrangement; combination; mixture; order.

Hence languages arise, when, by institution and agreement, such a composition of letters, such a word, is intended to signify such a certain thing. *Hobbes on Elements of Speech.*

From the various composures and combinations of these corpulities together, happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them. *Hobbes.*

3. The form arising from the disposition of the various parts.

In composition of his face,
I w'd a fair but manly grace. *Crahan.*

4. Frame; make; temperament.

To reel the streets at noon, and stand the buffet
With slaves that smell of sweat; say this becomes him: *Shakespeare.*

As his *composure* must be rare indeed,
Whom these things cannot blemish. *Shakspeare.*
The duke of Buckingham sprung, without
any help, by a kind of congenial *composure*, to
the likeness of our late sovereign and master. *Wotton.*

5. Adjustment.

God will rather look to the inward raptures of
the mind, than to the outward form and *composure*
of the body. *Duppa.*

6. Composition ; framed discourse.

Discourses on such occasions are seldom the
productions of leisure, and should be read with
those favourable allowances that are made to
hasty *composures*. *Attorney.*

In the *composures* of men, remember you are a
man as well as they ; and it is not their reason,
but your own, that is given to guide you. *Hutton on the Mind.*

7. Sedateness ; calmness ; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majesty of Eve,
As one who loves, and some unkindness meet,
With sweet austere *composure* thus replied. *Mit.*
The calmest and sereneest hours of life, when
the passions of nature are all silent, and the
mind enjoys its most perfect *composure*. *Hutton.*

8. Agreement ; composition ; settlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes
of an happy *composure*. *King Charles.*
Van guard ! to right and left the front untold,
That all may see, who hate us, how we seek
Peace and *composure*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Things were not brought to an extremity,
these terms yet to be room left for a *composure*,
hereafter there may be only for pity. *London.*

COMPUTATION. n. s. [computatio, Latin.]

The act of drinking or tipping together.

Secrecy to words spoke under the rose, only
mean, in *computation*, from the ancient custom
in symphyack meetings, to wear chaplets of roses. *Brown's Sugar Broom.*

If thou wilt promise
Dire *computation*, I shew with reason quits
Her empire to confusion and misrule,
And vain debates ; then twenty tongues at once
Confuse in senseless jargon ; ought is heard
But din and various clamour, and mad rant. *Philop.*

TO COMPOUND. v. a. [compono, Lat.]

1. To mingle many ingredients together
in one mass.

2. To form by uniting various parts.
Whoever compounds any tale it, shall be
cut off. *Frank.*

It will be difficult to evince, that nature does
not make decomposed bodies, I mean, to
mingle together such bodies as are already composed
of elementary, or rather of simple ones. *Bosc.*

The ideas, being each but one single percep-
tion, are easier got than the more complex ones ;
and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty
which attends those compound ideas. *Locke.*

3. To mingle in different positions ; to
combine.

We cannot have a single image that did not
enter through the sight ; but we have the power
of altering and *compounding* those images into all
the varieties of picture. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. [In grammar.] To form one word
from two or more words.

Where it and Tigris embrace each other under
the city of Apamia, there do they agree of a
joint and compounded name, and are called *Pish-Tigris*. *Rileigh's History of the World.*

5. To compose by being united.

Who'd be to mock'd with glory, as to live
But in a dream of friendship ?
To have his pomp, and all what state compounds,
But only painted, like his varnish'd friends !
Shakspeare's Timon.

6. To adjust a difference by some recel-
sion from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all strikes were well *com-
pounded* ! *Shakspeare.*

If there be any discord or suits between any
of the family, they are *compounded* and appealed
Bacon's New Atlantis.

7. To discharge a debt by paying only
part.

Shall I, ye Gods ! he cries, my debts *compounded* ?
Gay.

TO COMPOUND. v. n.

1. To come to terms of agreement, by
abating something of the first demand.
It has for before the thing accepted or
remitted.

They were, at last, glad to *compound* for his
bare commitment to the Tower. *Lawson.*

Pray but for halt the virtues of this wife ;
Compound for all the rest, with longer life. *Dryd.*

2. To bargain in the lump.

Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow ;
compound with him by the year. *Shakspeare.*

3. To come to terms, by granting some-
thing on each side.

Cornwall *compounded* to furnish ten oxen after
Michaelmas for thirty pounds. *Carew.*

Once more I come to know of thee, king
Harry,

If for thy ransom thou wilt now *compound*,
Before thy most assured overthrow ? *Shakspeare.*

Made all the royal flares recant,
Compound, and take the covenant. *Hutcher.*

But useless all, when he despairing found
Cato's then did with the winds *compound*. *Dryden's Jurena.*

Paracelsus and his admirers have *compounded*
with the Gnostics, and brought a mixed use of
chymical medicines into the present practice. *Temple.*

4. To determine. This is not in use.

We here deliver,
Subscribed by the senators and patricians,
Together with the seal of the senate, what
We have *compounded* on. *Shakspeare's Coriol.*

COMPOUND. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients ; not
simple.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver
to the gold, and made a *compound* metal, which
for most uses as gold. *Bacon.*

Compound substances are made up of two or
more simple substances. *Wall's Lect.*

2. [In grammar.] Composed of two or
more words ; not simple.

Those who are his greatest admirers, seem
pleased with them as beauties ; I speak of his
compound epithets. *Pope.*

3. COMPOUND or aggregated Flower, in
botany, is such as consists of many little
flowers, concurring together to make
up one whole one ; each of which has
its style and stamina, and adhering
seed, and are all contained within one
and the same calyx : such are the sun-
flower and dandelion. *Harris.*

COMPOUND. n. s. [from the verb.] The
mass formed by the union of many in-
gredients.

For present use or profit, this is the rule : con-
sider the price of the two simple bodies ; con-
sider again the dignity of the one above the other
in use ; then see if y. u can make a *compound*,
that will save more in price than it will lose in
dignity of the use. *Bacon's Physical Rem.*

As man is a *compound* and mixture of both
as well as spirit. *Saunders's Sermons.*

Love why do we one passion call,
When 'tis a *compound* of them all ;
Where hot and cold, where sharp and sweet,
In all their equiptures meet. *Swift.*

COMPOUNDABLE. adj. [from compound.]
Capable of being compounded.

COMPOUNDER. n. s. [from To compound.]

1. One who endeavours to bring parties
to terms of agreement.

Those suitors, sweeteners, *compounders*, and
expedient-mongers, who shake their heads so
strongly. *Swift.*

2. A mingler ; one who mixes bodies.

TO COMPREHEND. v. a. [comprehendo,
Latin.]

1. To comprise ; to include ; to contain ;
to imply.

If there be any other commandment, it is
briefly *comprehended* in this saying, namely,
Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. *Rom.*

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the
study of every necessary thing, in an art which
comprehends for many several parts. *Dider.*

2. To contain in the mind ; to under-
stand ; to conceive.

Rome was not letter by her Horace taught,
Than we are late to *comprehend* his thought. *Wall.*

'Tis unjust, that they who have not the least
notion of heroic writing, should therefore con-
demn the pleasure which others receive from it,
because they cannot *comprehend* it. *Dryden.*

COMPREHENSIBLE. adj. [comprehensibilis,
French ; comprehensibilis, Latin.]

1. Intelligible ; attainable by the mind ;
conceivable by the understanding.

The horizon sets the bounds between the en-
lightened and dark parts of things ; between
what is and what is not *comprehensible* by us. *Locke.*

2. Possible to be comprised.

Let this part of knowledge should seem to
a y not *comprehensible* by axiom, we will be
down some heads of it. *Bacon.*

COMPREHENSIBLY. adv. [from compre-
hensibilis.] With great power of signifi-
cation or understanding ; significantly ;

with great extent of sense. Tillotson
seems to have used *comprehensibly* for
comprehensively.

The words wisdom and righteousness are com-
monly used very *comprehensively*, to as to signify
all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

COMPREHENSION. n. s. [comprehensio,
Latin.]

1. The act or quality of comprising or
containing ; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close *compre-
hension* of the New ; in the New an open dis-
covery of the Old. *Hobbes.*

The *comprehension* of an idea, regards all essen-
tial modes and properties of it ; to body, in its
comprehension, takes in solidity, figure, quantity,
mobility. *Wall's Lect.*

2. Summary ; epitome ; compendium ;
abstract ; abridgment in which much
is comprised.

If we would draw a short abstract of human
happiness, bring together all the various ingre-
dients of it, and digest them into one presump-
tion, we must at last fix on this wise and religi-
ous aphorism in my text, as the sum and *compre-
hension* of all. *Regent.*

3. Knowledge ; capacity ; power of the
mind to admit and contain many ideas
at once.

You give no proof of decay of your judgment,
and *comprehension* of all things, within the com-
pass of an human understanding. *Dryden.*

4. [In rhetoric.] A trope or figure,
by which the name of a whole is put
for a part, or that of a part for the
whole. *Swift.*

whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*
COMPREHENSIVE. *adj.* [from *comprehend.*]

1. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.

He must have been a man of a most wonderful *comprehensive* nature, because he has taken into the compass of his *Canterbury Tales* the various manners and humours of the whole English nation in his age; not a single character has escaped him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

His hand unshak'd, his uncorrupted heart,
 His *comprehensive* head; all interests weigh'd,
 All Europe lov'd, yet Britain not betray'd.
Pope's Epitaph.

2. Having the quality of comprising much; compendious; extensive.

So dilative, to *comprehensive*, to catholic a grace is charity, that whatever true is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity. *Spinoza's Science.*

COMPREHENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *comprehensive.*] In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *comprehensive.*] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Johnson.*

COMPRESS. *v. a.* [from *compressus*, Lat.]

1. To force into a narrower compass; to squeeze together.

2. To embrace.

Her Nip one ey'd, with bloom of beauty
 best,
 And in his cave the yielding nymph *compress*.
Pope's Odyssey.

There was in the island of Iu a young girl *compress'd* by a genius, who delighted to associate with the mules. *Pope.*

COMPRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen, by which surgeons suit their bandages for any particular part or purpose.

I applied an *intercept* about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by *compress* and bandage dress'd it up. *H. Jones.*

COMPRESSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *compressible.*] The quality of being compressible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass; as air may be compressed, but water can by no violence be reduced to less space than it naturally occupies.

COMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [from *compress.*] Capable of being forced into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

Their being spiral particles, accounts for the elasticity of air; their being spherical particles, which gives free passage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being *compressible*. *Chazet's Philosophical Principles.*

COMPRESSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *compressible.*] Capability of being pressed close.

COMPRESSION. *n. f.* [from *compressio*, Latin.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting such an effort of force as may compel the body compressed into a narrower space.

Whenever a solid body is pressed, there is an inward tumult in the parts, seeking to deliver themselves from the *compression*; and this is the cause of all violent motion. *Bacon.*

The powder in shot, being dilated into such a flame as endureth not *compression*, moveth in sound, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, sometimes receding. *Bacon.*

Tears are the effects of the *compression* of the moisture of the brain, upon dilatation of the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Merry Michael, the Cornish poet, piped this upon his oaten pipe for merry England, but with a mocking *compression* for Normandy.

Cumlen's Remains.
 He that shall find out an hypothesis, by which water may be so rare, and yet not be capable of *compression* by force, may doubtless, by the same hypothesis, make gold and water, and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleases; so that light may find a ready passage through transparent substances. *Newton.*

COMPRESSION. *n. f.* [from *compress.*] The act or force of one body pressing against another.

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding to forcible a *compression*, dilate it. *Boyle.*

TO COMPRESS. *v. n.* [from *comprimere*, Lat.]

To print together; it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy, or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Philosophy of Words.*

TO COMPRESS. *v. a.* [from *comprendre*, *comprim*, French.] To contain; to compress; to include.

Necessity of thoughts causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *compress* much matter in few words. *Hobbes.*

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the same that we intend by matters of faith? Do not they, under discipline, *compress* the regimen of the church? *Hobbes.*

'Tis the polluted love that multiplies;
 But friendship does two faults in one *compress*. *Religion.*

COMPROBATION. *n. f.* [from *comprobo*, Latin.] Proof; attestation.

That is only esteemed a legal testimony, which receives *comprobat*ion from the mouths of at least two witnesses. *Bacon.*

COMPROMISE. *n. f.* [from *compromissum*, Latin.]

1. A mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controversies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators. *Cowley.*
 2. A compact or bargain, in which some concessions are made on each side.

Wax have not wax'd it, for wax'd he hath not;
 But safely yielded, upon *compromise*,
 That which his creditors believ'd with blows. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

TO COMPROMISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions; as, they *compromised* the affair at a middle rate.

2. In *Shakespeare* it means, unusually, to accord; to agree.

Labour and content were *compromis'd*,
 That all the yearlings, which were break'd and put,
 Should fall as Jacob's line. *M. of Venice.*

COMPROMISSORIAL. *adj.* [from *compromissus*.] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROVINCIAL. *n. f.* [from *con* and *provincial*.] Belonging to the same province.

At the consecration of an archbishop, all his *comprovincials* ought to give their attendance. *Ship's Patron.*

COMPT. *n. f.* [from *compte*, French; *computus*, Latin.] Account; computation; reckoning.

Your *comptant* over. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 Have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs, *incompt*,
 To make their audit at your highness' pleasure.
 Still to return your own. *Shakespeare's A. Y. C.*

TO COMPT. *v. a.* [from *compter*, French.] To compute; to number. We now use *TO COUNT*, which see.

COMPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *compt.*] Accountable; responsible; ready to give account; subject; submissive.

Good beauties, let me sustain my scorn; I am very *comptible* even to the least sinister usage. *Shakespeare.*

TO COMPTRO'LL. *v. a.* [This word is written by some authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for *control*; and some of its derivatives are written in the same manner.] To control; to overrule; to oppose.

COMPTRO'LLER. *n. f.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; supervisor; superiour intendant; governor.

This night he makes a supper, and a great one,
 To many Lords and Ladies:
 I will speak to, with Mr Henry Guilford,
 This night to be *comptroller*. *Shakespeare.*

The *comptrollers* of vulgar opinions, pretend to find our fault a similitude in some kind of business. *Temple.*

My fates permit me not from hence to fly;
 Nor nee, the great *comptroller* of the sky. *Dryden.*

COMPTRO'LLERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendence.

The gift for its own sake is annexed to the *comptrollership*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

COMPULSATELY. *adv.* [from *compulsatory*.] With force; by constraint.

COMPULSATORY. *adj.* [from *compulsor*, Lat.] Having the force of compelling; coercive.

Which is no other,
 But to recover from us by strong hand,
 And terms *compulsory*, those forefald hands
 So by his father laid. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

COMPULSION. *n. f.* [from *compulsio*, Latin.]

1. The act of compelling to something; force; violence of the agent.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on *compulsion*. *Shakespeare.*
 Thoughts, whether we yield me? with that sweet

Compulsion thus transported. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Such sweet *compulsion* doth in music lie,
 To hush the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*

2. The state of being compelled; violence suffered.

Compulsion is in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind. *Locke.*

When the horse is hung on our broken rear,
 With which *compulsion* and labourous flight
 We have thus low. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

T's faculty is free from *compulsion*, and to spin, move, and free from determination by the particular object.

Probably there were others who assisted Harold, partly out of fear and *compulsion*. *Hall.*

COMPULSIVE. *adj.* [from *compulsor*, Fr. *compulsus*, Latin.] Having the power to compel; forcible.

The Danes, vast and deep,
 Supreme of rivers, to the frightful link,
 U'g'd by *compulsive* aims, soon as they reach'd,
 Now turn'd child to their veins. *Philips.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more than and *compulsive* method. *See.*

COMPULSIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulsive.*] By force; by violence.

COMPULSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *compulsive.*] Force; compulsion.

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COMPULSION, *adv.* [from *compulsory*.] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force; by violence.

To lay that the better deserver hath such right to govern, as he may *compulsively* being under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon*.

COMPULSORY, *adj.* [*compulsoire*, Fr.] Having the power of necessitating or compelling.

He erreth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly *compulsory* actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor to much as physically necessitated. *Bramhall ag. s. Hobbes*.

Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, although not *compulsory*. *Swift*.

COMPU'NCTION, *n. f.* [*compuñtion*, Fr. from *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick, Lat.]

1. The power of pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit, which, with such activity and *compuñtion*, invadeth the brains and nostrils of those that receive it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

2. The state of being pricked by the conscience; repentance; contrition.

He acknowledged his diffyulty to the king, with expressions of great *compuñtion*. *Clarendon*.

COMPU'NCTIONS, *adj.* [from *compuñtion*.] Repentant; sorrowful; tender.

Snup up th' accels and passage to remorse, That no *compuñtionous* visitings of nature Shake my fell purpose. *Shakespeare's Mac.*

COMPU'STIVE, *adj.* [from *compuñtion*.] Causing remorse.

COMPU'RGATION, *n. f.* [*compuñgatio*, Lat.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPU'RGATOR, *n. f.* [Latin.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

The coal quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant attestation: these are so obvious, that I need not be far to look for a *compuñgator*. *Woodward's Natural History*.

COMPU'TABLE, *adj.* [from *compute*.] Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as those twenty-four millions are a finite number, so would all combinations thereof be finite, though not easily *compuñtable* by arithmetick. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind*.

COMPU'TATION, *n. f.* [from *compute*.]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation.

My pretty father Then by just *compuñtation* of the time, Found that the office was not his. *Shakespeare*.

2. The sum collected or settled by calculation.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown in to female *compuñtation* of this nature. *Olden's Character*.

TO COMPU'TE, *v. a.* [*computo*, Latin.]

To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count.

Compute how much water would be requisite to lay the earth under water. *Burton*.

Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet still the year was measured by months. *Holmes*.

Atlas! a vast deal d with their noon-tide ray,

Compute the morn and evening to the day;

The whole amount of that enormous fame,

A tale that blends their glory with their shame. *Pope*.

COMPU'TE, *n. f.* [*computus*, Lat.] Computation; calculation.

Though there were a fault in this year, yet *computus* were out in their account, abhorring several ways from the true and just *compute*; and

CON

talking that one year which perhaps might be another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

COMPU'TER, *n. f.* [from *compute*.] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

The calendars of these *computers*, and the accounts of these days, are different. *Brown*.

I have known some such ill *computers*, as to imagine the many millions in stocks so much real wealth. *Swift*.

COMPU'TIST, *n. f.* [*computiste*, Fr.] Calculator; one skilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*. *Hutton*.

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and sixty-five days exact. *Computists* tell us, that we escape six hours. *Brown*.

COM'RADE, *n. f.* [*camerade*, Fr. from *camera*, a chamber; one that lodges in the same chamber, *conubernio fratri*.]

1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and choose To be a *comrade* with a wolf and owl. *Shaksp.*

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them

To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd send thee Into the common prison, there to grind

Among the slaves and asses, thy *comrades*, As good for nothing else. *Milton's Agonistes*.

A footman being newly married, desired his *comrade* to tell him freely what the town said of it. *Swift*.

CON, A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association: as, *concourse*, a running together; to *convene*, to come together.

CON, [abbreviated from *contra*, against, Lat.] A cant word for one who is on the negative side of a question: as, the *pros* and *cons*.

TO CON, *v. a.* [connan, Sax. to know: as, in *Chaucer*, *Old women connen machel thinge*; that is, old women have much knowledge.]

1. To know.

Othello, Holbinol, I *conne* no skill Enough to me to paint out my errand. *Spenser*.

2. To study; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in use, except in ludicrous language.

Pretty answers! have you not been acquainted with good mistress wiles, and *conne'd* them out of rings? *Shakespeare*.

Here are your parts; and I am *convent* you to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shakespeare*.

Our understanding cannot in this body arrive to clearly to the knowledge of God, and things invisible, as by orderly *conning* over the visible and innumerable creatures. *Milieu*.

Shew it him written; and, having the other also written in the paper, shew him that, after he has *conne'd* the first, and requite it of him. *Holmes's Elements of Speech*.

The books of which I'm chiefly fond, Are such as you have whimsy *conne'd*. *Prior*.

A little while John had *conne'd* over such a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil. *Arbutnot*.

3. **TO CON thanks**; an old expression for to thank. It is the same with *sejourner*.

I *con* him no thanks for 't, in the nature he delivers it. *Shakespeare*.

TO CONCA'MERATE, *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault; to lay concave over.

CON

Of the upper back, on each side, a half-con. fifth of one *concamerated* bone, banded down, words, and touched as the other. *Gruu*.

CONCAMERATION, *n. f.* [from *concamero*.] Arch; vault.

What a resonance is the story of those impossible *concamerations*, and feligned rotations of solid orbs! *Glanville's Scythia*.

TO CONCA'TENATE, *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat. a chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive order.

CONCATENATION, *n. f.* [from *concatenatio*.] A series of links; an uninterrupted unvariable succession.

The Noicks shirmed a fatal, unchangeable *concatenation* of causes, reaching to the elicit acts of man's will. *South*.

CONCAVATION, *n. f.* [from *concave*.] The act of making concave.

CONCAVE, *adj.* [*concavus*, Latin.]

1. Hollow without angles; as, the inner surface of an eggshell, the inner curve of an arch: opposed to *convex*.

These great fragments falling hollow, included under their *concave* surface a great deal of air. *Burnet's Theory*.

2. Hollow.

Have you not made an universal shout, That Tyber trembled underneath his banks, To hear the replication of your sounds Made in his *concave* shores? *Shakespeare*.

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.

CONCAVEMENT, *n. f.* [from *concave*.]

Hollowness.

CONCAVITY, *n. f.* [from *concave*.] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body.

Niches that contain figures of white marble should not be coloured in their *concavity* too black. *Warton*.

They have taken the impressions of these shells with that exquisite niceness, that no metal, when melted and cast in a mould, can ever possibly represent the *concavity* of that mould with greater exactness than these flints do the *concavities* of the shells, wherein they are moulded. *Woodward*.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, *adj.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, *adj.* [from *concave* and *convex*.] Concave one way, and convex the other.

I procured another *concavo-convex* plate of glass, ground on both sides to the same sphere with the former plate. *Newton*.

A *concavo-convex* pentagonal plate, put of a shell that belongs to the entorchus. *Woodward*.

CONCAVOUS, *adj.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Concave; hollow without angles.

CONCAVOUSLY, *adv.* [from *concavus*.] With hollowness; in such a manner as discovers the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavus*, inverted, and hath its spine depressed. *Brown*.

TO CONCEAL, *v. a.* [*concelo*, Latin.]

To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

He oft finds *concealment*, who his grief imparts But double griefs a *concealing* heart. *F. Queen*.

Come, Cateby, thou art sworn

As deeply to *conceal* what we intend,

As closely to *conceal* what we impart. *Shakespeare*.

Ulysses himself *conceals*, he was the most eloquent and the most silent of men: he knew that a word speaks never wrought so much good as a word *concealed*. *Brown*.

CON

There is but one way I know of converting safety with all men, that is, not by concealing what we say or do, but by saying or doing nothing that deserves to be concealed. *Pope*

CONCEALABLE. *adj.* [from *conceal*.] Capable of being concealed; possible to be kept secret, or hid.

Returning a life unto his Maker, and presuming to put off the fence of beams, he denied the omniscience of God, whereunto there is nothing concealable. *Brown's Vulg. Ex.*

CONCEALMENT. *n. s.* [from *conceal*.] The state of being concealed; privacy; obscurity. *Dist.*

CONCEALER. *n. s.* [from *conceal*.] He that conceals any thing.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery, and the concealer of the crime was equally guilty. *Curzon*

CONCEALMENT. *n. s.* [from *conceal*.]

1. The act of hiding; secrecy.

She never told her love;
But let concealment, like a worm i' th' bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shakespeare*

He is a worthy gentleman,
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange concealment. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*

Few own such sentiments; yet this concealment
Derives rather from the fear of man than of any
Being above. *Gl. mull.*

2. The state of being hid; privacy; delitescence.

A person of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as solicitous for the concealment as the performance of illustrious actions. *Addison's Freholder.*

3. Hiding-place; retreat; cover; shelter.

The choice of this holy name, as the most effectual concealment of a wicked design, supposes mankind ignorant that nothing but what is just is directed by the principles of it. *Rogers*

The clearest tree
Offers its kind concealment to a few,
Their food its insects, and its nests their foes. *Thomson*

To CONCEDE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Latin.]

To yield; to admit; to grant; to let pass undisputed.

By expurgatory animadversions we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and, having once a *concede* life, we might with more safety attempt their reason. *Bacon*

This must not be *conceded* without limitation. *Bacon*

The atheist, if you *concede* to him that fortune may be an agent, dath presume himself to be and invulnerable. *Bacon*

CONCEPT. *n. s.* [*concept*, French; *conceptus*, Latin.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very shepherds have their fancies lifted to so high *concepts*, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names, and imitate their cunning. *Solway*

Impossible it was, that ever their will should change or incline to resent any part of their duty, without some object having force to avert their *concepts* from God. *Hooker*

His grace looks cheerfully and smooth this morning:

There's some *concept*, or other, likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with such spirit. *Shakespeare*

In laughing there ever precedeth a *concept* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension.

How often, alas! did her eyes say unto me,
that they loved! and yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *concepts* open to understand them. *Shelley*

CON

The first kind of things appointed by law humane, containeth whatsoever is good or evil, is notwithstanding more secret than that it can be discerned by every man's present *concepts*, without some deeper discourse and judgment. *Hooker*

I shall be found of a quick *concept* in judgment, and shall be admired. *Wisdom.*

5. Opinion, generally in a sense of contempt; fancy; imagination; fantastical notion.

I know not how *concepts* may rob
The treasury of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Strong *concepts*, like a new principle, carries all easily with it, when yet above common sense. *Locke*

Mallbranche has an odd *concept*,
As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate. *Prior*

4. Opinion, in a neutral sense.

Seest thou a man wise in his own *concept*?
There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.*
I shall not fail to approve the fair *concept*
The king hath of you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

5. Pleasant fancy; gayety of imagination; acuteness.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard:
there is no more *concept* in him than in a mallet. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak
took him in the head to go off with a *concept*. *L'Estrange.*

6. Sentiment; striking thought.

Some to *concepts* alone their works confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts struck out at every line. *Pope*

7. Fondness; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little studying in learning, and great *concepts* of himself, he has lost his religion; may he find it again by harder study, under humbler truth. *Bentley*

8. Out of *CONCEPT* with. No longer fond of.

Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him out of *concept* with it, by having convinced him of the fantasticalness of it. *Tidballson, Preface.*

What hath chiefly put me out of *concept* with this moving manner, is the frequent disappointment. *Swift*

To CONCEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To conceive; to imagine; to think; to believe.

One of two bad ways you must *conceive* me, either a coward or a flatterer. *Shakespeare*

They look'd for great matters as their hands, in a cause which they *conceived* to be for the liberty of the subject. *Bacon*

He *conceived* himself to be struck at, when he is not so much as thought of. *L'Estrange*

The *concepts*, by *conceiving* themselves weak, are thereby rendered as unactive, and consequently as useless, as if they really were so. *South*

CONCEITED. *particp. adj.* [from *conceit*.]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, active of body, pleasantly *conceited*, and sharp of wit. *Knelley*

2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative; affected; fantastical.

There is another extreme in obscure writers, which some empty *conceited* heads are apt to run into, out of a prodigality of words, and a want of sense. *Fulton on the Cliffs.*

If you think me too *conceited*,
Or to passion quickly heated. *Swift*

What you write of me, would make me more *conceited* than what I feign myself. *Pope*

3. With of before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a several way, impatiently *conceited* of his own model and his own materials. *Dryden*

If we consider how vicious and corrupt the Athenians were, how *conceited* of their own wit, science, and politeness. *Bentley*

CON

CONCEITED. *adv.* [from *conceited*.] Fancifully; whimsically.

Conceitedly drest her, and be assign'd
By you fit place for every flower and jewel;
Make her for love fit fuel. *Dumas*

CONCEITEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *conceited*.]

Pride; opinionativeness; fondness of himself.

When men think none worthy esteem, but such as claim under their own pretences, partiality and *conceitedness* make them give the pre-eminence. *Collier on Pride.*

CONCEITLESS. *adj.* [from *conceit*.] Stupid; without thought; dull of apprehension.

Think'st thou I am so shallow, so *conceitless*,
To be seduc'd by thy flattery. *Shakespeare*

CONCEIVABLE. *adj.* [from *conceive*.]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it were possible to contrive an invention, whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power, with the same quickness, without other instrument, the work of nature would be too much subject to art. *Whitins.*

2. That may be understood or believed.

The freezing of the words in the air, in the northern climes, is as *conceivable* as this strange union. *Glanville's Scripps.*

It is not *conceivable*, that it should be indeed that very person, whose shape and voice it assumed. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

CONCEIVABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *conceivable*.] The quality of being conceivable. *Dist.*

CONCEIVABLY. *adv.* [from *conceivable*.]

In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

To CONCEIVE. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, Fr. *concipere*, Lat.]

1. To admit into the womb; to form in the womb.

I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother *conceive* me. *Psalms.*

2. To form in the mind; to imagine.

Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpose against you. *Jeremiah.*

This man *conceived* the duke's death; but what was the motive of that felonious conception, is in the clouds. *Watson*

3. To comprehend; to understand; as, he conceives the whole system.

This says, it is durst speak,
Would stretch thy spirits up into the air;
Conceive, and fare thee well. *Shakespeare*

4. To think; to be of opinion.

If you compare my gentlemen with fir John, you will hardly *conceive* him to have been bred in a more climate. *Swift*

To CONCEIVE. *v. n.*

1. To think; to have an idea of.

The given commons
Hardly *conceive* of me; let it be nois'd,
That, through our intercession, this revokement
And pardon comes. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

O what avails me now that honour high,
To have *conceived* of God? or that salute,
Hail, highly favour'd, among women blest! *Milton*

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; *conceive* of things completely in all their parts; *conceive* of things comprehensively in all their properties and relations; *conceive* of things extensively in all their kinds; *conceive* of things orderly, or in a proper method. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To become pregnant.

The flocks should *conceive* when they came to drink. *Genesis.*

The beautiful maid, whom he beheld, possess'd:
Conceiving as the slept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addison*

CONCEPTUAL. n. f. [from *conceptus*, Lat.] -- One that understands or comprehends.

Though heretofore prudent symbols and spousal allegories be made by wiser *conceptors*, yet common heads will fly unto superstitious applications. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

CONCEPT. n. f. [concentus, Latin.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony; concord of sound.

It is to be considered, that whatsoever virtue is in numbers, for conducting to a *concert* of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the antenumber than to the entire number. *Bacon*

2. Consistency.

Reasons borrowed from nature and the telescope, as subterfuge mediums, carry a mislead and *concent* to that which God hath laid in his word. *Dr. Maister*

'Tis in *concent* to his own principles, which allow no merit, no intrinsic worth, to accompany one state more than another. *Atterbury*

TO CONCE'NTRATE. v. a. [concentrere, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compass; to drive toward the centre: contrary to *expand* or *dilate*.

Spirit of vinegar, *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength, will corrode the stone. *Philosophical Transactions*

CONCENTRATION. n. f. [from *concentrate*, Lat.] Collection into a narrow space round the centre; compression into a narrow compass.

All circular bodies, that receive a *concentration* of the light, must be shadowed in a circular manner. *Blackburne's Drawing*

TO CONCE'NTRP. v. n. [concentrere, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To tend to one common centre; to have the same centre with something else.

The bricks having been *concentred* in a circular mould, and then cut, before their being run into four quarters or more, the lines afterwards run to centre, and the points *concentric* exactly, that the pillars appear one and the same. *Hutton*

All these are like to some lines drawn from several objects, that in no way relate to him, and *concentric* in him. *Hume*

TO CONCE'NTRP. v. a. To direct or contract toward one centre.

The having a part left to a minute, will serve to *concentrate* the spirits, and make them more active in the rest. *Day of Poetry*

In these *concentric* up all their previous beauty. *Of sacred influence*

CONCENTRIC. } adj. [concentricus, Lat.]
CONCENTRICK. } Having one common centre.

If, as in water the ripples, more circles be produced by one, I've much ado to make take; Those, like to many species, but one heaven make; For they are all *concentric* to us then. *Deane*

Any substance, picked itself up on two points, as on an axis, and moving about on that axis, also describes a circle *concentric* to the axis. *Mosely's Mechanical Exercises*

If the crystalline humor had been *concentric* to the sclerotic, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view. *Hall*

If a stone be thrown into stagnated water, the waves excited thereby continue some time to arise in the place where the stone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into *concentric* circles up to the surface of the water to great distances. *Norton's Opticks*

The motion of its *concentric* rings, like those of an onion about the fifth kernel. *Abulnashon's Diet*

Circular revolution in *concentric* orbits about the sun, or other central bodies, could in no way be attained without the power of the divine arm. *Bentley's Sermon*

CONCEPTACLE. n. f. [conceptaculum, Lat.]

That in which any thing is contained; a vessel.

There is at this day resident, in that huge *conceptacle*, water enough to effect such a deluge. *Woodward's Natural History, Preface*

CONCEPTIBLE. adj. [from *concepicio*, *conceptum*, Lat.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be understood.

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellectual faculty, but are most suitable and easily *conceptible* by us, because apparent in his works. *Hale's Origin of Manum*

CONCEPTION. n. f. [conceptio, Lat.]

1. The act of conceiving, or growing quick with pregnancy.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow thy sorrow, in sorrow thou shalt bring it to children. *Genesis*

Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply By the *conceptio*, children thou shalt bring In sorrow forth. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

2. The state of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conceptio* in our eyes, And at that instant, like a babe sprung up. *Shakespeare*

Our own productions *conceptio* us; it is impossible not to be fond of them at the moment of their *conceptio*. *Blackburne's Drawing*

3. Notion; idea; image in the mind.

An *conceptio* is the image or resemblance of things to the mind without itself, in the like manner, as the words of a book, taken as mere formal lines of those *conceptio* to the mind, of the things which they signify. *Blackburne's Drawing*

Consider the *conceptio* of the speakers, and they will confess that their quick, most admired *conceptio*, were to be dashed into their minds, like bubbles, as they are going, they knew not how, nor whence, and not by any certain correspondence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of rationalisation. *South's Sermons*

To have right *conceptio* about things, we must bring our understandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own. *Pate*

4. Sentiments; purpose.

Thou but remember'st me of my own *conceptio*. I have perceived a most faint neglect of late; which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness. *Shakespeare's King Lear*

Please your highness, note His dangerous *conceptio* in this point. Not flattered by his wish to your high person, He will not stir, and, and it the case. *Shakespeare*

5. Apprehension; knowledge.

And as if hearts *conceptio* would be reason were, And that *conceptio* should distinctly show. *They should the name of reasonable bear;*

For, without reason, none could reason know. *Deane*

6. Concept; sentiment; pointed thought.

He is *conceptio* sometimes, and sometimes *conceptio*, many of his *conceptio*, and almost always *conceptio*, and, besides, is full of *conceptio*, points of *conceptio*, and with it no, all which are not only below the dignity of heroic verse, but contrary to its nature. *Dryden*

CONCEPTIOUS. adj. [conceptus, Latin]

Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Crimson mother, Enlarge thy fertile and *conceptious* womb; Let it in store bring out to mortal man. *Shakespeare's Timon*

CONCEPTIVE. adj. [conceptus, Latin.]

Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, and where the uterine parts are heated by the coldness of this simple

they may be reduced into a *conceptious* condition. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

TO CONCE'RN. v. a. [concernere, Fr. *concerno*, low Latin.]

1. To relate to; to belong to.

Exclude the use of natural reasoning about the sense of holy scripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the scripture doth *concern* the articles of our faith, who can assure us. *Hale*

Count Claudio may hear; for what I would speak of *concerns* him. *Shakespeare*

Gracious things Thou wilt reveal; those chiefly which *concern* Just Abraham and his seed. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

This place *concerns* not at all the dominion of one brother over the other. *Locke*

2. To affect with some passion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

I would not The cause were known to them it most *concerns*. *Shakespeare*

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than it is with any other nation. *Atterbury*

It is a *concern* them not to suffer the *concern* of this authority on this side. *Atterbury*

The more the authority of any station in society is extended, the more it *concerns* public reputation that it be committed to men of merit. *Blackburne's Drawing*

3. To interest; to engage by interest.

I knew a young knight who was sick of the plague. I found by enquiry, at a person's *concernment*, that the little tumours left were in the back of his head. *Blackburne's Drawing*

Alas the rest two godless fellows appear, *Concentric* for each; here Venus, Juno there. *Dryden's*

Providence, where it loves a nation, *concentric* to own and affect the interest of religion, by blighting the spoilers of religious persons and places. *South's Sermons*

Whatever past actions it cannot rectify, is appropriate to that present felt by consciousness, it can be no more *concentric* than it is, and never be done. *Locke*

They think themselves out of the reach of providence, and no longer *concentric* to follow the favour. *Rogers*

4. To disturb; to make uneasy.

In the computing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an instant I had begun to point, and be *concentric*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick. *Deane*

5. To *concern* himself. To intermeddle to be busy.

Being a common, I ought not to have *concentric* with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden*

CONCERN. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Business; affair: considered as relating to some one.

Let early care thy main *concern* secure; Things of late moment may delays endure. *Deane*

This manner of exposing the private *concerns* of families, and revealing the secrets of the dead to the curiosity of the living, is one of those *concentric* practices, which might well deserve the animadversion of our government. *Atterbury*

A heathen emperor said, if the gods were offended, it was their own *concern*, and they were able to vindicate themselves. *South*

Religion is no trifling *concern*, to be performed in any careless and superficial manner. *Rogers*

2. Interest; engagement.

No phoebe's *concern* to his retirement's give; 'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live. *Dryden*

When we speak of the configuration of the world, these have no *concern* in the question. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*

3. Importance; moment.

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*,
And weighty truths, solid convincing sense,
Explain'd by unadorn'd eloquence. *Reformation.*
The mind is stunned and dazzled amidst that
variety of objects: she cannot apply herself to
those things which are of the utmost concern to
her. *Addison's Spectator.*

Passion; affection; regard.
Ah, what *concerns* did burn your souls divided?
Your honour gave us what your love denied. *Dryden.*

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*,
And gentle wishes, follow me to battle. *Addison.*
Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want
them not, as the country is now managed;
where the plough has no work, one family can
do the business of fifty. *Southey.*

CONCERNEDLY. *adv.* [from *concern*.] With
affection; with interest.

They had more positively and *concernedly* wed-
ded his cause than they were before understood
to have done. *Cassidy.*

CONCERNING. *prep.* [from *concern*: this
word, originally a participle, has before
a noun the force of a preposition.] Re-
lating to; with relation to.

There is not any thing more subject to error,
than the true judgment *concerning* the power and
forces of an estate. *Bacon.*

The ancients had no higher recourse than to
nature, as may appear by a discourse *concerning*
this point in Strabo. *Brown.*

None can demonstrate that there is such an
island as Jamaica; yet, upon testimony, I am
free from all doubt *concerning* it. *Locke.*

CONCERNMENT. *n. f.* [from *concern*.]

1. The thing in which we are concerned
or interested; affair; business; interest.
To mix with thy *concernments* I dissent
Henceforth nor too much disapprove my own. *Milton.*

This shows how useful you have been,
To bring the king's *concernments* on. *Southey.*
Yet when we're free, the doctor's friend in
bottle,
Leaving our great *concernment* to the fist. *Dickens.*

When my *concernment* takes up no more room
or compels than my life, then, so long as I know
where to breathe and to eat, I know also where
to be happy. *Southey.*

He that is wise in the affairs and *concernments*
of other men, but careless and negligent of his
own, that man may be said to be busy, but he is
not wise. *Locke.*

Our spiritual inter-*ests*, and the great *concern-
ments* of a future state, would doubtless occu-
pied. *Atterbury.*

Propositions which extend only to the present
life, are finally compared with those that have
influence upon our everlasting *concernments*.
It acts on the Mind.

2. Relation; influence.

Sit, 'tis of near *concernments* and imports
No less than the king's life and honour. *Dentham.*
He justly fears a peace with me would prove
Of ill *concernment* to his haughty love. *Dryden.*

3. Intercourse; business.

The great *concernment* of men is with men, one
amongst another. *Locke.*

4. Importance; moment.

I look upon experimental truths as matters of
great *concernment* to mankind. *Boswell.*

5. Interposition; regard; meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl, without
any other approbation of her father, or *concern-
ment* in it, than suffering him and her to come
into his presence. *Clarendon.*

6. Passion; emotion of mind.

While they are so eager to destroy the same of
others, their ambition is manifest in their *con-
cernment*. *Dryden.*
If it carry with it the notion of something ex-

traordinary, if apprehension and *concernment* ac-
company it, the idea is likely to sink the deeper.
Locke.

To CONCERT. *v. a.* [*concertare*, Fr. from *concertare*, Latin, to prepare them-
selves for some public exhibition, or
performance, by private encounters
among themselves.]

1. To settle any thing in private by mu-
tual communication.

2. To settle; to contrive; to adjust.

Mark how, already, in his working brain
He forms the well-*concerted* scheme of mischief. *Rowe.*

CONCERT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Communication of designs; establish-
ment of measures among those who are
engaged in the same affair.

All sole discontents, how ruinous forever, have
arisen from the want of a due communication
and *concert*. *Swift.*

2. A symphony; many performers playing
to the same tune.

CONCERTATION. *n. f.* [*concertatio*, Lat.]
Strife; contention.

CONCERTATIVE. *adj.* [*concertativus*, Lat.]
Contentious; quarrelsome; recriminat-
ing. *Dick.*

CONCESSION. *n. f.* [*concessio*, Lat.]

1. The act of granting or yielding.

The *concession* of these counties was in a par-
liamentary way. *Black.*

2. A grant; the thing yielded.

I still counted myself undisturbed by my
largest *concessions*, and by them I lost it gain the
love of my people. *King Charles.*

When a law becomes satisfied by final com-
plices, without further pursuit, then expect to
find popular assemblies content with small *con-
cessions*. *Southey.*

CONCESSIONARY. *adj.* [from *concession*.]
Given by indulgence or allowance.

CONCESSIONALLY. *adv.* [from *concession*.]
By way of concession: as, yielding;
not controverting by assumption.

Some have written the *concessionally* and *con-
cessionally* not controverting, but assuming the question,
which, taken as granted, advanced the question.
Brown's Language.

CONCH. *n. f.* [*concha*, Lat.] A shell; a
seashell.

He has then her closet first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarities of shells;
Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he
drew. *Dryden's Fables.*

CONCHOID. *n. f.* The name of a curve.

CONCILIAR. *adj.* [*concilium*, Lat.] Re-
lating to a council.

Having been framed by men of primitive sim-
plicity, in free and *conciliar* debates, without any
ambitious regards. *Baker.*

To CONCILIATE. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.]
To gain; to win; to reconcile.

It was accounted a platitude, or plants that *con-
ciliate* affection. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONCILIATION. *n. f.* [from *conciliate*.]
The act of gaining or reconciling. *Dick.*

CONCILIATOR. *n. f.* [from *conciliate*.] One
that make peace between others.

CONCILIATORY. *adj.* [from *conciliate*.]
Relating to reconciliation. *Dick.*

CONCINNITY. *n. f.* [from *concinnitas*,
Lat.] Decency; fitness; neatness.

CONCINNOUS. *adj.* [*concinnus*, Lat.]
Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

CONCIONATORY. *adj.* [*concionatorius*, *con-
cio*, Lat.] Used at preachings or pub-
lick assemblies.

Then *concionatory* unbegun the vulgar of the
old opinion the boy didst had formerly infused into
them by their *concionatory* invectives. *Howell.*

CONCISE. *adj.* [*concisus*, cut, Latin.]
Brief; short; broken into short periods.

The *concise* time, which expresseth not enough,
but leave somewhat to be understood. *H. Johnson.*

Where the author is obscure, enlighten him;
where he is too brief and *concise*, amplify a little,
and let his notions in a larger view. *Watts.*

CONCISELY. *adv.* [from *concise*.] Briefly;
shortly; in few words; in short sen-
tences.

Ulysses here speaks very *concisely*, and he may
seem to break abruptly into the subject. *Brown.*

CONCISENESS. *n. f.* [from *concise*.] Bre-
vity; shortness.

Give more scope to Mezentius and Lausus,
that verities, which has more of the majesty of
Vulgar, but less of his *conciseness*. *Dryden.*

CONCISION. *n. f.* [*conscium*, Lat.] Cut-
ting off; excision; destruction.

CONCITATION. *n. f.* [*concitatio*, Latin]
The act of stirring up, or putting in
motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by
immediate illumination of the soul: whereas the
deceiving, by *concitation* of humours, pro-
duces convulsed paroxysms. *Brown.*

CONCLAMATION. *n. f.* [*conclamatio*, Lat.]
An outcry or shout of many together. *Dick.*

CONCLAVE. *n. f.* [*conclave*, Latin.]

1. A private apartment.

2. The room in which the cardinals meet;
or, the assembly of the cardinals.

I think thee, holy *conclave*, for their loves
They've sent me such a man I would have wish'd
for. *Shakespeare.*

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his ap-
pointment, he went to St Peter's chair,
that in two *conclaves* he went in pope, and came
out again a cardinal. *Southey's Sermon.*

3. A close assembly.

Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,
Where Jano in the shining female sits. *Garr.*

To CONCLUDE. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Lat.]

1. To shut.

The very person of Christ, therefore, for ever
and the trinitarian, was only, touching bodily
substance, *concluded* within the grave. *Hedder.*

2. To include; to comprehend.

God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that
he might have mercy upon all. *Romans.*

3. To collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promiscuously
admitted in this world; so that no man can
conclude God's love or hatred to any person, by
any thing that befalls him. *Tillotson.*

4. To decide; to determine: that is, to
shut or close the dispute.

Youth, ere it flies the world, here studies rest;
And age, returning thence, *concludes* it best. *Dryden.*

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* blessed before he die. *Addison.*

5. To end; to finish.

Is it concluded he shall be protector?
It is determin'd, not *concluded* yet;
But so it must be, if the king miscarry. *Shakspeare.*

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a
counsellor of state. *Bacon.*

There are my theme, and how the war began,
And how *concluded* by the godlike man. *Dryden.*

6. To oblige, as by the final determina-
tion.

The king would never endure that the base

multitude should frustrate the authority of the parliament, wherein their votes and consents were concluded. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be concluded by it.

He never refused to be concluded by the authority of one legally summoned. *Atterbury.*

CONCL'UDE. v. n.

1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the consequence; to determine.

For why should we the busy soul believe,
When boldly she concludes of that and this;
When of herself she can no judgment give,
Nor now, nor whence, nor where, nor what she
is? *Darwin.*

The blind man's relations import no necessity of concluding, that though black was the roughest of colours, therefore white should be the smoothest. *Boyle.*

There is something infamous in the very attempt: the world will conclude I had a guilty conscience. *Shakspere.*

2. To settle opinion.

Can we conclude upon Luther's instability as our author has done, because, in a single notion so very fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some doubts? *Atterbury.*

I question not but your translation will do honour to our country; for I conclude of it already from those performances. *Addison to Pope.*

3. To determine finally.

They humbly sue unto your excellence,
To have a goodly peace concluded
Between the realms of England and of France. *Shakspere.*

4. To end.

And all around were nuptial bonds, the ties
Of love's assurance, and a train of eyes,
That, made in lust, conclude in perjury. *Dryden.*
We'll tell when 'tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice concluding bout. *King.*

CONCLUS'ION. n. f. [from *concludere*.] Consequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reason.

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and conclusivity of them, ends in decision. *Hale.*

CONCL'USIVE. adj. [from *conclude*.] Decisive ending in just and undeniable consequences.

Though these kind of arguments may seem more obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential and conclusive to my purpose. *Hale.*

CONCL'USIVELY. adv. [from *conclude*.] With uncontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion you meet with, repugnant to what you were formerly embued with, be conclusively demonstrated or not. *Digby.*

CONCL'USIBLE. adj. [from *conclude*.] Determinable; certain by regular proof.

'Tis as certainly conclusible from God's presence, that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it at all. *Hammond.*

CONCL'USION. n. f. [from *conclude*.]

1. Determination; final decision.

Ways of peaceable conclusion there are but three too certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority. *Hooker.*

2. The collection from propositions premises; the consequence.

The conclusion of experience, from the time past to the time present, will not be found and pursued. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

And marrying divers principles and grounds, Out of their match true conclusions bring. *Darwin.*

Then doth the wit
Build fond conclusions on those idle grounds:
Then doth it fly the good, and ill pursue. *Darwin.*

I only deal by rules of art,
Such as are lawful, and judge by
Conclusions of astrology. *Hudibras.*

It is of the nature of principles, to yield a conclusion different from themselves. *Tillotson.*

He granted him both the major and the minor, but denied him the conclusion. *Addison.*

3. The close; the last result of argumentative deduction.

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter:
Fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. *Ecclesi.*

I have been reasoning, and in conclusion have thought it best to return to what fortune hath made my home. *Swift.*

4. The event of experiments; experiment.

Her physician tells me,
She has pursued conclusions infinite
Of easy ways to die. *Shakspere.*

We practise likewise all conclusions of grafting and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit trees. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. The end; the last part.

I can speak no longer; yet I will strain myself to breathe out this one invocation, which shall be my conclusion. *Howell.*

6. In *Shakspere* it seems to signify silence; confinement of the thoughts.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour,
Demurring upon me. *Antony and Cleopatra.*

CONCL'USIVE. adj. [from *conclude*.]

1. Decisive; giving the last determination to the opinion.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not by any law or reason conclusive to my judgment. *King Charles.*

The last dictate of the understanding is not always absolute in itself, nor conclusive to the will, yet it produces no interdict nor external necessity. *Brouncker's Answer to Hobbes.*

They have secret reasons for what they seem to do, which, whatever they are, they must be equally conclusive for us as they were for them. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly consequential.

Those that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of syllogism, cannot know whether they are made in right and conclusive modes and figures. *Locke.*

CONCL'USIVELY. adv. [from *conclusive*.] Decisively; with final determination.

This I speak only to desire Eupolis not to speak peremptorily, or conclusively, touching the point of possibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon.*

CONCL'USIVENESS. n. f. [from *conclusive*.] Power of determining the opinion; regular consequence.

Consideration of things to be known, of their several weights, conclusiveness, or evidence. *Hale.*

TO CONCOAGULATE. v. a. [from *coagulare*.] [To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The saline parts of those, upon their solution by the rain, may work upon those other substances, formerly congealed with them. *Boyle.*

They do but congeal themselves, without congealating with them any water. *Boyle.*

CONCOAGULA'TION. n. f. [from *concoagulare*.] A congealation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

TO CONCOCT. v. a. [from *concoquo*, Lat.]

1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to nutriment.

The working of purging medicines cometh two or three hours after the medicines taken; for that the stomach first maketh a proof, whether it can convert them. *Bacon.*

Astutely he was a man of a subtle stomach, unable to convert any great fortune, prosperous, or adverse. *Hayward.*

The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is converted, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play. *Chyren's Philos. Principles.*

The notions and sentiments of other judgment, as well as of our own memory, make our property: it does, as it were, convert our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of ourselves. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To purify or sublime by heat; to heighten to perfection.

The small close-lurking minister of fate,
Whose high converted veom through the vaults
A rapid lightning darts. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. To ripen.

The root which continueth ever in the ear,
is still converted by the earth; and fruits and grains are half a year in converting, whereas leaves are out and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

CONCOCT'ION. n. f. [from *concoctio*.] Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing to ward purity and perfection.

This hard colling is between concoction and simple maturation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The constantest notion of *concoctio* is, that it should signify the degree of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, which is the utility of that action or process. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

He, though he knew not which soul spoke,
Because both meant, both spake the same,
Might thence a new concoction take,
And part far purer than he came. *Dante.*

CONCOLOUR. adj. [from *concolor*, Latin.] Of one colour; without variety.

In case of animals, and such as are confined unto the same colour, we measure not their beauty merely; for if a crow or black bird grow white, we account it more pretty. *Brown.*

CONCOMITANCE. n. f. [from *concomitant*.] **CONCOMITANCY. } for, Lat.]** Substistence together with another thing.

The two stars action is sufficient not alone, but in concomitancy with the other; so the motions are useful for refraction and smelling, but the principal use is smelling. *Bour.*

To argue from a concomitancy to a causality, is not infallibly conclusive. *Glavin.*

CONCOMITANT. adj. [from *concomitant*, Lat.] Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not causative or consequential.

The spirit that furthesteth the creation or dilatation of bodies, and is ever concomitant with porosity and dryness. *Bacon.*

It has pleased our wife Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a concomitant pleasure; and that in severally different degrees. *Locke.*

CONCOMITANT. n. f. Companion; person or thing collaterally connected.

These effects are, from the local motion of the air, a concomitant of the sound, and not from the sound. *Bacon.*

He made him the chief concomitant of his heart apparent and only foe, in a journey of much adventure. *Watts.*

In consumptions, the preternatural concomitants, an universal heat of the body, a tormented diarrhoea, and hot distillations, have all a corrosive quality. *Harvey on Consumption.*

The other concomitant of ingratitude is hard-heartedness, or want of compassion. *Swift.*

Harrow harks around,
Wild faring, and his Gad concomitant *Philips.*

Delapan, of shaggy hounds.
Reproach is a concomitant to greatness, as flattery and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph. *Addison.*

And for tobacco, who could bear it? *Prior.*
Fulthy concomitant of claret!
Where antecedents, concomitants and consequences, causes and effects, signs and things signified, subjects and adjuncts, are necessarily connected with each other, we may infer. *Watts.*

CONCOMITANTLY. *adv.* [from *concomitant*.] In company with others. *Dict.*

To CONCOMITATE. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another; to attend; to accompany.

This simple bloody spectation of the lungs, is distinguished from that which *concomitatus* a pluvius. *Harvey on Consumption.*

CONCORD. *n. f.* [*concordia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement between persons or things; untableness of one to another; peace; union; mutual kindness.

Hid I power, I should
Pair the sweet milk of concord into hell,
Upstart the universal peace. *Shakespeare.*
What concord hath Christ with Belial? *2 Cor.*
One shall life

Of proud ambitious heart, who not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undescried
Over his brethren, and quite dispossess
Heaven and law of nature from the earth. *Mil.*

Unsafe within the wind
Of such commotion; such as, to let forth
Great things by small, if nature's concord broke,
Among the concussions war were tugging. *Mil.*
Kind concord, heavenly born! whole blitful
reign
Holds this vast globe in one surrounding chain;
Soul of the world! *Locke.*

2. A compact.
It appeareth by the concord made between
Henry and Roderick the Irish king. *Darwin.*

3. Harmony; consent of sounds.
The man who hath not music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons. *Shakespeare.*

4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another, distinct from regimen.
Have those who have writ about the colonies,
Syntaxes, lost their labour? *Locke.*

CONCORDANCE. *n. f.* [*concordantia*, Lat.]

1. Agreement.
2. A book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs.

I shall take it for an opportunity to tell you,
how you are to rule the city out of a concordance.
South's Sermons, Dedication.

Some of you turn over a concordance, and
there, having the principal word, introduce as
much of the verb as will serve your turn. *Swift.*
An old concordance bound long since. *Swift.*

3. A concord in grammar; one of the three chief relations in speech. It is not now in use in this sense.

After the three concordances learned, let the
master read unto him the epistles of Cicero. *Arbuthnot.*

CONCORDANT. *adj.* [*concordans*, Lat.] Agreeable; agreeing; correspondent; harmonious.

Were every one employed in points concordant
to their natures, professions, and arts, common-
weals would rise up of themselves. *Brown.*

CONCORDATE. *n. f.* [*concordat*, Fr. *concordatum*, Latin.] A compact; a convention.

How comes he to number the want of synods
in the Gallican church among the grievances of
that concordate, and as a mark of their slavery,
since he reckons all convocations of the clergy
in England to be useless and dangerous? *Swift.*

CONCORPORAL. *adj.* [from *concorporo*,
VOL. I.

Lat. to incorporate.] Of the same body. *Dict.*

To CONCORPORATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *corpus*.] To unite in one mass or substance.

When we incorporate the sign with the signification, we conjoin the word with the spirit. *Fowler.*

To CONCORPORATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *corpus*.] To unite into one body.

Thus we challenge the God of wine
With water that is feminine,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and to incorporate. *Cleveland.*

CONCORPORATION. *n. f.* [from *concorporare*.] Union in one mass; intimate mixture. *Dict.*

CONCOURSE. *n. f.* [*concurfus*, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many persons or things to one place.

Do all the night's guards,
The city's watch, with the people's fears,
The concourse of all good men, think thee not long? *Ben Jonson.*

The coalition of the good frame of the universe
was not the product of chance, or fortuitous
concurrence of particles of matter. *Hale.*

Vain is his force, and vain is his skill,
With such a concourse comes the flood of ill. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The persons assembled.

The prince with water leaves, from every part,
The noise and busy concourse of the court. *Dryden.*

3. The point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

So soon as the upper glass is laid upon the lower,
so as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end, making with the lower glass an angle of about ten or fifteen minutes; the drop will begin to move towards the concourse of the glasses, and will continue to move with an accelerated motion, till it arrives at that concourse of the glasses. *Newton.*

CONCRIMATION. *n. f.* [from *concremo*, Lat. to burn together.] The act of burning many things together. *Dict.*

CONCREMENT. *n. f.* [from *concrefo*, Lat.] The mass formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

There is the cohesion of the matter into a more loose consistency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the cement of a pebble or flint. *Hall's Origin of Man.*

CONCRESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *concrefo*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor inchoate, how any other substance should thence take *concrefo*, hath not been taught. *Ralph.*

To CONCRETE. *v. n.* [*concrefo*, Lat.] To coalesce into one mass; to grow by the union and cohesion of parts.

The minutest or mercurial matter, thus converted with the crystalline, is equally diffused throughout the body of it. *Wilson.*

When any saline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they *concrete*, floated in the liquor at equal distances, in rank and file. *Newton.*

The blood of some who died of the plague, could not be made to *concrete*, by reason of the putrefaction begun. *Arbuthnot.*

To CONCRETE. *v. a.* To form by concretion; to form by the coalition of scattered particles.

That there are in our inferior world divers bodies, that are converted out of others, is beyond all dispute: we see it in the meteors. *Hale.*

Co'NCRETE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass.

The first concrete state, or consistent surface, of the chaos, must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. *Burnet.*

2. [In logic.] Not abstract: applied to a subject.

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby those *concrete* names, God and man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room; so that, for truth or speech, it falleth not whether we say that the son of God hath created the world, and the son of man by his death hath saved it, or else that the son of man did create, and the son of God died to save the world. *Hobbes.*

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either express, or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs: a white, round, long, broad, wife, mortal, living, dead, but these are not always noun adjectives in a grammatical sense; for a knave, a fool, a philosopher, and many other *concrete*, are substantives, as well as knowers, folly, and philosophy, which are the abstract terms that belong to them. *Watts's Logic.*

Co'NCRETE. *n. f.* A mass formed by concretion; or, union of various parts adhering to each other.

It could itself be admitted, as it must be, for a porous *concrete*, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be so much the greater. *Best's Sermons.*

CONCRETELY. *adv.* [from *concrete*.] In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractedly.

Sin, considered not abstractedly for the mere act of obliquity, but *concretely*, with such a special dependence of it upon the will as serves to render the agent guilty. *Norris.*

CONCRETENESS. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass. *Dict.*

CONCRETION. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.

2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

Some plants, upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow of some *concretion* of slime from the water, where the sea stirreth little. *Bacon.*

Heat, in general, doth not relieve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce *concretions*. *Arbuthnot.*

Co'NCRETIVE. *adj.* [from *concrete*.] Having the power to produce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not ascribe their induration to cold, but unto fulminous spirit, or *concretive* juices. *Brown.*

CONCRETURE. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.] A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCUBINAGE. *n. f.* [*concubinage*, Fr. *concubinatus*, Lat.] The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was punished with death by the ancient heathens: *concubinage* was permitted. *Brown.*

CONCUBINE. *n. f.* [*concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a strumpet.

I know I am too mean to be your queen,
And yet too good to be your *concubine*. *Shaksp.*

When his great friend was suitor to him to pardon an offender, he denied him: afterwards, when a *concubine* of his made the same suit, he granted it to her; and said, Such suits were to be granted to whores. *Bacon.*

CON

He caused him to paint one of his concubines, Canispa, who had the greatest share in his affection. *Dryden.*

The wife, though a bright goddess, thus gives place

To mortal weakness of flesh embrace. *Granville.*
To CONCUPLICATE. *v. a.* [*conculco*, Latin.] To tread, or trample, under foot.

CONCULCATION. *n. f.* [*conculcatio*, Lat.] Trampling with the feet. *Dict.*

CONCUPISCENCE. *n. f.* [*concupiscentia*, Latin.] Irregular desire; libidinous wish; lust; lechery.

We know even secret concupiscentia to be strong, and are made fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering imagination. *Hooker.*

In our faces the evident signs
Of secret concupiscentia, whence evil there,
In the flame, the lust of eyes. *Milton.*

Not as the fawn, at the influence of a smile,
Or as the dove, at the approach of a feather,
Nor as the fish, at the sight of a bait, does he
Concupiscentia, and is so easily won. It would
be a great advantage not to know, that a
people has been over-run with recently invented
vice. *Reverend Sermon.*

CONCUPISCENT. *adj.* [*concupiscent*, Lat.] Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chaste body
To his concupiscent intemperate lust,
Reclaim my brother! *Shakespeare.*

CONCUPISCENTIAL. *adj.* [*from concupiscent*.] Relating to concupiscentia. *Dict.*

CONCUPISCIBLE. *adj.* [*concupiscibilis*, Lat.] Impressing desire; eager; desirous; inclining to the pursuit or attainment of any thing.

The school reduce all the passions to these two heads, the concupiscentia and irascible appetite. *South's Sermons.*

To CONCUR. *v. n.* [*concurro*, Lat.]

1. To meet in one point.

Though reason favour them, yet sense can hardly allow them; and, to satisfy, both these must concur. *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which shall be done by the greater part of my executors, shall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had concurred in the same. *Swift's Last Will.*

3. It has *visu* before the person with whom one agrees.

It is not evil simply to concur with the heathens, either in opinion or action; and that conformity with them is only then a disgrace, when we follow them in that they do amiss, or particularly in that they do without reason. *Hooker.*

4. It has *in* before the effect to which one contributes.

Their affections were known to concur to the most desperate counsels. *Clarendon.*

Extremes in nature equal good produce,
Extremes in man concur to general use. *Pope.*

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profession, concurring with a bad life, is only to deny Christ with a greater solemnity. *South.*

Testimony is the argument; and, if false, the fatal flaw of reason concur with it, this argument hath a force strength it can have. *Tillotson.*

6. To contribute to one common event with joint power.

With a vast chorus concur, the idle are
Foment bravely this infection. *Cather.*

CONCURRENCE. *n. f.* [*from concur.*]

1. Union; association; conjunction.

We have no other store but our own ideas, with the concurrence of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

CON

2. Agreement; act of joining in any design, or measures.

Their concurrence in persuasion, about some material points belonging to the same polity, is not strange. *Hooker, Preface.*

The concurrence of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in. *Clarendon.*

Tarquin the proud was expelled by an universal concurrence of nobles and people. *Shakespeare.*

3. Combination of many agents or circumstances.

Struck with these great concurrences of things. *Clarendon.*

He views our behaviour in every concurrence of affairs, and sees us engage in all the possibilities of action. *Shakespeare.*

4. Assistance; help.

From these sublime images we collect the grounds of the work, and the necessity of the concurrence of the powers. *Logan.*

5. Joint right; equal claim.

A bishop might have a claim, if there was a concurrence of jurisdiction between him and the archbishop. *Shakespeare.*

CONCURRENT. *adj.* [*from concur.*]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event; concomitant in agency.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a concurrent cause of this reformation. *Parson's Island.*

For, without the concurrent consent of all the three parts of the legislature, no such law is or can be made. *Hale.*

This sole vital faculty is not sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery, unless the animal faculty be concurrent with it, to supply the fibres with animal spirits. *Hartley.*

All combined,
Your beauty, and my impotence of mind,
And his concurrent flame, that heat my fire;
For still our kindred souls had one desire. *Dryden.*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the concurrent echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

CONCURRENT. *n. f.* [*from concur.*] That which concurs; a contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary concurrents, without which they can never be dispatched; time, industry, and facilities. *Dillon's Party.*

CONCUSSION. *n. f.* [*concussio*, Lat.]

1. The act of shaking; agitation; tremor.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in populous cities, has a dangerous pernicious effect, which may be proved by the shaking of the air. *Bacon.*

The strong shaking of the heavens told
Roll'd back the clouds to the island's side. *Pope.*

2. The state of being shaken.

There want not instances of such an universal concussion of the waves, as they must needs imply an agitation of the whole body. *Hawward.*

CONCUSSIVE. *adj.* [*concussus*, Lat.] Having the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDEMN. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Lat.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment; contrary to *absolve*.

My conscience with a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakespeare.*

—Yes, truly, is he, and condemn'd upon't
Shall Henry VIII.

Considered as a judge, it condemns where it ought to absolve, and pronounces abolition where it ought to condemn. *Locke.*

2. It has *in* before the punishment.

CON

The son of man shall be betrayed unto the scribes, and they shall condemn him to death. *Matthew.*

3. To censure; to blame; to declare criminal; contrary to *approve*.

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Himself for being there? *Shakespeare.*

The poet, who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the fable. *Dryden.*

He who was so unjust as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just as to condemn himself for it. *Locke.*

They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more numerous than those who condemn it. *Shakespeare.*

4. To fine.

And the king of Egypt put him down at Jerusaleim, and condemn'd the land in an hundred talents of silver. *2 Chron.*

5. To show guilt by contrast.

The righteous that is dead shall condemn the ungodly which are living. *Bacon.*

CONDEMNABLE. *adj.* [*from condemn.*]

Blamable; culpable.

He commences to deface the print of a capital letter, which directly to observe, were deemed a capital crime. *Locke.*

CONDEMNATION. *n. f.* [*condemnatio*, Lat.] The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment; the act of condemning; the state of being condemned.

There is therefore now no condemnation to them. *Romans.*

CONDEMNATORY. *adj.* [*from condemn.*]

Passing a sentence of condemnation, or of censure.

He that passes the first condemnatory sentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is dangerous with all the disorders to which he gives rise. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONDEMNER. *n. f.* [*from condemn.*]

Blamer; a censurer; a censor.

Some few are the only refusers and condemners of this catholic practice. *Bayly's Sermon.*

CONDEMNABLE. *adj.* [*from condemn.*]

Capable of condensation; that can be drawn or compressed into a narrow compass.

This agent meets with resistance in the elastic; and not being in the utmost elasticity, but *condensable* yet further, every increase works something upon the matter to be condensed. *Dewar's Treatise.*

To CONDENSATE. *v. a.* [*condensare*, Lat.] To condense; to make thicker.

To CONDENSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDENSATE. *adj.* [*condensatus*, Lat.]

Made thick; condensed; compressed into less space.

Water by nature is white; yet, thickened or condensed, most white, as it appears by the hail and snow. *Pope.*

CONDENSATION. *n. f.* [*from condensare.*]

The act of thickening any body, or making it more gross and weighty; opposite to rarefaction.

If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by condensation, may become earth, the same reason teacheth, that earth, by rarefaction, may become water. *Ramus.*

By water, glacial the account was not regular, for, from attenuation and condensation, the clouds were thither in hot weather than in cold. *Bacon.*

The supply of its moisture is by rain, snow, and dews, and condensation of vapours, and perhaps by subterraneous passages. *Beaumont.*

CONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Lat.] To make any body more thick, close, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other; to inspissate: opposed to *rarefy*.

Moving in to nigh a sphere, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations; which, *condens'd* by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the brightest merit. *King Charles.*

Some lead their youth abroad, while some *condense* Then liquid store, and some in cells dispense.

Such dense and solid strata arrest the vapour at the surface of the earth, and collect and *condense* it there. *Woolward*

CONDE'NSE. *v. n.* To grow close and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compass.

The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does presently there *condense* into little drops. *Boyle.*

All vapours, when they begin to *condense* and collect in small parcels, become first of that nature whereby azure must be reflected, before they can constitute other colours. *Newton.*

CONDE'NSE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Thick; dense; condensed; close; massy; weighty.

They colour, shape, and size Assume, as likes them best, *condens'd* or rare. *Milt.*

They might be separated without confusating into the huge *condens'd* bodies or planets. *Hemling.*

CONDE'NSER. *n. s.* [from *condense*.] A strong *condensing* vessel, wherein to crowd the air, by means of a syringe fastened thereto. *Quincy.*

CONDENSITY. *n. s.* [from *condense*.] The state of being condensed; condensation; denseness; density.

CONDERS. *n. s.* [*condure*, French.]

Such as stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of hearing fishing, so make signs to the fishers which way the shoals pass, which may better appear to such as stand upon some high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fish causerth in the water, than do those in the ships. These be likewise called *conders*, by likelihood of the French *condes*, or *condes*, and bakers. *Cowell.*

TO CONDESCEND. *v. n.* [*condescendo*, Fr. from *condescendo*, Latin.]

1. To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to stoop by familiarity.

This method carries a very humble and *condescending* manner, when he that instructs seems to be the enquirer. *Watts.*

2. To consent to do more than mere justice can require.

Spain's mighty monarch, In gracious clemency does *condescend*, On these conditions, to become your friend. *Dryd.*

He did not primarily intend to appoint this way, but *condescend* to it, as acccommodate to their present state. *Tillotson.*

3. To stoop; to bend; to yield; to submit; to become subject.

Can they think me so broken, so debild, With corporal servitude, that my mind ever Will *condescend* to such absurd commands? *Milt.*

Nor shall my resolution Inform itself, nor *condescend* to part With foolish hopes. *De Witt.*

CONDESCENDENCE. *n. s.* [*condescendence*, Fr.] Voluntary submission to a state of equality with inferiours.

CONDESCENDINGLY. *adv.* [from *condescend*.

scending.] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession.

We *condescendingly* made Luther's works unpires in the controversy. *Atterb.*

CONDESCENSION. *n. s.* [from *condescend*.] Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority; voluntary submission to equality with inferiours.

It forbids pride, and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility, and modesty, and *condescension* to others. *Tillotson.*

Courtesy and *condescension* is a happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart; and allays the envy which always attends a high station. *Atterb.*

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shows such a dignity and *condescension* in all his behaviour, as are suitable to a superior nature. *Addison.*

CONDESCENSIVE. *adj.* [from *condescend*.]

Courteous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms; not haughty; not arrogant.

CONDIGN. *adj.* [*condignus*, Latin.]

Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merited: it is always used of something deserved by crimes.

Unless it were a bloody murderer, I never gave them *condign* punishment. *Steele.*

Consider who is your friend, he that would have brought him to *condign* punishment, or he that has saved him. *Arbutnot.*

CONDIGNESS. *n. s.* [from *condign*.] Suitableness; agreeableness to desert.

CONDIGNLY. *adv.* [from *condign*.] Deservedly; according to merit.

CONDIMENT. *n. s.* [*condimentum*, Lat.]

Seasoning; sauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent taste. As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Boyle.*

Many things are swallowed by animals rather for contentment, gust, or medication, than any substantial nourishment. *Boyle.*

CONDISCIPUL. *n. s.* [*condiscipulus*, Lat.]

A school-fellow.

TO CONDITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To

pickle; to preserve by salts or aromatics. Much after the same manner as the sugar doth, in the *conditing* of pears, quinces, and the like. *Grew's Microscop.*

The most innocent of them are but like *condit* or pickled mushrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmless, but can never do good. *Taylor's Rule of Living H's.*

CONDITEMENT. *n. s.* [from *condite*.] A

composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary. *Dict.*

CONDITION. *n. s.* [*condition*, French,

conditio, Lat.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A sage, whose heart hath this *condition*, That nothing can allay, nothing but blood. *Shakspeare.*

2. Attribute; accident; property.

The king is but a man: the violet smells, the element flows to him as to me: All his senses have but human *conditions*. *Shakspeare.*

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unseen to others. *Racine.*

They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums; which is another *condition* of the rays of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion.

The child taketh most of his nature of the mother, besides speech, manners, and inclina-

tion, which are agreeable to the *conditions* of their mothers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The best and foundest of his time hath been but rash: now must we look, from his age, to receive not alone the imperfections of long-enoughed *conditions*, but the unruly waywardness that infirm and choleric years bring with them. *Shakspeare.*

4. Moral quality; virtue or vice.

Jupiter is hot and moist, temperate, modest, honest, adventurous, liberal, merciful, loving, and faithful; that is, giving these inclinations; and therefore these are called his *conditions*, and these are the *conditions* of his nature. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Socrates espoused Xanthippe only for her extreme ill *condition*; above all of that sex. *Saunders.*

5. State; external circumstances.

To us, That feel the bruises of the days before, And suffer the condition of these times, To lay an heavy and unequal hand Upon our labours. *Shakspeare.*

It was not agreeable unto the *condition* of Pinocchio, and state of innocence. *Brown.*

Estimate the greatness of this mercy by the *condition* it finds the sinner in, when God vouchsafeth to them. *South.*

Did we perfectly know the state of our own *condition*, and what was in it proper for us, we might have reason to conclude our prayers not heard, if not answered. *Wake.*

This is a principle adapted to every passion and faculty of our nature, to every state and condition of our life. *Reynolds.*

Some despising people take the kingdom to be in no *condition* or encouraging to numbers of beggars. *Swift.*

Condign, circumstance, is not the thing; But is the same in subject as a king. *Pope.*

6. Rank.

I am, in my *condition*, A prince, Miranda. *Shakspeare.*

The king himself met with many entertainments, at the charge of particular men, which had been rarely practised till then by the persons of the best *condition*. *Clarendon.*

7. Stipulation; terms of compact.

What *condition* can a treaty find I th' part that is at mercy? *Shakspeare.*

I yield upon *condition*.—We give none To traitors: strike him down. *Ben Jonson.*

He could not defend it above ten days, and must then submit to the worst *conditions* the rebels were like to grant to his person, and to his religion. *Clarendon.*

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the *condition* of repentance. *Tillotson.*

Those barbarous parties willingly receive *conditions*, such as we are pleas'd to give. *H. 11.*

Make our *condition* with you captive king.—Secure me but my solitary cell; 'Tis all I ask him. *Dryden.*

8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are compund; compact; bond.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there Your single bond, and in a merry sport, If you repay me not on such a day, In such a place, such sum or sums as are Express'd in the *condition*, let the forfeit Be nominated. *Shakspeare.*

TO CONDITION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms; to stipulate.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Small towns, which stand stiff till great distress, Enforce them, by war's law *condition* not. *Pope.*

'Tis one thing, I must confess, to *condition* for a good office, and another thing to do it. *Pope.*

CONDIT'IONAL. *adj.* [from *condition*.]

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1. By way of stipulation; not absolute; made with limitations; granted on particular terms.

For the use we have his express commandment, for the effect his conditional promise; so that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no assurance.

Many scriptures, though as to their formal terms they are absolute, yet as to their sense they are conditional.

This trust necessity they simple call; Another sort there is conditional.

2. [In grammar and logic.] Expressing some condition or supposition.

CONDITIONAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. Not in use.

He said, if he were sure that young man were King Edward's son, he would never bear arms against him. This case seems hard, both in respect of the conditional, and in respect of the other words.

CONDITIONALITY. *n. f.* [from conditional.] The quality of being conditional; limitation by certain terms.

And as this clear preposal of the promises may inspire our endeavours, so is the conditionally most efficacious to necessitate and engage them.

CONDITIONALLY. *adv.* [from conditional.] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain stipulations.

I here entail

The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever; Conditionally, that here thou take an oath To cease this civil war.

A false apprehension understands that positively, which was but conditionally expressed.

We see large preferments tendered to him, but conditionally, upon his doing wicked offices: conscience shall here, according to its office, interpose and protest.

CONDITIONARY. *adj.* [from condition.] Stipulated.

Would God to mercy dispense with it as a conditional, yet we could not be happy without it as a natural qualification for heaven.

To CONDITIONATE. *v. a.* [from condition.] To qualify; to regulate.

That my answer but where it may be supported, we cannot ascribe the same unto any science therein, which suspends and confutes its eruption.

CONDITIONATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Established on certain terms or conditions.

That which is mistaken to be particular and absolute, duly understood, is general, but conditional; and belongs to none who shall not perform the condition.

CONDITIONED. *adj.* [from condition.] Having qualities or properties good or bad.

The dearest friend to me, the kindest man, The best conditioned.

To CONDOLE. *v. n.* [condoleo, Lat.] To lament with those that are in misfortune; to express concern for the miseries of others. It has with before the person for whose misfortune we profess grief. It is opposed to congratulate.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than condole with you.

I congratulate with the beasts upon this honour done to their king; and must condole with us poor mortals, who are rendered incapable of paying our respects.

To CONDOLE. *v. a.* To bewail with another.

I come not, Simon, to condole thy chance, As these perhaps yet with it had not been, Though for no friendly intent. Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and afterwards condole her miscarriage?

CONDOLEMENT. *n. f.* [from condole.] Grief; sorrow; mourning.

To persevere

In obdurate condolement, is a course Of impious stubbornness, unmanly grief.

CONDOLENCE. *n. f.* [condolance, Fr.] The expression of grief for the sorrows of another; the civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune.

The reader will excuse this digression, due by way of condolence to my worthy brethren.

CONDOLER. *n. f.* [from condole.] One that joins in lamentation for the misfortunes of another.

CONDONATION. *n. f.* [condonatio, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving.

To CONDUCE. *v. n.* [conduco, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute; to serve to some purpose: followed by to.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, seemeth to conduce to make it thine.

The means and preparations that may conduce were the enterprise.

Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to conduce to this end, or to contradict it.

They may conduce to farther discoveries for completing the theory of light.

To CONDUCE. *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany, in order to show the way. In this sense I have only found it in the following passage.

He was sent to conduce hither the prince's Henrietta Maria.

CONDUCTIBLE. *adj.* [conducibilis, Latin.] Having the power of conducting; having a tendency to promote or forward: with to.

To both, the medium which is most propitious and conductible, is air.

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the conduct of the universe, are wisely and admirably ordered and contemporated by the rector of all things.

None of these magnetical experiments are sufficient for a perpetual motion, though those kind of qualities seem most conducing to it.

Our Saviour hath composed us a reasonable service: all his laws are in themselves conducing to the temporal interest of them that observe them.

CONDUCTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from conductible.] The quality of contributing to any end.

CONDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from conduce.] That may contribute; having the power of forwarding or promoting: with to.

An action, however conducive to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it.

Those proportions of the good things of this life, which are most conducing with the interests of the soul, are also most conducive to our present felicity.

CONDUCTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from conductive.] The quality of conducting.

I mention some examples of the conduciveness of the smallness of a body's parts to its fluidity.

CONDUCT. *n. f.* [conduit, Fr. con and ductus, Lat.]

1. Management; economy.

Young men, in the conduct and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, stir more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without consideration of the means.

How void of reason are our hopes and fears! What in the conduct of our life appears

So well design'd, so luckily begun, But when we have our wish, we with undo

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.

Contact of armies is a prince's art.

3. Convey; escort; guard.

Tending my person's safety, hath appointed This conduct to convey me to the Tower.

I was ashamed to ask the king footmen and horsemen, and conduct for safeguard against our adversaries.

4. The act of conveying or guarding.

Go, give him courteous conduct to this place.

5. A warrant by which a convey is appointed, or safety is assured.

6. Exact behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aside, it is so low, that very few think virtue and conduct of absolute necessity for preserving it.

To CONDUIT. *v. a.* [conduire, French.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany, in order to show the way.

I shall thrust conduit you to a hill side, where I will point you out the right path.

O may thy power, propitious still to me, Conduit my steps to find the fatal tree, In this deep forest!

2. To usher, and to attend in civility.

Pray receive them nobly, and conduct them into our presence.

3. To manage; as, to conduct an affair.

4. To head an army; to lead and order troops.

CONDUCTIOUS. *adj.* [conductitius, Lat.] Hired; employed for wages.

The persons were neither titular nor perpetual curates, but entirely conductious, and removable at pleasure.

CONDUCTOR. *n. f.* [from conduit.]

1. A leader; one who shows another the way by accompanying him.

Some of change, and fear of future ill; And erst, the blind conductor of the will.

2. A chief; a general.

Who is conductor of his people? As 'tis said, the bastard son of Gloucester.

3. A manager; a director.

If he did not entirely protect the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief conductor in both.

4. An instrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the stone.

CONDUCTRESS. *n. f.* [from conduct.] A woman that directs; directress.

CONDUIT. *n. f.* [conduit, French]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct.

Water, in conduit pipes, can rise no higher Than the well head from whence it first doth spring.

This face of mine is hid In sp consuming winter's dazled snow, And all the conduits of my blood froze up.

God is the fountain of honour; and the conduit, by which he conveys it to the sons of men, are virtuous and generous practices.

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These organs are the nerves which are the conduits to convey them from without to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

Wife nature likewise, they suppose, Has drawn two conduits down our nose. *Prior.*

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

I charge and command, that the conduit run nothing but claret wine. *Shakespeare.*

CONDUPLICATION. *n. f.* [*conduplicatio*, Latin.] A doubling; a duplicate.

CONF. *n. f.* [*κῶνος*. *Τὸ κῶνον βασις ἀνέλεος*, *Aristotle.*] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

CONNEY. See CONY.

To CONFABULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat; to prattle.

CONFABULATION. *n. f.* [*confabulatio*, Latin.] Easy conversation; cheerful and careless talk.

CONFABULATORY. *adj.* [from *confabulo*.] Belonging to talk or prattle.

CONFARREATION. *n. f.* [*confarreatio*, Lat. from *far*, corn.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was by *confarreatio* joined to the husband.

Te CONFECT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Lat.] To make up into sweetmeats; to preserve with sugar. It seems now corrupted into *confit*.

CONFECT, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

At supper eat a pippin roasted, and sweetened with sugar of roses and caraway *confects*.

CONFECT, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

CONFECTIO. *n. f.* [*confectio*, Latin.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with sugar; a sweetmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? yea so, That our great king himself doth woo me oft For my *confect* on? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

They have in Turkey and the East certain *confect*ions, which they call *servets*, which are like to candid *confect*ions, and are made of sugar and lemon.

He saw him devour fish and flesh, swallow wares and spices, *confect*ions and fruits of num-betle sweets and flavours. *Adrian.*

2. An assemblage of different ingredients; a composition; a mixture.

Of best things then, what would shall yield *confect*ion.

To like it best? *Shakespeare.*

There will be a new *confect*ion of mould, which perhaps will alter the feed. *Bacon.*

CONFECTIO. *n. f.* [from *confectio*.]

One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

Who had the world as my *confect*ionary, The mouths, the tongues, the eyes, the hearts of men

At duty, more than I could frame employments. *Shakespeare.*

CONFECTIO. *n. f.* [from *confectio*.]

One whose trade is to make *confect*ions or sweetmeats.

Nature's *confect*ionary, the le: Whole suckers are moist alchimy,

The still of his refining mold Muting the garden into gold. *Clarendon.*

*Confect*ionary make much use of whites of eggs. *Boyle.*

CONFEDERACY. *n. f.* [*confederatio*, Fr. *fœdus*, Lat.] A league; a contract by

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which several persons or bodies of men engage to support each other; union; engagement; federal compact.

What *confederacy* have you with the traitors?

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them. *Marc.*

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him, and I must endeavour to defend him. *Dryden.*

The friendships of the world are oft *confederacies* in vice, or leagues of pleasure. *Abulson.*

An avaricious man in office is in *confederacy* with the whole clan of his district, or dependance; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live. *Swift.*

To CONFEDERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, French. To join in a league; to unite; to ally.

They were *confederated* with Charles's enemy. *Knolles.*

With these the Percies them *confederate*, And as three heads conjoin in one intent. *Daniel.*

To CONFEDERATE. *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by those they covenant and *confederate*.

It is a *confederating* with him to whom the sacrifice is offered. *Atterbury.*

CONFEDERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] United in a league.

For they have consulted together with one consent: they are *confederate* against thee. *Dryden.*

All the swords In Italy, and her *confederate* arms, Could not have made this peace. *Shakespeare.*

While the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them *confederate* and linked together, it must need fly to providence and deity. *Bacon.*

Oh race *confederate* into crimes, that prove Triumphant o'er the eluded rage of Jove! *Pope.*

In a *confederate* war, it ought to be considered which party has the deepest share in the quarrel. *Swift.*

CONFEDERATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

One who engages to support another; an ally.

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate, With many more *confederates*, are in arms. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

We still have fresh recruits in store, If our *confederates* can afford us more. *Dryden.*

CONFEDERATION. *n. f.* [*confederation*, Fr.] League; compact of mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into some strict league and *confederation* amongst themselves. *Bacon.*

Nor can those *confederations* or designs be durable, when subjects make bankrupt of their allegiance. *King Charles.*

To CONFEDER. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat. *conferer*, Fr.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to ventilate any question by oral discussion; to converse solemnly; to talk gravely together; to compare sentiments.

You will hear us *confer* of this, and by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction. *Shaks.*

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man: and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he *confer* little, he had need have a present wit; and, if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. *Bacon.*

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* amongst themselves. *Acts.*

He was thought to *confer* with the lord Cole-

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paper upon the subject; but had some particular thoughts, upon which he then conferred with nobody. *Clarendon.*

The christian prince in her tent *confers* With fifty of your learn'd philosophers;

Whom with such eloquence she does persuade, That they are captives to her reasons made. *Dryden Tyr. Love.*

To CONFEDER. *v. a.*

1. To compare; to examine by comparison with other things of the same kind.

The words in the eighth verse, *conferretis* with the same words in the twentieth, make it manifest. *Raleigh.*

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion. *Boyle.*

Pliny *conferretis* his authors, and comparing their works together, found those that went before transcribed by those that followed. *Brown.*

2. To give; to bestow; with *on* before him who receives the gift.

Rest to the limbs, and quiet I *confer*

On troubled minds. *Wallier.*

The *confering* this honour upon him would increase the credit he had. *Clarendon.*

Coronation to a king, *confers* no royal authority upon him. *South.*

There is not the least intimation in Scripture of this privilege *conferred* upon the Roman church. *Tillemont.*

Thou *conferrest* the benefits, and he receives them; the first produces love, and the last ingratitude. *Abulnot.*

3. To contribute; to conduce: with *to*.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together, doth much *confer* to the strength of the union. *Glennville.*

CONFERENCE. *n. f.* [*conference*, Fr.]

1. The act of converting on serious subjects; formal discourse; oral discussion of any question.

I shall grow skilful in country matters, if I have often *conference* with your servant. *Shaks.*

Sometime they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to be instructors of others by *conference*; sometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the public, either reading thereof, or interpreting. *Heater.*

What passion hangs these weights upon my tongue?

I cannot speak to her; yet the urg'd *conference*.

Shakespeare.

2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point by personal debate.

3. Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other.

Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherances, which scriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations may afford. *He ter.*

The *conference* of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by so worthy a wit as Tully's was, must needs bring on pleasure to him that maketh true account of learning. *Johnson's Schismaster.*

CONFERRER. *n. f.* [from *confer*]

1. He that converses.

2. He that bestows.

To CONFESS. *v. a.* [*confesser*, French; *confiteor*, *confessum*, Latin.]

1. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.

He doth in some sort *confess* it.—If it be *confessed*, it is not redressed. *Shakespeare.*

Human faults with human grief *confess*.

'Tis thou art chang'd. *Prior.*

2. It has of before the thing *confessed*, when it is used reciprocally.

confess their freely of thy sin;
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception.
Shakespeare's Othello.

3. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest, in order to repentance and pardon.

It is useful only against God, yet to confess to his ministers may be of good use. *Water.*

4. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun. Our Confessor today took the opportunity of confessing himself to his celebrated sister. *Water.*

5. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.

6. To own; to avow; to profess; not to deny.

Whoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I also confess before my Father which is in Heaven, but whosoever shall deny me before men, I will also deny before my Father which is in Heaven. *Matthew.*

7. To grant; not to dispute.

It is not the king
Have any way your good desires forgot;
Which he confesses to take in mind,
He finds you mine your goods. *Shakespeare.*
They may have a clear view of good, great and useful good, without being concerned, if they can make up their happiness without it. *Locke.*

8. To show; to prove; to attest.

Tall thriving trees confess'd the fruitful mold;
The redd'ning apple ripens here to gold. *Pope.*

9. It is used in a loose and unimportant sense, by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of speech.

I must confess I was most pleased with a beautiful prospect, that none of them have mentioned. *Johnson on Italy.*

- To CONFESS, v. n. To make confession; to disclose; to reveal; as, he is gone to the priest to confess.

- CONFESSEDLY, adv. [from confess'd.] Avowedly; indisputably; undeniably.

Labour is confessedly a great part of the curie, and therefore no wonder it men fly from it. *South.*
Great generals, like great numbers, though they were separating the best in the commonwealth to other men, must be eaved and illuminated. *Pope.*

- CONFESSION, n. f. [from confess.]

1. The acknowledgment of a crime; the discovery of one's own guilt.

You confess not the first in this adventure of the Mota, and this is the story of it from me, is I like giving me the torture, and then asking his confession, which is hard. *Temple.*

2. The act of disturbing the conscience to a priest.

You will have little opportunity to practise such a confession, and should therefore supply the want of it by a due performance of it to God. *Waller's Poem on the Death.*

3. Profession; avowal.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good confession?
It is here he one amongst the fair'st of Greece,
That loves his mistress more than in confession,
And dare avow her beauty and her worth
In other arms than hers, to him this challenge. *Shakespeare.*

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

- CONFESSORIAL, n. f. [Fr.] The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents.

In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and confessional, very nicely inlaid with lapis-lazuli. *Adams on Italy.*

- CONFESSORIAL, n. f. [confessionaire,

French.] The confession-chair or seat, where the priest sits to hear confession. *Ditt.*

- CONFESSOR, n. f. [confesseur, French.]

1. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger. He who dies for religion, is a martyr; he who suffers for it, is a confessor.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and confessors. *Bacon's Advice to His Son.*

Was not this an excellent confessor at least, if not a martyr, in this cause? *St. Augustine.*

The patience and fortitude of a martyr or confessor, he concealed in the flourishing times of civil unity. *Adams's Spectator.*

It was the assurance of a resurrection that gave patience to the confessor, and courage to the martyr. *Kegan.*

2. He that hears confessions, and prescribes rules and measures of penitence.

See that Claudio
Be executed by nine to-morrow morning;
Bring him his confessor, let him be prepar'd;
For that's the utmost of his pilgrimage. *Shakespeare.*

If you find any sin that lies heavy upon you, disburthen yourself of it into the bosom of your confessor, who stands between God and you to pray for you. *Taylor.*

One must be trusted; and he thought her fit, As passing prudent, and a pious wit:
To this sagacious confessor he went,
And told her. *Dryden's Wife of Bath.*

3. He who confesses his crimes. *Ditt.*

CONFESS'ED, adj. [a poetical word for confessed.] Open; known; acknowledged; not concealed; not disputed; apparent.

But wretched should I seek,
Since the perfidious author stands confess'd.
This villain has traduced me. *Pope.*

CONFESTLY, adv. [from confess.] Undisputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.

They address to that principle which is confess'ly predominant in our nature. *Dodsley's Poet.*

CONFIDENT, adj. [conficiens, Lat.] That causes or procures; effective. *Ditt.*

CONFIDENT, n. f. [confident, Fr.] A person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.

Martin computed his business, and intrusted it to his confident. *Johnson and Pope.*

To CONFIDE, v. n. [confido, Lat.] To trust in; to put trust in.

He alone won't betray, in whom none will. *Congreve.*

CONFIDENCE, n. f. [confidentia, Lat.]

1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon confidence of one another's integrity. *South.*

2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune; security; opposed to dejection or timidity.

Alas, my lord,
Your wisdom is contum'd in confidence:
Do not go forth to-day. *Shakespeare.*

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his confidence by success. *Bacon.*

He had an ambition and vanity, and confidence in himself, which sometimes intoxicated and transported, and expose him. *Clarendon.*

3. Vicious boldness; false opinion of his own excellencies; opposed to modesty.

These fervent reprehenders of things established by publick authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but their confidence, for the most part, riseth from too much credit given to

their own wits, for which cause they are sold, free from errors. *Her.*

4. Consciousness of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of integrity.

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we confidence towards God. *1 John.*

Be merciful unto them which have not the confidence of good works. *2 Tim.*

Just confidence, and native righteousness, And honour. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. That which gives or causes confidence; boldness, or security.

CONFIDENT, adj. [from confide.]

1. Assured beyond doubt.

He is so sure and so good of his power, electing, as to resolve he can never fail. *Johnson.*

I am confident, that very much may be towards the improvement of philosophy. *Johnson.*

2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical; a confident talker.

3. Secure of success; without fear of miscarriage.

Both valiant, as men despising death, and confident, as unwounded to be overcome. *Johnson.*

Douglas and the Hotspur, both together, Are confident against the world in arms. *Johnson.*

Be not confident in a plain way. *Johnson.*

People forget how little they know, when they grow confident upon any present success. *Johnson.*

4. Void of suspicion; trusting without limits.

He, true knight
No less of her honour confident,
Than I did truly find her, shakes this ring. *Johnson.*

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me, As I am confident and kind to thee. *Johnson.*

5. Bold to a vice; elated with false opinion of his own excellencies; impudent.

CONFIDENT, n. f. [from confide.] One trusted with secrets.

If ever it comes to this, that a man can be of no confidence, he would have deceived me, as I have said enough. *Johnson.*

You have me for no other end, But to become my confident and friend; As such, I keep no secret from your sight. *Ditt.*

- CONFIDENTLY, adv. [from confident.]

1. Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage.

We shall not be ever the less likely to meet with success, if we do not expect it. *Johnson.*

2. With firm trust.

The maid becomes a youth; no more delay. Your vows, but look, and confidents pay. *Johnson.*

3. Without appearance of doubt; without suspecting any failure or delinquency; positively; dogmatically.

Many men that all know what they themselves most confidently boast. *Johnson.*

It is strange how the ancients took up expectations upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them. The observation of some of the best of them, delivered confidence, by that a vessel filled with sties will receive the like quantity of water as it had been empty; this is utterly untrue. *Bacon.*

Every fool may believe, and pronounce confidence, but wise men will conclude him by. *Johnson.*

- CONFIDENTNESS, n. f. [from confident.] Favourable opinion of one's own power; assurance.

CONFIGURATION, n. f. [configuration, French.]

1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.

The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, result from the different configuration and agitation of their particles. *Johnson.*

CON

No other account can be given of the different animal secretions, than the different *configuration* and action of the solid parts. *Arbutnot.*

There is no pluck *value* concerned in shaping them, but the *configurations* of the particles whereof they consist. *Woodward.*

2. The face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets toward each other at any time.

To **CONFIGURE** *v. a.* [from *figura*, Lat.] To dispose into any form, by adaptation.

Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, scattered and distinct at their full growth; which coming together, cementing, and so *configuring* themselves into human shape, made lusty men. *Bentley.*

CONFINE *n. f.* [from *confinis*, Lat.] It had formerly the accent on the last syllable.]

Common boundary; border; edge.

Here in these *confines* they have I luck'd

To watch the warring of mine enemies. *Shaksp.*

You are old:

Nature in you stands on the very verge

Of her *confine*. *Shakspare.*

The *confines* of the river Niger, where the negroes are, are well watered. *Bacon.*

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night,

And Phosphor on the *confines* of the light. *Dryd.*

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the sun, is applicable to duration, when no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to distances beyond the *confines* of the world, where are no bodies. *Locke.*

CONFINE *adj.* [from *confinis*, Lat.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

To **CONFINE** *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on other territories, or regions: it has *with* or *on*.

Half lost, I seek

What readiest path leads where your gloomy

bounds

Confine with heav'n. *Milt Par. L.*

Full in the midst of this created space,

Between heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a

place

Confining on all three. *Dryden.*

To **CONFINE** *v. a.* [from *confiner*, Fr. *confinis*, Latin.]

1. To bound; to limit: as, he *confines*

his subject by a rigorous definition.

2. To shut up; to imprison; to immure;

to restrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threshold.

—Ty, you *confine* yourself most unreasonably:

come, you must go visit the good lady. *Shaksp.*

I had been

As broad and gen'l as the casing air;

But now I'm cabb'd, cribb'd, *confind*, bound

in. *Shakspare.*

3. To restrain; to tie up to.

Children, permitted the freedom of both

hands do oft times *confine* unto the left, and

are not without great difficulty restrained from it. *Bacon.*

Make one man's fancies, or failings, *confine*

laws to others, and convey them as such to their

successors. *Bacon.*

Where honour or where conscience does not

bind,

No other tie shall shackle me;

Slave to myself I will not be;

Nor shall my future actions be *confind*

By my own present mind. *Cowley.*

If the goat continue, I *confine* myself wholly

to the milk diet. *Temple.*

He is to *confine* himself to the compass of num-

bers, and the slavery of rhyme. *Dryden.*

CONFINELESS *adj.* [from *confine*.] Bound-

less; unlimited; unbounded; without

end.

Esteem him as a lamb, being compar'd

With my *confineless* harrier. *Shakspare.*

CON

CONFINEMENT *n. f.* [from *confine*.] Imprisonment; incarceration; restraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes,

Now joyful from their long *confinement* rose. *Dryd.*

The mind hates restraint and is apt to fancy

itself under *confinement* when the light is pent

up. *Addison.*

As to the numbers who are under restraint,

people do not seem so much surpris'd at the *con-*

finement of some, as the liberty of others. *Addison.*

CONFINER *n. f.* [from *confine*.]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon *con-*

finis; one that inhabits the extreme

parts of a country.

The senate hath shut'd up the *confiners*. *Shaksp.*

Happy *confiners* you of other lands,

That shut your soil. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in na-

ture, yet they are such neighbours and *confiners*,

in art, that the least touch of a pencil will trans-

late a crying into a laughing face. *Hutton.*

3. One which touches upon two different

regions.

The particles or *confiners* between plants and

living creatures, are such as have no local mo-

tion; such as oysters. *Bacon.*

CONFINITY *n. f.* [from *confinitas*, Latin.]

Nearness; neighbourhood; contiguity.

To **CONFIRM** *v. a.* [from *confirmo*, Latin.]

1. To put past doubt by new evidence.

The testimony of Christ was *confirm'd* in you.

So was his will

Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,

Which shook heav'n's whole circumference, *con-*

firm'd. *Milton.*

Whilst all the stars that round her burn,

And all the planets in their turn,

Confirm the tidings as they roll,

And spread the truth from pole to pole. *Addison.*

2. To settle; to establish either persons

or things.

I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and ap-

point thee ruler. *Maccabees.*

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs.

Shakspare.

3. To fix; to radicate.

Venerius never cur'd a *confirmed* pox without

it. *Weyman.*

4. To complete; to perfect.

He only liv'd but till he was a man:

The wish no sooner had his prowess *confirm'd*,

But like a man he died. *Shakspare.*

5. To strengthen by new solemnities or

ties.

That treaty, so prejudicial, ought to have been

remitted rather than *confirm'd*. *Bacon.*

6. To settle or strengthen in resolution,

or purpose, or opinion.

Confirm I then I resolve

Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. *Milt.*

They in their state though firm, stand more

confirm'd. *Milton.*

Relieve and be *confirm'd*. *Milton.*

7. To admit to the full privileges of a

christian, by imposition of hands.

Those which are thus *confirm'd*, are thereby

supposed to be fit for admittance to the sacrament.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

CONFIRMABLE *adj.* [from *confirm*.]

Capable of incontestible evidence.

It may receive a spurious inmate, as it *con-*

firmable by many examples. *Bacon.*

CONFIRMATION *n. f.* [from *confirm*.]

1. The act of establishing any thing or

person; settlement; establishment.

Embrace and love this man.—

—With brother's love I do it.—

—And let heav'n

Witness how dear I hold this *confirmation*! *Shaksp.*

2. Evidence by which any thing is ascer-

tained; additional proof.

A false report hath

Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment.

Shakspare.

The sea-captains answered, that they would

perform his command; and, in *confirmation*

thereof, promised not to do any thing which be-

seemed not valiant men. *Krolles' Hist.*

3. Proof; convincing testimony.

Wanting frequent *confirmation* in a matter to

confirmable, their affirmation carried but slow

persuasion. *Bacon.*

The arguments brought by Christ for the *con-*

firmation of his doctrine, were in themselves suf-

ficient. *South.*

4. An ecclesiastical rite.

What is prepared for in catechising, is, in the

next place, performed by *confirmation*; a most

profitable piece of the church, transcribed from

the practice of the apostles, which consists in two

parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name,

every part of the baptismal vow (having first ap-

proved himself to understand it), and to that

purpose, that he may more solemnly enter this

obligation, bringing some godfather with him,

not now (as in baptism) as his procurator to un-

derstand for him, but as a witness to testify his

entering this obligation. *Hammond.*

CONFIRMATOR *n. f.* [from *confirmo*, Latin.]

An atteller; he that puts a

matter past doubt.

There wants herein the definitive *con-*

firmation, the tenor of man.

Bacon's Vagant Errata.

CONFIRMATORY *adj.* [from *confirm*.]

Giving additional testimony; establish-

ing with new force.

CONFIRMEDNESS *n. f.* [from *confirmed*.]

Confirmed state; radication.

If the difficulty arise from the *confirmedness*

of habit, every resistance weakens the habit, abates

the difficulty. *Lecky's Party.*

CONFIRMER *n. f.* [from *confirm*.] One

that confirms; one that produces evi-

dence or strength; an atteller; an es-

tablisher.

Be these sad sighs *confirmers* of thy words?

Then speak again. *Shakspare.*

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the

word of a knave; they are both the *confirmers* of

false reckonings. *Shakspare.*

CONFISCABLE *adj.* [from *confiscatio*.]

liable to forfeiture.

To **CONFISCATE** *v. a.* [from *confiscare*,

confiscare, *v. e.* in *publicum adducere*;

from *ffius*, which originally signifieth

a hamper, pannier, basket, or freil; but

metonymically the emperor's treasure,

because it was anciently kept in such

hampers. *Cicero.*] To transfer private

property to the prince or publick, by

way of penalty for an offence.

I was dyed that he should be smother'd, and

his whole office *confiscate* and seized, and his

houses pulled down. *Bacon.*

Whence with the sugar by earth,

Belong to Ceres, who is sister to Vulcan,

By their own words *confiscate* to him. *Dryden.*

CONFISCATE *adj.* [from the verb.]

Transferred to the publick, as forfeit.

The recent in *Shakspare* is on the first

syllable.

Thy lines and goods

Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*

Unto the state of Venice. *Shakspare.*

CON

CON

CONFISCATION. n. f. [from *confiscare*.]
The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to public use.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and *confiscations* he had at that present to apprehend. *Baron's Henry viii.*

CONFITENT. n. f. [*confitemini*, Lat.] One confessing; one who confesses his faults.

A wide difference there is between a mere *confitent* and a true penitent. *Deans of Pity.*

CONFITURE. n. f. [French; from *confiture*, Lat.] A sweetmeat; a confection; a comfit.

It is certain that there be some houses where comfits and pies will grow much more than in others. *Baron.*

We contain a *confiture* of life, where we make all sweetmeats, dainties, and dainties of pleasant wines. *Baron.*

To CONFIX. v. n. [*configo*, *confixum*, Lat.] To fix down; to fasten.

As this is true,
Let me in fast fix mine from my knees;
Or else for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shakespeare.*

CONFLAGRANT. adj. [*conflagrans*, Lat.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raise
From the *conflagrant* mats, purg'd and refresh'd,
New heavens, new earth. *Milton.*

CONFLAGRATION. n. f. [*conflagratio*, Lat.]

1. A general fire spreading over a large space.

The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the sun, and the *conflagration* of all things under Phaeton. *Proton.*

Nest o'er the plains, where ripen'd harvests
Grew. *Baron.*

The *conflagration* spreads below. *Adams.*
No kind ban had a gradual increase, notwithstanding what floods of *conflagration*, and the religious profession of celibacy, may have interrupted. *Bentley's Simon.*

2. It is generally taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of things.

CONFLATION. n. f. [*conflatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of blowing many instruments together.

The sweetest harmony is, when every part of instrument is not lost by itself, but by the union of them all. *Baron.*

2. A casting or melting of metal.

CONFLUENT. n. f. [*confluens*, Latin.]

A bending or turning.

To CONFLICT. v. n. [*conflictus*, Lat.]

To strive; to combat; to fight; to struggle; to contend; to counter; to engage; properly by striking against one another.

But a hundred strikes,
To the *conflict* of hands express'd,
Answer me thus. *Shakespeare.*

You shall see a sea of earth a hundred
Floods of the red and white *conflict* together. *Baron.*

A *conflict* of the five senses with themselves, and of the five senses with each other, in the presence of a single word. *Baron.*

Looks down from the *conflict* long bone
Seems to eat out the living waves to bottom. *Thompson.*

CONFLICT. n. f. [*conflictus*, Latin.]

1. A violent collision, or opposition, of two substance.

Pour deplezied spirit or vinegar upon fair of
urine, and there will be in a *conflict* of ebullition. *Baron.*

CON

Then followed that most natural effect of forming one's self to that which she did like. *Baron.*

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is seldom used of a general battle.

The luckless *conflict* with the giant flour,
Wherein captiv'd of life or death he stood in doubt. *Shakespeare.*

It is my father's face,
Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have kill'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. Contest; strife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war between signior Benedick and her, they never meet but there's a skirmish of wit between them. — Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our last *conflict*, four of his boys were wont having. *Shakespeare.*

4. Struggle; agony; pang.

No *conflict* of teaching, yet they can make pretent *conflict* to sweet and easy, but none will think from them. *Baron.*

It he attempt this great change, with what labour and *conflict* must he accomplish that? *Baron.*

Th' unequal *conflict* then, as angels, look
On dying souls. *Baron.*

CONFLUENCE. n. f. [*confluo*, Latin]

1. The junction or union of several streams.

Narrow who urged dominion over the rest,
sat down in the very *confluence* of all those rivers which watered Parthia. *Baron.*

Begat is beneath the *confluence* of Tigris and Euphrates. *Baron.*

In the veins innumerable little rivulets have their *confluence* into the great sea, the common channel of the flood. *Baron.*

2. The act of crowding to a place.

You see this *confluence* of the great flood of visitors. *Shakespeare.*

Some come to make merry because of the *confluence* of all sorts. *Baron.*

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's *confluence*, and for all matters to your lot. *Baron.*

3. A concourse; a multitude crowded into one place.

This will draw a *confluence* of people from all parts of the country. *Baron.*

4. Collection; concurrence.

We may there be instructed how to rate all goods by that which will *confluence* to the sea, city wealth, power, which shall be made up of the *confluence*, perfection, and perpetuity of all things. *Baron.*

CONFLUENT. adj. [*confluens*, Latin.]

Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make men your *concurrent* one, *concurrent* good and ill together run. *Baron.*

The *concurrent* break make some great river's head,
By the *concurrent* meeting and descending fed. *Blackmore.*

CONFLUX. n. f. [*confluxio*, Latin.]

1. The union of several currents; concourse.

By the *conflux* of meeting and descending fed. *Blackmore.*

2. Crowd; multitude collected.

He goes by, by the general *conflux* and concourse of the whole people, streighten'd in quarters. *Baron.*

To the gates call round thine eyes and see
Whom the *conflux* of things forth, entering in. *Baron.*

CONFORM. adj. [*conformis*, Lat.] Assuming the same form; wearing the same form; resembling.

Variety of tune doth dispose the spirits to variety of passions, *conform* unto them. *Baron.*

To CONFORM. v. n. [*conformo*, Lat.] To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner, with something else: with to.

CON

Then followed that most natural effect of forming one's self to that which she did like. *Baron.*

The apostles did *conform* the christians, as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews. *Baron.*

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themselves to the order of the church? *Baron.*

To CONFORM. v. n. To comply with; to yield: with to.

Among mankind to few there are,
Who will *conform* to philosophic fare. *Baron.*

CONFORMABLE. adj. [from *conformo*.]

1. Having the same form; using the same manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; similar; resembling.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* to the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Baron.*

2. It has commonly to before that with which there is agreement.

He gives a reason *conformable* to the principle. *Baron.*

3. Sometimes with, not improperly; but to is used with the verb.

The arguments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of writing, perfectly *conformable* to the character of her. *Baron.*

4. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite, consistent.

None is very *conformable* and very *conformable* letter. *Baron.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lights, are *conformable* to the works of nature, but not to the rules of art. *Baron.*

5. Compliant; ready to follow directions, submissive; peaceable; obsequious.

I've been to you a true and humble wife,
At a time to your will *conformable*. *Baron.*

For all the kingdoms of the earth to be *conformable* with you, *conformable* in what you shall bid be required, it was then easy. *Baron.*

Such delusions are formed by a *conformable* devotion, and the well-tempered man is true *conformable*. *Baron.*

CONFORMABLY. adv. [from *conformabilis*.]

With conformity; agreeably; suitably: it has to.

So a man observe the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk *conformably*, it is certainly. *Baron.*

I have treated of the sex *conformably* to definition. *Baron.*

CONFORMATION. n. f. [Fr. *conformation*, Latin.]

1. The form of things, as relating to each other; the particular texture and consistence of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole: as light of different colours is reflected from bodies, according to their different conformation.

Variety is found in the different natural shapes of the mouth, and several *conformations* of the organs. *Baron.*

Where there happens to be such a structure and *conformation* of the earth, as that the fire may pass freely into their quivers, it then readily gets out. *Baron.*

2. The act of producing suitableness, or conformity, to any thing: with to.

Virtue and vice, sin and holiness, and the *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more consequence than the furniture of modern dress. *Baron.*

CONFORMIST. n. f. [from *conformis*.] One that complies with the worship of the church of England; not a dissenter.

They were not both nonconformists, neither both conformists. *Dunton.*

CONFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *conform.*]

1. Similitude; resemblance; the state of having the same character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exercise of virtue, man, amongst the creatures of this world, aspireth to the greatest conformity with God. *Hooker.*

Judge not what is best
By pleasure, though to nature seeming meet;
Created as thou art to nobler end,
Holy and pure, conformity divine!
Space and duration have a great conformity to
this, that they are justly reckoned amongst our
simple ideas. *Milton.*

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the
mental taste and the sensitive taste. *Locke.*

2. It has in some authors *with* before the model to which the conformity is made.
The end of all religion is but to draw us to a
conformity with God. *Deacy of Duty.*

3. In some to.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our
conformity to God. *Tilston.*

Conformity in building to other civil nations,
hath disposed us to let our old wooden shank
hustle all to decay. *Grant.*

4. Consistency.

Many instances prove the conformity of the
city with the notions of Hippocrates. *Arbuth.*

- CONFORATION. *n. f.* [from *conforto*, a low Latin word.] Collation of strength; corroboration.

From location and confortation, take such
bodies as are of stringent quality, without im-
mised cold. *Bacon's Natural History.*

- TO CONFOUND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Lat.]

1. To mingle things so that their several forms or natures cannot be discerned.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their lan-
guage, that they may not understand one another's
speech. *Genesis.*

To planets rushing from aspect malign,
Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky
Should combat, and their jarring spheres *confound*. *Milton.*

2. To perplex; to compare or mention without due distinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont,
because they agree in many things, to be *con-
founded*. *Boyle.*

They who strip not ideas from the marks men
use for them, but *confound* them with words, must
have endless dispute. *Locke.*

3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their simple
ideas agree, though, in discourse, they *confound*
one another with different names. *Locke.*

4. To throw into consternation; to perplex; to terrify; to amaze; to astonish; to stupify.

So spake the son of God; and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milton.*
Now with furies surrounded,
Despairing, *confounded*,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pope's St. Cyprian.*

5. To destroy; to overthrow.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in its own deliciousness,
And in the taste *confounds* the appetite. *Shakspeare.*
The gods *confound* thee! dost thou hold there
still? *Shakspeare.*

Let them be *confounded* in all their power and
might, and let their strength be broken. *Daniel.*
So deep a malice to *confound* the race
Of mankind in one root. *Milton.*

CONFOUNDED. *particip. adj.* [from *confound*.] Hateful; detestable; enormous; odious: a low cant word.

A most *confounded* reason for his brutish con-
ception. *Grew.*

Sir, I have heard another story:
He was a most *confounded* Tory;
And grew, or he is much belied,
Extremely dull before he died. *Swift.*

CONFOUNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *confounded*.] Hatefully; shamefully: a low or ludicrous word.

You are *confoundedly* given to squinting up and
down, and chattering. *L'Estrange.*
Thy speculations begin to swell *confoundedly*
of words and meadows. *Gray's Spectator.*

CONFOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *confound*.] He who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or destroys.

CONFRATERNITY. *n. f.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Lat.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for some religious purpose.

We find days appointed to be kept, and a
confraternity established for that purpose, with
the laws of it. *Stillingfleet.*

CONFRICATION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing against any thing.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown
out of a stag's horn; which they suppose did
rather come from a *confrication* of the horn upon
the ivy, than from the horn itself. *Bacon.*

TO CONFRONT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.]

1. To stand against another in full view; to face.

He spoke, and then *confronted* the bull;
And on his ample forehead, aiming full,
The deadly stroke descended. *Dryden.*

2. To stand face to face, in opposition to another.

The East and West churches did both *confront*
the Jews, and concur with them. *Hooker.*
Blood hath bought blood, and blows have an-
swer'd blows,

Strength natch'd with strength, and power con-
fronted power. *Shakspeare.*

Bona's badge-groom, lapt in proof,
confronted him with lewd comparisons,
Point against point rebellious, arm 'gainst arm. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

3. To oppose one evidence to another in open court.

We began to lay his unkindness unto him:
he teasing himself *confronted* by so many, went
not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sedg.*

4. To compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only
show you the same design executed by different
hands. *Adelphi on Medals.*

CONFRONTATION. *n. f.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

TO CONFUSE. *v. a.* [*confusus*, Lat.]

1. To disorder; to despoise irregularly.

Thus raving on
In *confus'd* march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands
View'd first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest. *Milton.*

2. To mix, not separate.

At length an universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all *confus'd*,
Burne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear. *Milton.*

3. To perplex, not distinguish; to obscure.

We may have a clear and distinct idea of the
existence of many things, though our ideas of
their intimate essences and causes are very *con-
fus'd* and obscure. *Watts's Logic.*

4. To hurry the mind.

Confus'd and sadly she at length replies. *Pope.*

CONFUS'DLY. *adv.* [from *confus'd*.]

1. In a mixed mass; without separation.

These four nations are every where mixed in
the Scriptures, because they dwelt *confus'dly* to-
gether. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Indistinctly; one mingled with another.

The inner court with horror, noise, and tears
Confus'dly fill'd; the women's shrieks and cries
The arch'd vaults re-echo. *Dunham.*

On mount Veluvius next he fix'd his eyes,
And saw the smoking tops *confus'dly* rise;
A hideous tumult. *Adelphi on Italy.*

I viewed through a prism, and saw them most
confus'dly defined, so that I could not distinguish
their smaller parts from one another. *Newton.*

Heroes and heroines shout *confus'dly* me,
And like and unlike voices strike the skies. *Pope.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

He *confus'dly* and obscurely delivered his op-
inion. *Chalmers.*

4. Tumultuously; hastily; not deliberately; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which
are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *con-
fus'dly* judg'd in the vehemence of action. *Dryden.*

CONFUS'DNESS. *n. f.* [from *confus'd*.]

Want of distinctness; want of clearness.

His wants these titles of honour carry a kind
of *confus'dness*, and rather betokened a successful
office than an established dignity. *Carew.*

The cause of the *confus'dness* of our notions,
next to natural inability, is want of attention. *Norris.*

CONFUSION. *n. f.* [from *confuse*.]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.

God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this *confusion* wrought:
As the proud tow'rs, whose points the clouds
did hit,

By tongues *confus'd* was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

2. Tumult; disorder.

God is not a God of sedition and *confusion*, but
of order and of peace. *Hooker, Preface.*

This is a happy and more comely time,
Than when these fellows ran about the streets
Crying *confusion*. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Indistinct combination.

The *confusion* of two different ideas, which a
customary connection of them in their minds hath
made to seem almost one, fills their heads with
false views, and their reasonings with false con-
sequences. *Locke.*

4. Overthrow; destruction.

The strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him into his *confusion*. *Shakspeare.*

5. Astonishment; distraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

Confusion dwelt in every face,
And fear in every heart,
When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,
O'ercame the pilot's art. *Spectator.*

CONFUTABLE. *adj.* [from *confute*.] Pos-
sible to be disproved; possible to be
shown false.

At the last day, that inquisitor shall not present
to God a bundle of calumnies, or *confutable* ac-
cusations; but will offer unto his omniscience a
true list of our transgressions. *Brown.*

CONFUTATION. *n. f.* [*confutatio*, Lat.]

The act of confuting; disproof.

A *confutation* of atheism from the frame of the
world. *Bentley.*

TO CONFUTE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.]

To convict of error or falsehood; to
disprove.

He could on either side dispute;
Confute, change hands, and still *confute*. *Hudibras.*
For a man to doubt whether there be any hell,
and thereupon to live as if there were none, but,

CON

when he dies, to find himself *confuted* in the flames, must be the height of woe. *South*

CONGE. *n. f.* [*congé*, French.]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courtesy.

The captain salutes you with *congé* profound,
And your ladyship curtsies half way to the ground. *Swif*

2. Leave; farewell.

So courteous *congé* both did give and take,
With right hands pugged, & perges of good will. *Farquhar*

To CONGE. *v. n.* [from the noun. To take leave.

I have *conged* with the duke, and done my adieu with him self. *Shakespeare*

CONGE D'ELIRE is French; and signifies, in common law, the king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuse a bishop. The king, as sovereign patron of all archbishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastical benefices, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all ecclesiastical dignities; investing them first *per baculum & annulum*, and afterwards by his letters patent. In process of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they should, at every vacation, before they chuse, demand of the king a *congé d'elire*, that is, licence to proceed to election. *Cræll*

A woman, when she has made her own choice, for some sake, sends a *congé d'elire* to her friends. *Spenser*

CONGE. *n. f.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another: such is that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture. *Chambers*

To CONGEAL. *v. a.* [*congelare*, Latin.]

1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state.

What more miraculous thing may be told,
That ice, which is engend'ed with ice, should
Should kindle fire by wonderful device?
In whose capacity would
A vapour deluge lie, to thaw the earth again. *Milton*

2. To bind or fix, as by cold.

Oh, gentlemen, let's see! said Henry's wounds
Open their *congeal'd* mouths, and bleed afresh. *Shakespeare*

Too much sadness has *congeal'd* my heart. *Shakespeare*

To CONGEAL. *v. n.* To concreate; to gather into a mass by cold.

In the midst of a frozen lead, when it begins to *congeal*, make a little dent, into which put quicksilver wrapped in linen, and it will fix, and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Newton*

When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice smooth and level, as the surface of the water was before. *Bacon*

CONGEALMENT. *n. f.* [from *congeal*.] The clot formed by congelation; concretion.

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends;
Tell them your news, whilst they with joyful tears
With the *congealment* from your wounds. *Shakespeare*

CONGULABILE. *adj.* [from *congeal*.] Susceptible of congelation; capable of losing its fluidity.

The constitutions of bodies are very diverse, dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, fixed, hard,

CON

soft, congelable, not congelable, liquefiable, not liquefiable. *Bacon*

The chymists define fat, from some of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and congelable again by cold into brittle globes or crystals. *Arbutnot on Aliments*

CONGELATION. *n. f.* [from *congeal*.]

1. Act of turning fluids to solids by cold.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or *congelation* of the fluid. *Arbutnot on Aliments*

There are *congelations* of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations. *Arbutnot on Air*

2. State of being congealed, or made solid by cold.

Many waters and springs will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there is much eruptions, will still perfit without *congelation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

CONGENER. *n. f.* [Latin.] A thing of the same kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often galled on the trunk, to which it is a *congener*. *Milner*

CONGENEROUS. *adj.* [*congener*, Latin.] Of the same kind; arising from the same original.

Inoc bodies, being of a *congenereous* nature, do readily receive the impressions of their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

From extreme and lasting colds proceeds a great run of apoplexies, and other *congenereous* evanes. *Arbutnot on Air*

CONGENEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *congenerous*.] The quality of being from the same original; belonging to the same class. *Dict.*

CONGENIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *genius*, Latin.] Partaking of the same genius; kindred; cognate: in *Swift* it is followed by *sort*.

He speaks without any help, by a kind of *congenial* compulsiure, as we may term it, to the genius of our late sovereign and master. *Warren*

You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat *congenial*, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. *Boyle*

Smile with the view of silver arts we come,
And mix *congenial*, mingling flame with flame. *Leop.*

He acquires a courage, and stiffness of opinion, not at all *congenial* to his nature. *Swift*

CONGENIALITY. *n. f.* [from *congenial*.] Participation of the same genius; cognation of kind, or nature.

CONGENIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *congenial*.] Cognation.

CONGENITE. *adj.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Of the same birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

Many conceptions of moral and intellectual truth stem, upon this account, to be *congenite* with us, connate to us, and engraven in the very frame of the soul. *Hale*

Did we learn the alphabet in our embryo-state? And how comes it to pass, that we are not aware of any such *congenite* apprehensions? *Glenn's Philosophy*

CONGR. *n. f.* [*congrus*, Latin.] The sea.

My life, whose shape and nature are much like the sea, frequent both the sea and fresh rivers, as the mighty *congr*, taken often in the Severn. *Hutton's Angler*

CONGRIE. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together.

The air is nothing but a *congrus* or heap of small, and for the most part of flexible, particles, of several sizes, and of all kinds of figures. *Boyle*

CON

To CONGE' ST. *v. a.* [*congero*, *congestum*, Lat.] To heap up; to gather together.

CONGE'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *congest*.] That may be heaped up. *Dict.*

CONGE'STION. *n. f.* [*congestio*, Latin.] A collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours. *Quincy*

Congestion is then said to be the cause of a tumour, when the growth of it is slow, and without pain. *Huyman*

CONGIARY. *n. f.* [*congiarium*, from *congius*, a measure of corn, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery, originally in corn, afterward in money.

We see on them the emperor and general officers, flurding as they distributed a *congiary* to the soldiers or people. *Adams*

To CONGLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Latin.] To turn to ice.

No other do properly *conglaciate* but water for the determination of quicksilver is properly fixation, and that of milk congelation. *Boyle*

CONGLACIATION. *n. f.* [from *conglaciate*.] The state of being changed, or act of changing, into ice.

If crystal be a stone, it is concreated by several types, and typical principles; for while it remained in a fluid body, it was a fluid very unfit for proper *conglaciation*. *Boyle*

To CONGLOBATE. *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Latin.] To gather into a hard firm ball.

The testicle, as is said, is one large *conglobate* gland, consisting of soft fibres, all in one collection. *Cruikshank*

CONGLOBATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball, of which the fibres are not distinctly visible.

Fluids are separated from the blood in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and conglomerate glands. *Boyle*

CONGLOBATELY. *adv.* [from *conglobate*.] In a spherical form. *Dict.*

CONGLOBATION. *n. f.* [from *conglobate*.] A round body; collection into a round mass.

In this species are discerned many pieces of the *conglaciation*, which in time become black. *Boyle*

To CONGLOBE. *v. a.* [*conglobare*, Latin.] To gather into a round mass; to consolidate in a ball.

Then re-founded, then completed
Like things to like. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

Hung to the goddess, and could arise
Not clatter, with rough *conglobed*, and torn.
The buzz of bees about their dusky queen. *Pope*

To CONGLOBE. *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass.

Thither they
Rushed with glad precipitation, up rolled
As drops on dust *conglobing* from the sky. *Milton*

To CONGLOMERATE. *v. a.* [*conglomerare*, Latin.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inweave into a round mass.

The liver is one great *conglomerated* gland, composed of innumerable small glands, each of which consisteth of soft fibres, in a distinct separate convolution. *Cruikshank*

CONGLOMERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] 1. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the constituent parts and fibres are distinct.

Fluids are separated in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and *conglomerate* glands. *Boyle*

2. Collected; twisted together.

The beams of light, when they are multiplied and conglomerate, generate heat. *Hueter.*

CONGLOMERATION. *n. f.* [from *conglomerare*.] Collection of matter into a loose ball.

1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.

2. Intertexture; mixture. The multiplication and conglomerate of sounds, doth generate rarefaction of the air. *Bacon.*

TO CONGLUTINATE. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Latin.] To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

TO CONGLUTINATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CONGLUTINATION. *n. f.* [from *conglutino*.] The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing.

The cause is a temperate conglutination; for both bodies are clammy and viscid, and do both the deflux of humours to the parts. *Bacon.*

To the elongation of the fibres is owing the union or conglutination of parts separated by a wound. *Hall's Treatise on Aliments.*

CONGLUTINATIVE. *adj.* [from *conglutino*.] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR. *n. f.* [from *conglutino*.] That which has the power of uniting wounds. The cicatrix is recommended as a conglutinator to broken bones. *Woodward on Surgery.*

CONGRATULANT. *adj.* [from *congratulari*.] Rejoicing in participation; expressing participation of another's joy.

Each wish'd in haste the great consulting peers, Rous'd from the dark divan, and with like joy, congratulant approach'd him. *Milton.*

TO CONGRATULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulari*, Latin.]

1. To compliment upon any happy event; to express joy for the good of another.

I congratulate our English tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours. *Hall's Treatise on Surgery.*

2. It has sometimes the accusative case of the cause of joy, and *to* before the person.

An ecclesiastical union within yourselves, I am rather ready to congratulate to you. *Spenser.*

The subjects of England may congratulate to themselves, that the nature of our government, and the clemency of our king, secure us. *Dryden.*

TO CONGRATULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.

I cannot but congratulate with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. *Swift.*

CONGRATULATION. *n. f.* [from *congratulare*.]

1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.

2. The form in which joy for the happiness of another is expressed.

CONGRATULATORY. *adj.* [from *congratulare*.] Expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

TO CONGREGATE. *v. n.* [from *gre*, French.] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite.

Not in use.

For government, Put into parts, doth keep in one consent, Congressing in a full and natural close. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONGREGATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *greet*.] To salute reciprocally. Not in use.

My office hath for me prevail'd, That face to face, and toy to eye to eye, You have congregated. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

TO CONGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to assemble; to bring into one place.

Any multitude of christian men congregated, may be denoted by the name of a church. *Hobbes.* These waters were afterwards congregated, and called the sea. *Falstaff.*

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,

The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands, As having sense of beauty, do put Their mortal natures. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The dry land, earth, and the great receptacle Of congregated waters, he call'd seas; And saw that it was good. *Milton.*

Heat congregates homogenous bodies, and separates heterogeneous ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

Light, congregated by a burning glass, sets on fire sulphureous bodies, to turn them into fire. *Newton's Opticks.*

TO CONGREGATE. *v. n.* To assemble; to meet; to gather together.

Here is, I'm there where merchants most do congregate, On me, my brawlers. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis true (is the old proverb data relate) Equals with equals often congregate. *Dryden.*

CONGREGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

Collected; compact.

Where the matter is most congregated, the cold is the greater. *Paracelsus's Natural History.*

CONGREGATION. *n. f.* [from *congregare*.]

1. The act of collecting.

The means of reduction by the fire, is but by congregation of homogenous parts. *Bacon.*

2. A collection; a mass of various parts brought together.

This brave overarching firmament appears no other thing to me, than a foul and pestilent congregation of vapours. *Shakespeare.*

3. An assembly met to worship God in publick, and hear doctrine.

The words which the minister first pronounced, the whole congregation shall repeat after him. *Book of Common Prayer.*

The practice of those that prefer houses before churches, and a conventicle before the congregation. *Shakespeare.*

It those preachers, who abound in epiphenomenas, who look about them, they would find part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep. *Swift.*

CONGREGATIONAL. *adj.* [from *congregation*.] Publick; pertaining to a congregation or assembly.

It is a word used of such claustrians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independent church.

CONGRESS. *n. f.* [*congressus*, Latin.]

1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict.

Here Pallis urges on, and Lantus there. Their congress in the held give it Jove with hands. Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands. *Dryden's Fanny.*

From these laws may be deduced the rules of the congress and reflections of two bodies. *Newton's Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia.*

2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations: as, the congress of Cambray.

CONGRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *congressus*.]

Meeting; encountering; coming together.

If it be understood of sexes conjoined, all plants are female; and if of disjoined and congressive generation, there is no male or female in them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO CONGRUE. *v. n.* [from *congruere*, Lat.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit; to be agreeable. Not in use.

Our sovereign prince's imports at full, By letters congruing to that effect, The perfect death of Hamlet. *Shakespeare.*

CONGRUENCE. *n. f.* [*congruentia*, Lat.]

Agreement; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency.

CONGRUENT. *adj.* [*congruent*, Latin.]

Agreeing; correspondent.

These planes were so contrived as to move up in a common orbit, as if they were one axis. *Newton's Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia.*

CONGRUITY. *n. f.* [from *congruus*.]

1. Suitableness; agreeableness.

Consistency of numbers, so that no number could be added to one of them without destroying the congruity. *Glaser.*

2. Fitness; pertinence.

A whole sentence may fail of its congruity by wanting one particle. *Shakespeare.*

3. Consequence of argument; reason, consistency.

With what congruity doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appear in the church of Christ? *Dryden.*

4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correspond, when laid over one another, are in congruity.

CONGRUMENT. *n. f.* [from *congruus*.]

Fitness; adaptation. Not in use.

The congrument and harmonious tuning of periods in a sentence, hath almost the flowing and force of knitting and cementing. *Longin's Philosophical Principles.*

CONGRUOUS. *adj.* [*congruus*, Lat.]

1. Agreeable to; consistent with.

The existence of God is to many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so congruous to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or commensurate.

The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they are mutually congruous to one another. *Longin's Philosophical Principles.*

3. Rational; fit.

Motives that address themselves to our reason, are fitted to be employed upon reasonable creatures: it is no ways congruous, that God should be always enlightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

CONGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *congruus*.]

Suitably; pertinently; consistently.

This conjecture is to be regarded, because, if we suppose unity, one having weight the bladder, found it then lighter than the opposite weight. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CONICAL. *adj.* [*conicus*, Lat.] Having

CONICAL. } the form of a cone, or round

decreasing.

Towering firs in conical forms arise,

And with a pointed spear divide the skies. *Pope.*

A brown flat of a conical figure: the basis is oblong.

They are conical vessels, with their bases towards the heart; and, as they pass on, their diameters grow still less. *Arbuthnot.*

CONICALLY. *adv.* [from *conical*.] In

form of a cone.

In a watering pot, shaped conically, or like a sugar-loaf, filled with water, no liquor falls through the holes at the bottom, whilst the gadder keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CONICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *conical*.] The

state or quality of being conical.

CONICK SECTION. *n. f.* A curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

C O N

CONICK Sections. } *n. f.* That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

To CONJECT. *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.] To guess; to conjecture. Not in use.

I intreat you then,
From one that but imperfectly conjects,
Your wisdom would not build yourself a trouble.

CONJECTOR. *n. f.* [from *conject*.] A guesser; a conjecturer.

For to conjectors we old of trade,
And from my pained skin conclude.

CONJECTURABLE. *adj.* [from *conjecture*.] Being the object of conjecture; possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL. *adj.* [from *conjecture*.] Depending on conjecture; said or done by guess.

They'll sit by the fire, and presume to know
Who thrives and who declines, hide till they, and
give out
Conclusions, misthings. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Thou speakest it full y, as I have met thee out,
And mark it conjectural fears to come.

It were a matter of great profit, save that I
doubt it is too soon that to venture upon, if
one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits,
are likely to be in plenty or scarcity. *Bacon.*
The two last words are not in Calimachus,
and consequently the rest are only conjectural.

CONJECTURALITY. *n. f.* [from *conjectural*.] That which depends upon guess.
They have not recurred unto error, they, or
the records of time, but taken themselves at
probabilities, and the conjectural philosophy.

CONJECTURALLY. *adv.* [from *conjectural*.] By guess; by conjecture.
Whatever may be at any time, out of Scripture,
but probably and conjecturally, is limited.

Let it be probably, not conjecturally, proven.

CONJECTURE. *n. f.* [*conjectura*, Lat.] 1. Guess; imperfect knowledge; preponderation of opinion without proof.

In the casting of lots, a man cannot, upon any ground of reason, bring the event to much as under conjecture.

2. Idea; notion; conception. Not in use.

Now entertain conjecture of a time,
When creeping mummur, and the pining dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the universe.

To CONJECTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guess; to judge by guess; to entertain an opinion upon bare probability.
When we look upon such things as equally may or may not be, human reason can then, at the best, but conjecture what will be.

CONJECTURER. *n. f.* [from *conjecture*.] A guesser; one who forms opinion without proof.

If we should believe very grave conjecturers,
carnivorous animals now were not flesh devourers then.
I shall leave conjecturers to their own imaginations.

CONFEROUS. *adj.* [*conus* and *fero*, Lat.] Such trees or herbs are confurous, as bear a pyramidal fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to a cone, in which are many seeds; and when they are ripe, the several cells in the cone open, and the seeds drop out. Of this kind are the fir, pine, and beech. Quincy.

C O N

To CONJOBBLE. *v. a.* [from *con*, together, and *jobberno*, the head.] To concert; to settle; to discuss. A low cant word.
What would a body think of a minister that should conjobble matters of state with tinkers, and courtier politicks with tinkers? *L'Estrange.*

To CONJOIN. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr. *conjungo*, Latin.]

1. To unite; to consolidate into one.
Thou wrong'st Pinthous, and not him alone;
But, while I like, two friends *conjoin* in one.

2. To unite in marriage.
If either of you know any inward impediment;
Why should not he be *conjoin'd*, I charge
You on your souls to utter it.

3. To associate; to connect.
Common and universal spirits convey the action of the remedy into the part, and *conjoin* the virtue of bodies far disjointed.
Men of differing interests can be reconciled in one communion, at least, the designs of all can be *conjoin'd* in ligatures of the same reverence, and piety, and devotion.
Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoin'd* with what he knows already.

To CONJOIN. *v. n.* To league; to unite.
This put of his
Conjoin with my defeat, and helps to end me.

CONJOINT. *adj.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected; associate.

CONJOINT DEGREES. [In musick.] Two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale: as, *ut* and *re*.

CONJOINTLY. *adv.* [from *conjoint*.] In union; together; in association; jointly; not apart.
A gross and frequent error, commonly committed in the use of medical remedies, consists with those that are of approved virtue.
The parts of the body, separately, make known the passions of the body, or else, one with the other.

CONJISOR. See **COGNISOR.**

CONJUGAL. *adj.* [*conjugalis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage; connubial.

Their *conjugal* affection still is true,
And still the marriage tie is multiplied.
I could not forbear commending the young woman for her *conjugal* affection, when I found that she had left the good man at home.
He muck'd the *conjugal* dispute;
Nell muck'd incessant, Dick let muck.

CONJUGALLY. *adv.* [from *conjugal*.] Matrimonially; connubially.

To CONJUGATE. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Lat.]

1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite.
Those drawing as well marriage as weddship, gave him both power and occasion to *conjugate* at pleasure the Norman and the Saxon houses.

2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs through their various terminations.

CONJUGATE. *n. f.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling in signification.

His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of spontaneous from *sponte*, weighs nothing: we have learned in logic, that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed.

CONJUGATE DIAMETER, or AXIS. [In geometry.] A right line bisecting the transverse diameter.

C O N

CONJUGATION. *n. f.* [*conjugatio*, Lat.]

1. A couple; a pair.
The heart is so far from affording nerves unto other parts, that it receiveth very few itself from the sixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves.

2. The act of uniting or compiling things together.
The general and indefinite contemplations and notions of the elements, and then *conjugations* are to be set aside, being but nominal, and illimited and definite axioms are to be drawn out of measured instances.

3. The form of inflecting verbs through their series of terminations.
Have those who have writt much about definitions and *conjugations*, about conicds and syntaxes, lost their labour, and been learned to no purpose?

4. Union; assemblage.
The supper of the Lord is the most sacred, mysterious, and useful *conjugation* of secret and holy things and duties.

CONJUNCT. *adj.* [*conjunctus*, Latin] Conjoined; concurrent; united. Not in use.

It pleas'd the king his master to strike at me,
When he, *conjunct* and flatter'd his disposition,
Tipt me behind.

CONJUNCTION. *n. f.* [*conjunctio*, Lat.]

1. Union; association; league.
Which small conjunction we should know,
To be our fortune is dispos'd to us.
He will unite the white rose and the red;
Smile, heaven, upon his last *conjunction*,
Th' along with frown'd upon their *conjunction*.
The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a post *conjunction* and amity between them.
Mankind affect no great matter by single force, but as he acts in society and *conjunction* with others.
An inviolable bond from heaven mingles souls and souls by strange, secret, and unaccountable *conjunctions*.

2. The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac, where they are supposed to have great power and influence.

God, rather by drawing waters from the deep, than by any *conjunction* of the stars, doth buy them under a second hood.
Has not a poet more virtuous and wiser than his circle? Cannot he observe their influences in their oppositions and *conjunctions*, in their subter and dep'ssions? He is illiterate, not in nature exalted.
Pompey and Caesar were two stars of such a magnitude, that their *conjunction* was as fatal as their opposition.

3. A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together, and to signify their relation to one another.

CONJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [*conjunctivus*, Lat.] 1. Closely united. A sense not in use.

2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction.

CONJUNCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conjunctive*.] In union; not apart.
These are good mediums *conjunctively* taken, that is, not one without the other.

CONJUNCTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *conjunctive*.] The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJUNCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conjunctivus*.] Jointly; together; not apart.

CON

CONJUNCTURE. n. f. [*conjunction*, Fr.]
1. Combination of many circumstances, or causes.

I never met with a more unhappy *conjunction* of affairs than in the business of that earl. *King Ch.*
Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a fit *conjunction* of circumstances.
Add Jon's Spectator.

2. Occasion; critical time.

Such accidents always attend such *conjunctions*, and find fault for what is not done, as with that which is done. *Clarendon*

3. Mode of union; connexion.

He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and *conjunctions* of letters in words.
Hollier's Elements of Speech

4. Consistency.

I was willing to grant to presbytery what with reason it can pretend to, in a *conjunction* with episcopacy.
King Charles

CONJURATION. n. f. [from *conjure*.]

1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed. Under this *conjunction* speak, my lord. *Shakespeare*

2. A magical form of words; an incantation; an enchantment.

Your *conjunction*, fair knight, is too strong for my poor spirit to disobey.
Sidney

What drugs, what charms,
What *conjunction*, and what mighty magic,
For such proceeding I am charg'd withal,
I won his daughter with? *Shakespeare's Othello*

3. A plot; a conspiracy.

CONJURE. v. a. [*conjuror*, Latin]

1. To summon in a sacred name; to enjoin with the highest solemnity.

He concluded with signs and tokens to *conjure* them, that they would no more press him to consent to a thing so contrary to his reason. *Cherid*
The church may address her sons in the form St. Paul does the Philippians, when he *conjoins* them to unity.
Dean of Peter

I *conjure* you! Let him know,
Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it.
Antony's Cato

2. To bind many by an oath to some common design. This sense is rare.

Heir proud rebellion aims,
Dew alter him the third part of heaven's sons,
Cato's Tagast the Highest. Milton's Par. Lost

3. To influence by magic; to affect by enchantment; to charm.

What black magician *conjures* up this herd,
To stop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakespeare*
What is he, whose guile
Bear such an emphasis? whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the wandering stars, and makes them stand
Like wonder-wounded hearers. *Shakespeare*

I thought their own fears, whose black arts
Hath raised up those turbulent spirits, would force
them to *conjure* them down again. *King's Charter*
You have *conjur'd* up passions that exist no
where else but on old ruins, and have made our
passions and virtues visible. *Addison*

4. It is to be observed, that when this word is used for *summon* or *conspire*, its accent is on the last syllable, *con-jure*; when for *charm*, on the first, *con-jure*.

TO CONJURE. v. n. To practise charms or enchantments; to enchant.

My invocation is honest and fair; and in his mistress's name I *conjure* only but to raise up him.
Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you
baggage, you peevish, you runaway! Out, out,
out! I'll *conjure* you, I'll fortuitously you!
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor

CONJURER. n. f. [from *conjure*.]

1. An enchanter; one that uses charms.

CON

Good doctor Pinch, you are a *conjuror*:
Establish him in his true sense again. *Shakespeare*
Figures in the book

Of some dread *conjuror*, that would enforce
nature. *Dante*

Thus has he done you British comforts right,
Whose husbands, should they pry like mine to-
night,

Would never find you in your conduct slipping,
Though they turn'd *conjurers* to take you tripping.
Ally n.

2. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man.

From the account the loser brings,
The *conjuror* knows who stole the things. *Pope*

3. By way of irony, a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity.

I though ants are very knowing, I don't take
them to be *conjurers*; and therefore they could not
guess that I had put some corn in that room.
Ally n.

CONJUREMENT. n. f. [from *conjure*.]

Serious injunction; solemn demand.

I should not be induced but by your earnest
intreaties and serious *conjurements*. *Milton*

CONNASCENCE. n. f. [*con* and *nascor*, Latin.]

1. Common birth; production at the same time; community of birth.

2. Being produced together with another being.

Criticism have baptized these genuine births
and double *connascent*, as containing in them a
distinction of soul. *Brown's Poetical Fragments*

3. The act of uniting or growing together: improperly.

Symphysis denotes a *connascent*, or growing
together. *Wilson*

CONNATRE. adj. [from *con* and *natus*, Lat.]

Born with another; of the same birth.

Many, who deny an *connate* notion in the
speculative intellect, do yet admit them in this.

Their dispositions to be settled, some at a
greater and others at a less thickness, of than
plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and
immutable. *Newton's Opticks*

CONNATURAL. adj. [*con* and *natural*.]

1. United with the being; connected by nature.

Food in man's mind we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of every thing;
Which is *connatural*, and born with it. *Dante*
These affections are *connatural* to us, and as
we grow up so do they. *Locke*

2. Participant of the same nature.

Is there no way, besides
These painful passages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our *connatural* dust?
Milton

Whatever draws me on,
O sympathy, or some *connatural* force,
Powerful at greatest distance to unite
With secret unity. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

CONNATURALITY. n. f. [from *connatural*.]
Participation of the same nature; natural union.

There is a *connatural* and congruity between
that knowledge and those habits, and that future
estate of the soul. *Hale*

CONNATURALLY. adv. [from *connatural*.]
By the act of nature; originally.

Some common notions seem *connatural*ly en-
graven in the soul, antecedently to discursive ra-
tification. *Hale*

CONNATURALNESS. n. f. [from *connatural*.]
Participation of the same nature; natural union.

Such is the *connaturalness* of our corruptions,
except we looked for an account hereafter.
Pearson on the Creed

CON

TO CONNECT. v. a. [*connecto*, Latin.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to fasten together.

The corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver
will be *connected* to one another, that instead of
a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a
red powder. *Boyle*

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.

The natural order of the *connecting* ideas must
direct the syllogisms, and a man must see
the connection of each intermediate idea with
those that it *connects*, before he can use it in a
full aim. *Locke*

3. To join in a just series of thought, or regular construction of language: as, the author connects his reasons well.

TO CONNECT. v. n. To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent. This is seldom used but in conversation.

CONNECTIVELY. a. v. [from *connect*.] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjunctly; conjunctly.

The people's power is great and indisputable,
whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by de-
putation, to exert it. *Scott*

TO CONNEX. v. a. [*connexum*, Lat.] To join or link together; to fasten to each other.

Those birds who are taught some words or sen-
tences, cannot *connex* their words or sentences in
coherence with the matter which they signify.
Macle's Origin of Mankind
They fly.

By chains *connex'd*, and with destructive sweep
Behind whole troops at once. *Phlip*

CONNEXION. n. f. [from *connex*; or *connexio*, Latin.]

1. Union; junction; the act of fastening together; the state of being fastened together.

My heart, which by a secret harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* sweet.
Milton

There must be a future state where the eternal
and inseparable *connexion* between virtue and hap-
piness shall be manifested. *Atterbury*

2. Just relation to something precedent or subsequent: consequence of argumen-
tation; coherence.

Contemplation of human nature doth, by a
necessity of *connexion* and chain of causes, carry us
up to the Deity. *Hale*

Each intermediate idea must be such as,
in the whole chain, hath a little *connexion* with
those two it is placed between. *Locke*

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,
That can deliberately means elect, and find
Their due *connexion* with the end design'd.
Blasphemy's Creation

CONNEXIVE. adj. [from *connex*.] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.

The predicate and subject are joined in a form
of words by *connexive* particles. *Watts*

CONNECTION. n. f. [from *connexio*, Lat.] A winking.

CONNIVANCE. n. f. [from *connive*.]

1. The act of winking. Not in use.

2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration,
than to suffer it to rage by *connivance*. *Bacon*
Disobedience having gained one degree of li-
berty, will demand another: every vice inter-
prets a *connivance* an approbation. *Swift*

A *connivance* to admit half will produce ruin.
Swift

TO CONNIVE. v. n. [*conniveo*, Lat.]

1. To wink.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *conscientious*.] According to the direction of conscience.

More stress has been laid upon the strictness of law, than *conscientiously* did belong to it.

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed conscience; and, if the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously*.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *conscientious*.] Exactness of justice; tenderness of conscience.

It will be a wonderful *conscientiousness* in them, if they will content themselves with less profit than they can make.

CONSCIONABLE, *adj.* [from *conscience*.] Reasonable; just; according to conscience.

A *conscience*, my voluble; no further *conscience*, than in putting on the mere form of evil and humane feeling.

Let my debtors have *conscientious* satisfaction.

CONSCIONABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *conscientious*.] Equity; reasonableness.

CONSCIONABLY, *adv.* [from *conscientious*.] In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.

A prince is not to be used *conscientiously* as well as a common person.

CONSCIOUS, *adj.* [from *conscientious*.] 1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.

Matter hath no self-perception, and is not conscious of its own existence.

A long habit of thinking, or of reasoning, or of a power of thought.

2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.

The dumb then to Tancred sent,

Whom, conscious of the occasion, fear'd the event.

3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing; with *to*.

The rest of the world, it sick with awe and dread;

It is on's, conscious to the sign,

But 'd not know.

Races or humors can be thought to dwell on

And their own law effects, or inorganic laws

To its mulch, or gunpowder to its falling on

4. Bearing witness by the dictate of conscience to any thing.

For years had been laborious with the king

On his behalf, being *conscientious* to his friends

Between the king and his friends.

CONSCIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *conscientious*.] With knowledge of one's own actions.

In these perceptions, with their consciousness,

Always remained in the mind, the same think-
ing would be always *conscientiously* present.

CONSCIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *conscientious*.] 1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind.

It must be without thinking I have no idea

Of any thing left: therefore *conscientiously* mind

Is its essential attribute.

2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until

From the *conscientiousness* of his provocations, it

Become his intellect there should be none.

Such ideas no doubt they would have had,

Had not their *conscientiousness* to themselves, of their

Ignorance of them, kept them from so idle an attempt.

Au honest mind is not in the power of a dis-

honest; to break its peace, there must be some guilt of *conscientiousness*.

CONSCRIPT, *adj.* [from *conscribo*, Latin.]

A term used in speaking of the Roman

senators, who were called *Patres con-*

scripti, from their names being written

in the register of the senate.

CONSCRIPTION, *n. f.* [from *conscriptio*, Latin.]

An enrolling or registering.

TO CONSECRATE, *v. a.* [from *consecro*, Latin.]

1. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses.

Enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus,

by a new and living way which he hath *con-*

secrated to us.

Small I should this *consecrated* gift

Of thee, thy *consecration* with my heart.

A bath-powder not to *consecrate* a church which

the patient has built for his young, and not for

true devotion.

2. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose or person; with *to*.

He that *consecrates* his life to the Lord

His reputation, and shall bring a lamb of the

pen for a temple's offering.

3. To canonize.

CONSECRATE, *adj.* [from the verb.] Con-

secrated; sacred; devoted; devotee;

dedicated.

The *consecrated* for the altar

Appears to the eye.

Shouldst thou but find I were *consecrated*,

And that this body, *consecrated* to thee,

By reason should be *consecrated*.

The *consecrated* standing before the church, let

them know that they were *consecrated* in that

place to sing to God.

Into the *consecrated* shades, and the

How couldst thou be so bold

To enter, *consecrated* to me;

Or touch that hallowed mold?

CONSECUTOR, *n. f.* [from *consecutor*.] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.

Whether it be not a gift of the nation or a

temple, that the *consecutor* alone should

take of it.

CONSECRATION, *n. f.* [from *consecratio*.] 1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or persons to the service of God, with an application of certain proper solemnities.

At the *consecration* and *consecration* of the

temple as at the temple, it pleased the

Almighty to give a sign.

The *consecration* of his God is upon the

We must know that *consecration* makes a

place sacred, but only if God makes it so

the gift of the owner to God makes it God's

and consequently sacred.

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The *consecrated* dwells with new *consecration*

of truth.

CONSECTARY, *adj.* [from *consecutus*, Latin.] Consequent; consequential; following by consequence.

From the consequent and contrary determinations

there is, *consecutus* to prove and conclude

its may arise.

CONSECTARY, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary.

These propositions are *consecutaries* drawn from

the observations.

CONSECUTION, *n. f.* [from *consecutio*, Latin.] 1. Train of consequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propositions.

Some *consecutions* are so intimately and evidently connected to or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progress.

2. Succession.

In a quick *consecution* of the colours, the impression of every colour remains in the sensum.

3. In astronomy.

The month of *consecution*, or, as some term it, of progression, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another.

The moon makes four *consecutions* in a

year, or four *consecutions* in a year.

CONSECUTIVE, *adj.* [from *consecutus*, Fr.] 1. Following in train; uninterrupted; successive.

That *consecution* upon the body did not come

into dispute but by fifty *consecution* years of ex-

emption.

2. Consequential; regularly succeeding.

This is *consecution* to *consecution* and only the

actions of a man, *consecution* to *consecution*.

CONSECUTIVELY, *adv.* [from *consecutivus*.] A term used in the school philosophy, in opposition to *antecedently*, and sometimes to *effectively* or *causally*.

TO CONSUMINATE, *v. a.* [from *consumino*, Latin.] To sow different seeds together.

CONSUMTION, *n. f.* [from *consumptio*, Latin.] Agreement; accord.

A great number of such long and thinking

particles could not be *consumptio* by the same *consum-*

fact, and *consumptio* and *consumptio*, *consumptio* one

particle involved in *consumptio*, with one mind and

understanding, and a vital *consumptio* of the whole

body.

CONSENT, *n. f.* [from *consensus*, Latin.] 1. The act of yielding or consenting.

The *consensus* of the *consensus* of the *consensus* of the

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Ye comets, scourge the bad revolting stars
That have conspired unto Henry's death. *Shaksp.*
In this we consent unto you, if ye will be as we
be. *Greaves*
What in sleep thou shalt alior to dream,
Waking thou never wilt consent to do. *Mil.*
Their num'rous th'under would awake
Dull earth, which does with heav'n consent
To all they write. *Hall.*

CONSENTANEOUS. *adj.* [*consentaneus*, Lat.]
Agreeable to; consistent with.

In the picture of Abraham smothering his son,
Isaac is defended a little boy, who consents
tame to the circumstance of the fact. *Pope*
It will cost no pains to bring the truth to
light, nor to be patient at being very much
and contentedly to every man's opinion.

CONSENTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [*consentaneus*, Lat.]
Agreeably; consistently;
suitably.

Peace is the first law we give to the world;
Only to himself, the rest we give to
others, to be a law from every place of his
wishes, where he is not to be a law.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*consentaneus*, Lat.]
Agreement; confidence.

CONSENTIENT. *adj.* [*consentient*, Lat.]
Agreeing; united in opinion; not differ-
ing in sentiment.

The authority of the common judgment
and practice of the universal church.

CONSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [*consequent*,
Latia.]

1. That which follows from any cause or
principle.

2. Event; effect of a cause.

All mortal things which reason would not
Shall be better than we know,
The day thou shalt see, thou shalt die. *Mil.*

3. Proposition collected from the agree-
ment of other previous propositions;
deduction; conclusion.

It is no good consequence, that reason aims at
our being happy, therefore it forbids all voluntary
sufferings. *Pope*

4. The last proposition of a syllogism: as,
*what is commanded by our Saviour is our
duty; prayer is commanded, conse-
quently prayer is our duty.*

Can I begin for things right?
No, majors from min'ors right;
O, both in friendly comfort join'd,
The consequence jumps false behind. *Pope*

5. Concatenation of causes and effects;
consecution.

Sorrow being the natural and direct effect of sin,
that which first brought sin into the world, must,
by necessary consequence, bring in sorrow too. *South*

I felt
That I must after thee, with this thy son;
Such fatal consequence unites us three. *Milton*

6. That which produces consequences;
influence; tendency.

Affected without any colour of scripture-proof,
it is of very ill consequence to the superfluity of
good life. *Hammond*

7. Importance; moment.

The instruments of darkness
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest consequence. *Shakspere's Macbeth*

The anger of Achilles was of such consequence,
that it embroiled the kings of Greece. *Addison*

These people are sunk in poverty, ignorance,
and cowardice; and of as little consequence as
women and children. *Swift*

CONSEQUENT. *adj.* [*consequent*, Latin.]

1. Following by rational deduction.

2. Following as the effect of a cause:
with *to*.

It was not a power possible to be inherited, be-
cause the first was consequent to, and built on, an
act perfectly personal. *L. etc.*

3. Sometimes with *upon*.

This satisfaction or satisfaction, consequent
upon a man's acting suitably or unsuitably to con-
science, is a principle not easily to be worn out. *South*

CONSEQUENT. *n. f.*

1. Consequence; that which follows from
previous propositions by rational deduc-
tion.

It did not follow that they, being not the people
of God, are not going to be followed? This
consequent was good, if only the custom of the
people of God is to be followed. *Hester*

2. Effect; that which follows an acting
cause.

They were all paid; and they were all governed,
which is always a consequent of all payment. *Darius on Herod*

He could be a prince yet dormant in the
same place, and effects yet uniform. *South*

CONSEQUENTIAL. *adj.* [*consequent*, Lat.]

1. Produced by the necessary concatenation
of effects to causes.

We sometimes wrangle, when we should de-
clare.

A consequence of which freedom draws:
A bad effect, but from a noble cause. *Pope*

2. Having the consequences justly con-
nected with the premises; conclusive.

Though the kind of arguments may seem
different, very much in the consideration of them,
they are all equally conclusive and consequent to
the same end. *Hall's Greek and Latin*

CONSEQUENTIALLY. *adv.* [*consequent*,
Latia.]

1. With just deduction of consequences;
with right connexion of ideas.

Nobody writes a book without meaning some-
thing, though he may not have the faculty of
writing consequentially, and expressing his mean-
ing. *Addison's Whig Examiner*

2. By consequence; not immediately;
eventually.

This relation is so necessary, that God himself
cannot discharge a rational creature from it, al-
though consequentially, indeed he may do so, by the
annihilation of such creatures. *South*

3. In a regular series.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beg-
gar awake, and dream a consequentially, and in
continued broken schemes, would he be in
really a king or a beggar? *Addison*

CONSEQUENTIALNESS. *n. f.* [*consequen-*
tial, Lat.] Regular consecution of dis-
course. *Did.*

CONSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [*consequent*, Lat.]

1. By consequence; necessarily; inevita-
bly; by the connexion of effects to their
causes.

In the most perfect poem a perfect idea was
required, and consequently all poets ought rather
to imitate it. *Dryden*

The place of the several sorts of terrestrial
matter, sustained in the fluid, being contingent
and uncertain, their intermixtures with each
other are consequently so. *Woodward*

2. In consequence; pursuantly.

There is consequently, upon this distinguishing
principle, an inward satisfaction or dissatisfaction
in the heart of every man, after good or evil. *South*

CONSEQUENTNESS. *n. f.* [*consequent*, Lat.]

Regular connexion of propositions; con-
secution of discourse.

Let them examine the consequentness of the
whole body of the doctrine I deliver. *Did.*

CONSERVABLE. *adj.* [*from conservo*, Lat.]
Capable of being kept, or
maintained.

CONSERVANCY. *n. f.* [*from conservans*,
Lat.] Courts held by the lord mayor
of London, for the preservation of the
fishery on the river Thames are called
Courts of Conservancy.

CONSERVATION. *n. f.* [*conservatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of preserving; care to keep
from perishing; continuance; protection.

Though there do indeed happen some ac-
tions in the globe, yet they are such as tend
to the benefit and conservation of the earth and
its productions, than to the detriment and destruc-
tion of both. *Woodward's Natural History*

2. Preservation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent use, to enquire
of the means of preserving or flying of pos-
session; for the conservation of the means of
life and of bodies. *Barrow's Sermons*

CONSERVATIVE. *adj.* [*from conservo*, Lat.]
Having the power of opposing diminu-
tion or injury.

The spirit of light, as to all heavenly things,
is not agreeable to light, as he must per-
ceive that he should be a light. *South*

CONSERVATOR. *n. f.* [*Latin*] Preser-
ver; one that has the care or office of
keeping any thing from detriment, di-
minution, or extinction.

For that you esteem that you have more
amongst you, he was warned by the voice
of the city, that he should be a guardian.
Barrow's Sermons

The birds of the forest and the woods were
made a great number of the peace of the work-
ing, during the intervals of ploughing.

Such individuals as are the first
of their own species. *Hall's Greek and Latin*

CONSERVATORY. *n. f.* [*from conservo*,
Lat.] A place where any thing is kept
in a manner proper to its peculiar na-
ture: as, fish in a pond, corn in a
granary.

A conservatory of snow and ice, such as may
use for delicacy to cool wine in summer.

You may let your tender trees and plants, by
the windows and doors of the greenhouses and
conservatories, open, for eight or ten days before
April. *Woodward's Natural History*

The water dispensed to the earth and atmos-
phere by the great abysses, that subterranean
conservatories, is by that means restored back
to the earth. *Woodward's Natural History*

CONSERVATORY. *adj.* Having a preser-
vative quality. *Did.*

TO CONSERVE. *v. a.* [*conservo*, Lat.]

1. To preserve without loss or detriment.
Nothing was lost out of these stores, since the
part of conserving what others have gained in
knowledge is easy. *T. etc.*

They will be able to conserve their properties
unchanged in passing through several mediums;
which is another condition of the rays of light.
Newton's Optics

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated
juices of fruit, boiled with sugar till
they will harden and candy.

Will it please your honour, taste of these con-
serves? *Shakspere*

They have in Turkey and the East certain confections, which they call *servets*, which are like to candied *conserve*, and are made of sugar and lemons.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.
The more cost they were at, and the more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more their *conserve* stunk.

2. A conservatory or place in which any thing is kept. This sense is unusual.

Tuberous will not endure the wet of this season; therefore set the pots into your *conserve*, and keep them dry.

Evelyn's Calendar.

CONSERVE. *n. f.* [from *conserve*.]

1. A layer up; a repository; one that preserves any thing from loss or diminution. He hath been most industrious both collector and *conserver* of choice pieces in that kind.

Hytward.

In the eastern regions there seems to have been a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual *conserver*s of knowledge and story.

Temple.

2. A preparer of conserves.

CONSESSOR. *n. f.* [*confessio*, Latin.] A sitting together.

Diſt.

CONSESSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One that sits with others.

Diſt.

To CONSIDER. *v. a.* [*confidero*, Lat.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to sift; to study.

At our more *confider'd* time we'll read, Answer, and think upon this business.

Shakſp.

2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination.

It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to *confider* their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities.

Temple.

3. To have regard to; to respect; not to despise.

Let us *confider* one another to provoke unto love, and to good works.

Hebrews.

4. In the imperative mood it is a kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is summoned.

Confider,

Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent At home.

Milton's Paradise Reg.

5. To requite; to reward one for his trouble.

Take away with thee the very services thou hast done, which if I have not enough *confider'd*, to be more thankful to thee shall be my study.

Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.

To CONSIDER. *v. n.*

1. To think maturely; not to judge hastily or rashly.

None *confider'd* in his heart, neither is there kingly edge nor understanding.

Lyons.

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.

We do, we will *confider* of your suit; And come some other time to know our mind.

Shakſpeare's Henry vi.

Such a treatise might be consulted by jurymen, before they *confider* of their verdict.

Swift.

3. To doubt; to hesitate.

Many men'd *confider* and throng, And press'd in with this confusion.

Shakſpeare.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one; Within her soul; at last 'twas rage alone; Which, burning upwards, in succession dies

The tears that flood *confidering* in her eyes.

Denham's Fables.

CONSIDERABLE. *adj.* [from *confider*.]

1. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention.

Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration.

Tillotson.

It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning.

Wilkins.

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2. Respectable; above neglect; deserving notice.

Men *considerable* in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life. *Spratt's Sermons.*
I am so *considerable* a man, that I cannot have less than forty shillings a year.

Addison.

3. Important; valuable.

Christ, instead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his absurdity, that could think his mean aids *considerable* to him, who could command legions of angels to his rescue.

Decay of Piety.

In painting, not every action, nor every person, is *considerable* enough to enter into the cloth.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

Many can make themselves masters of as *considerable* estates as those who have the greatest portions of land.

Addison.

4. More than a little. It has a middle signification between little and great.

Many brought in very *considerable* sums of money.

Clarendon.

Very probably a *considerable* part of the earth is yet unknown.

Wilkins.

Those earthy particles, when they came to be collected, would constitute a body of a very *considerable* thickness and solidity.

Burnet.

Every cough, though severe, and of some *considerable* continuance, is not of a consumptive nature, nor presages dissolution and the grave.

Blackmore.

CONSIDERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *considerable*.] Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice.

We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their most obvious and immediate usefulness, but by their fitness to make or contribute to the discovery of things highly useful.

Boyle.

Their most slight and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think acquire a *considerableness*, and are forcibly imposed upon the company.

Government of the Tongue.

CONSIDERABLY. *adv.* [from *considerable*.]

1. In a degree deserving notice, though not the highest.

And Europe still *considerably* gains, Both by their good example and their pains.

Racine.

2. With importance; importantly.

I desire no sort of favour so much, as that of serving you more *considerably* than I have been able to do.

Pope.

CONSIDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *confider*.]

Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

After this cold *confiderance*, I entice me: And, as you are a king, speak in your state

What I have done that misbecame my place.

Shakſpeare's Henry IV.

CONSIDERATE. *adj.* [*consideratus*, Lat.]

1. Serious; given to consideration; prudent; not rash; not negligent.

I will converse with iron-witted fools, And unrespectful boys: none are for me,

That look into me with *considerate* eyes.

Shakſp.

Aeneas is patient, *considerate*, and careful of his people.

Dryden's Lullies, Priests.

I grant it to be in many cases certain, that it is such as a *considerate* man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath no just cause to doubt of.

Tillotson.

The expediency, in the present juncture, may appear to every *considerate* man.

Addison.

2. Having respect to; regardful. Little used.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of praise.

Decay of Piety.

3. Moderate; not rigorous. This sense is much used in conversation.

CONSIDERATELY. *adv.* [from *considerate*.] Calmly; coolly; prudently.

Circumstances are of such force, as they sway an ordinary judgment of a wise man, not fully and *considerately* pondering the matter.

Bacon.

CONSIDERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *considerate*.] Prudence; calm deliberation.

Diſt.

CONSIDERATION. *n. f.* [from *confider*.]

1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice.

As to present happiness and misery, when that alone comes in *consideration*, and the consequences are removed, a man never chuses amiss.

Locke.

2. Mature thought; prudence; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*, and *confider* with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration.

Sidney.

The breath no sooner left his father's body, But that his wildness mortified in him;

Consideration, like an angel, came, And whipt th' offending Adam out of him.

Shakſpeare's Henry v.

3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration* of her virtues, and that *consideration* may have made you the more virtuous, and so the more worthy.

Sidney.

4. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets, who was not explained for the use of the dauphin; because the whole Pharsalia would have been a satire upon the French form of government.

Addison's Freeholder.

5. Equivalent; compensation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies under a good *consideration*, but make little account of our souls.

Ras on the Creation.

For guests can never take our bills for payment, though they might pass as valuable *considerations* among our own people.

Locke.

6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

The *consideration*, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth these things, was not because those who did it, were.

Heck.

He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough debated, *considerations*.

Clarendon.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to teach an orphan.

Dryden.

The world cannot pardon your concealing it, on the same *consideration*.

Dryden.

7. Reason; ground of concluding.

Not led by any commandment, yet moved with such *considerations* as have been before set down.

Hobbes.

Utes, not thought upon before, be reasonable causes of retreating, that which other *considerations* did procure to be initiated.

Hobbes.

8. [In law.]

Consideration is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expressed, as if a man bargain to give twenty shillings for a horse; or implied, as when a man takes a horse to ride, and taking, hath

meat and lodging for himself and his horse, without bargaining with the host, his charge is not the horse, but the horse in my hand.

Cowell.

CONSIDERER. *n. f.* [from *confider*.] A man of reflection; a thinker.

A vain apprehension of wit for an impious jest, or of reason for a deep *considerer*.

Government of the Tongue.

CONSIDERING. [This is a kind of conjunction: it had been more grammatically

ally written *considered*; *vis*, French; but *considering* is always used.] If allowance be made for.

It is not possible to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature. *Spectator*

To **CONSIGN**. *v. a.* [*configno*, Latin.]

1. To give to another any thing, with the right to it, in a formal manner; to give into other hands; to transfer; sometimes with *to*, sometimes *over to*.

Man, by free gift, *consigned* over a place to the Divine worship. *Stark*

Must I pass
Again to nothing, when this vital breath
Ceasing, *consigned* me o'er to rest and death? *Pope*

At the day of general accounts, good men are then to be *consigned* to another state—a state of everlasting joy and felicity. *Atterbury*

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose.

The French commander *consigned* it to the sea for which it was intended by the donor. *Tristram*

3. To commit; to entrust.

The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Atterbury*

Attides, parting for the Trojan war,
Consigned the youthful contest to his care. *Pope*

To **CONSIGN**. *v. n.*

1. To submit to the same terms with another. Not in use.

Thou hast finish'd thy and moan;
All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to dust. *Shakespeare*

2. To sign; to consent to. Obsolete.

A maid yet rof'd over with the virgin crimson
of modesty; it were a hard condition for a
maid to *consign* to. *Shakespeare*

CONSIGNATION. *n. f.* [from *confign*.]

1. The act of consigning; the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.

As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, so is despair a virtual *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Locke*

2. The act of signing.

If we find that we increase in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy sacramental symbols as a direct *consignation* not pardons. *Tristram*

CONSIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *confign*.]

1. The act of consigning.

2. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR. *adj.* [from *consimilis*, Latin.] Having one common resemblance. *Dict.*

To **CONSIST**. *v. n.* [*confisto*, Latin.]

1. To subsist; not to perish.

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*. *Calderon*

2. To continue fixed, without dissipation.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remains eth contiguous, as it cometh to pass between *consisting* bodies. *Boyle's Natural History*

It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *consist* and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it. *Tristram*

3. To be comprised; to be contained.

I pretend not to tie the hands of artists, whose *consist* only in a certain manner which they have effected. *De la Harpe*

A great beauty of letters does often *consist* in a little *palais* of private conversation, and a reference to public matters. *Walsh*

4. To be composed.

The land would *consist* of plains, and valleys, and mountains, according to the pieces of this run were disposed. *Burnet*

5. To have being concurrently; to co-exist.

Necessity and election cannot *consist* together in the same act. *Brumhall against Hobbes*

6. To agree; not to oppose; not to contradict; not to counteract: it has *with* before the thing compared, or co-existent.

His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could *consist* with his conscience and honour. *Clarendon*

Nothing but what may easily *consist* with your plenty, your prosperity, is requested of you. *Spratt's Sermons*

You could not help bestowing more than is *consisting* with the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden*

It cannot *consist* with the divine attributes, that the innumerable joys should, upon the whole, exceed those of the upright. *Atterbury*

Health *consists* in temperance alone. *Pope*

The only way of securing the constitution was by reducing the power of domestic adventures, as much as in *consist* with liberty. *Savage*

CONSISTENCE. *n. f.* [*consistentia*, low Latin.]

CONSISTENCY. *n. f.* [*consistency*, low Latin.]

1. State with respect to material existence.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, till it relapse into its natural *consistence*. *Boyle's Natural History*

The *consistence* of bodies are very diverse; dens, rare, tenuous, pneumatical, volatile, fix'd, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and soft. *Boyle's Natural History*

There is the same necessity for the divine influence and regimen, to order and govern, conserve and keep together, the universe in that *consistence* it hath received, as it was at first to give it, when it could receive it. *Hale*

I could not on my enquiries farther, to try whether it is rising world, when founded and finish'd, would continue always the same, in the same form, figure, and *consistence*. *Burnet*

2. Degree of denseness or rarity.

Let the expressed juices be laid into the *consistence* of a syrup. *De whet on Aliments*

3. Substance; form; make.

His ship is of a noble make, and a building *consistence*. *Southey*

4. Durable or lasting state.

Meditation will be fruitful in sons of godly, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul. *Hammond*

There are fundamental truths that lie at the bottom, the basis upon which many others rest, and in which they have their *consistence* leaning and rest in fact, with which they furnish the mind. *Locke*

5. Agreement with itself or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

The *consistence* of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures which appear the most just and equitable. *Atterbury's Sermons*

6. A state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease continue for some time at a stand, without either; as the growth, *consistence*, and return.

Chambers

CONSISTENT. *adj.* [*consistens*, Latin.]

1. Not contradictory; not opposed.

With reference to such a kind, to serve, and to be true, the terms are *consistent* only, but equivalent. *Southey*

A great part of their politics others do not think *consistent* with human to practise. *Addison*

On their own axis as the planets run, Yet make at once their circle round the sun;

So two *consistent* motions act the soul,
And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope*

Shew me one that has it in his power
To act *consistent* with himself an hour. *Pope*

The fool *consistent*, and the false sincere. *Pope*

2. Firm; not fluid.

Petential mists infuse into the humid and *consistent* parts of the body. *Hartley*

The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and *consistent*, at the same time that of the stratum without it. *Woodward*

CONSISTENTLY. *adv.* [from *consistent*.]

Without contradiction; agreeably.

The Phœnicians are of this character, and the poet describes them *consistently* with it: they are proud, idle, and effeminate. *Brown*

CONSISTORIAL. *adj.* [from *consistorio*.]

Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

An official, or chancellor, has the same *consistorial* audience with the bishop himself that deposes him. *Aylmer's Foreign*

CONSISTORY. *n. f.* [*consistorium*, Latin.]

1. The place of justice in the court christian.

An offer was made, that, for every viciniter, there should be two of the people to sit and give voice in the ecclesiastical *consistory*. *Hindley's Foreign*

Pius was then hearing of causes in a *consistory*. *Covent*

Christ himself, in that great *consistory*, then deign'd to step down from his throne. *Southey*

2. The assembly of cardinals.

How far I've proceeded,
Or how far further shall, is warranted
By a commission from the *consistory*,
Yea the whole *consistory* of Rome. *Atterbury*

A late prelate, of remarkable ability in the church, were religious to be tried by law, would have lived down the pope and the whole *consistory*. *Atterbury*

3. Any solemn assembly.

To council summons all his grey hairs
Within thick clouds, and doleful mists,
A gloomy *consistory*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd*

At Jesus's assent, the deities around,
In solemn state the *consistory* crown'd. *Pope*

4. Place of residence.

My other cell, my counsellor's *consistory*, my
wale, *Southey*

I, as a child, will go by thy direction. *Southey*

CONSOCIATE. *n. f.* [from *consocius*, Latin.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner.

Partridge and Stanhope were *consociate* in the conspiracy of Somerset. *Hammond*

To **CONSOCIATE**. *v. a.* [*consociare*, Latin.]

1. To unite; to join.

Generally the best outward shapes are also the likeliest to be *consociate* with good inward colours. *Watson on Education*

2. To cement; to hold together.

The ancient philosophers always brought in a supernatural principle to unite and *consociate* the parts of the world. *Bacon*

To **CONSOCIATE**. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again, without ever *consociating* into the huge condense bodies of planets. *Hartley's Sermons*

CONSOCIATION. *n. f.* [from *consociare*.]

1. Alliance.

There is such a *consociation* of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he does knowledge. *Ben Jonson's Diver's*

2. Union; intimacy; companionship.

By so long and so various *consociation* with a prince, he had now gotten, as it were, two sets in his own fortune and greatness. *Warren*

CONSOLE. *adj.* [from *console*.] That admits comfort.

CON

To CONSOLE. *v. a.* [*consolator*, Latin.]
To comfort; to console; to sooth in misery. Not much used.

I will be gone,
That pitiful rumour may report my flight,
To console thine ear. *Shakespeare.*
What may somewhat console all men that
honour virtue, we do not discover the latter
scene of his misery in authors of antiquity.

CONSOLA'TION. *n. f.* [*consolatio*, Latin.]
Comfort; alleviation of misery; such
alleviation as is produced by partial re-
medies.

We, that were in the jaws of death, were now
brought into a place where we found nothing
but consolations. *Bacon.*

Against such crucibles,
With inward consolations recompens'd;
And oft supported so, as shall amaze
Their proudest persecutors. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Let the righteous persevere with patience, sup-
ported with this consolation, that their labour shall
not be in vain. *Rogers.*

CONSOLA'TOR. *n. f.* [*Lat.*] A comforter.
CONSO'LATORY. *n. f.* [*from console.*] A
speech or writing containing topicks of
comfort.

Consolators writ
With studied argument, and much persuasion
tought.

Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton.*
CONSO'LATORY. *adj.* [*from console.*] A
tending to give comfort.

CONSOLE. *n. f.* [*French.*] In archi-
tecture, is a part or member projecting
in manner of a bracket or shoulder-
piece, serving to support a cornice,
bust, vase, beam, and frequently used
as keys of arches. *Chambers.*

To CONSOLE. *v. a.* [*consolator*, Lat.]
To comfort; to cheer; to free from
the sense of misery.

Others the frown lifts up, compass round,
And empty heads console with empty sound.

CONSOLE. *n. f.* [*from console*] One
that gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the stage, as
the great console of the miseries of man.

CONSO'LIDANT. *adj.* [*from consolidare.*] A
That has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. a.* [*consolidare*,
Fr. *solidus*, Latin.]

1. To form into a compact or solid body;
to harden; to unite into a solid mass.
The word may be rendered, either be stretch-
ed, or be fixed and consolidated, the earth above
the waters. *Burnet's Theory.*

The effect of spirits in stopping hemorrhages,
and consolidating the fibres, is well known to
physicians. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To combine, or unite two parliamentary
bills into one.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm,
hard, or solid.

In hurts and wounds on the head, dyneis mak-
eth them more apt to consolidate. *Barthol.*

The sandy, stony, and stony matter was
then soft, and susceptible of any form in the shell
mould; and it consolidated and became hard af-
terwards. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CONSOLIDA'TION. *n. f.* [*from consolidate.*]

1. The act of uniting into a solid mass.
The consolidation of the marble, and of the
stone, did not fall out at random. *Woodward.*

2. The annexing of one bill in parliament
to another.

CON

3. In law, it is used for the combining and
uniting of two benefices in one. *Cowell.*
CONSO'LIDATIVE. *adj.* [*from consoli-
date.*] That has the quality of healing
wounds.

CONSONANCE. } *n. f.* [*consonance*, Fr.
CONSONANCY. } *consonans*, Latin.]

1. Accord of sound.

The two principal consonances that most ravish
the ear, are, by the consent of all nature, the
fifth and the octave. *Hutton.*

And winds and waters flow'd,
In consonance. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Consistency; congruence; agreeable-
ness.

Such decisions held consonant; and congruity
with resolutions and decisions of former times.

I have set down this, to show the perfect
consonancy of our persecuted church to the doc-
trine of scripture and antiquity. *Hammond.*

3. Agreement; concord; friendship. A
sense now not used.

Let me conjure you by the rights of our fel-
lowship, by the consonance of our youth. *Shalf.*

CONSONANT. *adj.* [*consonans*, Lat.]
Agreeable; according; consistent: fol-
lowed by either *with* or *to*.

Were it consonant unto reason to divorce these
two sentences, the former of which doth show
how the latter is restrained. *Hobbes.*

That where much is given there shall be
much required, is a thing consonant with natural
equity. *Pope's Essay.*

Religion looks consonant to itself.

He discovers how consonant the account which
Moses hath left of the primitive earth, is to this
from nature. *Hobbes.*

CONSONANT. *n. f.* [*consonans*, Latin.]
A letter which cannot be sounded, or
but imperfectly, by itself.

In all vowels the passage of the mouth is open
and free, without any appulse of an organ of
speech to another; but in all consonants there is
an appulse of the organs, sometimes (it you ab-
stract the consonants from the vowels) wholly
precluding all sound, and in all of them, more
or less checking and detouring it. *Dr. Keil.*

He considered these as they had a greater mix-
ture of vowels or consonants, and accordingly
employed them as the verse required a greater
smoothness. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

CONSONANTLY. *adv.* [*from consonant.*]
Consistently; agreeably.

This as consonantly it speaks, teaches, and
delivers, as if but one tongue did speak for all.

Ourselves are formed according to that mind
which names things consonant to their respec-
tive natures. *Locke's Essay.*

If he will speak consonantly to himself, he
must say that happened in the original constitu-
tion. *Locke's Essay.*

CONSONANTNESS. *n. f.* [*from consonant.*]
Agreeableness; consistency. *Dict.*

CONSONOUS. *adj.* [*consonus*, Lat.] Agree-
ing in sound; symphonious.

CONSONATION. *n. f.* [*from consopio*, Lat.]
The act of laying to sleep. Lit-
tle in use.

One of his maxims is, that a total abstinence
from intemperance is no more philosophy, than
a total consonation of the senses is repose.

CONSORT. *n. f.* [*consort*, Latin.] It
had anciently the accent on the latter
syllable, but has it now on the former.
Milton has used them both.

CON

1. Companion; partner; generally a part-
ner of the bed; a wife or husband.

Fellowship.
Such as I seek, fit to participate
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human consort. *Milton.*

Male he created thee, but thy consort
Female for race: then blest'd mankind, and
said,

Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth. *Milton.*
Thy E. Consort, who thy consort came
Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame. *Derham.*
He single chose to live, and thus to wed,
Went pleas'd to wait a consort of his bed.

His warlike amazon her host invades,
Th' imperial consort of the crown of spades. *Pope.*

2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation.

In one of these sat
Clara revenge, and rancorous despite,
Disloyal treason, and heart-burning hate. *Fanny Queen.*

3. A number of instruments playing toge-
ther; a symphony. This is probably a
mistake for *concert*.

A consort of music in a banquet of wine, is
as a signet of carbuncle set in gold. *Lucan.*

4. Concurrence; union.

Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity;
but, in consort with the rest, has a meaning quite
different. *Atterbury.*

To CONSORT. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]
To associate with; to unite with; to
keep company with.

What wilt you do? Let's not consort with
them. *Shakespeare.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs consorts with
thee? *Dryden.*

To CONSORT. *v. a.*

1. To join; to mix; to marry.

He, with his consort Eve,
The story heard attentive. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
He begins to consort himself with men, and
thinks himself one. *Locke on Education.*

2. To accompany. Not used.

I'll meet with you upon the night,
And afterwards let us you till the time. *Shalf.*

CONSO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*from consort.*] To
be compared with; to be ranked with;
suitable. Not used.

He was consorted to Charles Brandon, under
Henry VIII. who was equal to him. *Hutton.*

CONSO'RTION. *n. f.* [*consortio*, Latin.]
Partnership; fellowship; society. *Dict.*

CONSP'ECTABLE. *adj.* [*from conspectus*,
Latin.] Easy to be seen. *Dict.*

CONSP'ECTU'ITY. *n. f.* [*from conspectus*,
Latin.] Sight; view; sense of feeling.
This word is, I believe, peculiar to
Shakespeare, and perhaps corrupt.

What I am in you, but in a way that can
out of this character. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

CONSP'ERSON. *n. f.* [*conspersio*, Latin.]
A sprinkling about. *Dict.*

CONSP'ICU'ITY. *n. f.* [*from conspicuus*.]
Brightness; favourableness to the sight.

If this definition be clearer than the thing
defined, midnight may vie for consp'uity with
noon. *Locke's Essay.*

CONSP'ICUOUS. *adj.* [*conspicuus*, Lat.]

1. Obvious to the sight; seen at a dis-
tance.

Or come I left conspicuous? On what change
Abjests thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Eminent; famous; distinguished.
He attributed to each of them that virtue
which he thought most conspicuous in them.

CON

Thy father's merit points thee out to view,
And lets thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous.

Addison's Cato.

The house of lords,
Conspicuous scene! *Pope's Epistle to Horace.*
CONSPICUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conspicuous*.]

1. Obviously to the view.
The method may be preserved *conspicuously*,
and in its distinctness. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.
CONSPICUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *conspicuous*.]

1. Exposure to the view; state of being visible at a distance.

Looked on with such a weak light, they appear well proportioned fabrics; yet they appear to but in that thought, which is requisite to their *conspicuousness*. *Beattie's Poem, Essay.*

2. Imminence; fame; celebrity.
Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness*. *Boyle on Calvary.*

CONSPIRACY. *n. f.* [*conspiratio*, Latin.]

1. A private agreement among several persons to commit some crime; a plot; a concerted treason.

Sham'st thou to show thy dangerous brow by night,
When evils are most free? *Shakespeare.*

2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. It is taken for a confederacy of two, at the least, falsely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted, of felony. *Cowell.*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many causes to one event.

When the time is come that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heaven, and earth, to bring him to that occasion to lead him unto it. *Newton.*

The air, agreeing to make out in this month the *conspiracy*, excites a more particular regard. *Harley on Consumption.*

CONSPIRANT. *adj.* [*conspirans*, Latin.]

Conspiring; engaging in a conspiracy or plot; plotting.

Know art a traitor,
Conspirant against this high victorious prince. *Shakespeare's Henry Lear.*

CONSPIRATION. *n. f.* [*conspiratio*, Lat.]

An agreement of many to one end.

One would wonder how, from so differing premises, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the *conspiration* of interest were too potent for the diversity of judgment. *Deane's Poetry.*

CONSPIRATOR. *n. f.* [from *conspiro*, Lat.]

A man engaged in a plot; one who has secretly concerted with others the commission of a crime; a plotter.

Achithophel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom. *2 Samuel.*

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator*;
Thou that contrivest to murder our dread lord. *Shakespeare.*

But let the bold *conspirator* be ware;
For heaven makes princes its peculiar care. *Dryden.*

One put into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy against him, together with all the names of the *conspirators*. *Saunders.*

TO CONSPIRE. *v. n.* [*conspiro*, Latin.]

1. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret treason.

CON

Tell me what they deserve,
That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots
Of damned witchcraft. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

What was it?

That mov'd pale Cassius to *conspire*? *Shakespeare.*
They took great indignation, and *conspired* against the king. *Spenser's Faerie Queene.*

Let them be excluded; for that undermineth the body, and *conspires* with the spirit of the body to dissolve it. *Bacon.*

There is in man a natural possibility to destroy the world; that is, to *conspire* to know no woman. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The press, the pulpit, and the stage,
conspire to censure and expose our age. *Johnson.*

2. To agree together; as, all things *conspire* to make him happy.

So moist and dry, when Phœbus shines,
Conspiring give the plant to grow. *Hughes.*

CONSPIRER. *n. f.* [from *conspire*.] A conspirator; a plotter.

Take no care,
Who chafes, who frets, and where *conspires* are
Machete shall never vanquish'd be. *Shakespeare.*

CONSPIRING POWERS. [In mechanics.]

All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCATION. *n. f.* [from *conspurgo*, Latin.] The act of deniling; denilement; pollution.

CONSTABLE. *n. f.* [*comes stabuli*, as it is supposed.]

1. Lord high *constable* is an ancient officer of the crown. The function of the *constable* of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war.

To the court of the *constable* and marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry of arms within it. The first *constable* of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, as being too powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From these mighty magistrates are derived the inferior *constables* of hundreds and franchises; two of whom were ordained, in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be chosen in every hundred, for the conservation of the peace, and view of armour. These are now called high *constables*; because continuance of time, and increase both of people and offences, have occasioned others in every town of inferior authority, called petty *constables*. Besides these, we have *constables* denominated from particular places; as, *constable of the Tower, of Dover Castle, of the Castle of Carnarvon*: but these are properly *castellani*, or governors of castles. *Cowell's Chambers.*

When I came hither, I was lord high *constable*,
And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward
I am. *Shakespeare.*

The knave *constable*, had set me 'th' stocks,
'th' common stocks, for a witch. *Shakespeare.*

The *constable* being a sober man, and an enemy to sedition, went to observe what they did. *Cheriden.*

2. To overrun the *CONSTABLE*. [perhaps from *constabile*, Fr. the settled, firm, and stated account.] To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth: a low phrase.

CON

CONSTABLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *constable*.]
The office of a *constable*.

This keepership is annexed to the *constableship* of the castle, and that granted out in lease. *Garew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CONSTANCY. *n. f.* [*constantia*, Latin.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance.

The laws of God himself no man will ever deny to be of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's *constancy*, and the mutability of the other. *Hester.*

2. Consistency; unvaried state.

Incomble, that *constancy* in such a variety, such a multiplicity, should be the result of chance. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Resolution; firmness; steadiness; unshaken determination.

In a small isle, amidst the widest seas,
Triumphant *constancy* has fix'd her seat;
In vain the Syrens sing, the tempests beat. *Pope.*

4. Lasting affection; continuance of love, or friendship.

Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship, as overlooks and passes by lesser failures of kindness, and yet still retains the same habitual good-will to a friend. *Saunders.*

5. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the story of the night told over,
More with effect than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great *constancy*;
But, however, strange and admirable. *Shakespeare.*

CONSTANT. *adj.* [*constans*, Latin.]

1. Firm; fixed; not fluid.

If you take highly rectified spirit of wine, and dephlegmated spirit of urine, and mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle's History of Fire.*

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be *constant*, in nature were inconsistent. *Lea.*

3. Firm; resolute; determined; immovable; unshaken.

Some threw contents
Now steal the colour from Bailland's cheek
Some dear friend dead; e'er nothing in the world
Could turn so much the constitution
Of any *constant* man. *Shakespeare's Mer. of Ven.*

4. Free from change of affection.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained
constant friends. *Shakespeare.*

5. Certain; not various; steady; firmly adherent; with so.

Now though the land his care of souls be
He is to it,
And like a positive apostle preach'd;
Still cheerful, ever *constant* to his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by multitudes,
By all. *Dryden.*

He shew'd his firm adherence to religion, as made led by our national constitution; and was *constant* to its offices in devotion both in publick, and in his family. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CONSTANTLY. *adv.* [from *constant*.]

Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; steadily.

It is strange that the fathers should never appeal; nay, that they should not so *constantly* do it. *Johnson.*

TO CONSTELLATE. *v. n.* [*constellatus*, Latin.] To join lustre; to shine with one general light.

The celestial things which engage our affections, do, in a transcendent manner, shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle.*

TO CONSTELLATE. *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

Great constitutions, and such as are *constellated* into knowledge, do nothing till they could all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

These scattered perfections which were divided among the several ranks of inferior natures, were summed up and *confellated* in ours. *Glanville.*

CONSTELLATION. n. f. [from *constellare*.]

1. A cluster of fixed stars.

For the stars of heaven, and the *constellations* thereof, shall not give their light. *Isaiah.*

The earth, the air, retounded;

The heav'ns and all the *constellations* rung.

Milton's Par. Lost.

A *constellation* is but one;

Though 'tis a train of stars. *Dryden.*

2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

The condition is a *constellation* or conjuncture of all those gospel graces, faith, hope, charity, self-denial, repentance, and the rest. *Hammond.*

CONSTERNATION. n. f. [from *consterno*, Lat.]

1. Astonishment; amazement; alienation of mind by a surprise; surprise; wonder.

They find the same holy *consternation* upon themselves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven. *South.*

The natives, dubious whom

They must obey, in *consternation* wait

Till rigid conquest will pronounce their liege.

Ph. lps.

TO CONSTITUTE. v. a. [from *constituo*, Latin.]

1. To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken; to condense.

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*. *Bacon.*

It may, by amassing, cooling, and *constipating* of waters, turn them into rain. *Ray.*

There might arise some vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thrust and crowded to the middle of those whirlpools, and there *constipate* one another into great solid globes. *Bentley.*

2. To stop up, or stop by filling up the passages.

It is not probable that any aliment should have the quality of intirely *constipating* or shutting up the capillary vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

To bind the belly, or make colicive.

Omitting honey, which is laxative, and the powder of some loadstones in this, doth rather *constipate* and bind, than purge and loosen the belly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONSTIPATION. n. f. [from *constipate*.]

1. The act of crowding any thing into less room; condensation.

This worketh by the detention of the spirits, and *constipation* of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

It requires either absolute fulness of matter, or a pretty close *constipation* and mutual contact of its particles. *Bentley.*

2. Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude.

The inactivity of the gall occasions a *constipation* of the belly. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The state of having the body bound.

CONSTITUENT. adj. [from *constituo*, Latin.]

That makes any thing what it is; necessary to existence; elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts necessarily *constituent* of a man. *Dryden.*

All animals derived all the *constituent* matter of their bodies, successively, in all ages, out of this fund.

It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its *constituent* particles, should be so justly adapted as to touch one another in every point. *Bentley.*

CONSTITUENT. n. f.

1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing in its peculiar state.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance. *Hale.*

2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing.

The obstruction of the mesentery is a great impediment to nutrition: for the lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

3. He that deposes another: as, the representatives in parliament disregard their *constituents*.

TO CONSTITUTE. v. a. [from *constituo*, Lat.]

1. To give formal existence; to make any thing what it is; to produce.

Prudence is not only a moral but christian virtue, such as is necessary to the *constituting* of all others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To erect; to establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

It will be necessary to consider, how at first those several churches were *constituted*, that we may understand how in this one church they were all united. *Pearson.*

3. To depute; to appoint another to an office.

CONSTITUTE. n. f. [from *constituo*.]

He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION. n. f. [from *constituo*.]

1. The act of constituting; enacting; deputing; establishing; producing.

2. State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.

This is more beneficial than any other *constitution*. *Bentley.*

This light being trajected through the parallel prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other, and so, being restored to its pristine *constitution*, became of the same condition as at first. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Corporal frame.

Amongst many bad effects of this oily *constitution*, there is one advantage; such who arrive to age, are not subject to fissure of fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Temper of body, with respect to health or disease.

If such men happen, by their native *constitution*, to fall into the gout, either they mind it not at all, having no leisure to be sick, or they use it like a dog. *Temple.*

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and harmony of the members, animated by a healthy *constitution*. *Dryden.*

5. Temper of mind.

Dametas, according to the *constitution* of a dull head, thinks no better way to shew himself wise than by suspecting every thing in his way. *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world

Could turn so much the *constitution* Of any constant man. *Shakespeare.*

He defended himself with undaunted courage, and less passion than was expected from his *constitution*. *Clarendon.*

6. Established form of government; system of laws and customs.

The Norman, conquering all by might, Mixing our customs, and the forms of right, With foreign *constitutions* he had brought. *Dan. el.*

7. Particular law; established usage; establishment; institution.

We lawfully may observe the positive *constitutions* of our own churches. *Hester.*

Constitution, properly speaking in the scope of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by some king or emperor; yet the canonists, by adding the word *sacred* to it, make it to signify the same as an ecclesiastical canon. *Hyde.*

CONSTITUTIONAL. adj. [from *constituo*.]

1. Bred in the *constitution*; radical.

It is not probable any *constitutional* disease will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Consistent with the civil *constitution*; legal.

CONSTITUTIVE. adj. [from *constituo*.]

1. That constitutes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, such as neither naturally *constitutive* nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy. *Brown.*

The elements and *constitutive* parts of a schismatic, being the esteem of himself, and the contempt of others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Having the power to enact or establish.

TO CONSTRAIN. v. a. [from *constringere*, Fr. *constringo*, Lat.]

1. To compel; to force to some action.

Thy fight, which should Make our eyes flow with joy, *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Constrains them weep. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Namur subdued, is England's palm alone;

The rest besieged, but we *constrain'd* the town. *Dryden.*

2. To hinder by force; to restrain.

My fire in caves *constrains* the winds, Can with a breath their clamorous rage appease; They fear his whistle, and forsake the seas. *Dryden.*

3. To necessitate.

The scars upon your honour, therefore, he Does pity as *constrained* blemishes, Nothing deserv'd. *Shaksp. Lear.*

When to his lust Ægyptus gave the rein, Did fate or we th'adulterous act *constrain*? *Pope.*

4. To violate; to ravish.

Her spotless chastity Inhuman traitors! you *constrain'd* and forc'd. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*

5. To confuse; to press.

When amidst the terror of the feast, The Tyrian hugs and foams thee on her breast, And with sweet kisses in her arms *constrains*, Thou may'st infuse thy venom in her veins. *Dryden.*

How the first slays the slender waist *constrain*. *Guy.*

6. To constringe.

When winter frosts *constrain* the field with cold, The scanty root can take no steady hold. *Dryden.*

7. To tie; to bind.

Scarce the weary god had clos'd his eyes, When rushing on with shouts, he binds in chains The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains*. *Dryden.*

8. To imprison.

Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly With party-colour'd plumes, a chattering pye. *Dryden.*

9. To force; to produce in opposition to nature.

In this northern tract our hoar-frost throats Utter unripe, and all *constrain* not notes. *Waller.*

10. To restrain; to withhold.

The soft weapons of paternal persuasions, after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became overweak to resist the first inclination of evil; or after, when it became habitual, to *constrain* it. *Raleigh.*

CONSTRAINABLE. adj. [from *constringere*.]

Liable to constraint; obnoxious to compulsion.

Whereas men before flood bound in conscience to do as reason teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human laws, *constrainable*; and, if they outwardly transgress, punishable. *Hooker.*

CONSTRAINEDLY. adv. [from *constringere*.]

By constraint; by compulsion.

What occasion it had given them to think, to their greater obduration in evil, that through a slow and wanton desire of innovation we did *constrain'dly* those things, for which conscience was pretended. *Hooker.*

CONSTRAINER. n. f. [from *constrain*.]
He that constrains.

CONSTRAINT. n. f. [*contrainte*, Fr.]

1. Compulsion; compelling force; violence; act of overruling the desire; confinement.

I did suppose it should be on constraint;
But, heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary. *Shak.*
Like you, a man; and hither led by time,
Not by constraint, but by my choice I came. *Des.*
The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us to act for it, no body, I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

2. Confinement. Out of use.

His limbs were waxen weak and raw,
Through long imprisonment, and hard constraint. *Spens.*

TO CONSTRIC'T. v. a. [*constringo*, *constricium*, Latin.]

1. To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compass.

2. To contract; to cause to shrink.

Such things as *constrict* the fibres, and strengthen the solid parts.

CONSTRIC'TION. n. f. [from *constric't*.]

Contraction; compression; forcible contraction. *Compression* is from an outward force, *constriction* from some quality: as the throat is compressed by a bandage, and *constricted* by a cold.

The air, which is received into the lungs, may serve to render their bodies equivoque, not to the water, and the *constriction* or dilatation of it, may probably affect them to at least or defend in the water. *Ray, on the Earth's Surface.*

CONSTRIC'TOR. n. f. [*constrictor*, Latin.]

That which compresses or contracts.

He supposed the *constrictor* of the eye-lids, not to be doing harm in the superfluous contraction.

TO CONSTRINGE. v. a. [*constringo*, Latin.]

To compress; to contract; to bind; to force to contract itself.

The dreadful shout,
Which shipmen do the hurricane call,
Constringe in masts by the almighty hand. *Shak.*
Strong iniquity, especially inflammatory spots, intoxicate, *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Boerhaave.*

CONSTRINGENT. adj. [*constringens*, Latin.]

Having the quality of binding or compressing.

Fry a deep well, or a conservatory of snow, where the cold may be more *constringent*. *Boerhaave.*
Winter birds.

Our strengthened bodies in a cold embrace
Constringent. *Johnson, Winter.*

TO CONSTRUCT. v. a. [*constructus*, Latin.]

1. To build; to form; to compile; to constitute.

Let there be an admiration of those divine attributes and prerogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to *construct* this vast fabric. *Johnson.*

2. To form by the mind: as, he *constructed* a new system.

CONSTRUCTION. n. f. [*constructio*, Latin.]

1. The act of building; fabrication.

2. The form of building; structure; conformation.

There's no art
To show the mind's *construction* in the face. *Shakespeare.*

The ways were made of several layers of flat stones and flint: the *construction* was a little various, according to the nature of the soil, or the materials which they found. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [In grammar.] The putting of words,

duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense.

Clarke.

Some particles constantly, and others in certain constructions, have the sense of a whole sentence contained in them. *Locke.*

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by disentangling transpositions; the act of interpreting; explanation.

This label, whose containing is to from sense in hardness, that I can make no collection of it; let him show His skill in the *construction*. *Shakespeare.*

5. The sense; the meaning; interpretation.

In which sense although we judge the apostle's words to have been uttered, yet heretofore we do not require them to yield, that think any other *construction* more sound. *Hooker.*

He that would live at ease, should always put the best *construction* on business and conversation. *Johnson on the Spleen.*

Religion, in its own nature, produces good-will towards men, and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident that affects them. *Speck.*

6. Judgment; mental representation.

It cannot, therefore, unto reasonable creatures seem strange, or favour of singularity, that we have examined this point. *Johnson.*

7. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.

8. **CONSTRUCTION of Equations**, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.

CONSTRUCTURE. n. f. [from *construct*.]

Pile; edifice; fabrick.

They shall the earth's *constructure* closely bind,
And to the centre keep the parts *constru'd*. *Blackmore.*

TO CONSTRUE. v. a. [*construo*, Latin.]

1. To range words in their natural order; to disentangle transposition.

Will teach mine eyes, with meek humility,
Love-learned letters to her eyes to read,
Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought
Can spell,
Will soon conceive, and learn to *construe* well. *Spenser.*

Construe the times to their necessities,
And you shall say, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that does you injuries. *Shak.*

2. To interpret; to explain; to show the meaning.

I must crave that I be not so understood or *construed*, as if any such thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and assistance of God's most blessed Spirit. *Hooker.*

Vagil is a very figurative, that he requires, (I may almost say) a grammar, apart to *construe* him. *Dryden.*

Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words, to free ourselves either from the ignorance or malice of our adversaries. *Strawford.*

When the word is *construed* into its idea, the double meaning vanishes. *Addison.*

TO CONSTUPRATE. v. a. [*constupro*, Latin.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRATION. n. f. [from *constuprate*.] Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL. adj. [*consubstantialis*, Latin.]

1. Having the same essence or subsistence.

The Lord our God is but one God: in which indivisible unity, notwithstanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself, we glorify that *consubstantial* Word, which is the Son; we bless and magnify that co-essential Spirit, eternally

nally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost. *Hooker.*

2. Being of the same kind or nature.

It continueth a body *consubstantial* with our bodies; a body of the same, both nature and measure, which it had on earth. *Hooker.*

In their concepts the human nature of Christ was not *consubstantial* to ours, but of another kind. *Breast.*

CONSUBSTANTIALLY. n. f. [from *consubstantial*.]

1. Existence of more than one, in the same substance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and *consubstantiality* with the Father, when he came down from heaven. *Hammond.*

2. Participation of the same nature.

TO CONSUBSTANTIATE. v. a. [from *con* and *substantia*, Latin.] To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION. n. f. [from *consubstantiate*.] The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

In the point of *consubstantiation*, toward the latter end of his life, he changed his mind. *Johnson.*

CONSUL. n. f. [*consul*, *consulendo*, Latin.]

1. The chief magistrate in the Roman republic.

Or never be so noble as a *consul*,
Nor yoke with him for tribune. *Shakespeare.*

Consuls of moderate power in calms were made,
When the Gauls came, one sole dictator sway'd. *Dryden.*

2. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CONSULAR. adj. [*consularis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the consul.

The *consular* power had only the ornaments, without the force, of the royal authority. *Johnson.*

2. **CONSULAR MAN.** One who had been consul.

Rise not the *consular* men, and left their place
So soon as thou shalt bid down. *Ben Jonson.*

CONSULARE. n. f. [*consulatus*, Latin.]

The office of consul.

His name and *consulate* were effaced out of public registers and inscriptions.

CONSULSHIP. n. f. [from *consul*.] The office of consul.

The patricians should do very ill,
To let the *consulship* be so defiled. *Ben Jonson.*

The lovely boy with his antique mien,
Shall Paul's *consulship* and toga receive. *Dryden.*

TO CONSULT. v. n. [*consulto*, Latin.]

To take counsel together; to deliberate in common: it has *with* before the person admitted to consultation.

Every man,
After the tedious storm that follow'd, was
A thing inquisitive, and not contented, broke
Into a general propensity, that this tempest
Should be the garment of this peace, and shed
The sudden breach on't. *Shakespeare.*

A senate-house whereat three hundred and twenty men sat *consulting* always for the people. *Johnson.*

Consult not with the foolish for any work.

He sent for his bosom friends, with whom he most confidently *consulted*, and shew'd the way to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Johnson.*

TO CONSULT. v. a.

1. To ask advice of: as, he *consulted* his friends; to *consult* an author.

G O N

1. To regard; to act with view or respect to.

We are, in the first place, to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight.

The senate owes its gratitude to Cato, who with so great a soul *consults* its safety, and guards our lives, while he neglects his own.

3. To plan; to contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house, by cutting off many people.

Many things were there *consulted* for the future, yet nothing was positively resolved.

CONSULT. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is variously accented.]

1. The act of consulting.

Youself in person head one chosen half, And march 't' opprress the fiction in *consult* With dying Dorax.

2. The effect of consulting; determination.

He said, and rose the first; the council broke, And all their grave *consults* dissolv'd in smoke.

3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and *consults* of our whole number, to consider of the former labours.

A *consult* of experts below Was call'd to rig him out a beam.

CONSULTATION. *n. f.* [from *consult*.]

1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation.

The chief priests held a *consultation* with the elders and scribes.

2. A number of persons consulting together; a council.

A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a *consultation*.

3. [In law.]

Consultatio is a writ, whereby a cause, being formerly removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, or court christian, to the king's court, is returned thither again for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the suggestion of the party, they do find the suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the cause to be wrongfully called from the court christian; then, upon this *consultation* or deliberation, decree is to be returned again.

CONSULTER. *n. f.* [from *consult*.] One that consults, or asks counsel or intelligence.

There shall not be found among you a charmer, or a *consulter* with familiar spirits, or a wizard.

CONSUMABLE. *adj.* [from *consume*.] Susceptible of destruction; possible to be wasted, spent, or destroyed.

Affluence does truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not *consumable* by fire; but it doth contract so much fuliginous matter from the dirty parts of the oil, though it was tried with some of the purest oil, that in a very few days it doth choke and extinguish the flame.

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or less, our importation or exportation of *consumable* commodities.

TO CONSUME. *v. a.* [*consumo*, Latin.] To waste; to spend; to destroy.

Where two raging fires meet together, They do *consume* the thing that feeds them fury.

Thou shalt carry much seed out into the field and shalt gather but little in; for the locusts shall *consume* it.

Thus in soft anguish she *consumes* the day, Nor quits her deep retirement.

TO CONSUME. *v. n.* To waste away; to be exhausted.

These violent delights have violent ends, And in their triumph die; like fire and powder, Which, as they meet, *consume*.

CONSUMMER. *n. f.* [from *consume*.] One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

Money may be considered as in the hands of the *consumer*, in of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made to export.

TO CONSUMMATE. *v. a.* [*consummare*, Fr. *consummare*, Lat.] To complete; to perfect; to finish; to end. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

Yourself, myself, and other lords, will pass To *consummate* this business happy.

These than we *consummate* our spousal rights.

The prison was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker submitted to *consummate* the fraud in the stronger.

He had a mind to *consummate* the happiness of the day.

CONSUMMATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect; finished: *omnibus numeris consummatum*.

Love is truly thy true marriage be *consummate* Earth, in her rich attire.

Consummate, levelled into.

Gratification, among his many ways for raising a man to the most *consummate* greatness, advises to perform extraordinary actions, and to secure a good historian.

It is a man of perfect and *consummate* virtue fills into a misfortune, it raises our pity, but not our terror.

CONSUMMATION. *n. f.* [from *consummate*.]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

That just and regular process, which it must be supposed to take from its original to its *consummation*.

2. The end of the present system of things; the end of the world.

From the first beginning of the world unto the full *consummation* thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be, otherwise.

3. Death; end of life.

Gnott, unluck, to bear thee Noting of come near thee!

Quiet *consummation* lives, Unremoved by thy grave!

CONSUMPTION. *n. f.* [*consumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction.

In commodities, the value rises as its quantity is less and vent greater; when depends upon its being preferred in its *consumption*.

2. The state of wasting or perishing.

Etna and Vesuvius have lost both flames for this two or three thousand years, yet the mountains themselves have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*; but are, at this day, the highest mountains in those countries.

3. [In physick.] A waste of muscular flesh. It is frequently attended with a hectic fever, and is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes.

In hollow bones of man.

The stoppage of women's courses, it not looked to, sets them into a *consumption*, dropsy, or other disease.

The essential and distinguishing character of a confirmed *consumption*, is a wasting of the body by reason of an ulcerated state of the lungs, attended with a cough, a discharge of purulent matter, and a hectic fever.

CONSUMPTIVE. *adj.* [from *consume*.]

We sicken soon from her *consumptive* care, Grieve for her terrors, grieve for her despair.

That drag the tragick melancholy night From their misty jaws Breathe foul, *consumptive* darkness in the air.

We sicken soon from her *consumptive* care, Grieve for her terrors, grieve for her despair.

The essential and distinguishing character of a confirmed *consumption*, is a wasting of the body by reason of an ulcerated state of the lungs, attended with a cough, a discharge of purulent matter, and a hectic fever.

CONSUMPTIVE. *adj.* [from *consume*.]

1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming.

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France.

2. Diseased with a consumption.

Nothing taints found lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of *consumptive* lungs.

The lean, *consumptive* woman, with coughs decay'd,

Is call'd a pretty, tight, and slender maid.

By an exact regimen a *consumptive* person may hold out for years.

CONSUMPTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *consumptive*.] A tendency to a consumption.

CONSUMTILE. *adj.* [*consumtilis*, Lat.] That is sewed or stitched together.

TO CONTABULATE. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Latin.] To floor with boards.

CONTABULATION. *n. f.* [*contabulatio*, Latin.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CONTACT. *n. f.* [*contactus*, Latin.] Touch; close union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the loved dith pass into the spirit of the person loved, which causeth the desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of *contact* and conjunction.

When the light fell so obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be reflected, it seemed in that place of *contact* to be wholly transmitted.

The air, by its immediate *contact*, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-larders.

CONTACTION. *n. f.* [*contactus*, Latin.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability.

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CON

I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written. *John.*
Recently instructed I shall hence depart,
Greatly in peace of thought, and have my fill
Of knowledge what this vessel can contain. *Milton.*

What thy stores contain bring forth, and pour
Abundance. *Milton.*

2. To comprehend; to comprise.

What form'd fair in all the world, seem'd now
Mean, or in her fann'd up, in her contain'd. *Milton.*

The earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n so small,
Nor glistering, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun, that bren shines. *Milton.*

3. To comprise, as a writing.

Wherefore alio it is contained in the scripture. *Peter.*

4. To refrain; to withhold; to keep within bounds.

All men should be contained in duty ever
after, without the terror of warlike forces. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Their king's person contains the unruly people
from evil occasions. *Spenser.*

I tell you, Sir,
If you should smile, he grows impatient.—
—Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONTAIN. v. n. To live in continence.

I felt the ardour of my passion increase, till I
could no longer contain. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

CONTAINABLE. adj. [from contain.] Possible to be contained.

The air, containable within the cavity of the
cotipile, amounted to eleven grains. *Boyle.*

TO CONTAMINATE. v. a. [contamino, Latin.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.

Shall we now

Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shak.*

A base pander holds the chamber-door,
Whild by a slave, no gentler than a dog,
His fairest daughter is contaminated. *Shakespeare.*

Do it not with poison; frangle her a her bed.
Even in the bed she hath contaminated. *Shak.*

I quickly shed

Some of his bastard blood, and in disgrace

Bespoke him thus: *contaminated*, base,

And mid-begotten blood I spill of thine. *Shak.*

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to

self, to a terrestrial converse; yet 'tis, like

the sun, without contamination of its beams. *Glenn.*

He that lies with another man's wife, propa-

gates children in another's family for him to

keep, and contaminates the honour thereof as

much as in him lies. *Alfife's Paragon.*

CONTAMINATION. n. f. [from contaminare.] Pollution; defilement.

CONTAMINATED. adj. [contaminatus, Lat.] Violated; polluted.

TO CONTEMN. v. a. [contemno, Lat.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to disregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be contemned,

Than still contemned and flattered. *Shakespeare.*

Ere, thy contempt of life and pleasure terms

To argue in thee something more sublime

And excellent than what thy mind contemns. *Milton.*

Pygmalion then the Tyrian sceptre sway'd,

One who contemns'd divine and human laws;

Then Arde ensued. *Dryden's Virg. Aeneid.*

CONTEMNER. n. f. [from contemno.] One that contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

He counsels him to prosecute innovators of

worship, not only as contemners of the gods, but

disturbers of the state. *South.*

TO CONTEMNER. v. a. [contempero,

CON

Latin.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing something of opposite qualities.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moisture. *Ray.*

CONTEMPERAMENT. n. f. [from contempero, Lat.] The degree of any quality as tempered to others.

There is nearly an equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

TO CONTEMPERATE. v. a. [from contempero.] To diminish any quality by something contrary; to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten and *contemperate* the air, but refresh and bumec-tate the earth. *Brown.*

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and *contempering* the humours. *Whifman's Surgery.*

CONTEMPERATION. n. f. [from contemperate.]

1. The act of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.

The use of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the *contemperation* of fervour in the heart. *Brown.*

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the *contemperations* of their natural humours, than there is in their phantasies. *Hale.*

TO CONTEMPLATE. v. a. [contemplor, Lat. This seems to have been once accented on the first syllable.] To consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great desire to know. *Watts.*

CONTEMPLATE. v. n. To muse; to think studiously with long attention.

So many hours must I take my rest;

So many hours must I *contemplate*. *Shakespeare.*

Sapor had an heaven of glass, which he tried

upon, *contemplating* over the same as if he had

been Jupiter. *Peachment.*

How can I consider what belongs to myself,

when I have been so long *contemplating* on you? *Dryden's Journal, Preface.*

CONTEMPLATION. n. f. [from contemplate.]

1. Meditation; studious thought on any subject; continued attention.

How now? what serious *contemplation* are

you in? *Shakespeare.*

Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is

brought into the mind, for some time actually in

view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.

I have breath'd a secret vow

To live in prayer and *contemplation*,

Only attended by Nerissa here. *Shakespeare.*

3. The faculty of study: opposed to the power of action.

There are two functions, *contemplation* and practice, according to that general division of objects; some of which entertain our speculation, others employ our actions. *South.*

CONTEMPLATIVE. adj. [from contemplare.]

1. Given to thought or study; studious; thoughtful.

First and *contemplative* their looks,

Still turning over nature's books. *Derham.*

2. Employed in study; dedicated to study.

CON

I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs; my life hath rather been *contemplative* than active. *Bacon.*

Contemplative men may be without the pleasure of discovering the secrets of state, and men of action are commonly without the pleasure of tracing the secrets of divine art. *Grew.*

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exercise the *contemplative* faculty of man. *Ray.*

CONTEMPLATIVELY. adv. [from contemplative.] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

CONTEMPLATOR. n. f. [Lat.] One employed in study; an inquirer after knowledge; a student.

In the Persian tongue the word *magus* imports as much as a *contemplator* of divine and heavenly science. *Raleigh's History.*

The Platonick *contemplators* reject both these descriptions, founded upon parts and colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONTEMPORARY. adj. [contemporain, Fr.]

1. Living in the same age; coetaneous.

Albert Durer was *contemporary* to Lucas. *Dryden's Design.*

2. Born at the same time.

A grove born with himself he sees,

And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*

3. Existing at the same point of time.

It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the same; or to ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

CONTEMPORARY. n. f. One who lives at the same time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have achieved;

Nor are your foil'd *contemporaries* griev'd. *Dry.*

As he has been favourable to me, he will bear

of his kindness from our *contemporaries*; for we

are fallen into an age illiterate, censorious, and

detracting. *Dryden's Journal, Preface.*

The active part of mankind, as they do most

for the good of their *contemporaries*, very de-

vedly gain the greatest share in their applause. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO CONTEMPORISE. v. a. [con and tempus, Latin.] To make contemporary; to place in the same age.

The indifference of their existences, *contem-porized* into our actions, admits a farther con-temporation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONTEMPT. n. f. [contemptus, Lat.]

1. The act of despising others; slight regard; scorn.

It was neither in *contempt* nor pride that I did

not bow. *Ephes.*

The shame of being miserable,

Exposes men to scorn and base *contempt*,

Even from their nearest friends. *Devotion.*

There is no action, in the behaviour of one

man towards another, of which human nature is

more impatient than of *contempt*; it being as

undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his

uselessness and inability, and a spiteful endeavour

to engage the rest of the world in the same slight

esteem of him. *South.*

His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud

contempt

Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*

Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, no

contempt of which is great. *Addison.*

2. The state of being despised; vileness.

The place was like to come unto *contempt*. *Mil.*

CONTEMPTIBLE. adj. [from contempt.]

1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.

No man truly knows himself, but he grows

daily more *contemptible* in his own eyes. *Taylor.*

CON

God, and not endure a short combat with a sinful custom? *Deacy of Pity.*
The ancients made *contention* the principle that reigned in the chaos at first, and then love; the one to express the divisions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a strife?
What is your quarrel? how began it first?
—No quarrel, but a sweet contention. *Shakspeare.*

3. Eagerness; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earnestness and contention to effect what you are about, will continually suggest to you several artifices. *Haller.*

This is an end, which at first view appears worthy our utmost contention to obtain. *Keats.*

CONTENTIOUS. *adj.* [from *contend*.]

Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse; not peaceable.

Thou thinkst much that this contentous storm invades us to the skin. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
There are contentous in the house that a never to be pleased. *Le Fling.*

Reb made them idle, contentous made them serious, and curiosity contentous. *Deacy of Pity.*

CONTENTIOUS Jurisdiction. [In law.]

A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief justices, and judges, have a *contentious* jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions. *Chambers.*

CONTENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contentious*.]

Perversely; quarrelsome.
We shall not *contentiously* reject, or only to justify our own, but to appraise and confirm our mature assertions. *Brown.*

CONTENTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contentious*.]

Proneness to contest; perverseness; turbulence; quarrelsome.

Do not *contentiously* sit, and closely, and study of revenge, seldom fail of retaliation. *Bentley.*

CONTENTLESS. *adj.* [from *content*.]

Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.
Best states, *contentless*.
Have a dissatisfied and most wretched being,
Worse than the world, content. *Shakspeare.*

CONTENTMENT. *n. f.* [from *content*, the verb.]

1. Acquiescence, without plenary satisfaction.

Such men's *contentment* must be wrought by stratagems: the usual method of law is not for them. *Hobbes.*

Submission is the only reasoning between a creature and its Maker, and *contentment* in his will is the best remedy we can apply to our passions. *Locke.*

Contentment, without external luxury, is humanity; without the pleasure of eating, temperance. *Greene's Colloquy.*

Some place the bliss in eating, some in eating, those call it pleasure, and *contentment* these. *Pope.*
But now no face divine *contentment* wears,
'Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears. *Keats.*

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some *contentment* in viewing of a famous city. *Warton.*

CONTINUOUS. *adj.* [from *continere*, Lat.]

Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

This conformed to many of them, as were *continuous* to the colonies and garrisons, to the Roman laws. *Hale.*

CON

CONTERRENEOUS. *adj.* [from *contraneus*, Lat.] Of the same country. *Diis.*To CONTEST. *v. a.* [from *contester*, French, probably from *contra testari*, Lat.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in question.

'Tis evident upon what account none have presumed to *contest* the proportion of these ancient pieces. *Dryden's Duffs*

To CONTEST. *v. n.*1. To strive; to contend; followed by *with*.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting* with it, when the hopes of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate.

I do not vie
As hotly and as nobly as a tie love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against the valour. *Shakspeare.*
Or man, who dares to pomp with *contest*,
Unchang'd, immortal, and supreme y'bliss. *Pope's Ode.*

CONTEST. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is now accented on the first syllable.] Dispute; difference; debate.

This old not *contested* move,
Than when for Homer's turn, twin cities flow. *Deham.*

A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for *contest* about it. *Locke.*

Leave all only *contests*, all inmost it clamours,
and break to the gate. *Haller.*

CONTESTABLE. *adj.* [from *contest*.] That may be contested; disputable; controvertible.CONTESTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *contestable*.] Possibility of contest. *Diis.*CONTESTATION. *n. f.* [from *contest*.] The act of contesting; debate; strife.

Does that, unto to beauty, and, which was
wrote, diverse *contests* involved with the queen herself. *Haller.*

After years spent in domestic, and at the
lightness, the found me in the world. *Keats.*

To CONTEX. *v. a.* [from *contexto*, Lat.] To weave together; to unite by interpolation of parts. Not in use.

Nature may *context* a part, though that be a part, that concrete, without having the elements previously prepared to her to combine. *Keats.*

The fluid body of quicksilver is *contexted* with the facts of the composition. *Keats.*

CONTEXT. *n. f.* [from *contextus*, Latin.] The general series of a discourse; the part of the discourse that precedes and follows the sentence quoted.

The *context* is a representation of one, which has only the knowledge of practice, or faculty, as a result of the text. *Haller's Fundamentals.*

CONTEX. *adj.* [from *context*.] Knit together; firm.

Hobbes and thou, for lightness; but without *context* a strong, far strength. *Deham.*

CONTEXTURE. *n. f.* [from *context*.] The disposition of parts one among others; the compulsion of any thing out of separate parts; the system; the constitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

He was not of any delicate *texture*; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. *Haller.*

Every species, afterwards expressed, was produced from that *idea*, forming that wonderful *texture* of created beings. *Dryden.*

Hence 'gan relax
The ground's *texture*; hence Tartarian drags,

CON

Sulphur and nitrous spume, enkindling fierce,
Bellow'd within their darksome caves. *Philips.*

This apt, this wise *texture* of the sea,
Makes it the ships, driv'n by the winds, obey;
Whence hardy merchants sail from shore to shore. *Blackmore.*

CONTIGNATION. *n. f.* [from *contignatio*, Lat.]

1. A frame of beams joined together; a story.

We mean a porch, or cloister, or the like, of one *contignation*, and not in storied buildings. *Watson's Architect.*

Where more of the orders than one shall be set in several stories of *contignations*, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns one over another. *Haller.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabric of wood.

CONTIGUITY. *n. f.* [from *contiguus*.]

Actual contact; situation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other.

Had it not magnetical attraction to be a natural limitation and disposition concerning *contiguity*. *Locke.*

The immediate *contiguity* of that convex was a requisite. *Haller's Origin of Man.*

CONTIGUOUS. *adj.* [from *contiguus*, Lat.]

1. Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon each other; not separate.

There is distance enough with flame as a dish with water, or water with water, but only a matter of *contiguity*; as it cometh to put them at *contiguous* bodies. *Haller's Nat. Hist.*

The fluid nature
Of chaos far removed from *contiguous* extremes,
In *contiguity*, might diminish the whole time. *Milton.*

The east and west,
Upon the globe, a mathematic point
Only divides, thus by points and infinity,
And all east country, and all west country. *Deham.*

Doing with them by the distance of the light, and shade was, meeting the *contiguity* by the principles of the *contiguity*. *Deham.*

When I viewed it from near, the two hills of the ground did not appear any divided from each other, but seemed *contiguous* in a point of view. *Keats.*

2. It is sometimes *quith*.

When the *contiguity* of the *contiguity*,
is *contiguous* to the *contiguity*. *Keats.*

CONTOUR. *n. f.* [from *contour*, Lat.]

Without any intervening spaces.

The *contour* of the *contour* of the *contour*,
is *contiguous* to the *contiguity*. *Keats.*

CONTIGUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contiguus*.]

Close connexion; coherency. *Deham.*

CONTINENCE. } *n. f.* [from *continentia*, Lat.]

CONTINENCE. } 1. Restraint; command of one's self.

He was *continent*, and knew when to leave off, a *continent* which is professed by the writers. *Deham's Fabrics Preface.*

2. Chastity in general.

When is *continent*—
—In her chamber, making a term of *continent* to her, and only, and turning, and dates. *Deham.*

Suffer not dishonour to approach
The immortal feast, to *continent* *continent*,
To *continent*, *continent*, and *continent*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.

Continent without lawful victory, is *continent* without a lawful, *continent*. *Deham.*

4. Moderation in lawful pleasures.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continent* abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continent* of married persons. *Deham.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

CON

Answers ought to be made before the same judge, before whom the depositions were produced, lest the *continence* of the cause should be divided; or, in other terms, lest there should be a discontinuance of the cause. *Shaksp.*

CONTINENT. *adj.* [*continens*, Lat.]
1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures.

He has been as continent, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shaksp.*

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate.
I pray you, have a continent forbearance, till the speed of my rage goes slower. *Shaksp.*

3. Continuous; connected.
The north-east part of Asia, if not continent with the west side of America, yet certainly is the least disjointed by far of all that coast of Asia. *Rivers on Languages.*

4. Opposing; restraining.
My desire
All continent indignation would o'erbear,
That did oppose my will. *Shaksp.*

CONTINENT. *n. f.* [*continens*, Latin.]
1. Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands.

Whether this portion of the world were sent
By the rude ocean from the continent,
Or thus created, it was sure design'd
To be the fixed refuge of mankind. *Waller.*

2. That which contains any thing. This sense is perhaps only in *Shaksp.*

O clove, my heart,
Heart, once be strong, then continent;
Crack thy frail case. *Shaksp.*

3. To touch; to reach; to happen. *Did.*

CONTINGENCE. *n. f.* [*contingens*, Latin.]
1. Succession uninterrupted.

The truth immediately regards his own preservation, or the continuance of his species. *Locke's Specimen.*

2. Permanence in one state.
Continuance of evil doth in itself increase evil. *Shaksp.*

A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one day, yet with the continuance continually hath its heat increased. *Shaksp.*

3. Abode in a place.
Duration; lastingness.

For a certain time, or my negligence, that you are in question the continuance of his love. *Shaksp.*

4. Continuance of a thing.
The continuance of a thing is not of greater continuance, which comes from the prejudice and malice of a creature. *Locke's Specimen.*

5. Perseverance.
To continue, by patient continuance in well-doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life. *Romans.*

6. Progression of time.
In thy book all my members were written, when in continuance were fashioned. *Psalms.*

7. Resistance to leparation of parts; continuity.
Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk, have, besides the desire of continuance in regard to the tenacity of their thread, a greediness of moisture. *Bacon.*

CONTINUANT. *adj.* [*continuans*, Latin.]
1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made continuant with his. *Hooker.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.
A most incomparable man, breath'd, as it were,
To an untriable and continuant goodness. *Shaksp.*

A clear body broken to small pieces produceth white; and becometh most black while it is continuant and undivided, as we see in deep waters, and thick glazes. *Peacock.*

CONTINUALLY. *adv.* [*continuans*, Latin.]
With continuity; without interruption.
The water ascends gently, and by intermitting flows; but it falls continually, and with force. *Willm.*

CONTINUATION. *n. f.* [*continuatio*, Latin.]
Protraction, or succession uninterrupted.
These things must needs be the works of Providence, for the continuation of the species, and upholding the world. *Rom.*

The Roman poem is but the second part of the *Elias*; a continuation of the same story. *Dryden.*

CONTINUATIVE. *n. f.* [*continuatio*, Latin.]
An expression noting permanence or duration.
To these may be added *continuative*, as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was, and Rome is. *Harv. Logic.*

CONTINUATOR. *n. f.* [*continuatio*, Latin.]
He that continues or keeps up the series or succession.
It seems injurious to Providence to ordain a way of production which should destroy the producer, or continue the continuance of the species by the destruction of the continuator. *Brown.*

TO CONTINUE. *v. n.* [*continere*, Fr. *continuer*, Latin.]
1. To remain in the same state, or place.
The multitude continue with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Matthew.*

The popular vote
Inclines me here to continue, and build up here
A growing empire. *Milton.*

Happy, but for to happy ill secur'd,
Long to continue. *Milton.*

He fix'd days and nights
Continued musing. *Milton.*

2. To last; to be durable.
Thy kingdom shall not continue. *1 Samuel.*

For here have we no continuing city, but we seek one to come. *Hebrew.*

They imagine that an animal of the long duration should live in a continued motion, without that rest whereby all others continue. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To persevere.
If we continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. *John.*

Down rush'd the rain
Impetuous, and continued till the earth
No more was seen. *Milton.*

TO CONTINUE. *v. a.*
1. To protract, or hold without interruption.
O continue thy loving kindness unto them. *Psalms.*

You know how to make yourself happy, by only continuing such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. *Epist.*

2. To unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.
The use of the novel is to continue the infant into the mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its ailments and sufferings. *Brown.*

The dark abyss, whose boring gulph
Timely endur'd a bridge of wondrous length,
From hell continued, reaching to the utmost orb
Of this frail world. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Here Priam's son, Diophobus, he found,
Whole face and limbs were one continued wound;
Dishevel'd, with lopp'd arms, the youth appears,
Spit of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears. *Shaksp.*

CON

CONTINGENTNESS. *n. f.* [*contingent*, Latin.]
Accidentalness; fortuitousness.

CONTINUAL. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.]
1. Incessant; proceeding without interruption; successive without any space of time between. *Continual* is used of time, and *continuous* of place.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a continual feast. *Proverbs.*

Other care perhaps
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great good lord. *Milton.*

2. [In law.] A continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which, in some respect, will not attain without danger. For example, if I be dispossessed of land, into which, though I have right into it, I dare not enter for fear of beating; it behoveth me to hold on my right of entry to the best opportunity of me and mine heir, by approaching as near it as I can, once every year as long as I live; and so I save the right of entry to my heir. *Cowell.*

3. It is sometimes used for perpetual.

CONTINUALLY. *adv.* [*continuus*, Latin.]
1. Without pause; without interruption.
The drawing of blood, and the influx of a room, where fire is continually kept, hath been tried with grapes. *Pascal.*

2. Without ceasing.
Why do not all animals continually increase in height, during the whole space of their lives? *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONTINUANCE. *n. f.* [*continuatio*, Latin.]
1. Succession uninterrupted.

The truth immediately regards his own preservation, or the continuance of his species. *Locke's Specimen.*

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Spit of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears. *Shaksp.*

CON

CON

Where any motion or succession is so slow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the series of a constant *continued* succession is lost; and we perceive it not but with cotton gags of rest between. *Locke.*

CONTINUALLY. *adv.* [from *continued*.] Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a constant uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin. *Norris.*

CONTINUER. *n. f.* [from *continue*.] That which has the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a continuer. *Shakespeare.*

CONTINUITY. *n. f.* [from *continuer*, Latin.]

1. Connexion uninterrupted; cohesion; close union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and extension in all directions. *Newton.*

After the great light there must be great shadows, which we call virtues; and it is really the light which is the virtue, and we are troubled by a darkness of gliding shadows. *Plato.*

It wraps itself about the part, and by its contractive powers any one of them is a living. *Locke.*

2. [In physics.] That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body, upon the destruction of which there is said to be a solution of continuity. *Quincy.*

As in the natural body a wound or solution of continuity is worse than a corrupt humour, so in the spiritual. *Barnes.*

The solid parts may be contracted by dissolving their extension; for a fibre, cut through, contracts itself. *Locke.*

CONTINUOUS. *adj.* [from *continuum*, Latin.]

Joined together without the intervention of any space.

As the breadth of every river is augmented, the dark intervals must be diminished, until the neighbouring rings become continuous, and are blended. *Newton's Optics.*

To whose dread expanse,
Continuous depth and wondrous length of course,
Our floods are tides. *Shakespeare's Summer.*

TO CONTORT. *v. a.* [from *contortus*, Latin.]

To twist; to writhe

The vertebral arteries are variously contorted. *Ran.*

Mr seems to consist of fibres twisted into small fibres, through the interstices of which the particles of life may creep. *Locke.*

CONTORTION. *n. f.* [from *contort*.]

Twist; wry motion; flexure.

Distortion they would be a danger of, upon a great and sudden motion of contraction. *Ran.*

How can the acquire those hundred grades and motions, and any, the contraction of every muscular motion in the face? *Shakespeare.*

CONTOUR. *n. f.* [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTRA. A Latin preposition, used in composition, which signifies *against*.

CONTRABAND. *adj.* [from *contrabando*, Ital. *contrary to proclamation*.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

If there has not to be found an irreverent expression, or a too open wanton, in the cargo, let them be drawn out, striped, like contraband goods. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

TO CONTRABAND. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.

TO CONTRACT. *v. a.* [from *contractus*, Latin.]

1. To draw together into less compass.

CON

Why love among the virtues is not known; It is, that love contracts them all in one. *Dante.*

2. To lessen; to make less ample.

In all things defectude does contract and narrow our faculties. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To draw the parts of any thing together.

To him the angel with contracted brow. *Milton.*

4. To make a bargain.

On a muggy day we did liberty bellow;
But hold, hold, that, it ever found,
His count should pay the forfeit. *Dryden.*

5. To betroth; to affiancer.

The twins, the and I, long since contracted,
Are now to face that nothing can dissolve us. *Shakespeare.*

She was a lady of the highest condition in that country, and contracted to a man of merit and quality. *Tatler.*

6. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get.

Of course he could not but contract good store, while moving in to high a sphere. *Keats's Hyperion.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracting the danger of an actual fault.
Let friendly collisions, found them both unite,
And each from each contract new strength and light. *Pope.*

Such behaviour we contract by having much conversed with persons of high stations. *Shakespeare.*

7. To shorten; as, life was contracted.

8. To epitomise; to abridge.

TO CONTRACT. *v. n.*

1. To shrink up; to grow short.

Whatever engrosses the vessels, gives room to the fibres to contract. *Newton's Optics.*

2. To bargain; as, to contract for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT. *part. adj.* [from the verb.]

Affianced; contracted

Felt was he contract to lady Lucy;
Your mother lives a witness to that vow. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRACT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. An act whereby two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact.

The agreement upon and by which, mutually, with the consent to execute them by common strength, they make the rule of civil governments. *Temple.*

Shall Word draw contract with a statesman's fact? *Locke.*

Or Jasper pocket, like his grace, a will? *Pope.*

2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another.

Track'd you the bastardy of Edward's children? —
—I did, with his contract with lady Lucy,
And his contract by deputy in France. *Shakespeare.*

3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRACTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *contracted*.]

The state of being contracted; contraction. *Locke.*

CONTRACTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *contractible*.]

Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction.

By this continual contractibility and dilatibility by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. *Arbutnot.*

CONTRACTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contract*.]

Capable of contraction.

Small air bladders, dilatible and contractible, are capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbutnot in Aliments.*

CONTRACTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *contract*.]

CON

tractible.] The quality of suffering contraction. *Locke.*

CONTRACTILE. *adj.* [from *contract*.] Having the power of contraction, or of shortening itself.

The arteries are elastic tubes, ended with contractile force, by which they squeeze and drive the blood still forward. *Locke.*

CONTRACTION. *n. f.* [from *contract*, Latin.]

1. The act of contracting or shortening.

The main parts of the poem, such as the name and sentiments, no translator can prejudice by omissions or contractions. *Pope.*

2. The act of shrinking or shrivelling.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into a voluntary contraction. *Locke.*

3. The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass.

Some things induce a contraction in the nose, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Locke.*

Comparing the quantity of contraction and dilatation made by the degrees of each, I found it greater in the first. *Locke.*

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one.

5. Any thing in its state of abbreviation or contraction; as, the writing is full of contractions.

CONTRACTOR. *n. f.* [from *contract*.]

One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

Let the measure of your affairs be such, that be the understanding of your contract, that deceives the master of the vessel, and what is true, is a false not only to the other, but to the vessel itself. *Locke.*

All matches, friendships, and marriages, are contracts and engagements, where the parties are not equal. *Locke.*

TO CONTRADICT. *v. a.* [from *contradict*, Latin.]

1. To oppose verbally; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted.

It is not lawful to contradict a part of a law which is known to all the world, as the laws of Hammurabi and Solon contradict each other. *Locke.*

2. To be contrary to; to repugn; to oppose.

No truth can contradict any truth. *Locke.*

I contradict your love. *Shakespeare.*

If you will marry, make your love to me. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [from *contradict*.]

One that contradicts; one that opposes; an opposer.

If no contradiction appears herein, the fact will surely be good. *Locke.*

If a gentleman is a little sincere in his representations, he is sure to have a dozen contradictions. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [from *contradict*.]

1. Verbal opposition; controversial allegation.

That tongue,
Inspired with contradiction, durst oppose
A third part of the gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Opposition.

Consider him that endureth such contradictions of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied. *Locke.*

3. Inconsistency with itself; incongruity in words or thoughts.

Can he make deathless death? That were
Strange contradiction, which to God himself
Impossible is held; an argument
Of weakness, not of power. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CON

The apostle's advice, to be angry and sin not, was a *contradiction* in their philosophy. *South.*
If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatsoever is false in *contradiction* to it. *Greco's Cosmologia.*

4. Contrariety, in thought or effect.

All *contradictions* grow in those minds, which neither absolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney.*

Laws human must be made without *contradiction* unto any positive law in scripture. *Hobbes.*

CONTRADICTIONARY. *adj.* [from *contradicti.*]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent.

The rules of decency, of government, of justice itself, are so different in one place from what they are in another, so party-coloured and *contradictory*, that one would think the species of men altered according to their climates. *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

3. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

Where the act is unnatural, and the expectation immoral, or *contradictory* to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier.*

CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contradictious*]

1. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself.

This opinion was, for its authority and *contradiction*, unworthy of the renown of spirit of Plato. *Newton.*

2. Disposition to cavil; disputatious temper.

CONTRADICTIONARY. *adv.* [from *contradictory*]

Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others.

Such as have disclaimed heron, have so delivered themselves, that no alternative from thence can be rationally deduced. *Brown.*

CONTRADICTIONARINESS. *n. f.* [from *contradictory*]

Opposition in the highest degree.

CONTRADICTIONARY. *adj.* [contradictorius, Latin.]

1. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

The Jews held, that in case two rabbis should happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the *contradictory* assertions of both. *South's Sermon.*

The schemes of those gentlemen are most absurd, and *contradictory* to common sense. *Adams.*

2. [In logic.] That which is in the fullest opposition, where both the terms of one proposition are opposite to those of another.

CONTRADICTIONARY. *n. f.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictory* things; for it is the fulcrum of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means. *Bacon.*

To ascribe unto him a power of election, not to chuse this or that indifferently, is to make the same thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are *contradictory*. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [from *contradictio*]

Distinction by opposite qualities.

We must trace the soul in the ways of intellectual actions, whereby we may come to the distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradistinction* to some other powers. *Glanville's Scepis.*

That there are such things as sins of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption, is a truth not to be questioned. *South.*

To CONTRADISTINGUISH. *v. a.*

[from *contra* and *distinguish*.] To distinguish not simply by differential but by opposite qualities.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as *contradistinguished* to spirit, are the cohesion of solid, and consequently separable, parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulse. *Locke.*

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguished*. *Locke.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *distinction*]

Distinction by opposite qualities.

Confusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called *efflure*, or in the contrary part, in which case it contains the name of *contradistinction*. *W. man.*

To CONTRADISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [from *contra* and *distinguish*]

To point out some peculiar or incidental symptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Some have their use in this malady; but the age and sex of the patient, or other urgent or *contradistincting* symptoms, must be observed. *Hartley on Contagion.*

CONTRADISTINGUISH. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *distinguish*]

To point out some peculiar or incidental symptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

CON

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It principally failed by late setting out, and by some *contrariety* of weather at sea. *Watson.*

Their religion had more than *negative contrariety* to virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

There is a *contrariety* between those things that confidence inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *South.*

These two interests, it is to be feared, cannot be divided; but they will also prove *opposite*, and, not resting in a bare diversity, quickly rise into a *contrariety*. *South.*

There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly disbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third it dully believes and firmly adheres to. *Locke.*

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

He will be true, and yet he is not here; How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shakespeare.*

CONTRARIETY. *adv.* [from *contrary*]

1. In a manner contrary.

Many of them conspire to one and the same action, and all this *contrariety* to the laws of specific gravity, in whatever posture the body is formed. *Ruy on the Circuits.*

2. Different ways; in different directions.

Though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them *contrariety*, and consequently some of them to what is evil. *Locke.*

CONTRARIENESS. *n. f.* [from *contrary*]

Contrariety; opposition. *Dick.*

CONTRARIOUS. *adj.* [from *contrary*]

Opposite; repugnant the one to the other.

God of our fathers, what is man! That thou towards him, with hand so various, Or might I say *contrarious*, Tempest's thy providence through his short course? *Milton.*

CONTRARIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contrarius*]

Oppositely; contrarily.

Many things, having full reference To one content, may work *contrariety*. *Shakspeare.*

CONTRARIWIS. *adv.* [contrary and wife]

1. Contrarily.

Divers nature, in greater quantity move both, and in less, and so, *contrariety*, both in greater quantity move same, and in smaller, both. *Boyle's Nat. Hist.*

Every thing that acts upon the fluids, mostly at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariety*. *Boyle's Nat. Hist.*

2. Oppositely.

The matter of faith is constant; the matter, *contrariety*, of actions, daily changeable. *Heber.*

This request was never before made by any other lords; but, *contrariety*, they were humble tutors to have the benefit and protection of the English laws. *Dryden on Ireland.*

The sun may set and rise; But we, *contrariety*, Sleep, after our short night, One everlasting night. *Raleigh.*

CONTRARY. *adj.* [contrarius, Latin.]

1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different, or not alike, but repugnant, so that one destroys or obstructs the other.

Perhaps some time, repugnant to her kind, By thought and truth the soul may kill; But what can be *contrary* to the mind, Which needs all continues in concord still? *Davies.*

2. Inconsistent; disagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives *contrary* to it, knows that he hath no reason for what he does. *Trotter.*

The various and *contrary* choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do it all pursue good; but that the same thing is not good to every man alike. *Locke.*

3. Adverse; in an opposite direction.

It is two universals differ in quality, they are *contrary*; as every one is a tree, so the tree is a tree. These can never be both true together, but they may be both false. *Hartley's Logic.*

CONTRARIETY. *n. f.* [from *contrarius*, Latin.]

1. Repugnance; opposition.

The will about one and the same thing may, in contrary respects, have contrary inclinations, and that without *contrariety*. *Hobbes.*

He whom we perfectly recover a sick, and restore a diseased, body unto health, must no endeavour to much to bring it to a state of simple *contrariety*, as of its proportion in nature, unto those evils which are to be cured. *Boyle.*

Making a *contrariety* the place of my memory, in her foulness I beheld Pamela's beauty, still looking on Mopsa, but thinking on Pamela. *Shakspeare.*

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3. Adverse; in an opposite direction.

CON

The ship was in the midst of the sea, tossed with the waves; for the wind was *contrary*.

CONTRARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of opposite qualities.

No *contrary* to our more antipathy,
Than I and thou a knave.

He sung
Why *contraries* feed thunder in the cloud.

Honour should be concern'd in honour's cause.

That is not to be cur'd by *contraries*,
As bodies are, whose health is often drest
From mixed poisons.

2. A proposition contrary to some other;
a fact contrary to the allegation.

The instances being that our author are but
flesher proofs of a right to civil power and com-
munion in the church, and so rather than *contrary*.

3. *Op the CONTRARY*. In opposition;
on the other side.

He pleaded it not in *city*;

The king's army, *city*,
Urg'd on assassinations, plots, and flames,
Of diverse wrongs.

If justice flood on the side of the single person,
it ought to give good men pleasure to see that
right should take place, but when, *city*,
the commonwealth of a whole nation is overborn
by private interest, what good man but must
lament?

4. *To the CONTRARY*. To a contrary
purpose; to an opposite intent.

They did it, not for want of instruction in the
contrary.

TO CONTRARY. *v. a.* [contrarius, Fr.]

To oppose; to thwart; to contradict.

When I came to court, I was advised not to
contrary the king.

Finding in him the force of it, he would no
farther *contrary* it, but employ all his service to
maintain it.

CONTRAST. *n. f.* [contraste, French.]

Opposition and dissimilitude of figures,
by which one contributes to the visibility
or effect of another.

TO CONTRAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in opposition, so that one
figure shows another to advantage.

2. To show another figure to advantage
by its colour or situation.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a
side, that is, with their faces, and bodies all
turned the same way, but must *contrast* each
other by their several postures.

CONTRAVALLATION. *n. f.* [from *contra*

and *vallo*, Latin.] The fortification
thrown up by the besiegers, round a
city, to hinder the sallies of the gar-
rison.

When the late czar of Muscovy first arriv'd
himself with mathematicians, he practis'd
all the rules of circumvallation and *contra-*
vallation at the siege of a town in Livonia.

TO CONTRAVE'NE. *v. a.* [contra and

venio, Lat.] To oppose; to obstruct;
to baffle.

CONTRAVEN'ER. *n. f.* [from *contravene*.]

He who opposes another.

CONTRAVENTION. *n. f.* [French.] Op-

position.

It christianity did not lend its name to sta-
in the gap, and to employ or direct these hu-
mours, to multiply necessity, he spent in *contra-*
ventions to the laws of the law.

CONTRAYE'VA. *n. f.* [contra, against,

and *gerova*, a name by which the Spani-
ards call black hellebore; and, perhaps,

CON

sometimes poison in general.] A spe-
cies of birthwort growing in Jamaica,
where it is much used as an alexiphar-
mack.

CONTRACTA'TION. *n. f.* [contractatio, Lat.]

A touching or handling.

CONTRI'BUTARY. *adj.* [from *con* and *tri-*

butary.] Paying tribute to the same
sovereign.

Thus we are engag'd in the objects of ge-
ometry and arithmetic; yea, the whole mathe-
matics must be *contributory*, and to them all na-
ture pays a tribute.

CONTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [contribuo,

Latin.] To give to some common
stock; to advance toward some common
design.

His *contributions* much more than any other
of the kind.

His *contributions* to a great fund of money
to the father's church, which is not yet quite
paid.

TO CONTRI'BUTE. *v. n.* To bear a part;

to have a share in any act or effect.

Whatever *contributions* may be given to works of
judgment, there is not even a single beauty in
them to which the invention must not *contribute*.

CONTRIBUTION. *n. f.* [from *contribute*.]

1. The act of promoting some design in
conjunction with other persons.

2. That which is given by several hands
for some common purpose.

It has been said that the Muscovites to make a
certain *contribution* for the emperor's table.

Parents owe to their children not only material
support, but also a *contribution* to their education.

By *contributions* are maintained by voluntary *con-*
tributions.

3. That which is paid for the support of
an army lying in a country.

The people of the Philippines and this ground
do stand but in a forced affection;
For they have grudgingly *contributed*.

CONTRI'UTIVE. *adj.* [from *contribute*.]

That has the power or quality of pro-
moting any purpose in concurrence with
other motives.

As the *value* of the promise renders them
most proper incentives to virtue, so the manner
of proposing what should be highly *contributive*
to the same end.

CONTRI'UTOR. *n. f.* [from *contribute*.]

One that bears a part in some common
design; one that helps forward, or ex-
erts his endeavours to some end, in con-
junction with others.

I promis'd we would *contribute*,
And bear the charge of warring whitherso'er.

A grand *contribution* to our defences is promis'd.

And thou a true lover of thy country's actions
for its civil liberties, and a *con-*
tributor to all those publick expenses which
have been thought necessary to secure them.

The whole people were witness to the found-
ing of the ark and tabernacle; they were all
contributory.

CONTRI'UTORY. *adj.* [from *contribute*.]

Promoting the same end; bringing af-
sistance to some joint design, or increase
to some common stock.

TO CONTRI'STATE. *v. a.* [contristo,

Latin.] To sadden; to make sorrow-
ful; to make melancholy. Not used.

CON

Blackness and darkness are but privatives, and
therefore have little or no activity; somewhat
they do *contristate*, but very little.

CONTRISTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *contristare*.]

The act of making sad; the state of
being made sad; sorrow; heaviness of
heart; sadness; sorrowfulness; gloom-
ness; grief; moan; mournfulness;
trouble; discontent; melancholy. Not
used.

Lacerate and milderous finally, for the
facilities, were thought to be a great
aid to disposure in devoting what they
do by a kind of sadness and *contristation*,
and partly also by heavy and sad
them.

CONTRITE. *adj.* [contritus, Latin.]

1. Bruised; much worn.

2. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the
sense of guilt; penitent. In the
of divines, *contrite* is sorrowful for sin
from the love of God and desire of pleasing
him; and *attrite* is sorrowful for
sin, from the fear of punishment.

For *contrite* may have been *contrite*,
And may have been *attrite*, more *contrite*,
Than from it have been *attrite*.

With tears

Waiting the going, and with sighs,
Through faith in Christ, our repentance is
to salvation.

CONTRI'TENESS. *n. f.* [from *contrite*.]

Contrition; repentance.

CONTRI'TION. *n. f.* [from *contrite*.]

1. The act of grinding, or rubbing to
powder.

Some of these coloured powders, which
they use, may have their colour a little changed
by being very elaborately and nicely ground
where I see not what can be justly pretended
to be changed, besides the breaking of the
into little parts by that operation.

2. Penitence; sorrow for sin; in the
sense, the sorrow which arises from the
desire to please God; distinguished from
attrition, or imperfect repentance pro-
duced by dread of hell.

What is sorrow and *contrition* for sin? A
grieved with the influence of sin, and
we have only required this day, that
that we have humbly grieved and penitence
for a great *contrition*.

1. The act of grinding, or rubbing to
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duced by dread of hell.

CONTRI'VABLE. *adj.* [from *contrivare*.]

Possible to be planned by the mind;
possible to be invented and adjusted.

It will be *contrivable* to make a machine
may seem easily *contrivable*.

CONTRI'VANCE. *n. f.* [from *contrivare*.]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation;

the thing contrived.

There is no work so *contrivable* in their
schemes, but there may be as much *contrivance* in
art as can be fancied by imagination.

Instructed, you'll explore
Divine contrivance, and a God adore. *Blakmore.*
1. Scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes.

Our bodies are made according to the most
curious artifice, and orderly contrivance.
Glennville's Steps.

2. A conceit; a plot; an artifice.

Have I not manag'd my contrivance well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine? *Dryden.*

There might be a feint, a contrivance in the
matter, to draw him into some secret ambush.
Atterbury.

3. CONTRIVE. *v. a.* [from *contriver*, Fr.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate.

O that I might in the contrivance still, and waked
to do it. *Shakespeare's King Lear*
What more likely to contrive this admirable
fancie of the universe than infinite wisdom? *Johnson.*

Our poet has always some beautiful design,
which he first establish'd, and then contrives the
means which will naturally conduct him to his
end. *Dryden.*

2. To wear away. Out of use.

Three ages, such as mortal men contrive.
Henry Queen.

Please ye, we may contrive this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistrels' health.
Shakespeare.

3. CONTRIVE. *v. n.* To form or design;
to plan; to scheme; to conspire.

That making labors, and a borrow'd name,
Contrive to do my penitence of shame? *Prior.*

CONTRIVEMENT. *n. s.* [from *contrive*.]

Invention. *Ditt.*

CONTRIVER. *n. s.* [from *contrive*.]

An inventor; one that plans a design; a
schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,
The close contriver of all business,
Woe never call'd to be my consort. *Shakespeare.*

Lips, who the fraud's contriver was. *Denham.*

Plan loyalty, not hunt on hope,
I have to you contriv'd, Pope!

None loves his king and country better,
Yet none was ever less their debtor. *Swift.*

Scenes of blood and destruction, I had painted
as the common effects of those destructive ma-
chines; which, he said, some evil genius, con-
ny to mankind, must have invent'd the contriver.
Swift's God's Last Judgment.

CONTRÔLE. *n. s.* [from *contrôle*, that is,
contre règle, French.]

1. A register or account kept by another
officer, that each may be examined by
the other.

2. Check; restraint.

Let partial spirits flout about complain,
Think themselves unjust, that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may,
Wear out controul, upon their fellows' prey. *Waller.*

He shall feel a force upon himself from within,
and from the controul of his own principles, to en-
gage him to do worthily. *South.*

If the finger shall win so complete a victory
over his conscience, that all those considerations
that be able to strike no terror into his mind,
by no restraint upon his list, no controul upon
his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the
means of grace. *South's Sermons.*

Speak, what Minerva has inspir'd thy soul,
For common good, and speak without controul.
Dryden's Homer.

3. Power; authority; superintendence.

The heads, the fishes, and the winged fowls,
Are their males' subjects, and at their controls.
Shakespeare.

4. CONTRÔLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter
reckoning.

2. To govern; to restrain; to subject.

Authority to convent, to controul, to punish,
as far as with excommunication, whomsoever
they think worthy. *Hooker.*

Give me a staff of honour for mine age;
But not a sceptre to controul the world. *Shakespeare.*

Who shall controul me for my work? *Ecclesi.*

I feel my virtue struggling in my soul;
But stronger passion does its power controul.

With this he did a herd of goats controul,
Which by the way he met, and filly stole;
Clad like a country swain he pip'd and sung,
And playing drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*

O, dearest Andrew, says the humble drail,
Henceforth may I obey, and thou controul. *Prior.*

3. To overpower; to confute; as, he con-
trouled all the evidence of his adversary.

As for the time while he was in the Tower,
and the manner of his brother's death, and his
own escape, the knew they were things that a
very few could controul. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

CONTRÔLLABLE. *adj.* [from *controul*.]

Subject to controul; subject to com-
mand; subject to be over-ruled.

Possion is the drunken net of the mind, and
therefore, in its present workings, not contrôl-
lable by reason. *South.*

CONTRÔLLER. *n. s.* [from *controul*.]

One that has the power of governing or re-
straining; a superintendent.

He does not even his counsel outspout,
Nor cease to be a prudent contrôller. *Shakespeare.*

The great contrôller of our fate
Design'd to be man, and liv'd in low estate.
Dryden.

CONTRÔLLERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *contrôller*.]

The office of a contrôller.

CONTRÔLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *controul*.]

1. The power or act of superintending or
restraining.

2. The state of being restrained; restraint.

3. Opposition; confutation.

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3. A quarrel.

The Lord hath a controversy with the nations.
Jeremiah.

4. Opposition; enmity. This is an un-
usual sense.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With jolly sinews; throwing it aside,
And stemming it with hearts of controversy. *Shaks.*

TO CONTROVERT. *v. a.* [from *controvert*,
Lat.] To debate; to ventilate in op-
posite books; to dispute any thing in
writing.

If any person shall think fit to *cont* over them,
he may do it very safely for me. *Cheyne.*

Hooker seems to use the word *contro-*
verse, if it be not an erratum.

Persuasion ought to be fully settled in men's
hearts, that, in litigations and *controvert* cases
of such quality, the will of God is to have them
to do what ever the sentence of judicial and final
decision shall determine. *Hooker.*

CONTRÔVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *controvert*.]

Disputable; that may be the cause of
controversy.

Disputing of matters dubious, and many
contradictible truths, we cannot without arro-
gancy intend a credulity, or impose any farther
assent than the probability of our reasons and
verity of our experiments. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CONTRÔVERTIST. *n. s.* [from *controvert*.]

Disputant; a man versed or engaged in
literary wars or disputations.

Who can think himself so considerable as not
to dread this mighty man of demonstration,
this prince of *controvertists*, this great lord and
possessor of first principles? *Tillotson.*

CONTUMACIOUS. *adj.* [from *contumacia*, Lat.]

Obstinate; perverse; stubborn; in-
flexible.

He is in law said to be a *contumacious* person,
who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the
court without leave. *Asylife's Parergon.*

There is another very efficacious method for
subduing of the most obstinate *contumacious* sin-
ners, and bringing him into the obedience of the
faith of Christ. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONTUMACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumacia*.]

Obstinately; stubbornly; in-
flexibly; perversely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contumacia*.]

Obstinacy; perverseness; in-
flexibility; stubbornness.

From the description I have given of it, a
judgment may be given of the difficulty and *con-*
tumaciousness of cure. *Wijeman.*

CONTUMACY. *n. s.* [from *contumacia*,
Latin.]

1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness;
inflexibility.

Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest
To make death in us live. *Milton.*

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and
disobedience to any lawful summons
or judicial order. *Asylife's Parergon.*

These certificates do only, in the generality,
ment on the party's *contumacies* and disobedience.
Asylife's Parergon.

CONTUMELIOUS. *adj.* [from *contumeliosus*, Lat.]

1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastic; con-
temptuous.

Wan looks and scorns, and *contumelious* taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me
To be a publick spectacle. *Shakespeare.*

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome,
though the people frequently proceeded to rude
contumelious language, yet no blood was ever
drawn in any popular commotions, till the time
of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

They are to be reckoned amongst the most general affections of the *conventions*, or associations, of several particles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination. *Boyle.*

2. An assembly.

Public *conventions* are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift.*

3. A contract; an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVENTIONAL. *adj.* [from *convention*.] Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

Conventional services referred by treaties upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service. *Hale.*

CONVENTIONARY. *adj.* [from *convention*.] Acting upon contract; settled by stipulations.

The ordinary covenants of most *conventionary* tenants are, to pay due capon and due market journeys. *Garron's Service.*

CONVENTUAL. *adj.* [*conventuel*, French.] Belonging to a convent; monastick.

There is a *convent* of monks, that have the chief ruling power over a monastery. *Chiffle.*

CONVENTUAL. *n. f.* [from *convent*.] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

I have read a sermon of a *conventual*, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before the fall. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO CONVERGE. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Lat.] To tend to one point from different places.

Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, after they have been made to *converge* by reflection or refraction, there they will make a picture of the object upon a white body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Enfweeping first
The lower skies, they all at once *converge*
High to the crown of heaven *Thomson.*

CONVERGENT. *adj.* [from *converge*.] **CONVERGING.** *adj.* Tending to one point from different parts.

CONVERGING Series. See **SERIES.**

CONVERSABLE. *adj.* [from *converse*.] It is sometimes written *conversible*, but improperly; *conversant*, *conversative*, *conversible*.] Qualified for conversation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

That fire and levity which makes the young scarce *conversible*, when tempered by years, makes a gay old age. *Addison.*

CONVERSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *conversable*.] The quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk.

CONVERSABLY. *adv.* [from *conversable*.] In a conversable manner; with the qualities of a pleasing communicative companion.

CONVERSANT. *adj.* [*conversant*, Fr.]

1. Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar; with in.

The learning and skill which he had by being *conversant* in their books. *Hooker.*

Let them make some towns near to the mountain's side, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be *conversant* in the view of the world. *Spenser.*

Those who are *conversant* in both the tongues, I leave to make their own judgement of it. *Dryden.*

He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conversant* with them all. *Pope.*

2. Having intercourse with any; acquaint-

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ted; familiar by cohabitation or fellowship; cohabiting: with *among* or *with*.

All that Moses commanded, Joshua read before all the congregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were *conversant* among them. *Joshua.*

Never to be infected with delight,
Not *conversant* with ease and idleness. *Shaksp.*

Old men who have loved young company, and been *conversant* continually with them, have been of long life. *Bacon.*

Guided, this day by proof thou shalt behold,
Thou, and all angels *conversant* on earth
With man, or men's affairs, how I begin
To verify that solemn oration. *Milton.*

To turn a one, an ordinary collection of gleams of the city is an ardent station, and as much for the poor, as a man *conversant* about Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary shopkeeper. *Locke.*

3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning; with *about* formerly in.

The duties which a church polity is *conversant*, are the public religious duties of the church. *Hooker.*

If any think education, because it is *conversant* about children, to be but a private and domestic duty, he has been ignorant of his duty. *Hutton on Education.*

Discretion, considered both as an accomplishment and as a virtue, is not only as *conversant* about worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole existence. *Addison's Spectator.*

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is *conversant* about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance to ourselves and our country. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CONVERSATION. *n. f.* [*conversatio*, Lat.]

1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk: opposed to a formal conference.

She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the sweet *conversations* of her sister. *Samuel.*

What I mentioned some time ago in *conversations*, was not a new thought, but then started by accident or occasion. *Swift.*

2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject: as, *we had a long conversation on that question.*

3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity.

The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and *conversations* with the best company. *Dryden.*

His apparent, open guilt,
I mean his *conversations* with Shore's wife. *Shakspere.*

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Having your *conversations* honest among the Gentiles. *1 Peter.*

5. Practical habits; knowledge by long acquaintance.

I set down, out of long experience in business and much *conversations* in books, what I thought pertinent to this business. *Bacon.*

By experience and *conversations* with their bodies, a man may be enabled to give a near conjecture at the metallic ingredients of any man. *Woodward.*

CONVERSATIVE. *adj.* [from *converse*.] Relating to public life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Finding him little studious and contemplative, he chose to endue him with *conversative* qualities of youth. *Hutton.*

TO CONVERSE. *v. n.* [*converser*, Fr. *conversor*, Latin.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be a companion to: followed by *with*.

By approving the sentiments of a person with whom he *conversed*, in such particulars as were

just, he won him over from those points in which he was mistaken. *Addison.*

For him who lonely loves

To seek the distant hills, and there *converse* with nature. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to action.

I will *converse* with iron-witted fools,
And unreflective beings none are for me,
That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shaksp.*

Men then come to be furnished with fewer or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they *converse* with afford greater or less variety. *Locke.*

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

Go there ere half the day, as I send forth my end,
To visit Adam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Much is said and much he says, or his is to show,
How he is. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject: with *on* before the thing.

We had *conversed* to often on that subject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it so fully to me, that I had not the least remaining difficulty. *Dryden's Darius.*

5. To have commerce with a different sex.

Being asked by a man of her sex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pry to the gods, after having *conversed* with a man? If it were a husband, says she, the next day; if a stranger, never. *Guardian.*

CONVERSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] It is sometimes accented on the first syllable, sometimes on the last. *Pope* has used both: the first is more analogical.]

1. Conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life.

His *converse* is a system fit
Alone to fill up all her wit. *Swift.*
Gen'rous *converse*, a soul exempt from pride,
And love to please with reason on his side. *Pope.*
Form'd by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial *converse*; yet it is, like the sun, without contaminating its beams. *Glennville.*

By such a free *converse* with persons of different sects, we shall find that there are persons of good sense and virtue, persons of piety and worth. *Hutton on the Mind.*

3. In geometry. [from *conversus*.]

A proposition is said to be the *converse* of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something that is proved, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal. The *converse* of the proposition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal. *Chambers.*

CONVERSELY. *adv.* [from *converse*.] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVERSION. *n. f.* [*conversio*, Latin.]

1. Change from one state into another; transmutation.

Artificial snow of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's space. *Bacon.*

There are no such natural gradations, and *conversions* of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied. *Woodward.*

The *conversion* of the aliment into fat, is not proper by nutrition. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.

3. Change from one religion to another. They passed through Phoenice and Samaria, declaring the *conversion* of the Gentiles. *Acts.*

C O N

- Though it be not the real essence of any substance, it is the specific essence, to which our name belongs, and is convertible with it. *Locke.*

I will convey them by sea, in boats, unto the place thou shalt appoint me.

- Our author has provided for the descending and ~~consequence~~ *consequence* down of Adam's monarchical power, or parental dominion, to posterity. Let

6. Act of transferring property; grant.

Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawful grant or conveyance, bind th' heirs for ever thereunto? *Spenser on Ireland*

7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very conveyances of his lands will huddle in this box; and must the inheritor himself have no more? *Shakespeare*

This begot a suit in the chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the conveyance in law to be a fraud; that in justice he must decree the land to the earl. *Lawson*

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; secret substitution of one thing for another.

It cometh herein to pass with men, unadvisedly fallen into error, as with them whose state hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by subtle conveyance, they draw out of casual events, arising from day to day, till at length they be clean spent. *Hobbes*

Clothe your faces, and each practice of Or cunning and knavery. *Spenser*

I am this day come to survey the Tower; Since Henry's death, I hear, there is conveyance. *Shakespeare*

Can they not juggle, and with slight conveyance play with wrong and right? *Hudibras*

CONVEYANCE. *n. f.* [from conveyance]

A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER. *n. f.* [from convey]

One who carries or transmits any thing from one place or person to another.

The conveyers of waters of these times content themselves with one inch of fall in six hundred feet. *Brederwood on Languages*

Those who stand before earthly princes, in the nearest degree of approach, who are the dispensers of their favours, and conveyers of their will, to others, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themselves. *Atterbury*

TO CONVICT. *v. a.* [convincio, Lat.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being wrought by their own conscience, went out one by one. Things, that at the first they seemed possible, by tripping up the performance of them, have been rendered of impossibility. *Racine*

2. To confute; to discover to be false.

Although not only the reason of my head, but experience of every kind, may well convict it, yet will it not by divers be refuted. *Brown*

3. To show by proof or evidence.

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a legacy by virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such things specified, he pleads that there it must needs be, and brings arguments from the love which always the testator bore him; imagining that these proofs will convict a testament to have that in it, which other men can no where be read or find. *Hobbes*

CONVICT. *adj.* [rather the participle of the verb.]

Convicted; detected in guilt. Before I be convicted by a rule of laws To threaten me with death, is most unlawful. *Shakespeare*

B. The civil law, a person convicted, or confessing his own crime, cannot appeal. *Atterbury*

Convict a guilty he, and I a poet. *Pope*

CONVICT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

A person cast at the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged against him; a criminal detected at his trial.

On the force of humanity, the civil law allows a certain space of time both to the convicted and to the confuting, in order to satisfy the judgment. *Ascham's Patrologia*

CONVICTION. *n. f.* [from convict]1. Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the inquest. *Cowell*

The land last absent is convicted, convicted by flight, and chel to all law; Conviction is the cement none belings. *Milton*

2. The act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a position.

When therefore the apostle requireth ability to convict heretics, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to use the principal instrument of their conviction, the light of reason? *Hobbes*

The manner of his conviction was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a standing miracle, a lasting argument for the conviction of others, to the very end of the world. *Atterbury*

3. State of being convinced.

Then wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences. *Swift*

CONVICTIVE. *adj.* [from convict]

Having the power of convincing.

TO CONVINC. *v. a.* [convincio, Lat.]

1. To force any one to acknowledge a contested position.

That when I have all this while been endeavouring to convince men of, and to persuade them to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human conviction. *Tillotson*

But having shifted every form to 'scape, Convinced of conquest, he resumed his shape. *Dryden*

History is all the light we have in many cases; and we receive from it a great part of the useful truths we have, with a convincing evidence. *Locke*

2. To convict; to prove guilty of.

To convince all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds. *Jude*

The discovery of a truth formerly unknown, doth rather convince man of ignorance, than nature of error. *Knights*

Oh, do not to convince me of a crime, Which I can never repent, nor can you pardon. *Dryden*

3. To vince; to prove; to manifest; to vindicate. Not in use.

Your Italy contains none so accomplished a country, to convince the honour of my mistress. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*

This letter, instead of a consultation, only taught me to prove divers passages of my sermon, which M. Cheynel's part was to convince. *Dr. Mure*

4. To overpower; to surmount. Obsolete.

There are a crew of wretched souls That stay his cure; their malady convinces The great clay of art. *Shakespeare*

Kisses be such abroad, Who having, by their own importunate suit, Or a lusty dotage of some mistress, Convinced or lapped them, they cannot chuse But they must stab. *Shakespeare*

When Darius is asleep, his two chamberlains Will I with wine and wassail to convince That memory, the warder of the brain, Shall be a fume. *Shakespeare*

CONVINCEMENT. *n. f.* [from convince]

Conviction.

If that be not convincement enough, let him weigh the other also. *De Witt's Poem*

CONVINCEABLE. *adj.* [from convince]

1. Capable of conviction.

2. Capable of being evidently disproved or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and disconcerting fallacies, they often erected such emblems, we have delivered. *Brown*

CONVINCINGLY. *adv.* [from convince.]

In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce conviction.

It is he did so particularly and convincingly, that those of the parliament were in great confusion. *Clarendon*

The resurrection is so convincingly attested by such persons, with such circumstances, that they who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance soever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Jesus. *Atterbury*

CONVINCINGNESS. *n. f.* [from convincing.]

The power of convincing.

TO CONVIVE. *v. a.* [convivo, Lat.]

To entertain; to feast. A word, I believe, not elsewhere used.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent, There in the full convive you. *Shakespeare*

CONVIVAL. *adj.* [convivalis, Latin.]

Relating to an entertainment; feital; social.

I was the first who set up festivals; Not with high tables or appetites did force, But filled with conversation and discourse, Which feasts, conviveal meetings we did name. *Denham*

Your social and convivial spirit is such, that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. *Dr. Newton*

CONVINDRUM. *n. f.*

A low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit; a cant word.

Mean time let snarls, and laughs of merry tale, Or pun ambiguous, or convindrum quat. *Philips*

TO CONVOCATE. *v. a.* [convoco, Lat.]

To call together; to summon to an assembly.

CONVOCATION. *n. f.* [convocatio, Lat.]

1. The act of calling to an assembly.

Diaphantus, making a general convocation, spoke to them in this manner. *Sidney*

2. An assembly.

On the eighth day shall be an holy convocation unto you. *Leviticus*

3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament: and, as the parliament consists of two distinct houses, so does this; the one called the upper house, where the archbishops and bishops sit severally by themselves; the other the lower house, where all the rest of the clergy are represented by their deputies. *Cowell*

I have made an offer to his majesty, Upon important business, As touching France, to be a greater sum Than ever at one time he drew yet. *Shakespeare*

Did to his predecessors part without, This is the declaration of our church about it, made by these who met in convocation. *Stillingfleet*

TO CONVOKE. *v. a.* [convoco, Lat.]

To call together; to summon to an assembly.

Assemblies excite their legislature at the times that their constitution, on their own ad- vancement, appoints, if there be no other way prescribed to excite them. *Locke*

When next the morning warms the purple east, Green to the peage. *Pope's Ode*

The house originally consisted all of nobles, the people but very rarely upon such occasions as tell us their cognizance. *Swift*

TO CONVOLE. *v. a.* [convolo, Lat.]

To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He wirth'd him to and fro convolved. *Milton*

C O N

It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because the embryo is webbed, nor hatched any texture, are so convulsed the flabbiness, and bind it with a thread it weaves from its body. *Deer*
 To minder wents, the tender race
 By thousands tumbled from their honey'd domes,
 From which, old and ageing in the dust. *Thomson*

CONVOLUTED *adj.* [of the verb I have found no example.] Twisted; rolled upon itself.

This comes from Malvolio's state of things, that the plait of a ruff and plait, which are there are, are convoluted. *Thomson*

CONVOLUTION *n. f.* [convolutio, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself.

Of the convolutions of the stomach, and other glands, in the time of the winter months. *Thomson*

A then I have, subtle pipes, and wind, From which, by the way, the blood is wound, Wreathed with the twisting energy, and twisted round. *Thomson*

2. The state of rolling together in company.

And rolled wide round, Of the calm sea, in summer or in frost, The feast of eddy boats. *Thomson's Autumn*

TO CONVOY *v. a.* [convoyer, French, from *convoyare*, low Latin.] To accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence: as, *he was convoyed by ships of war.*

CO'NVOY *n. f.* [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the last syllable; it is now on the first.]

1. Force attending on the road by way of defence.

Had not God set peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made tumult his people's misery to secure them in their passage to it. *South's Sermon*

My soul grows hard, and cannot death endure; Your cross makes the dangerous way secure. *Deane's Sermon*

Convoy ships accompany the merchant, but they may protect the vessel, and not the cargo. *Deane's Sermon*

2. The act of attending as a defence.

Such fellows will soon see by the water-fence, were done, at the same time, at the same time. *South's Sermon*

3. Conveyance. Not in use.

And convey a fleet of ships, and a fleet of ships, and a fleet of ships. *Deane's Sermon*

CO'NUSANCE *n. f.* [conusance, French.] Cognizance; notice; knowledge. A law term.

TO CONVULSIVE *v. a.* [convulsif, Lat.]

To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Follows the kind of the convulsif, and the kind of the convulsif, and the kind of the convulsif. *Deane's Sermon*

CONVULSION *n. f.* [convulsio, Lat.]

1. A convulsion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted.

If my hand be put into motion by convulsion, the efficacy of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke*

C O O

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; disturbance.

All have been subject to some convulsions, and fall under the same convulsions of state, by different means of invasion. *Temple*

CONVULSIVE *adj.* [convulsif, Fr.] That produces involuntary motion; that gives twitches or spasms.

They are irregular and convulsive motions, or shuddering of the spirits. *Hale*

And he, who from her deep spirit came; He, who, in the deep, convulsive rage possessed, Her heart, and her hands, and her head, but withering. *Dryden*

And by convulsions from her deep spirit came; He, who, in the deep, convulsive rage possessed, Her heart, and her hands, and her head, but withering. *Dryden*

And by convulsions from her deep spirit came; He, who, in the deep, convulsive rage possessed, Her heart, and her hands, and her head, but withering. *Dryden*

CONY *n. f.* [Lunin, Germ. conil or conin, Fr. conil, Lat.] A rabbit; an animal that burrows in the ground.

With a hole in the ground, Lemons and duns, to bite a cony. *Thomson*

Is not to be despised of, for its money.

The husbandman suffers by rats and mice, which eat the corn and duns. *Thomson*

CONY-BOROUGH *n. f.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

TO CO'NYCATCH *v. n.* To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

I have more in my head against you, and against your cony-catching ways. *Shakespeare*

CO'NYCATCHER *n. f.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper; a tricking fellow; a rascal. Obsolete.

TO COO *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

The dove cooed through the forest, and the dove cooed through the forest. *Thomson*

COOK *n. f.* [coqus, Lat.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

One industry quickly is in the mind of his race, or his dryness, or his dryness, or his dryness, or his dryness. *Thomson*

And the dove cooed through the forest, and the dove cooed through the forest. *Thomson*

COOK-MAID *n. f.* [cook and maid] A maid that dresses provisions.

A maid that dresses provisions, and a maid that dresses provisions. *Thomson*

COOK-ROOM *n. f.* [cook and room.] A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew; the kitchen of a ship.

The commodious of this new cook-room the more commodious of this new cook-room. *Thomson*

TO COO *v. n.* [coquo, Lat.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.

Had a great deal of the crime, and a great deal of the crime, and a great deal of the crime. *Thomson*

2. To prepare for any purpose.

Hanging is the word, but if you be ready for that you are well off. *Thomson*

COO'ERY *n. f.* [from cook.] The art of dressing victuals.

C O O

Some man's wit Round the art of cookery to delight his sense.

More bodies are consumed and killed with it, Than with the sword, famine, or pestilence, I say. Every one to cookery pretends. *King's Sermon*

These are the ingredients of plants before they are prepared by cookery. *Arbutnot*

COOL *adj.* [coolen, Dutch.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.

He set his leg in a pail of water, as if he could well endure it, renewing it as it grew cold. *Thomson*

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without passion: as, a cool friend; a cool deceiver.

COOL *n. f.* Freedom from heat; soft and refreshing coldness.

But see where Lucia, at her wounded hour, Amid the cool of yon high mountain air, Enjoys the noon-day breeze. *Thomson*

Phalander was enjoying the cool of the morning, among the dews that lay on every thing, and that gave the air a refreshing cool. *Thomson*

TO COOL *v. a.* [coolen, Dutch.]

1. To make cool; to allay heat.

Since they are in Naples instead of in the city, as they say, it is cool of being there. *Thomson*

2. To quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

My lord Northumberland will soon be cool. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

He will keep his jealousy to himself, and he will keep his jealousy to himself, and he will keep his jealousy to himself. *Thomson*

TO COOL *v. n.*

1. To grow less hot.

2. To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination.

My honour, that is cool, I will not let you to deal with passion, I will not let you to deal with passion. *Thomson*

You never cool when you are hot. *Thomson*

COOL'ER *n. f.* [from cool.]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Coolers are of two kinds, but they are of two kinds, but they are of two kinds. *Thomson*

2. A vessel in which any thing is made cool.

Your first worth thing is to be cool, but it is to be cool, but it is to be cool. *Thomson*

COOL'LY *adv.* [from cool.]

1. Without heat, or sharp cold.

And in the g. lid cannot warm the world, And in the g. lid cannot warm the world. *Thomson*

2. To cool.

And in the g. lid cannot warm the world, And in the g. lid cannot warm the world. *Thomson*

2^r Without passion.

Motives that address themselves *cooly* to our reason, are fitted to be employed upon reasonable creatures.

Atterbury.

COOLNESS. *n. f.* [from *cool*.]

1. Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold.

This difference consisteth not in the heat or coolness of spirits; for cloves and other spices, naphtha, and petroleum, have exceeding hot spirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not inflamed.

Bacon's Natural History.

The cold loveth shade and coolness.

Under the naivest of cold mount a land up,

Gives a fresh coolness to the royal cup;

There ice, like crystal, firm and never lost,

Temper hot July with December's frost.

The sheep enjoy the coolness of the shade.

Dryden's Virgil.

2. Want of affection; disinclination.

They parted with such *coolness* towards each other, as if they thence hoped to meet again.

Carandon.

3. Freedom from passion.

COOM. *n. f.* [*ecume*, French.]

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth.

Phillips.

2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.

Bailey.

3. It is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals.

COOMB, or COMB. *n. f.* [*cumbe*, Fr. *cumulus*, Latin, a heap. Skinner.] A measure of corn containing four bushels.

Bailey.

COOP. *n. f.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]

1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquors.

2. A cage; a pen for animals, as poultry or sheep.

Graculus was slain the day the chickens refused to eat out of the *coop*; and Claudius Pulcher understood the like success, when he contained the predatory augurs.

There were a great many crammed *coops* together in a *coop*.

L'Estrange.

3. COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage; to imprison: when it is used absolutely, it has often, perhaps always, the intensive particle *up*.

It is plain, that it wou'd be'd those, With fasten'd chains, the ocean's roaring tides, And press'd on their hard-bosom'd shores.

The *coop* them *up* the bird. Ravens, flying, that he forced out, and likewise, held in that fire the town.

In the taking of a town the poor *coop* up better than the rich: for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and *coop* up.

Twice conquer'd cowards, now your shame is shown,

Coop'd up a second time within your town!

Who dare not issue forth in open field.

One world wou'd not Alexander's sword;

Coop'd up he seem'd, in earth and sea confin'd.

Coop'd up in a narrow stile, observing dreams

With flitting wizards.

The Trojans, *coop'd up* within their walls so long,

Unbar their gates, and issue in a throng.

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in comparison of law or physick, of astrology or chymistry, *coops* the understanding

up within narrow bounds, and binds it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world.

They are *coop'd in* close by the laws of their countries, and the strict guards of those whole

interest it is to keep them ignorant.

Locke.

What! *coop* whole armies in our walls again!

Pope.

COOPER. *n. f.* [*coupe*, French.] A motion in dancing.CO'OPER. *n. f.* [from *coop*] One that makes coops or barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradesmen, belonging to some towns corporate, such as weavers and *coopers*, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and jurisdiction.

Ch. d.

CO'OPERAGE. *n. f.* [from *cooper*.] The price paid for cooper's work.TO COOPERATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Latin.]1. To labour jointly with another to the same end: it has *with* before the agent, and *to* before the end.

It puzzled a perplexed people the concert of many, that persons would oblige *cooperate* nothing, and makes a man walk almost alone to his own end.

Raven.

By giving men a free will, he allows man the privilege of *cooperating* with his own reason.

Boyle.

2. To concur in producing the same effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity *cooperate* to their conversion.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

All these causes *cooperating*, mud, at last, weaken their motion.

Heyne.

The special acts and impressions by which the Divine Spirit introduces its charge, and how far human liberty *cooperates* to it, are subjects beyond our comprehension.

Rogers.

COOPERATION. *n. f.* [from *cooperate*.] The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

We might work my effect without and against matter; and this not helped by the *cooperation* of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature.

Bacon's Natural History.

CO'OPERATIVE. *adj.* [from *cooperate*.] Promoting the same end jointly.COOPERATOR. *n. f.* [from *cooperate*.] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.COOPTATION. *n. f.* [*coopto*, Lat.] Adoption; assumption.COORDINATE. *adj.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Holding the same rank; not being subordinate. Thus shellfish may be divided into two *coordinate* kinds, crustaceous and testaceous; each of which is again divided into many species, *subordinate* to the kind, but *coordinate* to each other.

The word Analysis signifies the general and pertinent heads of a discourse, with their mutual comparisons, both *coordinate* and subordinate, drawn out into one or more tables.

Watts.

C O'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *coordinate*.] In the same rank; in the same relation; without subordination.COORDINATENESS. *n. f.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of being coordinate.COORDINATION. *n. f.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of holding the same rank; of standing in the same relation to something higher; collateralness.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *coordination* of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy.

Hewitt's Preeminence of Parliament.

When these petty intrigues of a play are to ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I must grant that Lyfidiu has reason to tax that want of due connexion; for *coordination*

in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a state.

Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.

COOR. *n. f.* [*maer-koet*, Dut. *cootee*, Fr.] A small black waterfowl, seen often in fens and marshes.

like, the haunt

Of *coors*, and of the fishing convent.

Dryden.

COP. *n. f.* [*kop*, Dut. *cop*, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing rising to a head: as, a *cop*, vulgarly *cock*, of hay; a *cop*, properly *copse*, a small coppice or house on a hill; a *cop* of cherry-stones, for *cop*, a pile of stones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.CO'PAL. *n. f.* The Mexican term for a gum.COPARCENARY. *n. f.* [from *coparcener*.] Joint succession to any inheritance.

In descent to all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of sons, the chief house is allotted to the eldest daughter.

Hall.

COPARCENER. *n. f.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.]

Coparceners is a collective name called *parceners*; and, in common law, are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor.

Covent.

This great lordship was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of these portions, the *coparceners* severally exercised the same jurisdiction royal, which the earl marshal and his sons had used in the whole province.

Darwin on Ireland.

COPARCENY. *n. f.* An equal share of coparceners.

Phillips' World of Words.

COPARTNER. *n. f.* [*co* and *partner*.]

One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned; a sharer; a partaker; a partner. *Milton* has used it both with *of* and *in*.

Our faithful friends,

The associates and *copartners* of our lots.

Shall I to thee make known

As yet my change, and give him to partake

Full apperance with me? Or rather not;

But keep the odds of knowledge in my power,

Without *copartner*.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Rather let us

I could wish I have gain'd, and with them dwell

in these regions of the world.

Milton.

CO'PARTNERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *copartner*.]

The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

In case the father has only daughters, the daughters equally succeeded to their father's inheritance.

Il. c.

CO'PATENT. *adj.* [from *cop*.] High raised; pointed.

Hammer.

One fine villain's a filken doublet, a velvet

hose, a furlet clack, and a *copatent* tuck.

Shakspeare.

COPAYVA. *n. f.* [It is sometimes written *capiva*, *capiva*, *capayva*, *capayva*, *cupayva*, *cupayba*.] A gum which distils from a tree in Brazil. It is much used in disorders of the urinary passages.COP. *n. f.* [See COP.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.

2. A sacerdotal cloak, or vestment worn in sacred ministrations.

3. Any thing which is spread over the head; as the concave of the skies; any archwork over a door.

All these things that are contained

Within this goodly *cop*, both most and least,

Their being have, and daily are increase.

Spenser.

COPPERY. *adj.* [from *copper*.] Containing copper; made of copper.

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of iron put into the spring, and deposit, in lieu of the iron particles carried off, coppery particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines. *Woods and on Fossils*

COPPICE. *n. f.* [*coupeaux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copse*.] A low wood cut at stated times for fuel; a place overrun with brushwood.

A land, each side whereof was bounded both with high timber trees, and *copps* of far more humble growth. *S. duns.*

Upon the edge of yonder *copps*,
A stand, where you may have the landl's shout. *S. duns.*

In *copps* woods, if you leave stand's too thick, they run to bulkes and burs, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon.*

The willows, and the hazel *copps* green,
Shall now no more be seen
Fanning their joyous leaves to their soft joys. *Milton.*

Ruse trees in your ferneries and nurseries, and you may transplant them in *copps* ground, wilks, or hedges. *Mortimer's Husband.*

The rate of *copps* lands will fall upon the discovery of coalmines. *Locke*

COPPER-NUST. *n. f.* [probably for *copel*, or *cupel dust*.] Powder used in purifying metals, or the gross parts separated by the cupel.

It may be also tried by incorporating powder of flesh, or *copps* dust, by pounding into the quicksilver. *Bacon.*

COPPER-STONES are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

COPPLED. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Rising in a conick form; rising to a point.

There is some difference in this shape, some being flatter on the top, or else more *coppled*. *Woodward.*

COPSE. *n. f.* [abbreviated from *copps*.] A low wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with short wood.

The east quarters of the shire are not destitute of *copps* woods. *Garrick's Essay on the Theatre.*

Oaks and h. ambles, if the *copps* be burn'd,
C surrounded by the same shew turn'd. *Waller.*

Big in what quarter of the *copps* it lies,
His eye by certain level could survey. *Dryden.*

TO COPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve underwoods.

The neglect of *copps* wood cut down, hath been of very evil consequence. *Suiff.*

COPULA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition: as, *books are dear*.

The *copula* is the form of a proposition; it represent the act of the mind, affirming or denying. *Watts's Logic.*

TO COPULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of custom, simple and separate, be great, the force of custom *copulate*, and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. *Bacon.*

TO COPULATE. *v. n.* To come together as different sexes.

Not only the persons to *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Wesman.*

COPULATION. *n. f.* [from *copulate*.] The congress or embrace of the two sexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unchaste. *Hooker.*

COPULATIVE. *adj.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar.

Copulative propositions are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as, *riches and honours are temptations to pride*; *Cæsar conquered the Gauls and the Britains*; neither gold nor jewels will purchase immortality. *Watts.*

COPY. *n. f.* [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, low Latin; *quod cuiusdam facta est copia exhibendi*. *Junius* inclines, after his manner, to derive it from *copio*, labour; because, says he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

1. A transcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's self were lost, we might
From your fair mind renew *copys* write. *Waller.*
I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *Derham.*

He kept forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but also the *copy* of his perfection, a kind of image or representation of the Deity in himself. *South's Sermons.*

The Romans having sent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for *copies* of the best laws, chose ten legislators to put them into form. *Suiff.*

2. An individual book; one of many books: as, *a good or fair copy*.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no small charge, as they could not be had other wise than in written *copies*. *Hooker.*

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the *copy* of our conference;
In bed I slept not for my using it. *Shakspeare.*

Let him first learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet. *Heinsius.*

The first of them I have forgotten, and cannot easily retrieve, because the *copy* is at the picture. *Dryden.*

4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

From know't that Banquo and his Fleance lives; *Shakspeare.*

But in them nature's *copy*'s not eternal. *Shakspeare.*

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK. *n. f.* [*copy* and *book*.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD. *n. f.* [*copy* and *hold*.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court:

for the steward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, so he registers such tenants as are admitted to the court, to any parcel of land or tennement belonging to the manor; and the transcript of this is called the court roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence.

Copy-hold is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord, yet not simple, but according to the custom of the manor: so that if a copy-holder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleasure. These customs of manors vary, in one point or other, almost in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are feeble, and some certain, that which is feeble, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleases, when the tenant is admitted into it, that which is certain, is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places customary; because

the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the customary fine, as two shillings for an acre, or so, cannot be denied his admission. Some copy-holders have, by custom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demesne: and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder; for, if such a one commit felony, the king hath *annum, diem, and ransum*, as in case of freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere *copy-hold*; and they committing felony, their land descends to the lord of the manor. *Cowell.*

If a customary tenant die, the widow shall have what the law calls her free bench in all his *copy-hold* lands. *Adams.*

COPY-HOLDER. *n. f.* [from *copy-hold*.] One that is possessed of land in copy-hold.

TO COPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To transcribe; to write after an original: it has sometimes *out*, a kind of pleonasm.

He who hurts a harmless neighbour's peace,
Who loves a lye, lame slander helps about,
Who writes a libel, or who *copies out*. *Pope.*

2. To imitate: to propose to imitation; to endeavour to resemble.

He that borrows other men's experience, with this design of *copying* it out, possesses himself of one of the greatest advantages. *Dryden's Essay of Poetry.*

Set the examples, and then *copy* in rhyme
To *copy out* their great teachers fame. *Dryden.*

To *copy* her few nymphs aprill'd,
Her virtues fewer twins admird. *Suiff.*

TO COPY. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing in imitation of something else.

Some imagine, that whatsoever they find in the picture of a master, who has acquired reputation, must of necessity be excellent, and never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the lead as well as the used things. *Dryden's DuRoi.*

2. It has sometimes *from* before the thing imitated.

When a painter *copies from* the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes *after*.

Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, seem very often to have *copied after* in their dramatic writings, and in their poems upon love. *Philips's Spectator.*

TO COQUET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour, my lord looking on twice how the grandees pay, and I tattle at you both. *Suiff.*

TO COQUET. *v. n.* To act the lover; to entice by blandishments.

Thyrsis, who but a month ago
Was married to the Fumbur's maid,
I saw *coquetting* thee that night,
In pulchre, with tedious knight. *Suiff.*

COQUETRY. *n. f.* [*coqueterie*, Fr.] Affectation of amorous advances; desire of attracting notice.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could desire in female companions, without a dash of *coquetry*, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments. *Adams.*

COQUETTE. *n. f.* [*coquette*, Fr. from *coquer*, a prattler.] A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice.

The light *coquettes* in sylphs all sit repair,
And sport and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope.*

A *coquette* and a under-box are parked. *Adams.*

CORADINER. *n. f.* [*Corodoniers*, Fr.] A shoemaker. *Is so used in divers statotes.*
CORDON. *n. f.* [Fr.] In fortification, a row of stones jutting out before the rampart and the basis of the parapet.
Chambers.

COR'DWAIN. *n. f.* *Cordovan* leather, from *Cordova* in Spain. Spanish leather. Her straight legs most bravely were embay'd In golden buskins of costly *cordwain*. *Fairy Queen.*

COR'DWAINER. *n. f.* [uncertain whether from *Cordovan*, Spanish leather, or from *cord*, of which shoes were formerly made, and are now used in the Spanish West Indies. *Trevoux.*] A shoemaker.

CORE. *n. f.* [*cœur*, Fr. *cor*, Lat.]

1. The heart.
 Give me that man
 That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
 In my heart's *core*; ay, in my heart of heart.
Shakespeare's Hamlet

2. The inner part of any thing.
 In the *core* of the square he raised a tower of
 a furlong high. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
 Dig out the *cores* below the surface. *Mortimer.*
 They wistful eat,
 Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd *core*.
Thomson.

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.
 It is reported that trees watered perpetually
 with warm water, will make a fruit with little
 or no *core* or stone. *Bacon.*

4. The matter contained in a boil or fore.
 Lance the sore,
 And cut the head; for, till the *core* be found,
 The secret vice is fed, and gathers round.
Dryden's Virgil.

5. It is used by *Bacon* for a body or collection. [from *corps*, Fr. pronounced *core*.]
 He was more doubtful of the raising of forces
 to shift the rebels, than of the resistance itself;
 for that he was in a *core* of people whose affec-
 tions he suspected. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CORIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*coriaceus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of leather.
 2. Of a substance resembling leather.
 A stronger propelling motion of the blood must
 occasion greater friction and loss of liquid parts,
 and from thence perhaps spissitude and *coriaceous*
 excretions. *Arbucnot on Aliments.*

CORIA'NDER. *n. f.* [*coriandrum*, Latin.]

A plant.
 The species are, 1. Greater *coriander*. 2. Smaller
 reticulated *coriander*. The first is cultivated for
 the seeds, which are used in medicine: the se-
 cond sort is seldom found. *Miller.*
 Israel called the name thereof *mannâ*; and it
 was, like *coriander* seeds, white. *Exodus.*

CORINTH. *n. f.* [from the city of that name in Greece.] A small fruit, commonly called *currant*.

Now will the *corinths*, now the rats supply
 Delicious draughts. *Philips.*
 The chief riches of Zant consist in *corinths*,
 which the inhabitants have in great quantities.
Broom.

CORINTHIAN Order.

This is generally reckoned the fourth, but by some the fifth, of the five orders of architecture; and is the most noble, rich, and delicate of them all. *Vitruvius* ascribes it to *Callimachus*, a Corinthian sculptor, who is said to have taken the hint by passing by the tomb of a young lady, over which a basket with some of her playthings had been placed by her nurse, and covered with a tile; the whole having been placed over a root of acanthus. As it sprung up, the branches en-
 Vol. I.

compassed the basket; but arriving at the tile, bent downwards under the corners of it, forming a kind of volute. Hence *Callimachus* imitated the basket by the vase of his capital, the tile in the abacus, and the leaves in the volute. *Vulsalpandus* imagines the *Corinthian* capital to have taken its origin from an order in the temple of Solomon, whose leaves were those of the palm-tree. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little stalks arise, of which the sixteen volutes are formed, which support the abacus. *Harris.*

Behind these figures are large columns of the *Corinthian* order, adorned with fruit and flowers. *Dryden.*

CORK. *n. f.* [*cortex*, Lat. *korck*, Dutch.

Illic dies, anno redeunte, festus
Corticem aspidium pice dimovet
Amphora sumum libere instituit
Consule Tullo. Hor.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark, which, in the *cork* tree, is thick, spongy, and soft. *Miller.*

The *cork* tree grows near the Pyrenean hills, and in several parts of Italy, and the north of New England. *Mortimer.*

2. The bark of the *cork* tree used for stopples, or burnt into Spanish black. It is taken off without injury to the tree.

3. A piece of *cork* cut for the stopple of a bottle or barrel.

I pry'thee take the *cork* out of my mouth, that
 I may drink thy tidings. *Shakespeare.*
 Be sure, nay very sure, thy *cork* be good;
 Then future ages shall of *Peggy* tell,
 That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale so well.
King.

Nor stop, for one bad *cork*, his butler's pay.
Popr.

CORKIN-PIN. *n. f.* A pin of the largest size.

When you put a clean pillow-case on your
 lady's pillow, be sure to tatten it well with three
corkin-pins, that it may not fall out in the
 night. *Stout.*

COR'KY. *adj.* [from *cork*.] Consisting of *cork*; resembling *cork*.

Bind tail his *corks* arms. *Shakespeare.*

COR'MORANT. *n. f.* [*cormorant*, Fr. from *corvus marinus*, Latin.]

1. A bird that preys upon fish. It is nearly of the bigness of a capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greenish about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let tame, that all hunt after in their lives,
 Live register'd upon our brazen tombs;
 When, spite of *cormorant* devouring time,
 Th' endeavour of this pickt breath may buy
 That honour which shall 'bute his scythe's keen
 edge. *Shakespeare.*

Those called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock, and *cormorant*. *Pearson.*

Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
 Sat like a *cormorant*. *Milton's Par. Lst.*

Nor far from thence is seen a lake, the haunt
 Of coots, and of the fishing *cormorant*. *Dryden.*

2. A glutton.

CORN. *n. f.* [corn, Sax. *korn*, Germ. It is found in all the Teutonic dialects; as, in an old Runick rhyme,

Hagel er kalldasur corna.
 Hail is the coldest grain.]

1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such as are made into bread.

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone. *John.*

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
 When *corn* was given them gratis, you repin'd. *Shakespeare.*

2. Grain yet unreaped, standing in the field upon its stalk.

All the idle weeds that grow
 In our sustaining *corn*. *Shakespeare.*

Landing his men, he burnt the *corn* all there-
 abouts, which was now almost ripe. *Knales.*

Still a murmur runs

Along the soft inclining fields of *corn*. *Thomson.*

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthrashed.

Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age,
 like as a thock of *corn* cometh in his season. *Job.*

4. An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful; probably so called from its form, though by some supposed to be denominated from its *cornaceous* or horny substance.

Ladies, that have your feet
 Unplagu'd with *corns*, we'll have a bout with
 you. *Shakespeare.*

The man that makes his toe
 What he his heart should make,

Shall of a *corn* cry woe,
 And turn his sleep to woe. *Shakespeare.*

Even in men, aches and hurts and *corns* do en-
 grieve either towards rain or towards frost. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The hardest part of the *corn* is usually in the
 middle, thrusting itself in a nail; whence it has
 the Latin appellation of *clavis*. *Wifeman.*

He first that useful secret did explain,
 That pricking *corns* foretold the gath'ring rain.
Gay's Poet.

It looks as there were regular accumulations
 and gatherings of humours, growing perhaps in
 some people as *corns*. *Arbucnot.*

Thus Lamb, renowned for cutting *corns*,
 An offer'd fee from Radetich scorned. *Swift.*

TO CORN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To salt; to sprinkle with salt. The word is so used, as *Skinner* observes, by the old Saxons.

2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. *n. f.* A field where *corn* is growing.

It was a lover and his lass,
 That o'er the green *corn-field* did pass. *Shaks.*

You may soon enjoy the gallant fights of ar-
 mies, encampments, and standards waving over
 your brother's *corn-fields*. *Popr.*

CORN-FLAG. *n. f.* [*corn* and *flag*.] A plant. *Miller* enumerates eleven species of this plant, some with red flowers, and some with white.

CORN-FLOOR. *n. f.* The floor where *corn* is stored.

T thou hast loved a reward upon every *corn-floor*.
Hojra.

CORN-FLOWER. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *flower*.]

There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come
 seldom or never in other places, unless they be
 set, but only amongst *corn*; as the bluebottle, a
 kind of yellow maygold, wild poppy, and tur-
 mitory. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Corn-flowers are of many sorts: some of them
 flower in June and July, and others in August.
 The seeds should be sown in March; they require
 a good soil. *Mortimer.*

CORN-LAND. *n. f.* [*corn* and *land*.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

Pastures and meadows are of such advantage
 to husbandry, that many prefer them to *corn*
 lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CORN-MASTER. *n. f.* [*corn* and *master*.]

One that cultivates *corn* for sale. Not in use.

COR

I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greatest audits of any man in my time; a great game, a great sheep-matter, a great timberman, a great collector, a great corn-monger, and a great lord man.

CORN-MARIGOLD. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *marigold*] A flower.

CORN-MILL. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *mill*] A mill to grind corn into meal.

CORN-PIPE. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *pipe*] A pipe made by fluting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

CORN-ROCKET. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *rocket*] A plant.

CORN-ROSE. *n. f.* A variety of poppy.

CORN-SALLAD. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *sallad*] A herb, whose top-leaves are a salad of them.

CORNAGE. *n. f.* [from *corn*, *Lat.*] A tenure which obliges the landlord to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CORNUCOPIA. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *cup*] One that retail corn.

CORNUCOPUS. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *cup*] A man whose profession is to export corn from the host.

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There's nothing I have done yet, o' my conscience.

Defences a corner. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

It is better to dwell in a corner of a house top, than with a railing woman and in a wide house.

I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him, for this thing was not done in a corner.

Adverse abatement, in every corner of the mind, has been absolutely reduced under his unerring subjection.

These vices, that lurk in the secret corners of the mind.

The extremities; the utmost limit; thus every corner is the whole or every part.

My father's house was upon, once a day, Bidd'it stand, all corner of the earth.

Let every mark stand. *Shakespeare's Temp.*

Let it stand, and tread each corner of my bed, To find if they were there, but sleep was lost.

CORNER-STONE. *n. f.* [corner and stone.] The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone.

CORNER-TEETH. *n. f.* [corner and teeth.] The teeth between the maddling teeth and the tusks; two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old.

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CORNICER. *n. f.* [corniche, French.] The highest projection of a wall or column.

The cornice of the Palazzo Faenza, which makes to beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have any medium.

The walls were mostly built, the cornices of the Blue metals crown'd, in columns of the fl.

CORNICER. *n. f.* [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards.

CORNICER. *n. f.* [from *cornu*, *Lat.*] A little horn.

There will be found, on either side, two cornices, or membranous flaps, which are united into the long and shorter cornices of the snout.

CORNICULATE. *adj.* [from *cornu*, *Lat.*] A term in botany.

These plants are such as produce detached and horned parts, and are distinguished by flowers as they are produced out of the leaf, or the leaf is produced out of the flower.

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corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble frow by their graceful projections.

Co'RONAL *n. f.* [*corona*, Latin.] A crown; a garland.

Crown'd god Bacchus with a *coronal*,
And Hymeneus crown'd with wreaths of vine.

Co'RONAL *adj.* Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about fifty five years of age came to me, with a round tumour between the *coronal* and *coronal* tumour.

Co'RONARY *adj.* [*coronarius*, Lat.]

1. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head like a crown.

The habitude of older times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, is some account, and differed from other serpents by adorning his head, and some white marks, or secondary spots upon the crown.

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

The substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the *coronary* arteries.

CORONATION *n. f.* [*from corona*, Lat.]

1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king.

Future smiling at her work therein, that a feather of execution should grow a feather of coronation.

Willingly I came to Denmark,
To show my duty in your coronation.

A cunning fly, when I caught with ringing in the king's affair upon a coronation day.

Now emperors' fane had put forth the renown
Of Shalott's coronation, though the crown.

2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

In positive thought rec'd the fancied scene,
See coronation on a green.

Co'RONER *n. f.* [*from corona*] An officer whose duty is to inquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a jury is impanelled.

God shall not look the *coroner*, and then sit at my side, to be a witness to my guilt.

Co'RONET *n. f.* [*from corona*, Ital.] the diminutive of *corona*, a crown.

3. An inferior crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with Prætorian leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

In his bovy
Walk'd crowns and coronets; realms and islands
were

As plates dropt from his pocket.
All the rest are countesses.

— Their coronets lay so.
Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempts,
Who turn'd crowns, would coronets exempt.

Peers and dukes, and all their sweeping train,
And garters, fans, and coronets appear.

2. An ornamental headdress, in poetical language.

The rest was dawn into a coronet of gold,
richly set with pearl.

Under a coronet his flowing hair,
In curls, on either cheek play'd.

Co'RPORAL *n. f.* [*corrupted from corporalis*, Fr.] The lowest officer of the in-

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fantry, whose office is to place and remove the sentinels.

The *corpal* was per'd in my ear,
Five pounds, a mighty tip, would set me clear.

CORPORAL *of a Ship.* An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentinels, and relieving them; who sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to use them. He has a mat under him.

CORPORAL *adj.* [*corporalis*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.

To relief of laziness and weak eyes,
Of your part sent to be put *corporal* too,
A hundred almshouses right well supplied.

Reader to me some *corporal* sign about you,
More evident than this.

That God hath been otherwise here, with
corporal eyes, exceedeth the small proportion of
my rude blouding.

Beasts enjoy greater sensual pleasures, and
feel fewer *corporal* pains; and are more subject
to all those diseases and tormenting humors,
which perpetually hunt and disquiet mankind.

2. Material; not spiritual. In the present language, when *body* is used philosophically in opposition to *spirit*, the word *corporal* is used, as, a *corporal* being; but otherwise *corporeal*. *Corporeal* is, having a body; *corporeal*, relating to the body. This distinction seems not ancient.

Whether are they *corporeal*?

Into the mind, and what seem'd *corporeal*

Method, which early into the mind

And how the *corporeal* and *corporeal*, perhaps,

You have seen a great number of *corporeal* men.

CORPORALITY *n. f.* [*from corporalis*]

The quality of being imbedded.

It is right to be not *corporeal* yet at a *corporeal* place, and if it have any *corporeal* part, then, of all others it is the most *corporeal*.

CORPORALLY *adv.* [*from corporalis*]

Bodily.

The sun is *corporally* composed with light and heat.

CORPORATE *adj.* [*from corpus*, Lat.]

1. United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he
over-run all Munition and Courage, getting
and utterly subverting all *corporate* towns that
were not firmly walled.

The bodies of Aths being not at this time
a *corporate* assembly, therefore the interest of
the commons was usually turned against particular persons.

2. General; united.

They utter in a joint and *corporate* voice,

That now they are at full.

CORPORATENESS *n. f.* [*from corporatus*]

The state of a body corporate; a community.

CORPORATION *n. f.* [*from corpus*, Lat.]

A body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compass of their charter: even as one

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man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the successors, as a single man binds his executor or heir.

Of angels we are not to consider only what they are, and do, in regard to their own being; but that also which concern to them, as they are taken into a kind of *corporation* amongst themselves, and of the city with man.

Of it is we had time fast steps in our law,
We had time fast steps in our law,
To set it to me, the *corporeal* draw,

And the *corporeal* *corporeal* make.

CORPORALITY *n. f.* [*from corpus*, Lat.]

The state of being imbedded.

CORPORAL *adj.* [*corporeus*, Lat.]

1. Having a body; material; not spiritual.

The *corporeal* is of three kinds attribute,
Though none really, to his composition,
That *corporeal* substances could and
Speed about spiritual.

Having surveyed the image of God in the soul,
we are not to omit those characters that God im-
printed upon the body, as much as a spiritual
substance could be pictured upon a *corporeal*.

God being supposed to be a pure spirit, cannot
be the object of any *corporeal* sense.

The courts is built which they later deiced,
And thou form by *corporeal* person freed.

To try *corporeal* and material eye
On the young man, or new engender'd fly.

2. It is used by Swift inaccurately for *corporeal*.

I am not in a condition to make a true step
even on a misbus Downs; and I declare, that
a *corporeal* false step is worse than a pointed
one.

CORPORALITY *n. f.* [*from corporeus*, Lat.]

Materiality; the quality of being imbedded; the state of having a body; bodiliness.

Since philosophy affirmeth, that we are middle
substances between the soul and the body, they
must admit of some *corporeity*, which supposeth
weight or gravity.

It is the laying of divine Plato, that man is
nature's no man, dividing between the upper
sphere of immaterial intellects, and the lower
of *corporeity*.

The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the
other shape and figure.

CORPORIFICATION *n. f.* [*from corporatus*]

The act of giving body or palpability.

To *corporeity* *v. d.* [*from corpus*, Lat.]

To imbody; to inspitulate into body.

Not used.

A certain quantity of substance, extracted out
of it, is imbedded in the part of the world *corporeity*.

CORPUS *n. f.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Lat.]

1. A body.

That is a dead body

I had his body in a very clean,

To see his body in a very clean,

Of a very and very clean.

2. A body, in contempt.

Though I am a body, all too little seems
To find this many, it is a very unkind-bound *corporeity*.

He looks as man was made with face erect,
That reason's little *corporeity*, and seems without
He's not a spirit.

3. A carcass; a dead body; a corpse.

Not a friend

Greet my poor *corporeity*, where my bones shall be
drawn.

There was the murder'd *corp* in covert hid,
And violent death in thousand shapes display'd.
De Witt's Fables.
See where the *corp* of thy dead son appears.

The *corp* was laid out upon the floor by the
emperor's command: he then bid every one
light his flambeau, and stand about the dead
body.
Shakspeare's Hamlet.

4. The body, in opposition to the soul.
God number'd ancient here to be.
His *corp* of flesh, and th' immortal soul gives.
De Witt.

5. A body of forces.

CORPULENT. } *n. f.* [*corpulentia*, Lat.]
CORPULENCY. }

1. Bulkiness of body; fleshiness; fulness
of flesh.

To wit a cumbersome unworldliness,
And loadenous corpulence, my love had grown.
De Witt.

It is but one species of corpulence, for there
may be bulk without fatness, from the great quan-
tity of muscular flesh, the case of robust people.
Shakspeare's Hamlet.

2. Spillitude; grossness of matter.

To be corpulent is fleshiness, or a relaxation of
the parts, the result of a too copious use of the
water, or a great quantity of food.
Ray.

CORPULENT. *adj.* [*corpulentus*, Latin.]
Fleshy; bulky; having great bodily
bulk.

We say it is a fleshy stile, when there is much
periphrasis, and circuit of words; and when,
with more than enough, it grows fat and cor-
pulent.
Ben Jonson's Disputes.

Excess of nourishment is hurtful; for it mak-
eth the child corpulent, and growing in breadth
rather than in height.
Boerhaave.

CORPUSCULE. *n. f.* [*corpusculum*, Lat.]

A small body; a particle of matter; an
atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those
corpuscles can be discovered with microscopes.
Newton.

Who knows what are the figures of the little
corpuscles that compose and distinguish different
bodies?
Watts's Logic.

CORPUSCULAR. } *adj.* [from *cor-*
CORPUSCULARIAN. } *pulum*, Latin.]

Relating to bodies; comprising bodies.
It is the distinguishing epithet of that
philosophy, which attempts the rational
isolation of all physical appearances by
the action of one body upon another.

As to material philosophy, I do not expect to
see any principles proposed, more comprehensive
and intelligible than the *corpuscularian* or *mechanical*.
Boerhaave.

This may be said, that the *mechanical* or
atomian talk, in most things, more intelligible
than the *periphrastical*.
Boerhaave.

The mechanical or *corpuscular* philosophy,
though peradventure the most useful, as well as the
best in the world, had been dead for many ages
in contempt and oblivion.
Boerhaave.

CORRACLE. See **CORKICLE.**

To CORRA'DE. *v. a.* [*corrado*, Latin.] To
rub off; to wear away by frequent rub-
bing; to scrape together.

CORRADIATION. *n. f.* [*con* and *radius*,
Latin.] A conjunction of rays in one
point.

The image of a labourer's worketh not but by a
cone of direct rays, or lightness, whereof the
basis is in the object, and the vertex point in the
eye: so as there is a *corradation*, and con-
junction of beams.
Bacon's Natural History.

To CORRE'CT. *v. a.* [*corrigo*, *correctum*,
Latin.]

1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline.

Sad accidents, and a state of affliction, is a
school of virtue; it *corrects* levity, and interrupts
the confidence of flattery.
Taylor.

After he has once been *corrected* for a lye, you
must be sure never after to pardon it in him.
Lea's Education.

Children being to be reformed by the parents
only in vicious things, a look or nod only ought
to *correct* them when they do amiss.
Locke.

2. To amend; to take away faults in writ-
ings, life, or things.

This is a defect in the hill make of some
men's minds, which can scarce ever be *corrected*
afterwards, either by learning or age.
Burnet.

Correcting Nature, from what actually she is
in individuals, to what she ought to be, and
what she was intended.
Dryden.

I am, however, it seemed me, I *correctly* be-
cause it was as pleasant to me to *correct* as to
write.
Pope's Preface.

The mind may cool, and be at leisure to attend
to its domestic concern: to consider what habit
wants to be *corrected*, and what inclination to be
subdued.
Rogers.

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingre-
dient by another, or by any method of
preparation.

O happy mixture! wherein things contrary do
so qualify and *correct*, the one the danger of the
other's excess, that neither boldness can make us
pretume, as long as we are kept under with the
sense of our own wretchedness; nor, while we
trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus,
be able to tyrannize over us.
Hooker.

As, in his brutal gout or Ptole,
The only thing that can be done,
Is to *correct* your drink and diet,
And keep the sword for in quiet.
Pope.

In cases of acidity, water is the proper drink
in quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling
it with some animal subtilities; as ivory or
hathorn.
Achard's on Aliments.

4. To remark faults.

CORRE'CT. *adj.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Re-
vised or finished with exactness; free
from faults.

What verse can do, he has perform'd in prose,
Which he presumes the most *correct* of his.
De Witt.

Always use the most *correct* editions: various
readings will be only to obliterate where the sense
is *correct*.
Foster.

CORRECTIONS. *n. f.* [from *correct*.]

1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement;
penalty.

With *trous*, pupil-like,
Take thy *correction* mildly, kiss the rod.
Shakspeare.

That harsh enrag'd him on to offer strokes,
As he is striking, holds his infant up,
And bangs of steel *correct* him as he aims.
Shakspeare.

We are all but children here under the great
master of the universe, and he is pleased, by hopes
and fears, by merits and *corrections*, to instruct
us in virtue.
Hutchins.

One day, a great great lady to her servants,
to whom she gave good counsel, but too gentle
corrections.
A. Luthorst.

2. Alteration to a better state; the act of
taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, may take the
same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they
live long enough to deserve *correction*.
Dryden.

3. That which is substituted in the place
of any thing wrong.

Corrections or improvements should be ad-
joined, by way of note or commentary, in their
proper places.
Watts.

4. Reprehension; animadversion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity,
establishing their assertions not only with great
solidity, but submitting them also unto the *cor-*
rection of future discovery.
Brown.

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the
addition of something contrary.

To make ambitious, wholesome, do not take
A dram of country's dulness: do not add
Corrections, but as chymists purge the bad.
De Witt.

CORRECTIONER. *n. f.* [from *correction*.]
One that has been in the house of cor-
rection; a jailbird. This seems to be
the meaning in *Shakspeare*.

I will have you countly twined for this, you
blue-bottle rogue! you bloody lambed
correctioner.
Shakspeare's Hamlet.

CORRECTIVE. *adj.* [from *correct*.] Hav-
ing the power to alter or obviate any
bad qualities.

Mucilages are pectoral, *corrective* of the in-
flammation.
Shakspeare.

CORRECTIVE. *n. f.*

1. That which has the power of altering
or obviating any thing amiss.

The hair, wool, feathers, and scales, which
all animals of prey do swallow, are a feeding
and necessary *corrective*, to prevent their greed-
iness from hindering themselves with too much of a
food.
Key on the Digest.

Humanly speaking, and according to the meth-
od of the world, and the *corrective* of it, im-
posed by art and discipline, it is difficult for
an ill principle to have its course, and to nature
regard its blow.
Shakspeare's Hamlet.

2. Limitation; restriction.

There seems to be such an influence in the
argument which the human soul exercises in
relation to the body, that, with its *corrective*
and exceptions, may give some kind of ex-
planation or adumbration of the fact.
De Witt.

CORRECTLY. *adv.* [from *correct*.] Ac-
curately; exactly; without faults.

There are ladies, without knowing it, who
and partizans, advice and preparation, and
speak as properly and as *correctly* as most gen-
tlemen who have been bred up in the study
methods of grammar schools.
De Witt.

Such facts as are rather ethereal, show,
Correctly added, and regularly.
De Witt.

CORRECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *correct*.] Ac-
curacy; exactness; freedom from faults.

To much latitude of expression is added
by adding to the position, that there is
means nothing but a *correctness* of
without any considerable fault, or
beauties.
De Witt.

The softness of the flesh, the elasticity of
shape, size, and posture, and the *correctness*
delight, in this nature, are inseparable.
De Witt.

Those pieces have never before been printed
from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree
of *correctness*.
De Witt.

CORRECTOR. *n. f.* [from *correct*.]

1. He that amends, or alters, by punish-
ment or animadversion.

How many does zeal urge rather to do justice
on some sins, than to forbear all sin! How many
rather to be *correctors* than practitioners of religion.
Spauld's Sermons.

With all his faults he sets up to be a uni-
versal reformer and *corrector* of authors, and a
remover of grievances.
Swift.

2. He that revises any thing to free it
from faults: as, the *corrector* of the
press, that amends the errors commit-
ted in printing.

I remember a person, who, by his style and
literature, seems to have been the *corrector* of a
hedge press in Little Britain, proceeding gra-
dually to an author.
Swift.

3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards
against or abates the force of another; as the
corrector of a medicine.
De Witt.

frivola falsis prevent the grievous vollications of reñuous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adhesion to the intestinal membranes; and as spices and carminative seeds assist the operation of some catharticks, by dissipating wind. In making a medicine, such a thing is called a *corrector*, which destroys or diminishes a quality that could not otherwise be dispensed with; thus turpentes are *correctors* of quicksilver, by destroying its fluidity, and making it capable of mixture.

Co'RRULATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Lat.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

Co'RRULATE. *n. f.* One that stands in the opposite relation.

It is one thing for a father to cease to be a father by cutting off his son; and another for him to cease to be so, by the death of his son: in this relation is at an end, for want of a *correlate*.

Co'RRULATIVE. *adj.* [*con* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other *correlative* terms, seem nearly to belong one to another.

Giving is a relative action, and so requires a *correlative* to animate it: giving, on one part, transfers property, unless there be an acceptance on the other.

Co'RRULATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *correlativus*.] The state of being correlative.

Co'RRUPTION. *n. f.* [*corripio*, *corruptum*, Latin.] Objection; chiding; reprehension; reproof.

If we must be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our derision into admonition and fraternal *corruption*. *Government of the Tongue*

To CORRESPOND. *v. n.* [*con* and *respondeo*, Latin.]

1. To suit; to answer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted to; to fit.

The days, if one be compared with another successively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not justly *correspond* with any artificial or mechanical equal measures of time.

Words being but empty sound, any future than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them, as they *correspond* to those ideas we have, but no farther than that.

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE. *n. f.* [from *correspondency*.] *responsal.*

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our state of mortality, such *correspondence* there is as maketh it expedient to know in some sort the one, for the other's more perfect direction.

Whatever we fancy, things keep their course; and their habitudes, *correspondences*, and relations, keep the same to one another.

2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence.

I had discovered those unlawful *correspondences* they had used, and engagements they had made to embroil my kingdom.

Sure the villains hold a *correspondence* With the enemy, and thus they would betray us.

It happens very oddly, that the pope and I should have the same thought much about the same time: my enemies will be apt to say, that

we hold a *correspondence* together, and act by concert in this matter.

3. Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities.

Let such military persons be assured, and well reputed of rather than factious and popular; holding also good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state.

CORRESPONDENT. *adj.* [from *correspond*.] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action *corresponds* or repugnant unto the law which God hath imposed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep.

And as five senses that attend regions him, Five *correspondents* are to each assigned.

CORRESPONDENT. *n. f.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

He was pleased to command me to send to him, and receive from him all his letters from and to all his *correspondents* at home and abroad.

CORRESPONSIVE. *adj.* [from *correspond*.] Answerable; adapted to any thing.

Poam's six gates to the city, with maffly *responsive* And *responsive* and fulfilling bolts Scatter up the fons of Troy.

CORRIDOR. *n. f.* [French.]

1. [In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

2. [In architecture.] A gallery or long aisle round about a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.

There is something very noble in the simplicity, though the high wall and *corridors* that went round it are almost entirely ruined.

Co'RRIGIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrigo*, Lat.]

1. That may be altered or amended.

2. That is a proper object of punishment; punishable.

He was taken up very thin, and adjudged *corrigible*, for such presumptuous language.

3. Corrective; having the power to correct. Not proper, nor used.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that, if we will either have it filled with idleness, or manured with industry, the power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will.

CORRIVAL. *n. f.* [*con* and *rival*.] Rival; competitor.

They had governours commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adversaries and *corrivals* one against the other.

He, that doth redeem her thence might wear Without *corridor* all her dignities.

CORRIVALRY. *n. f.* [from *corrival*.] Competition; opposition.

CORROBORANT. *adj.* [from *corroborate*.] Having the power to give strength.

There be divers sorts of bracelets fit to comfort the spirits; and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient.

To CORROBORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *roboro*, Latin.]

1. To confirm; to establish.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favoured instance, there is no trussing to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by custom.

2. To strengthen; to make strong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways, the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and *corroborate* the imagination, and means to keep it and refresh it.

It was first that the prince himself, by the sight of foreign courts, and observations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awakened his spirits, and *corroborated* his judgment.

As any limb well and duly exercised grows stronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* the clay.

CORROBORATION. *n. f.* [from *corroborate*.] The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by some additional security; addition of strength.

The lady herself procured a bull, for the better *corroboration* of her marriage.

CORROBORATIVE. *adj.* [from *corroborate*.] Having the power of increasing strength.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperie, as the heat is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix *corroboratives* of an astringent faculty; and the ulcer also requireth to be dried.

To CORRODE. *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.]

To eat away by degrees, as a menstruum; to prey upon; to consume; to wear away gradually.

Stoutmen purge vice with vice, and may *corrode*

The bad with bad, a spider with a toad; For so ill thralls not them, but they tame ill, And make her do much good against her will.

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper, which is it that gives the colour to verdigrise, as wont to reduce it to a green-blue solution.

The nature of mankind, left to itself, would soon have fallen into dissolution, without the incessant and *corroding* invasions of so long a time.

Honoural the Pyrenean pass,

And steepy Alps, the mounds that nature cast; And with *corroding* juices, as he went, A passage through the living rock he rent.

Fishes, which neither chew their meat, nor

grind it in their stomachs, do, by a dissolvent liquor there provided, *corrode* and reduce it into a jelly.

The blood turning acrimonious, *corrodes* the vessels, producing almost all the diseases of the inflammatory kind.

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse *corroding* every thought, and blasting all Love's paradise.

CORRODENT. *adj.* [from *corrode*.] Having the power of corroding or wasting any thing away.

CORRODIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *corrodibile*.] The quality of being corrodible; possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORRODIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode*.] Possible to be consumed or corroded.

Metals, although *corrodible* by waters, yet will not suffer a liquation from the powerfullest heat communicable unto that element.

Co'RRODY. *n. f.* [from *corrodo*, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance or salary, for some other than the original purpose.

Besides these floating burgeses of the ocean, there are certain flying citizens of the air, which prescribe for a *corrody* therein.

In those days even noble persons, and other meaner men, ordered *corrodis* and pensions to their chaplains and servants out of churches.

To transform home revolted Mortimer. See *4* *etc.*

C O S

Have we eaten at all of the king's *cost*? or hath he given us any gift? *a Samuel.*

And wilt thou, O cruel host! Put poor nature to such *cost*? O! 'twill undo our common mother, To be at charge of such another. *Crofton.*

It is strange to see any ecclesiastical gate, not by ecclesiastical *cost* and influence, rising above ground; especially in an age in which men's mouths are open against the church, but their hands shut towards it. *Saunders's Sermons.*

He whose tale is best, and pleases most, Should win his supper at our common *cost*. *Dryden's Fables.*

Fourteen thousand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchase of his patent: what were his other *costs*, I know not; what his talent, is variously conjectured. *Swift.*

4. *Costs*; fine; detriment. What they had fondly withed, proved afterwards to their *cost* over true. *Knight.*

To *COST*. *v. n.* pret. *cost*; particip. *cost*. [*coſter*, Fr.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.

The dagger and poison are always in readiness; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the art of a warrior, and cost him many a pang. *Dryden.*

COSTAL. *adj.* [*coſtus*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.

Merely are excluded all cetaceous and cartilaginous fishes; many peccinal, whole ribs are scutellated; and many *costas*, which have their ribs embowed. *Brown's Fauna Entom.*

COSTARD. *n. f.* [from *coſter*, a head.]

1. A head. Take him over the *coſtard* with the belt of thy sword. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

2. An apple round and bulky like the head. Many country vicars are driven to shifts; and if our greedy patrons hold us to such conditions, they will make us turn *coſtard* mongers, grocers, or fellars. *Burton on Melancholy.*

COSTIVE. *adj.* [*coſtipatus*, Latin, *coſtipe*, French.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed. When the passage of the gill becomes obstructed, the body grows *coſtive*, and the excretions of the belly white. *Brown.*

While faster than his *coſtive* brain indrest, Philo's quick hand in flowing letters wrote; His tale appears to me like himself Teag's tale, When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*

2. Close; unpermeable. Clay in dry seasons is *coſtive*, hardening with the sun and wind, till unlocked by industry, so as to admit of the air and heavenly influences. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COSTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *coſtive*.] The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

Coſtiveness disperses maligne putrid fumes out of the guts and mesentery into all parts of the body, occasioning he-dachies, fevers, loss of appetite, and disturbance of concoction. *Harris.*

Coſtiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physic; purging medicines rather increasing than removing the evil. *Locke.*

COSTATNESS. *n. f.* [from *coſtly*.] Sumptuousness; expensiveness.

Though not with various *coſtatness*, yet with cheaply sufficiency it entertained me. *Stidley.*

Not have the singular time of fortune any reason to object the *coſtatness*; since they frequently pay dearer for less advantageous pleasure. *Glaville's Scipio.*

COSTLY. *adj.* [from *coſt*.] Sumptuous; expensive; of a high price.

Costly rich in thy, rich can buy, But not express in fancy; rich, not gaudy; For the apparel etc. proclaims the man. *Shaksp.*

C O T

Beave for a while thy *costly* country seat; And, to be great indeed, forget The nautious pleasures of the great. *Dryden.*

The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the most *costly* piece of work on the earth, when completed. *Addison.*

He is here speaking of Paradise, which he represents as a most charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only useful and convenient, but even the most rare and valuable, the most *costly* and desirable. *Howland.*

COSTMARY. *n. f.* [*coſtus*, Lat.] An herb.

COSTREL. *n. f.* [supposed to be derived from *coſter*.] A bottle. *Skinner.*

COT, *COTE*, *COAT*, at the end of the names of places, come generally from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage. *Gibson.*

COT. *n. f.* [*cor*, Sax. *cow*, Welsh.] A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

What that usage meant, Which in her *cot* she daily practised. *F. Queen.*

Besides, his *cot*, his flacks, and bounds of feed, Are now on sale; and at out sheep *cot* now, By reason of his absence, there is nothing That you will feed on. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Hereshub made himself flails for all manner of beasts, and *cots* for flacks. *a Chronicle.*

A strictly temple flacks within the flacks; The crotchets of their *cot* in columus rise; The pavement, plumb'd marble, they behold; The gates with sculpture grace'd, the spires and tiles of gold. *Dryden's Rinaldo.*

As Jove vouchsaf'd on Ida's top, his land, At post Philomion's *cot* to take a bed. *Evans.*

COT. *n. f.* An abridgment of *coſtuean*.

COTANGENT. *n. f.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

To *COTE*. *v. n.* This word, which I have found only in Chapman, seems to signify the same as *To leave behind*, *To overpass*.

Woe her worth had pord with deeds, Had more ground been allow'd the race, and *cote* his field. *Chapman's Il.*

COTEMPORARY. *adj.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin] Living at the same time; coetaneous; contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, *cotemporary* with the first sower, have appeared probable, is now used as certain, because several have since, from him, said it once after another. *Locke.*

COTLAND. *n. f.* [*cot* and *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage.

COTQUEAN. *n. f.* [probably from *coquin*, French.] A man who buſies himself with women's affairs.

Look to the bak'd meats, good Augetics; Spate not for *coſt*. *—*

Go go, you *coſt* as, go; Get you to bed. *Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.*

A *coſt* woman is as ridiculous a creature as a *coſt*: each of the sexes should keep within its bound. *Addison.*

You have given us a lively picture of husbands hen-pecked; but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who grow by the name of *coſt*.

COTTAGE. *n. f.* [from *cot*.] A hut; a mean habitation; a *cot*; a little house.

The sea coast shall be dwellings and *cottages*, for shepherds, and folds for flacks. *Zeplianish.*

They were right glad to take some quarters of poor *cottage*, and there to serve God upon a gin harrow. *Hooker.*

The self-same sun that shines upon his count, Hides not his visage from our *cottage*, but Looks on both alike. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*

C O U

Let the women of noble birth and great fortunes nurse their children, look to the affairs of the house, visit poor *cottages*, and relieve their necessities. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

It is difficult for a peasant, bred up in the securities of a *cottage*, to fancy in his mind the splendours of a court. *Saunders.*

Beneath our humble *cottage* let us haste, And here, unenvied, tug at dismal trade. *Pop.*

COTTAGER. *n. f.* [from *cottage*.]

1. One who lives in a hut or *cottage*. Let us from our farms Call forth our *cottagers* to arms. *Swift.*

The most ignorant Irish *cottager* will not sell his cow for a goat. *Swift's Letter to Pope.*

2. A *cottager*, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own.

The husbandmen and plowmen be but in their work-flacks and labourers; or else mere *cottagers*, which are but housed beggars. *Locke.*

The yeomanry, or middle people of a condition between gentlemen and *cottagers*. *Brown.*

COTTIER. *n. f.* [from *cot*.] One who inhabits a *cot*. *Did.*

COTTON. *n. f.* [named, according to Skinner, from the down that adheres to the male *colones*, or quince, called by the Italians *cotigni*; whence *cotton*, Ital. *cotton*, French.]

1. The down of the cotton-tree. The pin ought to be as thick as a sewing-pin, and covered with *cotton*, that its points may not be offensive. *H. G.*

2. Cloth made of cotton.

COTTON. *n. f.* A plant.

The species are, 1. Shrubby *cotton*, 2. The most excellent American *cotton*, with a red seed. 3. Annual shrubby *cotton*, of the island of Providence. 4. The tree *cotton*, 5. The *cotton*, with a yellow flower. *Fennel's Cotton.*

Cultivated plentifully in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples, in all the islands of the eastern and western Indies, the *cotton* is brought annually in great quantities to Europe. The *cotton* is the most useful of clothes or wraps up the world, and is contained in a kind of brown husk, or seed vessel, growing upon this shrub. It is found in great quantities of *cotton* are taken, which furnish parts of the world. The *cotton* and *cotton* are annuals: there are cultivated in the West Indies in great plenty. But the *cotton* and *cotton* grow in Egypt; there are many *cotton*, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude. *Mart.*

To *COTTON*. *v. n.*

1. To rise with a nap.

2. To cement; to unite with: a *cot* word.

A quiver will contain one of your best garter off, in which case it will not be easy to get it on again. *Swift.*

To *COUCH*. *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]

1. To lie down on a place of repose. If I count more women, you'll couch with more men. *Shakspere.*

Doth not the gentleman Deserve as f. as a woman a bed, As ever B. might shed work upon? *Shakspere.*

When here's a fair goddess, Count down her husband in his g. when bed. *Dryden's End.*

2. To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest.

Trogs bent their heads to hear him sing his songs, Since *cottagers* on'd around, and lull'd their fanning tongues. *Dryden's Virg.*

These, when death Comes like a rushing lion, couch like spaniels, With lolling tongues, and tremble at the paw. *Dryden.*

4. To lie down in secret, or in ambush.
We'd couch it in' castle-ditch, till we see the light of our lines. *Shakespeare.*
The earl of Angus couch'd in a fatow, and was pok'd over for dead, until a horse was bought for his escape. *Hayward.*
4. To lie in a bed, or stratum.
Bless'd of the Lord be his land for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath. *Deer.*
5. To stoop or bend down; to lower in fear, in pain, in respect.
These couchmen, and these lowly curties, Must fit the blood of ordinary men. *Shakespeare.*
I never in a strong ale couching down between two burdens. *Greaves.*

TO COUCH. v. a.

1. To repose; to lay on a place of repose.
Where unborn'd youth, with unflut'd trim, Dith couch his limbs, their golden sleep doth reign. *Shakespeare.*
1. To lay down any thing in a bed, or stratum.
If the weather be warm, we immediately couch it about a foot thick, but if a hotter season require it, we spread it on the floor much thicker. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
The sea and the land make one globe; and the waters couch them in it, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a spherical concavity. *Burton's History of the Earth.*
2. To bed; to hide in another body.
On this day in the at Gaza, to couch protection, vessels of earth, in their walls, to guard it from the top, and to pass it down to the bottom. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
4. To involve; to include; to comprise.
But who will feel these noble, who release, By meaner acts, the glories of their race; Who only, little to their father's fame, Is couch'd in the dead letters of their name? *Dryden's Juvenal.*
That great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath couch'd in the words I have read to you. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
5. To include secretly; to hide; with
The foundation of all parallels, is some analogy or similitude between the topical or allusive part of the parallel, and the thing couch'd under it, and intended by it. *South.*
There is all this, and more, that lies naturally couch'd under this allegory. *L'Estrange.*
The true notion of the institution being lost, the tradition of the deluge, which was couch'd under it, was thereupon at length suspended, and lost. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
6. To lay close to another.
And over all with brazen scales was arm'd, Like plated coat of steel, couch'd under, That might might pierce. *Spenser.*
7. To fix the spear in the rest, in the posture of attack.
The knight 'gan fairly couch his ready spear, And fiercely ran at him with rigorous might. *Spenser.*
Before each van Dick forth the airy knights, and couch their spears, Till thickset legions close. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
The former wav'd in air His flaming sword; Aeneas couch'd his spear. *Dryden's Aeneid.*
8. To depress the condensed crystalline humour or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. This is improperly called couching the eye, for couching the cataract: with equal impropriety they sometimes speak of couching the patient.
Some spirit, whole vice had Couch'd the cataracts, and clears his eyes, And all at once a flood of glorious light Comes rushing on his eyes. *Dennis.*

Whether the cataract be waked by being separated from its vision, I have never known positively; by disjoining one that had been couch'd. *Sharp.*

COUCH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A feat of repose, on which it is common to lie down dressed.
So Seem'd to lie; and brought a fiery globe Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh, Who on their pearly vans receiv'd him soft From his uneasy station, and upbore, As on a floating couch, through the blue air. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
To lull on couch rich with citron beds, And lay their guilty limbs in Tyran bed's *Dryden's Virg. Georgicks.*
O ye immortal pow'rs, yet guard the just, Watch round his couch, and listen his re, *Adams's Cato.*
2. A bed; a place of repose.
Let not a cry be heard of Ocean's ark be A couch to lay my dandied me. *Shakespeare.*
Doe was the tossing, deep the ground's deluge Toided the tick, but still from couch to couch. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly Miv, I couch his only couch at early day. *Dryden.*
3. A layer, or stratum.
This heap is called by mat-thers a couch, or bed, of raw milt. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- COUCHANT. *adj.* [couchant, Fr.] Lying down; squatting.
If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet we are not probably a lion rampant but rather couchant or dormant. *Brown.*
As a tiger, who by chance hath spr'd, In some part, two gentle fawns a play, Straight couches close: then rising, change off His couchant watch. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- COUCHEE. n. f. [French.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late at night.
None of her tyran subjects made then court, Loves and couchers press'd without resort. *Dryden.*
- COUCHER. n. f. [from couch] He that couches or depresses cataracts.
- COUCHFELLOW. n. f. [couch and fellow.] Bedfellow; companion.
I have grated upon my good friends for three rep-tees for you, and your courtesy too, Numb-er die you had look'd through the grate, had a gemmy of baboons. *Shakespeare.*
- COUCHGRASS. n. f. A weed.
The couchgrass, for the first year, insensibly robs most plants in sandy grounds apt to graze. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- COVE. n. f.
1. A small creek or bay.
2. A shelter; a cover.
- COVENANT. n. f. [covenant, French; conventum, Latin.]
1. A contract; a stipulation.
He makes a covenant never to destroy The earth again by flood; nor let the sea Surpass his bounds. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
The English make the ocean their abode, While ready sails with every wind can fly, And make a covenant with th' inconstant sky. *Waller.*
Some men live as if they had made a covenant with hell: let divines, fathers, friends, say what they will, they stop their ears against them. *L'Estrange.*
2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.
A covenant is a mutual compact, as we now consider it, betwixt God and man; consisting of mercies, on God's part, made over to man; and of conditions, on man's part, required by God. *Hammond's Præb. a' Catechism.*
3. A writing, containing the terms of agreement.

I shall but lend my diamond till your return let there be covenants drawn between us. *South.*

TO COVENANT. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To bargain; to stipulate.
His lord used commonly to to covenant with him, which if at any time the tenant disliked, he might freely depart at his pleasure. *Spenser.*
It had been covenanted between him and the king of England, that neither of them should treat of peace or truce with the French king. *Hayward on Edward VI.*
By words men come to know one another's minds; by these they covenant and confederate. *South.*
Juniper covenanted with him, that it should be hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant should direct. *L'Estrange.*
2. To agree with another on certain terms; with for before either the price or the thing purchased.
They covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver. *Matthew.*
Pointing to a heap of sand For every grain to live a year demand; But ah! un mindful of the effect of time, Forgot to covenant for youth and prime. *Garth.*
- COVENANTEE. n. f. [from covenant.] A party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer.
But of them were respective rites of their admission into the several covenants, and the covenants became thereby entitled to the respective privileges. *Aylmer's Parergon.*
- COVENANTER. n. f. [from covenant.] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.
The covenanters had no more assurance of mutual assistance each from other, after the taking of the covenant, than they had before. *Oxford Review against the Covenant.*
- COVENOUS. *adj.* [from covin.] Fraudulent; collusive; trickish.
I wish some means devised for the restraint of these inordinate and covinous leases of lands, holden in chief, for hundreds or thousands of years. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*
- TO COVER. v. a. [couvrir, French.]
1. To overspread any thing with something else.
The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys also are covered over with corn. *Lyons.*
Sea cover'd seas, *Milton.*
Sea without shore.
The flaming mount appear'd In Dothan cover'd with a camp of fire. *Milton.*
Go to thy fellows, bid them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
2. To conceal under something laid over.
Nor lie their outward only with the skins Of beasts, but inward nakedness, much more Opprobrious, with his robe of righteousness. *Milton.*
Cover me, ye pines! Ye cedars with innumerable boughs Hide me, that I may never see them more. *Milton.*
In life's cool vale let my low scene be laid, Cover me, gods, with Temple's thickest shade. *Cowley.*
Or lead me to some solitary place, And cover my retreat from human race. *Dryden.*
3. To hide by superficial appearances.
4. To overwhelm; to bury.
Rubbish and wit serve only to cover nonsense with shame, when reason has first proved it to be mere nonsense. *Harris.*
5. To conceal from notice or punishment.
Charity shall cover the multitude of sins. *1 Peter.*
Thou may'st repent, And one bad act with many deeds well done May it cover. *Milton.*

6. To shelter; to protect.

His calm and blameless life
Does with substantial blessedness abound,
And the soft wings of peace cover him round.
Cowley.

7. To incubate; to brood on.

Natural historians observe, that only the male birds have voices; that their songs begin a little before breeding time, and end a little after; that whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring hough within her hearing, and by that means amuses and diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting.
Albion's Spectator.

8. To copulate with a female.

9. To wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark of superiority or independence.

That king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or signification to him, than to be received in the presence of that king.
Dryden.

CO'VET. n. f. [from cover; French.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another.

The securing is but a general one, not shaped according to the parts, the skin is shaped according to the parts.
Boon.

The fountain could be strengthened no other way than by making a strong tower or arch over them.
Barnet's Theory.

Orestes' bulky rig,
Unbathed with margins closely writ,
Foams o'er the covert, and not finished yet.
Dryden's Jernail.

With your hand, or any other cover, you stop the vessel so as wholly to exclude the air.
Roy.

2. A concealment; a screen; a veil; a superficial appearance, under which something is hidden.

The truth and reason of things may be artfully and effectually insinuated, under the cover either of a real fact or of a supposed one.
L'Estrange.

As the spleen has great inconveniences, so the pretence of it is a handsome cover for imperfections.
Collier on the Spectator.

3. Shelter; defence from weather.

In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the fields, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under cover, they might be forced to retire.
Charlton.

COVER-SHAME. n. f. [cover and shame.]

Some appearance used to conceal infamy.

Does he put on holy garments for a cover-shame of lewdness?
Dryden's Spanish Friar.

COVERING. n. f. [from cover.]

Dress; vesture; any thing spread over another.
The women took and spread a covering over the wife's mouth.
Sam.

Bring some covering for this naked soul,
Whom I'll intend to lead me.
Shakespeare.

Through her soft methinks is seen
The brighter soul that dwells within;
Our eyes the subtle covering pass,
And see the lady through its glass.
Cowley.

Thou from the flower he raised a royal bed,
With coverings of Sidonian purple spread.
Some times prove once cast things so, that
truth and interest be the same way; and when it
is wrap up in this covering, men can be content to
follow it.
South.

COVERLET. n. f. [couvertlet, Fr.]

The outermost of the bedclothes; that under which all the rest are concealed.

Lay her in like an over-lies,
And flit in curtains over her display,
And not undress her; and array her.
Spenser.

This cover, the last piece of the general bed,
Which with no costly coverlets they spread.
Dryden's Fables.

I was, for want of a house and bed, forced to
lie on the ground, wrapped up in my coverlet.
Swift.

CO'VERT. n. f. [from cover; French, Fr.]

1. A shelter; a defence.

Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab;
be thou a covert to them from the face of the
spoiler.
Isaiah.

There shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the
day-time from the heat, and for a place of re-
fuge, and for a covert from storm and rain.
Isaiah.

They are by sudden alarm, or watch-word,
to be called out to their military motions, under
sky or covert, according to the season, as was the
Roman wont.
Milton.

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son
Commun'd in silent walk, then laid him down
Under the hospitable covert night
Of trees thick interwoven.
Milton.

Now have a cure your carnations catch not
too much wet, therefore retire them to covert.
Fletcher's Calendar.

2. A thicket, or hiding place.

Towards him I made; but he was ware of me,
And stole into the covert of the wood.
Shakespeare.

I shall be your faithful guide,
Through this gloomy covert wide.
Thence to the covert, and the conscious groves,
The scenes of his past triumphs and his loves.
Dryden.

Deep into some thick covert would I run,
Impenetrable to the stars or sun.
The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her
covert.
Dryden.

Be sure ye mind the word; and when I give it,
Rush in at once, and seize upon your prey.
Albion's Cato.

CO'VERT. adj. [couvert, French.]

1. Sheltered; not open; not exposed.

You are, of either side the green, to plant a
covert alley, upon carpenter's work, about twelve
feet in height, by which you may go in shade
into the garden.
Bacon.

The fox is a beast also very prejudicial to the
husbandman, especially in places that are near
forest-woods and covert places.
Mortimer.

Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what on the open, what the covert yield.
Pope.

2. Secret; hidden; private; insidious.

And let us presently go it in council,
How covert matters may be best disclos'd,
And open perils surest answered.
Shakespeare.

By what best way,
Whether of open war, or covert guile,
We now debate.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

CO'VERT. adj. [couvert, French.]

The state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband: as covert baron, feme covert.

Instead of her being under covert brow, to be under covert sense myself: to have my body disabled, and my mind not fixed.
Dryden.

COVERT-WAY. n. f. [from covert and way.]

It is, in timber-land, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moon, or other works toward the country. One of the greatest difficulties in a siege is to make a judgment on the covert-way, because usually the besieged pallade it along the middle, and undermine it on all sides. It is sometimes called the corridor, and sometimes the counterfence, because it is on the edge of the scarp.
Harris.

COVERTLY. adv. [from covert.]

Secretly; closely; in private; with privacy.

Yet that Aragon (so his foe was hug'd)
Lay lurking, covertly him to surprise.
Spenser.

How can't thou cross this marriage?
—Not honestly, my Lord; but covertly, that
no dishonesty shall appear in me.
Shakespeare.

Amongst the poets, Persius covertly denounces
Nero; some of whose verses he recites with scorn and indignation.
Dryden.

COVERTNESS. n. f. [from covert.]

Secrecy; privacy.

COVERTURE. n. f. [from covert.]

1. Shelter; defence; not exposure.

It may be it is rather the shade, or other cover, sure that they take liking in, than the virtue of the herb.
Baron's Natural History.

He saw their shame, that fought
Vain coverures.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

The winds being so fierce, and so severe, as not to suffer any thing to thrive beyond the height of a shrub, in those islands, unless protected by walls, or other like coverures.
Woodward.

2. [In law.] The estate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is in potestate viri, and therefore disabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herself or her husband, without his allowance or confirmation.

The infancy of king Edward vi. and the minority of queen Mary, did, in fact, disable them to accomplish the conquest of Ireland.
Darwin's Ireland.

TO CO'VET. v. a. [convouter, French.]

1. To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds.

It is a sin to covet honour,
I am the most offending man alive.
I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forewarn'd,
So rectly have covet'd what was mine own;
At no time broke my faith.
Shakespeare.

O father! can it be, that souls sublime
Return to visit our terrestrial clime?
And that the generous mind releas'd by death,
Can covet lazy limbs and mortal breath?
Dryden's Regent.

2. To desire earnestly.

All things coveting as much as may be like unto God in being ever, that which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seek to continue itself another way, by offspring and propagation.
Locke.

TO CO'VET. v. n. To have a strong desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some covet after, they have led to in the faith.
1 Peter.

CO'VETABLE. adj. [from covert.]

To be withheld for; to be coveted.

CO'VETISE. n. f. [convouitise, French.]

Avarice; covetousness of money. Not in use.

Most wretched wight, whom nothing must subdue,
Whole greedy lust did lack in greatest store;
Whole need had end, but no end covet.
Spenser.

CO'VETOUS. adj. [convouitieux, French.]

1. Inordinately desirous; eager.

Who covetous'd with my dropping cloud-like
The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unwholesome food.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.

An heart they have exercised with covetous practices.
What he cannot help in his nature, you must not account a vice in him; you must account it a necessity.
Shakespeare.

Let never so much probability hang on one side of a covetous man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee when will we be.

3. Desirous; eager: in a good sense.

Sheila was next
More covetous of wisdom and fair virtue
Than this fair fall shall be.
Shakespeare.

He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not covetous of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation; and then his intentions are polluted.

CO'VETOUSLY, adv. [from *covetous*.]
Avariciously & eagerly.

If he care not for it, he will supply us easily;
if he *covetously* reserve it, how shall we get it?

Shakespeare

CO'VETOUSNESS, n. f. [from *covetous*.]

1. Avarice; inordinate desire of money; eagerness of gain.

He that takes pains to serve the ends of covetousness, communicates to another's lust, or keeps up those of his own; and if he is idle in the work of life, *Taylor's Holy Living*

Covetousness debilitates a man's spirit, and sinks it into the earth. *Taylor*

2. Eagerness; desire; in a neutral sense.

When workmen strive to do better than well, they do confound their skill in *covetousness*. *Shakespeare's King John*

CO'VEY, n. f. [*covée*, Fr. ch.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.

2. A number of birds together.

A light of water and corn, or partridges went to a farmer, and begged a top of him to quench their thirst. *L'Estrange*

A convey of putter goes springing in our face, and our infantry in this case. *Adison*
There would be no working in a shady world without springing a convey of this. *Adison*

COUGH, n. f. [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp ferocity. It is pronounced *cough*.

In consumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the *cough*, men fall into fluxes of the belly, and then they die. *Bacon*

For his dear sake long restless nights you here, While rattling *coughs* his heaving vessels tore. *Southey*

To COUGH, v. n. [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

Thou didst not see

The state of horses, and the gilded puddle Which beasts would *cough* at. *Shakespeare*

Thou hast quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the street, because he hath weakened thy dog that hath lain asleep in the sun. *Shakespeare*

The first problem enquireth why a man doth *cough*, but not an ox or cow; whereas the country is often observed. *Brown*

If thy humour be discharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of casting it up by *coughing*. *Ray on the Creation*

I *cough* like Horace, and thou'lt learn, am thou. *Lope's Epistles*

To COUGH, v. a. To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

If a matter be to be discharged by expectoration, it must first pass into the substance of the lungs; then into the *arteria arteria*, or *veinula*; and from thence be *coughed* up, and spit out by the mouth. *Weym's Surgery*

CO'UGHER, n. f. [from *cough*.] One that coughs. *Ditt.*

CO'VIN, n. f. A deceitful agreement between two or more, to the hurt of another. *Cowell*

CO'VING, n. f. [from *cove*.] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot, and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plastered. *Harris*

COULD, [the imperfect preterit of can.]

Was able to; had power to.
And if I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired; but it is tenderly and meekly, it is that which I could attain unto. *Mac*

What if he did not all the ill he could?
Am I oblig'd by that to assist his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden*

CO'ULTER, n. f. [*cultus*, Latin.] The sharp iron of the plough, which cuts the earth perpendicular to the share.

The *coulters* went down to sharpen every man his share, and his *coulters*, and his ax, and his mattock. *Samuel*

Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the *coulters*, to whet their natural faculties. *Hammond on Fundamentals*

The plough for stiff clay is long and broad; and the *coulters* long and very little bending, with a very large wing. *Mortimer*

CO'UNCIL, n. f. [*concilium*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation.

The *council* priests, and all the *council*, fought false witness. *Matthew*

The Syrian *council* thus *council'd*; and forth In order came the grand universal peers. *Milton*

In histories compiled by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual scheme of civil and ecclesiastical, and perfecting a constant correspondence between the *council* and the *council*. *Adison*

2. Act of public deliberation.

The *council* and heralds call To *council* in the city gates; anon Gory-crowned men and grave, with warriors mix'd, A *council*, and in *council* are heard. *Adison*

3. An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some *council* now a *council* from the fathers of the christian church, or from their synods or *councils*. *Warton*

4. Persons called together to be consulted on any occasion, or to give advice.

They being thus assembled, are more properly a *council* to the king, the great *council* of the kingdom, to advise in those things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people than a *council*. *Bacon*

5. The body of privy counsellors.

Without the knowledge Either of king or *council*, you made bold To carry into Flanders the great seal. *Shakespeare*

COUNCIL-BOARD, n. f. [*council* and *board*.] Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated.

He hath commandment To-morrow morning to the *council-board* He be convened. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*

When ship-money was transacted at the *council-board*, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to trust. *Clarendon*

And Pallas, if she broke the laws, Must yield her face the stronger scale; A shame to one to much ador'd For wisdom at Jove's *council-board*. *Swift*

CO'UNSEL, n. f. [*consilium*, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction.

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon*

The best *counsel* he could give him was, to go to his parliament. *Clarendon*

Receive me not, Whereto I live, thy gentle looks, thy aid, Thy *counsel*, in this uttermost distress. *Milton*

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

I hold as little *counsel* with weak fear As you, or any Scot that lives. *Shakespeare*

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all confess, therefore, in the working of that first cause, that *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed. *Hobbes*

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour. *Fielder*

There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor *counsel* against the Lord. *Proverbs*

5. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting.

The players cannot keep *counsel*; they'll tell all. *Shakespeare*

6. Scheme; purpose; design. Not in use.

The *counsel* of the Lord standeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations. *Psalms*

O God, from whom all holy desires, all good *counsels*, and all just works do proceed. *Common Prayer*

7. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. This seems only an abbreviation usual in conversation.

Your hands, a covenant; we will have these things set down by lawful *counsel*. *Shakespeare*

For the advocates and *counsel* that plead, patience and gravity of hearing is an essential part of justice; and an oversteering judge is no well-tuned cymbal. *Bacon*

What says my *counsel* learned in the law? *Pope*

To CO'UNSEL, v. a. [*consilior*, Latin.]

1. To give advice or counsel to any person.

But say, Lucetta, now we are alone, Would'st thou then *counsel* me to fall in love? *Shakespeare*

Truth shall nurse her; Holy and heavenly thoughts shall *counsel* her. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*

There is danger of being unthinkingly *counselled*, and more for the good of them that *counsel* than for him that is *counselled*. *Bacon*

It fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceiv'd not; I therefore have *counselled* my friends never to trust to their better side, though the seemed to make peace with them. *Bacon's Discourses*

He supports my poverty with his wealth, and I *counsel* and instruct him with my learning and experience. *Taylor*

2. To advise any thing.

The less had been our shame, The less his *counsel*'d crime which brands the Grecian name. *Dryden's Fables*

CO'UNSELLABLE, adj. [from *counsel*.]

Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of to great parts were more *counselable* than he; so that he would seldom be in danger of great errors, if he would communicate his own thoughts to disquisition. *Clarendon*

CO'UNSELLOR, n. f. [from *counsel*.] This should rather be written *counsellor*.]

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his *counsellor* to do wickedly. *2 Chronicles*

She would be a *counsellor* of good things, and a comfort in cares. *Milton*

Death of thy soul! Those linen checks of thing Are *counsellors* to fear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

2. Confidant; bosom friend.

In such green palaces the first kings reign'd, Slept in their shades, and angels entertain'd; With such old *counsellors* they did advise, And by frequenting sacred graves grew wise. *Waller*

3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs.

You are a *counsellor*, And by that virtue no man dare accuse you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*

Of *counsellors* there are two sorts: the first, *confidant* nature, as I may term them; such are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's sons; but the ordinary sort of *counsellors* are such as the king, out of a due consideration of their worth and abilities, and withal of their fidelity to his person and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him, in his ordinary government. *Bacon's Advice to his sons*

4. One that is consulted in a case of law ; a lawyer.

A *counsellor* bred up in the knowledge of the municipal and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extends.

Dryden's Farnal, Dedication.

CO'UNSELLORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *counsellor*.]

The office or post of a privy counsellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the *counsellorship*. *Bacon.*

TO COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr. *computare*, Latin.]

1. To number ; to tell.

Here thro' this gate I can *count* every one, And view the Frenchmen. *State papers.*

The vicious *count* their years ; virtuous their *eds*. *John's.*

For the preferments of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to *count* the sands, or to sum up infinity. *Swift.*

When men in hickies ling'ring lie, They *count* the tedious hours by months and years. *Dryden.*

Argos now to see, for Thebes lies low ; Thy *count* shall do us now to see, and I think they *will*.

When their can *count* more Theban ghasts than theirs. *Dryden.*

2. To preserve a reckoning.

Some people in America *counted* their years by the coming of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

3. To reckon ; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he *counted* it to him for righteousness. *Genesis.*

Not barely the plowman's pains is to be *counted* into the bread we eat, the labour of those who brake the oxen, must all be charged on the account of labour. *Locke.*

4. To esteem ; to account ; to reckon ; to consider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in speech, we then *count* it to have some use of natural reason. *Hobbes.*

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial. *1 Sam.*

Now shall I *count* it heinous to enjoy The publick marks of honour and reward.

Confer'd upon me. *Milton's Agonistes.*

You will not wish to *count* this mad a foe ! In friendship, and in hatred, obstinate. *Phillis' Briton.*

5. To impute to ; to charge to.

All th' impossibilities, which ports *Count* to extravagance of loose description, Shall sooner be. *Roscoe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

TO COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or scheme : with *upon*.

I think it a great error to *count upon* the genius of a nation, as a standing argument in all ages. *Swift.*

COUNT. *n. f.* [*compte*, French ; *compulus*, Latin.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount, Of blessed *counts* fur to increase the *count*. *Spenser.*

2. Reckoning ; number summed.

By my *count*, I was your mother much upon these years. *Shakespeare.*

Since I saw you last, There is a change upon you. —

— Well, I know not What *counts* hard fortune casts upon my face. *Shakespeare.*

COUNT. *n. f.* [*comite*, Fr. *comes*, Lat.] A

title of foreign nobility, supposed equivalent to an earl.

CO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *count*.] That may be numbered.

The evils which you desire to be recounted are very many, and almost *countable* with those which were hidden in the basket of Bandora. *Spenser.*

CO'UNTENANCE. *n. f.* [*contenance*, French.]

1. The form of the face ; the system of the features.

2. Air ; look.

A made *countenance* about her mouth, between smiling and frowning ; her head, bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over-much idleness. *S. Lary.*

Well, Saffick, yet thou shalt not see me blith, Nor change my *countenance* for this arrest : A heart unspotted is not easily daunted. *Shakespeare.*

So spake our fire, and by his *countenance* seem'd

Entering on studious thoughts abstract. *Milton.*

To whom, with *countenance* calm, and soul sedate,

Thus Turnus. *Dryden's Annals.*

3. Calmness of look ; composure of face.

She smil'd severe ; nor with a troubled look, Or trembling hand, the fatal instant took ;

Ev'n kept her *countenance*, when the lightning'd Discom'd the heart unnotedly laid. *Dryden.*

The two great maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his *countenance*, and never to keep his word. *Swift.*

4. Confidence of men ; aspect of assurance ; it is commonly used in these phrases, *in countenance*, and *out of countenance*.

The night beginning to persuade some retiring place, the gentlewoman, even *out of countenance* before she began her speech, invited me to lodge that night with her father. *Anders.*

We will not make your *countenance* to fall by the answer ye shall receive. *Bacon.*

Their best friends were *out of countenance*, because they found that the imputations, which their enemies had laid upon them, were well grounded. *Clarendon.*

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it *out of countenance* in every place ; even in private corners it will soon lose confidence. *Spencer's Sermons.*

If the outward profession of religion and virtue were once a practice and *countenance* at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the necessary consequence. *Swift.*

If these preachers would look about, they would find one part of their congregation *out of countenance*, and the other asleep. *Swift.*

It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman, and a man would be *out of countenance* that should gain the superiority in such a contest : a coquette logician may be rallied, but not contradicted. *Adelphi's Freshwater.*

It puts the learned *in countenance*, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind. *Adelphi's Freshwater.*

5. Kindness or ill-will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the flour fairy, 'mongst the middlest crowd, Thought all their glory vain in knightly view, And that great prince's too, exceeding proud,

That to strange knight so better *countenance* allow'd. *Spenser.*

6. Patronage ; appearance of favour ; appearance on any side ; support.

The church of Christ, which held that profession which had not the publick allowance and *countenance* of authority, could not use the exercise of the christian religion, but in private. *Hobbes.*

His majesty maintained an army here, to give strength and *countenance* to the civil magistrate. *Daniel on Ireland.*

Now then we'll use His *countenance* for the battle ; which being done,

Let her who would be rid of him devise His speedy taking off. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

This is the magistrate's peculiar province, to give *countenance* to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profaneness. *Archbishop.*

7. Superficial appearance ; show ; resemblance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat. *Afham's Scudm.*

O you blessed ministers above ! Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up

In *countenance*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Made me exchange my state with Tranno, While he did bear my *countenance* in the town. *Shakespeare.*

TO CO'UNTENANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support ; to patronise ; to vindicate.

Nestor that thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause. *Esch.*

This concert, though *countenanced* by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reason. *Bacon.*

This national fault, of being so very tickish, looks natural and graceful in one that has a lively and warm nature. *Adelphi.*

2. To make a show of.

I wish to see his love *countenance*, And to our ministers each himself move to obey. *Shakespeare.*

3. To act suitably to any thing ; to keep up any appearance.

Machomet Banquet

As from your graves rise up, and walk as spirits,

To *countenance* this horror. *Shakespeare.*

4. To encourage ; to appear in defence.

At the first descent on shore he was not unmur'd with a wooden vessel, but he did not know the landing is so long boat. *Shakespeare.*

CO'UNTENANCE. *n. f.* [from *countenance*.]

One that countenances or supports another.

CO'UNTER. *n. f.* [from *count*.]

1. A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning.

Will you with *counter* sum

The vast proportion of his industry. *Shakespeare.*

Though these half-pence are to be used as money in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no better than *counters*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Money, in contempt.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous, To lock such sacred *counters* in his treasury,

Be ready, gods ! with all your thunder bolts Dash him to pieces. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

3. The table on which goods are viewed, and money told, in a shop.

A fine gaudy mix, that rubs our *counters* every night ; and then goes out, and flings it upon our cuckold makers. *Locke.*

In half whipt muslin needles useless lies And shewlecocks across the *counter* lies. *Giles.*

Sometimes you would see him behind his *counter* telling broad-cloth, sometimes meddling linen. *Archbishop.*

Whether thy *counter* shine with furs untold, And thy wide-grasping hand grows black with gold. *Shakespeare.*

4. **COUNTER of a Horse,** is that part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

Farrier's Dict.

CO'UNTER. *adv.* [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Lat.]

1. Contrary to ; in opposition to : it is commonly used with the verb *run*, perhaps by a metaphor from the old tournaments.

Shall we erect two wills in God's, and make the will of his purpose and intention run counter to the will of his approbation? *South.*

The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are so far from being always parallel, that frequently they run counter one to the other. *Child on Trade.*

He thinks it brave, at his first setting out, to signalize himself in running counter to all the rules of virtue. *Lodge.*

1. The wrong way; contrarily to the right course.

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry,
Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs! *Shaksp.*

2. Contrarywise.

A man, whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to use persuasions to another, which, at the same time I am speaking, I may with may not prevail on him: in this case, it is plain, the will and the desire run counter. *Lodge.*

3. The face, in opposition to the back. Not in use.

They hit one another with darts, as the other do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the flyer. *Santy.*

5. This word is often found in composition, and may be placed before either nouns or verbs used in a sense of opposition.

That design was no sooner known, but others of an opposite party were appointed to let a counter-petition on foot. *Warren's.*

To COUNTERACT. *v. a.* [counter and act.] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

In this case we can find no principle within him strong enough to counteract that principle, and to relieve him. *South.*

To COUNTERBALANCE. *v. a.* [counter and balance.] To weigh against; to act against with an opposite weight.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to counterbalance the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

Few of Adam's children are not born with some bias, which it is the business of education either to take off, or counterbalance. *Lodge.*

COUNTERBALANCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Opposite weight; equivalent power.

But peaceful kings, o'er martial people set,
Each other's peace and counterbalance are. *Dryd.*

Money is the counterbalance to all other things purchasable by it, and lying, as it were, in the opposite scale of commerce. *Lodge.*

To COUNTERBUFF. *v. a.* [from counter and buff.] To impel in a direction opposite to the former impulse; to strike back.

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides
For'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots
main,
Till counterbuff'd she stops, and sleeps again. *Dryden.*

COUNTERBUFF. *n. f.* [counter and buff.] A blow in a contrary direction; a stroke that produces a recoil.

He at the second gave him such a counterbuff, that, because Phalarus was not to be driven from the saddle, the saddle with broken girths was driven from the horse. *Sidney.*

Go, captain Stuh, lead on, and show
What boufe you come of, by the blow
You give Sir Quintin, and the cuff
You 'scape o' th' sandbags counterbuff. *Ben Jonson.*

CO'UNTERCASTER. *n. f.* [from counter, for a false piece of money, and caster.] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caster of accounts; a reckoner.

I, of whom his eyes had seen the proof
At Rhodes, at Cyprus, must be let a d calm'd,
By debtor and creditor, this counterfeiter. *Shaksp.*

CO'UNTERCHANGE. *n. f.* [counter and change.] Exchange; reciprocation.

She, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him, her business, me, her matter, hitting
Each object with a joy. The counterchange
Is feebly in all. *Shakspere.*

To CO'UNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHARM. *n. f.* [counter and charm.] That by which a charm is dissolved; that which has the power of destroying the effects of a charm.

Now touch'd by countercharms they change
again,
And stand majestick, and recall'd to men. *Pope.*

To COUNTERCHARM. *v. a.* [from counter and charm.] To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

Like a spell it was to keep us invulnerable,
and to countercharm all our crimes, that they should only be active to please, not hurt us. *Deacy of Piety.*

To COUNTERCHECK. *v. a.* [counter and check.] To oppose; to stop with sudden opposition.

COUNTERCHECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.

If again I said his beard was not well cut, he would try I lie: this is called the countercheck quarrelling. *Shakspere.*

To COUNTERDRAW. *v. a.* [from counter and draw.] With painters, to copy a design or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes, appearing through, are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

COUNTEREVIDENCE. *n. f.* [counter and evidence.] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

Sent it itself details its more palpable deceptions by a counter-evidence, and the more ordinary imposture as seldom outlive the first experiments. *Glanville.*

We have little reason to question his testimony in this point, seeing it is backed by others of good credit, and all because there is no counter-evidence, nor any witness, that appears against it. *Burnet's History of the French.*

To CO'UNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [contrefaire, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to forge.

What art thou,
That counterfeits the person of a king? *Shaksp.*

It came into this priest's fancy to cause this lad to counterfeit and personate the second son of Edward iv. supposed to be murdered. *Bacon.*

There have been some that could counterfeit the distance of voices, which is a secondary object of hearing, in such sort, as, when they stand fast by you, you would think the speech came from afar off in a fearful manner. *Bacon.*

Say, lovely dreams, where couldst thou find
Shadows to counterfeit that face? *Shaksp.*

It happens, that not one single line or thought is contained in this imposture, although it appears that they who counterfeited me had heard of the true one. *Shaksp.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

And, oh, you mortal engines! whose rude throats
Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours counterfeit, *Shakspere.*

O Eve! in evil hour thou didst give ear
To that false worm, of whomsoever taught
To counterfeit man's voice. *Milton.*

To counterfeits, is to put on the likeness and appearance of some real excellency; Bristol-Roses would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. *Tillotson.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. That is made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn
Now of my own experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are, who friends
Bear in their supererogation; in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head. *Milton.*

General observations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great store in a little room, but they are therefore to be made with the greatest care and caution, lest, if we take counterfeit for true, our flame be the greater, when our stock comes to a severe scrutiny. *Lodge.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear less mov'd than counterfeit. *Johnson.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. One who personates another; an impostor.

I am no counterfeiter; to die is to be a counterfeiter; for he is but the counterfeit of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shakspere.*

This priest, being utterly unacquainted with the true pelion, according to whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, yet could think it possible for him to instruct his player, either in gesture or fashion, or in fit answers to questions, to come near the resemblance. *Bacon.*

But trust me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear
Some counterfeit in this your Jupiter. *Addison.*

2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where,
When I was snapt. Some counter with his tools,
Made me a counterfeit; yet my mother seem'd
The Dian of that time. *Shakspere.*

There would be no counterfeit but for the sake of something real; though pretenders seem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be something that really is. *Tillotson.*

CO'UNTERFEITER. *n. f.* [from counterfeits.] A forger; one who contrives copies to pass for originals.

Henry the Second altered the coin, which was corrupted by counterfeiters, to the great good of the commonwealth. *Canden.*

CO'UNTERFEITLY. *adv.* [from counterfeits.] Falsely; fictitiously; with forgery.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cup than my heart, I will practise the insinuating woe, and be off to them as it counterfeits. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

COUNTERFERMENT. *n. f.* [counter and ferment.] Ferment opposed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and counterferments must a remedy of intemperance produce in the body! When I behold a fashionable table, I fancy I see innumerable disempers lurking in ambush, and among the dishes. *Addison's Spectator.*

COUNTERFEISANCE. *n. f.* [contrefaisance, Fr.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. Not in use.

And his man Reynold, with fine counterfeisance,
Supports his credit and his countenance. *Hubbard.*

Such is the face of falsehood, such the light
Of foul Duessa, when her borrow'd light
Is laid away, and counterfeisance known. *Fairy Q.*

CO'UNTERFORT. *n. f.* [from counter and fort.]

Counterforts, buttresses, or spurs, are pillars serving to support walls or terraces subject to ruin. *Chambers.*

The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent. Bacon.

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magistrates and other civil officers, a sort of *counterpoise* to the power of the people. Swift.

COUNTERPO'ISON. *n. f.* [*counter* and *poison*.] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poison are obviated.

Counterpoisons must be adapted to the cause; for example, in poison from sublimated corrosive, and arsenick. Arbuthnot.

COUNTERPRESSURE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *pressure*.] Opposite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanic heads confound,
That troops of atoms from all parts around,
Of equal number, and of equal force,
Should to this single point direct their course;
That to the *counterpressure* every way,
Of equal vigour, might their motions stay,
And by a steady poise the whole in quiet lay. Blackmore.

COUNTERPROJECT. *n. f.* [*counter* and *project*.] Correspondent part of a scheme.

A clear reason why they never sent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was struck out of the *counterproject* by the Dutch. Swift.

To COUNTERPROVE. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove*.] To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. Chambers.

To COUNTERROLL. *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll*.] This is now generally written as it is spoken, *control*. To preserve the power of detecting frauds by another account.

COUNTERROLLMENT. *n. f.* [from *counterroll*.] A counter account; controlment. This manner of exercising of this office, hath many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and *counterrollments*, whereof each, running through the hands, and resting in the power, of many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood. Bacon.

CO'UNTERSARP. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *sarp*.] That side of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that supports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often understood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis: and so it is to be understood when it is said the enemy lodged themselves on the *countersarp*. Harris.

To COUNTERSIGN. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *sign*.] To sign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentick. Thus charters are signed by the king, and *countersigned* by a secretary of state, or lord chancellor. Chambers.

COUNTERTENOR. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *tenor*.] One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor. Harris.

I am doubt this deafness unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with *countertenor* voices. Swift.

COUNTERTIDE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *tide*.] Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our *countertides* at land, and so Prefaring of the fatal blow,
In you a prodigious ebb and flow. Dryden.

COUNTERTIME. *n. f.* [*counter* and *time*; *contretemps*, French.]

1. The defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence, and the measure of his manage. Farrier's Dict.

2. Defence; opposition.

Let cherubim on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate. Dryden.

COUNTERTURN. *n. f.* [*counter* and *turn*.]

The catastrophe, called by the Romans *status*, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you. Dryden.

To COUNTERVAIL. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Lat.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power.

In fact, in nature may be found such qualities as are able to *countervail* those exceptions which might be taken against them, and such men's authority is not likely to be shaken off. Hooker.

And therefore he fiercely at him flew,
And with important outrage him assail'd;

Who, soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equal valour *countervail'd*. Fanny Q.

The outward stream, which descends, must be of so much force as to *countervail* all that weight whereby the ascending side does exceed the other. Whiston's Dea'd'm.

We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at last will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences that go along with it. L'Estrange.

COUNTERVAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection.

2. That which has equal weight or value with something else.

Surely, the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the reproof, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever. South's Sermons.

COUNTERVIEW. *n. f.* [*counter* and *view*.]

1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was sinn'd and judg'd on earth,
Within the gates of hell sat sin and death,

In *counter-view*. Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counter-view* or contrast with that of the other company. Swift.

To COUNTERWORK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work*.] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

But man's great view is one, and that the whole:

That *counterworks* each fully and caprice;
That disappoints the effect of every vice. Pope.

CO'UNTRESS. *n. f.* [*com'issa*, Lat. *com'issa*, Fr.] The lady of a earl or count.

I take it, the that carries up the train,
Is that old noble lady, the duchess of Norfolk — Is, and all the rest are *countresses*. Shakspeare.
It is the peculiar happiness of the *countress* of Abingdon to have been to truly loved by you while she was living, and to gracefully honour after she was dead. Dryden.

CO'UNTING-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*count* and *house*.]

The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade seldom think of laying out money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags cumbering their *counting-houses*, put them upon emptying them. Locke.

CO'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *count*.] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kiss for kiss,
Thy brother Marcus renders on thy lips:
O were the sum of these that I should pay
Countless and infinite, yet would I pay them. Shakspeare.

But oh, her mind, that occurs which includes
Legions of mischief, *countless* multitudes
Of former curses. Donne.

By one *countless* sum of woes oppress'd,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we return. Prior.

I see, I cried, his woes, a *countless* train;
I see his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main. Pope's Odyssey.

COUNTRY. *n. f.* [*contré*, Fr. *contrata*, low Latin; supposed to be contracted from *contrerata*.]

1. A tract of land; a region, as distinguished from other regions.

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of those *countries* of which they would be informed. Spratt.

2. The parts of a region distant from cities or courts; rural parts.

Would I a house for happiness erect,
Nature alone should be the architect;
She'd build it more convenient than great,
And doubtless in the *country* cause her feat. Cowley.

I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country*. Spectator.

3. The place which any man inhabits, or in which he at present resides.

Send out more horses, skine the *country* round,
Hang trufs that tick of fear. Shakspeare.

4. The place of one's birth; the native soil.

The king set on foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our *country*. Spratt.
O save my *country*, heav'n! shall be your last. Pope.

5. The inhabitants of any region.

All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cried hate upon him; all their prayers and love
Were set on Hereford. Shakspeare.

CO'UNTRY. *adj.*

1. Rustick; rural; villatick.

Cannot a *country* wench know, that, having received a shilling from one that owes her three, and a shilling also from another that owes her three, the remaining debts in each of their hands are equal? Locke.

He comes no nearer to a positive, clear idea of a positive infinity, than the *country* fellow had of the water which was yet to pass the channel of the river where he stood. Locke.

Talk but with *country* people, or young people, and you shall find that the not ones they apply this name to, are in odd, that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man. Locke.

A *country* gentleman, learning Latin in the university, removes thence to his mansion-house. Locke.

The low mechanics of a *country* town do form what outdo him. Locke.

I never meant any other, than that Mr. T. ut should confine himself to *country* dances. Spratt.

Come, will'st thou to our *country* seat repair,
The native home of innocence and love. Marston.

2. Of an interest opposite to that of courts: as, the *country party*.
3. Peculiar to a region or people.

She bringing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spoke in her *country's* language. *Macabers*

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught.
- We make a *country* man do what, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*

CO'UNTRYMAN. *n. f.* [from *country* and *man*.]

1. One born in the same country, or tract of ground. *Locke*.

See, who comes here?

My *countryman*; but yet I know him not. *Stich*

Home, great bard! to fate ordain'd, arise;

And, bold as were his *countrymen* in fight,

Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading

prose,

And set their battles in eternal light. *Pope*

The British soldiers act with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not consider only as their leader, but as their *countryman*.

Adrian's War

2. A rustic; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have business to the court, and all

countrymen coming up to the city, leave their

ways to the *country*. *Grant*

3. A farmer; a husbandman.

A *countryman* took a bear to his corn.

L'Estrange

CO'UNTY. *n. f.* [*comité*, Fr. *comitatus*, Latin.]

1. A shire; a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the administration of justice.

Every *county* is governed by a yearly officer,

called a sheriff, who puts in execution all the

commands and judgments of the king's courts.

Of these *counties* four are termed *county-palatines*,

as that of Lancaster, Chester, Durham,

and Ely. A *county-palatine* is a jurisdiction of

so high a nature, that the chief governors of

these, by special charter from the king, sent out

ad writs in their own names, and did all things

touching justice as absolutely as the prince him-

self, only acknowledging him their superior and

sovereign. But this power has, by a statute in

Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged.

There are likewise *counties corporate*, which are

certain cities or a certain borough upon which

our princes have thought good to bestow extra-

ordinary liberties. Of these London is one,

York another, the city of Chester a third, and

Canterbury a fourth. And to these may be ad-

ded many more; as the *county* of the town of

Kingston upon Hull, the *county* of the town of

Haverfordwest, and the *county* of Litchfield.

County is, in another signification, used for the

county-court.

Discharge your powers unto their several

counties, *As we will ours* *Stich's are*

He caught his death the last *county* gallant,

whom he would not see justice done to a poor

widow-woman, and her fatherless children.

Adrian's Spectator

2. An earldom.

3. [*comité*.] A count; a lord. Obsolete.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,

The *county* bar. *Shakespeare*

He made Hugh Lupus *county* palatine of

Chester, and gave that earldom to him and his

heirs, to hold the same *county* *ad gladium*.

Antiquities of England and Wales

COUPEE. *n. f.* [French.] A motion in

dancing, when one leg is a little bent

and suspended from the ground, and

with the other a motion is made for-

wards. *Chambers*

CO'UPLE. *n. f.* [*couple*, French; *copula*, Latin.]

1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together.

I'll keep my stable-hand when

I lodge my wife; I'll go in *couple* with her,

Than when I feel and see no further trust her.

Shakespeare

It is in some fort with friends as it is with

dogs in *couple*: they should be of the same fire

and humour. *L'Estrange*

2. Two; a brace.

He was taken up by a *couple* of shepherds, and

by them brought to life again. *Sidney*

A schoolmaster, who shall teach my son and

you, I will provide; yea, though the three do

cost me a *couple* of hundred pounds. *Asham*

A piece of crystal inclosed a *couple* of drops,

which looked like water when they were shaken,

though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of

air. *Adrian's Lady*

By adding one to one, we have the complex

idea of a *couple*. *Locke*

3. A male and his female.

So shall all the *couple* thrive,

Ever true in loving be. *Shakespeare*

Oh! alas!

I lost a *couple*, that 'twixt heaven and earth

Might thus have stood, begetting wonder, as

You gracious *couple* do. *Shakespeare*

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where

the married *couple* are permitted, before they

contract, to see one another naked. *Bacon*

He said: the cruel *couple* join their tears,

And then invoke the gods with pious prayers.

Dryden

All succeeding generations of men are the pro-

geny of one primitive *couple*. *Bentley*

TO CO'UPLE. *v. a.* [*copula*, Latin.]

1. To chain together.

Huntman, I charge thee, tender well my

hounds;

And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouth'd

Beach. *Shakespeare*

2. To join one to another.

What greater bliss have the heavens in store,

To *couple* coming hearts with fortune's part. *Sidney*

And whereso'er we went, like Juno's twins,

Still we went *couple* and inseparable. *Stich*

Put the taches into the boxes, and *couple* the

tent together that it may be one. *Exodus*

They behold your chaste conversation *coupled*

with fear. *Peter*

Their concerns were so *coupled*, that if

nature had not set their religions would have

made them brothers. *Scotch*

That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of

reason, who is mending syllables and *coupling*

rhymes, when he should be mending his own

soul, and securing his own immortality. *Pope*

3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I shall rejoice to see you *coupled*, as may be

fit both for your honour and your satisfaction.

Sidney

I am just going to assist with the archbishop,

in degrading a parson who *couple* all our beggars,

by which I shall make one happy man. *Swift*

TO CO'UPLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces.

Waters in Africa being rare, divers sorts of

beasts come from several parts to drink; and in

being refreshed, fall to *couple*, and many times

with several kinds. *Bacon*

Thou, with thy lusty crew,

Call wanton eyes on the daughters of men,

And *couple* with them, and begot a race. *Miln*

That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by

reason of the meeting together of humours of several

species, at water, and the promiscuous

couplings of males and females of several species.

Hale's Origin of Mankind

After this alliance,

Let tygers march with hinds, and wolves with

sheep,

And every creature *couple* with his foe. *Dryden*

COUPLE-BEGGAR. *n. f.* [*couple* and *beg-*

gar.] One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

No *couple* appear in the land

But join'd such numbers hand in hand. *Swift*

CO'UPLET. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Two verses; a pair of rhymes.

Then would they call away their pipes, and

holding hand in hand, dance by the only candle

of their voices, which they would use in singing

some short *couplets*, whereto the one half begin-

ning, the other half should answer. *Sidney*

Then at the last, an only *couplet* fraught

With some unmeaning thing they call a thought;

A needless Alexandrine ends the tongue;

That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow

length along. *Pope*

In Pope I cannot read a line,

But with a sigh I wish it mine;

When he can in one *couplet* fix

More sense than I can do in six,

It gives me such a jealous fit,

I cry, put him and his wit!

Swift

2. A pair, as of doves.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,

Ere that her golden *couplets* are disclosed,

His silence will sit drooping. *Shakespeare*

CO'URAGE. *n. f.* [*courage*, Fr. from

cor, Lat.] Bravery; active fortitude;

spirit of enterprise.

The king-becoming graces,

Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,

I have no reliſh of them. *Shakespeare*

Their discipline

Now mingled with their courage. *Shakespeare*

Hope aims their courage; from their souls

they throw

Their darts with double force, and drive the foe.

Dryden

Courage, that grows from constitution, very

often takes a man when he has occasion for

it, and when it is only a kind of manner in the

fact, it breaks out on all occasions, without judg-

ment or discretion. That *courage* which rises

from the sense of our duty, and from the fear of

offending him that made us, acts always in an

uniform manner, and according to the dictates of

right reason. *Adrian's Guardian*

Nothing but the want of common *courage* was

the cause of their misfortune. *Swift*

COURAGEOUS. *adj.* [from *courage*.]

1. Brave; daring; bold; enterprising;

adventurous; hardy; stout.

And he that is *courageous* among the mighty,

Shall see away naked in that day. *Job*

Let us imitate the *courageous* example of St.

Paul, who chose then to magnify his office with

his men conspired to resist it. *Adrian*

2. It is used ludicrously by *Shakespeare* for

outrageous.

He is very *courageous* mad, about his throwing

into the water. *Shakespeare*

COURA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courageous*.]

Bravely; stoutly; boldly.

The king the next day presented him battle

upon the plain, the fields there being open and

champaign, the east *courageously* came down,

and fought battle with him. *Bacon*

COURA'GEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *courage-*

ous.] Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage.

No man bearing of the manliness and the *courageousness*

that they had to fight for their coun-

try, durst not try the matter by the sword. *Mal-*

COURA'NT. } *n. f.* [*courante*, Fr.] See

COURA'NT.

COURA'NT. } *n. f.* [*courante*, Fr.] See

COURA'NT.

1. A nimble dance.

I'll live a man the better, while I have a tooth

in my head: why, he is able to hold her a

round. *Shakespeare*

2. Any thing that runs quick, as a paper

of news.

TO COUR. *v. n.* [*courer*, French.] To

bend; to bow; to stoop in supplication. Not in use.

In the lateness of these purty times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea coub and woo, for leave to do it good.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

COURIER. n. f. [*courier*, Fr.] A messenger sent in haste; an express; a runner.

I met a courier, one mine ancient friend.

Shakespeare's Timon.

This thing the wary baffle well perceiving, by
speedy couriers advertised Solymán of the ene-
my's purpose, requesting him with all speed to
join with his army to Tauris.

COURSE. n. f. [*course*, Fr. *curfus*, Lat.]

1. Race; career.

And some the arms with sinewy force,
And some with swiftness in the course.

2. Passage from place to place; progress.

To this may be referred, the course of a
river.

And when we had finished our course from
Tyre, we came to Ptolemais.

A light, by which the Argive Squadron steers
Their silent course to Ilium's well known shore.

3. Tilt; act of running in the lists.

But this but knight was cooled with a fall,
which, at the third course, he received of Pha-
lontus.

4. Ground on which a race is run.

5. Track or line in which a ship sails, or
any motion is performed.

6. Sail; means by which the course is
performed.

To the courses we have devised fludding sails,
spirit-sails, and top sails.

7. Progress from one gradation to another;
process.

When the state of the controversy is plainly
determined, it must not be altered by another
disputant in the course of the disputation.

8. Order of succession: as, every one in
his course.

If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let
he be by two, or at the most by three, and that
by course, and let one interpret.

9. Stated and orderly method, or manner.

If the live long,
And in the end meet the old course of death,
Women will all turn monsters.

The duke cannot deny the course of law.

Shakespeare.

It God, by his revealed declaration, first gave
right to any man, he, that will claim by that title,
must have the same positive grant of God for
his succession; for, if it has not directed the
course of its descent and conveyance, no body
can succeed to this title of the first ruler.

10. Series of successive and methodical
procedure.

The glands did resolve during her course of
physick, and she continueth very well to this
day.

Hicman's Surgery.

11. The elements of an art exhibited
and explained, in a methodical series.
Hence our courses of philosophy, ana-
tomy, chymistry, and mathematicks.

Chambers.

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.

Gratus, perceiving the danger he was in, began
to doubt with himself what course were best for
him to take.

That worthy deputy finding nothing but a
common misery, took the best course he possibly
could to establish a commonwealth in Ireland.

Darwin on Ireland.

He placed commissioners there, who governed
it only in a course of discretion, part martial, part
civil.

Darwin on Ireland.

VOL. I.

Give willingly what I can take by force;

And know, obedience is your safest course.

But if a right course be taken with children,
there will not be so much need of common re-
wards and punishments.

Locke.

'Tis time we should decree

What course to take.

The senate observing how, in all contentions,
they were forced to yield to the tribunes and
people thought it their wisest course to give way
alto to time.

Swift.

13. Method of life; train of actions.

A woman of so working a mind, and so ve-
hement spirits, as it was happy she took a good
course; for otherwise it would have been terrible.

Sidney.

His addition was to courses vain;

His companions unletter'd, rude, and shallow;

His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports.

Shakespeare's Henry v.

As the dropy-man, the more he drinks, the
drier he is, and the more he still desires to drink:
even so a sinner, the more he sins, the soper is
he to sin, and more desirous to keep still a course
in wickedness.

Perkins.

Men will say,

That beauteous Emma vagrant courses took,
Her father's house and civil life forsook.

Prior.

14. Natural bent; uncontroll'd will.

It is best to leave nature to her course, who is
the sovereign physician in most diseases.

Temple.

So every servant took his course,

And, bad at first, they all grew worse.

Prior.

15. Catamenia.

The stoppage of women's courses, if not sud-
denly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into a
consumption, dropy, or some other dangerous
distaste.

Harris on Consumption.

16. Orderly structure.

The tongue defileth the whole body, and fet-
teth on fire the course of nature.

Jamies.

17. [In architecture.] A continued range

of stones, level or of the same height,
throughout the whole length of the
building, and not interrupted by any
aperture.

Harris.

18. Series of consequences.

19. Number of dishes set on at once upon

the table.

Worthy sir, thou bleed'st:

Thy exercise hath been too violent

For a second course of fight.

Shakespeare.

Then with a second course the tables had,

And with full chargers offer to the god.

Dryden.

You are not to wash your hands till after you

have sent up your second course.

Swift.

So quick returns each flying course, you'd swear

Saacho's dead doctor and his wand were there.

Pope.

20. Regularity; settled rule.

21. Empty form.

Men talk as if they believed in God, but they
live as if they thought there was none; their
vows and promises are no more than words of
course.

Leffing.

22. Of course. By consequence.

With a mind untroubled by doctors and
commentators of any sect, whose reasonings,
interpretations, and language, which I have been
used to, will of course make all chime that way,
and make another, and perhaps the genuine
meaning of the author, seem harsh, strained, and
unconformable to me.

Locke.

23. Of course. By settled rule.

Scale is of course annex'd to wealth and
power;

No mule is proof against a golden shower.

Gray.

Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as
not to desire a patent, granted of course to all use-
ful projectors.

Swift.

To COURSE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To hunt; to pursue.

The lag round tears

Could one another down his innocent nose

In piteous chafe.

The king is hunting the deer: I am courting
myself.

Shakespeare.

Where's the shame of Cav'dor?

We could him at the heels, and had a purple

To be his pursuon.

Shakespeare.

2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view.

It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or
in chasing of a deer, or harts with greyhounds.

Baron's Natural History.

I am continually starting hares for you to

course: we were certainly cut out for one ano-
ther: for my temper quits an amour just where
thine takes it up.

Congreve.

3. To put to speed; to force to run.

When they have an appetite

To venery, let them not drink nor eat,

And course them off, and tire them in the heat.

May's F.

To COURSE. v. n. To run; to rove about.

Swift as quicksilver it courses through

The natural gates and alleys of the body.

The blood, before cold and settled, left the

liver white and pale, which is the badge of puf-
fanimity and cowardice; but the thermis warms
it, and makes it course from the inwards to the
puts extreme.

Shakespeare.

She did so course o'er my exteriours, with such
a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye
did seem to scorch me up like a burning glass.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, in my
fair,

And tall as flags, ran loose and could around
his chair.

Dryden.

All at once

Relapsing quick, as quickly re-ascend

And next and thwart, extinguish'd and renew'd.

All thus courting in a maze of light.

Thomson.

CO'URSER. n. f. [from course; courser,

French.]

1. A swift horse; a war horse: a word

not used in prose.

He proudly pricketh on his courser strong,

And Atin ay him picks with spurs of flame
and wrong.

Spenser.

Then to his absent guest the king decreed:

A pair of coursers, born of heavenly breed:

Who from their nostrils breath'd ethereal fire,

Whom Circe stole from her celestial fire.

Dryden.

The impatient courser pants in every vein,

And, pawing, seems to beat the distant plain;

Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,

And, ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost.

Pope.

2. One who pursues the sport of courting

hares.

A leash is a leathern thong, by which a fal-
coner holds his hawk, or a couler leads his grey-
hound.

Hamlyn.

COURT. n. f. [cour, Fr. *koert*, Dutch;

curtis, low Latin.]

1. The place where the prince resides;

the palace.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and
squires.

Men so diso'dly, so debauch'd and bold,

That this our court, so fill'd with their manners,

Shew like a riotous and epicurism and lust

Make it more like a tavern, or a bawdy,

Than a great palace.

Shakespeare.

It shall be an habitation of dragons, and a
court for owls.

Shakespeare.

His exactness, that every man should have

his due, was such, that you would think he

had never seen a court: the politeness with

which this justice was administered, would con-
vince you he never had lived out of one.

Pope.

A suppliant to your royal court I come.

Pope.

2. The hall or chamber where justice is

administered.

Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this present question in the court?
Shakespeare.

St. Paul being brought into the highest court in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached concerning Jesus and the resurrection, took occasion to impart on those magistrates a true doctrine.
Athenians.

3. Open space before a house.

You must have, before you come to the front, three square a green grass plain, with a wall about it; a fine old coat of the time, but more garnished with some turrets, or other embellishments, upon the walls, and a round tower, to square with the front, not to be built but related with a naked wall.
Ben Jonson.

Suppose it were the king's bed chamber, yet the meanest man in the kingdom must come and dispute his business, rather than in the king's court yard (which is finer than I can see) for fear the king should be cleared, and the fences broken.
Ben Jonson.

4. A small opening enclosed with houses, and paved with broad stones, distinguished from a street.

5. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince.

Their william was to be long by esteemed, for some of them were always employed to follow the prince at their king's court, to them.
Ben Jonson.

6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.

7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical.

If any noise or soldier you perceive
Near to the wall by some apparent sign
Let us have knowledge at the court of guard.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

The archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held into a court at Dunstons.
Shakespeare.

I have at last met with the proceeding of the court before, tell us that beholds.
Shakespeare.

8. The art of pleasing; the art of ministration; civility; flattery.

Him the prince with gentle court did regard.
Spenser.

Hast thou been never bafe? Dd love not's
beard
Thy frailty virtue to betray thy friend?
Flatter me, make thy court, and say it did;
Kings in a crowd would have their voices hid.
Dryden's Aureng.

Some sort of people, placing a great part of
their happiness in strong drink, are always forward to make court to my young master, by
offering them which they love best themselves.
Locke.

I have been considering why poets have such
all faculties in making their court, and they are
allowed to be the greatest and best of all flatterers: the defect is, that they have only in part
or in writing.
Swift's G. G.

9. It is often used in composition in most of its senses.

To COURT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To woo; to solicit a woman to marriage.

Follow a third wife, if they say;
Seem to fly it, it will pursue;
So court a mistress, she denies you;
Let her alone she will court you.
Ben Jonson.

Find with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighbouring prince and his royal bed.
Dryden's Aureng.

Alas! Sempronius, wouldst thou talk of love
To Merope, whilst her father's wife is in danger?
Thou mightst as well start the pale trembling
vestal,
While she beholds the holy flame expiring
Addison's Cato.

Ev'n now, when silent scorn is all they gain,
A thousand court you, though they court in vain.
Pope.

2. To solicit; to seek.

Their own ease and satisfaction would quickly
teach children to court commendation, and avoid
doing what they found condemned.
Locke.

3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. n. f. [court and chaplain.] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.
The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous court-chaplain.
Swift.

COURT-DAY. n. f. [court and day.] Day on which justice is solemnly administered.
The judge took time to deliberate, and the next morning he spoke.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

COURT-DRESSER. n. f. [court and dresser.] One that dresses the court, or persons of rank; a flatterer.
There are many ways of flattery; such arts of giving colours, appearances, and resemblances, by which the truth is fancy.
Locke.

COURT-FAVOUR. n. f. Favours or benefits followed by princes.
We put with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, court favours, and commendations; and at last, when we have sold ourselves to our lusts, we grow sick of our bargain.
Locke.

COURT-HAND. n. f. [court and hand.] The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.
He can make obliging, and write court-hand.
Swift's Pope.

COURT-LADY. n. f. [court and lady.] A lady conversant or employed in court.
The same lady, long continued, is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same court or fashion is to a court-lady.
Locke.

COURTEOUS. adj. [courtous, French.] Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; full of acts of respect.
He hath deserved worthily of his country; and his merit is not by such easy degrees, as those who have been supple and courtous to the people.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

They are one who are courtous, civil, and obliging, but within a trill time they are supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and exacting.
Swift.

COURTEOUSLY. adv. [from courtous.] Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly.
He thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits betrayed, yet he let them courtously pass.
Hutton.

When Christ was upon earth, he was not only easy of access, he did not only courtously receive all that addressed themselves to him, but also did not disdain himself to travel up and down the country.
Calamy's Sermons.

Alcibiades, being prevailed upon by the glory of his name, entertained him courtously.
Brace.

COURTIOUSNESS. n. f. [from courtous.] Civility; complaisance.

COURTESAN. } n. f. [cortisana, low
COURTIZAN. } Lat.] A woman of the town; a prostitute; a strumpet.
'Tis a brave night to cool a courtesan.
Shakespeare.

With them there are no Jews, no dissolute houses, no courtesans, nor any thing of that kind; nay they wonder, with detestation, at you in Europe, which permit such things.
Bacon.

The Cornithian is a column lasciviously decked like a courtesan.
Hutton.

Charisus, the brother of Sappho, in love with Rhodope the courtesan, spent his whole estate upon her.
Albion.

COURTESY. n. f. [courtoise, Fr. cortesia, Italian.]

Ev'n now, when silent scorn is all they gain,
A thousand court you, though they court in vain.
Pope.

1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance.

Shy, you are very welcome to our house.
It must appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I thank this breathing courtesy.
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

Who have seen his estate, his hospitality, his courtesy to strangers.
Ben Jonson.

He, who was compounded of all the virtues of affability and courtesy towards all kind of people, brought himself to a habit of modesty, and even of rudeness, towards the queen.
Cicero.

Courtesy is sooner found in lowly shades
With smoky rafters, than in tap'dry halls,
And courts of princes, whence it is not
nim'd.
Milton.

So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtesy was blown.
Dryden's L. A.

2. An act of civility or respect.
You told me such a day; on that time
You can me dig; and for these courtesies,
I'll lend you thus much money.
Shakespeare.

Repay you there, while I to the hand of the
Return, and force then fought courtesy.
Shakespeare.

When I was at Exeter,
The mayor in courtesy shew'd me the castle.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

Sound all the lute instruments of war,
And by that music let us all embrace;
For heaven to earth some of us never shall
A second time do such a courtesy.
Shakespeare.

Other states, absurdly, cannot be easily
cured for not playing for the first blow, or
not accepting; Polyphemus's courtesy, to be
led that shall be eaten up.
Ben Jonson.

3. The reverence made by women.
Some courtesy only, force to a courtesy held,
Would I much rather than Cornelia wed;
If, supercilious, haughty, proud, and vain,
She brought her father's triumph in her train.
Dryden's Aureng.

The poor creature was as full of courtesy
if I had been her godmother, she would have
endeavoured to make her look something
Christian-like.
Ben Jonson's Every Man in His Humour.

4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others; as, to hold upon courtesy.

5. COURTESY of England. A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritrix, that is, a woman seized of land, and getteth a child of her, that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith, yet, if he were in possession, shall he keep the land during his life, and is called tenant per legem Angliæ, or by the courtesy of England.
Cowell.

6. To COURTESY. v. n. [from the noun.] 1. To perform an act of reverence: it is now only used of women.
Toby approaches, and courtesies to me.
Shakespeare.

The petty traffickers,
That courtesy to them, do them reverence.
Shakespeare.

2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.
If I should meet her in my way,
We hardly courtesy to each other.
Pope.

COURTIER. n. f. [from court.] 1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes.
He hath been a courtier, he swears —
If any man doubts that, let him put me to my
purgation. I have trod a measure, I have flattered a lady; I have been politick with my
friends, smooth with mine enemy; I have un-
done three tyrants; I have had four quarters
and like to have fought one.
Shakespeare.

COW

You are a flattering boy; now, I see you'll be a courtier. *Shakspeare.*

You know I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs. *Bacon.*

The principal figure in a picture, is like a king among his courtiers, who ought to dim the lustre of his attendants. *Dryden.*

- 2 One that courts or solicits the favour of another.

What

Made thee, all honour'd, honest Roman Brutus, With the aim'd self, courtier of beauteous freedom, To drench the capital? *Shakspeare.*

There was not among all our princes a greater courtier of the people than Richard III.; not out of fear, but wisdom. *Suckling.*

CO'URTINE. See CURTAIN.

CO'URTLIKE. *adj.* [court and like.] Elegant; polite.

Our English tongue is, I will not say as sacred as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spanish, as courtlike as the French, and as amorous as the Italian. *Camden's Remains.*

CO'URLINESS. *n. f.* [from courtly.] Elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaisance; civility.

The slightest part that you excel in, is courtliness. *Lord Dugby to Sir Kenelm Digby.*

CO'URLING. *n. f.* [from court.] A courtier; a retainer to a court.

Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly Dispraise my work, than praise it foolishly. *Ben Jonson.*

CO'URLY. *adj.* [from court.] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; soft; flattering.

In our own time (excuse some courtly strains) No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

CO'URLY. *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly.

They can produce nothing to courtly wit, or which expelles so much the conversation of a gentleman, as Sir John Suckling. *Dryden.*

CO'URTSHIP. *n. f.* [from court.]

1. The act of soliciting favour.

He paid his courtship with the crowd, As far as modest phrase allow'd. *Swift.*

2. The solicitation of a woman to marriage.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts To courtship, and such fair objects of love As shall conveniently become you there. *Shakspeare.*

In tedious courtship we declare our pun, And ere we kindness find, first meet disdain. *Dryden.*

Every man in the time of courtship, and in the first entrance of marriage, puts on a behaviour like my correspondent's holiday suit. *Addison.*

3. Civility; elegance of manners.

My courtship to an university, My modestly I give to soldiers' bair; My patience to a gamester's state. *Devereux.*

CO'USIN. *n. f.* [cousin, Fr. *consanguineus*, Latin.]

1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister.

—Oh valiant cousin! worthy gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

Tybal! my cousin! O my brother's child! Unhappy fight! alas, the blood is spilt! Of my dear kinsman. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son, And cousin german to great Priam's lord. *Shakspeare.*

2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COW. *n. f.* [in the plural anciently *kine*, or *keen*, now commonly *cows*; *cu*, Sax.

COW

coe, Dutch.] The female of the bull; the horned animal with cloven feet, kept for her milk and calves.

We see that the horns of oxen and cows, for the most part, are larger than the bull's; which is caused by abundance of moisture, which in the horns of the bull faileth. *Bacon.*

After the river is diminished, asses and goats milk may be necessary; yea, a diet of cows milk alone. *Wise man's Surgery.*

Then, leaving in the fields his grazing cows, He sought himself some hospitable house: Good Cretion entertain'd his godlike guest. *Dryden's Fables.*

To Cow. *v. a.* [from *coward*, by contraction.] To depress with fear; to oppress with habitual timidity.

Macduff was from his mother's womb Unnaturally ripp'd—

—Accus'd by that tongue that tells me so, For it hath cow'd my better part of man. *Shakspeare.*

By reason of their frequent revolts, they have drawn upon themselves the pressures of war so often, that it seems to have somewhat cow'd their spirits. *Howell's Poet's Forest.*

For when men by their wives are cow'd, Their horns of courage are understood. *Hudibras.*

COW-HERD. *n. f.* [cow and herd, Sax. a keeper.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE. *n. f.* [cow and house.] The house in which kine are kept.

You must house your milch-cows, that you give hay to, in your cow-house all night. *Martineau.*

COW-LEECH. *n. f.* [cow and leech.] One who professes to cure distemper'd cows.

To Cow-LEECH. *v. n.* To profess to cure cows.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of farriering and cow-leeching, yet many of them are very ignorant, especially in the country. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COW-WFED. *n. f.* [cow and weed.] A species of cervil.

COW-WHEAT. *n. f.* [cow and wheat.] A plant.

CO'WARD. *n. f.* [coward, Fr. of uncertain derivation.]

1. A poltroon; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear.

Pyrocles did such wonders, beyond belief, as was able to lead Mulhidorus to courage, though he had been born a coward. *Shakspeare.*

There was a soldier that vaunted, before Julius Cæsar, of the hurts he had received in his face. Cæsar, knowing him to be but a coward, told him, You were best take heed, next time you run away, how you look back. *Bacon.*

Some are brave one day, and cowards another, as great captains have often told me, from their own experience and observation. *Long.*

A coward does not always elude with disguise, but sometimes lets his holes in life. *Swift.*

For noble ye must, oh friends! and cowards fly, Dism'd by the stern Telamachus to die. *Pope.*

2. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

Having more man than wit about me, I drew; And rais'd the house with loud and coward cry. *Shakspeare.*

Invading fears repel my cowardly w, And ill foreseen the present bliss destroy. *Prior.*

CO'WARDICE. *n. f.* [from *coward*.] Fear; habitual timidity; pusillanimity; want of courage.

Cæsar, in knight, he been too much to blame,

Thus for to blot the honour of the dead;

COW

And with foul cowardice his carnate shame, Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Queen.*

Gallant and fearless courage will turn out a native and heroic valour, and make them out the cowardice of doing wrong. *Milton.*

None was disgrac'd; for falling is no shame, And cowardice alone is loss of fame:

The ventures knight is from the saddle thrown, But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden.*

'Tis great, this holy, this terrible Being, is present to all our affections; sees every treacherous acination of our heart to desert his service; and treasures up, against the day of his wrath, the secret cowardice which deters us from asserting his cause, which prevails on us to compliment the vices of the great, to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the prophane. *Pope.*

CO'WARDLINESS. *n. f.* [from cowardly.]

Timidity; cowardice.

CO'WARDLY. *adj.* [from cowardly.]

1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous.

An Egyptian toothlayer made Antonius believe that his genius, otherwise brave and confident, was in the presence of Octavius poor and cowardly. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Mean; befitting a coward; proceeding from fear.

I do find it cowardly and vile, For fear of what might fall, to prevent The time of life. *Shakspeare.*

Let all such a canker enlarge their confidences like hell, and style a cowardly silence in Cæsar's court a secretion, know, that Cæsar will one day turn them. *Shakspeare.*

CO'WARDLY. *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Kent.*

CO'WARDSHIP. *n. f.* [from cowardly.] The character or qualities of a coward; meanness. Not in use.

A very paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare; his dishonour appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his cowardish p, ask Fabian. *Shakspeare.*

To COWER. *v. n.* [cwrrian, Welsh; cower, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a cow flanks on her knees.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink.

Let the pail be put over the man's head above water, then he cower down, and the pail be pressed down with him. *Bacon.*

The lightning rocks cow'd in the sinking sands,

And would not dash me with their ragged sides. *Shakspeare.*

As thus he spake, each bird and beast besold, Approaching two and two; these cowering low With blinishment, each bird stoop'd on his wing. *Milton.*

Our dame fits cowering o'er a kitchen fire; I draw fresh air, and nature's works admire. *Dryden.*

CO'WISH. *adj.* [from To cower, to awe.]

Timorous; fearful; mean; pusillanimous; cowardly. Not in use.

It is the cowardly nature of my spirit, That dares not mistake; he'd not feel wrong, Which he men to an answer. *Shakspeare.*

CO'WKEEPER. *n. f.* [cow and keeper.]

One whose business is to keep cows.

The terms cowkeeper and hogherd are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language. *Brown.*

COWI. *n. f.* [cu, Saxon; cucullus, Latin.]

1. A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow, when he had twice invented

C R A

He could make thee open thy white hand,
And clasp thyself my love. *Shakespeare.*

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as Apollo's lute,
And a pure soul of nectar'd sweets,
Which no gross taste can ever sate. *Milton.*

Difficult; perplexing.
Bacon, he was a rare philosopher,
And had the use of text and gloss over;
Wherein he was a deep and subtle bath,
He had a good deal of nectar'd sweets,
Which no gross taste can ever sate. *Milton.*

Your crabbed rigues that read Lucanus
Against gods, you know. *Pope.*

CRABBEDLY. adv. [from *crabbed*.] Peculiarly; morbidly; with perplexity.

CRABBEDNESS. n. f. [from *crabbed*.] Sourness of taste.

Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.

Difficult; perplexity.

CRABBY. n. f.
The poor fish have enemies enough, beside
A natural inhuman as others, the common
And the *crab*, which I call the
Worm. *Shakespeare.*

CRAB-EYES. n. f. Whitish bodies,
rounded on one side, and depressed on
the other, heavy, moderately hard, and
without smell. They are not the eyes
of any creature, nor do they belong to
the crab, but are produced by the com-
mon *crabfish*: the stones are bred in
two separate bags, one on each side of
the stomach. They are alkaline, ab-
sorbent, and in some degree diuretic.

Several persons had, in vain, endeavoured to
prevent emetics with *crabbing*. *Boyle.*

CRACK. n. f. [*kraack*, Dutch.]

1. A sudden disruption, by which the
parts are separated but a little way from
each other.

2. The chink, fissure, or vacancy made by
disruption; a narrow breach.

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a
fissure or *crack* of the skull, either in the same
part where the blow was inflicted, or in the con-
junctive part. *Wiggen.*

At length it would *crack* in many places;
and these *cracks*, as they dilated, would appear
as a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark,
fissure. *Newton.*

3. The sound of any body bursting or
falling.

If I lay forth, I must report they were
As cannons overcharg'd with double *cracks*.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Now day appears, and with the day the king,
Whose early cure had rob'd him of his self:
He had the *cracks* of falling houses ring,
And shrieks of subjects pierce his tender breast.
Dryden.

4. Any sudden and quick sound.

A fourth?—that eye!
What will the line stretch out to the *crack* of
dawn? *Shakespeare.*

Vulcan was employed in hammering out thun-
derbolts, that every now and then flew up from
the anvil with dreadful *cracks* and noises. *Addi.*

5. Change of the voice in puberty.
And let us, Paladour, though now our voices
Have got the manly *crack*, sing him to the
ground. *Shakespeare.*

6. Breach of chastity.
I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be my dread mistress,
So sovereignty being honourable. *Shakespeare.*

C R A

7. Craziness of intellect.

8. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raising millions,
without burdening the subjects; but cannot get
the parliament to listen to me, who look upon
me as a *crack* and a projector. *Addi.*

9. A whore, in low language.

10. A boast.

Leaving backbitings, and vain-glorious *cracks*,
All the feigning must that but did bend their batter'd
Sides. *Shakespeare.*

11. A boaster. This is only in low
phrase.

To *CRACK. v. a.* [*kraacken*, Dutch.]

1. To break into chinks; to divide the
part a little from each other.

Look to your pipe, and cover them with fresh
and warm litter out of the stable, a good thick-
ness, lest the frost *crack* them. *Mortimer.*

2. To break; to split.

O, madam, my heart is *crack'd*, it's *crack'd*.
Shakespeare.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *crack*ing nuts,
having no other reason but because thou hast nar-
row eyes. *Shakespeare.*

Should some wild figure take her native
Tent,
And leave below the gaudy monument,
Would *crack* the marble ties, and disperse
The characters of an obdurate voice. *Dryden.*

Or as a late, which in moist weather rings
Her knuckle *crack*, by *crack*ing of her strings.
Donne.

Honour is like that glassy bubble;
That holds philosophers such trouble;
Whole half part *crack'd*, the whole does fly,
And wits are *crack'd* to find out wits. *Shakespeare.*

3. To do any thing with quickness or
smartness.

Sir Balam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his evening pipe, he *cracks* his jokes.
Pope.

4. To break or destroy any thing.

You'd *crack* a quart together. *Shakespeare.*

Love cools, friendship falls off, brother's
cruelty in cities, murders in countries, discord
in palaces, treason, and the hard *crack'd* twis-
tion and father. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

5. To craze; to weaken the intellect.

I was ever of opinion, that the philosophers
stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous
of a sea-brain, that work their wits in their
heads. *Boyle's Holy War.*

He thought none poets till their brains were
crack'd. *R. Common.*

To *CRACK. v. n.*

1. To hurl; to open in chinks.

By mistake, it *crack'd* in the cooling, where-
by we were enabled to make use of one part,
which was flint and intire. *Boyle.*

2. To fall to ruin.

The *crack* not only of banks, but of expec-
tations, *crack* when little comes in and much
goes out. *Dryden.*

3. To utter a loud and sudden sound.

I will be bold, though the *crack* as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*.
Shakespeare.

4. To boast; with of.

To look like here, as chimney-sweepers *crack*,
And live betime, to others counted laugh,
And E hopes of their sweet complexion *crack*.
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light.
Shakespeare.

CRACK-BRAINED. adj. [*crack* and *brained*.]
Crazy; without right reason.

We have sent you an answer to the ill-ground-
ed sophisms of those *crack-brained* fellows.
Shakespeare.

CRACK-HEMP. n. f. [*crack* and *hemp*.]
A wretch fated to the gallows; a *crack*-
rope; *surcifer*.

C R A

Come hither *crack-hemp*.

I hope I may chafe, fir.

—Come hither, you rogue;

What have you forgot me? *Shakespeare.*

CRACK-ROPE. n. f. [*crack* and *rope*.]

A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRACKER. n. f. [from *crack*.]

1. A noisy boasting fellow.

What *cracker* is this time to it deaf our ears
With this abundance of thy glorious breath?
Shakespeare's King John.

2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so
as to burst with great noise.

The bladder, at its break, give a great re-
port, almost like a *cracker*. *Boyle.*

And when, for furious lust to run,
They dust not stay to fire a gun,
Have done't with hories, and at home
Made figures and *crackers* over me. *Shakespeare.*

Then furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a broken arch,
With liquors and *crackers* am'd, to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

To *CRACKLE. v. n.* [from *crack*.] To
make slight cracks; to make small and
frequent noises; to decrepitate.

All the *crackles*, which we saw,
Are but as ice which *crackles* at a thaw. *Donne.*

I fear to try new love,
As boys to venture on the unknown ice
That *crackles* underneath them. *Dryden.*

Caug' their dishevel'd hair and rich attire;
Her crown and jewels *crackled* in the fire.
Dryden's Æneid.

Marrow is a specific in that feavly which op-
erations a *crackling* of the bones; in which case
marrow performs its natural function of moisten-
ing them. *Artichoke on Aliments.*

CRACKNEL. n. f. [from *crack*.] A hard
brittle cake.

Allee my love, he seek with daily sute,
His clownish gifts and cutches I disdain,
His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit.
Spenser.

Pay tributary *cracknels*, which he sells;
And without offerings help to raise his walls.
Dryden's Æneid.

CRADLE. n. f. [*crabel*, Saxon.]

1. A moveable bed, on which children or
sick persons are agitated with a smooth
and equal motion, to make them sleep.

She had indeed, fir, a son for her *cradle*, ere
she had a husband for her bed. *Shakespeare.*

No mating I see,
But once not cognate of your age, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed and pierce into it. *Shakespeare.*

His birth, perhaps, some plying village hides,
And sets his *cradle* out of constant's way. *Dryden.*

A child knows his nurse and his *cradle*, and by
degrees the playthings of a little more advanced
age. *Locke.*

The *cradle* and the tomb, alas, how nigh!
To live is to be a *cradle* and to die. *Pope.*

Not in the *cradle* did I long emerge,
To rock the *cradle* of my young age;
When I was a *cradle* of a mother's breast,
Make long for time, and long for the bed of death.
Pope.

2. It is used for infancy, or the first part
of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to
war, and therefore whilom trained them up, even
from their *cradles*, in arms and military exercises.
Spenser's Irish.

The new duke's daughter, her cousin, loves
her; being even, from their *cradle*, bred together.
Shakespeare's As you like it.

They should scarcely depart from a form of
worship, in which they had been educated from
their *cradles*. *Locke.*

3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken
bone, to keep off pressure.

C R A

measuring the whole extent of a science into a few general maxims.

Men used all endeavours for deepening the gulph, and raising the people, particularly for comparing the former in their power of judgment.

No more

The expansive nature of the *cramp'd* with cold, by the action of the *cramp'd* with cold.

To bind with crampirons.

CRAMPISH. *n. f.* [from *cramp* and *fish*] The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

CRAMPIRON. *n. f.* [from *cramp* and *iron*] See **CRAMP**, sense 3.

CRANAGE. *n. f.* [*cranagium*, low Lat.] A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek of the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It signifies also the money paid and taken for the same.

Corwell.

CRANE. *n. f.* [*cran*, Sax. *kræn*, Dut.] A bird with a long beak.

Like a crane, or a swallow, so did I chatter.

That small infant warr'd on by crane.

An instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised.

To cate the mould about it be so ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raise it with a crane.

The commerce brought into the publick work of the merchant, the bag was hoisted with a crane.

A siphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANE-BILL. *n. f.* [from *crane* and *bill*] An herb.

A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRANIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] The skull.

In wounds made by cutanion, when the cranium is a little naked, you ought not plentifully to bind in dressings; for if that confused flesh be well digested, the bone will incrust with the wound without much difficulty.

RANK. *n. f.* [This word is perhaps a contraction of *crane-neck*, to which it may bear some resemblance, and is part of the instrument called a crane.]

A *crank* is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; so that on the last turning down a leather thong is apt, to tread the treddle-wheel about.

Moxon.

Any bending or winding passage. I find it through the rivers of your blood, Even to the court, the heart; to th' seat of th' brain.

And through the *cranks* and offices of man, The sinews, nerves, and small inferior veins, From me receive that natural competency, Wherby they live.

Any conceit formed by twisting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.

Hide thee, nymph, and bring with thee Jest and youthful jollity,

Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles, And nods and becks, and wreathed smiles,

Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,

And love to live in dimpled cheek.

RANK. *adj.* [from *onkrank*, Dut. Skinner.]

C R A

1. Healthy; sprightly; sometimes corrupted to *cranky*. Not in use.

They look on a girl, as if she had been late, And heard the bag to hiss and to flate A cockle on his tongue of crowing *crank*.

2. Among sailors, a ship is said to be *crank*, when, by the form of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overfet. [from *krack*, Dut. sick.]

To **CRA'NKLE.** *v. n.* [from *crank*, as it signifies something bent.] To run in and out; to run in flexures and windings.

See how this river comes *crankling* in, And cuts me from the belt of all my land A huge half moon, a monstrous castle out.

To **CRA'NKLE.** *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces; to break into angles.

Old Vaga's stream, For'd by the full moon's sick, for wonted track Footed, and drew her hand in a slope, *Crackling* her back.

CRA'NKLES. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.

CRA'NKNESS. *n. f.* [from *crank*.]

1. Health; vigour.

2. Disposition to overfet

CRA'NNIED. *adj.* [from *cranny*.] Full of chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think, That had in it a *crannied* hole or chink.

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but somewhat rougher, chopt and *crannied*, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth.

CRA'NNY. *n. f.* [*cræn*, Fr. *cræna*, Lat.]

A chink; a cleft; a fissure.

The eye or the understanding is like the eye of the fern; for as you may see great objects through small *crannies* or holes, so you may see great objects of nature through small and contemptible instances.

And therefore beat and bind about To find a *cranny* to creep out.

In a firm building, the crannies ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*.

Within the sucking of water and springs, with streams and currents in the veins and *crannies*.

He slipped from room to room, ran up stairs, and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garret, and he peeped into every *cranny*.

CRAPPE. *n. f.* [*crepa*, low Latin.] A thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dregs of the clergy is sometimes made.

And proud Rival, mid with jealous rage, With fifty yards of *crappe* shall sweep the stage.

To thee I then call'd in vain, Against that *crappe* in *crappe*.

Especially high life high characters are drawn: A hint in *crappe* is twice a hint in lawn.

CRA'PULENCY. *n. f.* [*crapula*, a surfeit, Lat.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance.

CRA'PULOUS. *adj.* [*crapulosus*, Latin.] Drunken; intemperate; sick with intemperance.

To **CRASH.** *v. n.* [a word probably formed from the thing.] To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills.

When convulsions cleave the lab'ring earth, Before the primal yawn appears, the ground Trembles and heaves, the nodding haunts of *crash*.

To **CRASH.** *v. a.* To break or bruise.

C R A

My master is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the house of Montague, I pray you come and *crash* a cup of wine.

Mr Warburton has it, *crash* a cup of wine.

To *crash*, says Hammer, is to be merry: a *crash* being a word still used in some countries for a merry bout. It is surely better to *crash*. See **CRACK**.

CRASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A loud sudden mixed sound, as of many things broken at the same time.

Scattering flames, Screaming too feel this blow, with flaming top Stoops to its base; and, with a hideous *crash*, Takes prisoner Pyrrhus' ear.

Moralizing sat by the hazard-table: I looked upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *crash* of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did.

CRA'SIS. *n. f.* [*cræsis*.] Temperature; constitution arising from the various properties of humours.

The fancies of men are so immediately diversified by the individual *crasis*, that every man owns something wherein none is like him.

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust, and anger; as these inclinations are founded in a peculiar *crasis* and constitution of the blood and spirits.

CRASS. *adj.* [*crassus*, Lat.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not comminuted; not subtle; not consisting of small parts.

Iron, in aquafortis, will fall into solution, with noise and emission, as also a *crass* and humid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aquafortis.

Metals are intermixed with the common terrestrial matter, so as not to be discoverable by human industry; or, if discoverable, so diffused and scattered amongst the *crass* and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be possible to separate and extract it.

CRA'SSITUDE. *n. f.* [*crassitudo*, Latin.] Grossness; coarseness; thickets.

They must be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper, or parchment, for, if they have a greater *crassitude*, they will alter in their own body, though they spend not.

The dead sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *crassitude*, as living fishes, bound hand and foot, cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk.

The terrestrial matter carried by rivers into the sea, is sustained there chiefly by the greater *crassitude* and gravity of the sea-water, and partly by its constant agitation.

CRASSINATION. *n. f.* [from *cras*, Lat. to-morrow.] Delay.

CRATCH. *n. f.* [*cratch*, Fr. *cratch*, Lat.] The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When, being expelled out of Paradise by reason of sin, they were held in the chains of earth, I was enclosed in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swathing clothes.

CRAVAT. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.] A neckcloth; any thing worn about the neck.

Let's a laquents have been scour'd, And hoop on wooden anvils forg'd; Which officers for *cravats* have worn about their necks, and to a turn.

The redheads were quired, one over another, to her throat: then we put her on a *cravat*.

To **CRAVE.** *v. a.* [cra, an, Saxon]

1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission; to beg; to entreat.

Were it possible that the near approaches of
element, whether by a mature age, a crazy
constitution, or a violent sickness, should amaze
to many, had they truly considered. *Waller.*

CREAGHT. n. f. [An Irish word.]

In these fast places, they kept their *creaghts*,
or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the
cow, without husbandry or tillage. *Darwin.*

TO CREAGHT. v. n.

It was made penal to the English to permit the
Irish to *creaght* or graze upon their lands, or per-
mit them to ecclesiastical benefices. *Darwin.*

TO CREAK. v. n. [corrupted from *crack*.]

1. To make a harsh protracted noise.

Let not the *creaking* of shoes, nor the rustling
of laces, betray thy poor heart to women. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

No door there was th' unguarded house to
keep.
On *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break his sleep. *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used of animals.

The *creaking* I counts with my voice confpire,
They tread with hoofs, and I with fire confire. *Dryden.*

CREAM. n. f. [*crema*, Latin.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk,
which, when it is cold, floats on the
top, and is changed by the agitation
of the churn into butter; the flower of
milk.

It is not your rinky brows, your black silk hair,
Your large eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my lips to your worship. *Shakespeare.*

I am as vigilant as a cat to steal cream. *Shakespeare.*

Green is coloured and made to rise speedily,
by putting in cold water; with as it comes
down the whey. *Ramus's Nat. Hist.*

How the *creaking* p'ishin' fort,
T'wixt his *cream*-cloud daily set;
With some right, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadow flad him the third tie corn. *Milton.*

Let your various *creams* move'd be
When facing fruit, just rivall'd from the tree. *A. C.*

Milk, standing some time, naturally separates
into an oily liquor called *cream*; and a thinner,
less, and more ponderous liquor, called skim-
med milk. *Newton's Philos. Nat.*

2. It is used for the best part of any
thing; as, the *cream* of a jest.

TO CREAM. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To skim off the cream.

2. To take the flower and quintessence
of any thing: so used somewhere by
Swift.

TO CREAM. v. n. To gather cream.

There are a sort of men, whole villages
Dress'd in and mantle like a standing pond;
And do a woful flimsy entertain,
When propose to be dress'd in an opinion. *Shakespeare.*

Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakespeare.*

CREAM-FACED. adj. [*cream* and *face*.]

Pale; coward-looking.

Thou *cream-faced* clown,
Where's god's thou that gaiter-look? *Shakespeare.*

CREAMY. adj. [from *cream*.] Full of
cream; having the nature of cream.

CRELINCE. n. f. [French.] In fal-
conry, a fine small line, fastened to a
hawk's leath when he is first lured.

CREASE. n. f. [from *creta*, Latin,
chalk. *Skeiner*.] A mark made by
doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in business,
because they go out of the common road; I
once desired lord Hollingbroke to observe, that
the clerks used an ivory knife, with a blunt
edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only
requiring a strong hand; whereas a sharp pen-
Vol. I.

knife would go out of the *crease*, and disfigure
the paper. *Swift.*

TO CREASE. v. a. [from the noun.] To
mark any thing by doubling it, so as to
leave the impression.

TO CREATE. v. a. [*creo*, Latin.]

1. To form out of nothing; to cause to
exist.

In the beginning God *created* the heaven and
the earth. *Genesis.*

We having but imperfect ideas of the opera-
tions of our minds, and much imperfect yet
of the operations of God, run into great difficul-
ties about *free created* agents, which reason can-
not well extricate itself out of. *Locke.*

2. To produce; to cause; to be the oc-
casion of.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scot-
land
Would *create* foldings, and make women fight. *Shakespeare.*

His abilities were prone to *create* in himself
confidence of a dotage, and that was like
enough to betray him to great errors and in-
conveniences. *King's Hist.*

They reach to the clearest truths by difficulties
of their own *creating*, in many of which they
way to heaven for want of light. *De Witt's Essay.*

None knew, till guilt *crea* the hour,
What darts of pain'd art now were. *Romeo.*

Must I now have to my own joy *crea* the
Reindeer myth what I had thought to see? *Darwin's Journal.*

Long distances is travelled by the *crea* the
tions by the unaided *crea* the in the flow-
er. *Shakespeare.*

3. To beget.

And the issue there *crea* the
Ever shall be fortunate. *Shakespeare.*

4. To invest with any new character.

And, my king, to of the latter *crea* the you
Companions to our person, and will fit you
With dignity becoming your estate. *Shakespeare.*

5. To give any new qualities; to put any
thing in a new state.

The best Runth under takes had but a propor-
tion of three thousand acres for tending water
power to *create* a manor, and a count-hundred. *Darwin's Journal.*

CREATION. n. f. [from *creare*.]

1. The act of creating, or conferring ex-
istence.

Consider the immensity of the Divine Love,
express'd in all the combinations of his power
in *crea* the, in his beneficence of us. *Shakespeare.*

2. The act of investing with new quali-
ties or character; as, the *creation* of
poets.

3. The things created; the universe.

As objects taken the whole *crea* the, and
And from their natures Adam them did name. *Shakespeare.*

Such was the hint, who shone with celestial
grace.
Reflecting, Moses-like, his master's face:
God saw his image fairly was express'd,
And his own work as his *creation* He did. *Darwin's Journal.*

Now could the tender new *crea* the hear
Th' excessive heats or coldness of the year. *Darwin's Journal.*

In days of yore, no matter where or when,
Before the low *creation* twain'd with men. *Shakespeare.*

4. Any thing produced, or caused.

Art thou not, fatal vision, terrible
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

CREATIVE. adj. [from *create*.]

1. Having the power to create.

But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide
thought,

Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmest beam. *Shakespeare's Spring.*

2. Exerting the act of creation.

To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days
in the first influence, and of his *creative* power,
is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *Shakespeare.*

CREATOR. n. f. [*creator*, Latin.] The
being that bestows existence.

Open ye heavens, your ivory doors; let in
The *creator*, from his work a world
Magnificent; his fix'd work, a world. *Milton.*

When you lie down, close your eyes with a
short prayer, commit your soul to the hands of
your faithful *creator*; and when you rise, devote
trust him with yourself, as you must do when
you are dying. *Taylor's Sermon on Prayer.*

CREATURE. n. f. [*creatura*, low Latin.]

1. A being not self-existent, but created
by the supreme power.

We trace part as adolers for the worship
they did not give to the *creator*, or for the wor-
ship they did give to his *creatures*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any thing created.

God's mind *crea* the was light. *Bacon.*

Imper of the world, and all the *creatures* in
it, must be acknowledged in many respects to
be *creatures*. *Tillotson.*

3. An animal, not human.

I have seen a p'riest's satisfaction of her know-
ledge only in killing *creatures* vile, as cats and
dogs. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

4. A general term for man.

Yet come in her could never *crea* the find;
But for his love, and for her own sake,
She would'd had him one to other live. *Shakespeare.*

5. A word of contempt for a human
being.

Hence, home, you idle *creatures*, get you
home.
Is this a holiday? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

He would into the news,
And from the common *crea* the pick a glove,
A d'weller in a law. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

I've heard that gently *creatures* at a play,
Have, by the very *crea* the of the scene,
Been much to dole to do, that presently
They have proclaim'd their misdeeds. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Not think to sight of thy nature,
Before thou'st, *crea* the, *crea* the. *Shakespeare.*

A good part to her communicantes has
works, but it is assigned to a vain young
man, given up to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

6. A word of petty tenderness.

And then, my, would no gaze and wing my
hand.
Cry, Oh sweet *crea* the, and then kiss me hard. *Shakespeare.*

Ah, cruel *creatures*, whom dost thou delight?
The gods, to live in woods, have left the flames. *Darwin's Journal.*

Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters
and syllables by having them putted upon little
tablets. *Waller.*

7. A person who owes his rise or his for-
tune to another.

He first to collect M. fly to send him men,
which he, being a *creator* of M. fly's, related. *Shakespeare.*

The duke's *creature* he defied to be elevated. *Shakespeare.*

Great princes thus, when favourites they raise,
To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise. *Dryden.*

I love him not, not least him; *and*

CRE

To **CREER**. *v. a.* [See To **CREAR**.] To make a harsh noise.

Shall I stay here
Creaking my shoes on the plain matony? *Shalf.*

CREEK. *n. f.* [crecca, Saxon; *krake*, Dutch.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.

As streams, which with their winding banks
do play,
Stopp'd by their creeks, run softly through the
plain. *Dr. C.*

They on the bank of Jordan, by a creek,
Where winds with reeds and others whispering
play,
Then unexpected loss and plaints outbreath'd. *Milton.*

2. A small port; a bay; a cove.

A law was made here to stop their passage in
every port and creek. *Paradise Lost*

3. Any turn, or alley.

A narrow and a shadowy chapel; one that
commends the passages of a creek, and
narrow lands. *Shakespeare.*

CRICKY. *adj.* [from *creak*.] Full of
creaks; unequal winding.

Who, leaning on the belly of a pot,
Pound forth a weary, whole out-pushing of it,
Ran hounding off a creek by those pushing,
Whereon the Trojan prince fide Tannus' blood. *Spenser.*

To **CREEP**. *v. n.* pret. *crept*. [*crepan*, Saxon; *crepan*, German.]

1. To move with stealth to the ground, without legs, as a worm.

Yet it walk
The earth, and flately tread, on lowly creep. *Milton.*

And every creeping thing that creeps. *Genesis*

If they cannot distinguish creeping from flying,
let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid or
Ptolemy. *Dr. C.*

2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports.

The grassy cool, well-shady populus crown'd,
And creeping vines or willows weav'd around. *Dr. C.*

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects.

4. To move slowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time. *Shakespeare.*

Why should a man
Step when he works, and creep into the ground
By being proud? *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He who creeps or crawls, duly, commentum,
is one committing absurdities, but can never
reach the excellence of wit. *Dr. C.*

5. To move secretly and clandestinely.

I'll creep up into the chimney —
—There they always use to discharge their hid-
ding-pieces: creep into the kiln-hole. *Shakespeare.*

Whatever you are,
That in this desert inaccessible,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs
Lies and neglect the creeping hours of time. *Shakespeare.*

Of it is foot are they which creep into houses,
and lead captive silly women. *2 Timothy.*

To make darkness, and it is night wherein
all the beasts of the forest do creep forth. *Psalms.*
Now and then a work or two has crept in,
to keep his first design in countenance. *Attiebury.*

6. To move timorously without soaring,
or venturing into dangers.

Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I there-
fore bound to maintain, that there are no flats
amongst his elevations, when it is evident he
creeps along sometimes for above an hundred
lines together? *Dr. C.*

CRE

We here took a little boat, to creep along the
sea-shore as far as Genoa. *Adriatic Italy.*

7. To come unexpected; to steal forward
unheard and unseen.

By those gifts of nature and fortune he creeps,
may he thus into the favour of posterity women. *Shakespeare.*

It seems, the marriage of his brother's wife
Has crept too near his confidence, —
—No, his confidence. *Shakespeare.*

Has crept too near an other lady. *Shakespeare.*
Necessity enforced them, after they grew full
of people, to spread themselves, and creep out of
Shinar, or Babylon. *Raleigh's History.*

None pretends to know from how remote
corners of those frozen mountains some of those
fierce nations still creep out. *Ferguson.*

It is not to be expected that every one will
guard his understanding from being crept upon
by the sophistry which creeps into the heart of
the back of argument. *Dr. C.*

8. To behave with fervidity; to fawn; to
bend.

They were used to bend,
To find their smiles before them to Achilles,
To come, as usually, to the great'st of creeps.
To be by him. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

CREPES. *n. f.* [from *crepe*.]

1. A plant that supports itself by means
of some stronger body.

It is that plant which, supported by the
dewy and moist earth, and the soft and
spongy soil, grows up, and spreads out,
and is called a creeper. *Dr. C.*

2. An iron used to hide along, the grat-
ing in houses.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by wo-
men.

CREPPOLE. *n. f.* [from *crepe* and *hole*.]

1. A hole into which any animal may
creep to escape danger.

2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

CREPPINGLY. *adv.* [from *creeping*.]
Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

The boy, which wrought into Pygmalion's
mind, was even such as, by a change of Z.
man's words, crept in, and crept in to Phidias. *Dr. C.*

CRIPPLE. *n. f.* [from *crepe*.] A lame
person; a cripple.

She to whom this world must itself refer
As a burthen or the mean of her,
Sne, she is dead, she's dead when thou know'st
this. *Dr. C.*

Then know'st how lame a crepe this world is.

CREMATION. *n. f.* [*crematio*, Latin.]
A burning.

CREMOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A milky sub-
stance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

The food is swallowed into the stomach,
where, mingled with dissolved mucus, it is re-
duced into a chyle or cream. *Dr. C.*

CRINATED. *adj.* [from *crena*, Latin.]
Notched; indented.

The cells are pretty crenate, or notched,
quite round the edges; but not flattened down to
any depth. *Dr. C.*

CRISPANE. *n. f.* [With farriers.] An
ulcer seated in the mid of the forepart
of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **CREPITATE**. *v. n.* [*crepito*, Lat.]
To make a small crackling noise.

CREPITATION. *n. f.* [from *crepitate*.] A
small crackling noise.

CREPT. The participle of *creep*.
There are certain men crept in unawares. *Dr. C.*

This fair vine, but that her arms surround
Her married elms, had crept along the ground. *Pope.*

CRE

CREPUSCULE. *n. f.* [*crepusculum*, Latin.] Twilight. *Dr. C.*

CREPUSCULOUS. *adj.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.]
Glimmering; in a state between light
and darkness.

A crepusculation of the one, might per-
haps afford a glimmering light and crepusculous
glance of the other. *Brown.*

The beginnings of philosophy were in a cre-
pusculation of light, and it is yet hence past the
dawn. *Gibbon's Supplement.*

CRESCENT. *adj.* [from *creresco*, Latin.]
Increasing; growing; in a state of in-
crease.

I have seen him in Britain — he was then of a
crescent note. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

With these in company
Came Admetus, whom the Pleiades loved
As Atlas, queen of heaven, with a great host. *Dr. C.*

CRESCENT. *n. f.* [*crescens*, Lat.] The
moon in her state of increase; any simi-
litude of the moon increasing.

My own is a crescent, and yet I am not
Says it will come to full. *Shakespeare.*

O, Be not so playful with the fawns
On Turk's head, which are of a crescent
The crescent of Aladdin, in his state. *Dr. C.*

A crescent of clouds, in the sky,
As a crescent of clouds, in the sky, by his before their
Dawn. *Dr. C.*

A crescent of clouds, in the sky,
The crescent of clouds, in the sky, by his before their
Dawn. *Dr. C.*

CRESCIVE. *adj.* [from *creresco*, Latin.]
Increasing; growing.

So the great ocean, in contemplation
Under the vast waters, when no doubt
Grew, like the human globe, filled by night,
Unseen, yet a crescent in his faculty. *Shakespeare.*

CRESS. *n. f.* [perhaps from *creresco*, it be-
ing a quick grower; *neglectum*, Latin.]

An herb.

The cress consists of four leaves, placed in
form of a cross; it grows from the cen-
tre of the flower cup, and becomes a roundish
smooth foot, divided into two cells, and sur-
rounded with seeds, generally smooth. *Miller.*

His count, with redness and with cress, he said,
With fangs unthought, and talons black his
hand. *Pope.*

CRISSE. *n. f.* [*crisse*, Fr. because
beacons had crosses anciently on their
tops.] A great light set upon a bea-
con, lighthouse, or watchtower. *Han-*

mer. They still raise armies in Scotland
by carrying about the fire-cross.

At my native
The front of heaven was full of fiery forks,
Or burning crisses. *Shakespeare's Julius C.*

From the great cress
Pendent by noble magick, many a cress
Of fiery fangs, and blazing crisses, *Shakespeare.*

With magick and alchymy, you denude
As from a sky. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CRIST. *n. f.* [*crista*, Latin.]

1. The plume of feathers on the top of
the ancient helmet; the helmet.

His crest, then upon his crest, today,
Herald's crest, with crests such high dials,
To the bottom of our adventures. *Shakespeare.*

2. The comb of a cock; whence *Milton*
calls him *crisid*.

Others on ground
Walk'd him; the crisid cock, whose clasp
found. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. The ornament of the helmet in he-
raldry.

Of what esteem crisses were, in the time of
king Edward the Third's reign, may be seen by
3 K 2

C R I

Upon her head a *crimson* coronet,
With damask roses and daffodils set,
Bay leaves between,
And pinks and green,
Embellish the white violet. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
CRAMP. *adj.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble*.]

1. Frangible; brittle; easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

Now the tower, worn'd
By these good oments, with swiftest steps,
Treads the *cramp* earth, ranging through fields
and glades. *Philos.*

2. Not conflict; not forcible; a low cant word.

The evidence is *cramp*; the witnesses swear
by kinds, and forwards, and contradict them-
selves; and his tenants tick by him. *Abraham.*

3. **CRIMPLE.** *v. a.* [from *rumple*, *crumple*, *crumple*.] To contract; to corrugate; to cause to shrink or contract.

He pass'd the cavity through them, and ac-
cidentally *crimped* them up. *W. man*

CRIMSON. *n. f.* [from *crimson*, Italian.]

1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue.

As *crimson* seems to be little else than a very
deep red, with an eye of blue; so some kinds
of red seem to be little else than heightened yel-
low. *Boyle on Colours.*

Why does the foil endue
The blushing poppy with a *crimson* hue? *Prior.*

2. Red in general.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet
ruled over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty, if
the dew the appearance of a naked blind boy
in her naked feng felt? *Shakespeare.*

Beauty's ensign yet

Is *crimson* in thy lips, and in thy cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

For *crimson* in the arm did mid his arms around,
And the disdainful soul came rushing through the
wound. *Dryden's Fanny.*

3. **CRIMSON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dye with crimson.

Pardon me, Janus. Here wait thou bay'd,
I have hurt!

Here did it not fall; and here thy hunters stand
Sign'd in thy up, and *crimson'd* in thy robe. *Shakespeare.*

CRISPEUM. *n. f.* [a cant word.] A cramp; a contraction; whimsy.

For duty is of a kind

Of *crispeum* to the mind. *Bath*

4. **CRINGE.** *v. a.* [from *krinchen*, German.] To draw together; to contract.

Whip him, fellows,

Till like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,

And wave about for mercy. *Shakespeare.*

5. **CRINGE.** *v. n.* To bow; to pay court with bows; to fawn; to flatter.

Heaven's my flexor muscles to fling,
that they are always cowering and *cringing*. *Shakespeare.*

The *cringing* knave, who seeks a place

Without deeds, thus tells his cure. *Swift.*

CRINGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Bow; servile civility.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me

Be baseness, *cringe*, and false dissembling looks. *Philos.*

CRINIGEROUS. *adj.* [from *criniger*, Latin.] Hairy; overgrown with hair.

And to a winged Mercury did bear:

6. **CRINKLE.** *v. n.* [from *krinckelen*, Dut.] To go in and out; to run in flexures; diminutive of *crankle*.

Unless some facetious at the bottom lie,

Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pie? *King's Cookery.*

7. **CRINKLE.** *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

CRINKLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a sinuosity.

C R I

CRINOSE. *adj.* [from *crinis*, Latin.] Hairy.

CRINO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *crinose*.] Hairiness.

CRIPPLE. *n. f.* [from *crēpel*, Sax. *krepel*, Dutch.] A lame man; one that has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs.

Donne, with great appearance of propriety, writes it *crepele*, from *creep*.
He, poor man, by your first order ed,
And to a winged Mercury did bear:

Some tawdry *cripple* had the countermand,
That came too late to see him banish'd. *Shakespeare.*

I am a *cripple* in my limbs, but what days
are in my mind, the reader must determine.

Among the rest there was a lame *cripple* from
his birth, whom Paul commanded to stand up-
right on his feet. *Bentley.*

See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* sing,
The foot a hero, lunatics a king. *Pope.*

8. **CRIPPLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame; to deprive of the use of limbs.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryden.*

Tettyx, the dancing-master, threw himself
from the rock, but was *crippled* in the fall. *Adrian.*

CRIPPLENESS. *n. f.* [from *cripple*.] Lameness; privation of the limbs.

CRIST. *n. f.* [from *cris*.]

1. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better; the decisive moment when sentence is passed.

While legends will not van receipts obtrude;
Ded to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till some late *cris* authorize their skull. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

This hour is the very *cris* of your fate
Your good or ill, your infancy or fame,
And all the colour of your life depends
On this important now. *Dryden.*

The undertaking, which I am now laying
down, was *cris*ed upon in the very *cris* of the
literary rebellion, when it was the duty of every Brit-
ton to contribute his utmost assistance to the re-
formation, in a manner suitable to his fit time and
abilities. *Dr. Johnson's Preface.*

CRISP. *adj.* [from *crispus*, Latin.]

1. Curled.

Loons are more *crisp* on the forehead than cows.

The *crisp* black, flat-nosed, and *crisp* nosed
Hill. *Philos.*

2. Indented; winding.

You cymys, called Nads, of the winding
brooks,
With your ted'd crowns, and ever harmless
looks,
Leave your *crisp* channels, and on this green
land

Answer, you summons: Juno does command. *Shakespeare.*

3. Brittle; friable.

To frosty weather, unstick within doors found-
ed better; which may be by reason, not of the
disposition of the air, but of the wood or firing
of the instrument, which is made more *crisp*, and
so more porous and hollow. *Boyle.*

4. **CRISP.** *v. a.* [from *crispo*, Latin.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots or curls.

Seven, affrighted with their bloody looks,
Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,
And hid his *crisp'd* head in the hollow bank. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. To twist.

Along the *crisp'd* shades and bow'rs
Revels the spruce and jocund spring. *Milton.*

3. To indent; to run in and out.

From that lapine fount the *crisp'd* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and lands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton.*

CRISPATION. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.]

1. The act of curling.

2. The state of being curled.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in
the quantity, *crispation*, and colours of them;
as he lions are infatigable, and have great manes;
the *crisp* are smooth, like cats. *Boyle.*

CRISPING-PIN. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.] A curling iron.

The changeable suits of apparel, and the man-
ties, and the wimples, and the *crisp*ing-pins. *Isaiah.*

CRISPEULCANT. *adj.* [from *crisp* and *ulcant*, Lat.] Waved, or undulating, as lightning is represented.

CRISPNESS. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.] Curled-ness.

CRISPY. *adj.* [from *crisp*.] Curled.

So are these *crispy* curls, not known
To be the dowry of a second head. *Shakespeare.*

CRITERION. *n. f.* [from *crisis*.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

Mutual agreement and endeavours was the
badge of primitive believers; but we may be
known by the contrary *crisis*. *Glennville.*

We have here a sure infallible *crisis*, by
which every man may discover and find out the
gracious or ungracious disposition of his own
heart. *South.*

By what *crisis* do you eat d'ye think,
If this is put in for sweetness, that for flunk? *Pope's Horace.*

CRITICK. *n. f.* [from *criticus*.]

1. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a man able to distinguish the faults and beauties of writing.

This settles truer ideas in men's minds of se-
veral things, whereof we read the names in an-
cient authors, than all the large and laboured
arguments of *criticks*. *Locke.*

Now learn what morals *criticks* ought to show,
For this is to be a judge's task to know. *Pope.*

2. An examiner; a judge.

But you will peruse your errors past,
And make a *critick* of your own on the last. *Pope.*

3. A snarler; a carper; a caviller.

Crises I saw, but not a *critick* of love,
And fix their own with labour in their place. *Pope.*

Where an author has many beauties, confounding
with variety, and thus, let not little *criticks*
exalt themselves, and shower down their ill-
nature. *Harris.*

4. A censurer; a man apt to find fault.

My chief design, next to tiring you, is to be
a severe *critick* on you and your neighbour. *Swift.*

CRITICK. *adj.* Critical; relating to criticism; relating to the art of judging of literary performances.

Thence any over all the northern world ad-
vance,
But *critick* learning flourish'd most in France. *Pope.*

C R I

Young I'd have him too;
Yet a man with *crisp'd* hair,
Cast in thousand snares and rings,
For love's fingers, and his rings. *Ben Jonson.*

Spirits of wine is not only unfit for inflamma-
tion in general, but also *crisps* up the vessels of
the dura mater and brain, and sometimes pro-
duces a gangrene. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To twist.

Along the *crisp'd* shades and bow'rs
Revels the spruce and jocund spring. *Milton.*

3. To indent; to run in and out.

From that lapine fount the *crisp'd* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and lands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton.*

CRISPATION. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.]

1. The act of curling.

2. The state of being curled.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in
the quantity, *crispation*, and colours of them;
as he lions are infatigable, and have great manes;
the *crisp* are smooth, like cats. *Boyle.*

CRISPING-PIN. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.] A curling iron.

The changeable suits of apparel, and the man-
ties, and the wimples, and the *crisp*ing-pins. *Isaiah.*

CRISPEULCANT. *adj.* [from *crisp* and *ulcant*, Lat.] Waved, or undulating, as lightning is represented.

CRISPNESS. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.] Curled-ness.

CRISPY. *adj.* [from *crisp*.] Curled.

So are these *crispy* curls, not known
To be the dowry of a second head. *Shakespeare.*

CRITERION. *n. f.* [from *crisis*.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

Mutual agreement and endeavours was the
badge of primitive believers; but we may be
known by the contrary *crisis*. *Glennville.*

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vance,
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C R O

In that right land which never

2. Oppositely; adversely; in opposition to.

He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity, is wise for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as untowardly and *crossly* to the reason of things, as can be imagined.

Tillotson.

3. Unfortunately.

CROSSNESS. *n. f.* [from *cross*.]

1. Transverseness; interfection.

2. Perverseness; peevishness.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a *crossness* or *apiness* to oppose; but the deeper sort, to envy, or mere mischief.

Bacon.

I deny nothing, fit to be granted, out of *crossness* or humour.

King Charles.

Who would have imagined that the stiff *crossness* of a poor captive should ever have had the power to make Haman's seat so uneasy to him?

L'Estrange.

They help us to forget the *crossness* of men and things, compose our cares and our passions, and lay our disappointments asleep.

Collins.

CROSSROW. *n. f.* [*cross* and *row*.] Alphabet; so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety.

He harkens after prophecies and dreams, And from the *crossrow* plucks the letter G; And says a wizard told him, that by G His issue disinherited should be.

Shakespeare.

CROSSWIND. *n. f.* [*cross* and *wind*.] Wind blowing from the right or left.

The least unhappy persons do, in so fickle and so tempestuous a sea as this world, meet with many more either *crosswinds* or stormy gulls than prosperous gales.

Boyle.

CROSSWAY. *n. f.* [*cross* and *way*.] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road.

Damn'd spirits all, That in *crossways* and floods have burial, Already to their wormy beds are gone.

Shakespeare.

CROSSWORT. *n. f.* [from *cross* and *wort*.] A plant.

It hath soft leaves, like the ladies bedstraw, from which it differs in the number of leaves that are produced at every joint; which in this are only four, disposed in form of a cross.

Miller.

CROTCH. *n. f.* [*croc*, French.] A hook or fork.

There is a tradition of a dilemma that Minotaur used to raise the benevolence to higher rates; and some called it his fork, and some his *crotch*.

Bacon.

Save elme, ash, and crab tree for cart and for plough,

Save sleep for a stile of the *crotch* and the bough.

Tupper.

CROCHET. *n. f.* [*crochet*, French.]

1. [In musick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver.

Chamb.

As a good harper, stricken far in years, Into whose cunning hands the gout duth fall, All his old *crotchets* in his brain he bears, But on his harp plays ill, or not at all.

Davies.

2. A support; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. [from *crotch*, a fork.]

A stately temple shoots within the skies, The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise.

Dryden.

3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus].

4. A perverse conceit; an odd fancy.

All the devices and *crotchets* of new inventions, which crept into her, tended either to twine or enlarge the ivy.

Houell.

The horse smelt him out, and pretently a *crochet* came in his head how he might counter-mine him.

L'Estrange.

TO CROUCH. *v. n.* [*crochu*, crooked, Fr.]

1. To stoop low; to lie close to the ground: as, the lion *crouches* to his master.

2. To fawn; to bend servilely; to stoop meanly.

Every one that is left in thine house, shall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of silver and a morsel of bread.

Sam.

At his heels, Least in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire, *Crouch* for employment.

Shakespeare.

They fawn and *crouch* to men of parts, whom they cannot ruin; quote them, when they are present; and, when they are absent, steal their jests.

Dryden.

Too well the vigour of that arm they know; They lick the dust, and *crouch* beneath their fatal toe.

Dryden.

Your shameful story shall record of me, The men all *crouch'd*, and left a woman free.

Dryden.

CROUP. *n. f.* [*croupe*, French.]

1. The rump of a fowl.
2. The buttocks of a horse.

CROUPADES. *n. f.* [from *croup*.] Higher leaps than those of corvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of a horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without jerking.

Farrier's Dict.

CROW. *n. f.* [crape, Saxon; *corvus*, Latin.]

1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcases of beasts.

The *crows* and choughs, that wing the midway air,

Show scarce so gross as beetles.

Shakespeare.

To *crow* me like impartial grace affords, And choughs and daws, and such republick birds.

Dryden.

2. To pluck a Crow, is to be industrious or contentious about that which is of no value.

If you dispute, we must even pluck a crow about it.

L'Estrange.

Resolve, before we go, That you and I must pull a crow.

Hudibras.

3. A bar of iron, with a beak, used as a lever to force open doors; as the *Latins* called a hook *corvus*.

The *crow* is used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, and then they thrust the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying some stuff behind the *crow*, they draw the other end of the shank backwards, and so raise the timber.

Get me an iron *crow*, and bring it straight unto my cell.

Against the gate employ your *crows* of iron.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

4. [from *To crow*.] The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gayety.

TO CROW. *v. n. pret.* I *crow*, or *crowed*; I have *crowed*. [crapan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noise which a cock makes in gayety or defiance.

But even then the morning cock *crow* loud.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Diogenes called an ill physician, cock. Why? saith he. Diogenes answered, Because when you *crow*, men use to rise.

Bacon.

That the lion trembles at the *crow*ing of the cock, king James, upon trial, found to be fabulous.

Holwell.

Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer For *crow*ing loud, the noble Chanticleer, So high her cock.

Dryden's Fables.

2. To boast; to bully; to vapour; to bluster; to swagger.

Silly is *crow*ing, and, though always self-said by his wife, still *crow*ing on.

Granlyon.

CROWD. *n. f.* [c u', Saxon.]

1. A multitude confusedly pressed together.

2. A promiscuous medley, without order or distinction.

He could then compute the confusion of a multitude to that tumult he had observed in the stormy sea, dashing and breaking among its *crowd* of islands.

Pope.

3. The vulgar; the populace.

He went not with the *crowd* to see a shrine, But sed us by the way with food divine.

Dryden.

4. [from *ercwth*, Welsh.] A fiddle.

Hark how the minstrels 'gin to thrill aloud Their merry musick that resounds from far,

The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *crowl*, That well agree withouten breach or jar.

Spenser.

His fiddle is your proper parcel afe, Won in the service of the churches; And by your dooms must be allow'd To be, or be no more, a *crowd*.

Hudibras.

TO CROWD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill with confused multitudes.

A mind which is ever *crow*ding its memory with things which it learns, may cram the invention itself.

Watson.

2. To press close together.

The time misorder'd, duth in common sense *Crow*d us and crush us to this monstrous form, To hold our safety up.

It seems probable that the sea doth still grow narrower from age to age, and sinks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all those subterraneous cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them.

Burnet's Treary.

As the mind itself is thought to take up no space, so its actions seem to require no time; but many of them seem to be *crowd*ed into an instant.

Locke.

Then let us fill This little interval, this pause of life, With all the virtues we can *crowd* into it.

Addison's Cato.

3. To incumber by multitudes.

How short is life! Why will vain courtiers toil, And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a smile?

Granville.

4. To Crowd Sail. [a sea phrase.] To spread wide the sails upon the yards.

TO CROWD. *v. n.*

1. To swarm; to be numerous and confused.

They follow their undaunted king; *Crowd* through their gates; and, in the fields of light, The shocking squadrons meet in mortal fight.

Dryden's Virgil.

2. To thrust among a multitude.

A mighty man, had not some cunning fin Amidst so many virtues *crowd*ed in.

Cowley.

CROWDER. *n. f.* [from *crowd*.] A fiddler.

Chey-chafe sung by a blind *crowder*.

Sidney.

CROWFOOT. *n. f.* [from *crow* and *foot*; in Latin, *ranunculus*.] A flower.

CROWFOOT. *n. f.* [from *crow* and *foot*.] A caltrop, or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; so that, whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is used in war for incummoding the cavalry.

Military Dict.

C R O

CRO'WKEEPER. *n. f.* [*crow* and *keep*.] A scarecrow.

That feldow handles his bow like a *crowkeeper*. *Shakespeare*

CROWN. *n. f.* [*couronne*, Fr. *kroone*, Dutch; *corona*, Latin.]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity.

It is the crown of kings, where is thy crown? —

My crown is in my heart, not on my head.

A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy. *Shakespeare*

Look down, you god,

And on this couple drop the blessed crown. *Shakespeare*

I would the college of the cardinals

Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome,

And let the triple crown upon his head. *Shakespeare*

Is it not as great a presumption in us to become God's sons, and to inherit his kingdom, and to hope for crowns, and thrones and happy rest, as it is to sit down with him as his guests? *Keble*

2. A garland.

Receive a crown for thy well ordering of the feast. *Ex. vi.*

3. Reward; honorary distinction.

They do it to obtain a corruptible crown, but we an incorruptible. *1 Cor.*

Let merit crowns, and justice laurels give,

But let me happy by your pity live. *Dryden*

4. Regal power; royalty.

The succession of a crown in several countries places it on different heads. *Locke*

5. The top of the head, in a contemptuous sense.

If he awake,

From toe to crown, he'll fill our skins with pinches.

Make us strange stuff. *Shakespeare's Tempest*

While his head was working upon this thought, the toy took him in the crown to fend for the son-father. *Maltrange*

Behold! if fortune or a mistress frowns,

Some plunge in business, others chase their crown. *Pope*

6. The top of any thing, as of a mountain.

Upon the crown of the cliff, what thing was that

Which parted from you? *Shakespeare*

Huge fumes of trees, fell from the deep crown

Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down. *Dryden's Aeneid*

7. Part of the hat that covers the head.

I once opened a remarkable anatomist; it was about as big as the crown of a man's hat, and lay underneath the pectoral muscle. *Sharp's Surg.*

8. A piece of money, anciently stamped with a crown; five shillings.

Traff with your servants, who may misinform you, by which they may perhaps gain a few crowns. *Bacon*

But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is so brown,

May satisfy his appetite and owe no man a crown. *Swallow*

An ounce of silver, whether in pence, groats, or crown-pieces, shillings or farthings, or in bullion, and eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of silver. *Locke*

9. Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.

Much experience is the crown of old men. *Ecclesi.*

Therefore, my brethren, dearly beloved, and loved for, my joy and crown, stand fast to the Lord. *Philippians*

10. Completion; accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL. *n. f.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.

C R U

To CROWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with the crown or regal ornament.

Had you not come upon your cue, my lord,

William lord Hastings had pronounced your part.

I mean your voice for crowning of the king. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Her who fastest does appear,

Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden*

2. To cover, as with a crown.

Umbra, it is with the proud Marthians led,

And peaceful slaves crown'd his hoary head. *Dryden's Aeneid*

3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious.

Then built made him a little lower than the angels, and half crown'd him with glory and honour. *Dryden*

She shall be, to the happiness of England,

An aged princess; many days shall see her,

And yet no day without a deed to crown it. *Shakespeare*

4. To reward; to recompense.

Urge your success, crown'd a lasting name;

She'll crown a grateful and a constant flame. *Bysshe*

5. To complete; to perfect.

The lasting and crowning privilege, or rather property, of friendships, is constancy. *Swift*

6. To terminate; to finish.

All these a milk-white honeycomb surround,

Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd. *Dryden*

CROWNGLASS. *n. f.* The finest sort of window-glass.

CROWNPOST. *n. f.* A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAN. *n. f.* A stinking filthy scab, that breeds round about the corners of a horse's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful sore. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROWN-THISTLE. *n. f.* [*corona imperialis*.] A flower.

CROWNWHEEL. *n. f.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by it.

CROWNWORKS. *n. f.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field, to gain some hill or rising ground. *Harris*

CROWNLET. *n. f.* [from *crown*.]

1. The same with *coronet*.

2. In the following passage it seems to signify chief end; last purpose: probably from *finis coronat opus*.

Crusoe's great end of Egypt! this gay charm!

We large buck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;

We let totem was my crownlet, my chief end;

Like a right gipsy bath, at faith and loof,

Begu'd me to the very heart of loof. *Shakespeare*

CROWTOE. *n. f.* [*crocu* and *toe*.] A plant.

Bring the rare perfume that forsaken cities,

Tre-tus'd *crocto*, and the pale yasmine. *Milton*

CROYSTONE. *n. f.* Crystallized cauk.

In this the crystals are small. *Woodw.*

CRUCIAL. *adj.* [*crux*, *crucis*, Latin.]

Transverse; intersecting one another.

Whoever has seen the evidence of the crucial incision, must be sensible of the false reasoning used in his favour. *Sharp*

TO CRUCIATE. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Lat.] To

torture; to torment; to excruciate.

CRUCIBLE. *n. f.* [*crucibulum*, low Lat.]

A chymist's melting pot, made of

C R U

earth; so called, because they were formerly marked with a cross.

Take a quantity of good silver, and put it in a crucible or melting crucible, and let them on the fire, well covered round about with coals. *Planchon*

CRUCIFEROUS. *adj.* [*crux* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing the cross. *Did.*

CRUCIFIX. *n. f.* [from *crucify*.] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

A vile judgments were executed on *Crucifix* *Planchon*

CRUCIFIX. *n. f.* [*crucifixus*, Latin.] A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

There stands at the upper end of it a large crucifix, very much adorned. The figure of our Saviour represents him in his last agonizing death. *Did.*

CRUCIFIXION. *n. f.* [from *crucify*, Latin.] The punishment of nailing to a cross.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's crucifixion. *Did.*

CRUCIFORM. *adj.* [*crux* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a cross.

TO CRUCIFY. *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.]

To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

They *crucify* to themselves the son of God, and put him to an open shame. *Did.*

But to the cross he nails his enemies,

The law that is against thee, and the law of all mankind, with him to crucify. *Did.*

CRUCIGEROUS. *adj.* [*cruciger*, Latin.] Bearing the cross.

CRUD. *n. f.* [commonly written *crud* See *CRUD*.] A concretion of any liquor into hardness or stiffness; coagulation.

CRUDE. *adj.* [*crudus*, Latin.]

1. Raw; not subdued by fire.

2. Not changed by any process or preparation.

Common *crude* salt, barely distilled in common as a *salis*, will give it power of working upon gold. *Bacon*

Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the plant itself; for no fruit taken *crude* has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Atkins*

3. Harsh; unripe.

A juice so *crude* as cannot be applied to the degree of nourishment. *Bacon*

4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach.

It is the body to be converted and altered into food for the efficient that should convert it; where it holds fast to its first form of confidence, it is *crude* and unconcocted; and the process is to be called *crudus* and unconcocted. *Hall's Natural Hist.*

5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature.

In a moment up they turn'd wide the celestial fairs, and low beneath

The originals of nature, in their *crude* conception. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

6. Having indigested notions.

Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself, *Crude* or immature, collecting toys. *Alton*

7. Indigested; not fully concocted in the intellect.

Others, whom mere ambition fires, and dote of provinces abroad, which they have imagin'd. *Ben Jonson*

What peradventure may seem full to me, may appear very *crude* and unaimed to a stranger. *Digby on the South*

CRU

Aburd expressions, *crude* abortive thoughts,
All the lewd legions of exploded fables. *Roscom*
CRUDELY. *adv.* [from *crude*.] Unripe; without due preparation.

The advice was true; but fear had seiz'd the most,

And all good counsel is on cowards lost:
The question *crude*ly put, to shun delay,
Twice carried by the major part to stay. *Dryd.*

CRUDENESS. *n. f.* [from *crude*.] Unripe-ness; indigestion.

CRUDITY. *n. f.* [from *crude*.]

1. Indigestion; inconcoction.

They are very temperate, whereby they prevent indigestion and crudities, and consequently preference of humours. *Bacon.*

A diet of viscid aliment creates flatulency and crudities in the stomach. *Arbutnot.*

2. Unripeness; want of maturity.

To **CRUDLE**. *v. a.* [a word of uncertain etymology.] To coagulate; to congeal.

I let my *crudled* blood
Congeal with fear: my hair with horror stood.

The Gelons use it, when, for drink and food,
They mix their *crudled* milk with horses blood. *Dryden's Virgil*

CRUDLY. *adj.* [from *crud*.]

1. Concreted; coagulated.

His cruel wounds, with *crudy* blood congeal'd,
They binden up to wisely as they may. *Spenser*

2. [from *crude*.] Raw; chill.

Shew's sick attends into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, dull, and *crudy* vapours which clog it. *Shakspere*

CRUEL. *adj.* [*cruel*, French; *crudelis*, Latin.]

1. Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hardhearted; void of pity; wanting compassion; savage; barbarous; unrelenting.

It wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key;

All *cruel's* the subscriber. *Shakspere.*

It was at that *crud* god, whose eyes
Delight in blood, and human sacrifice. *Dryden.*

2. [Of things.] Bloody; mischievous; destructive; causing pain.

Consider mine enemies; for they are many,
and they hate me with *cruel* hatred. *Psalms*

We beheld one of the *cruelest* fights between
two knights, that ever bath adorned the most
mortal story. *Sidney*

CRUELLY. *adv.* [from *cruel*.]

1. In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarously.

He lies upon a broken reed, that not only
barely fails, but also *cruelly* pierces, the hand that
rests upon it. *Scott.*

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands. *Dryd.*

2. Painfully; mischievously.

The Scottish arrows being sharp and slender,
enter into a man or horse most *cruelly*, notwith-
standing they are shot forth weakly. *Spenser.*

Brimstone and wild-fire, though they burn
cruelly, and are hard to quench, yet make no
such fiery wind as gun-powder. *Bacon.*

CRUELNESS. *n. f.* [from *cruel*.] Inhu-
manity; cruelty.

But the more cruel, and more savage wild,
Than either lion or the lioness,
Shames not to be with guiltless blood defil'd:
She taketh glory in her *cruelness*. *Spenser.*

CRUELTY. *n. f.* [*cruauté*, French.]

1. Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity; delight in the pain or misery of others.

The *cruelty* and envy of the people,
Permitted by our daftid nobles,

Have suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakspere.*

2. Act of intentional affliction.

There were great changes in the world by the
revolutions of empire, the *cruelties* of conquer-
ing, and the calamities of enslaving nations.

CRUENTATE. *adj.* [*cruentatus*, Latin.]
Smeared with blood.

Atomical apothecaries piss from the *cruentate*
cloth or weapon to the wound. *Glanville.*

CRUET. *n. f.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A vial
for vinegar or oil, with a stopple.

Within thy reach I let the vinegar;
And h'ld the *cruet* with the acid tide,
While pepper-water worms thy bait supplied.

CRUISER. *n. f.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A small
cup.

I have not a cake, but a handful of meal in a
barrel, and a little oil in a *cruiser*. *Kings*

The train prepare a *cruiser* of curious mould.
A *cruiser* of fragrance, form'd of burnish'd gold.

CRUISE. *n. f.* [*croise*, Fr. from the origi-
nal *cruisers*, who bore the crosses and
plundered only infidels.] A voyage in
search of plunder.

To **CRUISE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
rove over the sea in search of opportu-
nities to plunder; to wander on the
sea without any certain course.

CRUISER. *n. f.* [from *cruise*.] One that
roves upon the sea in search of plunder.

Amongst the *cruisers* it was complained, that
their furgeons were too active in amputating
fractured members. *Wifeman.*

CRUM. } *n. f.* [*cruma*, Sax. *kruyme*,
CRUMB. } Dutch; *krummel*, German.]

1. The soft part of bread; not the crust.

Take of manchet about three ounces,
the *crumb* only thin cut; and let it be boiled in milk
till it grow to a pulp. *Racon.*

2. A small particle or fragment of bread.

More familiar grown, the table *crums*
Attract his slender feet. *Thomson.*

To **CRUMBLE**. *v. a.* [from *crumb*.] To
break into small pieces; to comminute.

Flesh is but the glais which holds the dust
That measures all our time, which also shall
Be *crumbled* into dust. *Herbert.*

He with his bare wand can unthread thy
joints,
And *crumble* all thy *knaws*. *Milton.*

By frequent parceling and subdividing of
inheritance, in process of time they became too
divided and *crumbled*, that there were few persons
of able estates. *Hale's Law of England.*

At the same time we were *crumbled* into var-
ious factions, and parties, all aiming at hy-
pocritical, without any sincere regard for the pub-
lic good. *Asterbury.*

The bill leaves three hundred pounds a year
to the mother church; which they can divide
likewise, and *crumble* as low as their will and
pleasure will dispose of them. *Swift.*

To **CRUMBLE**. *v. n.* To fall into small
pieces.

There is so hot a summer in my brain,
That all my howels *crumble* up to dust. *Shaksp.*

Nor is the profit small the peasant makes,
Who smooths with harrow, or who pounds with
rakes,
The *crumbling* clods. *Dryden*

Ambition sign'd: she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the *crumbling* dust.

If the stone is brittle, it will often *crumble*, and
pass in the form of gravel. *Arbutnot.*

What house, when its materials *crumble*,
Must not inevitably tumble. *Swift.*

For the little land that remains, provision is
made by the late act against popery, that it will
daily *crumble* away. *Swift.*

CRUMENAL. *n. f.* [from *crumena*, Lat.]
A purse.

The *crumenal*, that wou'dt lye in the stall,
Is now fast stall'd in her *crumenal*. *Spenser.*

CRUMMY. *adj.* [from *crum*.] Soft; not
crustly.

CRUMP. *adj.* [*crump*, Saxon; *krom*,
Dutch; *krumm*, German.] Crooked in
the back.

When the workmen took measure of him, he
was a *crump* shouldered, and the right side higher
than the left. *L'Estrange.*

To **CRUMPLE**. *v. a.* [from *crump*; or cor-
rupted from *rumple*, *rompelen*, Dutch.]
To draw into wrinkles; to crush to-
gether in complications.

St. Roger, laughing from his horse, and exposing
his palm to two or three that stood by him, they
crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently scanned
every wrinkle that could be made. *Adison*

CRUMPLING. *n. f.* A small degenerate
apple.

To **CRUNK**. } *v. n.* To cry like a
To **CRUNKLE**. } *crane*. *Dis.*

CRUPPER. *n. f.* [from *croupe*, Fr. the
buttocks of the horse.] That part of
the horseman's furniture that reaches
from the saddle to the tail.

Cutpon had received such a blow, that he
had lost the reins of his horse, with his head
well nigh touching the *crupper* of the horse.

Where have you left the money that I gave
you?
—Oh—sixpence that I had a Wednesday last,
To pay the saddler for my miscreant's *crupper*. *Shakspere.*

Full oft the rivals met, and neither spar'd
His utmost force, and each forgot to ward:
The head of this was to the saddle bent,
The other backward to the *crupper* sent. *Dryd.*

CRURAL. *adj.* [from *crus*, *cruris*, Latin.]
Belonging to the leg.

The sharpness of the teeth, and the strength of
the *crural* muscles, in lions and tigers, are the
cause of the great and habitual immortality
of those animals. *Arbutnot.*

CRUSADE. } *n. f.* See **CROISADE**.
CRUSADO. } *n. f.*

1. An expedition against the infidels.

2. A coin stamped with a cross.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of *crusados*. *Shakspere.*

CRUSE. See **CRUISH**.

CRUSET. *n. f.* A goldsmith's melting-pot.

To **CRUSH**. *v. a.* [*ecrafer*, French.]

1. To press between two opposite bodies;
to squeeze; to force by compression.

The ass forced itself into the wall, and *crush'd*
Balaam's foot against the wall. *Milton.*

Cold causes rheums and deduxions from the
head, and some astringent plasters *crush* out pu-
rulent matter. *Bacon.*

He *crushed* treasure out of his subjects' purses,
by forfeitures upon penal laws. *Bacon.*

Bacchus, that fill from out the purple grape,
Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine. *Milton.*

I thought and tell like one, but death deceiv'd
me:
I wanted weight of feeble *Moors* upon me,
To *crush* my soul out. *Pope.*

CRU

CRU

C R U

2. To press with violence.

You speak him for —
— I don't extend him; for within himself
Cried him together, rather than unfold
His measure fully. *Shakespeare.*
When loud winds from different quarters rush,
Vast clouds encountering one another cry. *W. C.*

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in their hands thy beating iron of wrath,
That they may crush down, with a heavy fall,
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries! *Shakespeare.*

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as
vain,
To crush the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*

4. To subdue; to conquer beyond resistance.

They use them to plague their enemies, or to
oppress and crush some of their own too stubborn
freeholders. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Mine emulation
Hath not that honour in 't it had; for
I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True sword to sword. *Shakespeare.*

This art
Shall bruise the head of Satan, crush his strength,
Defeating sin and death, his two main arms. *Milton.*

What can that man fear, who takes care to
please a Being that is so able to crush all his
adversaries? a Being that can divert any misfortune
from befalling him, or turn any such misfortune
to his advantage. *Addison's Guardian.*

- To CRUSH. v. n. To be condensed; to
come in a close body.

CRUSH. n. f. [from the verb.] A colli-
sion; the act of rushing together.

Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the rage of worlds. *Johnson's Cato.*

CRUST. n. f. [crusta, Latin.]

1. Any shell, or external coat, by which
any body is enveloped.

I have known the statue of an emperor quite
had under a crust of dross. *Addison.*

2. An incrustation; collection of matter
into a hard body.

Were the river a confusion of never so many
different bodies, if they had been all actually
dissolved, they would at least have formed one
continued crust; as we see the scum of metals
always gathers into a solid piece. *Addison.*

The viscous crust stops the entry of the chyle
into the lacteals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The case of a pie, made of meal, and
baked.

He was never suffered to go abroad, for fear
of catching cold: when he should have been
hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's
side, learning how to season it, or put it in crust. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. The outer hard part of bread.

Th' impenetrable crust thy teeth defies,
And perished with age, securely lies. *Dryden.*

5. A waste piece of bread.

Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is
sped,
You'll wish me choak'd with every crust of
bread. *Dryden.*
Men will do tricks, like dogs, for crusts. *Leitch's*

To CRUST. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case.

Why gave you me a monarch's look,
And crush'd it with base plebeian clay? *Dryden.*
Nor is it improbable but that, in process of
time, the whole surface of it may be crushed over,
as the islands enlarge themselves, and the banks
close in upon them. *Addison on Italy.*

C R Y

And now their legs, and breasts, and bodies
flow'd
Crush'd with bark, and hard'ning into wood. *Addison.*

In some, who have run up to men without
education, we may observe many great qualities
darkened and eclipsed; their minds are crush'd
over, like diamonds in the rock. *Fulton.*

2. To foul with concretions.

If your master bath many musty, or very foul
and crush'd bottles, let those be the first you truck
at the alehouse. *Swift.*

To CRUST. v. n. To gather or contract
a crust; to gain a hard covering.

I contented myself with a plaster upon the
place that was burnt, which crush'd and healed
in very few days. *Temple.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS. adj. [from crusta, Lat.]

Shelly, with joints; not testaceous;
not with one continued uninterrupted
shell. Lobster is crustaceous, oyster tes-
taceous.

It is true that there are some shells, such as
those of lobsters, crabs, and others of crustaceous
kinds, that are very rarely found at land. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS. n. f. [from crusta-
ceous.] The quality of having jointed
shells.

CRUSTILY. adv. [from crusty.] Peevishly;
snappishly; harshly.

CRUSTINESS, n. f. [from crusty.]

1. The quality of a crust.

2. Peevishness; moroseness.

CRUSTY. adj. [from crust.]

1. Covered with a crust.

The egg itself deserves our notice; its parts
within, and its crust without, are admirably
well fitted for the business of incubation. *Darwin's Phlog. Theor.*

2. Sturdy; morose; snappish; a low
word.

CRUTCH. n. f. [crocia, Italian; croce,
French; cruck, German.]

1. A support used by cripples.

Ah, thus King Henry throws away his crutch,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body. *Shakespeare.*
He, therefore, thou nice crutch:
A fool's guntlet now, with joints of steel,
Mail glove in hand. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
On these new crutches let them learn to walk. *Dryden's George II.*

Th' star defect, it is help less aid call'd wife,
The bending crutch of a decrepit life. *Dryden.*
Rhyme is a crutch that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. *Swift.*

The dumb shall sing, the lame his crutch
forego,
And leap exulting like the bounding roe. *Pope.*

2. It is used for old age.

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born,
And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy. *Shakespeare.*

To CRUTCH. v. a. [from crutch.] To
support on crutches as a cripple.

I hasten Og and Dug to rehearse,
Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden.*

To CRY. v. n. [crier, French.]

1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.

Methought I heard a voice cry, Sleep no
more!
Macbeth doth murder sleep! the innocent sleep. *Shakespeare.*

While his falling tears the stream supplied,
This mourning to his mother goddess cried. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To call importunately.

I cried, by reason of mine affliction, unto the
Lord, and he heard me. *Jonah.*

C R Y

3. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to re-
peat continually.

They be idle; therefore they cry, saying, let
us go. *Isaiah.*

4. To proclaim; to make publick.

Go and cry in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jeremiah.*

5. To exclaim.

Yet let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men,
For their guiltless blood must cry against them. *Isaiah.*

What's the matter,
That in the several places of the city
You cry against the noble senate? *Shakespeare.*

If dicing, mistrelling, and compliment,
Take up thy day, the sun himself will cry
Against thee. *Shakespeare.*

Lysimachus having obtained the favour of
seeing his ships and machines, surprised at the
contrivance, cried out, that they were not
more than human art. *Isaiah.*

6. To utter lamentations.

We came crying hither;
Thou know'st, the first time that we touch'd the
air. *Shakespeare.*

We wail and cry. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of them,
but ye shall cry for sorrow of heart, and shall
howl for vexation of spirit. *Isaiah.*

When any evil has been upon philosophers,
they groan as pitifully, and cry out as loudly, as
other men. *Isaiah.*

7. To squall, as an infant.

Should some god tell me, that I should
burn,
And cry again, his offer I should scorn. *Pope.*

Thus, in a starry night, loud children cry
For the rich sparkles that adorn the sky. *Isaiah.*

He struggles not for breath, and is for aye,
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid. *Isaiah.*

The child certainly knows, that the water-
seed or mustard-seed it sows, is not the apple
or fig it cries for. *Isaiah.*

8. To weep; to shed tears.

Her who still weeps with plump eyes,
And her who is dry cora, and never cries. *Pope.*

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an
animal.

He giveth to the beast his food, and to the
young ravens which cry. *Pope.*

The beasts of the field cry also unto thee. *Isaiah.*

10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent.

He cried upon it at the meekest lot.
Trust me, I take him for the better dog. *Shakespeare.*

To CRY. v. a. To proclaim publickly
something lost or found, in order to its
recovery or restitution.

She seeks, she sighs, but no where spies him.
Love is lost, and thus she cries him. *Shakespeare.*

To CRY down. v. a.

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.

Bavius cries down an admirable treatise of
philosophy, and says there is atheism in it. *Isaiah.*

Men of dissolute lives cry down religion, be-
cause they would not be under the restraints of it. *Isaiah.*

2. To prohibit.

By all means cry down that unworthy couple
of late times, that they should pay money. *Isaiah.*

3. To overbear.

I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite cry down
This Ipswich fellow's intolence. *Shakespeare.*

To CRY out. v. n.

1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour.

They make the oppressed to cry; they cry out
by reason of the arm of the mighty. *Isaiah.*

With that Sufanna cried with a loud voice, and
the two elders cried out against her. *Isaiah.*

CRY

2. To complain loudly.
We are ready to cry out of an unequal man-
agement, and to blame the Divine administration.
Atterbury.
3. To blame; to censure: with *of*, *against*,
upon.
Are these things then necessities?
Then let us meet them like necessities;
And that same word even now cries out on us.
Shakespeare

Oldly censure
Will then cry out of Marcus: oh, if he
Had borne the business, *Shakespeare.*
Behold, I cry out of wrong, but I am not heard.
Job.

Cry out upon the stars for doing
Ill offices, to cross their wooing. *Hudibras.*
Epiphanius cries out upon it, as rank idolatry,
and destructive to their souls who did it.
Stillingfleet.

Tumult, sedition, and rebellion, are things
that the followers of that hypothesis cry out
against. *Locke.*
I find every sect, as far as reason will help
them, make use of it gladly; and where it fails
them, they cry out, it is matter of faith, and above
reason. *Locke.*

4. To declare loud.
5. To be in labour.
What! is the crying out? —
—So said her woman; and that her suffrance
inide
Each pang a death. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

To CRY up. *v. a.*
1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise.
Instead of crying up all things which are
brought from beyond sea, let us advance the na-
tive commodities of our own kingdom. *Bacon.*
The philosopher deservedly suspected himself
of vanity, when cried up by the multitude.
Gualter's Sappho.

The astrologer, if his predictions come to pass,
is cried up to the stars from whence he pretends to
draw them. *Suck.*

They slight the strongest arguments that can
be brought for religion, and cry up very weak
ones against it. *Tillotson.*

He may, out of interest, as well as conviction,
cry up that for sacred, which, if once trampled on
and profaned, he himself cannot be safe, nor
secure. *Locke.*

Poets, like monarchs, on an eastern throne,
Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,
Here can cry up, and there as boldly blame,
And, as they please, give infamy or fame.
Watts.

Those who are fond of continuing the war, cry
up our constant success at a most prodigious rate.
Swift.

2. To raise the price by proclamation.
All the effect that I conceive was made by cry-
ing up the pieces of eight, was to bring in much
more of that species, instead of others current
here. *Temple.*

CRY. *n. f.* [*cri*, French.]

1. Lamentation; shriek; scream.
And all the first born in the land of Egypt shall
die, and there shall be a great cry throughout all
the land. *Exodus.*

2. Weeping; mourning.

3. Clamour; outcry.
Amazement seizes all; the general cry
Proclaims Laocoon justly doom'd to die. *Dryden.*
These narrow and selfish views have so great
an influence in this cry, that there are several of
my fellow freeholders who fancy the church in
danger upon the rising of bank-stock. *Addison.*

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or
any other passion.

In popish countries some impostor cries out, a
miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded
vulgar in their errors; and so the cry goes round,
without examining into the cheat. *Swift.*

5. Proclamation.

CRY

6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to
be sold in the street: as, the cries of
London.

7. Acclamation; popular favour.
The cry went once for thee,
And still it might, and yet it may again. *Shaks.*

8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal ex-
pression.

Sounds also, besides the distinct cries of birds
and beasts, are modified by diversity of notes of
different length, put together, which make that
complex idea called *tune*. *Locke.*

9. Importunate call.
Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up
thy nor prayer for them. *Jeremiah.*

10. Yelping of dogs.
He turns the dog, resolves to try
The combat next; but if their cry
Invades again his trembling ear,
He straight resumes his wonted care. *Waller.*

11. Yell; inarticulate noise.
There shall be the noise of a cry from the fish-
gate, and an howling from the second, and a
great crashing from the hills. *Zechariah.*

12. A pack of dogs.
About her middle round,
A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd. *Milt.*
You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate
As reek of th' rotten fens; whose loves I prize
As the dead carcasses of unburied men,
That do corrupt my air. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

CRY'AL. *n. f.* The heron. *Ainsworth.*

CRY'ER. See CRIER.

CRY'ER. *n. f.* A kind of hawk, called
the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons,
and very swift. *Ainsworth.*

CRYPTICAL. } *adj.* [*κρυπτός*] Hid-
CRYPTICK. } den; secret; occult;
private; unknown; not divulged.

The students of nature, conscious of her more
cryptic ways of working, resolve many strange
effects into the near efficacy of second causes.
Glaucon's Hippo.

Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or
delight, do not confine themselves to any natural
order, but in a cryptical or hidden method adapt
every thing to their ends. *Watts.*

CRYPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *cryptical*.]
Occultly; secretly: perhaps, in the
following example, the author might
have written *critically*.

We take the word acid in a familiar sense
without cryptically distinguishing it from those sa-
vors that are akin to it. *Boyle.*

CRYPTOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*κρυπτός* and *γραφία*.]

1. The art of writing secret characters.
2. Secret characters; ciphers.

CRYPTOLOGY. *n. f.* [*κρυπτός* and *λογία*.]
Enigmatical language.

CRYSTAL. *n. f.* [*κρύσταλλος*.]

1. Crystals are hard, pellucid, and na-
turally colourless bodies, of regularly
angular figures, composed of simple,
not filamentous plates, not flexile or
elastic, giving fire with steel, not
fermenting with acid menstrua, and cal-
cining in a strong fire. There are many
various species of it produced in different
parts of the globe. *Hill on Fossils.*

Island crystal is a genuine spar, of an extremely
pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom either be-
misted with flaws or spots, or stained with any
other colour. A remarkable property of this body
which has much employed the writers on optics,
is its double refraction; so that if it be laid over a
black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear in
the place of one. *Hill.*

CRY

Water, as it seems, turneth into crystal; as is
seen in divers caves, where the crystal hangs in
stalactites. *Bucan.*

It crystal be a stone, it is not immediately con-
verted by the efficacy of cold, but rather by a
mineral spirit. *Brown.*

Crystal is certainly known and distinguished by
the degree of its transparency and of its refraction,
as also of its hardness, which are ever the same.
Woodward.

2. Crystal is also used for a factitious body
cast in the glass-houses, called also *crystal*
glass, which is carried to a degree of
perfection beyond the common glass;
though it comes far short of the white-
ness and vivacity of the natural crystal.
Chambers.

3. Crystals [in chymistry] express salts or
other matters shot or coagulated in man-
ner of crystal. *Chambers.*

It the me stream be overcharged, within a
short time the metals will shoot into certain
crystals. *Bucan.*

CRYSTAL. *adj.*

1. Consisting of crystal.

Then Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Thy crystal window open, look out. *Shakspeare.*

2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid;
pellucid.

In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds,
By crystal streams that murmur through the
meads. *Dryden.*

CRYSTALLINE. *adj.* [*crystallinus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of crystal.

Mount eagle to my palace crystalline. *Shakspeare.*
We provided ourselves with some small recep-
tacles, blown of crystalline glass. *Boyle.*

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent.

The clustring of water is an experiment
tending to the health; besides, the pleasure of the
eye, when water is crystalline. It is effected by
casting in and placing pebbles at the head of the
current, that the water may strain through them.
Bacon's Natural History.

He on the wings of cherub rode fulltime
On the crystalline sky, in sapphire throne'd.
Blind us far and wide. *Milton.*

CRYSTALLINE Humour. *n. f.* The se-
cond humour of the eye, that lies im-
mediately next to the aqueous behind
the uvea, opposite to the papilla, nearer
to the fore part than the back part of
the globe. It is the least of the humours,
but much more solid than any of them.
Its figure, which is convex on both
sides, resembles two unequal segments
of spheres, of which the most convex
is on its backside, which makes a small
cavity in the glassy humour in which it
lies. It is covered with a fine coat,
called aranea.

The parts of the eye are made convex, and es-
pecially the crystalline humour, which is of a len-
ticular figure, convex on both sides. *Rau.*

CRYSTALLIZATION. *n. f.* [from *crystal-
line*.]

1. Congelation into crystals.

Such a combination of saline particles as re-
sembles the form of crystal, variously modified,
according to the nature and texture of the salts.
The method is by dissolving any saline body in
water, and filtering it, to evaporate, till a film
appear at the top, and then let it stand to shoot;
and this it does by that attractive force which is
in all bodies, and particularly in salt, by reason
of its fluidity: whereby, when the menstruum
or fluid, in which such particles flow, is fast
enough or evaporated, so that the saline par-
ticles are within each other's attractive
powers, they draw one another more than
they are drawn by the fluid, then will they

run into crystals. And this is peculiar to those, that, before being so much divided and reduced into particles, yet when they are turned into crystals, they each of them resume their proper shape; that one might as easily divide them of their natural, as of their figured. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the crystals, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the crystals.

2. The mafs formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallic and mineral concretions were collected by the water, which brought the particles, whereof each concretion is formed, amongst the matter of the fluid.

TO CRYSTALLIZE. v. a. [from crystal.] To cause to congeal or concretize in crystals.

If you dissolve copper in *oxy-ford*, or *oxy* of nitre, you may, by the addition of a little oil, obtain a quantity of *crystals*.

TO CRYSTALLIZE. v. n. To coagulate, congeal, concretize, or shoot into crystals.

Recent urine will *crystallize* by inspissation, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline.

Abstruse *crystallization*.

CUB. n. f. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox.

I would outface the fiercest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking *cub* from the bear's *claw*.

This night, wherein the *half-drawn* bear would couch,

The lion, and the belly-patched wolf,
Keep their fur dry.

In the eagle's destroying on the *cub*, there's power executed with oppression.

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish.

Two mighty whales, which swelling seas had tossed,

One as a mountain vast, and with her came
A *cub*, not much inferior to his dame.

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou *ferocious cub*! what wilt thou be,
When time hath fown a grizzle on thy case?
Or wilt not else thy craft to quickly grow,
That thus one trip shall be thine overthrow?

O most comical sight! a country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwell's shop last night; but, such was unluckily *cub*!

TO CUB. v. a. [from the noun.] To bring forth: used of beasts, or of a woman in contempt.

Cub in a cabin, or a matron's bed,
On a brown geese with half-swimmers fed;
Dead wine, that thinks of the horridness, sup
From a foul jock, or a *cub* in a cup.

CUBATION. n. f. [cubatio, Latin.] The act of lying down.

CUBATORY. adj. [from cubo, Lat.] Recumbent.

CUBATURE. n. f. [from cube.] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body.

CUBE. n. f. [from *cu*, a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal.

2. [In arithmetic.] See CUBICK Number.

All the matter planets move about the sun at several distances, as their common centre, and with different velocities. This common law being observed in all of them, that the squares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the cubes of their distances.

CUBE Root. } n. f. The origin of a CUBICK Root. } cubick number; or a number, by whose multiplication into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the cube-root of eight.

CUBEN. n. f. A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish brown colour on the surface. It has an aromatick smell, and is used to the taste. *Cubens* are brought from Java.

A *cubick*, as *cloves*, cinnamon, and nutmeg, are used to give poor wines, to correct their acidity.

CUBICAL. } adj. [from cube.]

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A close vessel containing ten cubits of air, will act faster a wax candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it is consumed.

It is also a hundred times more particular than, that you do not call any given letter times with four cubical dice; because there are many several combinations of the six faces of the dice.

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produces sixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produces the cubical number of sixty-four. If we should suppose a number of six cubical minutes, there must be a hundred and twenty and cubical numbers, yet, of necessity, the *cubical* is but the fourth part of the square, and the sixteenth part of the cubical number.

The number of ten has been as highly exalted, as containing even, odd, long a square, quadrate and cubical numbers.

CUBICALNESS. n. f. [from cubical.] The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY. adj. [cubiculum, Latin.] Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Cubical, by degrees, changed their *chamber* beds into *cubicular*, and introduced a fashion to go to the bottom with their feet.

CUBIFORM. adj. [from cube and form.] Of the shape of a cube.

CUBIT. n. f. [from cubitus, Latin.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This measure is the fourth part of a well-proportioned man's stature. Some fix the Hebrew *cubit* at twenty inches and a half, Paris measure; and others at eighteen.

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard, and a quarter of the stature; and makes a *cubit*, the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah being *cubited* and measured by *cubits*.

Measured by *cubits*, length, and breadth, and height.

The Jews used two sorts of *cubits*; the sacred, and the profane or common one.

CUBITAL. adj. [cubitilis, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being so high, that unto men below they appeared in a *cuckoo* stature.

CUCKINGSTOOL. n. f. An engine invented for the punishment of scolds, and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumbrel.

I am mounted on a chair-curse,
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool*,
March proudly to the river's side.

CUCKOLD. n. f. [cocu, French, from *cuckoo*.] One that is married to an adulteress; one whose wife is faithless to his bed.

But for all the whole world, why, who would not make her husband a *cuckold*, to make him march? I should venture to give it a try.

There have been,
Or I am much deceived, *cuckolds*;
And many a man there is, even at this present,
Now while I speak this, holds his wife fast;
That little thinks she has been fuddled in his absence.

For though the law makes null the adulterous deed

Of lands to her, the *cuckold* may succeed.

Ever since the reign of king Charles the first, an *adulteress* is made a *cuckold*, the deluded husband banished, and adultery and fornication committed behind the scenes.

TO CUCKOLD. v. a.

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canst *cuckold* him, thou dost thyself a pleasure, and me a sport.

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity.

Put suffer not thy wife, should I to roam,
Nor that in streets with amorous man face;
For this is to *cuckold* thee before thy face.

CUCKOLDLY. adj. [from cuckold.] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

Poor *cuckold*ly knave, I know him not.
Yet I wrong him to call him poor, thy thy
I know knave hath masses of money.

CUCKOLDMAKER. n. f. [cuckold and make.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I spread any that had a head to hit, or a young or old, he is thy *cuckold*, or *cuckoldmaker*, let me never hope to see a *cuckold* again.

One *Heim* do, *cuckoldmaker* of this city, conspired to steal her away.

CUCKOLDOM. n. f. [from cuckold.]

1. The act of adultery.

See not making our morning but her bed, and confounding *cuckoldom* against me.

2. The state of a cuckold.

It is a true saying, that the *cuckold* man of the parish that knows of his *bed*, is much to be pitied.

CUCROO. n. f. [cuculus, Lat. cuculus, Welsh; cocu, French; cuckoo, Dutch.]

1. A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place: from which practice, it was usual to alarm a husband, at the approach of an adulterer, by calling *cuckoo*; which, by mistake, was in time applied to the husband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name in most tongues seems to have been formed.

CUD

Finishing Mopla, like a cuckoo by a nightingale,
alone with Pamela, I came in. *Sidney.*
The merry cuckoo, messenger of spring,
His trumpet shrill hath thrice already sounded. *Spenser.*

The plainfong cuckoo gray,
Whose note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not answer, may. *Shakespeare.*
Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do tout
by night:
Take heed, ere summer comes, or cuckoo birds
at night. *Shakespeare.*

I deduce
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,
The symphony of spring; and touch a theme
Unknown to fame, the passion of the grove. *Thomson.*

2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a scater about, then, to praise
him for running!—A horseback, ye cuckoo.
—but a-foot, he will not budge a foot. *Shaks.*

CUCKOO-BUD.

n. f. [*car.aminus*,
CUCKOO-FLOWER. } Latin.] The name
of a flower.

When daisies pied, and violets blue,
And cuckoo buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shaks.*

Nettles, cuckoo flowers, *Shakspeare.*
Dandel, and all the little weeds. *Shakspeare.*

CUCKOO-SPITTLE. *n. f.* [*cuckoo* and *spittle*.]
Cuckoo-spittle, or woodcock, is that upon a
dew or condensation, or both, and upon ponds,
especially about the joints of ivy and roses,
observable with us about the latter end of
May. *Linnaeus.*

CU'CALLATE. } *adj.* [*cuellatus*, hooded,
CU'CALLATIN. } Latin.]

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or
cowl.

2. Having the resemblance or shape of a
hood.

They are differently *cuellated*, and capulet
upon the head and back. *Brown's Vul. Fr.*

CU' CUMBER. *n. f.* [*cucumis*, Lat.] The
name of a plant, and also of the fruit of
that plant.

It hath a flower consisting of one single leaf,
bell-shaped, and expanded toward the top, and
cut into many segments; of which some are male,
or barren, having no embryo, but only a large
style in the middle, charged with the *farina*;
others are female, or fruitful, being fastened to an
embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fleshy
fruit, for the most part oblong and tubulated,
which is divided into three or four cells, including
many oblong seeds. The species are, 1. The
common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber.
3. The long Turkey cucumber. *Miller.*
How cucumbers along the surface creep,
With crooked bodies, and with bellies deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CUCURBITACEOUS. *adj.* [from *cu-
cubita*, Latin, a gourd.]

Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble
a gourd; such as the pumpkin and melon. *Chambers.*

CU'CURBITE. *n. f.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A
chymical vessel, commonly called a *body*,
made of earth or glass, in the shape of a
gourd, and therefore called *cucurbite*. *Quincy.*

I have, for curiosity's sake, distilled quick-
silver in a *cucurbita*, fitted with a capacious glass
head. *Boyle on Colours.*
Let common yellow sulphur be put into a *cu-
cubite* glass, upon which pour the strongest aqua
fortis. *Mortimer.*

CUD. *n. f.* [*cut*, Saxon.] That food
which is reposit in the first stomach in
order to rumination, or to be chewed
again.
Many times, when my master's cattle came

CUE

hither to chew their *cue* in this fresh place, I
might see the young bull testify his love. *Sidney.*

You range the pathless wood,
While on a flow'ry bank he chews the *cue*. *Dryd.*
CU'DDEN. *n. f.* [without etymology.]
CU'DDY. } A clown; a stupid rustick;
a low dolt; a low bad word.

The flowering *cudden*, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh. *Dryd.*
To CU'DDLE. *v. n.* [a low word, I be-
lieve, without etymology.] To lie
close; to squat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quize,
Viewing the tow'ring falcon high?
She *cud'd* a low behind the brake;
No wonder she fly, nor dare she fly. *Prior.*

CU'DGEL. *n. f.* [*kudse*, Dutch.]

1. A stick to strike with, lighter than a
club, shorter than a pole.

Yet twice, while they are green, are brittle;
yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and
was used by the captains of armies, amongst the
Romans, for such *cudgels*. *Bacon.*

Do not provoke the rage of stones
And *cud* the very hide and bones:
Tremble and vas th. *Hudibras.*

The ass was quickly given to understand, with
a good *cudgel*, the difference between the one
pasture and the other. *L'Estrange.*

His bow, which never fail'd to crack
His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back. *Dryden.*
Thus, if well reflected on, would make peo-
ple more wary in the use of the rod and the *cud-
gel*. *Locke.*

The wife Canelius was convinced, that these
long *cudgels*, could no more be learned
than dancing or *cudgel* playing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To *cu* the CUDGELS, is to forbear
the contest, from the practice of cudgel-
players to lay one over the other.

It is much better to give way, than it would
be to *cu* at first, and then either to *cu*
the *cudgel*, or to be *cu* in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

To CU'NGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a stick.

My father speaks most wisely of you, like a
four mounted man as he is; and said he would
cu you. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

The ass courting his mother, just as the spout
had done, with ad of being *cu* and made
much of, is only rated off and *cu* for all his
countship. *Scott.*

Three ducks he fought, the ce ventur'd his life;
Went home, and was *cu* again by his wife. *Swift.*

2. To beat in general.

Cudgel is but no more about it; for your
dull ass will not mend his pace with beating. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

A good woman happened to pass by, as a
company of young fellows were *cu*ing a
whit-tier, and asked them what they did that
for. *L'Estrange.*

CUDGEL-PROOF. *adj.* Able to resist a
stick.

His doubt was of sturdy buff,
And though not proof, yet *cu* proof. *Hudibras.*

CU'DLE. *n. f.* A small sea fish.

Of round fish there are brist, spratt, *cud's*, eels
Carew.

CU'DWEED. *n. f.* [from *cue* and *weed*.]
A plant.

CUE. *n. f.* [*queue*, a tail, French.]

1. The tail or end of any thing: as, the
long *cue* of a wig.

2. The last words of a speech, which the
player, who is to answer, catches, and
regards as intimation to begin.

Pyramus, you began: when you have spoken
your speech, enter into that brake, and so every
one according to his *cue*. *Shakspeare.*

CUF

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direc-
tion.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he should weep for her? What would he do,
Had he the motive and the *cue* for passion
That I have? He would drown the stage with
tears. *Shakspeare.*

Let him know how many servants there are,
of both sexes, who expect vails; and give them
their *cue* to attend in two lines, as he leaves the
house. *Swift.*

4. The part which any man is to play in
his turn.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my inclining, and the rest:
Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Neither is Otho here a much more taking gen-
tleman: nothing appears in his *cue* to move pity,
or any way make the audience of his party.
Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.

5. Humour; temper of mind: a low
word.

GUERPO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] To be in
cuervo is to be without the upper coat,
or cloak, so as to discover the true shape
of the *cuervo* or body.

Expos'd in *cuervo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage. *Hudibras.*

CUFF. *n. f.* [*zuffa*, a battle; *zuffare*, to
fight, Italian.]

1. A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke.

The pick let fall the book,
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
The mad-brain'd bridge-room took him such a *cuff*,
That down fell pick and book, and book and
pick. *Shakspeare.*

There was no money bid for argument, unless
the poet and the player went to cuffs in the ques-
tion. *Shakspeare.*

He gave her a *cuff* on the ear, and she would
pick him with her knitting-needle. *Arbuthnot.*

Their own feet, which now lie dormant,
would be soon at it again with each other about
power and prement. *Swift.*

2. It is used of birds that fight with their
talons.

To CUFF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
fight; to scuffle.

Clapping farces acted by the court,
While the peers *cu* to make the rabble sport. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To CUFF. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist.

I'll afix him again, and beat him.——
—Do, *cu* him lound'y; but never draw thy
sword. *Shakspeare.*

Were not you, my friend, abused, and *cu*ful,
and kicked? *Comenius's Old Bachelor.*

2. To strike with the talons.

Those lazy owls who, perched near fortune's
top,
Sit only watchful with their heavy wings
To *cu* down new-fledg'd virtues, that would rise
To nobler heights, and make the grove harmo-
nious. *Oracy.*

The daftard crow, that to the wood made
wing,
With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,
Who fate in numbers *cu* the noble bird. *Dryden.*

They with their quills did all the hurt they
could,
And *cu* the tender chickens from their food. *Dryden.*

3. To strike with the wings. This seems
improper.

Having about the coasts, they make their
moan,
And *cu* the cliffs with pinions not their own. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

CUFF. *n. f.* [*coiffe*, French.] Part of the
sleeve.

CUP

all of them; for nothing doth more hurt than that *cunning* men pass for wife.

Men will leave truth and misery to such as love it; they are resolved to be *cunning*; let others run the hazard of being sincere.

4. Acted with subtilty.

The more he professed, the more his father thought he dissimuled, accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood.

CUNNING. n. f. [cunnix, Saxon.]

Artifice; deceit; siness; sleight; craft; subtilty; dissimulation; fraudulent dexterity.

What if I be not so much the poet, as even that miserable subject of his *cunning*, whelmed you speak?

We take *cunning* for a sinister or crooked will; and certainly there is great difference between a *cunning* man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability.

Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the age of wisdom.

A Art; skill; knowledge; right-hand *cunning*.

CUNNINGLY. adv. [from *cunning*.] Artfully; sily; subtilly; by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.

Amongst other crimes of this nature, there was diligent enquiry made of such as had raised and dispersed a riot and rumour, a little before the field-battle, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled; whereby it was supposed, that many false reports were *cunningly* put off and kept back.

I must meet my danger, and destroy him first; *cunningly* and clostely.

When stock is high, they come between, Making by second-hand their offers; Then *cunningly* retire unseen, With each a million in his coffers.

CUNNINGMAN. n. f. [cunning and man.]

A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

He sent him for a strong detachment Of hounds, constables, and watchmen, To attack the *cunningman*, for punder Committed falsity on his lumber.

CUNNINGNESS. n. f. [from *cunning*.]

Deceitfulness; siness.

CUP. n. f. [cup, Sax. *kop*, Dut. *coupe*, French.]

1. A small vessel to drink in.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his butler.

Ye heavenly powers that guard The British isles, such dire events remove Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils Ferment from social cups.

The liquor contained in a cup; the draught.

Which when the vile enchanteress perceiv'd, With cup thus charm'd imparting she receiv'd.

All friends shall taste The wages of their virtue, and all foes The cup of their deserving.

Will'st please your lordship, drink a cup of sack?

They that never had the use Of the grape's surmounting juice, To the first delicious *cup* All their reason tender up.

The best, the dearest sacrifice of the day Meek taste that *cup*, for man is born to die.

3. [In the plural.] Social entertainment; merry bout.

CUP

Then shall our names, Familiar in their mouths as household words, Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd.

Let us suppose that I were reasoning, as one friend with another, by the fire-side, or in our cups, without care, without any great affection to either party.

It was near a miracle to see an old man silent, since talking is the disease of age; but, amongst cups, makes fully a wonder.

Any thing hollow like a cup: as, the husk of an acorn; the bell of a flower.

A pyrites of the same colour and shape placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherical figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup.

5. Cup and Can. Familiar companions. The can is the large vessel out of which the cup is filled, and to which it is a constant associate.

You boasting tell us where you din'd, And how his lordship was so kind; Swear he 's a most facetious man; That you and he are cup and can; You travel with a heavy load, And quite mistake preferment's road.

6. [couper, French, to scarify.] A glass to draw the blood in scarification.

Hippocrates tells you, that in applying of cups, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments.

To Cup. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To supply with cups. This sense is obsolete.

Plumply Biechus, with pink cyne, In thy vats our cores be drown'd; With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd!

2. [couper, to cut, Fr.] To fix a glass bell or cucurbit upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart; Cox ups, and there remain in spite of art; Nor breathing veins nor *cupping* will prevail; All outward remedies and inward fail.

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of the air of Billingsgate, without knowing who I am, or whether I deserve to be *cupped* and scarified at this rate.

Blistering, *cupping*, and bleeding, are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate.

They alk, they *cupp'd*, they purg'd; in short they cur'd.

CUPBEARER. n. f.

1. An officer of the king's household.

There is convey'd to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to wait and to be sworn his servant, and shortly after his *cupbearer* at large; and the summer following he was admitted in ordinary.

2. An attendant to give wine at a feast.

This wine was said to be given to Trus, the father of Priam, by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his son Ganymede to be his *cupbearer*.

CUPBOARD. n. f. [cup, and bond, a case or receptacle, Saxon.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

Some trees are left for planchers, as deal, some for tables, cupboards, and desks, as walnut.

Cadmus had but one bed; so short, so stout, That his short wife's short legs hung dangling out;

CUR

His *cupboard's* head for earthen platters grac'd, Beneath them was his trusty tankard plac'd.

Yet their wine and their victuals these *cur* mudgeon-lubbers

Lock up from my sight, in collars and *cupboards*.

To CURBOARD. v. a. [from the noun.] To treasure in a cupboard; to board up.

The belly did remain 1' th' midd o' th' body, idle and unactive, Still *cupboarding* the viand, never bearing Like labour with the rest.

CUPIDITY. n. f. [cupiditas, Latin.] Concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing.

CUPOLA. n. f. [Italian.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building.

Nature seems to have designed the lead as the *cupola* to the most glorious of her works; and when we load it with supererogatory ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure.

CUPPEL. n. f. See COPPEL.

There be other bodies fixed, as we see in the stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not.

CUPPER. n. f. [from cup.] One who applies cupping glasses; a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS. n. f. [from cup and glass.] A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

A hubb, in this case, ought to be drawn outward by *cupping-glasses*, and brought to resolution.

CUPREOUS. adj. [cupreus, Latin.] Coppery; consisting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little sal ammoniac, made copper inflammable, I took some small grains, and put them under the wick of a burning candle; whereby they were with the melted tallow so kindled, that the green, not blue, flame of the *cupreous* body did burn.

CUR. n. f. [korre, Dutch. See CESTAIL.]

1. A worthless degenerate dog.

'Tis a good dog.

—A cur, fir—

—Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog. Sir, Here's an old drudging *cur* turned off to-morrow for himself, for want of the very teeth and heels that he had lost in his master's service.

A *cur* may bear

The name of tiger, lion, or whatever Denotes the noblest or the fiercest beast.

2. A term of reproach for a man.

What would you have, ye cur?

That like not peace nor war? This knight had occasion to require the way to St. Anne's Lane; the person, whom he spoke to, called him a young popish *cur*, and shew him, who made Anne a saint?

CURABLE. adj. [from cure.] That admits a remedy; that may be healed.

A consumption of the lungs, at the beginning, though it differs from all other curable diseases, that herein differs from all other curable diseases, that it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or cheerful spirit.

A desperate wound must skilful hands employ; But thine is curable by Philip's boy.

CURABLENESS. n. f. [from curable.] Possibility to be healed.

CURACY. n. f. [from curate.] Employment of a curate, distinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

CUR

They get into orders as soon as they can, and if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a curacy here in town. *Swift.*

CURATE, n. f. [*curator*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

He spar'd no pains; for curate he had none,
Nor durst he trust another with his care. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A parish priest.

Bishops and curates, and all congregations.

Common Prayer.
I thought the English of curate had been an ecclesiastical hireling.—No such matter; the proper import of the word signifies one who has the cure of souls. *Collier on Pride.*

CURATESHIP, n. f. [from *curate*.] The same with curacy.

CURATIVE, adj. [from *cure*.] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative.

The therapeutick or curative physick, we term that which restores the patient unto sanity.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
There may be taken proper useful indications, both preservative and curative, from the qualities of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

CURATOR, n. f. [Latin.]

1. One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

The curators of Bedlam assure us, that some lunaticks are persons of hon'ur. *Swift.*

2. A guardian appointed by law.

A minor cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian and curator. *Arglist's Patergon.*

CURB, n. f. [*courber*, to bend, French.]

1. An iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

The ox has his bow, the horse his curb, and the falcon his bells; so man hath his desires. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

So four fierce couriers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threatening cries they fear. *Dryden.*

2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition; hinderance.

The Roman state, whose course will on
The way it takes, cricking ten thousand curbs
Of more strong links afunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

We remain
In strictest bondage, though thus far remov'd,
Under th' inevitable curb, refer'd
His captive multitude. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By these men, religion, that should be
The curb, is made the spur to tyranny. *Dunkin's Sophy.*

Even they, who think us under no other tie to
the true trust of our country, will allow this
to be an effectual curb upon us. *Atterbury.*

3. A hard and callous tumour, which
runs along the inside of a horse's hoof;
that is, on that part of the hoof that is
opposite to the leg of the lame side. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CURB, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To guide or restrain a horse with a curb.

Part wield their arms, part curb the foaming
Reeds. *Milton.*

2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check; to confine; to hold back.

Were not the laws planted amongst them at
the first, and had they not governors to curb
and keep them still in awe and obedience?
Spenser on Ireland.

Then thou, the mother of so sweet a child,
Her false imagin'd loss cease to lament,
And wisely learn to curb thy sorrows wild. *Milton.*

If sense and learning are such unfociable im-
perious things, he ought to keep down the growth
of his reason, and curb his intellectuals. *Collier on Pride.*

Knowing when a muse should be indulg'd
In her full flight, and when she should be curbed. *Roscommon.*

At this she curb'd a groan, that else had come;
And, pausing, view'd the present in the tomb. *Dryden's Fables.*

Till force returns, his ardour we restrain,
And curb his warlike wish to cross the main. *Dryden.*

Some poor cottage on the mountain's brow,
Where pinching want must curb thy warm desires,
And household cares suppress thy genial fires. *Prior.*

Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit,
And wisely curb'd proud man's pretending wit. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes with *from*.

Yet you are curb'd *from* that enlargement by
The consequence of the crown. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

3. In the following passage it signifies, I think, as in French, to bend.

Though the course of the sun be curb'd between
the tropics, yet are not those parts directly sub-
ject to his perpendicular beams uninhabitable or
extremely hot. *Ray.*

CURD, n. f. [See *CRUDLE*.] The co-
agulation of milk; the concretion of the
thicker parts of any liquor.

Milk of itself is such a compound of cream,
curds, and whey, as it is easily turned and dis-
solved. *Bacon.*

This night, at least, with me forget your care;
Cheese, curds, and cream, shall be your fare. *Dryden.*

Let Sporus tremble.—What! that thing of silk?
Sporus, that mere white curd of As's milk? *Pope.*

To CURD, v. a. [from the noun.] To
turn to curds; to cause to coagulate.

Madden, does it curd thy blood,
To say I am thy mother? *Shakespeare.*

To CURDLE, v. n. [from *curd*.] To
coagulate; to shoot together; to con-
crete.

Powder of man, and powder of red roses,
keep the milk from what from turning or curdling
in the stomach. *Bacon.*

Some to the house,
The fold, and dairy, hungry bend their flight,
Sip round the pail, or taste the curdling cheest. *Thomson's Summer.*

To CURDLE, v. a. To cause to coagu-
late; to force into concretions.

His changed powers at first themselves not felt,
Till curdled cold his courage 'g'd in ill. *Spenser.*
Mixed with the sixth part of a spoonful of
milk, it burnt to the space of one hundred pulses,
and the milk was curdled. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

My soul is all the same,
Unmov'd with tear, and mov'd with mutual
fame; *Dryden's Fugel.*

Ev'n now a fatal draught works out my soul;
Ev'n now it curdles in my thinking veins.

The lazy blood, and freezes at my heart. *Smith.*
There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by
which brandy curdles milk. *Flyer.*

CURDY, adj. [from *curd*.] Coagulated;
concreted; full of curds; curdled.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion, by coagu-
lating into a curdy mass with acids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CURE, n. f. [*cura*, Latin.]

1. Remedy; restorative.

This league that we have made
Will give her sadness very little cure;
Brother of England, how may we content
This widow lady? *Shaksp. King John.*
Cold, hunger, prisons, ills without a cure,
All these he must, and gulleth off, endure. *Dryden's Fables.*

Now we're ador'd, and the next hour dis-
leas'd: At first your cure, and after your disease. *Graville.*

Horace advises the Romans to seek a cure in
some remote part, by way of a cure for the cor-
ruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. Act of healing.

I do cures to-day and to-morrow. *Luke.*

3. The benefice or employment of a cu-
rate or clergyman.

If his cure lies among the lawyers, let nothing
be said against entangling property, tumbling
out causes, squeezing clients, and making to-
lows a greater grievance than the cure was break-
them. *Collier.*

To CURE, v. a. [*curo*, Latin.]

1. To heal; to restore to health; to re-
medy; to recover: with *of* before the
disease. Used of patients or diseases.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and
therefore all contusions of bones, in hard weather,
are more difficult to cure. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Here the poet laments, that has long endur'd
Some proud nymph's scorn, of his fond passion's
cure. *Waller.*

I never knew any man cured of inattention. *Swift.*

Hear what from love unpractis'd hearts endure,
From love, the sole disease thou canst not cure. *Pope.*

2. To prepare in any manner, so as to
be preserved from corruption.

The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill cur'd,
as to stink many times before it came to fair as
Holland. *Temple.*

CURLESS, adj. [*cure* and *less*.] With-
out cure; without remedy.

Boxlets are plants, and curless are my
wounds; *Shaksp. Henry vi.*

No way to fly, nor strength to hold out flight.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To curless ruin. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

If, said he,
Your grief alone is hard captivity,
For love of heav'n, with patience undergo:
A curless ill, since fate will have it so. *Dryden.*

CURER, n. f. [from *cure*.] A healer;
a physician.

He is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bod-
ies: if you should fight, you go against the
hair of your prophets. *Shakespeare.*

The indolence and wide success of the most
famous of our consumption cures, do evidently
demonstrate their curlessness in beholding its causes. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CURFEW, n. f. [*courre feu*, French.]

1. An evening-peal, by which the Con-
queror willed that every man should rake
up his fire, and put out his light; so
that in many places, at this day, where
a bell is customarily rung towards bed-
time, it is said to ring curfew. *Cowell.*

You, whose pasture
Is to make midnight mulhooms, that rejoice
To hear the flemish curfew. *Shaksp. Temp.*
Oit on a plot of rising ground
I hear the far off curfew sound,
Over some wide-water'd thys,
Swinging slow with sullen roar. *Milton.*

2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate.

But now for pans, pots, curfews, countess,
and the like, the beauty will not be so much

inspected, so as the compound stuff is like to pass.

CURIA' LITY, *n. f.* [from *curialis*, Latin.]

The privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps retinue of a court.

The court and quality. *Bacon's Filius.*

CURIOUSNESS, *adv.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to inquiry.

2. Nicety; delicacy.

When thou wast in thy gill, and thy perfume, they thanked thee for too much curiety; in thy rage thou knowest none, but art despised for the contrary. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

3. Accuracy; exactness.

Qualities are so weighed, that curiety in neither can make choice of either's moiety.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Our senses, however aimed or assisted, are too gross to discern the nicety of the workmanship of nature. *Ray.*

4. An act of curiosity; nice experiment.

The eighth been practised also a curiety, to set a vice upon the north side of a wall, and, it being bright, to draw it through the wall, and spread it upon the south side, conceiving that the root and lower part of the duck should enjoy the freshness of the shade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the comfort of the sun; but it failed not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

5. An object of curiosity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to see the curiosities of this great town. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CURIOUS, *adj.* [from *curiosus*, Latin.]

1. Inquisitive; desirous of information; addicted to inquiry.

Do not curiously in unnecessary matters; for more things are shown unto thee than men understand. *Eccles.*

Even then to them the spirit of lies suggests That they were blind, because they saw not all; And breath'd into their unconquered breasts A curious will, which did corrupt their will. *Dantes.*

If any one too curious should enquire After a victory which we did win, Then let him know the Belgians did retire Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*
Reader, if any curious say To ask my hated name, Tell them, the grave that hides my clay Conceals me from my shame. *Waller.*

2. Attentive to; diligent about; sometimes with after.

It is pity a gentleman so very curious after things that were elegant and beautiful, should not have been as curious as to their origin, their uses, and their natural history. *Woodward.*

3. Sometimes with of.

Then thus a senior of the place replies, Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

4. Accurate; careful not to mistake.

This Aristotism had made a matter of great suspense and subtlety of wit to be a fund believing christian, men were not curious what fallacies or particles of speech they used. *Hewer.*

5. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate person is not curious of fancies and deliciousness; he thinks not much, and speaks not often, of meat and drink. *Taylor.*

6. Exact; nice; subtle.

Both these senses embrace their objects at greater distance, with more variety, and with a more curious discrimination, than the other sense. *Hobbes.*

7. Artful; not neglectful; nicely diligent.

A rank obscure'd the sunshine of her eyes, The rose within herself her cheeks could hide; Each ornament about her fairly lies, By curious chance, or careful art compos'd. *Farfax.*

8. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished.

Understanding to devise various works to work in gold. *Bacon's.*

9. Rigid; severe; rigorous.

For curies I cannot be with you, Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well. *Shak.*

CURIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *curiosus*.]

1. Inquisitively; attentively; studiously.

He looked very curiously upon himself, sometimes fetching a little skip, as if he said his strength had not yet forsaken him. *Sidney.*

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more curiously, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Not is it the having of wheels and springs, though never so curiously wrought, and artistically set, but the winding of them up, that must give motion to the watch. *South.*

3. Artfully; exactly.

4. Captiously.

CURL, *v. a.* [from *krollen*, Dutch; *cynrau*, Sax. *krille*, Dan.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What hast thou been?

—A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that curled my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistress's heart, and did the act of darkness with her. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. To writhe; to twist.

3. To dress with curls.

If the first meet the curl'd Antony, He'd make demand of her a kiss. *Shakespeare.*
They, up the trees

Climbing, fat thicker than the snaky locks That curl'd Megara. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

4. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuities.

The visitation of the winds, We strike the ruffian billows by the top, Curling their promiscuous heads. *Shakespeare.*
Seas would be pools, without the brushing air To curl the waves. *Dryden's Fables.*

TO CURL, *v. n.*

1. To shrink into ringlets.

These slender aerial bodies are separated and stretched out, whelp otherwise, by reason of their flexibility and weight, would flag or curl. *Boyle.*

2. To rise in undulations.

To every nobler portion of the town The curling billows roll their restless tide; In parties now they straggle up and down, As armies, unoppos'd, for prey divide. *Dryden.*
While curling smokes from village tops are seen. *Pope.*

3. To twist itself.

To curl and her slender waist he curl'd, And stamp'd an image of himself, a sovereign of the world. *Dryden's Fables.*

CURL, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

So she parted herself like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the short curls to cover that noble head. *Sidney.*

It is as if he stood, in clouds enshrin'd Her hand the last-ent on his hair behind, Then backward by his yellow curls she drew; To him, and him alone, confels'd in view. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the person be free from veins, and then sides be accurately plain and well polished, without those numberless waves or curls, which usually arise from the fond holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

CURLEW, *n. f.* [from *curlicu*, Fr. *arquada*, Latin.]

A kind of waterfowl, with a large beak, of a gray colour, with red and black spots.

Among birds we reckon curlew, curlew, and puffers. *Curlew.*

2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very swiftly, and frequents the corn-fields in Spain, in Sicily, and sometimes in France. *Trevoux.*

CURMUDGEON, *n. f.* [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *cur mechant*, Fr. An unknown correspondent.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl; a griper.

And when he has it in his claws, He'll not be hick-bowed to the cause; Nor shalt thou find him a curmudgeon, If thou dispatch it without grudging. *Hudibras.*

A man's way of living is commend'd, because he will give any sum for it; and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a penurious curmudgeon. *Locke.*

CURMUDGEONLY, *adj.* [from *curmudgeon*.] Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.

In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a curmudgeonly fellow advised with his companions how he might save the charge. *L'Estrange.*

CURRANT, *n. f.* [from *currus*, Lat.]

1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large: the flower consists of five leaves, placed in form of a rose: the ovary, which arises from the centre of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.

2. A small dried grape: properly written *corinth*.

They butter'd currants on fat veal bellow'd, And rumps of beef with virgin honey flow'd; Infipid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know, Where recombale, shallot, and the rank garlic grow. *A. J.*

CURRENT, *n. f.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand.

The currency of those half-pence would, in universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. *South.*

2. General reception: as, the report had a long currency.

3. Fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.

4. Continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course.

The currency of time to establish a custom, ought to be with a continuance from the beginning to the end of the term prescribed. *Johnson.*

5. General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.

He that thinks Spain to be some great overmatch for this estate, as it is, and may be, is no good mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and current, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CURRENT, *adj.* [from *currus*, Latin.]

1. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand.

Shells of silver, current money with the merchant. *Greiff.*

That there was *current money* in Abraham's time, is past doubt, though it is not sure that it was *current* for he is said to be rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold.

Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many strange truths are received for current.

Because such as people represent supposed disorders of state are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plausible colour, whatsoever they utter passeth for good and current.

I have collected the facts, with all possible impartiality, from the *current* histories of those times.

Common; general.

They have been trained up from their infancy in one set of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are current among mankind.

About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death.

Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation.

We are apt to consider the difference between worth and merit strictly taken; that is a man's intrinsic, or his *inherent*, value; which is less or more, as men have occasion for him.

Fashionable; popular.

Of having what is natural and fit, the *current* fully proves you ready wit: And authors think their reputation safe, which lives as long as souls are pleas'd to laugh.

Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted.

Fooler than heart can think thee, thou canst make

No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself.

What is now passing; what is at present in its course: as, the *current* year.

CURRENT. n. f.

A running stream.

The *current* that with gentle murmur glides, Thou know'st, being stopp'd, in patiently doth rage.

But his fair course is not hindered; He makes sweet music with the enamell'd stones.

These inequalities will vanish in one place, and presently appear in another, and from perfectly calm like waves, succeed in and destroying or answering; save that their motion sometimes seems to be quicken'd, as if in that vast sea they were carried on by a *current*, or at least by a breeze.

Heaven's Endanot no more shall boast, While fame in thine, like his *current*, is lost; Thy nobler streams shall visit Jove's abodes, To shine among the stars, and bathe the gods.

Not fabled to more swells the poet's lays, While through the sky his shining *current* flows.

In navigation.

Current are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth by which a ship may happen to be carried more swiftly, or retarded in her course, according to the direction of the *current*, with or against the way of the ship.

Course; progression.

The *current* of Cadiz was taken, and Thobes assisted by Probus the Lacedemonian individuals, which drew on a surprise of the castle, recovery of the town, and a *current* of the war, men into the walls of Sparta.

CURRENTLY. adv. [from current.]

In a constant motion.

Without opposition.

The very cause which maketh the simple and

ignorant to think they even see how the good of God runneth *currently* on your side, is, that their minds are foreballed, and their *conscience* perverted beforehand.

3. Popularly; fashionably; generally.

4. Without cooling.

CURRENTNESS. n. f. [from current.]

1. Circulation.

2. General reception.

3. Easiness of pronunciation.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and *currentness* with *flayedness*, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness?

CURRIER. n. f. [coriarius, Latin.] One who dresses and pares leather for those that make shoes, or other things.

A *currier* bought a bear-skin of a huntsman, and laid him down ready money for it.

Warn'd by frequent ill, the way they found To lodge their bathsome cation under ground;

For useless to the *currier* were their hides, Nor could their tainted flesh with ocean tides

Be freed from filth.

CURRIER. adj. [from cur.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; sour; quarrelsome; malignant; churlish; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.

Sweet speaking off a *currier* heart reclames.

No care of justice, nor no rule of reason, Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind,

But curish, the sign of *currier* kind.

In fashion wayward, and in love unkind; For Cupid deigns not wound a *currier* mud.

I would she were in heaven, so she could Entreat some power to charge this *currier* Jew.

She says your dog was a *cur*, and tells you, *currier* thanks is good enough for such a present.

TO CURRY. v. a. [corium, leather, Latin.]

1. To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it.

2. To beat; to drub; to thrash; to chaff.

A deep design in 't to divide The well-affected that confide; By setting brother against brother, To draw and *curry* one another.

I may expect her to take care of her family, and *curry* her hide in case of refusal.

3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat, and promote his flesh.

First, to make the parts more fleshy and full, as we see both in men and in the *currying* of horses: the cause is, for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits and blood to the parts.

4. To scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour him more if to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow.

5. To *CURRY FAVOUR*. To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.

He judged them not over-abjectly to lean upon the *curriers*, and to every *currier* with a smile.

This humour succeeded so with the pupils, that an ass would go the same way to *curry* favour for himself.

CURRYCOMB. n. f. [from curry and comb.]

An iron instrument used for currying or cleaning horses.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition, and so he would have of *frigid* and *stagnant*, if, instead of a *currier* and *cymbal*, he could see stamped in the margin small pictures of these instruments.

TO CURSE. v. a. [curian, Saxon.]

1. To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote.

Curse me this people; for they are too mighty for me.

After Solyman had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly *curst* the same, he caused a great weight to be tied unto it, and so cast into the sea.

What, yet again! the third time hast thou *curst* me;

This imprecation was for Lais' death, And thou hast wished me like him.

2. To mischief; to afflict; to torment.

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as these.

TO CURSE. v. n. To imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The silver about which thou *curst*est, and speakest of also in my ears, behold the silver is with me.

CURSE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Malediction; wish of evil to another.

Neither have I suffered my mouth to be *curst*, by wishing a *curse* to his soul.

I never went from your Lordship but with a longing to return, or without a hearty *curse* to him who reversed ceremonies, and put me on the necessity of withdrawing.

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

Curse on the stripping! how he eyes his fire! Ambitiously contentous!

CURSED. participial adj. [from curse.]

1. Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

Refrain in me the *curst* thoughts that nature Gives way to in repose.

2. Unholy; unsanctified; blasted by a curse.

Come, lady, while heav'n lends us grace, Let us fly this *curst* place.

Let the forever us entice With false other new device; Not a while we need be found, Till we come to better ground.

3. Vexatious; troublesome.

This *curst* quantity be no more receiv'd; Be, as become a wife, obedient still, Though griev'd, yet subject to her husband's will.

One day, I think, I shall be *curst* to hold; Dethin'd the seat his journey so pursue, Where wounding wounds be *curst* thanks give.

CURSEDLY. adv. [from cursed.] Miserably; thencefully; a low cant word.

Salutation and reclamation lies so *curst* hard on the graces of our publicans.

Sure it is a notion that is *curst* and old of being *curst* with too much politeness, and *curst* with great gentleness but at the expense of others.

CURSEDNESS. n. f. [from cursed.] The state of being under a curse.

CURSHIP. n. f. [from cur.] Dogship; meanness; scoundrelship.

How dost he, I say, oppose thy *curship* to such a nobility, and worth?

CURSIOR. n. f. [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They

CUR

are called clerks of course, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of these there are twenty four in number, which have certain things allotted to each of them, unto which they make out such original writs as are required. They are a corporation among themselves.

Cowell.

Then is the recognition and value, signed with the handwriting of that justice, carried by the clerk in Chancery for that time where those lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingrossed in parchment.

Ro.

CURSORARY. *adj.* [from *cursor*, Latin.] Curfury; hasty; careless. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

I have but with a cursorary eye

O'erlook'd the volumes. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
CURSORILY. *adv.* [from *cursor*.] Hastily; without care; without solicitous attention.

This power, and no other, Luther dissent, as any one that views the place, but who is much mistaken.

CURSORINESS. *n. f.* [from *cursor*.] Slight attention.

CURSORY. *adj.* [from *cursorius*, Latin.] Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless.

The first, upon a cursory and superficial view, appeared like the head of another man.

CURST. *adj.* Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling.

Mr. Mason, after his manner, was very merry with both parties, pleasantly playing both with the froward touches of many of the boys, and with the small discretion of many of the schoolmasters.

Shakespeare, As You Like It.

Curst cows have short horns.
I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen, let her not hurt me. I am a poor fellow.

I am a poor fellow, for my cowardice; let her not hurt me.

I do go if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he has eaten of the matter.

Her only fault, and that is fault enough, is, that she is not lovably curst.

And shew'd her forward, to her and all measures, that were my fault for worse than this.

I would not wad her for a piece of gold. *Shakespeare.*
When I did shew'd him from my hand,

And found him, I to do it with curst speech, I threaten'd to deliver him. *Shakespeare.*

And though his word Benevolent, his tongue is curst. *Shakespeare.*

CURSTNESS. *n. f.* [from *curst*.] Peevishness; frowardness; malignity.

Then, noble patients, Touch you the fourteenth points with sweetest care.

Not curstness grow to the matter. *Shakespeare.*
Her mouth thus with downy words is curst.

Her eyes to make her face more curst.

CURST. *adj.* [from *curst*, Latin.] Curst.

CURTAIL. *v. a.* [from *curtail*, Latin.] To cut off; to shorten; to diminish.

To cut off the tail of a dog; to shorten the tail of a dog.

To cut off the tail of a dog; to shorten the tail of a dog.

To cut off the tail of a dog; to shorten the tail of a dog.

CUR

Then why should we ourselves abridge, And curtail our own privilege. *Shakespeare.*
Scribblers fend us over their nash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint modernisms.

This general employ, and expence of their time, would as assuredly curtail and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would shorten the opportunities of vice.

Westward.

Perhaps this humour of speaking no more than we must, has to intolerably curtail'd some of our words; and, in familiar writings and conversations, they often lose all but their initial syllables.

Shakespeare.

2. It has of before the thing cut off.

The count assured the curst, that past his antagonist had taken a wrong name, having called it of three letters, for that his name was not Fact, but Faction.

Addison.

CURTAIL Dog. *n. f.* A dog lawed, or mutilated according to the forest laws, whose tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in coursing. Perhaps this word may be the original of *cur*.

I amaz'd, ran from her as a witch, and I think if my breast had not been in de of faith, and my heart of flesh, he had transfused me to a curtail dog, and made me turn tail to the world.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.

CURTAIN. *n. f.* [from *curtina*, Latin.]

1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure, to admit or exclude the light; to conceal or discover any thing; to shade a bed; to darken a room.

Their curtains light to the appearance, for as to renew the air.

Sol though where the curtains are, that is, in the day, And up'd those eyes that much eclipse the day.

Pope.

Tie hand, g eat Dulciss's less the curtains, and univert, darkness bones all.

Pope.

2. To draw the CURTAIN. To close it, so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object.

I must draw a curtain before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in suspense.

Shakespeare.

Once more I write to you, and this once will be the last. The curtain will soon be drawn before my friend and me, and every letter will be with you in a twinkling.

Pope.

3. To open it, to as to discern the object.

So, when the curtain is drawn, you see the object.

The curtain is drawn, and the object is seen.

4. To draw the CURTAIN. To close it, so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object.

5. To open it, to as to discern the object.

6. To draw the CURTAIN. To close it, so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object.

7. To open it, to as to discern the object.

8. To draw the CURTAIN. To close it, so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object.

9. To open it, to as to discern the object.

10. To draw the CURTAIN. To close it, so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object.

TO CURTAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose or accommodate with curtains.

No other name shall the words, Nor seem dear, and we need not be sure.

The curtain is drawn, and the object is seen.

CUS

The wand'ring prince and Dido, When with a happy form they were surpris'd, And curst with a counsel-keeping cave.

Shakespeare.

But, in her temple's last recess inclor'd, On Dido's lap the anointed head repos'd; Him close the curtain'd found with vapours blue, And lost belunkled with cimmerian dew.

Pope.

CURTATE Distance. *n. f.* [In astronomy.] The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTATION. *n. f.* [from *curto*, to shorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

Chambers.

CURTELASSE. } See CUTLASS.

CURTSY. See COURTESY.

CURVATED. *adj.* [from *curvatus*, Latin.] Bent; crooked.

CURVATION. *n. f.* [from *curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE. *n. f.* [from *curvo*.] Crook. edness; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is that after the manner of the curvatur, which is obtained that curvatur is that it is the included marrow.

Shakespeare.

1. A curvatur is the curvatur of the curvatur, and the curvatur of the curvatur, and the curvatur of the curvatur.

CURVE. *v. a.* [from *curvus*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

Curvatur may make it detestable a curvatur.

CURVE. *n. f.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, it is a curve.

Well eye intensive mark the springing gait.

TO CURVE. *v. a.* [from *curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

A of the tongue is drawn back and a curve.

TO CURVE. *v. n.* [from *curvatur*, Latin.] To leap; to bound.

Curvatur, or by tongue I perceive, and curvatur.

Himself he on an earwig set, Yet scarce he on his back could get, Soar'd and high he did career, But he himself could tell.

Scid with unwonted pain, but curvatur.

The wounded seed curvatur, and curvatur.

Lights on his feet to force his horse not, Spring up in air shift, and tath the word.

Shakespeare.

2. To frisk; to be licentious.

CURVIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. A leap; a bound.

2. A frolic; a prank.

CURVILLEAR. *adj.* [from *curvus* and *levar*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of a crooked line.

The impulsive curvilinearly drawn, and curvilinearly.

2. Composed of crooked lines.

CURVITY. *n. f.* [from *curvus*.] Crookedness.

The joined ends of that bone and the curvity, and give a greater curvity to the part.

CUSHION. *n. f.* [from *kussen*, Dutch; *cushion*, French.] A pillow for the seat; a pad placed upon a chair.

CUS

Call Claudius, and some other of my men;
I'll have them sleep on cushions in my tent.
Shakespeare.

If you are learn'd,
Be not as common souls; if you are not,
Let them have cushions by you.
Shakespeare.

But, ere they sat, officious Baucis lays
Two cushions fluff'd with straw, the seat to raise;
Cushie, but the best she had.
Dryden's Fables.

An eastern king put a judge to death for an
iniquitous sentence; and ordered his hide to be
stuffed into a cushion, and placed upon the tribu-
nal for the sun to sit on.
Swift.

CUSHIONED. *adj.* [from *cushion*.] Seated
on a cushion; supported by cushions.

Many, who are cushioned upon thrones, would
have remained in obscurity. *Diffract. on Parties.*

CUSP *n. f.* [*cuspis*, Latin.] A term used
to express the points or horns of the
moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

CUSPID. *adj.* [from *cuspis*, La-
tin.] A word ex-
pressing the leaves of a flower ending
in a point. *Quincy.*

CUSTARD. *n. f.* [*custard*, Welsh.] A
kind of sweetmeat made by boiling
eggs with milk and sugar till the whole
thickens into a mass. It is a food much
used in city feasts.

He crum'd them, till their guts did ache,
Whewdles, custards, and plum-cake. *Hall.*

Now may'st thou thrive all both'd and fat-
ter'd lay.
Yates in dreams, the custards of the day. Pope.

CUSTODY. *n. f.* [*custodia*, Latin.]

1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

To exert remembrance unto queen Elizabeth,
her highness against her life, and there-
fore to be kept, that she should go to
bed, and we attended, but the queen
said, she would be dead, but that put
us to rest.

For those that are kept in custody,
And they, and a many more, are
in bed.
Alford's Par. Leg.

2. Care; guardianship; charge.

As a custodian of the trust of the
Majesty, he is the hands of the state.

We keep prisoners here, how shall we
keep a king? I have seen many a
king, who were, rather to expect to be
kept, than to be kept.

3. Defence; preservation; security.

The king is a custodian of the trust of the
Majesty, he is the hands of the state.

4. Habitual practice.

The king is a custodian of the trust of the
Majesty, he is the hands of the state.

5. Fashion; common way of acting.

The king is a custodian of the trust of the
Majesty, he is the hands of the state.

6. Established manner.

The king is a custodian of the trust of the
Majesty, he is the hands of the state.

7. Practice of buying of certain persons.

The king is a custodian of the trust of the
Majesty, he is the hands of the state.

8. Established manner.

The king is a custodian of the trust of the
Majesty, he is the hands of the state.

9. Practice of buying of certain persons.

The king is a custodian of the trust of the
Majesty, he is the hands of the state.

10. Established manner.

The king is a custodian of the trust of the
Majesty, he is the hands of the state.

11. Practice of buying of certain persons.

The king is a custodian of the trust of the
Majesty, he is the hands of the state.

12. Established manner.

The king is a custodian of the trust of the
Majesty, he is the hands of the state.

CUS

5. Application from buyers: as, this trader
has good custom.

6. [In law.]

A law or right not written, which, being es-
tablished by long use, and the consent of our
ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. We
cannot say that this or that is a custom, except we
can justify that it hath continued to one hun-
dred years; yet, because that is hard to prove,
it is enough for the proof of a custom, if two or
more can depose that they heard their fathers
say, that it was a custom all their time; and
that their fathers heard their fathers also say, that
it was likewise a custom in their time. If it is
to be proved by record, the continuance of a hun-
dred years will serve. Custom is either general
or particular: general, that which is current
through England; particular, is that which be-
longs to this or that county; as gavelkind to
Kent, or this or that lordship, city, or town.
Custom differs from prescription; for custom is
common to more, and prescription is particu-
lar to this or that man: prescription may be for
a far shorter time than custom. *Cowell.*

7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported
or exported.

The residue of these ordinary finances be cas-
ual or uncertain, as be the eleventh and fortieth
parts, the custom, butelage, and imports. *Bacon.*

These commodities may be dispersed, after
having paid the custom in England. *Taylor.*

Custom to deal is such a trivial thing,
That 'twixt their craster to defraud their king. *Dryden.*

Strabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes,
especially the custom on the importation of the
Gallic trade. *DeBartol.*

CUSTOMHOUSE. *n. f.* The house where
the taxes upon goods imported or ex-
ported are collected.

Some of the officers, birds of passage,
and apprehensive figures, are the only flowing
people in the place. *Scott.*

CUSTOMABLE. *adj.* [from *custom*.] Com-
mon; habitual; frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *custom-
able*.]

1. Frequency; habit.

2. Conformity to custom.

CUSTOMARILY. *adv.* [from *customable*.]
According to custom.

The king is a custodian of the trust of the
Majesty, he is the hands of the state.

CUSTOMARILY. *adv.* [from *customary*.]
Habitually; commonly.

The king is a custodian of the trust of the
Majesty, he is the hands of the state.

CUSTOMARILY. *adv.* [from *customary*.]
Habitually; commonly.

The king is a custodian of the trust of the
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CUSTOMARILY. *adv.* [from *customary*.]
Habitually; commonly.

The king is a custodian of the trust of the
Majesty, he is the hands of the state.

CUT

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use
of God's name, by cursing, or customary swearing,
and take heed of the neglect of his worship, or
any thing belonging to it. *Tillotson.*

3. Usual; wonted.

Even now I met him
With customary compliment, when he,
Waving his eyes to the contrary, and falling
A nip of much contempt, speeds from me. *Shakespeare.*

CUSTOMED. *adj.* [from *custom*.] Usual;
common; that to which we are accus-
tomed.

No natural exhibition in the sky,
No common wind, no custom'd vent,
But they will pluck away its natural cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakespeare.*

CUSTOMER. *n. f.* [from *custom*.]

1. One who frequents any place of sale
for the sake of purchasing.

One would think it Overdone's house; for
here be many old customers. *Shakespeare.*

A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire
A flattering audience, than poor tradesmen do
To persuade customers to buy their goods. *Reformers.*

Lord Stuart has bespoke his liveries at Lewis
Baboon's shop; Don't you see how that old fox
peels away your customers, and turns you out
of your business every day? *DeBartol.*

Those papers are grown a necessary part in
collecting furniture, and may be read by cu-
stomers of all ranks for curiosity or amusement. *Swift.*

I showed you a piece of black and white stuff,
just sent from the dyer, which you were pleased
to approve of, and be my customer for. *Swift.*

2. A common woman. This sense is now
obsolete.

"I marry her!"—What a customer? Pray
bear some charity to my wit; do not think me
unstable. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

CUT. *n. f.*

1. A buckler-bearer.

2. A vessel for holding wine. *Angeworth.*

70 **CUT.** *pret. cut; part. past cut.* [prob-
ably from the French *couper*, a knife.]

1. To penetrate with an edged in-
strument; to divide any continuity by a
sharp edge.

At my great heart, I see,
That my great heart may have some scope
to see. *DeBartol.*

Once I have seen with my own eyes,
And when two hearts were joined by marriage
knot. *DeBartol.*

The sword of justice, steep in the blood,
A discovery of evil.

Some have cut away with the cut-throat
knife. *DeBartol.*

2. To cut.

The king is a custodian of the trust of the
Majesty, he is the hands of the state.

3. To carve; to make by sculpture.

Way, which is a cut, and a cut in the
world. *DeBartol.*

4. To form any thing by cutting.

As they cut the gold into thin plates,
and into thin wires. *DeBartol.*

5. To divide by passing through.

He cut the water, and the water cut the
land. *DeBartol.*

6. To pierce with any uneasy sensation.

The man was cut to the heart by the
sensation. *DeBartol.*

CUT

7. To divide packs of cards.
Supine they in their heav'n remain,
Exempt from passion and from pain;
And frankly leave us, human elves,
To cut and shuffle for ourselves. *Prior.*
We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both cut and shuffled them. *Prior.*
Take a fresh pack, nor is it worth our griev-
ing.
Who cuts or shuffles with our dirty leaving. *Granville.*
8. To intersect; to cross: as, one line cuts another at right angles.
9. To Cut down. To fell; to hew down.
All the timber whereof was cut down in the
mountains of Cilicia. *Knight.*
10. To Cut down. To excel; to over-
power: a low phrase.
So great is his natural eloquence, that he cuts
down the finest orator, and destroys the best con-
victed argument, as soon as ever he gets himself
to be heard. *Addison's Swift.*
11. To Cut off. To separate from the
other parts by cutting.
And they caught him, and cut off his thumbs
Jaeger.
12. To Cut off. To destroy; to extirpate;
to put to death untimely.
All Spain was first conquered by the Romans,
and filled with colonies from them, which were
still increased, and the native Spaniards still cut
off. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
This great commander was suddenly cut off by
a fatal stroke, given him with a small contemp-
tible instrument. *Howell.*
Iacovus was likewise cut off by martyrdom. *Addison.*
Ill-fated prince! too negligent of life!
Cut off in the fresh ripening prime of manhood,
Even in the pride of life. *Philips.*
13. To Cut off. To rescind; to sepa-
rate; to take away.
Torch the will hither, and we shall determine
How to cut off some charge in legacies. *Shaksp.*
He that cuts off twenty years of life,
Cuts off to many years of fearing death. *Shaksp.*
Presume not on thy God, who's to be:
Thou he regards not, owns not, cuts off
Quite from his people. *Milford's Argon.*
The proposal of a recompence from men, cuts
off the hopes of future rewards. *Smollett.*
14. To Cut off. To intercept; to hinder
from union or return.
The king of this island, a wise man and a great
warrior, handled the matter so, as he cut off their
land forces from their ships. *Bacon.*
His party was so much inferior to the enemy,
that it would infallibly be cut off. *Clarendon.*
15. To Cut off. To put an end to; to
obviate.
To cut off contentions, commissioners were ap-
pointed to make certain the limits. *Payson.*
To cut off all further mediation and interposi-
tion, the king conjured him to give over all
thoughts of excuse. *Clarendon.*
It may compulse our unnatural feuds, and cut
off frequent occasions of brutal rage and intem-
perance. *Addison.*
16. To Cut off. To withhold.
We are concerned to cut off all occasion from
those who seek occasion, that they may have
whereof to accuse us. *Rogers.*
17. To Cut off. To preclude.
Every one who lives in the practice of any vo-
luntary sin, actually cuts himself off from the
benefits and protection of christianity. *Addison.*
This only object of my real care,
Cut off from hope, abandon'd to despair,

CUT

- In some few passing fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from
the world. *Prior.*
Why should those who wait at last be cut off
from partaking in the general benefits of law, or
of nature? *Swift.*
18. To Cut off. To interrupt; to silence.
It is no grace to a judge to shew quickness of
conceit in cutting off evidence or counsel too
short. *Bacon.*
19. To Cut off. To apostrophise; to
abbreviate.
No vowel can be cut off before another, when
we cannot sink the pronunciation of it. *Dryden.*
20. To Cut out. To shape; to form.
By the pattern of mine own thoughts I cut out
The purity of his. *Shakspere.*
I, for my part, do not like images cut out in
juniper, or other garden stuff; they be for
children. *Bacon.*
There is a large table at Montmorancy cut out
of the thickness of a vine stock. *Temple.*
The antiquaries being but indifferent taylors,
they wrangle prodigiously about the cutting out
the toga. *Arbuthnot on Cæsar.*
They have a large forest cut out into walks,
extremely thick and gloomy. *Addison.*
21. To Cut out. To scheme; to con-
trive.
Having a most pernicious fire kindled within
the very bowels of his own forest, he had work
enough cut him out to extinguish it. *Howell.*
Every man had cut out a place for himself in
his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our
army two or three lord-treasurers. *Addison.*
22. To Cut out. To adapt.
You know I am not cut out for writing a
treatise, nor have a genius to pen any thing
exactly. *Rymer.*
23. To Cut out. To debar.
I am cut out from any thing but common
acknowledgments, or common discourse. *Pope.*
24. To Cut out. To excel; to outdo.
25. To Cut short. To hinder from pro-
ceeding by sudden interruption.
Thus much he spoke, and more he would
have said,
But the stern hero turn'd aside his head,
And cut him short. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Achilles cut him short; and thus replied,
My words, allow'd in words, is in effect denied. *Dryden.*
26. To Cut short. To abridge: as, the
soldiers were cut short of their pay.
27. To Cut up. To divide an animal
into convenient pieces.
The boar's intemperance, and the note upon
him afterwards, on the cutting him up, that he
had no brains in his head, may be moralized into
a general man. *L'Estrange.*
28. To Cut up. To eradicate.
Who cut up meadows by the bushes, and junc-
per-trees for their meat. *Job.*
This doctrine cuts up all government by the
roots. *Locke.*
- To Cut. *v. n.*
1. To make way by dividing; to divide
by passing through.
When the teeth are ready to cut, the upper
part is rubbed with hard substances, which in-
fant's, by a natural instinct, affects. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.
He saved the lives of thousands by his manner
of cutting for the stone. *Pope.*
3. To interfere: as, a horse that cuts.
Cut. *part. adj.* Prepared for use: a me-
taphor from hewn timber.
Sets of phrases, cut and dry,
Evermore thy tongue supply. *Swift.*
- Cut. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

CUT

1. The action of a sharp or edged instru-
ment; the blow of an ax or sword.
2. The impression or separation of conti-
nuity, made by an edge or sharp in-
strument: distinguished from that made
by perforation with a pointed instru-
ment.
3. A wound made by cutting.
Sharp weapons, according to the force, cut
into the bone many ways; which cuts are
called *feda*, and are reckoned among the frac-
tures. *Wise man's Surgeon.*
4. A channel made by art.
This great cut or ditch beset the rich king
of Egypt, and long after him Ptolemy Phila-
delphus, purposed to have made a great deal
wider and deeper, and thereby to have let the
Red Sea into the Mediterranean. *Knight.*
5. A part cut off from the rest.
Suppose a board to be ten foot long, and one
broad, one cut is reckoned for many feet.
Madame's Husbandry.
6. A small particle; a shred.
It hath a number of short cuts or shreds, which
may be better called wisches than prayers. *Howell.*
7. A lot made by cutting a stick.
My lady Zelmana and my daughter Mopia
may draw cuts, and the shortest cut speak first. *Siden.*
A man may as reasonably draw cuts for vir-
tues, and regulate his persuation by the cuts;
a d. c. *Locke.*
8. A near passage, by which some angle
is cut off.
The ignorant took heart to enter upon this
great ceiling, and instead of their cutting their
way to it through the knowledge of the tapestry,
the fathers, and councils, they have taken an-
other and a shorter cut. *Steele.*
There is a shorter cut, an easier passage. *Dryden's Pers.*
The evidence of my sense is simple and im-
mediate, and therefore I have but a shorter cut
thereby to the assent to the truth of the things I
evidenced. *Hale's Origin of Morals.*
But the gentleman would needs see me put out
my way, and carry me a short cut through his
own ground, which saved me half a mile's riding. *Swift's Examiner.*
9. A picture cut or carved upon wood
or copper, and impressed from it.
In this form, according to his description, he
is set forth in the prints or cuts of martyrs by
Cavalierus. *Fleming.*
It is, I believe, used improperly by
Addison.
Madam Dacier, from some old cuts of Te-
rence, fancies that the larva or persona of the
Roman actors was not only a visard for the face,
but had false hair to it. *Addison on Italy.*
10. The stamp on which a picture is
carved, and by which it is impressed.
11. The act or practice of dividing a pack
of cards.
How can the muse her aid impart,
Unaid'd in all the terms of art?
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the shuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*
12. Fashion; form; shape; manner of
cutting into shape.
Their clothes are after such a pagan cut too,
That, sure, they've worn out childhood. *Shakspere's Henry VIII.*
His tawny beard was th' equal grace
Both of his withered and his face;
In cut and dye so like a tile, *Hudibras.*
A sudden view it would beguile.
They were so familiarly acquainted with him
as to know the very cut of his beard. *Stillingfleet.*

CUT

Children love breeches, not for their cut or eye, but because the having them is a mark of step towards manhood.

A diddles yad to diddles well the toga on such a reverse, and asks you whether you can in comforter believe the dream of it to be of the true Roman cut.

Sometimes an old fellow shall wear this or that sort of cut in his cloaths with great propriety.

Will you buy these some high-moode of the recall of my daughter's Ash-horn's Y. H. H.

It forms anciently to have signified a fool or silly. To cut still signifies to talk in low language.

And her money, knight. If thou hast her not yet cut, call me cut. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

Cut and long tail. A proverbial expression for men of all kinds. It is derived from dogs.

How mention you like a gentlew man — As to I will, come cut and long tail, made the name of a quire.

At quintin he, I know of this bird's eye, which length'd either wide countess: "Come and sing to me, for there be such a bold as bold as be." *Ben Jonson.*

Cutaneous. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the skin.

These cutaneous masts are more readily cut into the enormous or removed parts of the body.

Some sorts of cutaneous eruptions are caused by feeding much on acid unripe fruits, and on acid substances.

CUTICLE. *n. f.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]

The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. This is that soft skin which rises in blisters upon any burning, or the application of a blistering plaster. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin, to which it is also tied by the vessels which nourish it, though they are so small as not to be seen. When the scarf-skin is examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of several layers of exceeding small scales.

Between the very fingers there are bones and cartilages, nerves and membranes, and muscles, tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins, and cuticle and nail.

A skin formed on the surface of the body.

When the liquor is evaporated to a dryness, the salt concretes in regular figures, and the particles of the salt, before they were cut, floated in the liquor at equal distances from each other.

CUTICULAR. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the skin.

His qualities knowledge or skill. So Cut is a knowing conqueror; Cutbert, a knowing confessor; Cutbush, a know for itself. Much of the same nature are *Sophocles* and *Sophianus*.

Gibson's Camden.

CUTLASS. *n. f.* [*coutelas*, French. This word is written sometimes *cutlass*, sometimes *cutlary*; in *Shakespeare*, *cutlary* is used in *Pope*, *cutlary*.] A broad cutting word; the word is much in use among the French.

Vol. I.

CUT

Were't not better That I did fuh me a' p into like a man? A gallant cutlery upon my thigh, A bear-spear in my hand. *Shak. As you like it.* To the laments of his herd he ran; Where the fat markets slept beneath the sun; Of two his cutlery launched the spouting blood; These quarters, ung'd, and fix'd on forks of wood.

CUTLER. *n. f.* [*coutelier*, French.] One who makes or sells knives.

That the did give, whole prey was For all the world like cutlery poetry Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not.

It is a bye to the shop to fight a tennepny knife, so cheap was the utility of this great at a shop.

How much the utility of this ordinary knife, which he bought of a common cutler.

CUTPURSE. *n. f.* [cut and purse] One who steals by the method of cutting purses; a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles, as was once the custom. A thief; a robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is necessary for a cutpurse.

A cutpurse is a thief who steals by cutting purses; a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles, as was once the custom.

There were many, no doubt, who were cutpurse, but I am not one of them.

If we could imagine a man to have the power of cutting, we should then be kept that power of cutting, and equity in such a monstrous den of thieves.

CUTTER. *n. f.* [from cut]

1. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing.

2. A mobile boat that cuts the water.

3. [*incisor*.] The teeth that cut the meat.

The incisors, or grinders, are behind, nearest the centre of motion, because there is a greater strength or force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece, and the incisors before, so that they may be ready to cut the meat into any kind of food, to be transmitted to the stomach.

Ray on the Creation.

4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them; and then calls the same into the court to be written upon.

CUT-THROAT. *n. f.* [cut and throat.] A Russian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an assassin.

Will you then suffer these cut-throats, who, half-proper, gathered out of all the corners of the Russian, to waste your country, spoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all the world?

Perhaps the cut-throat may rather take his copy from the Persian massacre, one of the bloodiest instances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known.

The Russian soldiers by no justice would, And spare cut-throat soldiers are abroad; That's usual foully who, harden'd in each ill, To save complaints and prosecution, kill.

CUT-THROAT. *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

If to take shore cut in the hundred be a severity, this in truth can be none other than cut-throat and abominable dealing.

CYL

CUTTING. *n. f.* [from cut.] A piece cut off; a chop.

The turning of the cuttings of vines, and casting them upon land, does much good.

Many are propagated above ground, by slips or cuttings.

CUTTLE. *n. f.* [*sepia*.] A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and escapes.

It is a fish of prey, that the blood of all birds, and beasts, and fishes, the blood of all colours, and even the blood of the cuttle is as black as ink.

He that cuts many words for the explaining any subject, does, like the cuttle fish, hide himself in the mist of his own words.

CUTTER. *n. f.* [from cuttle.] A foul-mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others.

Away, you cutpurse, you cutpurse, away, by this word I must my knife to your muddy chaps, if you pay the fancy cuttle with me.

CYCLE. *n. f.* [*cyclus*, Latin; *κύκλος*.]

1. A circle.

2. A round of time; a space in which the time revolutions begin again; a periodical space of time.

We do more commonly use these words, to as to time a little space, and a greater by the name of period, and a may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha of time.

3. A method, or account of a method, continued till the same course begins again.

We thought we should not attempt an unacceptable work, if we could endeavor to present our readers with a complete cycle of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year.

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How hard, unkind, contrive To save appearances, how subtle the time With centrick and eccentric, and biad cycle Cycle and epicycle, and such like.

CYCLOID. *n. f.* [from *κύκλος*, of circle, and *ειδής*, shape.] A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a rail in the circumference of a wheel; the line which the rail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLOIDAL. [from *cycloid*.] Relating to a cycloid; as the cycloidal space, is the space contained between the cycloid and its tangent.

CYCLOPÆDIA. [*κύκλος* and *παιδεία*.] A circle of knowledge; a compendium of the sciences.

CYCLET. *n. f.* [from *κύκλος*, Latin.] A young fish.

I am the youngest of the sea's young men, Who shall be dead ere I have seen a year.

Cyclet is a young fish, which is kept in a young man's undergarment.

Cyclet is a young fish, which is kept in a young man's undergarment.

CYLINDER. *n. f.* [*κύλινδρος*.] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

CYN

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the cylinder, may be easily found. *Wilkins.*

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, plots, and buildings; your cylinder, for vaulted turrets, and round buildings. *Peacock.*

CYLINDRICAL. } *adj.* [from *cylinder*.] **CYLINDRICK.** } Partaking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.

Minera ferri stalaclitica, when several of the cylindrical striz are contiguous, and grow together into one shaft, is called brushiron ore. *Woodw.*

Obstructions must be most incident to such parts of the body where the circulation and the elastic fibres are both smallest, and those glands which are the extremities of arteries formed into cylindrical canals. *Arbuthnot.*

CYMAR. *n. f.* [properly written *smar*.] A slight covering; a scarf.

Her comely limbs so uppos'd with decent care,
Her body shaded with a slight cymar,
Her bosom to the view was only bare. *Dryden.*

CYMATIUM. *n. f.* [Lat. from *κύματις*, a little wave.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two sorts, of which one is hollow below, as the other is above. *Harris.*

In a cornice, the gola, or *cydatum* of the cornices, the coping, the modillions, or dentells, make a noble show by their graceful projections. *Spekator.*

CYMBAL. *n. f.* [*cymbalum*, Latin.] A musical instrument.

The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fifes,
Tabor and cymbals, and the shouting Romans
Make the fun dance. *Shaksp. Cor. 4. 1. 1.*

If mirth should fail, I'll busy her with cares;
Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,
As sounding cymbals and the labring moon. *Dryden's Aurengzeib.*

CYNANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*κύναις*, *άνθρωπος*, and *άνθρωπος*.] A species of madnefs in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYP

CYNARCTOMACHY. [*κύναις*, *ἀρκτίς*, *μάχη*.] A word coined by *Butler*, to denote bear-baiting with a dog.

That some occult design doth lie
In bloody *cynarctomachy*,
Is plain enough to him that knows
How fawns lead brothers by the nose. *Hudibras.*

CYNEGETICKS. *n. f.* [*κύναις*, *θήνη*.] The art of hunting; the art of training and hunting with dogs.

There are extant, in Greek, four books of *cynageticks*, or venation. *Brown's Fugate Errors.*

CYNICAL. } *adj.* [*κύναις*.] Having the qualities of a dog; currish; brutal; snarling; satirical.

He doth believe that some new-fangled wit
(it is his cynical phrase) will some time or other find out his wit. *Shaksp.*

CYNICK. *n. f.* [*κύναις*.] A philosopher of the snarling or currish sort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man; a snarler; a misanthrope.

How vilely dost thou cynick rhyme!
Get you hence, strah! lousy fellow, hence. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Without these precautions the man degenerates into a cynick; the woman into a coquette; the man grows tullen and morose, the woman impudent and fantastical. *Shaksp.*

CYNOSURE. *n. f.* [from *κύναις*.] The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer.

Towers and battlements it sees
Broom'd high in fust trees,
Where perhaps some heavy lies,
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

CYON. See *CION*.
Gather ye rose-buds while ye may,
Before the buds be cut. *Shaksp.*

CYPRESS-TREE. *n. f.* [*cypressus*, Latin.] 1. The *cypress* is a tall straight tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no use; its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies.

CZA

The *cypress-tree* is always green, and never either rots or is worm eaten. *Calmet.*

In ivory coffers I have stuf't my crown,
In *cypress* chests my arras counterpanes.
He taketh the *cypress* and the oak, which he strengtheneth for himself among the trees of the forest. *Isaiah.*

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding *cypress* form'd a fragrant shade. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Being anciently used in funerals it is the emblem of mourning.

Poison be their drink,
Their sweetest shade a grove of *cypress* trees. *Shaksp. Henry 8.*

CYPRUS. *n. f.* [I suppose from the place where it was made; or corruptly from *cypress*, as being used in mourning.] A thin transparent black stuff.

Lawn as white as driven snow,
Cypre black as crow. *Shaksp. Lear.*
A *cypre*, not a balsom,
Hides my poor heart! *Shaksp. Lear.*

CYST. } *n. f.* [*κύστις*.] A bag containing some morbid matter.

In taking it out, the *cyst* broke, and it and itself by its matter to be a metecus. *H. 1. 1.*
There may be a consumption, with a pleurisy, when the *varicella* is contained in a *cyst* or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient is commonly suffocated. *Arbuthnot on Pleur.*

CYSTICK. *adj.* [from *cyst*, a bag.] Contained in a bag.

The bile is of two sorts the *cystick*, and the *gallick*, contained in the gall-bladder, a duct or pipe, for the gall; or the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot on Pleur.*

CYSTOTOMY. *n. f.* [*κύστις* and *τομή*.] The act or practice of opening cysts, tumours, or cutting the bag in which some morbid matter is contained.

CZAR. *n. f.* [a Slavonian word, written more properly *tsar*.] The title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARINA. *n. f.* [from *czar*.] The empress of Russia.

D.

D A

D. Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to *t*, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The sound of *d* in English is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA CAPO. [Ital.] A term in music, which signifying from the head or the beginning, means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

D A B

To *DAB*. *v. n.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist.

A face should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint. *Sharp.*

DAB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. A small lump of any thing.
2. A blow with something moist or soft.
3. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artist; a man

D A B

expert at something. This is not used in writing.

5. A kind of small flat fish.
Of flat fish there are rays, flouks, dabs, plaice. *Carew.*

DAB-CHICK. *n. f.* [*colymbus*.] A small waterfowl, called likewise *dobchick*, and *didapper*, and *dischick*.

A *dab-chick* waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, and flaps, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*

D A D

To **DABBLE**. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To smear; to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle; to wet.

A shadow like an angel with bright hair dashed to blood. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
I furnished and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
Mean while the South, rising with dabbled wings,

A table cloud athwart the welkin flings. *Su. fr.*

To **DABBLE**. *v. n.*

1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.

Neither will a spirit, that dwells with stars, dash in this impure mud. *Glaucoid's Apol.*
The little one complained of her legs, that she could neither swim nor dabble with them. *L'Estrange.*

But when he found the boys at play, A dabble dabble in their clay.

He bent behind a stall to look,

A dabble dabble the progress of their work. *Scarf.*

2. To do any thing in a slight, superficial, or shallow manner; to tamper.

Shakespeare shall be put into your hands, as early as far as it came out of them, though you think, have been dabbled here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the writer and the printer, and left every thing standing. *Atterbury to Pope.*

DABBLER. *n. f.* [from *dabble*.]

1. One that plays in water.

2. One that meddles without mastery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a superficial meddler.

He does not complain of the tooth-ach, left against him for disfigurement. *Swift.*

DAG. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation: in some provinces called *dare*, *lucifera*.]

A small river fish, resembling a roach, but less.

It is found here and there, and near the bank

Of the river. As you have a dwelling-place;

When I find my quill or cork down sink,

With either of perch, or bleak, or dace. *Warton*

DAGGER. *n. f.* [*daw-dag*, a finger.] A

poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short, like the joints of a finger; as, *candidus*.

DAD. *n. f.* [The child's way of

DAD.] expressing *father*. It is remarkable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as first taught to children, is compounded of *a* and *d*, or the kindred letter *t*, differently placed; as *tad*, Welsh; *ata*, Greek; *ata*, Gothick; *tata*, Latin.]

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D A G

DAFFODIL.

DAFFODILLY. *n. f.* [Supposed by Skinner to be corrupted from *aphodellus*.]

This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped, and cut into six segments, which incircle its middle like a crown; but the empalement, which commonly rises out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundish fruit, which is triangular, and gapes in three parts; is divided into three cells, and full of roundish seeds. *Miller.*

Strew me the green ground with daffodown-dillies,

And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies. *Spenser.*

Bid smaranthus all his beauty shed,

And daffodillies fill their cups with tears,

To blow the laureat herb where Lycid lies. *Milton.*

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead

For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head:

The short narcissus, and tall daffodillies,

I need to please the sight, and cassia sweet to smell. *Dryden.*

To **DAG**. *v. a.* [contracted from *daft*;

that is, to throw back, to throw off.]

To toss aside; to put away with contempt; to throw away slightly. Not in use.

The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,

And his comrades, that *daft* the world aside

And bid it pass. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

I would the had fellow'd this dudge on me,

I would have *daft* all other respects, and made

her half myself. *Shakespeare.*

DAG. *n. f.* [*daguer*, French.]

1. A dagger.

2. A hand-gun; a pistol: so called from

serving the purposes of a dagger, being

carried secretly, and doing mischief

suddenly. It is in neither sense now

used.

To **DAG**. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To daggle;

to bemire; to let fall in the water: a

low word.]

DAGGER. *n. f.* [*daguer*, French.]

1. A short sword; a poinard.

She ran to her son's dagger, and struck herself

a mortal wound. *Shakespeare.*

There was a dagger had his page,

That was but little for his age,

And then he went on him so

As darts upon his ghastly breast do. *Holbein.*

He strikes himself with his dagger; but being

interrupted by one of his friends, he kills him,

and breaks the dagger on one of his ribs. *Andersen.*

2. [In fencing schools.] A blunt blade

of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.

3. [With printers.] The obelisk; a

mark of reference in form of a dagger;

as [†].

DAGGERDRAWING. *n. f.* [*dagger* and

draw.] The act of drawing daggers;

approach to open violence.

They always are at daggerdrawing. *Holbein.*

And one another clapperclawing.

I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all

were at *daggerdrawing*, till one desired to know

the subject of the quarrel. *Swift.*

To **DAGGLE**. *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew;

a word, according to Mr. Lye, derived

from the Danish; according to Skinner,

from *dag*, sprinkled, or *dag*, to dip.

They are probably all of the same root.]

To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to besprinkle.

To **DAGGLE**. *v. n.* To be in the mire;

to run through wet or dirt.

Nor like a poppy, dagged through the town,

To fetch and carry slug-slug up and down. *Pope.*

DAGGLEDTAIL. *adj.* [*daggle* and *tail*.]

Bemired; dipped in the water or mud;

bespattered.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to

be choaked at the sight of so many daggedtail

parsons that happen to fall in their way. *Swift.*

DAILY. *adj.* [baglic, Saxon.] Happening

every day, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven

In daily thanks, that gave us such a prince. *Shakespeare.*

Cease, man of woman born! to hope relief

From daily trouble and continued grief. *Pope.*

DAILY. *adv.* Every day; very often.

Let that man with better sense advise,

That of the world least part to us is read;

And daily how through hardy caterpiz,

Many great regions are discovered. *Fanny Queen.*

A man with whom I conversed almost daily

for years together. *Dryden.*

DAILY. *adv.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Elegantly; delicately.

Truth is a naked and open daylight, that doth

not show the mists and mountrains and triumphs

of the world, but so clearly and daintily as candle-light. *Bacon.*

2. Deliciously; pleasantly.

There is nothing in our earth so daintily watered,

with such great navigable rivers. *Bacon.*

Those young suitors had been accustomed to

nothing but to sleep well, and fare daintily. *Bacon's View of Epick Poem.*

3. Nicely; ceremoniously; scrupulously.

4. Squeamishly; fastidiously.

DAILY. *n. f.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Delicacy; softness.

What should yet the palate please?

Dainties and lot of eat,

Sleeked limbs and fresh blood? *Ben Jonson.*

2. Elegance; nicety.

The duke exceeded in the daintiness of his

leg and foot, and the earl in the fine shape of his

hands. *Hutcheson.*

3. Delicacy; deliciousness.

It was more notable for the daintiness of the

provision which he served up, than for the magnificence of the dish. *Hutcheson on Providence.*

4. Squeamishness; fastidiousness.

Of sand, and lime, and clay, Venerus bath

dilour'd without any daintiness. *Milton.*

5. Ceremoniousness; scrupulosity.

DAILY. *adj.* [derived by Skinner from

dain, an old French word for *delicate*,

which yet I cannot find in dictionaries.]

1. Pleading to the palate; of exquisite

taste; delicious.

Higher concert was required for sweetness, or

pleasure of taste, and therefore all your dainty

plumbers are a little d. *Bacon.*

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice;

squeamish; soft; luxurious; tender.

This is the flower, yet the daintiest sense;

For even the ears of such as have no skill

Perceive a discord, and conceive offence;

And knowing not what's good, yet find the ill. *Dante.*

They were a fine and dainty people; frugal and

yet elegant, though not military. *Bacon.*

3. Scrupulous; ceremonious.

D A I

Which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that makes
I'll swear hath corns. *Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet.*
Therefore to horse;
And let us not be dirty of leave-taking,
But thirt away. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*
4. Elegant; tenderly, languishingly, or
effeminately beautiful.
My house, within the city,
Is richly furnished with plate and gold,
Basons and ewers to lave her dainty hands.
Shakspeare.

Why should we be so cruel to ourselves,
And do those dainty limbs, which nature lent
For gentle usage and soft delicacy?
5. Nice; affectively fine; in contempt.
Your dainty speakers have the curles,
To plead bad causes down to worse.

DAINTY. n. f.
1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; something of exquisite taste.
Be not desirous of this daintiness, for they are
decentful meat.

A worm breedeth in meat, of the flange of a
large white maggot, which is given as a dainty
to nightingales.
She then produced three dainty stews,
And unbought dainties of the poor.
The shepherd swains, with their abundance
laid.

On the far dock and rural dainties feast.
2. A word of fondness formerly in use.
Why that's my dainty; I shall miss thee;
But yet thou shalt have freedom.
There is a fortune coming
Towards you, dainty, that will take thee thus,
And let thee aloft.

DARTY. n. f. [from *dy*, an old word for
milk. *Mr. Lye.*]

1. The occupation or art of making various
kinds of food from milk.
Grounds were turned much in England either
to feeding of dairy, and thus advanced the trade
of English butter.

2. The place where milk is manufactured.
You have no more worth
Then the roasts and country dairy,
That doth haunt the hearts of dairy. *Ben Jonson.*
What stores may dairy and my folds contain?
A thousand lambs that wander on the plain.

3. Pasturage; milk farm; ground where
milk cattle are kept.
Dairies, being well housed, are exceeding
commodious.

Children, in dairy countries, do wax more
tall than where they do feed upon bread and
fish.

DAIRYMAID. n. f. [dairy and maid.]
The woman servant whose business is to
manage the milk.

The poorest of the sex have still an inch
To arise their fortune, equal to the rest.
The dairy maid engages with the milk
Tie duty taylor, and the cook's fortune.
Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that
thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's dairy-
maids.

DAISY. n. f. [dazgeage, day's eye.
Chaucer.] A spring flower.

In bath a peacock root: the stalks are naked,
and never branch into the cup of the flower is
long and taper, divided into many segments to
the root. The flowers are radiated; and
the heads, when the petals are fallen off, resemble
oblate cones.
When daisies grow, and vernal blue,
And lady smocks are over the hill,
And cuckoo buds are yet in hue
Do paint the meadows much befit, *Shakspeare.*

D A L

As he passed, the woods put forth their blis-
soms, the earth her primroses and daisy-eyes to
behold him.

Now hawthorns blossom, now the daisies
spring;
Now leaves the trees, and flowers adorn the
ground.

This will find thee picking of daisies, or (in-
cluding to a lock of hay.
Fair-handed spring unbosoms every grace;
The daisy, primrose, violet.

DALF. n. f. [dalf, Gothick; dal, Dutch
and German.] A low place between
hills; a vale; a valley.

Long hill with storms, and beat with bitter
winds,
High over hills, and low adown the dalf,
She wand'ring many a wood, and in a dalf many
a vale.

Before the downfall of the four dalfs,
This dalf a peering region, no unblest,
This dalf possess'd they, and had still possess'd.

He steals along the lonely dalf.

DALLIANCE. n. f. [from *dally*.]

1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fond-
ness.

Look thou be true: do not give dalliance
Too much the rein: the strongest passions are
drawn
To the fire of the blood.
Not gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles,
Wanted; not youthful dalliance, as befores;
Fair couple link'd in happy nuptial league,
Alone as they.

I'll head my people;
Then think of dalliance when the danger's o'er;
My warlike spirit will know another way,
And my soul's hand will jump in.

2. Conjugal conversation.

The giant, till he lay with the found,
Where he with his Due found his found,
In his came nothing forth from inner bowels.

That bower not my neck, where the lapient
Held his love with his Egyptian spouse.

Thou claim'st flame for thy fire,
And my hand is as show'ring me, the dear pledge
Of our love, and a better treasure.

3. Delay; procrastination.

But he is not a gentleman;
And I have seen him in a better way,
— In a better way, I have seen him in a better way,
— In a better way, I have seen him in a better way.

DALLER. n. f. [from *dally*.] A trifle;
a fondler.

The daller is a playful word, with
fairly counter, and with wagers, purposed
to be left before they were purposed to be made.

DALLOR. n. f. [of unknown etymology.]
A tale, or clump. Not in use.

On the way to the land and we will go hand,
Leave thinking of a daller time ye do land.

TO DALLY. v. n. [dollen, Dutch, to
trifle.]

1. To trifle; to play the fool; to amuse
one's self with idle play; to lose time
in trifles; to procrastinate idly.

Take up thy matter;
It thou should'st dally half an hour, his life,
With thy sword, and suffer to defend him,
Stand in a daller tale.

He left his gun, and having build
Up his house, with courage bold
Cried out, 'tis now no time to dally,
The enemy begin to rally.

We have trifled too long already: it is mad-
ness to dally any longer, when our lives are at
stake.

D A M

One hundred thousand pounds must be raised,
for there is no dallying with hunger.

2. To exchange caresses; to play the
wanton; to fondle.

He is not loosing on a low love bed,
But on his knees at meditation;
Not dallying with a brace of courtiers,
But meditating with two deep divines.

3. To sport; to play; to frolic.

She her arms bunched in the cedar's top,
And dalled with the wind, and scorns the sun.

4. To delay.

They that would not be reformed by that cor-
rection, wherein he dalled with them, shall feel
a judgment worthy of God.

TO DALLY. v. a. To put off; to delay;
to amuse till a proper opportunity.

He set down to perform service, not by the
hazard of the battle, but by dallying off the
time with trifling skirmishes.

DAME. n. f. [from *dame*, which formerly
signified mother. *Had Nero never been
an emperor, should never his dame have
been flatter'd by Chaucer.*]

1. The mother; used of beasts, or other
animals not human.

The dam turns howling up and down,
Looking the way her harkins you gone went,
And can do nought but wail her darling down.

Mother, says a sick kite, let me have
prayer. — Alas, my child, says the dam, where
of the gods shall I go to?

Birds bring but one morsel of meat at a time,
and have not sewers, it may be, that there are
eight young in the nest together, which, at the
return of their dam, do all at once, with
freedness, hold up their heads and open their
mouths.

2. A human mother, in contempt or de-
testation.

Thus that is none of mine;
It is the issue of Polixena:
Hence with it, and, together with the dam,
Commit them to the fire.

DAM. n. f. [dam, Dutch.] A mole or
bank to confine water.

As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,
A dower flows the level grounds,
Trade banks and dams, that like a screen
Did keep it out, now keep it in.

Not with this fiercer rage the flowing flood
Raves, when he finds his rapid course withstood.
Bears down the dams with unchilled fury,
And sweeps the cattle and the cuts away.
Let loose the reins to all your wily flouts,
Bear down the dams, and open every do.

The inside of the dam must be very smooth
and thought; and it is made very strong on
each side, it is the better.

TO DAM. v. a. [demman, pope-demman,
Six. dammen, Dutch.]

1. To confine, or shut up, water, by moles
or dams.

I have the current in this place brought up;
And here the trout and silver Trent shall run
In a new channel, fair and evenly.

Home I would go,
But that my doots are hateful to my eyes,
Full'd and dam'd up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will spring.

Roggy lands are fed by springs, pent by a
weight of earth, that dams in the water, and
causes it to spread.

'Tis you must drive that trouble from your
soul;

As streams, when dam'd, forget their ancient
current,
And, winding at their banks, in other chan-
nels flow.

D A M

DAMNIFIC, adj. [from *damnify*.] Procuring loss; mischievous.

To DAMNIFY, v. a. [from *damnify*, Latin.]

1. To endamage; to injure; to cause loss to any.

He, who has suffered the damage, has a right to demand in his own name, and he alone can retri- bute satisfaction: the *damified* person has no power of appropriating the goods or service of the offender, by a sort of self-preservation. *Locke*

2. To hurt; to impair.

When now he saw himself so freshly rear, As if late fight had not him *damified*, He was dismay'd, and 'gan his fate to fear. *Fair Quene*

DAMNINGNESS, n. f. [from *damning*.] Tendency to procure damnation.

He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, but his temptations and *damningness* will tempt him, and to think himself a complete penitent. *Harwood*

DAMP, adj. [*damp*, Dutch.]

1. Moist; inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.

See but no more, the trembling Tri- jant hear, O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear. *Dryden*

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed.

All these and more came flocking, but with looks

Downcast and *damp*: yet such wherein appear'd Obscure some glimpse of joy. *Milton*

DAMP, n. f.

1. Fog; moist air; moisture.

Night; not now, as the man tell, Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black air

Accompanied with *damps* and dreadful gloom. *Milton*

A rift there was, where from the mountain's height

Convey'd a gleaming and malignant light;

A breathing-pipe, to draw the *damps* away,

A twilight of an intercepted day. *Dryden*

2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.

The heat of the sun, in the hotter seasons, penetrating the exterior parts of the earth, exalts those mineral exhalations in subterraneous caverns, which are called *damps*: these seldom happen but in the summer-time; when, the hotter the weather is, the more frequent are the *damps*. *Hooder*

3. Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of the mind.

Adam, by this from the cold fur- ten *damp* Recovering, and his scatter'd spirits return'd, To Michael thus his humble words address'd. *Milton*

His name struck every where so great a *damp*, As Archimedes through the Roman camp

Ev'n now, while thus I stand blest in thy presence,

A secret *damp* of grief comes o'er my thought. *Addison*

An eternal state he knows and confesses that he has made no provision for, that he is undone for ever, a prospect enough to cast a *damp* over his best hours. *Regis*

This commendable repentment against me, Shew'd a *damp* upon that spirit in all ranks and orders of men. *Swift*

To DAMP, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To wet; to moisten; to make humid.

2. To depress; to deject; to chill; to dull.

The very loss of one pleasure is enough to *damp* the spirit of another. *L. Strange*

Dread of death hangs over the race natural

D A N

man, and, like the hand-writing on the wall, *damp* all his jollity. *Atterbury*

It would be enough to *damp* their warmth in such pursuits, if they could once reflect, that in such counts they will be sure to run upon the very rock they mean to avoid. *Steele*

3. To weaken; to abate; to hebetate; to discourage.

A stiff body *dampeth* the *quand* much more than a hard. *Baron*

4. To hebetate; to abate motion; to discourage; to dull.

Many dulle and *damp* all industry, improvement, and new inventions, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this *flag*. *Baron*

U less an age too late, or cold Climate, or years, *damp* my intended wing

Depress'd. *Milton*

DAMPISHNESS, n. f. [from *damp*] Tendency to wetness; foginess; moisture.

It hath been used by some with great success to make their walls thick; and to put a layer of chalk between the bricks, to take away all *dampishness*. *Baron*

DAMPNESS, n. f. [from *damp*.] Moisture; foginess.

Nor need they fear the *dampness* of the sky Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly; 'Twas only water thrown on tails too dry. *Dryden*

By flocks they often have very great loss, by the *dampness* of the ground, which rots and ruins it. *Baron*

DAMPY, adj. [from *damp*.] Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful.

The *dampy* and *dampy* thoughts, which the remembrance of his uncle might raise, by applying him with exercises and discourses. *Playfair*

DAMSEL, n. f. [*damoiselle*, French]

1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of distinction: now only used in verse.

Kneeling, I my servant's smiles implore, And ore mad *damp* I dare dispute my power. *Prior*

2. An attendant of the better rank.

With her train of *dampels* she was gone In shiny walks, the scorching heat to shun. *Dryden*

3. A wench; a country lass.

The *dampels* are whores, and the *dampels* with child. *Gay*

DAMSON, n. f. [corruptly from *damascene*.] A small black plum. See **DAMASCENE**

My wife desir'd some *damsons*, And made me chide with danger of my life. *Shakespeare*

DAN, n. f. [from *dominus*, as now *don* in Spanish; and *donna*, Italian, from *domina*.] The old term of honour for men, as we now say *master*. I know not that it was ever used in prose, and imagine it to have been rather of ludicrous import.

Dan Croucher well of English undress'd. *Douglas*

This whimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy,

This figure Juno's giant dwarf, *dan* Cupid. *Shakespeare*

Dick, if this story pleases thee,

Pray thank *dan* Pope, who told it me. *Prior*

To DANCE, v. a. [*danse*, Fr. *dancer*, Span. as some think from *tansa*, Arabic, a dance; as *Junius*, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from *danza*.]

To move in measure; to move with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments.

What say you to young Mr. Fenton? He is a peer, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he is a peer. *Shakespeare*

To DANCE Attendance, v. n. To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.

Men are looser weary to *dance attendance* on the gates of foreign lords, than to tarry the good nature of their own magistrates. *Raleigh's Essay*

It upbraids you, To let your father's friends, for three long months,

To us *dance attendance* for a word of audience. *Dryden*

To DANCE, v. a. To make to dance; to put into a lively motion.

Thy grandine lov'd thee well; Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee. *Sidney*

Thou noble thought more *dances* my wrattle Than when I first my wedded mistress saw Rebound thy threshold. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*

In *pendence*, the malignity of the feet vapour *dances* the principal joints. *Farrar*

DANCE, n. f. [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by music.

Our *dance* of custom round about the oak, Here the hunter. *Shakespeare*

The honourable part of talk is to give occasion, and again to moderate and put to rest what else; for then a man leads the *dance*. *Baron*

But you perhaps expect a modish *dance*, With ambitious songs and wanton *dances* grac'd. *Dryden*

DANCER, n. f. [from *dance*.] One that practises the art of dancing.

He at P. 111 kept His sword e'en like a *dancer*, while he strook The rein and whisk'd Calisto. *Shakespeare*

Muchia and *dancers* take some time With these your pleasing labours, for great use A much weariness as perfection brings. *Boon*

The earl was to for from being a good *dancer*, That he was no graceful goer. *Baron*

It is a usual practice for our fashionable *dancers* on the rope, to attempt some what to flying. *Hooder*

He, perfect *dancer*, climbs the rope And balances your fear and hope. *Prior*

Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part, Forming her servants to the rules of art And, verily, I found that the musician's hand Had o'er the *dancer's* mind too great command. *Prior*

DANCINGMASTER, n. f. [*dance* and *master*.] One who teaches the art of dancing.

The apes were taught their apes tricks by *dancingmaster*. *L. Strange*

The legs of a *dancingmaster*, and the legs of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, with thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions. *Locke on Understanding*

DANCING-SCHOOL, n. f. [*dance* and *school*.] The school where the art of dancing is taught.

They bid us to the English *dancing-school* And teach love 'as high, and sweet courtesies: Saying our grace is only in our heels. *Shakespeare*

A certain Egyptian king endowed a *dancing-school* for the institution of apes of quality. *L. Strange*

DANDELION, n. f. [*dent de lion*, French]

The name of a plant.

It agrees in all respects with the hawkweed, but only *dan* its having a single naked stalk, with one flower upon the top. *Miller*

D A P

For cowslips sweet, let dandelions spread;
For bluebellinda, blithesome maid, is dead!

DA'NDIPRAT. n. f. [*dandiprat*, French.] A little fellow; an urchin; a word-used sometimes in fondness, sometimes in contempt.

To DA'NDLE. v. a. [*dandelen*, Dutch.] 1. To shake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to please and quiet him.

How shall ye lack, and shall be born upon her knee, and be dandled upon her knee.
The little brethren, which like fairy sprites,
Of it, into our chamber those sweet nights,
And, knick'd and dandled on thy father's knee,
Woe bid'd next day to tell what they did see.

2. To shake but superficial schools.
The lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Laid the kid.

3. To fondle; to treat like a child.
Then could that emperor dandled,
A dandled emperor for the emperor's heir;
A dandled emperor dandled him for his own.

4. To delay; to procrastinate; to procrastinate by trifles; not in use.

5. To delay; to procrastinate; to procrastinate by trifles; not in use.

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19. To delay; to procrastinate; to procrastinate by trifles; not in use.

20. To delay; to procrastinate; to procrastinate by trifles; not in use.

Already we have conquer'd half the war,
And the less dangerous part is left behind.

DA'NGEROUSLY. adv. [from *dangerous*.] Hazardously; perilously; with danger.

But for your son, believe it, oh believe it,
Most dangerously you have with him prevail'd,
If not most mortal to him.

2. To shake but superficial schools.
The lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Laid the kid.

3. To fondle; to treat like a child.
Then could that emperor dandled,
A dandled emperor for the emperor's heir;
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21. To delay; to procrastinate; to procrastinate by trifles; not in use.

D A R

DA'PPER. adj. [*dapper*, Dutch.] Little and active; lively; without bulk. It is usually spoken in contempt.

2. To shake but superficial schools.
The lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Laid the kid.

3. To fondle; to treat like a child.
Then could that emperor dandled,
A dandled emperor for the emperor's heir;
A dandled emperor dandled him for his own.

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2. To apply to the fight; of single combatants.
Therewith they 'gan to hurle greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to durrallor. *Spenser.*

DART. *n. f.* [*dard*, French.]

1. A missile weapon thrown by the hand; a small lance.

Here one is wounded or slain with a piece of a rock or flint; there another with a dart, at a way or lance. *Peacocks.*

O'erwhelm'd with darts, which from afar they bring,
The weapons round his hollow temples ring. *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry.] Any missile weapon.

To DART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw offensively.

He wicks his tucks, and turns, and darts the war. *Dryden.*

2. To throw; to emit; as, the sun darts his beams on the earth.

Can come, and ask'd what magick caus'd my fruit
Or what ill eyes malignant glances dart. *Pope.*

To DART. *v. n.*

1. To fly as a dart.

2. To let fly with hostile intention.

Now, darting Parthia, art thou struck. *Shak.*

To DASH. *v. a.* [The etymology of this word, in any of its senses, is very doubtful.]

1. To throw or strike any thing suddenly against something.

If you dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a sound. *Bacon.*

A man that cuts himself, and tears his own flesh, and dashes his head against the stones, does so out of unreasonably as the wicked man. *Tillotson.*

2. To break by collision.

They that stand high have many blows to shake them;
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. *Shakespeare.*

David's throne shall then be like a tree,
Spreading and overshadow'ing all the earth;
Or as a Pome, that shall to press dash
All monarchies besides throughout the world. *Milton.*

3. To throw water in flashes.

Dashing water on them may prove the best remedy. *Nocturnal.*

Middling his head, and prone to earth his view,
With ears and chest that dash the morning dew. *Ticket.*

4. To bespatter; to besprinkle.

This tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, abated
The sudden breach on 't. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

5. To agitate any liquid, so as to make the surface fly off.

At once the swelling oars and brassy prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the death be-
log. *Dryden.*

6. To mingle; to adulterate; to change by some worse admixture.

Wachum, bred to dash and down,
Be it wine, but more unwholesome law. *Hudib.*

I take care to dash the character with such par-
ticular circumstances, as may prevent ill-
applications. *Allyn.*

Several revealed truths are dashed and adulter-
ated with a mixture of fables and human in-
ventions. *Spenser.*

7. To form or sketch in haste, carelessly.

Never was dash'd out, at one lucky try,
A fool to just a copy of a wit. *Shak.*

8. To obliterate; to blot; to crush out.

In dash over ten with a time, with nothing but
whole copy extremely, and so a degree thin, I
may duplicate you. *Shak.*

9. To confound; to make ashamed sud-
denly; to surprise with shame or fear;
to depress; to suppress.

His tongue
Dropp'd manna, and could make the worse ap-
pear
The better reason, to perplex and dash
Maturest counsels. *Milton.*

Yearly enjoin'd, some say, to undergo
This annual, humbling certain number'd days,
To dash their pride and joy for man seduc'd. *Milton.*

An unknown hand still check'd my forward
joy.
Dash'd me with blushes. *Dryden and Lee's Oed.*

To dash this caval, read but the practice of
christian emperors. *Shak.*

After they had sufficiently blasted him in his
personal capacity, they found it an easy work
to dash and overthrow him in his political. *Shak.*

Nothing dash'd the confidence of the mule like
the braying of the ass, while he was dilating
upon his genealogy. *L'Estrange.*

The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus
move,
Still dash'd with blushes for her slighted love. *Addison.*

- Some stronger pow'r eludes our sickly will;
Dashes our rising hope with certain ill. *Prior.*

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car;
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star. *Pope.*

To DASH. *v. n.*

1. To fly off the surface by a violent mo-
tion.

If the vessel be suddenly stop'd in its motion,
the liquor continues its motion, and dashes over
the sides of the vessel. *Cheyne.*

2. To fly in flashes with a loud noise.

On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade, all dashing, fall. *Thomson.*

3. To rush through water, so as to make
it fly.

Dash, tho' without knowing how or why,
Spur'd boldly on, and dash'd through thick and
thin,
Thro' sense and nonsense, never out of in. *Dryden.*

DASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Collision.

By the touch ethereal rous'd,
The dash of clouds, or irritating war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below.
They furious spring. *Thomson.*

2. Infusion; something worse mingled in
a small proportion.

There is nothing which one regards so much
with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence,
when it has in it a dash of folly. *Addison.*

3. A mark in writing; a line —, to
note a pause, or omission.

He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes
and dashes, which, set together, do signify no-
thing. *Brown's Vulgar Language.*

4. Sudden stroke; blow; act; ludicrous.

Stand back you youths, and give us leave awhile
— She takes upon her beauty at first dash. *Shakespeare.*

DASH. *adv.* An expression of the sound
of water dashed.

Hard, hard, the waters fall;
And, with a murmuring sound,
Dash, dash, upon the ground.
To gentle flumbers toll. *Dryden.*

DA'STARD. *n. f.* [*astartiza*, Sax.] A
coward; a poltroon; a man infamous for
fear.

The cowardly and envy of the people,
Permitted by our da'stard rulers.

Have suffer'd me by th' voice of slaves to be
Whipp'd out of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Who now my match? Is valour dare opposite?
How long will Dares wait his dyfard foe? *Dryden.*

Dyford and donkard, mean and infolent;
Tongue-valiant hero, wanting of thy might,
In treats the forenoon, but the last in fight. *Dryden.*

Boys bear thoughts, in the minds of children,
make them dyfards, and stand of the shadow of
darkness ever after. *Locke.*

Curse on their dyfard souls, they stand alto-
gether! *Addison.*

To DA'STARD. *v. a.* To terrify; to in-
timidate; to desert with cowardice; to
dispirit.

I'm weary of this flesh which lulls us here,
And da'stards many souls with hope and fear. *Dryden.*

To DA'STARDISE. *v. a.* [from *da'stard*.]
To intimidate; to deject with cowar-
dice; to dispirit; to depress; to terrify;
to make an habitual coward.

He had such things to urge against our man-
rings,
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in
battle, *Dryden.*

And da'stardise my courage.

DA'STARDLY. *adj.* [from *da'stard*.] Cow-
ardly; mean; timorous.

Brave and common is to avant a mark of a
da'stardly wretch, that he does as good as call him-
self to that title. *L'Estrange.*

DA'STARDY. *n. f.* [from *da'stard*.] Cow-
ardliness; timorousness.

DA'TARY. *n. f.* [*datarius*.] An officer of
the chancery of Rome, through whose
hands benefices pass. *Ditt.*

DATE. *n. f.* [*datte*, Fr. from *datum*, Lat.]

1. The time at which a letter is written,
marked at the end or the beginning.

2. The time at which any event happened.

3. The time stipulated when any thing
shall be done.

His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his traded dates
Has limit my credit. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

My father's promise ties me not to time;
And bonds without a date, they say, are void. *Dryden.*

4. End; conclusion.

What time would spare, from steel receives its
date;
And now, like men, submit to fate. *Pope.*

5. Duration; continuance.

Could the declivity of this fate, O friend,
Our date to immortality extend? *Prichard.*

Then raise,
From the confluent mass, purg'd and re-bred,
New nations, new empires, ages of endless day,
Founded in righteousness. *Milton.*

6. [from *datylus*.] The fruit of the date-
tree.

Hold, take these keys, and fetch more spices,
name.
— They call for dates and quinces in the porrey. *Shakespeare.*

DATE-TREE. *n. f.* See *PALM*, of which
it is a species.

To DATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
note with the time at which any thing
is written or done.

'Tis all one, in respect of eternal duration, to
kind, whether we begin the world to date
millions of ages ago, or date from the late year
about six thousand years. *Bayly.*

To all their da'stard backs he turns your
These Aulus printed, those Du Sac I has
by. *Shakespeare.*

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DAU

DA'ITRESS. *adj.* [from *date*.] Without any fixed term.
The day-flow hours shall not determinate
The *date* limit of thy dear exile. *Shakespeare.*

DA'ITRESS. *adj.* [*da'itress*, Latin.]

1. [In grammar.] The epithet of the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

2. [In law.] Those are termed *dativ* executors, who are appointed such by the judge's decree; as administrators with us here in England. *Ayliffe.*

TO DAUB. *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dut. *dauber*, French.]

1. To smear with something adhesive.
She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch. *Exodus.*

2. To paint coarsely.

Hally daubing will but spoil the picture, and make it to unnatural as must want to be left to itself.

They marked out of his hands a time-imperfect piece, daubed over with two or three more.

It is a fine picture, with many beauties and good pieces, but enough daubed, as an executioner.

3. To cover with something specious or gross, something that disguises what it is upon.

So smooth he daub'd his vice with show of virtue,
He liv'd from all attender of suspect. *Shakespeare.*

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously.

Since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegance, than daub'd with odd.

Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and where;
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

5. To flatter grossly.
Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not daub nor flatter. *South.*

TO DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite: this sense is not in use.

And yet I must.
I cannot daub it further; *Shakespeare.*

DA'UBER. *n. f.* [from *daub*.]

1. One that daubs.

2. A coarse low painter.
What they called a picture, had been drawn at length by the fingers of almost all nations, and still unlike him. *Dryden.*

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dauber, to evile laughter. *Dryden.*

A sign-post dauber would disdain to paint the one-eyed hero on his elephant. *Dryden.*

The treacherous tapster, Thomas, Hangs a new angel two doors from us, As fine as daubers' hands can make it. *South.*

3. A low flatterer.

DA'UBRY. *n. f.* [from *daub*.] An old word for any thing artful.

It works by charms, by spells; and such daubry is this beyond our element. *Shakespeare.*

DA'UBRY. *adj.* [from *daub*.] Vilicious; malicious; adjective.

Not a vain industrious kind
From daisy wax and flowers the clime have
Laid.
Some that could cope with daisy making kind,
Or teach the mists with strong transparent coats. *South.*

DA'UCHTER. *n. f.* [*dauchter*, Gothick; *tochter*, Saxon; *dotter*, Runick; *dotter*, German; *dochter*, Dutch.]

DAW

1. The female offspring of a man or woman.

Your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare.*

Now Aurora, daughter of the dawn,
With rosy lustre purpled o'er the lawn. *Pope.*

2. A daughter in law, or son's wife.

3. A woman.

Jacob went out to see the daughters of the land. *Genesis.*

4. [In poetry.] Any descendant.

5. The female penitent of a confessor.
Are you at leisure, holy father, now?
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?—
—My leisure serves me, penitence daughter, now. *Shakespeare.*

TO DAUNT. *v. a.* [*domter*, Fr. *domtare*, Lat.] To discourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Fantas, whose name in arms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,
And rambours loud, when *twice* remotest kings.

Where the rude ax with heaved stroke,
Was never heard the nymphs to *daunt*,
Or tug it from their hollow'd haunt. *Milton.*

Some prefer *daunt* and discourage us, when others raise us to a brisk assurance. *Glavin.*

DA'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *daunt*.] Fearless; not dejected; not discouraged.

Grow great by your example, and put on
The dauntless spirit of resolution. *Shakespeare.*

Dauntless he notes, and to the fight return'd
With shame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with
fury burn'd. *Dryden.*

He, not by want of words oppress'd,
Stems the bold torrent with a dauntless breath. *Dryden.*

The utmost weight of affliction from ministerial power and popular hatred, were almost worth bearing, for the glory of such a dauntless conduct as he has shown under it. *Pope.*

DA'UNTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dauntless*.] Fearlessness.

DAW. *n. f.* [*menchala*.] It is supposed by Skinner to named from his note; by *Jasnius* to be corrupted from *daul*; the German *tul*, and *dol* in the Bavarian dialect, having the same signification.]

A bird.

I w. I wear my heart upon my sleeve,
For *daul* to peck it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,
That *daul*, and trees, and rocks should last so long,
When we must in an instant pass to nought. *Dryden.*

The loud *daul*, his throat displaying,
The whole assembly of his fellow *dauls*. *Harley.*

DAWK. *n. f.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow, rupture, or incision, in their stuff.

Of course if any hollow or *daul* be in the length. *Milton.*

TO DAWK. *v. n.* To mark with an incision.

Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the twist coming about of the work would, were a man irregularity of fluid should happen, push the edge into the stuff, and so *daul* it. *Mason.*

TO DAWN. *v. n.* [supposed by the etymologists to have been originally to *dayen*, or advance toward day.]

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But dawning day now comfort hath inspir'd. *Shakespeare.*

DAY

As it began to dawn towards the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre.

All night I sleep, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora dawn'd and Phœbus shin'd in vain. *Pope.*

2. To glimmer obscurely.
A Romanist, from the very first dawning of any notions in his understanding, bath this principle constantly inculcated, that he must believe as the church. *Locke.*

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promise of lustre or eminence.

While we behold such dauntless worth appear
In dawning youth, and souls so void of fear. *Dryden.*

Thy hand strikes out some fine design,
When life awakes and dawns at every line. *Locke.*

DAWN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise, reckoned from the time that the sun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on to-morrow's dawn your care employ
To reach the land, but give this day to joy. *Dryden.*

2. Beginning; first rise.

Their tender circumstances diffuse a dawn of serenity over the soul.

Such their guiltless passion was,
As in the dawn of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence and undissolving truth. *Locke.*

DAY. *n. f.* [*dag*, Saxon.]

1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day.

Why stand ye here all the day idle? *Milton.*
Of night impatient, we demand the day;
The day arrives, then for the night we pray:
The night and day successive come and go,
Our lasting pains no interruption know. *Locke.*

Or object new
Casual discourse draws on, which interrupts
Our day's work. *Milton.*

2. The time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the natural day.

How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the year. *Locke.*

3. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness.

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day;
Now spurs the latest traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Around the fields did nimble lightning play,
When offer'd us by him, and snatch'd the day.
'Midst this was heard the shrill and tender cry
Of well-pleas'd ghosts, which in the storm did fly. *Dryden.*

Yet are we able only to survey
Dawnings of beams, and promises of day. *Pope.*

4. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age; the time: in this sense it is generally plural.

After him reigned Outheline his heir,
The justest man and truest in his day. *F. Quar.*

I think, in these days, one honest man is obliged to acquaint another who are his friends. *Pope.*

We have, at this time of day, better and more certain means of information than they had. *Locke.*

5. Life: in this sense it is common plural. *He never in his days broke a word; that is, in his whole life.*

He was never at a loss in his days for a frequent answer. *Carr's Life of Cromwell.*

6. The day of contest; the contest; the battle.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the day.
He came, he saw, he conquer'd. *Locke.*

D A Y

The noble theses do heavenly in the war;
The day almost itself professes yours,
And little is to do. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Would you sh' advantage of the fight delay,
By striking first, you were to win the day? *Dryden.*

1. An appointed or fixed time.
Or if my debtors do not keep their day,
Deceit their hands, and then refuse to pay,
I must with patience all the terms attend. *Dryden.*

2. A day appointed for some commemoration.

The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the day of Crispin Crispianus. *Shak.*

From day to day; without certainty or continuance.

Have I hath been taught, that merit and service
Oblige the Spaniard but from day to day. *Bacon.*

TO-DAY. On this day.

Today, if ye will hear his voice, harden not
our hearts. *Psalms.*

The path is all by death possess'd,
And bright fate, that guards the rest,
By giving, bids us live to-day. *Fenton.*

DA'YFED. n. f. [day and bed.] A bed
used for idleness and luxury in the day-
time.

Calling my officers about me, in my branched
crown; having come down from a daybed,
where I have left Olivia sleeping. *Shakespeare.*

DA'YBOOK. n. f. [from day and book.] A
small-man's journal; a book in which
all the occurrences of the day are set
down.

DA'YBREAK. n. f. [day and break.] The
dawn; the first appearance of light.

I was to the early glories of her eyes,
As men for daybreak watch the eastern skies. *Dryden.*

DA'YLABOUR. n. f. [day and labour.]

Labour by the day; labour divided into
small parts.

The day's labour, light denied,
Was but an hard and a day kind to
a man that could get an estate with
three strokes of his pen. *Shak.*

DA'YLABOURER. n. f. [from daylabour.]

One that works by the day.

By night he gimple of morn,
In the day's labour hath the corn
of his labour could not end. *Milton.*

The daylabourer, in a country village, has com-
monly but a small pittance of courage. *Lodge.*

DA'YLIGHT. n. f. [day and light.] The
light of the day, as opposed to that of
the moon, or a taper.

As the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,
As yet his room to sad succeeding night. *Fairy Queen.*

Thus shalt buy this dear,
As yet his room to sad succeeding night. *Fairy Queen.*

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As yet his room to sad succeeding night. *Fairy Queen.*

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Thus shalt buy this dear,
As yet his room to sad succeeding night. *Fairy Queen.*

D A Z

word for umpire. *Ainsworth.* Perhaps
rather, surely.

For what art thou,
That mak'st thyself his dayman, to prolong
The vengeance press. *Fairy Queen.*

DA'YSPRING. n. f. [day and spring.] The
rise of the day; the dawn; the first ap-
pearance of light.

So all ere dayspring, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd, and in order set. *Milton.*

The breath of heav'n fresh blowing, pure and
sweet,
With dayspring born, here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

DA'YSTAR. n. f. [day and star.] The
morning star.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wife,
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great:
I meant the daystar should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his lucid seat. *Ben Jonson.*

Sunk though he be beneath the wat'ry bow;
So sinks the daystar in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head. *Milton.*

DA'YTIME. n. f. [day and time.] The
time in which there is light: opposed to
night.

In the daytime Fame sitteth in a watch-tower,
and flasheth forth by night; she minglet things
done with things not done, and is a terror to
great cities. *Bacon.*

My ants never brought out their corn but in
the night when the moon did shine, and kept it
under ground in the daytime. *Arbuthnot.*

DA'YWORK. n. f. [day and work.] Work
imposed by the day; daylabour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
E'er prime thou hast th' imposed day-work done. *Fairfax.*

TO DAZE. v. a. [daz, Sax.] To over-
power with light; to strike with too
strong lustre; to hinder the act of see-
ing by too much light suddenly intro-
duced.

They smote the glittering armies, as they stand,
With quivering beams, which daz'd the wond'ring
eye. *Fairfax.*

Poor human kind, all daz'd in open day,
Err after blinde, and blindly miss their way. *Dryden.*

DA'ZED. v. a. [rather dazed. See DAIST.]
Besprinkled with daisies.

Let us
Find out the prettiest daz'd plot we can,
And make him a grave. *Shakespeare's Lymb.*

TO DA'ZLE. v. a. [See DAZE.]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the
action of the sight by sudden lustre.

Fears use to be represented in such an imagin-
ary fashion, as they rather daze men's eyes
than open them. *Bacon.*

How is it that some wits are interrupted,
That now they daz'd are, now clearly see? *Dante.*

2. To strike or surprise with splendour.

Those heavenly shapes
Will dazle now this earthly with their blaze
Insufferably bright. *Milton.*

The places that have either shining sentiments or
manners, have no occasion for them; a dazling
expression rather damages them, and serves only
to eclipse their beauty. *Pope.*

Ah, friend! to dazle let the vain design;
To raise the thought, or touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

TO DA'ZLE. v. a. To be overpowered
with light; to lose the power of sight.

Dazle mine eyes? or do I see three suns?
Shakespeare.

Come, boy, and go with me; thy light is young,
And you shall read when mine begins to wax. *Shakespeare.*

An oversight maketh the eyes dazle, when

D E A

much as perpetual looking against the sun would
cause blindness. *Bacon.*

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and dazle with surprise. *Dryden.*

DE'ACON. n. f. [diaconus, Latin.]

1. One of the lowest of the three orders of
the clergy.

Likewise must the deacon be grave. *2 Tim.*
The constitutions that the apostles made con-
cerning deacons and widows are very importunately
urged. *Heb. Sanders.*

2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the
poor.

3. And also the master of an incorporated
company.

DE'ACONESS. n. f. [from deacon.] A fe-
male officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY. } n. f. [from deacon.] The
DE'ACONSHIP. } office or dignity of a
deacon.

DEAD. adj. [deah, Saxon; dood, Dut.]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated.

The queen, my lord, is ad:
— She should have died hereafter. *Shak.*
A brute or a man are another thing, when they
are alive, from what they are when dead. *Hale.*
She either from her hopeless lover fled,
Or with disdainful glances that him dead. *Dryden.*

2. With of before the cause of death.

This Indian told them, that, mistaking their
courte, the crew, all except himself, were dead of
hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Without life; inanimate.

All, all but truth, drops dead-born from the press,
Like the last gazette, or like the last address. *Pope.*

4. Imitating death; senseless; motionless.

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot
and horse are cast into a dead sleep. *Psalms.*
Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and
backbone, we know is used for procuring dead
sleeps. *Bacon.*

5. Unactive; motionless.

The tin sold sometimes higher, and sometimes
lower, according to the quick vent and abundance,
or the dear sale and scarcity. *Carver.*

Nay, there's a time when even the rolling
year

Seems to stand still: dead calms are in the ocean,
When not a breath disturbs the shrouded main. *Lee.*

They cannot bear the dead weight of unemploy-
ed time lying upon their hands, not the unavail-
ing it is to do nothing at all. *Lodge.*

6. Empty; vacant.

This colour often carries the mind away; yes,
it deceiveth the senses, and it seemeth to the eye
a shrouded dance of ways, it is all dead and
continued, than it is like trees or buildings, or
any other marks whereby the eye may decide. *Dante.*

Nought but a blank remains, and I see d'ye,
A rep of life, that promis'd was a rest. *Dante.*

7. Useless; unprofitable.

The commodities of the wisdom they took,
though they lay a load upon their hands for want
of wit. *Dante.*

Persuade a prince that he is under a lie, and he
will take care not to let to give an art that he
be dead and a wick's life. *Dante.*

8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.

Traveling over Amara, then, led with
deep snow, they came in the dead winter to
Aleppo. *Dante.*

There is something unpleasantly cheerful in a
spot of ground which is covered with trees, that
smiles amidst all the rigours of winter, and gives
a view of the most gay season, in the midst
of that which is the most dead and melancholy. *Dante.*

9. Still; obscure.

Their flight was only deferred until they
cover their disorders by the dead darkness of
night. *Dante.*

10. Having no resemblance of life.

At a second sitting, though I alter not the draught, I must touch the same features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the whole. *Dryden.*

11. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly: used of sounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was supported in the midst of the cavity of the receiver by a bent stick, in which, when it was cluded up, the bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when just before it sounded in the open air. *Boyle.*

12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.

How cold and *dead* does a praven appear, that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not brightened by luminosity of phrase from the *dead* writings. *Addison.*

13. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless: used of liquors.

14. Uninhabited.

Somewhat is left under *dead* walls and dry churches. *Archbishop.*

15. Without the natural force or efficacy: as, a *dead fire*.16. Without the power of vegetation: as, a *dead fough*.

17. [In theology.] The state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin.

You bath be quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins. *Ephesians.*

The *DEAD*. *n. f.* Dead men.

Love law from high, with just disdain, The *dead* inspir'd with vital life again. *Dryden.*

The patient Romans generally buried their *dead* in the great roads. *Alfred.*

That the *dead* shall rise and live again, is beyond the discovery of reason, and is purely a matter of faith. *Locke.*

The tow'ring bard had sung, in nobler lays, How the last trumpet wakes the lazy *dead*. *Smith.*

DEAD. *n. f.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at mid-winter and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harvest in the *dead* of winter. *South.*

In the *dead* of the night, when the men and their dogs were all fast asleep. *L'Estrange.*

At length, at *dead* of night, the ghost appears Of her unhappy lord. *Dryden.*

To DEAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lose force, of what kind.

Iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadens* its ways. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To DEAD. } *v. a.*
To DEADEN. }

1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation.

That the sound may be extinguished or *dead* by discharging the pot air, before it comes to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable. *Bacon.*

It is requisite that the tympanum be loose, and hard stretched, otherwise the larynx is that membrane will certainly *dead* and damp the sound. *Haller.*

This motion would be *deadly* dealt by counterpoint. *Clayton's Epistola.*

We will not oppose any thing to them that is hard and stubborn, but by a soft answer *deadens* their force by degrees. *Burnet's Theory.*

Our dreams are great instances of that activity which is native to the human soul, and which is not in the power of sleep to *dead* or abate. *Spectator.*

Deadness are the things as relate to the loss of the affected nervous fibres, is destroy the particular acuteness which occasions the pain, or

what *deadens* the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep. *A. Boetius on Sleep.*

2. To make vapid, or spiritless.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palied or *deadened* at all. *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING. *participial adj.* [from *dead* and *do*.] Destructive; killing; mischievous; having the power to make dead.

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-dung* hand, Then loud he cried, I am your humble thrall. *Spenser.*

They never care how many others They kill, without regard of mothers, Or wives, or children, so they can Make up some fierce *dead-dung* man. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-LIFT. *n. f.* [from *dead* and *lift*.] Hopeless exigence.

And have no power at all, nor shift, To help itself at a *dead lift*. *Hudibras.*

DEADLY. *adj.* [from *dead*.]

1. Destructive; mortal; murderous.

Sue then on Komey calls, as if that noise, Shot from them the *deadly* level of a gun, Did murder her. *Shakspeare.*

Dry mourning will decay more *deadly* brings As a nois wind burns a too forward spring; Give sorrow vent, and let the fumes go. *Dryden.*

2. Mortal; implacable.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks. *Kneller.*

DEADLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner resembling the dead.

Like dumb statues, or unbreathing fumes, Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale. *Shakspeare.*

Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haste, And ask'd him why he look'd so *deadly* wan. *Dryden.*

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Psalm.*

3. Implacably; irreconcilably; destructively.

4. It is sometimes used in a ludicrous sense, only to enforce the signification of a word.

Mentled schoolboys, set to cuff, Will not confess that they have done enough, Though *deadly* weary. *Curry.*

John had got an impression, that Lewis was so *deadly* cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him. *Arbuthnot.*

DEADNESS. *n. f.* [from *dead*.]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking off our natural *deadness* and disaffection towards them. *Reggie.*

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor; faintness; inactivity of the spirits.

Your goodly eyes are *dead* and faint, And inwardly they are *dead* and faint. *Dryden and Lee's Oed.*

3. Vapidity of liquors; loss of spirits.

The flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels. *Martin.*

DEADNETTLE. *n. f.* A weed; the same with a chancel.DEAD-RECKONING. *n. f.* [a sea term.]

That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have steered by the compass, and by recussing all with allowance for drift or lee-way; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and is to be rectified

as often as any good observation can be had.

DEAF. *adj.* [from *deaf*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf*. *Shakspeare.*

To their *deaf* pillows will discharge their secrets. *Shakspeare.*

The chief design here intended is to instruct such as are *deaf* and dumb, and dumb only by consequence of their want of hearing. *Haller.*

If any *deaf* shall see this. *Haller.*

With that prime ill, a talking wife, Till death shall bring the kind relief, We must be patient, or be *deaf*. *Pope.*

Thus you may still be young to me, While I can better hear than see: On never may fortune throw her spite, To make me *deaf*, and mend my sight. *Swift.*

2. It has to before the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be *deaf* to pleading and excuses; Nor tears nor prayers shall purchase out abuses. *Shakspeare.*

Oh that men's ears should be To counsel *deaf*, but not to flattery! *Shakspeare.*

While virtue counts them; but, alas, in vain Fly from her kind embracing arms, *Deaf* to her fondest call, blind to her greatest charms. *Rowe.*

Not long, for once indulg'd, they sweep the main; *Deaf* to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain. *Dryden.*

Hoys, too long with vain delusion fed, *Deaf* to the rumour of fallacious fame, Gives to the roll of death his glorious name. *Pope.*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty night; No mortal courage can support the fright. *Dryden.*

4. Obscurely heard.

Nor silence is within, nor voice express, But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease; Confus'd and chiding like the hollow roar Of tides receding from the insulted shore. *Dryden.*

The self were *deaf* with sudden discontent, And a *deaf* murmur through the squadrons went. *Dryden.*

To DEAF. } *v. a.* [from *deaf*.] To

To DEADEN. } deprive of the power of hearing.

Mearing hath *deaf* our sailors, and if they Know how to heal, there's none know what to say. *Deane.*

A swarm of their aerial shapes appears, And, thringing round his temples, *deaf* his ears. *Dryden.*

But Salus enters; and, exclaiming loud For justice, *deafens* and disturbs the crowd. *Dryden.*

From shouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies, *Deaf*'d and *deaf*'d with their promiscuous cries. *Arbuthnot.*

DEADLY. *adv.* [from *deaf*.]

1. Without sense of sounds.

2. Obscurely to the ear.

DEADNESS. *n. f.* [from *deaf*.]

1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds.

Those who are *deaf* and dumb, are dumb by consequence from their *deafness*. *Haller.*

The Danciel had never been with, but at his request, and for his *deafness*; for, had he been able to converse with me, do you think I had amused my time to ill? *Pope.*

2. Unwillingness to hear.

I found such a *deafness*, that no declaration from the bishops could take place. *King Charles.*

DEAD. *n. f.* [from *dead*, Dutch.]

1. Part.

A *dead* of the church which had been, was now to be removed out of the church. *Haller.*

Quantity; degree of more or less. It was formerly joined with different words, to limit its meaning: *in some deal*, in some degree, to some amount: we now either say, *a great deal*, or *a deal* without an adjective; but this is commonly, if not always, ludicrous or contemptuous.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of error more earnest, & great deal, than for the most part, sound believers in the maintenance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which scripture yieldeth.

There is, indeed, store of matters, fitter and better a great deal for teachers to spend time and labour in.

To weep with them that weep, doth ease some deal.

But sorrow flouted at is double death.

What a deal of cold business, doth a man mispend the better part of life in! In scattering compliments, and rendering visits.

The charge some deal, three haply honour in my That noble Dudooc had while here he liv'd.

Possibly some never so much as doubted of the safety of their spiritual estate; and, if so, they have to much the more reason, a great deal, to doubt of it.

The author, who knew that such a design as this could not be carried on without a great deal of artifice and sophistry, has pursued and prospered in it.

[from the verb to deal.] The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the muse her aid impart, Unskill'd in all the terms of art? Or in harmonious numbers put The deal, the shuffle, and the cut?

[deyl, Dutch.] Fir-wood, or the wood of pines.

I have also found, that a piece of deal, far sicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, was not only somewhat transparent, but appeared quite through almost red.

DEAL, v. a. [deelen, Dutch.] To distribute; to dispose to different persons.

It is thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out to thy house.

One with a broken truncheon deals his blows.

His lifted arms around his head he throws, And deals in writhing air his empty blows.

The teachers of mankind, in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is dealt them accordingly.

Her Spirit prepares her banners to unfold, And Rome deals out her blessings and her gold.

Had the great men of antiquity been possessed of the art of printing, they would have made an advantage of it, in dealing out their lectures to the public.

It is deal out great quantities of strong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk.

To scatter; to throw about.

Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts, Woe to Noddy's devoted issue fell, When sailing through the skies the feather'd

deaths were dealt.

To give gradually, or one after another.

The nightly mallet deals rebounding blows.

To distribute the cards.

DEAL, v. a.

To traffick; to traffick business; to trade.

This is generally better to deal by speech, than by letter; and by a man himself, than by the mediation of a third.

This is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants deal but for parcels.

They buy and sell, They deal and traffick.

With the fond maids in palmyris he deals, They tell the secret which he first reveals.

2. To act between two persons; to intervene.

Sometimes he that deals between man and man, raising his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either.

3. To behave well or ill in any transaction.

I doubt not if he will deal clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true.

4. To act in any manner.

Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers, Are they that I would have thee deal upon.

5. To DEAL by. To treat well or ill. This seems a vicious use.

Such in one deals out his by his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright.

6. To DEAL in. To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise.

Butlers are so distasteful with delays and abuses, that plain-dealing, in denying to deal in facts at first, is grown not only honourable, but also gracious.

The scripture forbids even the countenance of a poor man in his city, which is a popular way of preventing justice, that some men have deal in, though we out that success which they proposed to themselves.

Among authors, none draw upon themselves more difficult abuse than those who deal in political matters.

True logic is not that noisy thing that deals all in dispute, in which the former ages had deluded it.

7. To DEAL with. To treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Neither can the Irish, nor yet the English lords, think themselves wronged, nor hardly dealt with, to have that which is none of their own given to them.

Who then shall guide His people? Who defend? Will they not deal worse with his followers, than with him, they

deal?

If a man would have his conscience deal clearly with him, he must deal severely with that.

God did not only exercise this providence towards his own people, but he dealt thus a in with other nations.

But I will deal the more civilly with his two poems, because nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead.

You write to me with the freedom of a friend, dealing plainly with me in the matter of my own titles.

Reflect on the merits of the cause, as well as of the man, who have been thus dealt with by their country.

8. To DEAL with. To contend with.

If he tried me, I should know what position to deal with.

Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, easy to be dealt with, while they stand in fear.

Then you upbraided me; I am pleas'd to see You're not so perfect, but can fail like me: I have no God to deal with.

DEALBATION, v. a. [dealbatio, Lat.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBATION, n. f. [dealbatio, Latin.]

The act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white which were not so before: a word in little use.

All men are white in viviparous animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold dealbation.

DEALER, n. f. [from deal.]

1. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with these small dealers in wit and learning, to give themselves a title from their first adventure.

2. A trader or trafficker.

Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honest dealer is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage.

3. A person who deals the cards.

DEALING, n. f. [from deal.]

1. Practice; action.

Concerning the dealings of man, who administer government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their judge, who sitteth in heaven.

What these are!

Whole own hard dealings teach them to suppoise The thoughts of others.

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's destiny; he must write a story of the empire, that means to tell of all these dealings in this kind.

2. Intercourse.

It were to be wished, that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private dealings, among those who lie within their influence.

3. Measure of treatment; mode in which one treats another.

God's gracious dealings with men, are the aids and auxiliaries necessary to us in the pursuit of piety.

4. Traffick; business.

The doctor must needs die rich; he had great dealings in his way for many years.

DEAMBULATION, n. f. [deambulatio, Latin.] The act of walking abroad.

DEAMBULATORY, adj. [deambulo, Lat.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN, n. f. [decanus, Latin; doyen, French.] From the Greek word *deka*; in English, ten; because he was anciently set over ten canons or prebendaries at least in some cathedral church.

[deff.] The second dignitary of a do-cete.

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new (the new are those which Henry VIII. upon suppression of abbey translated from abbots or priors, and converted, to dean and chapter) there are two means of creating these deans; for those of the old foundation are brought to that dignity much like bishops, by long sitting leading out his canonicals to the chapter, the chapter then electing him the bishop confirming them, and giving him mandate to install them. Those of the new foundation are, by a shorter course, installed by virtue of the king's letters patent, without other election or confirmation.

This word is also applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the dean of the king's chapel, the dean of the Arches, the dean of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and the dean of Rocking in Essex.

The dean and canons, or prebends, of cathedral churches, were of great use in the church, they were not only to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, but chiefly for government in causes ecclesiastical. Use your best means to prefer such to those places who are fit for that purpose.

DEANERY, n. f. [from dean.]

1. The office of a dean.
He could no longer keep the *drawery* of the chapel-portal. *Chaucer.*

2. The revenue of a dean.
Put both deans in one; or, if that's too much trouble,
Instead of the deans make the *deanry* double, *Shakspere.*

3. The house of a dean.
Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly. *Shakspere.*

DEANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *dean*.] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. *adj.* [beorn, Saxon.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling.

Your brother Goneril hates you.

—Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me dear. *Shakspere.*

The *dear*, *dear* name she bathes in flowing tears,
Hangs o'er the tomb. *Albion.*

And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*

2. Valuable; of a high price; costly.
What made directors treat the South Sea as a
To feed on venison when it did to starve. *Pope.*

3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, a *dear* year.

4. It seems to be sometimes used in *Shakspere* for *dear*; sad, hateful; grievous.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,

Whom thou in terms so bloody, and so *dear*,
Hast made thine enemies? *Tamworth Night.*

Let us return,

And strain what other means is left unto us
In our *dear* peril. *Timon.*

Some *dear* cause

Will in concealment wrapt me up awhile;

When I am known aright, you shall not grieve

Lending me this acquaintance. *King Lear.*

Would I had met my *dear* foe in heaven,

Or ever I had seen that day. *Hamlet.*

Thy other banish'd son, with his *dear* fight

Struck pale and bloodless. *Tristram and Isolt.*

DEAR. *n. f.* A word of endearment; darling.

That kiss

I carried from thee, *dear*, and my true lip

Hath virgin'd it ere since. *Shakspere.*

Go, *dear*; each minute does new danger bring. *Dryden.*

See, my *dear*,

How lavish nature has adorn'd the year. *Dryden.*

DEARBOUGHT. *adj.* [dear and bought.]

Purchased at a high price.

O fleeting joys

Of Paradise, *dearboought* with lasting woe. *Milton.*

Such *dearboought* blessings happen every day,

Because we know not for what things to pray. *Dryden.*

Forget not what my ransom cost,

Nor let my *dearboought* soul be lost. *Roscommon.*

DEARLING. *n. f.* [now written *darling*.]

Favourite.

They do feed on nectar, heavenly wine,

With Hercules and Hebe, and the rest

Of Venus' *darlings*, through her bounty blest. *Spenser.*

DEARLY. *adv.* [from *dear*.]

1. With great fondness.

For the unquestionable virtues of her person

and mind, he loved her *dearly*. *Milton.*

2. At a high price.

It is rarely bought, and then also bought

dearly enough with such a fine. *Racine.*

Turnus shall *dearly* pay for faith forsworn;

And corps, and swords, and shields, on Tyber

born. *Dryden.*

My father does, and let me still do on,

He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne. *Dryden.*

To DEARN. *v. a.* [byrnan, Sax. to hide.]

To mend clothes. See DARN.

DEARNESS. *n. f.* [from *dear*.]

1. Fondness; kindness; love.

My brother holds you well, and in *dear*ness of heart
lends help to effect your ensuing marriage. *Shakspere.*

The whole senate dedicated an altar to friendship,
as to a goddess, in respect of the great

*dear*ness of friendship between them two. *Racine.*

He who hates his neighbour mortally, and

witely too, must protest all the *dear*ness and

friendship, with readiness to serve him. *South.*

2. Scarcity; high price.

Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing,

which is seen in the *dear*ness of corn. *South.*

DEARLY. *adv.* [beorn, Sax.]

Secretly; privately; unseen. Obsolete.

At last, as chance'd them by a forest side

To pass, for succour from the touching ray,

They heard a sweet voice, that *dearly* cry'd

With piercing shrieks. *Spenser.*

DEARTH. *n. f.* [from *dear*.]

1. Scarcity which makes food dear.

In times of *dearth*, it drained much coin out

of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from

foreign parts. *Bacon.*

There have been terrible years *dearth* of corn,

and every place is strewed with beggars, but

dearth are common in better climates, and our

evil here is much deeper. *Swift.*

2. Want; need; famine.

Pity the *dearth* that I have pin'd in,

By longing for that food to live a time. *Shakspere.*

Or every tree that in the garden grows,

Eat freely with glad heart, fear here no *dearth*. *Milton.*

3. Barrenness; sterility

The French have brought on themselves that

dearth of plot, and barrenness of imagination,

which may be observed in all their plays. *Dryden.*

To DEARTICULATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *articulus*, Latin.] To disjoint; to dis-

member. *Ditt.*

DEATH. *n. f.* [deaf, Saxon.]

1. The extinction of life; the departure

of the soul from the body.

He is the mediator of the New Testament, that

by means of *death*, for the redemption of the

transgressors, they which are called might re-

ceive the promise of eternal inheritance. *Hebrews.*

They say there is divinity in odd numbers,

either in nativity or in *death*. *Shakspere.*

Death, a necessary end,

Will come, when it will come. *Shakspere.*

He must his acts reveal,

From the first moment of his vital breath,

To his last hour of unperpetrating *death*. *Dryden.*

2. Mortality; destruction.

How did you dare

To trade and traffic with Macbeth,

In middles and affairs of *death*? *Shakspere.*

3. The state of the dead.

In swinish sleep

Their drenched natures lie, as in a *death*? *Shakspere.*

4. The manner of dying.

Thus shalt die the *death* of them that are slain

in the midst of the seas. *Exodus.*

5. The image of mortality represented

by a skeleton.

I had rather be married to a *death*'s head, with

a bone in his mouth, than to either of these. *Shakspere.*

If I gaze now, 'tis but to see

What manner of *death*'s head 'twill be,

When it is free

From that flesh upper skin,

The *death*'s joy, and sin. *Shakspere.*

6. Murder; the act of destroying life un-

lawfully.

As in manifesting the sweet influence of his

mercy, on the severe stroke of his justice; so in

this, not to suffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon.*

7. Cause of death.

They cried out, and said, O thou man of God,

there is *death* in the pot. *2 Kings.*

He caught his *death* the last county-fellows,

where he would go to see justice done to a poor

widow woman. *Addison.*

8. Destroyer.

All the endeavours Achilles used to meet with

Hector, and be the *death* of him, is the intrigue

which comprehends the battle of the last day. *Brown's View of Epic Poetry.*

9. [In poetry.] The instrument of death.

Deaths invisible come wing'd with fire;

They hear a dreadful noise, and straight expire. *Dryden.*

Sounded at once the bow, and fast he flies,

The weather'd *death*, and hurls thro' the skies. *Dryden.*

Of, as in any rings they form the heat,

The furious lapwings feel the leaden *death*. *Pope.*

10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal

torments.

We pray that God will keep us from all sin

and wickedness, from our ghostly enemy, and

from exulting *death*. *Church Catechism.*

DEATHBED. *n. f.* [*death* and *bed*.] The

bed to which a man is confined by

mortal sickness.

Sweet soul, take heed, take heed of perjury.

Thou art on thy *death-bed*. *Shakspere.*

Thy *death-bed* is no less than the land

wherein thou liest in reputation sick. *Shakspere.*

These are such things as a man shall never

be with joy upon his *death-bed*; such as fill

cheer and warm his heart, even in that last and

latter agony. *Shakspere's Sonnet.*

Then round our *death-bed* every friend this day

run, *Dryden.*

And joy us of our conquest early won. *Dryden.*

A *death-bed* figure is certainly the most dis-

abling sight in the world.

A *death-bed* repentance ought not to be

neglected, because it is the last thing that we

can do. *Shakspere.*

Fame can never make us lie down con-

tented on a *death-bed*. *Pope.*

DEATHFUL. *adj.* [*death* and *full*.] Full

of slaughter; destructive; murderous.

Your cruelty was such, as you would tip me

life for many *deathful* moments. *Shakspere.*

Time itself, under the *deathful* shade of whose

wings all things wither, hath wofed that very

virtue of nature in man, and beast, and plant. *Racine.*

Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds, are in the

noise. *Shakspere.*

Ruin, destruction at the utmost point

These eyes behold

The *deathful* scene; princes on pikes rail'd. *Pope.*

DEATHLESS. *adj.* [from *death*.] Im-

mortal; never dying; everlasting.

God hath only immortality, though angels and

human souls be *deathless*. *Bacon.*

Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that still

renew:

For *deathless* laurel is the victor's due. *Pope.*

Faith and hope themselves shall die,

While *deathless* charity remains. *Pope.*

DEATHLIKE. *adj.* [*death* and *like*.] Re-

sembling death; still; gloomy; mo-

tionless; placid; calm; peaceful; un-

disturbed; resembling either the hor-

rors or the quietude of death.

Why dost thou let thy grave feel be supplest

In *deathlike* slumbers, while thy dangers rave

A waking eye and hand? *Shakspere.*

A *deathlike* sleep. *Shakspere.*

A gentle waiving to immortality

On seas, on earth, and all that's between them

A *deathlike* quiet and deep slumber. *Milton.*

DEB

Black melancholy sits, and round her throws
A deathlike slumber, and a dread repose.
DEATH'S-DOOR. [*death and door.*] A near approach to death; the gates of death.
Shakspeare. It is now a low phrase.
I myself knew a person of great sanctity, who was afflicted to death's-door with a vomiting.

Taylor's Fourth Communicant.
There was a poor young woman, that had brought herself even to death's-door with grief for her sick husband.
L. Strange.

DEATHSMAN. *n. f.* [*death and man.*] Executioner; hangman; headsmen; he that executes the sentence of death.

He is dead; I'm only sorry
If I had another deathsmen.
Shakspeare.

Accidentman you have rid this sweet young
Shakspeare.

DEATHWATCH. *n. f.* [*death and watch.*] An insect that makes a tinkling noise like that of a watch, and is superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

It is a deathwatch clock'd the hour the
died.
Gray.

We have to preface approaching death in a
poorly dressed, and little worms, which we
call death-watches.
Watts.

There are death-worms, silk-worms beauty,
And without the physicians.
Pope.

DEAURATE. *v. a.* [*deaurum, Lat.*] To gild, or cover with gold.
Ditt.

DEAURATION. *n. f.* [*from deaurum.*] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHATION. *n. f.* [*debacchatio, Lat.*] A raging; a madness.
Ditt.

DEBAR. *v. a.* [*from bar.*] To exclude; to preclude; to shut out from anything; to hinder.

The fine boats and the same buildings are
in the countries debarr'd from all commerce
by passable mountains, lakes, and defiles.
Rutledge's Essay.

Not strictly hath our Lord impos'd
The law to bar us when we need
To converse with their food, or talk between,
As the Lord.
Milton.

They are intended to make us easy, is en-
tirely a long course and tedious, in us, in
regard of our wishes, and in crushing our
indiscreet desires.
Swift.

DEBARB. *v. a.* [*from de and barba,*
Lat.] To deprive of his beard.
Ditt.

DEBARQUE. *v. v.* [*debarquer, French.*] To disembark.
Ditt.

DEBASE. *v. a.* [*from base.*]

To reduce from a higher to a lower
state.

He intended to teach, that pleasure and
ease, which men inuade.
Brown.

As much as you raise, liver, you debase
the condition of two things
in opposite scales; as much as the one rises,
the other falls.
La Fontaine.

To make mean; to sink into mean-
ness; to make despicable; to degrade.

He is said of taking God's name in vain, to
contend with such frivolous disputes.
Hooker.

A man of large possessions has not leisure to
be of every slight expense, and will not
commit himself to the management of every trade.
Dryden.

Remember others, yet himself not free;
dependent by power, debas'd by dignity.
Dryden.

To sink; to vitiate with meanness.

He is said to be careful of not letting his subject
be debas'd, and betray him into a meanness
of spirit.
Addison.

He is said to use arguments to make good one
point, and wholly to refute those

DEB

which favour the other, is so far from giving
truth its due value, that it wholly debases it.
Locke.

4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by
base admixtures.

He reformed the coin, which was much adul-
terated and debas'd in the times and troubles of
King Stephen.
Hale.

Words to debas'd and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to touch them on.
Hudibras.

DEBASEMENT. *n. f.* [*from debase.*] The
act of debasing or degrading; degrada-
tion.

It is a wretched debasement of that sprightly
faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the in-
terpreter to a goat or boar.
Geoff. of the Tongue.

DEBASER. *n. f.* [*from debase.*] He that
debases; he that adulterates; he that
degrades another; he that sinks the va-
lue of things, or destroys the dignity of
persons.

DEBATABLE. *adj.* [*from debate.*] Dis-
putable; subject to controversy.

The French requested, that the debatable
ground, and the Scottish hostages, might be re-
stored to the Scots.
Hayward.

DEBATE. *n. f.* [*debat, French.*]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy.

A way that men ordinarily use, to force others
to submit to their judgments, and receive their
opinion in debate, is to require the adversary to
admit what they allege as a proof, or to assign a
better.
Locke.

It is to diffuse a light over the understanding,
in our enquiries after truth, and not to furnish
the tongue with debate and controversy.
Watts.

2. A quarrel; a contest: it is not now
used of hostile contest.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end
To this debate that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no swords but what are sanctified.
Shakspeare.

'Tis thine to ruin realms, to turn a state;
Betwixt the dearest friends to raise debate.
Dryden.

TO DEBATE. *v. a.* [*debate, French.*]

To contend; to dispute; to contest.

Debate my cause with thy neighbour's friends,
and discover not a secret to another.
Pope.

He could not debate any thing without some
commotion, even when the argument was not of
moment.
Clarendon.

TO DEBATE. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate.

Have been consider'd and debated on.
Shakspeare.

2. To dispute.

He presents that great soul animating upon the
subject of life and death with his intimate
friends.
Taylor.

DEBATABLE. *adj.* [*from debate.*]

1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; conten-
tious.

2. [Of things.] Contested; occasioning
quarrels.

DEBATEMENT. *n. f.* [*from debate.*] Con-
troversy; deliberation.

Without a debatement further, more or less,
He should the learners put to sudden death.
Shakspeare.

DEBATISS. *n. f.* [*from debater.*] A dis-
putant; a controversialist.

TO DEBAUCH. *v. a.* [*debaucher, Fr.*
debauchari, Latin.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.

A man must have got his conscience thoroughly
debauch'd and hardened, before he can arrive to
the height of sin.
Wood.

Thus it is to counsel things that are unwholesome,
first, to debauch a king to listen his laws, and
then to seek protection.
Swift.

DEB

2. To corrupt with lewdness.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and
squires,
Men so disorder'd, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn.
Shakspeare.

3. To corrupt by intemperance.

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that
it is reasonable for him to debauch himself by in-
temperance and brutish sensuality.
Tillotson.

DEBAUCH. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. A fit of intemperance.

He will for some time contain himself within
the bounds of sobriety; till within a little while
he recovers his former debauch, and is well again,
and then his appetite returns.
Cicero.

2. Luxury; excess; lewdness.

The first physicians by debauch were made;
Excess began, and sloth followed, the trade Dryd.

DEBAUCHER. *n. f.* [*from debauch.*]

A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to
intemperance.

Could we but prevail with the greatest de-
bauchers amongst us to change their lives, we
should find it no very hard matter to change their
judgments.
Swift.

DEBAUCHERY. *n. f.* [*from debauch.*] One
who seduces others to intemperance or
lewdness; a corrupter.

DEBAUCHERY. *n. f.* [*from debauch.*] The
practice of excess; intemperance; lewd-
ness.

Oppose vices by their contrary virtues; hypo-
cricy by sober piety, and debauchery by temper-
ance.
Swift.

These magistrates, instead of lessening enormi-
ties, occasion just twice as much debauchery as
there would be without them.
Swift.

DEBAUCHMENT. *n. f.* [*from debauch.*]

The act of debauching or vitiating;
corruption.

They told them ancient stories of the ravish-
ment of chaste maidens, or the debauchery of
nations, or the extreme poverty of learned per-
sons.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

TO DEBEAT. *v. a.* [*debeo, Lat.*]

TO DEBEAT. *v. a.* [*debeo, Lat.*] To con-
quer; to overcome in war. Not in
use.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all na-
tions and ages, in the approbation of the extir-
pating and debasing of giants, monsters, and
foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meri-
torious even of divine honour.
Bacon.

Thou didst debet, and down from heaven cast
With all his army.
Shakspeare.

DEBELLATION. *n. f.* [*from debellare,*
Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBIT. *n. f.* [*debitum, Lat. from*
debere.] A writ or note, by which a
debt is claimed.

You must in writs, should each man bring his
claim,
Have desperate debates on your fame;
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid.
Swift.

DEBIL. *adj.* [*debilis, Latin.*] Weak;

feeble; languid; faint; without strength;

imbecile; impotent.

I have not wish'd my wife that bed,
Of which some men are worthy, which without more
There's many else have done.
Shakspeare.

DEBILITATE. *v. a.* [*debilitare, Lat.*]

To weaken; to make faint; to
enfeeble; to emaculate.

In the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and
the pride of life, they seemed as weakly to stand
as the debilitated posterity ever after.
Frederick.

DEB

The spirits being rendered languid, are incapable of purifying the blood, and debilitated in attracting nutrient. *Harvey on Consump.*

DEBILITATION. *n. f.* [from *debilitatio*, Latin.] The act of weakening.

The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honour, or safety to the head, but a languor and rum. *King Charles.*

DEBILITY. *n. f.* [*debilitas*, Lat.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness; imbecility.

Metinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do glaze mine own debility.

Aliment too vaporous or perspirable will subject it to the inconveniences of too strong a perspiration, which are debility, faintness, and sometimes sudden death.

DEBONAIRE. *adj.* [*debonaire*, French.]

Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaisant. Obsolete.

Crying, let her stay, stay, stay,
Thou recant knight, and thou that prepare
To battle, if thou mean her live to save. *Spenser.*
Zephyr, methinks, is in my way;
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter's ray,
So bottom, further, and further. *M. Rev.*

The nature of the air is *debonaire* and accustable, of the other, refined and supercilious; the one quick and sprightly, the other slow and saturnine. *Huot's Vocal Exerc.*

And she that was not only passing fair,
But was wital discreet and debonaire,
Refus'd the passive doctrine to fulfil. *Dryden.*

DEBONAIRELY. *adv.* [from *debonaire*.]

Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBT. *n. f.* [*debitum*, Latin; *dette*, Fr.]

1. That which one man owes to another.

There was one that died greatly in debt. Well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world. *Racine's Andronicus.*
The debt of ten thousand talents, which the servant owed the king, was no less than ordinary sum. *Dryden's Decianus.*

To this great loss a few tears are due;
But the whole debt not to be paid by you. *Waller.*
Swift, a thousand pounds in debt,
Takes horse, and in a night's rest
Rides day and night. *Swift.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt;
He only liv'd that till he was a man,
But like a man he died. *Shakespeare's Much.*

DEBTED. *part.* [from *debt*. To DEBT is not found.] Indebted; obliged to.

Which do am amount to three odd ducats more.
Then I stand *debt* to this gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

DEBTOR. *n. f.* [*debitus*, Latin.]

1. He that owes something to another.

I am a *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the one and to the other. *Arrianus.*

2. One that owes money.

I'll be your debtor, and I'll be back again,
And that shall be the first of my first. *Shakespeare.*
I'll be your debtor, and I'll be back again,
Should I have any more of the old story.
Of *debt*, that's a body in the truth.
Obsequious, to what a knight's were wont,
To *debt*, that's a body in the truth. *Philips.*
There died my father, no man's debtor;
And there still do, nor worse, nor better. *Pope.*
The *debt* of *debt* in Rome, for the first four centuries, was the first time for payment, no choice but either to pay, or to be the creditor's slave. *Swift.*

3. One side of an account book.

When I look upon the *debt*, I find such monstrous articles, that I want an arithmetic

DEC

to cast them up; but when I look upon the creditor's side, I find little more than blank paper.

DEBULLITION. *n. f.* [*debullitio*, Latin.] A bubbling or seething over. *Dict.*

DECACUMINATED. *adj.* [*decacuminatus*, Latin.] Having the top or point cut off. *Dict.*

DECADE. *n. f.* [*deka*; *decas*, Latin.] The sum of ten; a number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of some days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers as ages of years.

We make cycles and periods of years; as centuries, and epochs, chiefly for the use of computations in history, chronology, and astronomy. *Holler on Time.*

All rank by ten; who's *decades*, when they dine,

Med was a Trojan slave to pour the wine. *Pope.*

DECADENCY. *n. f.* [*decadence*, French.]

Decay; fall. *Dict.*

DECAGON. *n. f.* [from *deka*, ten, and *gonos*, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.

DECALOGUE. *n. f.* [*deka*; *logos*.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the *decalogue* and other parts of sacred writ. *Hammond.*

TO DECAIMP. *v. n.* [*decamp*, French.]

To shift the camp; to move off.

DECAMPMENT. *n. f.* [from *decamp*.] The act of shifting the camp.

TO DECANTE. *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination.

Take *apud fortis*, and dissolve in it ordinary crinoid tincture, and pour the coloured solution into twelve times as much fair water, and then *decant* or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear. *Boyle.*

They stand him duly as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

DECANTATION. *n. f.* [*decanation*, Fr.]

The act of decanting or pouring off clear.

DECANTER. *n. f.* [from *decant*.] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.

TO DECAPITATE. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Lat.] To behead.

TO DECAVE. *v. n.* [*decaveir*, Fr. from *de* and *cadere*, Latin.] To lose excellence; to decline from the state of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

To *decave*,
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more *decays*. *Dryden.*

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away;
So dies the love, and so my hopes *decave*. *Pope.*

TO DECAVE. *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.

Intimate, that *decays* the wife, shall ever make better the fool. *Shakespeare.*
Cut off a branch of a tree, and lay that which you cut off to the left, to see whether it will decay the rest of the tree.
He was of a very small and *decaying* figure, and I was of education. *Dryden.*
Decay's time and wars, they may prove
Their former beauty by your former face. *Dryden.*

In Spring our Springs, like old men's children,
Decay, and *decave* from their infancy. *Dryden.*

DEC

It is considered, that almost every thing which corrupts the soul *decays* the body. *Addison.*

DECAVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the state of perfection; state of depravation or diminution.

We are constant to this great *decay* may come, shall be applied. *Shakespeare.*
She has been a fine lady, and painted and dressed her *decays* very well. *Ben Jonson.*
And those *decays*, to speak the naked truth,
Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth. *Denham.*

By reason of the tenacity of fluids, and retention of their parts, and the weakness of elasticity in solids, motion is much more apt to be lost than got, and is always upon the *decay*.

Each day feel increases and *decays*,
And the day clearer and more darker days. *Pope.*
To *decay* half by reason, all by mere *decay*,
I will be death, and calmly pass away. *Pope.*

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.

That whatever is called old must have a *decay* of time upon it, and truth must be like a mould and rottenness. *Locke.*

3. Declension from prosperity.

And if my brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee, then thou shalt relieve him. *Leviticus.*

I am the very man
That, from your first of difference and *decay*,
Have follow'd your sad steps. *Shakespeare.*

4. The cause of decline.

He that seeks to be eminent amongst able men, is a great task; but that is ever good to the publick; but he that plots to be the only figure among cyphers, is the *decay* of a whole age. *Racine.*

DECAVE. *n. f.* [from *decay*.] That which causes decay.

Your water is a fore *decayer* of your wholen dead body. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

DECEASE. *n. f.* [*decessus*, Lat.] Death; departure from life.

Land's are by him an law, in some places, after the owner's *decease*, divided unto all his children; in some, all descendeth to the eldest son. *Hooker.*

TO DECEASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is *deceased* to-night. *Shakespeare.*
You shall die
Twice now, where others that mortality
In her last arms holds, shall but once *decease*. *Chapman.*

His latest victories still thickest came,
As, near the centre, motion doth increase;
Till he, press'd down by his own weight's name,
Died like the vernal under spoils *decease*. *Dryden.*

DECEIT. *n. f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falsehood is made to pass for truth.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor will I tongue in *deceit*. *Job.*

2. Stratagem; artifice.

His demand
Springs not from Edward's well-meant honest love,
But from a *deceit* bred by necessity. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In law.] A subtle wily shift or device; all manner of craft, subtilty, guile, fraud, wiliness, sleightness, cunning, covin, collusion, practice, and offence, used to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but offence. *Craut.*

DECEITFUL. *adj.* [*deceit* and *full*.] Fraudulent; full of deceit.

DEC

Luxurious, wasteful, false, desirous, *Shakspeare*
The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
And fortune smiled, deceitful, on her birth. *Thomson*

DECEITFULLY. *adv.* [from *deceitful*.]
Fraudulently; with deceit.

Exercises of form may be *deceitfully* dispatched of course. *Warton*

DECEITFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *deceitful*.]
The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

The care of this world, and the *deceitfulness* of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unprofitable. *Matthew*

DECEIVABLE. *adj.* [from *deceive*.]

Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture.

Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity; but the angels of light in all their clarity. *Brown*

How would you use me now, blind, and thereby

Deceivable in most things as a child

Hypocrites hence easily condemned and scorn'd, And fall neglected. *Milton*

Subject to produce error; deceitful.

It is good to consider of deformity, not as a blemish, which is more *deceivable*, but as a caution against the danger of the effect. *Bacon*

He received nothing but false promises, which are *deceivable*. *Hayward*

O overflowing truth

In mortal strength! and oh, what not in man *Deceivable* and vain? *Milton*

DECEIVABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *deceivable*.]

Liableness to be deceived, or to deceive.

He that has a great patron, has the advantage of negligence and *deceivableness*. *Government of the Tongue*

DECEIVE. *v. a.* [*decepio*, Latin.]

To cause to mistake; to bring into error; to impose upon.

Some have been *deceived* into an opinion, that there was a divine right of primogeniture to the crown and power. *Luttrell*

To delude by stratagem.

To cut off from expectation: with *of* before the thing.

The Turkish general, *deceived* of his expectation, withdrew his host twelve miles off. *Am. 11*

I now believe'd

The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes *deceived*. *Dryden*

To mock; to fail.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes, But the weak voice *deceiv'd* their gasping throats. *Dryden*

To deprive by fraud or stealth.

It is to be forbore in consumptions, for the spirits of the wine prey on the solid parts of the body, intercommunion with the spirits of the body, and to *deceive* and rob them of their element. *Bacon*

Plant fruit-trees in large borders, and set there-
in flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they
rob the trees. *Bacon*

DECEIVER. *n. f.* [from *deceive*.] One

that leads another into error; a cheat.

Such no more, ladies, fight no more;
Men were *deceivers* ever! *Shakspeare*

One lost in sea, and one on shore;
Something constant *deceivers*. *Shakspeare*

As for Perkins's dismission out of France, they
imagined it not as if he were detected for a
constant *deceiver*. *Bacon*

True voices, actions, or gestures which men
are not by any compact agreed to make the
arguments of conveying their thoughts one to
another, are not the proper instruments of *deceiv-
ing*, but to denominate the person using them a
deceiver. *Smith*

It is to be admired how any *deceiver* can be so
weak to foretell things near at hand, when a very

DEC

(see) points the mud of necessity discover the impos-
sibility. *Swift*

Adieu the heart-expanding hour,
And all the kind *deceivers* of the soul. *Pope*

DECEMBER. *n. f.* [*december*, Lat.] The
last month of the year; but named
december, or the *tenth* month, when the
year began in March.

Men are April, when they woo, and *December*
when they wed. *Shakspeare's As you like it*

What should we speak of
When we are old as you? When we shall hear
The rain and wind beat dark *December*. *Shakspeare*

DECEMPEDAL. *adj.* [from *decempeda*, Lat.]

Ten feet in length. *Di. 1*

DECEMPVIRATE. *n. f.* [*decempviratus*, Lat.]

The dignity and office of the ten go-
vernours of Rome, who were appointed
to rule the commonwealth instead of
consuls: their authority subsisted only
two years. Any body of ten men.

DE'CE'NCE. *n. f.* [*decence*, Fr. *decet*,
DE'CE'NCY. *n. f.* Latin.]

1. Propriety of form; proper formality;
becoming ceremony: *decence* is seldom
used.

Those thousand *deceitful*, that daily flow
From all her words and actions. *Milton*

In good works there may be greatness in the
general: but *decence* and gracefulness can be only
in the particulars in doing the good. *Spenser*

Were the offices of religion stripped of all the ex-
ternal *decence* of worship, they would not make
a due impression on the minds of those who assist
at them. *Atterbury*

She speaks, behaves, and acts just as she ought;
But never, never reach'd one generous thought:
Virtue the hands too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in *deceitful* for ever. *Pope*

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.

And must I own, the last, my secret trust,
What with more *decence* were in silence kept. *Dryden*

The consideration immediately subsequent to
the being of a thing, is what agrees or disagrees
with that thing: what is suitable or unsuitable to
it, and forms a spring the notion of *decence* or
indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes.

Sentiments which raise laughter, can very sel-
dom be admitted with any *decence* into an heroic
poem. *Adams*

3. Modesty; not baldry; not obscenity.

Immodest words admit of no *decence*;
For want of *decence* is want of sense. *Reflex*

DECE'NNIAL. *adj.* [from *decennium*, Lat.]

What continues for the space of ten
years.

DECE'NNO'VAL. *n. f.* [*decem* and *novem*,
DECE'NNO'VARY. *n. f.* Lat.] Relating to
the number nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Pelopon-
nesian war, constituted a *decennoval* cycle, or of
nineteen years; the same which we now call the
golden number. *Hall*

Seven months are retrenched in this whole
decennoval progress of the equinox, to reduce the
accounts of her motion and place to those of the
sun. *Haller*

DE'CENT. *adj.* [*decens*, Latin.]

1. Becoming; fit; suitable.

Since there must be ornaments both in painting
and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must
at least be *decent*; that is, in their due place, and
but moderately used. *Dryden*

2. Grave; not gaudy; not ostentatious.

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure
Sober, steadfast, and demure,
All in a robe of darkest grain
Flowing with majestic train,

DEC

And sable stole of Cyprus lawn
O'er the *decent* shoulders drawn. *Milton*

3. Not wanton; not immodest.

DE'CENTLY. *adv.* [from *decent*.]

1. In a proper manner; with suitable be-
haviour; without meanness or ostenta-
tion.

They could not *decently* refuse assistance to a
person, who had punished those who had insulted
their relation. *Brown*

Perform'd what friendship, justice, truth re-
quire;

What could be more, but *decently* retire? *Swift*

2. Without immodesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die. *Dryden*

DECEPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *deceit*.]

Liableness to be deceived.

Some errors are so fix'd in us, that they
maintain their interest upon the *deceptibility* of our
decayed natures. *Glanville*

DECEPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Liable
to be deceived; open to imposture;
subject to fraud.

The first and father cause of common errors,
is the common infirmity of human nature; of
whose *deceptible* condition, perhaps, there should
not need any other evincing, than the frequent
errors we shall ourselves commit. *Brown*

DECEPTION. *n. f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat;
fraud; fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves,
they are yet farther removed by adventitious *decep-
tion*. *Brown*

All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs,
which, by compact or institution, were made the
means of men's signifying or conveying their
thought. *Smith*

2. The state of being deceived.

Reason, not impossibility, may meet
Some specious object by the foe suborn'd,
And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton*

DECEPTIOUS. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Deceit-
ful; apt to deceive.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
That doth invest the attack of eyes and ears;
As if those organs had *deceptive* functions,
Created only to calumniate. *Shakspeare*

DECEPTIVE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Having
the power of deceiving. *Di. 1*

DECEPTORY. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Con-
taining means of deceit. *Di. 1*

DECE'PT. *adj.* [*deceptus*, Lat.] Crop-
ped; taken off. *Di. 1*

DECE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*decepto*, Lat.] That
may be taken off. *Di. 1*

DECE'PTION. *n. f.* [from *decepto*.] The
act of cropping or taking off. *Di. 1*

DECE'RTATION. *n. f.* [*decectatio*, Lat.] A
contention; a striving; a dispute. *Di. 1*

DECE'SSION. *n. f.* [*decessio*, Latin.] A
departure; a going away. *Di. 1*

TO DECHA'RM. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.] To
counteract a charm; to disenchant.

New-mantling the help of physick, he was
suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey*

TO DECIDE. *v. a.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine.

The day approach'd when fortune should *decide*
The important enterprise, and give the bride. *Dryden*

2. To determine a question or dispute.

In council sit, and sit in battle tried,
Brave at thy master and the world *decide*. *Grave*

Who shall *decide*, when doctors disagree,
And soundest calumns doubt? *Pope*

DE'CIDENCE. *n. f.* [*decidentia*, Latin.]

1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off.

2. The act of falling away.

Men entering the *deciduous* of their horn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively reneweth again. *Bacon*

DECIDER. *n. f.* [from *decide*.]

1. One who determines causes.

It is not think that a jester or a monkey, a drover or a puppet, can be proper judges or *deciders* of controversy. *Wren*

The man is no *decider* in common cases of property, where party is out of the question. *St. J.*

2. One who determines quarrels.

DECIDUOUS. *adj.* [*deciduous*, Latin] Falling; not perennial; not lasting through the year.

In botany, the perianthium, or calyx, is *deciduous*, with the flower. *Qu.*

DECIDUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *deciduous*.]

Apptness to fall; quality of fading once a year. *D. J.*

DECIMAL. *adj.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.

In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions, or millions, it is hard to go beyond eights, or, at most, four and twenty decimal progressions, without confusion. *Lake*

TO DECIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Lat.]

To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMATION. *n. f.* [from *decimate*.]

1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot or otherwise.

2. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment.

By *decimation* and a tithe'd death, Take thou the *decim'd* tenth. *Shakespeare*

A *decimation* I will shortly make Of all who my Charinus did forsake. And of each legion each centurion shall do. *Lucan*

TO DECIPHER. *v. a.* [*decipherer*, Fr.]

1. To explain that which is written in ciphers: this is the common use.

Zelmene, that had the same character in her heart, could easily decipher it. *Shelley*

Assurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor understood, but by the soul's sense, to which the spirit of God has vouchsafed its decipher. *South*

2. To unfold; to unravel; to explain: as, to decipher an ambiguous speech.

3. To write out; to mark down in characters.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I show you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *Hooker*

Then were laws of necessity inverted, that to every particular sinner might be had his principal offence *deciphered* unto him, in the tables of his laws. *Locke*

4. To stamp; to characterize; to mark.

You are both *decipher'd* For villains mark'd with raps. *Shakespeare*

DECIPHERER. *n. f.* [from *decipher*.] One who explains writings in cipher.

DECISION. *n. f.* [from *decide*.]

1. Determination of a difference, or of a doubt.

The time approaches, That a *decision* shall make us know What we thus say we have, and what we own. *Shakespeare*

Decide and revenge Have not more great an adders to the voice Of any true *decision*. *Shakespeare*

The number of the undertakers, the worth of some of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a *decision*, are sure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. *Woodward*

War is a civil appeal to God for the *decision* of some dispute, which can by no other means be determined. *Atterbury*

2. Determination of an event.

Their arms are to the last *decision* bent, And fortune lours with the veil event. *Dryden*

3. It is used in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of session there.

DECISIVE. *adj.* [from *decide*.]

1. Having the power of determining any difference; conclusive.

Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly *decisive* in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breast, and strengthens him much in his opinion. *Atterbury*

They are ready to look upon as a determination on the *decide*, and as *decisive* of the controversy between vice and virtue. *Rogers*

2. Having the power of settling any event.

For on the event Of *decisive* day, depends The fate of kingdoms. *Philips*

DECISIVELY. *adv.* [from *decisive*.] In a conclusive manner.

DECISIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *decisive*.] The power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or settle an event.

DECISORY. *adj.* [from *decide*.] Able to determine or decide.

TO DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]

1. To cover; to overspread.

Ye mists and exhalations, that now life From a dull or dreaming lake, dusky or grey, In honour to the world's great Author, reveal Whether to deck with clouds the uncoloured sky, Or with the thinnest air with falling showers, Rich garments, in his face his power. *Milton*

2. To dress; to array.

Sweet ornament that *deck* a thing divine *Shakespeare*

Long mayst thou live to wait thy children's love, And see another, as I see thee now, *Decide* in thy glory, as thou art still in mine. *Shakespeare*

See how to work millions of spinning worms, That in their green shops weave the smooth-laid silk, To deck her sons. *Milton*

3. To adorn; to embellish.

But cruel, deadly black, both leaf and bloom, Fit to adorn the dead, and *deck* the dreary tomb. *Spenser*

Now the dew with spangles *deck'd* the ground, A sweet spot of earth was never found. *Dryden*

The god shall to his votaries tell Each countess' eye, each blushing grace, That *deck'd* her face. *Pope*

DECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ship.

Her heel plows hell, And *deck* knocks heaven. *Ben Jonson*

We have also raised our second *deck*, and given more vent thereby to our ordnance, trying on our nettle overboard. *Raleigh*

If a *deck* and breech order *deck*, had no other information but what *deck* affords, he would be of opinion that the ship was as stable as a house. *Glazville*

On his *deck* the laughing Belgians ride, Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go. *Dryden*

At length to their ship they make return, And loose secure on *deck* till rosy morn. *Dryden*

2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Besides gems, many other sorts of stones are

regularly figured: the *amianthus*, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the *serpentine*, of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of cards. *Gray*

DECKER. *n. f.* [from *deck*.] A dresser; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer, as a *table-decker*.

TO DECLAM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin]

To harangue; to speak to the passions; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations.

What are his mischiefs, consul? You *declam* Against his manners, and corrupt your own. *Ben Jonson*

The splendid *declamings* of novices and men of heat.

It is usual for wailers to make their *declamations* on both sides of an argument. *South*

Dress up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and *declam* aloud on the praise of virtues. *Wren*

DECLAMER. *n. f.* [from *declam*.] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

Your Salamander is a perpetual *declamer*, and justifies.

DECLAMATION. *n. f.* [*declamatio*, Lat.]

A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue; a set speech; a piece of rhetoric.

The cause why *declamations* prevail to grief, is, for that men suffer themselves to be *declam'd*. *Hooker*

Thou mayest forgive his anger, when he maketh use of the plainness of his *declamation*. *Farmer*

DECLAMATOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] A declamer; an orator; a rhetorician: seldom used.

Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamer*, without being fired at his noble zeal. *Farmer*

DECLAMATORY. *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.

This whole suspended his interment, and became a *declamatory* theme amongst the illustrious men of the age. *St. J.*

2. Appealing to the passions.

He has run himself into his own *declamatory* way, and almost forgotten that he was now to rise up for a moral post. *Dryden*

DECLARABLE. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Capable of proof.

This is *declarable* from the best writers. *Bacon*

DECLARATION. *n. f.* [from *declare*.]

1. A proclamation or affirmation; open expression; publication.

His promises are nothing else but *declarations*, what God will do for the good of men. *Hooker*

Though wit and learning are certain and lasting perfections of the mind, yet the *declarations* of them, which alone brings the repute, is subject to a thousand hazards.

There are no where so plain and full *declarations* of mercy and love to the sons of men, as are made in the gospel. *Farmer*

2. An explanation of something doubtful or obsolete.

3. [In law.] Declaration (*declaratio*) is properly the shewing forth, or laying out, of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for both personal and real actions. *Cowell*

DECLARATIVE. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Making declaration; explanatory.

The names of things should be always taken from something observably *declarative* of their form or nature. *Gray*

2. Making proclamation.

To this we may add the *vox populi*, to declare on the same side. *Swift.*

DECLARATORILY. *adv.* [from *declarare*.] In the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form.

Andreas Aleutus the civilian, and Francisus d. Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

DECLARATORY. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Affirmative; expressive; not decretory; not promissory, but expressing something before promised or decreed. Thus, a *declaratory* law, is a new act confirming a former law.

The feelings are not only *declaratory* of the end and intention of God towards man, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing. *Tilbison.*

DECLARE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Latin.] To clear; to free from obscurity. Not in use.

To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth. *Boyle.*

To make known; to tell evidently and openly.

It has been *declared* unto me of you, that great contentions among you. *1 Cor.*

The sun by certain signs *declares* his day, and when the clearing north will push the clouds away. *Dezobry's Virgil.*

To publish; to proclaim.

Declare his glory among the heathen. *1 Chron.*

To show in open view; to show an opinion in plain terms.

In Cæsar's army somewhat the soldiers would be bold, yet they would not *declare* themselves so, but only demanded a discharge. *Ramus.*

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare* ourselves. *Addison.*

DECLARE. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion, or favour or opposition; with *for* or *against*.

To *declare* faculties of will and understanding, *declaring* and *declaring* again of them. *Taylor.*

God is said not to have left himself without witness in the world, there being something in the nature of men, that will be sure to *declare* for him. *South's Sermon.*

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait; And come smiling, and *declare* for sale. *Dezobry.*

DECLARATION. *n. f.* [from *declare*.] Discovery; declaration; testimony.

He will carefully into *declination*, that is, power to attract flames, or light bodies; and direct the needle freely placed, which is a *declination* of very different parts. *Brown.*

DECLARER. *n. f.* [from *declare*.] A declaimer; one that makes any thing known.

DECLINATION. *n. f.* [*declinatio*, Latin.] The tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence.

A young, young and distressed widow, in the afternoon of her best days,

And the pitch and height of all his thoughts, *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

The picture of a man in the greenness and youth of his youth, and in the latter date and season of his drooping years, and you will see how it is to belong to the same person. *South's Sermons.*

Declination; descent.

We may reasonably allow as much for the *declination* of the land from that place to the sea, as for the immediate height of the mountain. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. Inflection; manner of changing nouns. *Declinatio* is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing. *Cicero's Lat. Gram.*

DECLINABLE. *adj.* [from *declinare*.] Having variety of terminations: as, a *declinable* noun.

DECLINATION. *n. f.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]

1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; diminution of vigour; decay.

The queen, hearing of the *declination* of a monarchy, took it so ill, as she would never after hear of his suit. *Plaut.*

Two general motions all animations have, that is, their beginning and increase; and two more, that is, their state and *declination*. *Leibniz.*

Hope waits upon the flowery prime, And summer, though it be less gay,

Yet is not look'd on as a time Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*

2. The act of bending down: as, a *declination* of the head.

3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.

Supposing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do *declinate*, and to there will be no more reconcile than if they did perpendicularly descend. *Rap.*

This *declination* of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. *Bentley.*

4. Deviation from moral rectitude.

That a peccant creature should disapprove and repent of every *declination* and violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason, discounting upon the stock of its own principles, could not but infer. *South's Sermons.*

5. Variation from a fixed point.

There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithstanding what some have asserted. *Woodward's J.*

6. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the direction to north and south.

7. [In astronomy.] The *declination* of a star, we call its shortest distance from the equator. *Brocton.*

8. [In grammar.] The declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

9. **DECLINATION of a Plane** [in dialling] is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the east or west; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the north or south. *Harris.*

DECLINATOR. *n. f.* [from *declinare*.]

DECLINATORY. *n. f.* An instrument in dialling, by which the declination, rectification, and inclination of planes are determined. *Chambers.*

There are several ways to know the level of a place; but the readiest is by an instrument called a *declinator*, by which the variation of your place. *Alcock.*

To DECLINE. *v. n.* [*declinare*, Latin.]

1. To lean downward.

And then with kind embraces, tempting kisses, And with *declining* head into his bosom,

Had him shed tears, as being overjoy'd. *Shaksp.*

2. To deviate; to run into obliquity.

Neither shall thou speak in a route to *decline* after many, to ward judgment. *Isaiah.*

3. To shun; to avoid to do any thing.

4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay.

Opposed to improvement or exaltation

Sons at perfect age, and fathers *declining*, the father should be as a ward to the son. *Shaksp.*

They'll be by thy fire, and presume to know What's done in th' Capitol; who's like to rise, Who'll thrive, and who'll *decline*. *Shakspere.*

Sometimes nations will *decline* to low from virtue, which is reason, that no wrong, But infirmity, and some fatal curse annex'd,

Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*

That empire must *decline*, Whose chief support and strength are of coin.

And nature, which all arts of life designs, Not like a poet, in the last *declines*. *Denham.*

Thus then my boy'd Euryalus appears; He looks the prop of my *declining* years! *Dryd.*

Abundant warlike *declines*, Frequent is quite decay'd, or old begins. *Dryd.*

Faith and morality are *declined* among a *Shaksp.*

God, in his wisdom, hath been pleased to *decline* out *declining* years with many sufferings, with *declines*, and decays of nature. *Swift.*

To DECLINE. *v. a.*

1. To bend downward; to bring down.

And now fair Priamus *declines* in haste His weary waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*

And leaves the semblance of a lover, sat In melancholy deep, with head *declined*, And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson.*

2. To shun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of.

He had wisely *declined* that argument, though in their common sermons they gave it. *Clarendon.*

Since the muses do invoke my power, I shall no more *decline* that sacred bow'r, Where *Germania*, their great mistresses, lie. *Waller.*

Though I the business did *decline*, Yet I contriv'd the whole design, And sent them their petition. *Denham.*

If it should be said that minute bodies are indissoluble, because it is their nature to be so, that would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to *decline* rendering any. *Boyle.*

Could Caroline have been captivated with the glories of this world, she had them all laid before her; but she generously *declined* them, because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion. *Addison.*

Whatever they judged to be *not* agreeable or disagreeable, they would pursue or *decline*. *Sturtevant.*

3. To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect.

You *decline* nouns, and construe Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation. *Waller.*

DECLINE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The state of tendency to the less or the worse; diminution; decay. Contrary to increase, improvement, or elevation.

The rise of fortune did I only weep, From its *decline* determin'd to recede. *Pope.*

Those fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

DECLIVITY. *n. f.* [*declivitas*, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downward; gradual descent, not precipitous or perpendicular; the contrary to acclivity.

Rivers will *decline* in its upon *declivity*, and the *declivity* will be such above the earth's ordinary *declivity*, so that they may run upon a declivity. *Woodward.*

I find myself within my depth; and the *declivity* was so small, that I walked near a mile before I got to the shore. *Gallucci's Travels.*

DECLIVOUS. *adj.* [*declivus*, Latin.] Gradually descending; not precipitous; not perpendicularly sinking; contrary to acclivous; moderately steep.

To DECOCT. *v. a.* [*decoquo*, *decoctus*, Latin.]

1. To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot water.

Several lotch its windfalls by *decocting*; and subtle or windy humors are taken off by incision or evaporation. *Bacon.*

2. To digest by the heat of the stomach. There the *decocts*, and doth the food prepare; There the distillates it to every vein; There the capels what she may fitly spare. *Darwin.*
3. To boil in water, so as to draw the strength or virtue of any thing.

The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer it is. *Bacon.*

4. To boil up to a consistence; to strengthen or invigorate by boiling: this is no proper use.

Can sudden water, their barley broth,

Deco their cold blood to such violent heat. *Shall.*

DECOCTIBLE *adj.* [from *decoct.*] That may be boiled, or prepared by boiling. *Di.*

DECOCTION *n. f.* [*decoctum*, Lat.]

1. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.

In decoction the longer it is, the greater is the strength of the body that is drawn into the liquor; but in decoction though more strength is drawn, yet it is not so pure as the liquor, or it is at the bottom.

The lineaments of a white lily will remain after the strongest decoction. *Arbuck.*

2. A preparation made by boiling in water.

They distill their husbands' land In decoctions; and are man'd With tea empires, in their chamber Lying for the spirit of amber. *Ben Jonson.*

If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the decoction of the plant. *Arbuck.*

DECOCTURE *n. f.* [from *decoct.*] A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION *n. f.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The act of beheading.

He, by a *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy; this, by an immoderacy thereof, debased his justice. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSITE *adj.* [*decompositus*, Lat.]

Compound a second time; compounded with things already composite.

Decomposite of three metals, or more, are those to inquire of, except there be some common to all of them already collected. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSITION *n. f.* [*decompositus*, Lat.]

The act of compounding things already compounded.

We consider what happens in the composition and decomposition of fine particles. *Bacon.*

TO DECOMPOUND *v. a.* [*decomponere*, Lat.]

1. To compose of things already compounded; to compound a second time; to form by a second composition.

Nature herself doth in the bowels of the earth make *decomposed* bodies, as we see in vitriol, camphor, and even in sulphur itself. *Bacon.*

When a word stands for a simple idea, that is compounded and *decomposed*, it is not a word but a notion and retains that idea easily.

If the water, blue, and green be intermingled, the mixture is yellow, orange, and red, and so on, upon the paper an orange; and then, if the intermingled colours be let pass, they will fall upon the paper in orange, and, together with the orange, and a white. *Newton.*

2. To resolve a compound into simple parts.

This is a fault that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books.

DECOMPOUND *adj.* [from the verb.]

Composed of things or words already

compounded; compounded a second time.

The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decomposed* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the neutralium, or other additaments employed to digest it. *Bacon.*

No body should use any compound or *decomposed* of the substantial verbs. *Arbuck.*

DECORAMENT *n. f.* [from *decorare*.]

Ornament; embellishment. *Di.*

TO DECORATE *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat.]

To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

DECORATION *n. f.* [from *decorare*.] Ornament; embellishment; added beauty.

The emblems of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures; such as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, and to war. *Dryden.*

This helm and heavy buckler I can spare, As only decorations of the war;

So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. *Dryden.*

DECORATOR *n. f.* [from *decorare*.] An

adorners; an embellisher. *Di.*

DECOROUS *adj.* [*decorus*, Lat.] Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper; befitting; seemly.

It is not to *decorous*, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and most filthy things himself, without any inferior or subordinate minister. *Ray.*

TO DECORTICATE *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.]

To divest of the bark or husk; to husk; to peel; to strip.

Take great barley, dried and *decorticated*, after it is well washed, and boil it in water. *Arbuck.*

DECORTICATION *n. f.* [from *decortico*.]

The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECORUM *n. f.* [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness, contrary to levity; seemliness.

Would have a queen as tawdry, you must turn him. *Shakespeare.*

That majesty, to keep *decorum*, must No less beg than a king. *Shakespeare.*

I am far from suspecting *decorum*, which is bold to strip in points of *decorum*. *Shakespeare.*

Beyond the field and ten of *decorum* Of vice in the world. *Shakespeare.*

The better for that, a *decorum* A grace, a manner, a *decorum*. *Shakespeare.*

Gentlemen of the army should be, at least, obliged to eat and drink as a proof to life and end. *Shakespeare.*

He kept with princes *decorum*, Yet never found in awe before 'em. *Shakespeare.*

TO DECOY *v. a.* [from *loey*, Dutch, a

cage.] To lure into a cage; to entrap; to draw into a snare.

A Fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to *decoy* her companion into the snare. *Shakespeare.*

Decoy'd by the falsest flattery, New left, and *decoy'd*, he looks through, *Shakespeare.*

DECOY *n. f.* [from the verb.] Allurement to mischief; temptation.

The Devil has *decoy'd* ever had such numbers, had he not of *decoy* in *decoy* to *decoy* *decoy*. *Shakespeare.*

These exuberant productions of the earth became a continual *decoy* and snare: they only excited and fomented lusts. *Woodward.*

An old dramdrinker is the devil's *decoy*. *Shakespeare.*

DECOYDUCK *n. f.* A duck that lures

others.

There is a sort of ducks, called *decoyducks*, that will bring whole flocks of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniences made for catching them. *Atterbury.*

TO DECREASE *v. n.* [*decreasco*, Latin.]

To grow less; to be diminished.

From the moon is the sign of *decrease*, a light that *decreases* in her perfection. *Feet.*

Unto fifty years, as they said, the heart annually increaseth the weight of one drachm, after which, in the same proportion, it *decreases*. *Brown's Vulgar Error.*

When the sun comes to his tropicks, days *decrease* and *decrease* but a very little for a year while together. *Newton.*

TO DECREASE *v. a.* To make less; to diminish.

He did dishonourable find Those articles, which did our state *decrease*. *Shakespeare.*

Nor cherish'd they relations poor, That might *decrease* their present store. *Shakespeare.*

Heat increases the fluidity of tenacity is light, as of oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby *decreases* their resistance. *Newton.*

DECREASE *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of growing less; decay.

By *decreasing* soil and hoary age *decrease*. *Shakespeare.*

2. The wain; the time when the face of the moon grows less.

See in what time the seeds, set in the increase of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the *decrease* of the moon. *Bacon.*

TO DECREASE *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.]

To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to establish by law; to determine; to resolve.

They shall see the end of the wife, and then not understand what God in his counsel *decrees* of him. *Shakespeare.*

Father eternal! thine is to *decrease*; Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will. *Shakespeare.*

Had heav'n *decreed* that I should live alone, Heav'n had *decreed* to have unhappy *decrease*. *Shakespeare.*

TO DECREASE *v. a.* To doom or affirm by a decree.

Thou shalt also *decrease* a thing, and it shall be established. *Shakespeare.*

The king their father, On just and weighty reasons, has *decreed* His sceptre to the younger. *Shakespeare.*

DECREE *n. f.* [*decretum*, Latin.]

1. An edict; a law.

If you deny me, he upon your law! There is no force in the *decrees* of Venice. *Shakespeare.*

There went a *decree* from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. *Shakespeare.*

Are we condemn'd by fate's unjust *decrees*? No more our houses and our homes to see! *Shakespeare.*

The Supreme Being is sovereignly good: he rewards the just, and punishes the unjust; and the folly of man, and not the *decrees* of fate, is the cause of human calamity. *Bacon.*

2. An established rule.

When he made a *decree* for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder. *Shakespeare.*

3. A determination of a suit, or litigated cause.

[In canon law.] An ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himself, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

DECREMENT *n. f.* [*decrementum*, Latin.]

Decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing.

DED

DEDICATOR. n. f. [from *dedicate*.] One who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and fervility.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful satires,
And flattery to fulsome *dedicators*. *Pope*.

DEDICATORY. adj. [from *dedicate*.] Composing a dedication; complimentary; adulatory.

Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a *dedicatory* one; but it is a friendly letter. *Pope*.

DEDITION. n. f. [*deditio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing; surrendry.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. *Hale*.

TO DEDUCE. v. a. [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected series, from one time or one event to another.

I will *deduce* him from his cradle, through the deep and lubric waves of state and court, till he was swallowed in the gulph of fatality. *Warton &c.*

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my lines
From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope*.

2. To form a regular chain of consequential propositions.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke*.

3. To lay down in regular order, so as that the following shall naturally rise from the foregoing.

Lend me your tongue, ye nightingales! oh pour
The mazy-running soul of melody
Into my varied verse! while I *deduce*,
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,
The symphony of spring. *Keats*.

DEDUCEMENT. n. f. [from *deduce*.] The thing deduced; the collection of reason; consequential proposition.

Praise and prayer are his due worths, and the rest of those *deducements* which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. *Dryden*.

DEDUCIBLE. adj. [from *deduce*.] Collectible by reason; consequential; discoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few. *Rowley's Fulgar Discourse*.

The general character of the new earth is paradisaical; and the particular character, that it hath no fear; and both are apparently *deducible* from its formation. *Burner*.

So far, therefore, as consequence reports any thing agreeable to or deducible from itself, it is to be hearkened to. *South*.

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three lines, including a space. *Locke*.

DEDUCTIVE. adj. [from *deduce*.] Performing the act of deduction. *Diff.*

TO DEDUCT. v. a. [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To subtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years that part of our time which is spent in incontinency of infancy. *Morley*.

2. To separate; to dispart; to divide. Now not in use.

Having yet, in his *deducted* spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenser*.

DEDUCTION. n. f. [*deductio*, Lat.]

1. Consequential collection; consequence; proposition drawn from principles premised.

Out of scripture such duties may be *deduced*, by some kind of consequence; as by long cu-

cult of *deduction* it may be that even all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. *Hooker*.

Set before you the moral law of God, with such *deductions* from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reason, well informed, can make. *Pope*.

That by diversity of motions we should spill out things not resembled by them, we must attribute to some secret *deduction*; but what this *deduction* should be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. *Glanville*.

You have had the experiments together in such a way, and made such *deductions* from them, as I have not hitherto met with. *Boswell*.

Ad croals and distasteful humours are either expulsive, or by clear consequence and *deduction*, forbidden in the New Testament. *Tilley*.

A reflection so obvious, that natural intellect seems to have suggested it even to those who never much attended to *deductions* of reason. *Rogers*.

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then their *deductions* to a strict account; Make far *deduct* us, too, to what they mount. *Pope*.

DEDUCTIVE. adj. [from *deduct*.] Deducible; that is or may be deduced from a position premised.

All knowledge of causes is *deductive*; for we know none by simple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects. *Locke*.

DEDUCTIVELY. adv. [from *deductive*.]

Consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is scarce a popular error, passed in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or *deductively* continued, in this work. *Reverend*.

DEED. n. f. [*dæd*, Sax. *died*, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From lowest place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by th' doer's *deed*. *Shakespeare*.

The monster mong'ring people; for words were vain,
And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjust maintain. *Dryden*.

The same had not consented to the council and *deed*. *Locke*.

We are not furnished with the expectation of reward for our *deeds*. *Smith &c.*

2. Exploit; performance.

I, on the other side,
U'd no ambit' in the name and my *deeds*;
The *deeds* themselves, that mate, spoke loud the deed. *Milton*.

Ten thousands were there, in darker fame that dwell,
Whose *deeds* some nobler poem than adorn. *Dryden*.

3. Power of action; agency.

To take with will and *deed* created free. *Milton*.

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They debate, with strange absurdity, that to the same senate it should belong to give full judgment in matters of excommunication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths. *Hester*.

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The *deeds* gave an evidence for a *deed*, which was unpeached to be fraudulent. *Bacon*.

He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the *deeds* by which he holds his estate upon the face of a river. *South*.

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction; whence the word *indeed*.

O that, as oft I have at Athens seen
The stage arise, and the big clouds descend;

DEE

So now in every *deed* I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee's Ode*.

DEEDLESS. adj. [from *deed*.] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in *deeds*, and *deedless* in his tongue. *Shakespeare*.

Infant, he cried, your female discord end,
Ye *deedless* hostlers! and the long attend. *Pope*.

TO DEEM. v. n. part. dempt, or deemed.

[*domgan*, Gothick; *doemen*, Dutch; *teman*, Saxon.]

1. To judge; to conclude upon consideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here eke that famous golden apple grew,
For which th' Idean ladies disagreed,
Till partial Paris *dempt* it Venus' due. *Spenser*.

So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not. *Hume*.

He who, to be *deem'd*
A god, leap'd fondly into *Aetna* flames. *Milton*.

Their blessings, friend, a deity bestow'd;
For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryden*.

Nature disturb'd,
Is *deem'd* vindictive to have chang'd her course. *Thomson*.

2. To estimate; to make estimate of; this sense is now disused.

Do me not to *deem*,
No *deem* thy force by fortune's doom unjust,
That hath, mangle her spite, thus low me *deem'd* a duft. *Spenser*.

But they that still not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy, or admire,
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to *deem* of her desert appear. *Spenser*.

DEEM. n. f. [from the verb.] Judgment; surmise; opinion. Not now in use.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart,
—I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is true? *Shakespeare*.

DEEMSTER. n. f. [from *deem*.] A judge; a word yet in use in Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP. adj. [deep, Saxon.]

1. Having length downward; descending far; profound; opposed to shallow.

All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set *deep*, and in watry grounds more shallow. *Bacon*.

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is distant from the skies. *Dryden*.

2. Low in situation; not high.

3. Measured from the surface downward.

Mr. Halcy, in diving deep into the sea in a diving vessel, found, in a clear sun-shiny day, that when he was sunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the sun shone directly, appeared of a red colour. *Newton*.

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.

This *deep* grows with more pertinacious root.
For, even in that season of the year, the ways in that vale were very *deep*. *Shakespeare*.

Thus hast not strength such labours to sustain.
Drink bellerose, my boy! drink *deep*, and loose thy brain. *Dryden*.

5. Far from the outer part.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie. *Dryden*.

6. Not superficial; not obvious.

If the matter be *deep*, and the sense lies *deep*, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labour and thought, and close contemplation. *Locke*.

D E E

Sagacious ; penetrating ; having the power to enter far into a subject.

Who hath not heard it spoken,
How deep you were within the books of heav'n ?
Shakespeare.

The spirit of deep prophecy she hath.
He's meditating with two deep divines.
Shakespeare.

Vented much policy and projects deep
Of enemies, of aids, battles, and leagues,
Punishable to the world, to me worth nought.
Milton.

I do not discover the helps which this great
Project of the thought mentions.
Full of contrivance ; politick ; in-
famous.
Locke.

When I have most need to employ a friend,
I go hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
He to me.
Shakespeare.

Grave ; solemn.
O God ! my deep pray'rs cannot appease
Thee,
Pope.

But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
Vengeance thy wrath on me alone.
No awful Pindus was on Pindus heard
With deep silence, or with more regard.
Dryden.

Dark-coloured.
With deeper brown the grove was overspread.
Dryden.

Having a great degree of fullness, or
ignorance, or sadness.
And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall
On Adam.
Genesis.

Depressed ; sunk ; metaphorically,
low.
The deep poverty abounded into the riches of
generosity.
2 Cor. viii. 9.

Bats ; grave in sound.
The birds made by buckets in a well, are
deeper than if the like percussion on were
in an open air.
Bacon.

Deep, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
The deep ; the main ; the abyss of wa-
ters ; the ocean.
And thou hast lift up our hearts and voices to
Thee, who the world his wonders in the deep.
Racine.

What earth in her dark bowels could not keep
The greedy man, lies later in the deep.
Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to
this deep.
Horace.

The deep of Neptune, monarch of the deep.
Pope.

The most solemn or still part.
There want not many that do fear,
Of night, to walk by this Helice's oak.
Shakespeare.

The deep of night is crept upon our talk.
Shakespeare.

Virgin face divine
Attracts the hapless youth through storms and
waves.
Philips.

Deep, *v. a.* [from deep.]
To make deep ; to sink far below the
surface.
The city of Rome would receive a great ad-
vantage from the undertaking, as it would raise
the banks and deepen the bed of the Tiber.
Adrian.

To darken ; to cloud ; to make dark.
You shall deepen your colours so, that the or-
opment may be the highest.
Po. Lam.

To make sad or gloomy. See DREP.
adj.

The gloomy preference saddens all the scene,
Stains every flow'rs, and darkens every green,
Deep in the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods.
Pope.

DEEP-MOUTHED. *adj.* [deep and mouth-
ed.] Having a hoarse and loud voice.

D E F

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my
hounds ;
And couple Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach.
Shakespeare.

Behold the English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with waves and
boys,
Whose shouts and claps outvoice that deep-mouth'd
sea.
Shakespeare.

Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were
found,
And deep-mouth'd dogs did forest walks surround.
Dryden.

Hills, dales, and forests far behind remain,
While the warm scent draws on the deep-mouth'd
train.
Gay.

DEEP-MUSING. *adj.* [deep and muse.]
Contemplative ; lost in thought.
But he deep-musing o'er the mountains stray'd,
Through many thickets of the woodland shade.
Pope.

DEEPLY. *adj.* [from deep.]
1. To a great depth ; far below the sur-
face.
Fear is a passion that is most deeply rooted in
our nature, and flows immediately from the
principle of self-preservation.
T. B. 1792.

Those impressions were made when the brain
was more susceptible of them ; they have been
deeply engraven at the proper season, and therefore
they remain.
Watts.

2. With great study or sagacity ; not su-
perficially ; not carelessly ; profoundly.
3. Sorrowfully ; solemnly ; with a great
degree of seriousness or sadness.

He sigh'd deeply on his tomb.
Klock to the deep, a hat's sworn never more to
come.
Donne.

Up on the deck our careful general stood,
And deep mused on the succeeding day.
Dryden.

4. With a tendency to darkness of colour.
Having taken of the deep red dye of buck-
ram, I put it on, upon white paper.
Dryden.

5. In a high degree.
To keep a promise with him, he had deeply
offended both his nobles and people.
Bacon.

DEEPNESS. *n. f.* [from deep.] Entrance
far below the surface ; profundity ;
depth.
Carrying far forward with great toil, by reason
of the deepness of the way, and heaviness of
the great edifices.
Arch. 1792.

Some fell upon a stony place, and they wither-
ed, because they had no deepness of earth.
Matthew.

DEER. *n. f.* [deep, Saxon ; thier, Teu-
tonic ; tē, Greek.] That class of
animals which is hunted for venison,
containing many subordinate species ;
as the stag or red deer, the buck or
fallow deer, the roebuck, and others.

You have beaten my men, killed my deer, and
broken open my lodge.
Shakespeare.

The polestar held my lovely deer.
Watts.

TO DEFACE. *v. a.* [defaire, French.]
To destroy ; to raze ; to ruin ; to dis-
figure.
Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly
commending it, as you have done in untruly and
unkindly defacing and slandering it.
Watts.

Defacing monuments of conquer'd France
Undoing all.
Shakespeare.

Pyrrhus fix'd thousand, and I force the bond.
Shakespeare.

Whole nations, freezers, columns back'd by,
And, though defaced, the wonder of the eye.
Pope.

D E F

One noble wretch can only rise,
'Tis he whose fury shall deface
The black's image in this piece.
Prior.

DEFA'CEMENT. *n. f.* [from deface.]
Violation ; injury ; rature ; abolition ;
destruction.
But what is this image, and how is it defaced ?
The poem men of Lyons will tell you, that the
image of God is purity, and the defacement sin.
Bacon.

DEFA'CE. *n. f.* [from deface.] De-
stroyer ; abolisher ; violator.
That foul defacer of God's handywork
Thy womb let loose, to trace us to our graves.
Shakespeare.

DEFA'ILANCE. *n. f.* [defaillance, French.]
Failure ; miscarriage : a word not in
use.
The offences were the authors of that un-
happy defaillance.
Garnier.

TO DEFA'LCATE. *v. a.* [from falce,
fakis, a fickle ; defalquer, French.]
To cut off ; to lop ; to take away part
of a pension or salary. It is generally
used of money.

DEFA'LCATION. *n. f.* [from defalcate.]
Diminution ; abatement ; excision of
any part of a customary allowance.
The defalcation is set forth with us customary
bill of fare, and without any defalcation.
Asiatic.

TO DEFA'LCATE. *v. a.* [See DEFA'LCATE.]
To cut off ; to lop away.
What he cut off from some infidel sin, is but
to make some other more sinful.
Dryden.

DEFA'LIATION. *n. f.* [from defame.] The
act of defaming or bringing infamy upon
another ; calumny ; reproach ; censure ;
detraction.

Defamation is the uttering of contumelious lan-
guage of any one with an intent of raising an ill
fame of the party ; and this extends to writing,
as by defamatory libels ; and to deeds, as re-
proachful postures, signs, and gestures.
Asiatic.

Be silent, and beware, if such you see ;
'Tis defamatory but to say, that's true.
Dryden.

Many dark and intricate motives there are to
detraction and defamation ; and many malicious
tongues are searching into the actions of a great man.
Adrian.

DEFA'LIATION. *n. f.* [from defame.]
Calumnious ; tending to defame ; un-
justly censorious ; libellous ; falsely saui-
rical.

The most eminent sin is the spreading of de-
famation reports.
Government of the Tongue.

Augustus, conscious to himself of many crimes,
made an edict against lampoons and satires, and
other defamatory writings.
Dryden.

TO DEFA'LIATE. *v. a.* [de and fari, La-
tin.] To make infamous ; to censure
falsely in publick ; to deprive of ho-
nour ; to dishonour by reports ; to libel ;
to calumniate ; to destroy reputation by
either acts or words.

I heard the man speak many
True lies, as if they pass'd off christianity
merely as a sect.
Prison of Poetry.

My faith in growing virtues did I see ;
My flesh and blood thy unchristian name.
Dryden.

DEFA'LIATION. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Dis-
grace ; dishonour. Not in use.
So a deep thought he in his days
Had time to death.
Shakespeare.

And thus then conquer'd arms for more defame
Of his own name.
Shakespeare.

DEFA'LIATION. *n. f.* [from defame.] One
that injures the reputation of another ;
a detractor ; a calumniator.

DEF

It may be a useful trial of the patience of the defeated, yet the *defamer* has not the less crime.
Government of the Tongue.

TO DEFAUTIGATE. *v. a.* [*defaigo*, Lat.] To weary; to tire.

The power of these men's inductions, never defatigated, hath been great. *Dr. Mair.*

DEFAUGATION. *n. f.* [*defaigatio*, Lat.] Weariness; fatigue. *Diſt.*

DEFAULT. *n. f.* [*defaut*, French.]

1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.

2. Crime; failure; fault.

Scutcheon tumbled into England more by the default of governors than the people's. *Hayes.*

We, that know what 'tis to fail and pray,

Are penitent for your default to-day. *Shaksp.*

Let me not rashly call in doubt

Divine preſent; no: what if all foretold

Had been fulfill'd, but through mine own default.

Whom have I to complain of but myself? *M. r.*

Partial judges we are of our own excellencies,

and other men's deficiencies. *Smyth.*

3. Defect; want.

In regard of the king's pay, the forces were

laid upon the tax. *Darwin.*

Chances will make artificial birds and fishes,

in defect of the real ones. *Arbutnot.*

4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Cowell.*

TO DEFAULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To fail in performing any contract or stipulation; to forfeit by breaking a contract.

DEFAULTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

One that makes default.

DEFEASANCE. *n. f.* [*defaisance*, Fr.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.

2. *Defaisance* is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recognizance, or statute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done. *Cowell.*

3. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.

4. A defeat; conquest; the act of conquering; the state of being conquered. *Obſolete.*

That rusty king, with shilsh train,

Bring at need while other champions flout,

After his heels are cut, did envenom,

Him goodly guests, and fair does entertain. *Spenser.*

DEFEASIBLE. *adj.* [from *defaire*, Fr. to make void.] That may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a defeasible title, so was never well settled. *Darwin.*

DEFEAT. *n. f.* [from *desure*, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army.

End Malchought's work, and finish the defeat. *Addison.*

2. Act of destruction; deprivation.

A king upon whose life

A child's defeat was made. *Shakspere.*

TO DEFEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow; to undo.

To defeat our wish, with us'd beard. *Shaksp.*

To defeat the weak the weak must strong;

To defeat the bold the bold must strong. *Shaksp.*

To defeat the bold, and were defeated by them. *M. r.*

2. To frustrate.

To defeat one's

He pleaded full of grace, and all was said

Many sharp reasons to defeat his will. *Shaksp.*

DEF

Death,

Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress,

Defeated of his seizure, many days,

Given thee of grace. *Milton.*

Discovered, and defeated of your prey,

You skulk'd. *Dryden.*

He binds himself naturally to dread a superior

Being, that can defeat all his designs, and disap-

point all his hopes. *Timothy.*

3. To abolish; to undo; to change.

DEFEATURE. *n. f.* [from *de* and *feature*.]

Change of feature; alteration of countenance. Not in use.

Grief hath chang'd me,

And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,

Hath written strange defeatures in my face. *Shaksp.*

TO DEFECCATE. *v. a.* [*defecato*, Latin.]

1. To purge liquors from lees or foulness; to purify; to cleanse.

I practised a way to defecate the dark and muddy oil of amber. *Boyle.*

The blood is not sufficiently defecated or clarified, but remains muddy. *Harvey.*

Provide a blazen tube

Index; self-taught and voluntary flies

The defecated liquor, through the vent

Ascending; then, by downward tract convey'd,

Spouts into subject vessels lower clear. *Philips.*

2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten.

We defecate the notion from materiality, and abstract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it. *Glanville.*

DEFECCATE. *adj.* [from the verb]

Purged from lees or foulness.

We are puzzled with contradictions, which are no shew of defects to defecate faculties. *Cicero.*

This liquor was very defecated, and of a pleasing golden colour. *Boyle.*

DEFECATION. *n. f.* [*defecatio*, Latin]

Purification; the act of clearing or purifying.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of defecation, whence viscous and dreggy blood. *Hart.*

DEFECT. *n. f.* [*defectus*, Latin.]

1. Want; absence of something necessary; insufficiency; the fault opposed to superfluity.

Errors have been corrected, and defects supplied. *Darwin.*

Had this strange energy been less,

Defect had been as fatal as excess. *Elphinstone.*

2. Failing; imperfection.

Off his teen

Our mean security, and our mere defects

Prove our common ties. *Shakspere.*

3. A fault; mistake; error.

We had rather show the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. *Hobbes.*

You praise yourself,

By saying defects of judgment to me. *Shaksp.*

Trust not yourself; but, your defects to know,

Make use of every friend—and every foe. *Pope.*

4. Any natural imperfection; a blemish; a failure, without direct implication of any thing too little.

Men, though some defects in the organs, want words, yet fail not to express their universal ideas by signs. *Locke.*

TO DEFECT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To be deficient; to fall short of; to fail.

Obſolete

Some hit themselves in attempts above humanity; yet the enquiries of most defected by the way, and tied within the sober circumference of knowledge. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEFECTIVITY. *n. f.* [from *defectible*]

The state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

DEF

The perfection and sufficiency of Scripture has been shown, as also the *defectibility* of that particular tradition. *Lord Digby to Sir Ken. Digby.*

The corruption of things corruptible depends upon the satistical *defectibility* of the connection or union of the parts of things corporeal.

Hale's Origin of Man.

DEFECTIBLE. *adj.* [from *defect*.] Im-

perfect; deficient; wanting.

The extraordinary persons, thus highly favoured, were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition. *Hale.*

DEFECTION. *n. f.* [*defectio*, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.

2. A falling away; apostasy.

This *defection* and falling away from God was first found in angels, and afterwards in men. *Ruland.*

If we fall away after tasting of the good word of God, how criminal must such a *defection* be! *Attkin.*

There is more evil owing to our original *defection* from God, and the foolish and evil dispositions that are found in fallen man. *Watts.*

3. An abandoning of a king, or state revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from hence by the general *defection* of the whole realm. *Barrow.*

Neither can it be meant of evil governments, or tyrants, but of some persons and nations in the very nation itself. *Hume.*

DEFECTIVE. *adj.* [from *defectivus*, Latin]

1. Wanting the just quantity.

Not without published amber, although it tend to a gross and corporeal exhalation, be found a fine *defective* upon the exactest scales. *Boyle.*

2. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient; not adequate to the purpose.

It subjects them to all the diseases dependent upon a *defective* projectile motion of the blood. *Arbutnot.*

It will very little help to cure my ignorance, that this is the best of four or five *defects* proposed, which are all *defective*. *Locke.*

It renders us perfect in one accomplishment, it generally leaves us *defective* in another. *Hume.*

3. Faulty; vitious; blamable.

Our tragical writers have been notorious for *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. *Johnson.*

DEFECTIVE or deficient Nouns. [in grammar.]

Indeclinable nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case.

DEFECTIVE Verb. [in grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFECTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *defective*]

Want; the state of being imperfect, faultiness.

The lowliness often opens the building of breadth, or the *defectiveness* of some other particular makes any single part appear in perfection. *Addison.*

DEFENCE. *n. f.* [*defensio*, Latin.]

1. Guard; protection; security.

Rehobotham dwelt in Jerusalem, and built cities for defence in Judah. *2 Chron.*

The Lord is your protection and strong stay, defence from head, and a cover from the sun. *Psalms.*

Be thou my strong rock for an house of defence to save me. *Psalms.*

Against all this there seems to be no defence but that of supporting one established form of doctrine and discipline. *Stowe.*

2. Vindication; justification; apology.

Alexander backoned with his hand, and would have made his *defence* unto the people. *Acts.*

The youthful prince

With scorn replied, and made this bold defence. *Dryden.*

The Novatian heresy was very apt to arrest well-meaning souls, who, seeing it had such express *defiance* to apostasy, could not suspect that it was itself any defection from the faith.

Decay of Piety.

Nobody will so openly bid *defiance* to common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions.

Locke.

DEFICIENCY. *n. f.* [from *deficio*, Latin.]

1. Want; something less than is necessary.

What is to be considered in this case, is chiefly, *id est* here be a sufficient fulness or *deficiency* of blood, for different methods are to be taken.

Arctius in Diet.

There is no burden laid upon our posterity, nor any *deficiency* to be hereafter made up by ourselves, which has been our case in so many other subsidies.

Addison.

2. Defect; failing; imperfection.

Schegler, finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduceth one of no less *deficiency* himself.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Then in thyself art perfect, and in thee is no *deficiency* found.

Milton.

We find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual *deficiency*, and deplorable confessions of human ignorance.

Glauco.

What great *deficiency* is it, if we come short of others?

Sprad.

The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with some specks of frailty and *deficiency*, such as they have been described to us in history.

Dryden.

DEFICIENT. *adj.* [from *deficio*, Latin.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

O woman! best of all things, as the will Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand Nothing imperfect or *deficient* left.

Milton.

Figures are either simple or mixed: the simple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or *deficient*, as ovals.

Wotton.

Neither Virgil nor Homer were *deficient* in any of the former beauties.

Dryden.

Several thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very *deficient* names, are diligently to be studied.

Locke.

DEFICIENT Numbers [in arithmetick] are those numbers, whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are.

DEFIER. *n. f.* [from *deffo*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies.

Is it not then high time that the laws should provide, by the most prudent and effectual means, to curb those bold and insolent *defiers* of Heaven?

Timothy.

TO DEFILE. *v. a.* [from *defilare*, Saxon; from *ful*, foul.]

1. To make foul or impure; to make nasty or filthy; to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch; this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *defile*.

Shakspeare.

He is justly reckoned among the greatest pretences of this age, however his character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands.

Swift.

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

At which death of itself he shall not eat, to *defile* himself the earth.

Levi.

Neither shall he *defile* himself for his father.

Levi.

3. To corrupt chastity; to violate.

Every subject his office *defiled*.

The husband murder'd, and the wife *defil'd*.

Prior.

4. To taint; to corrupt; to violate; to make guilty.

Forgetfulness of good turns, *defiling* of souls, adultery, and shameless uncleanness.

Milford.

God requires rather that we should die, than *defile* ourselves with impieties.

Strillingfleet.

Let not any instances of sin *defile* your requests.

Wake.

TO DEFILER. *v. n.* [from *defiler*, Fr.] To murther; to go off file by file.

DEFILER. *n. f.* [from *defiler*, Fr. from *file*, a line of soldiers, which is derived from *filum*, a thread.] A narrow passage; a long narrow pass; a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow *defile*, to use the military term, where the partisans used to encounter.

Addison.

DEFILEMENT. *n. f.* [from *defile*.] The state of being defiled; the act of defiling; nastiness; pollution; corruption; defecation.

Lust,

By unchaste looks, loose gestures, and foul talk, Let us *defilement* to the inward parts.

Milman.

The unchaste are provoked to see their vice exposed, and the chaste cannot take into such slish without danger of *defilement*.

Spectator.

DEFILER. *n. f.* [from *defile*.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violator.

At the last tremendous day, I shall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her *defiler*.

Addison.

DEFINABLE. *adj.* [from *definae*.]

1. That may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwise define, than by saying it is infinite: as if infinite were *defensible*, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding.

Dryden.

2. That may be ascertained.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be *definable* or no.

Burns's Theory.

TO DEFINE. *v. a.* [from *definio*, Lat. *definae* French.]

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances.

Whole can you mean, if thou mean, That dost so well their miserly *defuse*?

Sidney.

Though *defining* be thought the proper way to make known the proper signification, yet there are some words that will not be *defined*.

Locke.

2. To circumscribe; to mark the limits; to bound.

When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well *defined*, and the blackness seemed as intense as that of the central spot.

Newton.

TO DEFINE. *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree.

The unjust judge is the capital, receiver of landings, waxes ne *defers* lands of lands and properties.

Bacon.

DEFINER. *n. f.* [from *define*.] One that explains; one that describes a thing by its qualities.

Yea God, forsooth, is found Incomprehensible and infinite.

But is he there to be found? Vain searcher! No:

Let your imperfect definition show,

That nothing you, the weak *definer*, know.

Prior.

DEFINITE. *adj.* [from *definitus*, Lat.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Slower to your about doing things be required, and how, by your means, had the light of the goddess, who in a *definite* compass can set forth infinite beauty.

Sidney.

2. Exact; precise.

Idioms, in this contest favour, would

Be wisely *definite*.

Shakspeare.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the accusatory libel or inquisition, which succeeds in the place of accusation, some certain and *definite* time.

Ayliffe's Parragon.

DEFINITE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined.

Special bastardy is nothing else but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing else but a *definite* of the special.

Ayliffe.

DEFINITENESS. *n. f.* [from *definite*.] Certainty; limitedness.

Did.

DEFINITION. *n. f.* [from *definitio*, Lat. *definition*, French.]

1. A short description of a thing by its properties.

I drew my *definition* of poetical wit from my particular consideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words is only to be found in him.

Dryden.

2. Decision; determination.

3. [In logic.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and differences.

What is man? Not a reasonable animal, merely, for that is not an adequate and distinct *definition*.

Bentley.

DEFINITIVE. *adj.* [from *definitivus*, Lat.] Determinate; positive; express.

Other authors write when dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a direct and *definitive* truth.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

I make haste to the casting and comparing of the whole work, it being indeed the very *definitive* form of this art, to distribute nicely and gracefully a well chosen plot.

Warren.

DEFINITIVELY. *adv.* [from *definitive*.]

Positively; decisively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you.

Your love deserves my thanks; but my duty, Unmeasurable, thuns your high request.

Shakspeare.

Belshazzar faith, be silent: we think that the body of Christ may be in many places at once, locally and visibly; therefore we say and hold, that the same body may be circumstantially and *definitively* in more places at once.

Hall.

That Methodist who was the longest lived of all the children of Adam, was *definitively* set down by Moses.

Brown.

DEFINITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *definitive*.] Definiteness.

Did.

DEFLAGRABILITY. *n. f.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Combustibility; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have spent more time, than the opening of the ready *deflagrability*, it is easy to speak, of salt-petre and potassium to imagine.

Boyle.

DEFLAGRABLE. *adj.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Having the quality of walling away wholly in fire, without any remains.

Our *deflagrable* bits, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the best kind of wine is, but the more inflammable and

Boyle.

deflagrable.

DEFLAGRATION. *n. f.* [from *deflagration*, Lat.] A term frequently made use of in chemistry, for letting fire to several things

in their preparation; as in making Ethiopians with fire, with sulphur, and many others.

The true reason why paper is not buried by the flame that plays about it, seems to be, that the aqueous part of the spirit of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it so moist, that the flame of the sulphureous parts of the same spirit cannot fasten on it; and therefore, when the deflagration is over, you shall always find the paper moist.

DEFLECT. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Lat.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course or right line.

At some parts of the Azores the needle deflects not, but lieth in the true meridian: on the other side of the Azores, and this side of the equator, the north point of the needle whorleth to the west.

For, did not come from a straight course deflect, They could not meet, they could no world meet.

DEFLECTION. *n. f.* [*deflectio*, Lat.] Deviation; the act of turning aside.

Needles incline to the south on the upper side of the equator; and at the very line, or middle circle, stand without deflection.

1. A turning aside, or out of the way.
2. [In navigation] The departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLEXURE. *n. f.* [*deflexio*, Lat.] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way.

DEFLORATION. *n. f.* [*defloratio*, French; from *defloratus*, Lat.]

1. The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity.
2. A tickle of that which is most valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the deflation of the English laws, and a transcript of them.

DEFLOUR. *v. a.* [*deflorer*, Fr.] To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the lust of an eunuch to deflower a virgin, so is he that executeth judgment with violence.

Now will I hence to seek my lovely moor,
And let my splendid sons this truth deflower.

1. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a sudden lost,
Defac'd, deflower'd, and now to death devote!

If he died young, he died innocent, and before the sweetness of his soul was deflower'd and ravish'd from him by the flames and furies of a forward age.

DEFLOURER. *n. f.* [*deflorer*, Fr.] A ravisher; one that takes away virginity. I have often wondered, that those deflowers of innocence, though dead to all the sentiments of virtue and honour, are not restrained by humanity.

DEFLOUSE. *adj.* [*defluere*, Lat.] 1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

DEFLOUX. *n. f.* [*defluxus*, Lat.] Downward flow.

Both bodies are clumpy, and hold the deflux of humours, without penning them in too much.

DEFLOXION. *n. f.* [*defluxio*, Lat.] The flow of humours downward.

We see that taking out moveth looseness, by contraction of the skin and outward parts; and

so dash cold likewise canse rheums and defensions from the head.

DEPLY. *adv.* [*from depl.*] Dexterously; skillfully. Obsolete. Properly *deply*.

Lo, how finely the graces can it foot
To the instrument;
They daunce *deply*, and singen footen,
In their meriment.

DEPOSDATION. *n. f.* [*from deposed*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution. This is no English word; at least, to make it English, it should be written *deposdation*.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and insinuated through the whole, which the *deposdation* of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth!

DEPOSSEMENT. *n. f.* [*from deposs.*] A withholding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner.

TO DEFORM. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Lat.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly; to spoil the form of any thing.

I that am curst of all for proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.

Winty bluffs
Deface the year's delights.

2. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

Old men with dust deform'd their hoary hair.

DEFORM. *adj.* [*deformis*, Lat.] Ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim,
That whoe kill'd that monster most deform,
Should have mine only daughter to his dower.

So spake the grisly terror; and in shape,
So speaking and so threatening, grew tenfold
More dreadful and deform.
Sight to deform what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold?

DEFORMATION. *n. f.* [*deformatio*, Lat.] A defacing; a disfiguring.

DEFORMED. *participial adj.* Ugly; wanting natural beauty.

DEFORMEDLY. *adv.* [*from deform.*] In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from deformed.*] Ugliness; a disagreeable form.

DEFORMITY. *n. f.* [*deformatas*, Lat.]

1. Ugliness; unfavourableness.
1. In this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And desert on mine own deformity.

Proper deformity seems not in the hand
So horrid as in woman.

Where fits deformity to mock my body,
To shape my legs of an unequal line,
To disproportion me in every part.

Why should not man,
Retaining still divine similitude
In part, from such deformities be free,
And, for his Maker's image sake, exempt?

2. Ridiculousness; the quality of something worthy to be laughed at, or censured.
In comedy there is somewhat more of the worse likeness to be taken, because it is often to produce laughter, which is occasioned by the sight of some deformities.

3. Irregularity; inordinateness.
No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or state, when deformities

are such, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming.

DEFOUSSER. *n. f.* [*from fousser*, Fr.] One that overcomes and casts out by force. A law term.

TO DEFRAUD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] To rob or deprive by a wife or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile; with *of* before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother in any matter, because that the Lord is the avenger of all such, as we also have to earned you and requited.

My son, defraud not the poor of his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long.

Churches seem injured and defrauded of their right, when places, not sanctified as they are, present them unnecessarily in that pre-eminence and honour.

These they, who brothers better claim dower,
Easel their parents, and usurp the throne;
Defraud their clients, and, to lure gold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold.

But now he sear'd Britons' hearth's charms,
And of my valour's prize defrauds my arms.

There is a portion of our lives which every wife man may justly reserve for his own particular use, without defrauding his native country.

DEFAUDATION. *n. f.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] Privation by fraud.

Their impostures are worse than any other, deluding not only into pecuniary defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death.

DEFAUDER. *n. f.* [*from defraud.*] A deceiver; one that cheats.

The profligate in morals grow severe,
Defrauders just, and sycophants sincere.

TO DEFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, Fr.] To bear the charges of; to discharge expences.

He would, out of his own revenue, defray the charges belonging to the sacrifices.

It is easy to lay a charge upon any town; but to foresee how the same may be answered, and defray'd, is the chief part of good government.

It is long since any stranger arrived in this part, and therefore take ye no care; the state will defray you all the time you stay, neither shall you stay one day the less for that.

DEFRA'YER. *n. f.* [*from defray.*] One that discharges expences.

DEFRA'YMENT. *n. f.* [*from defray.*] The payment of expences.

DEFT. *adj.* [*deft*, Sax.] Obsolete.

1. Neat; handsome; spruce.

2. Proper; fitting.

You go not the way to examine: you must call the watch that are their accusers.

—Yes, marry, that's the *deftest* way.

3. Ready; dexterous.

Loud his of laughter seiz'd the guests, to see
The lumping god so *deft* at his new mimicry.

The wanton calf may skip with many a bound,
And my cat, Tity, play *deftest* feats around.

DEFTLY. *adv.* [*from deft.*] Obsolete.

1. Neatly; dexterously.

Come, high or low,
Thyself and office *deftly* show.

2. In a skillful manner.

Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerless need,
Full well could dance, and *deftly* tune the reed.

DEE

DEFUNCT. *adj.* [*defunctus*, Lat.] Dead; deceased.

I therefore beg it not
To please the palate of my appetite;
Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,
In my dissent, and proper satisfaction. *Shaksp.*
Here empty and quiddity,
The souls of defunct bodies. *Hudibras*

DEFUNCT. *m. f.* [from the adjective.]

One that is deceased; a dead man or woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the defunct; or sleep upon the dead.

In many cases, the surgeons are able to
the opinion of the physician who was with the
patient, as they received the same from the friends
of the defunct. *Granger*

DEFUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *defunctus*.]
Death.

Nor did the French possess the Sologne land
Until four hundred and an hundred years
After the death of King P. *Shaksp.*

TO DEFEY. *v. n.* [*deffere*, Fr. from *de*
fele, *deffere*, or some like phrase, to fall
from allegiance to rebellion, contempt,
or insult.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton*

Where took retreat, now I am come to thee?
Safe is that guard, I durst even hush; defy;
Without it, tremble now when heaven is high.

Agas, the Lycian, stepping forth with pride,
To single battle the boldest he defied. *Dryden*

2. To treat with contempt; to slight.

As many look that stand in better face,
Garb'd like him, that for a lucky word
Defy the matter. *Shaksp.*

DEFFY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A chal-

lenge; an invitation to fight: this is
now hardly used.

At this the challenger, with fierce defy,
His trumpet sounds, the challenge makes
reply:

With clangour rings the field, resounds the
valley dry. *Dryden*

DEFFER. *n. f.* [from *deffere*.] A chal-

lenger; one that invites to fight: more
properly *deffer*.

God may revenge the affront put upon thee
by such impudent defers of mine, as neither
believe a God, nor ought to be believed by mine. *South.*

DEGENERACY. *n. f.* [from *degeneratio*,
Latin.]

1. A departure from the virtue of our an-

cestors.

2. A deflection of that which is good.

'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of
weakness and impotency by our wilful degeneracy
from goodness; but that grace, which the gospel
offers to us for our assistance, is sufficient for us. *Thoson*

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by
an universal degeneracy of manners, and con-
tempt of religion, which is entirely our case at
present. *South.*

3. Meanness.

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as
well as perverseness and degeneracy of spirit, in a
state of slavery. *Adison*

TO DEGENERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerare*,
Lat. *degenero*, Fr. *degenerer*, Span.]

1. To fall from the virtue of ancestors.

2. To fall from a more noble to a base

state.

When wit transgresses decency, it degenerates
into silliness and impudence. *Indefatigable*

DEE

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild
or base.

Mist of those suits that use to be grafted, if
they be let of kernels or stones, degenerate. *Bacon*

DEGENERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Unlike his ancestors; fallen from the

virtue and merit of his ancestors.

Thou art like enough

To fight against me under Percy's pay;

To dig his heels, and curtsy at his frowns;

To show how much thou art degenerate. *Shaksp.*

Yet thou hast greater cause to be
Ashamed of them, than they of thee;
Degenerate from their ancient blood,
Since not the court allow'd them food. *Swift*

2. Unworthy; base; departing from its
kind or nature.

So all that ruin degenerate, all deprav'd;
Justice and temperance, truth and faith, forgot!
Onguns except. *Milton*

When a man so far becomes degenerate as to
quit the principles of human nature, and to be
a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury
done to some person or other. *Locke*

DEGENERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *degene-*
rate.] Degeneracy; a being grown
wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERATION. *n. f.* [from *degenerate*.]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's

ancestors.

2. A falling from a more excellent state

to one of less worth.

3. The thing changed from its primitive

state.

In plants, these transplantations are obvious,
as that of barley into oats, or wheat into darnel;
and these grains which generally arise among
corn, as cockle, and so forth, are other degene-
rations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

DEGENEROUS. *adj.* [from *degenero*, Lat.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue
and merit of ancestors.

2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuary violence of some men's
moderate demands ever betray me to that
degenerous and unmanly slavery, which should
make me think them by my consent. *King Charles*

Same, instead of pity, reflects them from
many base and degenerate passions. *South*

Degenerate passion, and his man too base,
It is its empire in the female race;
These rage, and to make its blow secure,
Pierces the heart, until the aim be sure. *Dryden*

DEGENEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *degenerous*.]

In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to a hero,
like Hercules at the dish, thus degenerously
employed! *Dryden*

DEGLUTITION. *n. f.* [*deglutition*, Fr.
from *deglutire*, Lat.] The act or power

of swallowing.

When the deglutition is totally abolished, the
patient must be nourished by clysters. *Boissier*

DEGRADATION. *n. f.* [*degradation*, Fr.]

1. A deprivation of dignity; dismission
from office.

The word *degradation*, is commonly used to
denote a deprivation and removing of a man from
his degree. *Aspley*

2. Degeneracy; baseness.

So deplorable is the degradation of our nature,
that whereas before we bore the image of God,
we now retain only the image of men. *South*

3. Diminution, with respect to strength,
efficacy, or value.

DEE

4. [In painting.] A term made use of
to express the lessening and rendering
confused the appearance of distant ob-
jects in a landscape, so, as they may ap-
pear there as they would do to an eye
placed at that distance from them. *Dick*

TO DEGRADE. *v. n.* [*degrader*, Fr.]

1. To put one from his degree; to deprive
him of his office, dignity, or title.

He should
Be quite degraded, like a hedgehorn (wain
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shaksp.*

2. To lessen; to diminish the value of.

Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume,
Man's nature, lessen or degrade thine own. *Miln*

All higher knowledge in her pretence falls
Degraded. *Milton*

3. To reduce from a higher to a lower
state, with respect to qualities: as, gold
is degraded into silver.

DEGRADATION. *n. f.* [from *degrader*,
of *degrade*, Lat.] The act of making
heavy. *Leff*

DEGREE. *n. f.* [*degré*, Fr. from *grad-*
us, Latin.]

1. Quality; rank; station; place of
dignity.

It was my fortune, common to that age,
To love a lady fair, of great degree,

The which was born of noble parentage,
And let in highest fast of dignity. *Spenser*

I embrace willingly the ancient received use
and convenience of that discipline, which is
inferior degree and orders in the church. *Locke*

Surely men of low degree are vanity, and men
of high degree are a lye: to be kind in the building,
they are all together lighter than vanity. *Job*

Well then, Colville is your name, a knight
is your degree, and your place the due. *Shaksp.*

Degree being varied,
Th' unworthiest shows as fairly in the mask. *South*

This noble youth to madcaps lov'd a maid,
Of high degree, Honour was her name. *Shaksp.*

Farmers in degree;
He a good husband, a good housewife the degree;
But if no rank, no station, no degree,
From this contagious taint of sorrow free? *Shaksp.*

2. The comparative state and condition in
which a thing is.

The book of Wisdom noeth degrees of wisdom,
making that of worshipping petty and vile, and
more gross than simply the worshipping of the
creature. *Bacon*

As if there were degrees in infinite,
And heaven itself had rather want perfection,
Than punish to excess. *Dryden*

Poetry
Admits of no degree; but must be still
Sublimely good, or disdainably ill. *Johnson*

3. A step or preparation to any thing

Her first degree was by setting forth her learning,
truly in nature not to be mistaken, but as much
advanced to the eye, as ascribed to the judgment,
by art. *South*

Which fight the knowledge of myself might
bring,
Which to true wisdom is the first degree. *Daniel*

4. Order of lineage; descent of family.

King Lathure, in the third degree,
Had Sharn author of his family. *Dryden*

5. Order or class.

The several degrees of angels may probably
have larger views, and be endowed with capaci-
ties able to see before them, as in one picture
all their past knowledge at once. *Locke*

6. Measure; proportion.

DEJ

If all the parties equally broken (and by one another, they will, *And* you are that degree, that you will fancy your case were torn in pieces, *Dryden*.

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. The space of one degree in the heavens is accented to answer to sixty miles on earth.

In minds and manners, twice oppos'd we see;
In the same sign, a most the same degree. *Dryden*
To you we live in child degrees,
As men in form, of fifty-three. *Dryden*

8. [In arithmetick.] A degree consists of three figures, viz. of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so three hundred and sixty-five is a degree. *Cocker's Arithmetick*

9. The division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical instruments.

10. [In musick.] The intervals of sounds, which are usually marked by little lines. *Ditt*

11. [In philosophy.] The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth degrees of heat are more easily introduced than the first; every one is both a preparative and a step to the next. *Swiss*

B. DEGRESS. *adv.* Gradually; by little and little.

The bodies are exercised in all statistics by of doing and suffering, and their minds are pleased by degrees with danger. *Sedley*

Do not this eternal medium, in passing out of water, to, crystal, and other corrupt and cold bodies, fill empty spaces, give vent to a deadly heat. *Newton*

Each part is feeling a new feel, the bold notes; I'm known, trembling, the wild in sick floats; Truly degrees remote and small, The things are yes, And in away, *Pope*

In a dying, dying fall
A person who is addicted to play or gaming, though he look but little delight in it, at last, is depressed contracts a strong inclination towards it. *Spenser*

DEGRADATION. *n. f.* [degradatio, Latin.] A taling. *Ditt*

7. DEHORT v. a. [dehortor, Latin.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary. One who is dehorted all his followers from pursuing mathematical principles into common application or practice. *Waller*

The apostle vehemently dehort us from unbelief. *Waller*

DEHORTATION. *n. f.* [from dehortor, Latin.] Diffusion; a counselling to the contrary; advice against something.

The author of this epistle, and the rest of the apostles, do every where vehemently and earnestly exhort from unbelief; did they never read their scriptures? *Waller on Isaiah*

DEHORTATORY. *adj.* [from dehortor, Latin.] Belonging to diffusion.

DEHORTER. *n. f.* [from dehort] A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

DEICIDE. *n. f.* [from deus and cado, Latin.] The murder of God; the act of killing God. It is only used in speaking of the death of our blessed Saviour.

Explaining how Perfection suffer'd pain,
Alas! how languish'd, and Eternal died;
How by her patient victor Death was slain,
And earth profan'd, yet blest, with deicide! *Prior*

DEJECT. v. a. [dejecto, Latin.]

DEJ

1. To cast down; to afflict; to grieve; to depress; to sink; to discourage; to crush.

Well, I am your theme; you have the heart of me; I am dejected; up, as you will, I plummet over me; use me as you will. *Shakespeare*
The lowest, most dejected thing of earth,
Stands still in expectation; lives not in fear. *Shakespeare*

Not thank to die death's my lofty mind;
All that I dread is leaving you behind. *Pope*

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look sad.

Excite here heretofore, of form'd youth,
A godlike youth in gathering arms to fight;
With great Marcellus keeping, equal pace,
But gloomy were his eyes, dejected was his face. *Dryden*

DEJECT. *adj.* [dejectus, Latin.] Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited.

I am of ladies most dejected and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his mother's teat. *Shakespeare*

DEJECTIVELY. *adj.* [from deject.] In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

No man in that position does look strong, but dejectedly; and that repulsion from the eyes directs the spirit, and gives heat more to the case. *Dr. Keil*

DEJECTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from dejected.] The state of being cast down; a lowness of spirit. *Ditt*

DEJECTION. *n. f.* [dejection, Fr. from dejectio, Latin.]

1. Lowness of spirits; melancholy; depression of mind.

What besides
Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair,
Our hearts can furnish, they ne'er long. *Mil*
Dejected and distressed, he looks into utter
Despair, and even hope itself is swallowed up in
doubt. *Rogers*

2. Weakness; inability.

The effects of an ascetic state, in any great degree, are found in a dejection of spirit, which passed things occur more than by other. *Archbishop of Cologne*

3. [In medicine.] Going to stool.

The liver should constantly separate the choler from the blood, and carry it to the intestines, where there is good use for it, not only to provoke dejection, but also to attenuate the chyle. *Key to the Creation*

DEJECTURE. *n. f.* [from deject] The excrement.

A disease opposite to spirititude is too great fluidity, the symptoms of which are excessive and irregular; as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid excretions, leanness, weakness, and thirst. *Dr. Keil*

DEJECTION. *n. f.* [from dejecto, Lat.] A taking of a solemn oath. *Ditt*

DEIFICATION. *n. f.* [deification, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

DEIFORM. *adj.* [from deus and forma, Latin.] Of a godlike form.

To DEIFY. v. a. [deifier, French; from deus and fio, Latin.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields delight, the shepherd's love,
Renown'd on earth, and worshipp'd above. *Dryden*
The seals of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, though they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was deified. *Dryden*

Perverts the covetous man not to deify his money, and the proud man not to adore himself. *South*

DEI

Hill of the

1. To praise excessively; to extol one as if he were a god.

He deified him, extolled and deify the pope, as made in that he had to do in praise of his master and most of them, important and visible. *Bacon*

To DEIGN v. n. [from daigner, Fr. of digeor, Latin.] To vouchsafe; to think worthy.

To deign to show lower, and relate
What may not be past as well as known. *Mil*
Ourselves visit our kitchen seats,
To in the mountains, and the green retreats. *Pope*

To DEIGN v. a. To grant; to permit; to allow.

Nor a Saxon, Norway's king, craves com-
pensation. *Shakespeare*
Nor will he deign to be his enemy,
Till he has first shown himself a friend. *Shakespeare*

DEIGNING. *n. f.* [from deign.] A vouchsafing; a thinking worthy.

To DEINTEGRATE v. a. [from de and integro, Latin.] To take from the whole; to spoil; to diminish. *Ditt*

DEIPAROUS. *adj.* [deiparus, Latin.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin. *Ditt*

DEISM. *n. f.* [deisme, French.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the first remnants of dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. *Light*

DEIST. *n. f.* [deiste, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.

In the second epistle of St. Peter, *coram deo*, as they term to have been, though it is the prophecy of the day of our ascent. *Bacon*

DEISTICAL. *adj.* [from deist] Belonging to the heresy of the deists.

Deistical does not fall only to the state of christian writers, but to some who have taken the pains to hard to support the deistical or an-
cient scheme of our days. *Waller*

DEITY. *n. f.* [deité, French; from deus, Latin.]

1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God.

Some things he doth as God, because his deity alone is the spring from which they flow; some things as man, because they flow from his human nature; some things as both as God and man, because both natures concur in the copies thereunto. *Newton*

With what arms
We mean to hold what anciently we claim
Of deity or empire. *Shelton*

2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddesses.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built
Forever, but yet a temple of your deity. *Shelton*

Give the gods a thankful sacrifice when it
pleaseth their deity to take the wife of a man
from him. *Shakespeare*

3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god; divine qualities.

They *deify* former journey forward past,
With pains far passing that long wandering
Greek. *Shakespeare*

That for his love refused *deity*. *Shakespeare*

Heard you not what an humble suppliant
Lord Hastings was to her for his delivery?
— With humbly complaining to her *deity*,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakespeare*

DEL.

They would not stay the fair production of
del, in the order, gravity, and deliberation be-
fing a parliament.

DELIBERATION. *n. f.* [*deliberatio*, Lat.]
The act of deliberating; thought in
order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or
choose good by free deliberation, it should never
be guilty of any thing that was done. *Hammond.*

DELIBERATIVE. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.]
Pertaining to deliberation; apt to con-
sider.

DELIBERATIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjecti-
ve.] The discourse in which a ques-
tion is deliberated.

In deliberations, the point is, what is evil; and
of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is
less. *Bacon.*

DELICACY. *n. f.* [*delicatus*, French,
of *delicia*, Latin.]

1. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste.

On hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to choose for delicacy best. *Milton.*

2. Nicety in the choice of food.

3. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses.

These delicacies

I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and
flowers. *Milton.*

4. Softness; elegant or feminine beauty.

A man of goodly pretence, in whom strong
making took not away delicacy, nor beauty
from force. *Sidney.*

5. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the deli-
cacy of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces. *Dresden.*

6. Neatness; elegance of dress.

7. Politeness of manners; contrary to
grossness.

8. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Patience born of tameness, gentle and rich, de-
rive a weakness of constitution from the ease and
luxury of their ancestors, and the delicacy of
their education. *Temple.*

9. Tendernefs; scrupulousness.

Any reason for promoting the interest of his
country, must conquer all that tenderness and
delicacy which may make him afraid of being
slandered. *Adams.*

10. Weakness of constitution.

11. Smallness; tenuity.

DELICATE. *adj.* [*delicatus*, French.]

1. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an
agreeable flavour.

The choicest of a delicate before a more ordi-
nary dish, is to be done as other human actions
are, in which there are no degrees and precise
natural limits defined. *Taylor.*

2. Dainty; delicious of curious meats.

3. Choice; select; excellent.

4. Pleasing to the senses.

5. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small
parts.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as
through all the body; the circulation is quick-
er, and last greater; and they seem to extremely
delicate. *Delisle on Animals.*

6. Of polite manners; not gross, or coarse.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hard-
ships.

Witness this army, of such make and charge,
led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakespeare.*

Tender and delicate persons must needs be soft
angry, they have so many things to trouble them,
which more robust natures have little sense of.

Bacon.

DEL.

8. Pure; clear.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have ob-
serv'd.

The air is delicate. *Shakespeare.*

DELICATELY. *adv.* [from *delicate*.]

1. Beautifully; with soft elegance.

That which will distinguish his style from all
other poets, is the elegance of his words, and
the numerosness of his verse: there is nothing
so delicately turned in all the Roman language.

Dryden.

Ladies like variegated tulips show,
Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Such happy spots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and delicately weak. *Pope.*

2. Finely; not coarsely.

3. Daintily.

Eat not delicately, or nicely; that is, be not
troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of
thy meats, or the delicacy of thy fauces. *Taylor.*

4. Choicely.

5. Politely.

6. Effeminately.

DELICATENESS. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.]

The state of being delicate; tenderness;
softness; effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not
adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the
ground, for delicateness and tenderness. *Dryden.*

DELICATES. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.] Ni-
ceties; rarities; that which is choice
and dainty.

The shepherds homely cards,
His gold than drink out of his leather bottle,
All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,
Are far beyond a prince's delicacies. *Shakespeare.*

They their appetites not only feed
With delicacies of leaves and marshy weed,
But with thy tickle reap the rankest land.

Dryden.

With abstinance a I heate he sees,
And can reg. himself with toad and cheese.

King's Cookery.

DELICIES. *n. f. pl.* [*delicia*, Latin.] Plea-
sures. This word is merely French.

And now or has pour'd out his tale mind
In native *delicias* and lax joys,

Having his warlike weapons cast behind,
And flowers in pleasures and vain pleasing toys.

Spenser.

DELICIOUS. *adj.* [*delicious*, French, from
delicatus, Latin.] Sweet; delicate;

that affords delight; agreeable; charm-
ing; grateful to the sense or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's disobe-
dience Almighty God chased him out of Paradise,
the fairest and most delicious part of the earth,
into some other the most barren and unpleasant.

Woodward.

In his last hours his easy wit display:
Like the rich fruit he sings, delicious in decay.

Swift.

Still on that breath enamour'd let me live,
Still drink delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

DELICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *delicious*.]

Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

How much the bath gladdened herself, and lived
deliciously, so much torment and sorrow give her.

Relations.

DELICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *delicious*.]

Delight; pleasure; joy.

The sweetest honey
Is found in its own deliciousness.

And in the taste confirms the appetite. *Shall.*

Let no man judge of himself, or of the bless-
ings and efficacy of the Sacrament itself, by any
sensible relish, by the gust and *deliciousness*, which
he sometimes perceives, and at other times does
not perceive. *Taylor.*

DELICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*delicious*, Latin.]

A binding up in chirurgery.

DEL.

The third intention is *deligatio*, or retaining
the parts so joined together. *Wifon. Surg.*

DELIGHT. *n. f.* [*delice*, French; from
delector, Latin.]

1. Joy; content; satisfaction.

Saul commanded his servants, saying, com-
mune with David secretly, and say, behold the
king hath delight in thee, and all his servants
love thee. *1 Samuel.*

2. That which gives delight.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his spirits,
And shew the best of our *delights*:
We'll charm the air to give a sound,
While you perform your antic round. *Shakspeare.*

Titus Vespasian was not more the delight of
human kind, the universal empire made him
only more known, and more powerful, but
could not make him more beloved. *Dryden.*

She was his care, his hope, and his delight,
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight. *Dryden.*

TO DELIGHT. *v. a.* [*delector*, Latin.]

To please; to content; to satisfy; to
afford pleasure.

The princes delighting their concubines with con-
firming their knowledge, seeing wherein the
sea-discipline differed from the land service, had
pleasing entertainment. *Sidney.*

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall
give thee the desires of thine heart. *Psalms.*

Poor insects, whereof some are bees, delighted
with flowers, and their sweetness; others beetles,
delighted with other kinds of viands. *Lactantius.*

He heard, he took, and pouring down his
throat,

Delighted, swallow'd the large luxurious draught.

Pope.

TO DELIGHT. *v. n.* To have delight or
pleasure in. It is followed by *in*.

Dost my lord, the king, delight in this thing?

2 Samuel.

Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that
delighteth greatly in his commandments. *Psalms.*

DELIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *delight* and *full*.]

Pleasant; charming; full of delight.

He was given to sporting in so unmeasurable
fear, that he did not only bar himself from the
delights, but almost from the necessary, use
thereof. *Sidney.*

No spring nor summer, on the mountain seen,
Smiles with gay fruits or with delightful green.

Shakspeare.

DELIGHTFULLY. *adv.* Pleasantly; charm-
ingly; with delight.

O once heard

Delightful, increase and multiply;

Now death to heart? *Milton.*

DELIGHTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *delight*.]

Pleasure; comfort; satisfaction.

But our desires tyrannical extortion
Dost force us there to set our chief *delightfulness*,
Where but a baiting place is all our portion.

Sidney.

This indeed shews the excellency of the object,
but does not altogether take away the *delightfulness*
of the knowledge. *Taylor.*

DELIGHTSOME. *adj.* [from *delight*.] Plea-
sant; delightful.

The wars themselves being so ancient, the
knighting of them to short and intricate, and the
whole periods and compass of an speech to de-
lighten for the mundanes, and so grave for the
strangers. *Spenser.*

God has furnished every one with the same
means of exchanging hunger and thirst for *delightsome*
vigour. *Green.*

DELIGHTSOMELY. *adv.* [from *delightsome*.]

Pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *delightsome*.]

Pleasantness; delightfulness.

TO DELINEATE. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Latin.]

1. To make the first draught of a thing;

to design; to sketch.

2. To paint; to represent a true likeness in a picture.

The picture of the picture is very large; with the same reason, they may *delve* the old Nestor like Aeneas, Hector with Helen's face, and Time with Venus's head. *Ben Jon.*

3. To describe; to set forth in a lively manner.

It followeth, to *delve* the region in which God first planted his dightful garden. *Kaligh.*

I have not here time to *delve* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom; nor, indeed, could I tell you, if I had, what the happy joys that place and portion is. *Waller.*

- DELINEATION. n. f.** [*delinatio*, Latin.] The first draught of a thing.

In the orthographic sciences, the first shall be a true *delinatio*, and the just dimensions.

- DELINEMENT. n. f.** [*delinimentum*, Latin.] A mitigating, or alluaging.

- DELINQUENCY. n. f.** [*delinquencia*, Latin.] A fault; a failure in duty; a misdeed.

They never punish the guilty and not the innocent; the *delinquency* of the offender, and the innocence of the innocent. *Ang. de la Cruz.*

The years determine the knowledge of man, That is, the *delinquency* of his age, and the innocence of his youth. *Shakespeare.*

A *delinquent* ought to be punished in the place of punishment where the *delinquency* was committed by him. *Shakespeare.*

- DELINQUENT. n. f.** [*delinquent*, Latin.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault.

Such an enormous crime,

That sooner will accuse the magistrates Than the *delinquent*; and withal, the crime The treason is not acted in the blood. *Ben Jon.*

All ruined, not by war, or any other cause, but by justice and humanity, as the *delinquent* criminals. *Ben Jon.*

He had, upon this dour form, been seen for as a *delinquent*, and been brought upon knees. *Ben Jon.*

- DELINQUATE. v. n.** [*deliquo*, Latin.] To melt; to be dissolved.

It will be melted into a liquid very analogous to that which is the *delinquent* of the matter. *Ben Jon.*

Such an *delinquent* is made by the nature of the matter, and the *delinquent* of the matter. *Ben Jon.*

- DELINQUATION. n. f.** [*delinquatio*, Latin.] A melting; a dissolving.

- DELINQUUM. n. f.** [*delinqua*, Latin.] A chemical term.] A distillation by dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a liquidous humour.

- DELIRAMENT. n. f.** [*deliramentum*, Latin.] A delirium or confusion of the mind.

- DELIRATE. v. n.** [*delirare*, Latin.] To delir; to rave; to talk or act idly.

- DELIRATION. n. f.** [*deliratio*, Latin.] Delirium; folly; madness.

- DELIRIOUS. adj.** [*delirius*, Latin.] Light-headed; raving; delirious.

He that is *delirious* had he had been for his own sake, but when I saw him he had no other thought as well as ever I knew. *Shakespeare.*

On bed *Delirious* King, sleep from his pillow flies. *Shakespeare.*

- DELIRIUM. n. f.** [*delirium*, Latin.] Alienation of mind; delirium.

Too great slowness and promptness in answering, especially in persons naturally of another temper, is a sign of an approaching *delirium*; and in a feverish *delirium* the mind is a final confirmation of the brain. *Shakespeare.*

- DELITIGATION. n. f.** [*delitigo*, Latin.] A striving; a chiding; a contending.

- DELIVER. v. a.** [*deliverer*, French.]

1. To set free; to release.

Thus the two captive men *deliver*; The captive thus gave up his quiver. *Shakespeare.*

2. To save; to rescue.

Oh my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous, *deliver* me. *Shakespeare.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brimley, that that my admirable gravity of wit, was correcting the action of an old woman. *Shakespeare.*

3. To surrender; to put into one's hands; to resign; to give up; to yield.

He was not that that *deliver* him the pledge of his own life, and the life of his country. *Shakespeare.*

And David said to him, canst thou bring me down to the company? And he said, I will not go with thee, for that thou wilt not kill me, but I will bring thee down to the company. *Shakespeare.*

They obeyed not thy commandments, which thou hast delivered us for a sign, and for a token. *Shakespeare.*

4. To give; to offer; to present.

Now the *deliver* no more, no more, of your grace, but *deliver* it for the benefit of the world. *Shakespeare.*

From that *deliver* the people to the people, and the people to the people, which thou wilt not do. *Shakespeare.*

I am not a *deliver* of the people, but a *deliver* of the people, which thou wilt not do. *Shakespeare.*

5. To call away; to throw off.

Call'd with that virtuous draught, the excellent *deliver* the world. *Shakespeare.*

6. To disburden a woman of a child.

She is not a *deliver* of the world, but a *deliver* of the world. *Shakespeare.*

7. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.

A *deliver* of the world, which thou wilt not do. *Shakespeare.*

What is the *deliver* of the world, which thou wilt not do. *Shakespeare.*

I am not a *deliver* of the world, but a *deliver* of the world. *Shakespeare.*

8. To exert in motion. Not in use.

He is not a *deliver* of the world, but a *deliver* of the world. *Shakespeare.*

He is not a *deliver* of the world, but a *deliver* of the world. *Shakespeare.*

- DELIVER OVER. v. a.**

1. To put into another's hands; to leave to the discretion of another.

He is not a *deliver* of the world, but a *deliver* of the world. *Shakespeare.*

He is not a *deliver* of the world, but a *deliver* of the world. *Shakespeare.*

2. To give from hand to hand; to transmit.

If a true account may be expected by future ages from the present, your *deliver* will be *delivered*. *Shakespeare.*

delivered over to posterity in a fairer character than I have given. *Shakespeare.*

- DELIVER UP. v. a.** To surrender; to give up.

He that spared not his own son, but *delivered* him up for us all, how shall he not, with him also, freely give us all things? *Shakespeare.*

Are the cities, that I give with wounds, *delivered* up again with peaceful words? *Shakespeare.*

Happy having such a son, That would *deliver* up to greatness to the hand of justice. *Shakespeare.*

- DELIVERANCE. n. f.** [*deliverance*, French.]

1. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue.

He hath sent me to *deliver* the broken-hearted to preach *deliverance* to the captives, and opening of sight to the blind, to the at liberty those that are bound. *Shakespeare.*

O God, command *deliverance* for Jacob, Whatsoever belittles, your life shall be my care; One death or one *deliverance* we will share. *Shakespeare.*

2. The act of delivering a thing to another; now commonly called *delivery*.

3. The act of bringing children.

R. you'd *delivered* more. *Shakespeare.*

People have a superstitious belief, that the labour of a woman it helpeth to the easy *delivery*. *Shakespeare.*

4. The act of speaking; utterance; pronunciation; now commonly *delivery*.

If I should say my own *delivery*, I have spoken with one that in her face, for years past, wisdom and constancy, hath amazed the world. *Shakespeare.*

- DELIVERER. n. f.** [*deliverer*, French.]

1. A saviour; a rescuer; a preserver; a leader.

It doth notably set forth the conduct of nations and ages, in the *delivery* of the world, and the *delivery* of the world. *Shakespeare.*

With one that in her face, for years past, wisdom and constancy, hath amazed the world. *Shakespeare.*

That I dare blame my weakness. *Shakespeare.*

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2. A relater; one that communicates something by speech or writing.

Directs *delivery*, experiments, *delivered* by other authors, have been believed false, on the cause the menstruums were not as highly refined, or exquisitely depurated, as those that were used by the *delivers* of these experiments. *Shakespeare.*

- DELIVERY. n. f.** [*delivery*, French.]

1. The act of delivering.

2. Release; rescue; saving.

He wrote, with John, That he would labour my *delivery*. *Shakespeare.*

3. A surrender; act of giving up.

After the *delivery* of your son, I have taken into the hands of the army, I undertake to the queen mother, that I would find some means to get access to him, she was pleased to lend me. *Shakespeare.*

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the *delivery* of his horse, which was at first imagined, because it was so ill, or not at all intended. *Shakespeare.*

4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech.

DEL

Deliver what the scriptures themselves do usually speak, for the saving force of the word of God, *delivered* to any certain kind of delivery, but howsoever the same shall chance to be made known. *Hosier.*
I was charmed with the gratefulness of his figure and *delivery*, as well as with his discourse. *Addison.*

5. Use of the limbs; activity.

Muliduous could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the *delivery* more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. *Sidney.*

The east was the taller, and much the stronger; but the duke had the master limbs, and fresh. *Watson.*

6. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*, is in pain, and crieth out. *Isaiah.*

DELL. *n. f.* [from *dal*, Dutch.] A pit; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley. *Obsolete.*

The white, the same unhappy ewe, Whose clouted leg her hurt dunn flew, Fell headlong into a *dell*. *Spenser.*

I know each lane, and every alley green, Dingle, or lushy *dell*, of this wild wood. *Milt.*
But, loes to sunshine, must they took delight In *dells* and dales, conceal'd from human sight. *Tuckel.*

DELPH. *n. f.* [from *Delft*, the name of the capital of Delfland.] A fine sort of earthen ware.

A supper worthy of herself; Five nutmegs in five plates of *delph*. *Su. fr.*

DELTOINE. *adj.* [from *deltā*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; so called by reason of its resembling this letter.] An epithet applied to a triangular muscle arising from the clavicle, and from the process of the same, whose action is to raise the arm upward.

Cut still in one of the *deltoide* muscle, and carry the arm backward. *Surgery.*

DELU'DABLE. *adj.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived; that is easily imposed on; rather *deludible*.

Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so ready to deceive himself, as to falsify unto him whose cogitation is no way *deludable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO DELUDE. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Lat.]

1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impose on.

O, give me leave, I have *deluded* you; 'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence Of proffer'd peace, *delude* the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

2. To disappoint; to frustrate.

DELU'DER. *n. f.* [from *delude*.] A beguiler; a deceiver; an imposture; a cheat; a false pretender.

Save, batterer, thy, all false *deluder* speak; Answer me thus, ere yet my heart does break. *Granville.*

And thus the sweet *deluders* tune their lungs. *Pope.*

TO DELVE. *v. a.* [*delve*, Sax. *delorn*, Dutch; perhaps from *delpe*, a bog. *Jusius.*]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

But I will *delve* you yard below the mine, And blow them out the moon. *Shakespeare.*

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DEL

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing floor; With temper'd clay then fill and face it over. *Dryden.*

The fishy swine, with *delving* snout The rooted forest undermine. *Phillips.*

2. To fathom; to sift; to sound one's opinion. Figuratively.

What's his name and birth? —I cannot *delve* him to the root; his father Was call'd Sicilius. *Shakespeare.*

DELVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pit; a pitfall; a den; a cave.

He ly and by His feeble feet directed to the cry; Which to that shady *delve* him brought at last, Where Mammon still did sun his treasury. *Spenser.*

Such a light and mettled dance Saw you never yet in France; And by leadmen, for the nonce, That turn round like grindle-stones, Which they dig out fro' the *delves*, For their bannus bread, wives, and selves. *Ben Jonson.*

DELVE of Coals. A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit. *Ditt.*

DELVER. *n. f.* [from *delve*.] A digger; one that opens the ground with a spade.

DE'LUGE. *n. f.* [*deluge*, Fr. from *diluvium*, Latin.]

1. A general inundation; laying entirely under water.

The specific death plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But it with bays and dams they strive to force His channel to a few or narrow course, No longer then within his banks he dwells, But to a torrent, then a *deluge*, wells. *Dentham.*

3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.

TO DELUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water.

The reflects flood the land would overflow, By which the *delug'd* earth would catch a new. *Blackmore.*

Still the battering waves rush in In placable, till subg'd by the foam, The ship sinks, foundering in the vast abyss. *Phillips.*

2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood, Shall *deluge* all. *Pope.*

DELUSION. *n. f.* [*delusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deluding; a cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood.

2. The state of one deluded.

3. A false representation; illusion; error; a chimerical thought.

Who therefore seeks in these True wisdom, finds her not, or by *delusion*. *Milton.*

I, waking, view'd with grief the rising sun, And faintly mourn'd the dear *delusion*. *Pope.*

DELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *delusus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive; beguiling; impoling on.

When, led with passion, we attack the fact, *Delusive* signs and brittle vows we hear. *Pope.*
The happy whistles you pursue, Till you at length believe it true; Caught by your own *delusive* art, You fancy him, and then assert. *Pope.*

DEM

While the late and growling multitudes were listening to the *demagogue*, words of a more sweet aspect and exalted spirit separated themselves from the rest. *Tatler.*

Phenomenon in *demagogues*, that it is very hard to escape imposition and mistake. *Woodward.*

DELU'SORY. *adj.* [from *delefer*, Latin.] Apt to deceive.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *delusory* prejudice. *Glauville.*

DE'MAGOGUE. *n. f.* [*δημαγωγος*.] A ringleader of the rabble; a popular and factious orator.

Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults, to lead the mob, to scatter and embolden them. *King Charles.*

A plausible, insignificant word, is the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and deadly weapon. *Sout.*

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice. *Sto. jr.*

DEMA'IN. *n. f.* [*domaine*, French.]

DEME'AN. *n. f.* [*domaine*, French.]

DEME'ANS. *n. f.* [*domaine*, French.]

1. That land which a man holds originally of himself, called *dominium* by the civilians, and opposed to *feodum*, or *fee*, which signifies those that are held of a superior lord. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, demised or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Phillips.*

2. Estate in land.

Having now provided A gentleman of noble parentage, Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shakespeare.*

That earldom indeed had a royal jurisdiction and signory, though the lands of that county and *demigne* were possessed for the most part by the ancient inhabitants. *Daines.*

3. Land adjoining to the mansion, kept in the lord's own hand.

Those acts for planting forest trees have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen, and even the, in general, very unsuccessfully made. *Swift.*

TO DEMAND. *v. a.* [*demande*, Fr.]

1. To claim; to ask for with authority.

The pound of flesh, which I demand of him, Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it. *Shakespeare.*

2. To question; to interrogate.

And when Urian was come to him, David *demand*ed of him how *Job* did, and how the people did, and how the war prospered? *Samuel.*

If any friend of Cato's *demand* why Brutus rose against Cato, this is my answer: Not that I loved Cato less, but that I loved Rome more. *Shakespeare.*

Young one, Inform us of thy fortunes; for, it seems, They crave to be *demand*d. *Shakespeare.*

The words of Apollo being *demand*d, when the war and misery of Greece should have an end, replied, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubical form. *Plutarch in Græcians.*

[In law.] To prosecute in a real action.

DEMAN'D. *n. f.* [*demande*, French.]

1. A claim; a challenging; the asking of any thing with authority.

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This matter is by the decree of the watchers,
and the demand by the word of the holy ones.

Giving vent, gives life and strength, to our
appetites; and he that has the confidence to
turn his wishes into demands, will be but a little
way from thinking he ought to obtain them.

2. A question; an interrogation.
3. The calling for a thing in order to
purchase it.
My book-teller tells me, the demand for these
my papers increases daily.
4. [In law.] The asking of what is due.
It hath also a proper signification dis-
tinguished from plaint; for all civil
actions are pursued either by demands
or plaints, and the pursuer is called
demandant or plaintiff. There are two
manners of demands, the one of deed,
the other in law: in deed, as in every
præcipe, there is express demand; in
law, as every entry in land-distress for
rent, taking or selling of goods, and
such like acts, which may be done with-
out any words, are demands in law.

DEMANDABLE. *adj.* [from demand.] That
may be demanded; requested; asked
for.

All sums demandable, for licence of alienation
to be made of lands holden in chief, have been
rayed in the way to the banquer.

DEMANDANT. *n. f.* [from demand.]

1. He who is actor or plaintiff in a real
action, because he demandeth lands.

2. A plaintiff; one that demands redress.
One of the witnesses deposed, that dining on
a Sunday with the demandant, whose wife had
sat below the figure's lady at church, she the
said wife dropped some expressions, as if she
thought her husband ought to be knighted.

DEMANDER. *n. f.* [demandeur, Fr.]

1. One that requires a thing with author-
ity.
2. One that asks a question.
3. One that asks for a thing in order to
purchase it.
They gave us very fair and fit, which also better
the estate, and did verily seem to the demand-
ers ready use at all points.
4. A dinner; one that demands a debt.

DEMEAN. *n. f.* [from demer, Fr.] A
mien; presence; carriage; demeanour;
deportment.

At six feet, with formal demer,
And dandy hue, an armed gentleman.

TO DEMEAN. *v. a.* [from demer, Fr.]

1. To behave; to carry one's self.
These plain and simple lines of duty requiring
us to demean ourselves to God humbly and de-
voutly, to our governors obediently, and to our
neighbours justly, and to ourselves soberly and
temperately.
2. To lessen; to debase; to undervalue.
Now, out of doubt, Amphibolus is mad;
Else he would never to demean himself.

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DEMEANOUR. *n. f.* [demer, Fr.] Car-
riage; behaviour.

Of so insupportable a pride he was, that where
his deeds might well stir envy, his demeanour did
rather breed disdain.

Angels best like us, when we are most like
unto them in all parts of decent demeanour.

His gestures fierce
He mark'd, and mid demeanour, then alone,
As he supposed, all unobserv'd, unseen.

DEMEANS. *n. f.* pl. properly demerues.
An estate in lands; that which a man
possesses in his own right.

TO DEMENTATE. *v. n.* [demento, Lat.]
To make mad.

DEMENTATION. *n. f.* [dementatio, Lat.]
Making mad, or frantick.

DEMERIT. *n. f.* [demerite, Fr. from demer-
itus, of demeror, Latin]

1. The opposite to merit; ill deserving;
what makes one worthy of blame or
punishment.

They should not be able once to stir, or to
murmur, but it should be known, and they
shortened according to their demerits.

Thou liv'st by me, to me thy breath resign.
Mine is the merit, the demerit thine.

Whatever they acquire by their industry or
ingenuity, should be blame, not to be valued by
any demerit or offence, and the custom of the
family.

2. Anciently the same with merit; desert.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal blood, and my demerits
May speak, unbarnetted, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd.

TO DEMERIT. *v. a.* [demeritor, Fr.] To
deserve blame or punishment.

DEMERSED. *adj.* [from demersus, of de-
mergo, Latin.] Plunged; drowned.

DEMERSION. *n. f.* [demersio, Latin.]

1. A drowning.
2. [In chemistry.] The putting any me-
dicine in a dissolving liquor.

DEMERSE. See DEMAIN.

DEMI. *invariable particle.* [demi, Fr.
dimidium, Latin.] Half; one of two
equal parts. This word is only used in
composition, as demi-god; that is, half
human, half divine.

DEMI-CANNON. *n. f.* [demi and cannon.]

DEMI-CANNON Lowest. A great gun that
carries a ball of thirty pounds weight
and six inches diameter. The diameter
of the bore is six inches two eighth
parts.

DEMI-CANNON Ordinary. A great gun six
inches four eighths diameter in the bore,
twelve foot long. It carries a shot six
inches one sixth diameter, and thirty-
two pounds weight.

DEMI-CANNON of the greatest Size. A gun
six inches and six eighth parts diameter
in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries
a ball of six inches five eighths di-
ameter, and thirty-six pounds weight.

DEM

What! this a sleeve? 'tis like a demi-cannon.

Ten engines, that shall be of equal force either
to a cannon or demi-cannon, culverin or demi-
culverin, may be framed at the same price that
one of these will amount to.

DEMI-CULVERIN. *n. f.* [demi and cul-
verin.]

DEMI-CULVERIN of the lowest Size. A
gun four inches two eighths diameter in
the bore, and ten foot long. It carries
a ball four inches diameter, and nine
pounds weight.

DEMI-CULVERIN Ordinary. A gun four
inches four eighths diameter in the bore,
ten foot long. It carries a ball four
inches two eighths diameter, and ten
pounds eleven ounces weight.

DEMI-CULVERIN elder Sort. A gun four
inches and six eighths diameter in the
bore, ten foot one third in length. It
carries a ball four inches four eighth
parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven
ounces weight.

They continue a perpetual volley of demi-
culverins.

DEMI-DEVIL. *n. f.* [demi and devil.]

Partaking of infernal nature; half a
devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that demand'd,
Why he hath thus enslav'd my soul and body.

DEMI-GOD. *n. f.* [demi and god.] Par-
taking of divine nature; half a god; an
hero produced by the cohabitation of
divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whose eyes bade
him farewell with tears, making temples to him
as to a demigod.

Be gods, or angels, demi-gods.
Transfigured demigods stand round,
And men grow heroes at the sound,
E flamm'd with platy's charms.

N. y. half in heaven, except (what's mighty
can)

A fit of vapours clouds this demigod.

DEMI-LANCE. *n. f.* [demi and lance.] A
light lance; a short spear; a half-pike.
On the several heads their demigods wore
Small pennons, which their ladies colours bore.

Light demigods from afar they throw,
Fallen'd with leaden things, to gall the foe.

DEMI-MAN. *n. f.* [demi and man.] Half
a man; a term of reproach.

We must adventure this battle, lest we perish
by the complaints of the barking demigods.

DEMI-WOLF. *n. f.* [demi and wolf.] Half
a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog
and wolf; hyelion.

Spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are
'cleped

All by the name of dogs.

DEMI-SK. *n. f.* [from demetre, demis, demis,
Fr.] Death; doxente. It is seldom
used but in formal and ceremonious
language.

About a month before the demise of queen
Anne, the numbered.

TO DEMISE. *v. a.* [demis, demis, Fr.]

DEM

To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors shall not have power to *demise* my lands to be purchased. *Swift's Last Will.*

DEMISSION. *n. f.* [*dimissio*, Lat.] Degradation; diminution of dignity; depression.

Inevitable rigour is worse than a false *demission* of foreign authority. *L'Estrange.*

To **DEMIT.** *v. a.* [*demitto*, Lat.] To depress; to hang down; to let fall.

When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they *demit* their neck to the ground, they presently decline and let fall the same. *Proust's Pique Fierme.*

DEMOCRACY. *n. f.* [*demokratia*, Lat.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the sovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people. While many of the servants, by industry and virtue, arrive at riches and esteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a *democracy*. *Temple.*

The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and then the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*. *Locke.*

DEMOCRATICAL. *adj.* [*from democracy*.] Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are still within the line of vulgarity, and are *democratical* enemies to truth. *Brown.* As the government of England has a mixture of *democratical* in it, so the right is partly in the people. *Shutworth.*

To **DEMOLISH.** *v. a.* [*demolir*, Fr; *demolir*, Lat.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy.

I expected the tower of my book would long since have been *demolish'd*, and laid even with the ground. *Johnson.*

Red lightning play'd along the firmament, And then *demolish'd* works to pieces rent. *Dryden.*

DEMOLISHER. *n. f.* [*from demolish*.] One that throws down buildings; a destroyer; a layer waste.

DEMOLITION. *n. f.* [*from demolish*.] The act of overthrowing or demolishing buildings; destruction.

Two gentlemen should have the direction in the *demolition* of Dunkirk. *Swift.*

DEMON. *n. f.* [*demon*, Latin; *δαίμων*, Gr.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit; a devil.

I felt him strike, and now I see him fly: Could *demon*! O for ever broken lie Those fatal shafts, by which I inward bleed! *Pope.*

DEMONIACAL. } *adj.* [*from demon*.]
DEMONIACK. }
1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.

He, all unarm'd, Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice From thy *demoniac* holds, possession foul. *Milton.*

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical possession.

Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy. *Milton.*

DEMONIACK. *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.] One possessed by the devil; one whose mind is disturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean spirits.

DEM

Those *fanticks* and *demoniacs* that were restored to their right mind, were such as fought after him, and believed in him. *Bentley.*

DEMONIAN. *adj.* [*from demon*.] Devilish; of the nature of devils.

Demonian spirits now, from the element Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd Powers of fire, air, water. *Milton.*

DEMONOCRACY. *n. f.* [*δαίμων* and *κρατία*.] The power of the devil.

DEMONOLATRY. *n. f.* [*δαίμων* and *λατρεία*.] The worship of the devil.

DEMONOLOGY. *n. f.* [*δαίμων* and *λογία*.] Discourse of the nature of devils. Thus king James intitled his book concerning witches.

DEMONSTRABLE. *adj.* [*demonstrabilis*, Lat.] That may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that may be made not only probable but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are *demonstrable* in promity. *Glennville.*

DEMONSTRABLY. *adv.* [*from demonstrable*.] In such a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law, in order that *demonstrably* concerned the publick peace. *Glennville.*

To **DEMONSTRATE.** *v. a.* [*demonstro*, Lat.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty; to prove in such a manner as reduces the contrary position to evident absurdity.

We cannot *demonstrate* these things so, as to show that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Johnson.*

DEMONSTRATION. *n. f.* [*demonstratio*, Latin.]

1. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the strongest degree of proof; such proof as not only evinces the position proved to be true, but shows the contrary position to be absurd and impossible.

What appears to be true by strong and convincing *demonstration*, such as wherein it is not by any way possible to be deceived, threatens the mind with necessary yield. *Pope.*

Where the agreement or disagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonstration*. *Locke.*

2. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

Which way so ever we turn ourselves, we are encounter'd with clear evidences and sensible *demonstrations* of a Duty. *Johnson.*

DEMONSTRATIVE. *adj.* [*demonstrativus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; certain.

An argument necessary and *demonstrative*, such as, being proposed unto any man, and understood, the man cannot choose but inwardly yield. *Johnson.*

2. Having the power of expressing clearly and certainly.

Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the word which they have *demonstrative* figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourse. *Johnson.*

DEMONSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [*from demonstrative*.]

1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an

DEM

assurance either of the good which he designs, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments *demonstratively* certain. *South.*

First, I *demonstratively* prove, That feet were only made to move. *Prior.*

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. *Brown.*

DEMONSTRATOR. *n. f.* [*from demonstrare*.] One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonstrates.

DEMONSTRATORY. *adj.* [*from demonstrare*.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMULCENT. *adj.* [*demulens*, Latin] Softening; mollifying; attenuative.

Teals, being deprived of any *demulcent* parts, are mild and *demulcent* in the highest degree, but, being full of acrid particles, are *demulcent*, when diluted by water. *Johnson.*

To **DEMU'R.** *v. n.* [*demeurer*, French; *dimorare*, Italian; *demorari*, Latin.]

1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. See **DEMRURER**.

2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination; to hesitate; to delay the conclusion of an affair.

Upon this subject the English ambassadors thought fit to *demur*, and to refer to England to receive directions from the king of the council. *Johnson.*

Running into *demands*, they expect from us a sudden resolution, which would be the death of Delphos would *demur*. *Brown.*

He is full of a very sluggish or quiescent humour, that *demur* upon every war, or demand, and encourages him to the hope of heaven. *Johnson.*

News of my death from *demur* he received, And what he with'd he easily believ'd, But long *demur'd*, though from my hand he knew. *Johnson.*

3. To doubt; to have scruples or difficulties; to deliberate.

There is something in our composition that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, consents and denies; that wills and *demurs*, and resolves, and chooses, and rejects. *Bentley.*

To **DEMU'R.** *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter *demur*; for in the latter, Much reason, and in their actions, oft appears. *Milton.*

DEMU'R. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Doubt; hesitation; suspense of opinion.

O progeny of Heav'n, thy contemplation With reason hath deep silence and *demur*. *Milton.*

Seiz'd us, though undemur'd, Certainly the right and dearest concerns of a temporal life are infinitely less valuable than those of an eternal, and consequently ought, without any *demur* at all, to be sacrificed to them, whenever they come in competition with them. *Johnson.*

All my *demur* but doubtless tracks; At all the while, D, and we go tracks. *Pope.*

DEMU'RE. *adj.* [*des muers*, French.]

1. Sober; decent.

Let two men, surely, virgin come in place, With countenance *demure*, and modest grace. *Spenser.*

2. Grave; affectedly modest: it is now generally taken in a sense of contempt.

After a *demure* travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they should do theirs. *Shakespeare.*

There be many wife men, that have secret hearts and transparent countenances; yet this would be done with a *demure* abasing of your eye sometimes. *Bacon.*

A cat lay and looked to *demure* as if there had been neither life nor soul in her. *L'Estrange.*

So cat, transform'd, sat gravely and *demure*, Till mouse appear'd, and thought himself secure. *Dryden.*

Jove sent and found, far in a country scene, Truth, innocence, good-nature, look serene; From which ingredients, first, the dextrous boy Pick'd the *demure*, the awkward, and the coy. *Swift.*

TO DEMURE. v. n. [from the noun.]
To look with an affected modesty: not used.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes, And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour, Demuring upon me. *Shakespeare.*

DEMURELY. adv. [from demure.]

1. With affected modesty; solemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a sober habit, Talk with respect, and I fear but now and then, Wear grave-looks in my pocket, look *demurely*. *Shakespeare.*

Ep'st's damsel, turned from a cat to a woman, Was very *demurely* at the board's end, till a mouse ran before her. *Bacon.*

Next hood hypocrisy with holy leer, Soft tanning, and *demurely* looking down; But had the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden.*

2. In the following line it is the same with solemnly. *Warburton.*

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the sleepers! *Shakespeare.*

DEMURENESS. n. f. [from demure.]

1. Modesty; subornels; gravity of aspect. Her eyes having in them such a cheerfulness, as nature seemed to smile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty *demureness*, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor soul apt to believe. *Sidney.*

2. Affected modesty; pretended gravity.

DEMURAGE. n. f. [from demur.] An allowance made by merchants to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMURER. n. f. [demeurer, French; i. e. manere in aliquo loco, vel morari.] A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controversy consists either in the fact, or in the law; if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the case plain to the judge, or so hard and rare, as it breedeth just doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is assured of the law; and in such case the judge with his associates proceeds to judgment without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his associates, then is their stay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or else for all the justices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber, and, upon hearing that which the sergeants can say of both parts, to advise, and set down as law, whatsoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy. *Corwell.*

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *demurer*. *Asylife's Paragon.*

DEN. n. f. [den, Saxon.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity, under ground; distinct from a hole which runs down perpendicularly.

They peep disperse, some in the air, some on the earth, some in the waters, some amongst the minerals, *dens*, and caves, under the earth. *Mander.*

2. The cave of a wild beast.

Why, shall they seek the lion in his *den*, And fright him there? *Shakespeare.*
The tyrant's *den*, whose use, though lost to fame,

Was now th' apartment of the royal dame; The cavern, only to her father known, By him was to his darling daughter shown. *Dryden.*

'Tis then the shapeless bear his *den* forsakes; In woods and fields a wild destruction makes. *Dryden.*

3. *Den*, the termination of a local name, may signify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon *den* imports both. *Gibson's Camden.*

DENY. n. f. [a word formed between deny and say.] Denial; refusal.

To her in haste, give her this jewel: say, My love can give no place, bide no *deny*. *Shakespeare.*

DENDROLOGY. n. f. [δένδρον and λογος.] The natural history of trees.

DENIABLE. adj. [from deny.] That may be denied; that to which one may refuse belief.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason. *Brown.*

DENIAL. n. f. [from deny.]

1. Negation; the contrary to affirmation.

2. Negation; the contrary to confession.

No man more imudent to deny, whose proofs were not his self; no man more ready to confess, with a repenting manner of eye, avowing his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault fouler. *Sidney.*

3. Refusal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or concession.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*: I must and will have Catherine to my wife. *Shakespeare.*

The *denial* of landing, and hasty warning us away, troubled us much. *Bacon.*

Her, at every such attempt, is repell'd With faint *denials*, weaker than before. *Dryden.*

4. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or *denials* of him. *South.*

DENIER. n. f. [from deny.]

1. A contradictor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a proposition.

By the word *Virtue* the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word *Virtue* means only courage, or, at most, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God. *Watts.*

2. A disowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

It was so fearful when Christ looked his *denier* into repentance, what will it be when he shall look him into destruction? *South.*

3. A refuser; one that refuses.

It may be I am deceived by my *denier* full-

cient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a penit, though not to men as a prince. *King Ch.*
DENIAL. n. f. [from deniare, Lat.] It is pronounced as *denier*, in two syllables. A small denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a sou.

You will not pay for the glasses you have burnt?

—No, not a *denier*. *Shakespeare.*

TO DENIGRATE. v. a. [denigro, Lat.]
To blacken; to make black.

By suffering some impulsion from fire, bodies are naturally or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own fulfurs. *Brown.*

Marthons, and other white Indians, will be *denigrated* by heat; yet camphire would not at all be so whitened. *Boyle.*

DENIGRATION. n. f. [denigratio, Lat.]
A blackening, or making black.

These are the advents of an artificial way of *denigration*, unfavourably whereto may be the natural progress. *Brown.*

In several instances of *denigration*, the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle.*

DENIZATION. n. f. [from denizen.] The act of enfranchising, or making free.

That the mere Irish were reputed aliens, appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchased by them. *Daniel.*

DENIZEN. n. f. [from dynastyn, a DENISON.] man of the city; or *disneydd*, free of the city, Welsh. A freeman; one enfranchised.

Denizen is a British law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained. *Daniel.*

Thus th' Almighty Sire began: ye gods, Natives, or *denizens*, of this abodes, From whence these murmurs? *Dryden.*

A great many plants will hardly, with nursing, be made to produce their seed out of their native soil; but such, so necessary for all people, is fitted to grow and to feed as a free *denizen* of the world. *Greene.*

He summons straight his *denizens* of air: The lucid squadrons round the sails repair. *Pope.*

TO DENIZEN. v. a. [from the noun.]
To enfranchise; to make free.

Pride, lust, covetise, being several To these three places, yet all are in aid; Mangled thus, their issue is infectious; Falsehood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous. *Daniel.*

DENOMINABLE. adj. [denomino, Latin.]
That may be named or denoted.

An inflammation consists of a funguous affusion, or else is *denominable* from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown.*

TO DENOMINATE. v. a. [denomino, Latin.] To name; to give a name to.

The commendable purpose of co-ination being not as every one understood, they have been continued as though they had superstitiously meant either that those places, which were *denominated* of angels and saints, should serve for the worship of so glorious creatures; or else those glorious creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of such places. *Haller.*

Denomination is destructive to all that is established among men, to all that is most precious to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, understanding and will: for what use can we have of our understandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And, if we act not voluntarily, what exercise have we for our wills? *Hammond.*

DENOMINATION. n. f. [denominatio, Latin.] A name given to a thing.

which commonly marks some principal quality of it.

But is there any taken, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenser.*

The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such. *Dryd.*

Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the heathen world, has divided it into many facts and *denominations*; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. *Sedley.*

All men are sinners: the most righteous among us must confess ourselves to come under that *denomination*. *Regis.*

DENO' MINATIVE. adj. [from *denominare*.] That gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.

That obtains a distinct appellation. This would be more analogically *denominable*.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute, the least integer being a year. *Cocker.*

DENO' MINATOR. n. f. [from *denominare*.] The giver of a name; the person or thing that causes an appellation.

But a class of one name should have one common *denominator*. *Brown.*

DENO' MINATOR of a Fraction, is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{3}{8}$ the *denominator* shews you that the integer is supposed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 shews, that you take 6 of such parts, i. e. three quarters of the whole. *Harris.*

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its *denominator* a number consisting of an unit, in the first place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a *denominator* fraction. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Denom. One of any proportion, is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent: thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 5) 30 (6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio. *Harris.*

DENO' TATION. n. f. [*denotatio*, Latin.] The act of denoting.

TO DENO' TE. v. a. [*denote*, Latin.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken; to show by signs as, a quick pulse denotes a fever.

TO DENO' NCE. v. a. [*denuncio*, Lat. *denonce*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation. I denounce unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. *Deut.*

He of their wicked ways Shall them admonish, denouncing wrath to come On their impudence. *Milton.*

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and denounce war against all that resist them not. *Deputy of Poetry.*

2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

He of a frowning, and his look denounc'd Desperate revenge, and battle dangerous To less than gods. *Milton.*

The sea grew white; the swelling waves threw forth, Like heralds, first denouncing the warry war. *Dryd.*

3. To give information against; to denounce; to accuse publicly.

Archdeacons sought to prople points of the New Testament to be skipped by heart by im-

perial clergyman, and denounce such as were negligent. *Ascham's Parergon.*

DENO' NCEMENT. n. f. [from *denuncio*.] The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

Falle is the reply of Cain upon the denouncement of his curie, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. *Brown.*

DENO' NCER. n. f. [from *denuncio*.] One that declares some menace.

Here comes the sad denouncer of my fate, To toll the mournful knell of separation. *Dryden.*

DENSE. adj. [*densus*, Latin.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity; having small interstices between the constituent particles.

The cause of cold is the density of the body; for all dense bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies. *Bacon.*

In the air the higher you go, the less it is compressed, and consequently the less dense it is; and to the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe. *Locke.*

TO DEN' SHIRE. v. a. A barbarous term of husbandry.

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is, *Den-shiring* or *Den-shyphing*, because most used or first invented there. *Martine.*

DEN' SITY. n. f. [*densitas*, Latin.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion, or near approach of parts.

Whilst the denser of metals, gold, if soluted, is transparent, and all metals become transparent if dissolved in menstruums, or saturated, the opacity of white rusts arises not from their density alone. *Newton.*

The air within the vessels being of a less density, the outward air would press their sides together; and, being of a greater density, would expand them to as to expand the side of the animal. *A book of Anatomy.*

DENTAL. adj. [*dentalis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.

2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

The dental consonants are easy, therefore set them be next to the labial dental, as also the lingual dental. *Quint.*

DENTAL. n. f. A small shellfish.

Two little ones and thining pretty seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the third of a dental. *Hist. Nat.*

DENTE'LLI. n. f. [Italian.] Modillions.

The modillions *dente'lli*, make a noble show by graceful projection. *Spenser.*

DENTICULATION. n. f. [*denticulatur*, Latin.] The state of being set with small teeth, or prominences resembling teeth like those of a saw.

He omits a denticulation of the edges of the bill, as those small oblique incisions, made for the better retention of the prey. *Green.*

DENTICULATED. adj. [*denticulatus*, Lat.]

Set with small teeth.

DENTIFRICE. n. f. [*dens and frice*, Lat.]

A powder made to scour the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good dentifrice? *Brown.*

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustic nature; most of them, if ordered and powdered, make excellent dentifrices. *Green's Museum.*

TO DENTI' AS. v. a. [*denaster*, French.]

To have the teeth renewed. Not in use.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven score, did dentise twice or thrice, calling her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

DENTI' TION. n. f. [*dentitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.

2. The time at which children's teeth are bred.

TO DENU' DATE. v. a. [*denuo*, Lat.]

To divest; to strip; to lay naked.

Till he has denuded himself of all incur-brances, he is unqualified. *Deputy of Poetry.*

DENU' DATION. n. f. [from *denuo*.]

The act of stripping, or making naked.

TO DENU' D. v. a. [*denuo*, Latin.] To strip; to make naked; to divest.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would denude ourself of all force to defend us. *Clarinda.*

If in summer-time you denude a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray on the Creation.*

The eye, with the skin of the eye-lid, is denuded, to show the muscle. *Sharp.*

DENU' NCIA' TION. n. f. [*denunciatio*, Lat.]

The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a publick menace.

In a *denunciatio* or induction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

Caed tell the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins: did they never read those denunciations? *Ward.*

Most of the denunciations, and notwithstanding warning before me, I commit myself to lasting damnation. *Congress.*

DENU' NCIA' TOR. n. f. [from *denunciatio*, Latin.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.

2. He that lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgement, as the accuser does. *Ascham.*

TO DENEY' V. a. [*denier*, French; *denego*, Latin.]

1. To contradict: opposed to affirm.

2. To contradict an accusation; not to confess.

She had denied, saying, I laughed not; for the word was true. *Grays.*

3. To refuse; not to grant.

My young boy Hath an aspect of intercession, which Great nature cries—deny not. *Shakspeare.*

Alas, charming boy, said I, How long can you my bliss and yours deny? *Dryden.*

4. To abnegate; to disown.

It shall be necessary a witness unto you, that you deny your God. *Jerem.*

5. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

To deny his, and trust of denying ourselves, is mercy to others. *Spenser.*

When St Paul says, It is in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable, he considers Christians as denying themselves the pleasures of this world, for the sake of Christ. *Atterbury.*

TO DRO' BSTRUCT. v. a. [*drobstruo*, Latin.]

To clear from impediments; to free from such things as hinder a passage.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for drawing out the pores of the body. *Moss.*

Such as carry off the feces and mucus, draw forth the mouth of the lacteals, so as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood. *Atterbury on Moss.*

DRO' BSTRUCT. n. f. [*drobstruo*, Lat.]

A medicine that has the power to resolve

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s. vicidities, or to open by any means the animal passages.

All things are attenuating and *dephlogest*, resolving the solid substances.

DE'ONDAND. n. f. [*Deo dandum*, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature; as, if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him; if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify something about it, should fall to as the cart-wheels, by running over him, should press him to death; if one should be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree was near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should nevertheless be slain by the fall of the tree; in these cases the horse, the cart-wheel, cart, and horses, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, sold and distributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occasioned by unreasonable, senseless, and dead creatures: and though thus be given to God, yet it is forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this case, to see the price of these distributed to the poor.

To DEOP'PILATE. v. a. [*de and oppilo*, Latin.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions

DEOP'PILATION. n. f. [from *deop'pilate*.] The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages.

Enough the greater parts be excluded again, so as to leave the passages open, whereby the blood is cleared to deop'pilate.

DEOP'PILATIVE. adj. [from *deop'pilate*.] Deobstructive.

A physician prescribed him a *deop'pilate* and purgative aperient.

DEOSCULATION. n. f. [*deosculatio*, Lat.] The act of kissing.

We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections, thrusts, and deosculations.

To DEPA'INT. v. a. [*depeint*, French.]

1. To picture; to describe by colours; to paint; to show by a painted resemblance.

He did unwilling worship to the faint That on his shield *depeint* he did see.

2. To describe.

Such ladies fair would I *depeint* In roundelay, or sonnet quaint.

To DEPA'RT. v. n. [*depart*, French.]

1. To go away from a place: with from before the thing left.

When the people *departed* away, Sushannah went into her garden.

He said unto him, go in peace; so he *departed* from him a little way.

They *departed* quickly from the sepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word.

He, when hath no stomach to this fight, Let him *depart*; his passport shall be made.

Barbarous, appeared with presents, *departed* out of that bay.

And couldst thou leave me, trank; thus alone? Not one kind kiss from a *departing* soul?

No look, no last adieu!

2. To desert from a practice.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, he *departed* not therefrom.

3. To be lost; to perish.

The good *departed* away, and the evil abode still.

4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatize.

In transgressing and lying against the Lord, and *departing* away from our God.

5. To desert from a resolution or opinion.

His majesty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the most unreasonable of all their demands.

6. To die; to de cease; to leave the world.

A hermit was in *departing*; for he died.

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word.

As you wish christian peace to souls *departed*, Stand these poor people's friends.

To DEPA'RT. v. a. To quit; to leave; to retire from. Not in use.

You've had misapprehension by the count. You are well by him this evening.

To DEPA'RT. v. a. [*partir*, French; *partir*, Latin.] To divide; to separate: a chymical term.

DEPA'RT. n. f. [*depart*, French.]

1. The act of going away: now *departure*.

I had in charge, at my *depart* from France, To multiply of Misadventure.

2. Death.

When your brave father breath'd his latest breath, To think, at twenty years of age, could run, Were brought me of your father and his *depart*.

3. [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are *departed* or divided from gold or other metal, when they were before melted together in the same mass, and could not be separated any other way.

The chymists have a liquor called water of *depart*.

DEPA'RTER. n. f. [from *depart*.] One that refines metals by separation.

DEPA'RTMENT. n. f. [*departement*, Fr.] Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person: a French term.

The Roman fleet, during their command at sea, had three several divisions and *departments*: the most considerable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the second was the African.

DEPA'RTURE. n. f. [from *depart*.]

1. A going away.

For thee, fellow, Who needs must know of her *departures*, and Dost seem to grieve, we'll force it from thee By a sharp torture.

What besides Of sorrow, and desolation, and despair, Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring; *Departures* from this happy place.

They were then not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but survived after his *departure* out of this world.

2. Death; de cease; the act of leaving the present state of existence.

Happy was their good price in his timely

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departure, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries.

3. A forsaking; an abandoning: with from.

The fear of the Lord, and *departure* from evil, are phrases of like importance.

DEPA'SCENT. adj. [*depaescens*, Latin.] Feeding.

To DEPA'STURE. v. a. [from *depaescor*, Latin.] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves in bodies pressing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *departed* the former.

To DEPAU'PERATE. v. a. [*depauperare*, Latin.] To make poor; to impoverish; to consume.

Living does not *depauperate*; the ground will last long, and bear large gain.

DEPE'CTIBLE. adj. [from *depecto*, Latin.] Tough; clammy; tenacious; capable of being extended.

It may be said, that some bodies have a kind of texture, and are of a more *depectible* nature than others, as we see it evident in collocation, for a small quantity of lichen will stretch more than a very great quantity of brass in wire.

To DEPI'CT. v. a. [*depeindre*, French.] To depict; to paint; to describe in colours. A word of Spenser.

The old rose mottled with the white yfere, In either cheek *depeindre* lively here.

To DEPEND. v. n. [*dependeo*, Latin.]

1. To hang from.

From the frozen beard Long icicles *depend*, and crackling found, are heard.

From gilded rods *depend* lamps displaying Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day.

There is a chain let down from Jove, So strong, that from the lower end, They say, all human things *depend*.

The direful monster was star'd defend, Two bleeding babes *depend* up at her side.

2. To be in a state influenced by some external cause; to live subject to the will of others: with upon.

We work by wit and not by witchcraft: And wit *depends* on dilatory time.

Never be without money, nor *depend* upon the courtesy of others, which may fail at a pinch.

3. To be in a state of dependance; to retain to others.

He then *depend* Of fifty to disquaint your train; And the remainder, that shall still *depend*, To be such men as may before your age.

4. To be connected with any thing, as with its cause, or something previous.

The peace and happiness of a society *depend* on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity, of its members.

5. To be in suspense; to be yet undetermined.

By no means be you persuaded to interpose yourself in any cause *depending*, or like to be *depending*, in any court of justice.

The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cause, And doubtful issue of misconfusion.

6. To *depend* upon. To rely on; to trust to; to rest upon with confidence: to be certain of.

He *depend* no more to *depend* upon the one, or to *depend* the other.

But if you be rough, and use him like a dog, *Depend* upon it, he'll retain in dog.

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I am a stranger to your character, further than
as common fame reports them, which is not to
be depended upon. *Swift.*

DEPENDANCE. } *n. f.* [from *depend.*]
DEPENDANCY. }

The state of hanging down from a
supporter.

Something hanging upon another.

On a neighb'ring tree descending light,
Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,
And make a large dependance from the bough. *Dryden.*

Concatenation; connexion; relation of
one thing to another.

In all sorts of reasoning, the connexion and
dependence of ideas should be followed, till the
mind is brought to the source on which it bot-
toms. *Locke.*

State of being at the disposal or under
the sovereignty of another: with upon.

Every moment we feel our dependance upon
God, and had that we can neither be happy
without him, nor think ourselves so. *Telleson.*

The things of persons of which any
man has the dominion or disposal.

Never was there a prince bereaved of his de-
pendance by his council, except where there
had been either an over-gratitude in one coun-
sellor, or an over-thrust combination in divers.

The second natural division of power, is of
those men who have acquired large possessions,
and consequently dependance on, or descend from
ancestors who have left them great inheritances.
Swift.

Reliance; trust; confidence.

Then dependance on him were drowned in
its excess. *Shakspeare.*

They slept in peace by night,
Secure of tread, as of returning light:
And with their hands dependance on the day,
That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray. *Dryden.*

Accident; that of which the existence
presupposes the existence of something
else.

Most I call such complex ideas, which, how-
ever compounded, contain not in them the sup-
position of subsisting by themselves, but are
constituted as dependent on, or affected by, al-
terations, such as the id as signified by the
words purple, green, under, murder. *Locke.*

DEPENDANT. *adj.* [from *depend.*]

1. Hanging down

2. Relating to something previous.

In the power of another.

On God, as the next high, all inferior causes
in the world are dependant. *Newton.*

DEPENDANT. *n. f.* [from *depend.*] One
who lives in subjection, or at the dis-
cretion of another; a retainer.

A great abatement of kindness appears as
well in the general dependants, as in the duke
himself also, and your daughter. *Shakspeare.*

For a ha-ckle a person recommended a de-
pendant upon him, who paid six thousand pounds
truly money. *Landman.*

His dependants shall quickly become his pre-
sents. *South.*

DEPENDENCE. } *n. f.* [from *dependo.*]
DEPENDENCY. } *Latin.* This word,

with many others of the same termina-
tion, are indifferently written with *ance*,
or *ence*, *ancy*, or *ency*, as the authors in-
tended to derive them from the Latin or
French.]

1. A thing or person at the disposal or
discretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, not
upon account of covetousness, but of dominion,
that we may create dependance. *Collier.*

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2. State of being subordinate, or subject
in some degree, to the discretion of
another; the contrary to sovereignty.

Let me report to him

Your sweet dependance, and you shall find

A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness,

Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakspeare.*

At their setting out they must have their com-
mission, or letters patent, from the king, that so
they may acknowledge their dependance upon the
crown of England. *Baron.*

3. That which is not principal; that which
is subordinate.

We speak of the sublunary worlds, this earth,
and its dependencies, which rose out of a chaos
about six thousand years ago. *Burnet.*

4. Concatenation; connexion; rise of
consequences from premises.

Her madne's hath the oddest frame of sense;
Such a dependance of things on things,
As e'er I heard in madness. *Shakspeare.*

5. Relation of any thing to another, as of
an effect to its cause.

I took pleasure to trace out the cause of ef-
fects, and the dependence of one thing upon
another in the visible creation. *Burnet.*

6. Trust; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our
desire, is that we call dependance upon him for
help and assistance. *Shakspeare.*

DEPENDENT. *adj.* [from *dependens*, Latin]

Thus, as many other words of like ter-
mination, are written with *ent* or *ant*,
as they are supposed to flow from the
Latin or French.] Hanging down.

In the time of Charles the Great, and King
flee, the whole town was the same dependent;
but now that fashion is left, and the spurs only
worn, with a tail. *Perkins.*

DEPENDENT. *n. f.* [from *dependens*, Latin]

One subordinate; one at the discretion
or disposal of another.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the crea-
tures of his power, and the dependants of his
providence. *Reverend.*

DEPENDER. *n. f.* [from *depend.*] A de-
pendent; one that reposes on the kind-
ness or power of another.

What dost thou expect,
To be dependant on a thing that is less? *Shakspeare.*

DEPERIMENT. *n. f.* [from *dēperitus*,
Latin.] Loss; destruction.

It may be unjust to place an efficacy of gold
in the omission of weights, or dependance on
any necessary post clew. *Reverend.*

DEPHLEGMATION. *n. f.* [from *dephlegm.*]

An operation which takes away from
the phlegm any spirituous fluid by re-
peated distillation, till it is at length left
all behind. *Quincy.*

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the
aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*; for some liquors
contain also an unsuspected quantity of fluid
corpuscles, of somewhat an earthy nature, which,
being affected with the saline ones, do clew
and blunt them, and thereby weaken their ac-
tivity. *Foss.*

To DEPHLEGM. } *v. a.* [de-]

To DEPHLEGMATE. } *phlegma*, low
Latin] To clear from phlegm, or
aqueous insipid matter.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and
carefully dephlegm'd it. *Reverend.*

DEPHLEGMEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dephlegm.*]

The quality of being freed from phlegm
or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution
and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon
the strength of the former liquor, and the *de-
phlegmation* of the latter, that it is scarce possible

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to determine generally and exactly what quantity
of each ought to be taken. *Boyle.*

To DEPICT. *v. a.* [from *depingo*, *depiſtum*,
Latin.]

1. To paint; to portray; to represent
in colours.

The warriors of Lacedæmon depicted upon
their shields the most terrible beasts they could
imagine. *Taylor.*

2. To describe; to represent an action to
the mind.

When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly
depicted, every object and every occurrence are
so presented to your view, that while you read,
you seem indeed to see them. *Fulton.*

DEPI'LATORY. *n. f.* [de and *pilus*, Lat.]

An application used to take away hair.

DE'PILOUS. *adj.* [de and *pilus*, Latin.]
Without hair.

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped
articulated and depilous, that is, without wool,
fury or hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTATION. *n. f.* [deplanto, Lat.]

The act of taking plants up from the
bed. *Dick.*

DEPLETION. *n. f.* [depleo, depletus, Lat.]

The act of emptying.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, be-
cause depletion of the vessels gives room to the
fluid to expand itself. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPLORABLE. *adj.* [from *deploro*, Lat.]

1. Lamentable; that demands or causes
lamentation; dismal; sad; calamitous;
miserable; hopeless.

This was the deplorable condition to which the
king was reduced. *Clarendon.*

The only of all weapons, gives the most
ghastly and deplorable wounds. *Temple.*

It will be considered in how deplorable a state
learning lies in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes, in a more lax and ju-
cular sense, used for contemptible; de-
spicable; as, deplorable nonsense; depla-
rable stupidity.

DE'PLORABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *deploro*,
Lat.] The state of being deplorable.

DEPLORABLY. *adv.* [from *deploro*, Lat.]
Lamentably; miserably; hopelessly; often
in a sense of contempt.

Now that I am at the point of death, and
philosophy, God knows, may be deplorable
frustrated to them. *Swift.*

DEPLORATE. *adj.* [deploro, Latin.]

Lamentable; hopeless.

The crew is then made deplorate, when news d
comes in to the wrong. *Shakspeare.*

DEPLORATION. *n. f.* [from *deploro*, Lat.]

The act of deploring, or of lamenting.

To DEPLORE. *v. a.* [de and *ploro*, Latin]

To lament; to bewail; to wail; to
mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow.

His deplorable condition, and the deplorable
state of his affairs, were such, that he was
forced to sell his estate. *Swift.*

DEPLOROUS. *adj.* [from *deploro*, Lat.]

A lamenting; a mourning; one that laments.

DEPLETION. *n. f.* [depleo, depletus, Lat.]

1. A plucking, or plucking out the tea-
thers.

2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eye-
bids, accompanied with the fall of the
hairs from the eyebrows. *Philips.*

To DEPLUME. *v. a.* [de and *pluma*,
Latin.] To strip of its feathers.

To DEPONE. *v. a.* [depono, Latin.]

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1. To lay down as a pledge or security.
2. To risk upon the success of an adventure.

On this I would *depose* *Shakespeare*.
As much as any cause I've known.
DEPO'NENT. *n. f.* [from *depono*, Latin.]
1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence; a witness.

2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally signify action only: as, *furor*, I confess. *Clarke's Latin Grammar*.

TO DEPO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulo*, Latin.] To unpeople; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries.

Where is this city,
That would *depopulate* the city, and
Be every man hunted? *Shakespeare*.
He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and *depopulate*, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. *Bacon*.

A land exhausted to the last remains.
Depopulated towns and barren plains. *Dryden*.
Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations; thousands fall
His victims. *Philips*.

DEPOPULATION. *n. f.* [from *depopulate*.]
The act of unpeopling; havock; waste; destruction of mankind.

How didst thou grieve them, Adam! to behold
The end of all thy offspring, end to sad,
Depopulation! Three another flood,
Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd,
And sunk thee as thy sons. *Milton*.
Remote thou hear'st the dire effect of war,
Depopulation. *Philips*.

DEPOPULATOR. *n. f.* [from *depopulate*.]
A depopler; a destroyer of mankind; a waster of inhabited countries.

TO DEPO'RT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, French.]
To carry; to demean; to behave: it is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Le Beau*.

DEPO'RT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.

She *Deport's* self
In garb surpass'd, and goodly-like *deports*. *M. A.*
Of middle age one rising, eminent
In wide *deport*, spoke much of right and wrong. *Johnson*.

DEPORTATION. *n. f.* [*deportatio*, Latin.]
1. Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence.
2. Exile in general.

An *deportation*, which is a *deportation* forever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *A. J. F.*

DEPO'RTMENT. *n. f.* [*deportement*, Fr.]
1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.

I will but sweep the way with a few notes
touching the duke's own *deportment* in that
stand. *Wotton*.

2. Demeanour; behaviour.
The conduct of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station. *Swift*.

TO DEPOSE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.

It has been neither advanced, one jot further
into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional
men *deposed* upon it by the yearly inundations of
the tide. *Woodward*.

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2. To degrade from a throne or high station.

First of the king: what shall of him become?
—The duke yet lives that Henry shall *depose*. *Shakespeare*.

May your sick fame still languish till it die;
Then, as the greatest curse that I can give,
Unpin'd be *depos'd*, and after live. *Dryden*.
Depos'd captives, and captive princes, might
have preceded him. *Tatler*.

3. To take away; to divest; to strip off.
Not in use.

You may my glory and my state *depose*.
But not my griefs; still am I king of those. *Shakespeare*.

4. To give testimony; to attest.
I was he that made you to *depose*;
Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shakespeare*.
It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark,
or Tooting-district, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the north, or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon*.

5. To examine any one on his oath. Not in use.
According to our law,
Depose him in the justice of his cause. *Shakespeare*.

TO DEPO'SE. *v. a.* To bear witness.
Love straight flew up and *depos'd*, a lie
could not come from the mouth of Zelmira. *Shakespeare*.

DEPO'SITARY. *n. f.* [*depositarius*, Latin.]
One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

I gave you all
—Made you my guardians, my *depositaries*;
But kept a reservation, to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shakespeare*.

TO DEPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*depositem*, Latin.]
1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.

The eagle got leave here to *deposite* her eggs. *Le Beau*.
Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to
show where the ashes of one of the greatest poets
on earth are *deposited*. *Garrick*.
When vessels were open, and the insects had
free access to the aliment within them, *Rodis* dis-
tinguently observed, that no other species were
produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed,
and *deposite* their eggs there, which they would
readily do in all putrefaction. *Bentley*.

2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.
3. To place at interest.

God commands us to return, as to him, to
the poor, his gifts out of mere duty and thank-
fulness; not to *deposite* them with him in hopes
of getting by them. *Spencer*.

4. To lay aside.

The difficulty will be to persuade the *deposi-
ting* of those facts which have, by I know not
what fascination, so endeared themselves.

Decay of Piety.
DEPO'SITE. *n. f.* [*depositum*, Latin.]
1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.

2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security.

3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged.

They had five Marcenkes, and fairly left it:
they had the other day the *Valtellina*, and now
have put it in *deposits*. *Bacon*.

DEPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *depositio*, Latin.]
1. The act of giving public testimony.

If you will remove the veracity of the fathers
by these circumstances usually considered in
depositions, you will find them living on their
feet. *Sir K. Digby*.

A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his
deposition is not valid. *Arbuckle's Paragon*.

2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

3. [In canon law.] Deposition properly

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signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. *Arbuckle's Paragon*.

DEPO'SITORY. *n. f.* [from *deposito*.] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depository* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of places; but in the following example they are confounded.

The Jews themselves are the *depositories* of all the prophecies which tend to their own confu-
sion. *Arbuckle*.

DEPRAVATION. *n. f.* [*depravatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their se-
veral perfections, and are subject to their several
depravations; however, few states are ruined by
defect in their institution, but generally by cor-
ruption of manners. *Swift*.

2. The state of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that
human nature, in its highest *depravation*, is ca-
pable of committing. *Southey*.

3. Defamation; censure: a sense not now in use.

Scabrous critics are apt, without a theme
For *depravation*, to square all the sex. *Southey*.

TO DEPRAVE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Latin.]
To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the con-
tinuance of scripture, notwithstanding the en-
deavours of infidels to abolish, and the fraud-
ulence of heretics to *deprave*, the same. *Blount*.

Who lives that's not *depraved*, or *depraved*? *Shakespeare*.

But from me what can proceed
But all corrupt, both mind and will *depraved*? *Milton*.

A taste which plenty does *deprave*,
Loaths lawful goods, and loathes all does crave. *Dryden*.

DEPRAVEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.]
Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.

What this do you mean? Our original *depraved-
ness*, and proneness of our eternal part: all
evil. *Hume*.

DEPRAVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.]
A vitiated state; corruption.

He maketh men believe, that apparitions are
either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *deprave-
ments* of fancy. *Bacon*.

DEPRAVER. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] A corrupter; he that causes depravity.

DEPRAVITY. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] Cor-
ruption; a vitiated state.

TO DEPRECATE. *v. a.*
1. To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer.

In *deprecating* evil, we make an humble
acknowledgment of guilt, and of God's justice
in chastising, as well as clemency in sparing
the guilty. *Giles*.

Forcely indeed, in all its degrees, men ac-
cally persuaded to *deprave* from themselves. *Agassiz*.

The judgments which we would *deprave* all
not removed. *Smith*.

The Italian entered them in his prayer;
amongst the three evils he petitioned to be deli-
vered from, he might have *depraved* great
evils. *Baker's History of Learning*.

2. To implore mercy of; this is not pro-
per.

At length he sets
Those dots, whose points make gods adore
His might, and *deprave* his power. *Pope*.

DEPRECATION. *n. f.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.]
1. Prayer against evil.

1. A draining of waters; a turning of its course.

When the water began to swell, it would every way discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground; and these issues and derivations being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do.

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice that the derivation of the word Substance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology.

3. The transmission of any thing from its source.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that derivation.

4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulsion; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it derivation.

5. The thing deduced or derived. Not used.

Most of them are the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to.

DERIVATIVE. *adj.* [derivative, Latin.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a derivative perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God.

DERIVATIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour, 'Tis a derivative from me to mine, And only that I stand for.

The word Honour originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a derivative from Honour, which signifies credit or honour.

DERIVATIVELY. *adv.* [from derivative.] In a derivative manner.

TO DERIVE. *v. a.* [derivare, Fr. from derivare, Latin.]

1. To turn the course of water from its channel.

Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by deriving it into many channels.

2. To deduce; as from a root, from a cause, from a principle.

They endeavour to derive the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progress of motion of these globules to their circumsolution, or motion about their own centre.

Men derive their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings.

From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient set of physicians, derived all diseases of human bodies with a great deal of reason; for the fluids derive their qualities from the solids.

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source.

Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, derived not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own person, unto all that belong unto him.

4. To derive by transmission.

This property seems rather to have been derived from the pretorian soldiers.

The censures of these wretches, who, I am sure, could derive no sanctity to them from their own persons; yet, upon this account, that they had been consecrated by the offering incense in them, were, by God's special command, liquefied from all common use.

5. To communicate to by descent of blood.

Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is derived to your lordship from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known.

6. To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another.

The streams of the public justice were diffused into every part of the kingdom.

7. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

TO DERIVE. *v. n.*

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.

He that refits the power of Prulemy, Refits the pow'r of heav'n; for pow'r from heav'n

Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed.

2. To descend from.

I am, my lord, as well deriv'd as he, As well posset.

DERIVER. *n. f.* [from derive.] One that draws or fetches, as from the source or principle.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a deriver of the whole entire guilt of them to himself.

DERM. *adj.* [derm, Saxon.]

1. Sad; solitary.

2. Barbarous; cruel. Obsolete.

DERNIER. *adj.* Last. It is a mere French word, and used only in the following phrase.

In the Imperial Chamber, the term for the prosecution of an appeal is not circumscribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elsewhere requires in the empire; this being the dernier resort and supreme court of judicature.

TO DEROGATE. *v. a.* [derogare, Latin.]

1. To do an act so far contrary to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent: distinguished from *abrogate*.

By several contrary customs and statutes used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and derogated.

2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage.

TO DEROGATE. *v. n.*

1. To detract; to lessen reputation: with *from*.

We should be injurious to virtue itself, if we did derogate from them whom their industry hath made great.

2. To degenerate; to act beneath one's rank, or place, or birth.

Is there no derogation in 't?

—You cannot derogate, my lord.

DEROGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Degraded; damaged; lessened in value.

How her worth convey sterility;

Dry up in her the organs of increase,

And from her degenerate body never spring

A babe to honour her!

DEROGATION. *n. f.* [derogatio, Latin.]

1. The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a winking ambassage, with good respects, to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to

the derogation of the king's late treaty with the Italians.

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the derogation nor relaxation of that law.

2. A defamation; detraction; the act of lessening or taking away the honour of any person or thing. Sometimes with *to*, properly *from*.

When, though never so necessary, they could not easily now admit, without some fear of derogation from their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became far sorer after relating to maintain.

So surely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speak to his derogation; for in that I said he is a mingled people, it is no disparage.

The wisest princes need not ask it any diminution to their greatness, or derogation to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel.

I lay not take in derogation to Virgil, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly said in his just praise.

None of these painters will think it a derogation from their merit to have it said, that they received many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers.

DEROGATIVE. *adj.* [derogativus, Latin.] Detracting; lessening the honour of. Not in use.

That spirit is corporeal, seems to me a consistent derogation to himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of insensations, amulets, and charms.

DEROGATORILY. *adv.* [from derogatory.]

In a detracting manner.

DEROGATONINESS. *n. f.* [from derogatory.]

The act of derogating.

DEROGATORY. *adj.* [derogatorius, Lat.]

Detracting; that lessens the honour of; dishonourable.

They live and die in their absurdities, passing their days in perverted apprehensions and conceptions of the world, derogatory unto God, and the wisdom of the creation.

These deputed beings are derogatory from the wisdom and power of the author of Nature, who doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient divines.

DERVIS. *n. f.* [derwis, French.] A Turkish priest, or monk.

Even there, where Christ vouchsafed to teach,

These dervises dare an impudent preach.

The dervise at first made some scruple of violating his promise to the dying brachman; but told him, at last, that he could conceal nothing from so excellent a prince.

DES-CANT. *n. f.* [des-canto, Italian.]

1. A song or tune composed in parts.

Nay, now you are too flat.

And may the canon'd wain too harsh a strain.

The wicket night male

All right to a new and delicate tune.

2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition

branched out into several divisions or heads. It is commonly used as a word

of censure or contempt.

Look you get a prayer-book in your hand,

And stand between two cloutenmen, good my

lord.

For on that ground I'll build a holy desert.

Kindness would supplant our unkind report-

ings, and fierce dignities upon our lips.

To DE-S-CANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sing in parts

- we had a lot of trouble along with the road
At this point

This essence to incarnate and institute. *William.*

- DISC. 1. 1. 1. [from *Argemone*]
that describes.

From a plantation and colony, an island near Spain was by the Greek *describers* named Erythraea.

DESCRIBE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A discoverer; a detector.

The glad *describer* shall not miss
To taste the nectar of a kiss.

DESCRIPTION. *n. f.* [description, Lat.]

1. The act of delineating or expressing any person or thing by perceptible properties.

2. The sentence or passage in which any thing is described.

A poet must relate all tedious and unnecessary circumstances as a tale which is too heavy, is less pleasant than a burthen.

Sometimes, misguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for streams immortally'd in song,
And listen in silence and oblivion lie,
Pursuing their mountains, and their channels
day.

There is but over by the muse's skill,
And the smooth *description* marmur still.

3. A kind of fiction.

The act of definition, which is made up of a number of terms, the most remarkable part of which is called an imperfect definition, whereas the definition is called perfect, when it is composed of the essential elements, and is general in nature in general.

The qualities expressed in a *descrip-*

tion, are the *describers*, and define the bond,

And the *describers* are the *describers*.

DESCRY. *v. a.* [descrier, Fr.]

To give notice of any thing in plain language; as, the scout *descried* the enemy, or gave notice of their approach.

This *descrier* is now obsolete, but gave notice to those which are now in use.

4. To spy out; to examine at a distance.

A *descrier* of the land, or of the sea.

Followed, I think, is gone to *descrier*,
The strength of the enemy.

Our *descrier*, to a great degree,
The strength of the enemy.

To find out; to find out any thing con-

cealed.

On the king they got a sight, after *descrier*,
And of the queen they got a sight.

5. To discover; to perceive by the eye;

to see any thing distant or obscure.

Look'd into the court he took his way,
Through the guard, which never had *descrier*,
And through the watchmen, whom he never *descrier*.

The light of deep prophecy the bath;
What's past, and what's to come the can *descrier*.

That planet would, unto our eyes, *descrier*,
Only the part whereon the light falls, appear to
be followed, as the moon seems.

And now their way to earth they had *descrier*,
In Paradise first tending.

Although the moon of light be not *descrier*,
No element can be made from thence to prove
that light is not a body.

A tower so high, it seem'd to reach the sky,
And on the roof, from whence we could *descrier*,
A throne.

On a more at least look back, said I;
Thou' in that large glass *descrier*.

DISCOVER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Dis-

covery; thing discovered.

How soon is the other army
Near, and on speedy foot, the main *descrier*
Stands in the happy thought.

TO DESECRATE. *v. a.* [desacer, Lat.]

To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

The four days of monasteries imprecated evildoers
those who should *desecrate* their donations.

DESECRATION. *n. f.* [from *desecrate*.]

The abolition of consecration.

DESERT. *n. f.* [desertum, Lat.] A wil-

derness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place.

Be alive again,
And dare me to the *desert* with thy sword.
If trembling I inhibit, then protect me.
The baby of a girl.

He, looking round on every side, I heard
A pathless *desert*, dark with bound shades.

DESERT. *adj.* [desertus, Latin.] Wild;

waste; solitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untill'd.

I have words
That would be howl'd out on the *desert*,
Where learning the first time, even them.

He found him in a *desert* land, and in
waste howling wilderness.

The promises and bargains between two men
in a *desert* land are binding to them, for
they are perfectly available in nature, in respect
to the *desert*.

TO DESERT. *v. a.* [deserter, French;

deserte, Latin.]

1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously.

I have not much to say of *deserters*, who desert
with a good conscience, but I have to say of
those who desert with a bad conscience.

2. To leave; to abandon.

When a man *deserts*, he leaves the army,
the company, the family, or the country,
without any reason or excuse.

3. To quit the army, or regiment, in
which one is enlisted.

DESERTER. *n. f.* [properly *deserte*; the

word is originally French.] The lat-

est; the traitor or desertion with
which a fact is concluded.

DESERV. *n. f.* [from *deserve*.]

1. Quality or conduct considered with

respect to rewards or punishments; de-

gree of merit or demerit.

He is of the *deserve* of a reward, or of a
punishment, who has done good, or evil,
and is entitled to it, with equal right to
the reward, or the punishment, as the
desert.

The tale of the mount
Is rank'd with a *deserve*, all kind of virtues,
That is the foundation of this sphere.

To propagate their *deserve*.

Unhappy man after his *deserve*, and with the
deserve of his *deserve*.

2. Proportional merit; claim to reward.

As a reward implies an equality between the
good intended, and the good deserved, or made
due.

3. Excellence; right of reward; virtue.

Take my *deserve* to him, and him them from
me.

DESERTER. *n. f.* [from *deserte*.]

1. He that has forsaken his cause or his

post: commonly in an ill sense.

The members of both *deserters*, who at first
withdrew, were counted *deserters*, and out of
their places in part ancient.

Straight to their ancient cells, recall'd from
the *desert*.

The reconcil'd *deserters* will repair.

Holds of *deserters*, who your honour bids,
And bafely broke your faith for bribes of gold.

2. He that leaves the army in which he
is enlisted.

They are the *deserters*, whether they stay
in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's.

A *deserter*, who came out of the camp, says
the garrison is brought to the smallest of cells.

3. He that forsakes another; an aban-

doner.

The fair sex, if they had the *deserters* in their
power, would certainly have them in more
mercy than the *deserters* did on the *deserters*.

Thou, false guardian of a child, too good,
Thou mean *deserter*, thou brother's blood.

DESEATION. *n. f.* [from *desert*.]

1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a

cause or post.

Every compliance that we are persuaded to by
only, is a contradiction to the commands of the
other; and our adherence to one, will necessarily
involve us in a *desertion* of the other.

2. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a

sense of the dereliction of God; an

opinion that grace is withdrawn.

It is a *desertion* of the faith, with the false
apostles of the *desertion*, or the *desertion*,
of some of the *desertion*.

DESERTER. *adj.* [from *desert*.] With-

out merit; without claim to favour or

reward.

Let me *deserter*, who with shame confess,
Another *deserter* had laid upon my breast.

TO DESERVE. *v. a.* [deserve, Fr.] To

be worthy of either good or ill.

He who *deserves*, as having power to work
or evil, as much as he *deserves*.

Some *deserve* to be well, and even to *deserve*
to be your *deserter*, and good name.

All friends shall be
The wages of the *deserter*, and all foes
The wages of the *deserter*.

What is the *deserve* of you and me *deserter*.

Yet well, if here would end
The *deserve* of the *deserter*, and would bear
My own *deserve*.

A *deserter* is a *deserter*, and would bear
The *deserve* of the *deserter*, and would bear
My own *deserve*.

A *deserter* is a *deserter*, and would bear
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The *deserve* of the *deserter*, and would bear
My own *deserve*.

DES

Their love is never link'd to the *desire*,
Till his debts are paid. *Shakespeare.*
Heavy, with some high minds, is an over-
weight of obligation; or otherwise great *desires*
do, perchance, grow intolerable pretensions.

Emulation will never be wanting amongst
poets, when particular rewards and prizes are
proposed to the best *deservers*. *Dryden.*

DESICCANTS *n. f.* [from *deficcate*.] Ap-
plications that dry up the flow of forces;
driers.

This, in the beginning, may be prevented by
desiccants, and wadded.

TO DESICCATE. *v. a.* [*deficco*, Lat.]

1. To dry up; to exhaust of moisture.

In bodies it operates by heat or age, when the
nature ignites gently with, and the moisture with it,
the air with time getteth into the pores. *Raie.*
Sensual fermentations were elevated from the sea,
or some *desiccated* places there, by the heat of
the sun. *Hale.*

2. To exhale moisture.

Where there is moisture enough, or super-
fluity, there were subjects to *desiccate* and *desiccate*
the moisture. *Bacon.*

DESICCATION. *n. f.* [from *deficcate*.]
The act of making dry; the state of
being dried.

If the fluids issue out of the body, there fol-
loweth *desiccation*, induration, and consumption. *Bacon.*

DESICCATIVE. *adj.* [from *deficcate*.]
That has the power of drying.

TO DESIDERATE. *v. a.* [*desidero*, Lat.]
To want; to miss; to desire in absence.
A word scarcely used.

Exemples are of woman's distance toward the
solution of this so desirable and so much *desiderate*
problem. *Chrysom.*

DESIDERATUM. [Latin.] Somewhat
which inquiry has not yet been able to
settle or discover; as, the longitude is
the *desideratum* of navigation. The tri-
section of an angle, and the quadrature
of a circle, are the *desiderata* of geo-
metry.

DESIDIOS. *adj.* [*desidiosus*, Lat.] Idle;
lazy; heavy. *Dist.*

TO DESIGN. *v. a.* [*designo*, Lat. *designe*,
French.]

1. To purpose; to intend any thing.

2. To form or order with a particular
purpose; with *fin*.

The acts of religion and worship were purposely
designed for the acknowledgment of a Being,
whom the most excellent creatures are bound to
adore as well as we. *Stillingfleet.*

You are not for *designing* by *design'd*,
But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind. *Dryden.*

3. To devote intentionally: with *to*.

One of these places was *designed* by the old
man to his son. *Clarendon.*
He was born to the inheritance of a splendid
fortune: he was *designed* to the study of the law. *Dryden.*

4. To plan; to project; to form in idea.
We are to observe whether the picture or out-
lines be well drawn, or, as more elegant artisans
will, well *designed*; then, whether it be well
coloured; which be the two general heads. *Watson.*

Thus while they spread their pace, the prince
designed.

The new elected lay, and draws the lines. *Dryd.*

5. To mark out by particular tokens.
Little used.

DES

'Tis not enough to make a man a subject, to
convince him that there is regal power in the
world; but there must be ways of *designing* and
knowing the person to whom this regal power of
right belongs. *Locke.*

DESIGN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An intention; a purpose.

2. A scheme; a plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate,
that lays *designs* only for a day, without any pro-
spect to the remaining part of his life? *Tilghson.*

3. A scheme formed to the detriment of
another.

A fedute settled *designs* upon another man's
life, put him in a state of war with him against
whom he has declared such an intention. *Locke.*

4. The idea which an artist endravours to
execute or express.

I doubt not but in the *designs* of several Greek
masters, one may offend the hand of an *Ape* less
or *Protophene*. *Addison.*

Thy hand strikes out some new *design*,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope.*

DESIGNABLE. *adj.* [*designo*, Latin.]
Distinguishable; capable to be particu-
larly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited:
the mover must be confined to observe these pro-
portions, and cannot pass over all these infinite
designable degrees in an instant. *Dugly.*

DESIGNATION. *n. f.* [*designatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out by
some particular token.

This is a plan *designatio* of the duke of
Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten
land is called *marle*, and every body knows that
borough is a name for a town. *Swift.*

2. Appointment: direction.

William the Conqueror forbore to use that
claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a triu-
phal pretence, grounded up in the will and *designa-*
tion of Edward the Confessor. *Bacon.*

3. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon by
the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be at-
tributed primarily in their first *designatio* on only
to those things which have parts, and are capable
of increase or diminution. *Locke.*

DESIGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *design*.] Pur-
posely; intentionally; by design or
purpose; not ignorantly; not inadvert-
tently; not fortuitously.

Utes made thus go; that is to say, some things
were made *designedly*, and on purpose, for such
an use as they serve to. *Ray on the Great In.*

The next thing is sometimes *designedly* to put
children in pain, but care must be taken that
this be done when the child is in good humour. *Locke.*

DESIGNER. *n. f.* [from *design*.]

1. One that designs, intends, or purposes;
a purposer.

2. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays
schemes.

It has therefore always been both the rule and
practice for such *designers* to suborn the publick
interest, to countenance and cover their private.
Deacy of Pitty.

3. One that forms the idea of any thing
in painting or sculpture.

There is a great affinity between *designing* and
poetry; for the Latin poets, and the *designers* of
the Roman medals, lived very near one another,
and were bred up to the same relish for wit and
fancy. *Addison.*

DESIGNING. *participial adj.* [from *design*.]
Insidious; treacherous; deceitful; frau-
dulently artful.

DES

'Twould show me poor, indebted, and con-
pell'd.

Designing, mercenary; and I know
You would not wish to think I could be bought. *Scutcheon.*

DESIGNLESS. *adj.* [from *design*.] With-
out intention; without design; unknow-
ing; inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY. *adv.* [from *designless*.]
Without intention; ignorantly; inad-
vertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the
designlessly conspiring voices are as distinct as
the conditions of the respective fingers. *Bye.*

DESIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *design*.]

1. A purpose and intent.

The sanctity of the christian religion excludes
fraud and falsehood from the *designments* and
aims of its first promulgators. *Deacy of Pitty.*

'Tis a greater credit to know the ways of *desig-*
nating nature, and making her subserve our
purposes and *designments*, than to have learned all
the intrigues of policy. *Glancville.*

2. A scheme of hostility.

News, lords! our wars are done!
The desperate tempest hath to bang'd the Turks,
That their *designments* halt. *Shakespeare.*

She received advice both of the king's *desig-*
nate estate, and of the duke's *designment* regard
her. *Hayward.*

3. The idea, or sketch, of a work.

The scenes which represent cities and coun-
tries are not really such, but only painted on
board and canvass, but shall that excuse the in-
painture or *designment* of them? *Dryden.*

When absent, yet we conquer'd in his sight,
For though that some mean artist's skill were shown
In mingling colours, or in placing light,
Yet still the late *designment* was his own. *Dryd.*

DESIRABLE. *adj.* [from *desire*.]

1. That is to be wished with earnestness.

Adjudged cases, collected by men of great
fidelity, will improve his mind toward acqui-
ring this *desirable* amplitude and extent of thought. *Bacon.*

He cannot but confess, that it is a thing the
most *desirable* to man, and most agreeable to the
goodness of God, that he should send forth his
light and his truth by a special revelation of the
will. *Regin.*

2. Pleasing; delightful.

She then let drop some expressions about an
agate snuff-box: I immediately took the hint,
and bought one; being unwilling to omit any
thing that might make me *desirable* in her eyes. *Addison.*

Our own sex, our kindred, our houses, and
our very names, seem to have something good and
desirable in them. *Watson.*

DESIRE. *n. f.* [*desir*, Fr. *desiro*, Ital.
desiderium, Lat.] Wish; eagerness to
obtain or enjoy.

Desire is the weakness a man finds in himself
upon the absence of any thing, whose present
enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke.*

Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it pro-
vokes the *desire*, but it takes away the perform-
ance. *Scutcheon.*

Desire is the vast extent of human mind;
It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind. *Dryden.*

It is in a man's power only to observe what
the ideas are that take their turns in his under-
standing, or else to direct the soul, and call in
such as he hath a *desire* or use of. *Locke.*

TO DESIRE. *v. a.* [*desiro*, French;
desiderare, Latin.]

1. To wish; to long for; to covet.

Thou shalt not *desire* the silver or gold. *Dante.*

To express wishes; to appear to long.
Love behest is with a *desiring* look. *Dryden.*

To ask; to intreat.

Sir, I treat you home with me to dinner.
—I humbly do *desire* your grace of pardon;
I must away this night. *Shakespeare.*

But since you take such interest in our woe,
And Troy's disastrous end desire to know,
I will restrain my tears, and briefly tell
What in our last and fatal night befell. *Dryden.*

To require; to demand. Not in use.

A delicate cake *desires* a dolful song,
Without vain art or curious compliments. *Spenser.*

DESIRER. *n. f.* [from *desire*.] One that
is eager of any thing; a wisher.

I will counterfeited the bewitchment of some
popular man, and give it bountifully to the
others. *Shakespeare.*

DESIROUS. *adj.* [from *desire*.] Full of
desire; eager; longing after; wishing
for.

The same piety which maketh them that are
in authority *desirous* to please, and resemble God
by justice, inflameth every way men of action
with zeal to do good. *Hobbes.*

Be not *desirous* of his dainties; for they are
deceitful meat. *Proverbs.*

Men are drowsy and *desirous* to sleep, as
the bit of an ass, and yawn and stretch. *Bacon.*

Adam the while,
Waiting *desirous* her return, had wove
Of earth-flowers a garland. *Milton.*

Conjugal affection,
Fostering over her and immortal doubt,
Hath of me on *desirous* to behold
Of me a face. *Milton.*

DESIROUSLY. *adv.* [from *desirous*.] Eagerly;
with desire; with ardent wishes.

DESIROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *desirous*.]
Fulness of desire; eagerness. *Diss.*

DESIST. *v. n.* [*desisto*, Latin.] To
cease from any thing; to stop; with
from.

Desist, thou art decreed,
And thou art vain, nor art in vain decreed. *Milton.*

There are many who will not quit a project
though they find it pernicious or absurd, but
will not *desist* from it, when they are con-
vinced it is unprofitable. *Addison.*

DESISTANCE. *n. f.* [from *desist*.] The
act of desisting; cessation.

Men usually give labour where they have not
proportion, and make it both the motive and
cause of their *desistance* from giving any more.
They have given already. *Bacon.*

DESISTE. *adj.* [*desiste*, Latin.] End-
ing; concluding; final.

Keep your *desiste* propositions are of this
kind: the less variety as the sun takes, but the
fewer not yet begun to vanish, therefore the
less not yet seen. *Watts.*

DESK. *n. f.* [*disch*, a table, Dutch.] An
inclining table for the use of writers or
readers, made commonly with a box or
repository under it.

Tell her in the *desk*,
That's covered o'er with Turkish tapestry.
There is a purse of ducats. *Shakespeare.*

He is drawn leaning on a *desk*, with his bible
before him. *Watts's Angler.*

I have been obliged to leave unfinished in my
last the heads of two essays. *Bope.*

Not the *desk* with lives and
Not the *desk* with *despatches*, write
Not the *desk* with *despatches*, write
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

DESOLATE. *adj.* [*desolatus*, Latin.]
1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.

Let us seek some *desolate* shade, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakespeare.*

This hero appears at first in a *desolate* island,
sitting upon the side of the sea. *Brown.*

2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste.

This city will be *desolate*, without an inhabi-
tant. *Jer.*

3. Solitary; without society.

To **DESOLATE.** *v. a.* [*desolo*, Latin.]
To deprive of inhabitants; to lay
waste; to make desert.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by
an earthquake, but was *desolated* by a particular
deluge. *Bacon.*

Thick around
Thunders the sport of the sea, who with the gun,
And deep *desolate* sounding at the bow,
Waste than the sea on *desolate* the heads. *Thomson.*

DESOLATELY. *adv.* [from *desolate*.] In
a desolate manner.

DESOLATION. *n. f.* [from *desolate*.]
1. Destruction of inhabitants; reduction
to solitude.

What was the *desolation* of the country, what
with a *desolation* of the lamentable *desolation*
therein made by the Scots, you have heard me
with a *desolation* of compassion. *Spenser.*

With a *desolation* follows to myself and thee,
Hertell, the lonely, and many a cruel an' cruel,
Death, *desolation*, ruin, and decay. *Shakespeare.*

2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy;
destitution.

That *desolation* place is unnatural to mankind;
and then the terrible of the continual motion,
the *desolation* of the far being from comfort,
eye and the ear reaching up images before it,
dark still in the mind, even when it is best
and clear of itself. *Spenser.*

Then your *desolation* shall be ungartered, and every
thing about you demonstrate a *desolation* of
Shakespeare.

My *desolation* does begin to make
A *desolation*. *Shakespeare.*

To complete
The scene of *desolation*, the child around
The *desolation* of the child. *Thomson.*

3. A place wasted and forsaken.

How is Babylon become a *desolation* among
the nations! *Jer.*

DESPAIR. *n. f.* [*despeir*, French.]
1. Hopelessness; dependence; loss of hope.

Despair is the thought of the unattainability
of any good, which works differently in men's
minds, sometimes producing uneasiness or pain,
sometimes rest and indolence. *Locke.*

You had rather never attempted this change,
for on such hope; as never discovered a hope
with *despair*. *Spenser.*

We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed;
we are perplexed, but not in *despair*. *2 Cor.*

Wretched, forsaken, and pursued at last,
All safety in *despair* of safety placed,
Courage be thence resumes, refusal to be it
All their faults, since 'tis in vain to leave. *Donkey.*

Equal in *despair*, unequal was their care;
One lov'd with hope, one languish'd with *despair*. *Dequon.*

2. That which causes despair; that of
which there is no hope.

Strangely visited people,
All such and serious, pitiful to the eye;
The more *despair* of surgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden flasp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In theology.] Loss of confidence in
the mercy of God.

Are not all of most evangelical virtues and
graces in danger of extinction? As there is, God
knows, too often a defect on the one side, so
there may be an excess on the other; may not
hope in God, or good nature, be perverted into
persecution or *despair*. *Spenser.*

To **DESPAIR.** *v. n.* [*despero*, Latin.] To
be without hope; to despond; with of
before a noun.

Though thou drewst a sword at thy head
yet *despair* out; for there may be a turning. *Job.*

We commend the wit of the Chinese, who
despise of making of gold, but are mad upon
making of silver. *Bacon.*

Never *despair* of God's blessings here, or of his
reward hereafter; but go on as you have begun. *Watts.*

Though thou drewst a sword at thy head
yet *despair* out; for there may be a turning. *Job.*

We commend the wit of the Chinese, who
despise of making of gold, but are mad upon
making of silver. *Bacon.*

Never *despair* of God's blessings here, or of his
reward hereafter; but go on as you have begun. *Watts.*

DESPA'IRER. *n. f.* [from *despair*.] One
without hope.

He enters the sea-fall, and commends the
bold,
And makes *despairers* hope for good success. *Dryden.*

DESPA'IRFUL. *adj.* [*despair* and *fall*.]
Hopeless. Obsolete.

That *despair* but four *despairful* care. *Spenser.*

Other *despair* amongst the *despairful* care of the
Seymour bath *despair* as the *despairful* care of their
bath *despair* of *despairful* care. *Spenser.*

DESPA'IRINGLY. *adv.* [from *despairing*.]
In a manner betokening hopelessness or
despondency.

He speaks *despairingly* of our
society. *Bible.*

To **DESPA'TCH.** *v. a.* [*despatcher*, Fr.]
1. To send away hastily.

Doctor *Despatcher* Culeb, a sober man, *despatched*
immediately to Utrecht, to bring the
money, and learn the exact method of using it. *Temple.*

The good *Despatcher*, while *despatched* care
I *despatched* care, and *despatched* care.

Despatched *Despatcher* to the *despatcher* care,
To give a *despatcher* of the *despatcher* care. *Dryden.*

2. To send out of the world; to put to
death.

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pay of his misery, to *despatch*
His knighted life. *Shakespeare.*

And the company shall *despatch* them with flowers,
and *despatch* them with their words. *Herb.*

To *despatch*, but two of you will fall;
And we *despatch* we will *despatch* you all. *Dryden.*

Despatch me quickly, I may death *despatch*;
I shall grow tender else, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

3. To perform a business quickly; as, I
despatched my affairs, and ran hither.

I *despatched* my affairs, and ran hither.
I *despatched* my affairs, and ran hither.
I *despatched* my affairs, and ran hither.
I *despatched* my affairs, and ran hither. *Locke.*

No *despatcher* in one *despatcher*, which, by
such a determination as the will, we are set upon,
but another *despatcher* is ready to set us on work. *Locke.*

4. To conclude an affair with another.

—They have *despatched* with *despatcher*; he is
gone. *Shakespeare.*

DESPA'IR. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Hasty execution; speedy performance.

Advised *despatch* is one of the most *despatcher*
things to business that can be. *Bacon.*

You'd see, could you her *despatcher* motions
watch,
Feigning delay, she wishes for *despatch*;
Then to a woman's meaning would you look,
Then read on backward. *Granville.*

The *despatcher* of a good office is very often as
beneficial to the *despatcher* as the good office itself. *Adams.*

2. Conduct; management. Obsolete.

You that put
This night's great *despatch* into my *despatch*,
Which shall, to all our rights and days to
come,
Give solely sovereign sway and mastery. *Shakespeare.*

3. Express; hasty messenger or messenger;
as, *despatches* were sent away.

D-E-S

Till with thy warlike sword; despite of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'st new date.

My life thou shalt command, but not my
thoughts.

The one my duty owes; but my fair name,
Despite of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark dishonour's use thou shalt not have.

Know I will serve the fair in thy ^{Shall I} ~~d~~ ^{place}.

I have not quitted yet a victor's right;
I'll make you happy in your own despite.

Say, would the tender creature, in defence

Of heat by day, and chilling dews, by night,
I'stitz maintain? R. & L. more

Then, with rebel insolence, didst dare
To own, and to protect that heavy ruin;

And, in a spite even of thy father's justice,
To harrow tethous rattle up to arms. *Romeo*

3. Act of malice; act of opposition.
His growth next eternal misery,
From good to ill, from love and peace

There came to him companions of his way. . . .

T. D. K. r. i. t. a. [from the new]

To vex or to offend; to disappoint; to give uneasiness to.

...the town on fire, to James Baker

Deputy: *adv.* {depute and }.

Mal. brev.; full of spleen; full of rage;
 r. brev.; not brevous; used both

perfect and thing.

From earliest times with camping fires to
Where death and danger dog the heels of

Presented to the Board of Directors of the

Memoirs de l'Académie des Sciences et Belles-Lettres
de Paris, 1780.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Most respectfully,
Yours, &c.

P... ..
P... ..

DESPICULUS. n. (L. *despiculus*)
 (f. l.) Male; hater.

...that we know ...

Davidson, *et al.* [from *et al.*] 11

coast; furious. (Oct 11th)

Spent a lot with race & police.

*Gain in dry weight 1.18 g/m²
 *Fertilizer use 120 g/m²

DEARLY, *adv.* (from *dear*)

In a furious manner. Not a word.

Deep in their fish, quite true to the word.
That a lot of you is afraid to own their.

DESPOUILLE, v. a. [de *deh*, Lat.

1. To rob; to deprive: with *of*.

Yusuf and Zuleykha

Disposit of your honor in your
the way, with hell th

To interrupt thy way, on the road
 Dispersed of innocence, of love, of joy.

He, pale as death, fell
into the queen's apartment taken away

Know now thy self,
Thy thoughts are not alone.

Eugene, WA 99501

Aware: this day of all his honours gain'd
Despoil him, if thy favour opportune
Defends not the last hour. *Phillips.*

3. To divest by any accident.

Their furnished houses, despoiled of their shells,
and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in
time moulder away. *Woodward.*

3. Simply to strip. Not in use.

A groom can despoil
Of puissant arms, and laid in easy bed. *Spenser.*

DESPOLIATION. n. f. [from *despolio*, Lat.]
The act of despoiling or stripping.

TO DESPOND. v. n. [*despondo*, Lat.]

1. To despair; to lose hope; to become
hopeless or desperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling,
and not to despond for any misadventures or dis-
appointments that were not in his own power to
prevent. *L'Estrange.*

There is no surer remedy for superstitious
and desponding weakness, than first to govern
ourselves by the best improvement of that reason
which providence has given us for a guide; and
then, when we have done our own parts, to
commit all cheerfully, for the rest, to the good
pleasure of heaven, with trust and resignation.

L'Estrange.

Physick is their bane.
The learned leeches in despond despair,
And lose their heads, depending of their art.

Others despond their own minds, despond at
every difficulty; and conclude, that making
no progress in knowledge, rather than leaving
the ordinary business, is above their capacities.

2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the
divine mercy.

He considers what is the natural tendency of
his nature, or such a vice: he is well apprized
of the representation of some of these things
by conscience the understanding, some may ter-
rify the conscience, some may allure the foolish,
if he is in danger the desponding mind.

Harris.

DESPONDENCY. n. f. [from *despondens*, Lat.]
Despair; hopelessness; desperation.

DESPONDENT. adj. [*despondens*, Lat.]
Despairing; hopeless; without hope.

It was known, both from ancient and modern
experience, that the very bolded atheists, out of
ridicule and company, when they chance
to be conversed with solitude or sickness, are the
most desponding, timorous, and desponding wretches
in the world. *Harris.*

Congregated thrushes, linnets, fit
On the dead tree, a dull desponding flock.

DESPONSATE. v. n. [*desponso*,
Lat.] To betroth; to affiancer; to
enter by reciprocal promises of mar-
riage.

DESPOSION. n. f. [from *desposui*, Lat.]
The act of betrothing persons to each
other.

DESPOT. n. f. [*despota*, Lat.] An absolute
prince; one that governs with unlimited
authority. This word is not in use, ex-
cept as applied to some Dacian prince;
the despot of Servia.

DESPOTIC. adj. [from *despot*] Ab-
solute in power; unlim-
ited in authority; arbitrary; unac-
countable.

God's universal law
Gave to the man despot power.
Over his female in due awe,
Not from that right to part an hour,
Said the lawgiver.

Alfred.

VOL. I.

To all its directions of the inferior faculties,
reason conveyed its suggestions with clearness, and
enjoined them with power: it had the passions in
perfect subjection; though his command over them
was but persuasive and political, yet it had the
force of confining and despotical. *South.*

We may see in a neighbouring government the
ill consequences of having a despotical prince; for
notwithstanding there is vast extent of lands, and
many of them better than those of the Swiss and
Grisons, the common people among the latter are
in a much better situation. *Adams.*

Despots were forced to give way to the madness
of the people, who were now wholly bent upon
single and despotical slavery. *Grave.*

DESPOTICALNESS. n. f. [from *despotical*]
Absolute authority.

DESPOTISM. n. f. [*despotisme*, French;
from *despot*] Absolute power.

TO DESPUMATE. v. n. [*despumo*, La-
tin.] To throw off parts in foam; to
froth; to work.

DESPUMATION. n. f. [from *despumate*]
The act of throwing off excrementitious
parts in scum or foam.

DESPUMATION. n. f. [from *squama*, Lat.]
The act of scaling foul bones. A term
of chirurgery.

DESSERT. n. f. [*deserte*, French] The
last course at an entertainment; the fruit
or sweetmeats set on the table after the
meat.

To give thee all thy due, thou hast the art
To make a supper with a fine desert. *De Witt.*
At your desert bright power comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in
plate. *Keats.*

TO DESTINATE. v. a. [*destino*, Lat.]
To design for any particular end or pur-
pose.

Birds are destin'd to fly among the branches
of trees and bushes. *Ross.*

DESTINATION. n. f. [from *destinate*] The
purpose for which any thing is appoint-
ed; the ultimate design.

The passages through which spirits are con-
veyed to the members, being almost infinite, and each
of them drawn through so many meanders, it is
wonderful that they should perform their regular
course without losing their way. *Glanville.*

There is a great variety of apprehensions and
fancies of men, in the destination and application
of things to several ends and uses. *Harris.*

TO DESTINE. v. a. [*destino*, Latin.]

1. To doom; to devote; to appoint un-
alterably to any state or condition.

Wherefore cease we then?

Say they who counsel war, we are deserv'd,
Reverend, and destin'd to eternal war.
Whatever doing, what can we justly more?

Milton.

All stars flame, before each star has set,
Dimin'd in his glory, he destin'd to set.

Dryden.

2. To appoint to any use or purpose.

Too much blood flows into the immediately
subordinate vessels, which are destin'd to carry
humours secreted from the blood. *Boerhaave.*

3. To devote; to doom to punishment or
military; used absolutely.

May heav'n around this right old head
The church of deserv'd secure. *Pope.*

4. To fix unalterably.

The interval judge's dreadful power
From the dark den shall throw thy destin'd hour.

Pope.

DESTINY. n. f. [*destinie*, French.]

1. The power that spins the life, and de-
termines the fate, of living beings.

Thou art neither like thy fire or dam;
But, like a foul mis-shapen mimic,
Mark'd by the destin'd to be avoided. *Shakespeare.*

2. Fate; invincible necessity.

He said, dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can join the stream of destiny,
Or break the chain of strong necessity,
Which fast is tied to Jove's eternal seat?

Fairy Queen.

How can hearts, not free, be tried whether they
were free.

Willing or no, who will for what they must
By destiny, and to no other cause. *Milton.*

Had my great lord not been destin'd to it,
To know, as well as power to act, her will.

Darwin.

Which forms of causes both whatever shall be,
By destiny.

3. Doom; condition in future time.

At the pit of Acheron
Meet me in the morning; together we
Will come to know his destiny. *Shakespeare.*

DESTITUTE. adj. [*destitutus*, Latin.]

1. Forsaken; abandoned; with of.

To forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall
into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as
men, either of nature or grace divine, may com-
mit, or unprotected from above, may endure.

Hall.

2. Abject; friendless.

He will require the power of the destitute, and
not despoil him of it. *Lyons.*

3. In want of.

Take the deserv'd way

To find the regions destitute of day. *De Witt.*

Nothing can be a greater influence of the love
that mankind has for liberty, than that a savage
mountain covered with people, and the Campanian
or Rume, which lies in the same country, destitute
of inhabitants. *Adams.*

DESTITUTION. n. f. [from *destitute*]

Want; the state in which something is
wanted; applied to persons.

That destitute in food and clothing is such
an impediment, as, till it be removed, sufficiency
not the mind of man to admit any other care.

Hobbes.

They which want furtherance unto knowledge,
are not left in so great destitution, that justly a
man should think the ordinary means of eternal
life taken from them. *Hobbes.*

The order of paying the debts of contract or
restitution is first made by the civil laws of a
kingdom; in appointing or want of such rules, we
are to observe the necessity of the creditor, the
time of the debt, and the special obligations of
friendship. *Locke.*

TO DESTROY. v. a. [*destruo*, Lat. *de-*
struo, French.]

1. To overturn a city; to ruin a building
to ruin.

The Lord will destroy the tower of the
strong, and will bring down the high fortification.

2. To lay waste; to make desolate.

Solomon destroyed the city of Tyre, and made
it a desolation. *Keble.*

3. To kill.

A people good and true, and all as the
Angels, but the Lord will bring them down
from the heaven, and they shall be cast down
from the Lord. *De Witt.*

4. To put an end to; to bring to naught.

The wife Proserpine hath placed a curse
Upon the earth, and all the things that grow
there, which shall be the cause of their destruction,
though they be as good as food, as the peacock
and the snake and adder, the wasp, the bee, and
the spider, flies, and some sorts of fish, and
others. *Shakespeare.*

5. To put an end to; to bring to naught.

Shakespeare.

D E S

Do we not see that foolish, intemperate, and incontinent persons *de-froy* their bodies with dissipation, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want? *Benley.*

There will be as many sovereigns as fathers: the mother too hath her title, which *de-froy*s the sovereignty of one supreme monarch. *Locke.*

DE-STROY-ER. *n. f.* [from *de-froy*.] The person that destroys or lays waste; a murderer.

It is said, that Aſur both founded it and destroyed it: it may be understood, that Aſur the founder was the son of Shem, and Aſur the destroyer was an Assyrian.

Thou shalt be the mild great conqueror of Nations of mankind, gods, and of all things; thou shalt be the mild great conqueror of the most righteous earth, and have a son of mine.

Yea, thou shalt be the mild great conqueror of the most righteous earth, and have a son of mine.

DESTRUCTIBLE. *adj.* [from *de-froy*.] That is able to be destroyed.

DESTRUCTIBLY. *adv.* [from *de-froy*.] In a destructive manner.

DESTRUCTION. *n. f.* [from *de-froy*.] 1. The act of destroying; subversion; demolition.

2. Murder; massacre.

3. The state of being destroyed; ruin; murder suffered.

4. The cause of destruction; a destroyer; a depopulator; as a consuming plague.

5. [In theology.] Eternal death.

DESTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *de-froy*.] That has the quality of destroying; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; that brings to destruction.

1. That has the quality of destroying; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; that brings to destruction.

2. With of.

3. With to.

4. With of.

5. With to.

6. With of.

7. With to.

8. With of.

9. With to.

10. With of.

11. With to.

12. With of.

13. With to.

14. With of.

15. With to.

D E T

The vice of professors exceeds the *de-fect* of the most hostile assaults, as intestine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence.

DE-STROY-ER. *n. f.* [from *de-froy*.] Destroyer; consumer.

DE-STROY-ING. *n. f.* [from *de-froy*.] A profane and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

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D E T

loopholes, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to *de-tail* them.

DE-TAIL. *n. f.* [from *de-tail*, Fr.] A minute and particular account.

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D E V

He must wait the freshly-gain to rear,
And deliver and his duty clear,
Himself to cherish and her guilt to clear.

But fish now safe ye feed and have the thure,
And well are ved are, high God be blest,
Let us *devote* of ease and everlasting rest.

Since we are so far entered, let us, I pray
you, a little *devote* of those evils by which that
country is said in this wretched case, that it con-
not, as you say, be recovered. *Spenser's Irish*
Devote but now you'll use him when he
comes, and let us two *devote* to bring him thir-
der. *Shakespeare*

DEVISE. n. f. [*devise*, a will, old Fr.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

This word is properly attributed, in our com-
mon law, to him that bequeaths his goods by will
but will or bequeathment in writing, and the reason
is, because to testate is a legal act, and only to be
devise, by this act are distributed into many
parts.

The alienation is made by devise in a last will
only, and the kind of it is, if it is in the
demandable.

2. Contrivance. See **DEVISE**.

God hath omitted nothing to do to his pur-
pose, nor will he be hindered to be accomplished by
our *devise*.

TO DEVISE. v. a. [from the noun.] To
grant by will. A law term.

DEVISEE. n. f. He to whom something
is bequeathed by will.

DEVISER. n. f. [from *devise*.] A con-
triver; an inventor.

Being devised in their themselves, they
are yet further removed by their own *devise*,
for their own, and by their own *devise*, they are
cruelly deceived.

I have seen many a man, who was
a great *devise*, who was a great *devise*, who was a great
property of his country.

DEVISOR. n. f. He that gives by will.
See **DEVISE**.

DEVITABLE. adj. [*devitalis*, Latin.]

Possible to be avoided; avoidable. *Dut*

DEVOTION. n. f. [*devotio*, Latin.]

The act of clearing or washing. *Dut*

DEVOTED. adj. [*devotus*, Latin.]

1. Empty; vacant; void.

With a *devoted* and a *devoted* heart,
And nought but pious grief was the heart
left.

I forewield all for much as I would. *Shakespeare*

2. Without any thing, whether good or
evil; free from; vacant.

He being the most *devoted* of men.

Upon him lay the weight of the world.

That the *devoted* and *devoted* heart,
and devotion, and the *devoted* heart,
with proper *devotion*.

The *devoted* of the heart, and the heart,
as the heart, and the heart, and the heart,
utterly *devoted* to the heart, and the heart,
can be *devoted* to the heart, and the heart.

His *devoted* heart, and the heart, and the heart,
His *devoted* heart, and the heart, and the heart,
As *devoted* to the heart, and the heart, and the heart.

We *devoted* to the heart, and the heart, and the heart,
Not *devoted* to the heart, and the heart, and the heart.

DEVOTED. n. f. [*devotus*, Latin.]

1. *Devoted*. A *devoted* heart not used.

The *devoted* heart, and the heart, and the heart,
The *devoted* heart, and the heart, and the heart,
The *devoted* heart, and the heart, and the heart.

His *devoted* heart, and the heart, and the heart,
His *devoted* heart, and the heart, and the heart,
As *devoted* to the heart, and the heart, and the heart.

We *devoted* to the heart, and the heart, and the heart,
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As *devoted* to the heart, and the heart, and the heart.

We *devoted* to the heart, and the heart, and the heart,
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As *devoted* to the heart, and the heart, and the heart.

We *devoted* to the heart, and the heart, and the heart,
Not *devoted* to the heart, and the heart, and the heart.

D E V

Gentlemen, who do not design to marry, yet
pay their *devote* to one particular lady. *Spenser*
Awkward, and foppish each *devote* to pay,
She flatters her good lady twice a day. *Pope*

TO DEVOLVE. v. a. [*devolve*, Latin.]

1. To roll down.

Three splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his
matters.

Now wanders wild through solitary tracks
On the desert land. *Shakespeare*

2. To move from one hand to another.

Upon the neck of Othello the king's *devolve*
the *devolve* the case and disposition of all affairs in
hand.

Because they found too much confusion in
the multitude of state, they *devolve* and then
whose authority into the hands of the court last
day.

The whole power, at home and abroad, was
devolve upon the court.

The *devolve* was *devolve* from the hills
down to the lower grounds, does not *devolve*
the *devolve* of the *devolve*.

DEVOLVE. v. n.

1. To roll down.

The *devolve* of the *devolve* is *devolve* upon the hills
down to the lower grounds, does not *devolve*
the *devolve* of the *devolve*.

The *devolve* was *devolve* from the hills
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D E V

To *devotion* sacred and *devote*,
He with his whole posterity must die. *Shakespeare*
Goddess of minds, and conscious of our tears,
So keep me from the vengeance of thy date,
Which Niobe's *devoted* issue felt,
When, lishing through the skulls, the feasting
deaths were dealt. *Dryden*

Let her, like me, of ev'ry joy forbear,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born,
Like me to detests and to darkness run. *Shakespeare*

DEVOTED. adj. For devoted.

How on a sudden lost,
Defaced, disflower'd, and now to death *devoted*.

DEVOTEDNESS. n. f. [from *devote*.]

The state of being devoted or *devoted*.

consecration; addiction; devotion.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her *devoted*,
advantage, relates to her but as the way to her *devoted*,
again, as an obstacle to your *devoted* *devoted*.

The *devoted* of our obligation into *devoted*,
may be *devoted* natural religion; that is, *devoted*,
devoted to God, for as to *devoted* *devoted*,
for *devoted* *devoted*.

DEVOTED. n. f. [from *devote*, French.] One

erroneously or superstitiously religious,
a bigot.

DEVOTION. n. f. [*devotion*, French; *devotio*, Latin.]

1. The state of being consecrated or *devoted*.

2. Piety; acts of religion; *devotion*.

Meaning the *devotion* of the heart, and the heart,
His *devotion* to the world, and the world,
And vows for his *devotion* with *devotion* *devotion*.

3. An act of external worship.

Rock our *devotion* and *devotion* with the *devotion*,
public *devotion*.

The *devotion* of the heart, and the heart, and the heart,
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DEV

Immaculate *devotion*, holy thoughts,
I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter.
Shakespeare.

He had a particular reverence for the person of
the king, and the more extraordinary *devotion* for
that of the prince, as he had had the honour to
be trusted with his education.
(Larndon)

6. Earnestness; ardour; eagerness.

He looks their hate with greater *devotion* than
they can render it him; and leaves nothing un-
done that may fully discover him their opposite.
Shakespeare.

7. Disposal; power; state of dependence
on any one.

Armed little would keep that rich corner of
the country at his majesty's *devotion*.
Clarendon.

DEVOTIONAL. *adj.* [from *devotion*.]

Pertaining to devotion; annexed to
worship; religious.

Not at the forefront of them so apt for that
devotional compliance and juncture of hearts,
which I desire to bear in holy offices, to be per-
formed with me.
King Charles.

The favourable opinion and good word of men
confer sometimes at a very early rate, by a few
eminent looks, with some *devotional* postures and
sincerity.
South.

DEVOTIONALIST. *n. f.* [from *devotion*.]

A man zealous without knowledge, or
superstitiously devout.

7. DEVOUR. *v. a.* [*devo*, Latin.]

1. To eat up ravenously, as a wild beast or
animal of prey.

We will lay some evil beast hath *devoured* him.
Greene.

We see willing dames enough: there cannot be
T. a culture in you, to *devour* so many
As will to greatness dedicate themselves,
Laying it to incubation.
Shakespeare.

2. To devour or consume with rapidity
and violence.

And *devoured* before them, and behind them
the same function.
Shakespeare.

3. To devour or consume with rapidity
and violence.

How dare a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Expulse us, and destroy, and our town *devoured*,
The waste of war.
De Witt.

Notwithstanding that Socrates lived in the
city of this *devouring* pestilence at Athens, he
was preserved from infection.
Adams.

4. To swallow up; to annihilate.

He would in twilight *devour* the day.
Shakespeare.

5. To devour or consume with rapidity
and violence.

Such a pleasure as grows fresher upon enjoy-
ment, and though continually fed upon, yet is
not exhausted.
South.

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and violence.

DEW

2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with soul *drunk*, he thank'd the god;
And, of success secure, return'd to his abode.
Dryden.

3. Expressive of devotion or piety.

Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark
The ancient fire descends with all his train;
Then with uplifted hands and eyes *devout*,
Grateful to heav'n.
Milton.

DEVOUTLY. *adv.* [from *devout*.] Pi-
ously; with ardent devotion; reli-
giously.

Her grace rose, and with modest pace
Came to the altar, where she kneel'd; and faint-
like

Cast her fair eye to heav'n, and pray'd *devoutly*.
Shakespeare.

One of the wise men having a while atten-
tively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated
this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face.

Her twilights were more clear than our mid-
day.
She dreamt *devoutly* than most use to pray.
Lyons.

Think, O my soul, *devoutly* think,
How, with affrighted eyes,
Thou saw'st the wide extended deep
In all its horrors rise!
Adams.

To second causes we seem to trust, without
expressing, *devoutly* as we ought to do, our
dependence on the first.
Atterbury.

DEUSE. *n. f.* [more properly than *deuce*,
Junius, from *Dufus*, the name of a cer-
tain species of evil spirits.] The devil;
a ludicrous word.

'Twas the poet's *deuce* prologue, as he wrote it,
Well, the *deuce* take me if I ha'n't bug it
at
Congreve.

DEUTEROGAMY. *n. f.* [*deutero* and
gamos.] A second marriage. *Diit.*

DEUTERONOMY. *n. f.* [*deutero* and
nomos.] The second book of the law; the fifth
book of Moses.

DEUTEROSCOPY. *n. f.* [*deutero* and
skopein.] The second intention; the
meaning beyond the literal sense. Not
in use.

Not knowing the *deuteroscopy*, or second in-
terpretation of the words, they are faint in their
consequences, coherences, figures, and prologues.
Brown's Legal Figures.

DEW. *n. f.* [deap, Saxon; *dautes*
Dutch.] The moisture upon the
ground.

If you wish we frequently observe after tem-
pests, and in our hottest months, are nothing
but a vapour consisting of water; which day, as
was sent up in greater quantity all the foregoing
day, than now in the evening. But the sun then
being above the horizon, it being at the face
of the earth, and rapidly mounting it up into
the atmosphere, it was not at first the fine
being now gone off, the vapour rises at and
near the earth, and descends to the soil till it is so
thick as to be easily visible thereon; and when
at length the heat there is somewhat further spent,
which is usually about the middle of the night,
it falls down again in a *dew*, alighting upon
herbs and other vegetables, which it cherishes,
cools, and refreshes.
Hudson.

Never yet did I see in bed
Did I enjoy the golden ease of sleep,
But with a thousand dreams was still awak'd.
Shakespeare.

That churchman bears a bounteous mind, in-
ded;

A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;
His *dew* falls early where.
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As morning comes newly wash'd with *dew*.
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DEW

Dews and rains are but the returns of moist
vapours condensed.
Bacon.

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving *dew*.
Pope.

To DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
wet as with dew; to moisten; to be-
dew.

A trickling stream of balm most sovereign,
And dainty dew which on the ground still fell,
And overflowed all the fertile plain,
As it had *dew'd* been with timely rain. *Fairy Q.*

With him pour we in our country's purge
Each drop of us.

Or so much as it needs

To *dew* the sovereign flower, and drown the
weeds.
Shakespeare.

Give me thy hand,
That I may *dew* it with my mournful tears.
Shakespeare.

He ceas'd; discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been *dew'd* in
tears.

Without the vent of words which these he
breath'd.
Milton.

Polemon above the rest appears
In sable garments, *dew'd* with gushing tears.
Dryden.

In Gahlek blood again

He *dews* his reeking sword, and stows the
ground

With headless ranks.
Phelps.

DEWBERRY. *n. f.* [from *dew* and *berry*.]

Deberrium, as it ev' stand here among the
more delicate fruits, must be understood to mean
rasberries, which are also of the bramble kind.
Hunter.

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*,
With purple grapes, green gages, and mulberries.
Shakespeare.

DEWSPRINT. *part.* [*dew* and *print*.]

Sprinkl'd with dew.

It is ever *dew*, by them the crowing flocks
Had to the support on the favour, both
Of *dew* and *dew*, and were in full,
I tame down to water upon a dew.
With *dew* and *dew*, and interweave
With *dew* and *dew*, and interweave.
Milton.

DEW-BURNING. *adj.* [from *dew* and
burning.] The meaning of this com-
pound is doubtful. Perhaps it alludes
to the sparking of dew.

He now, in perfect silence renewed might,
High and *dew*, and *dew*, and *dew*, and *dew*,
Upon a *dew*, and *dew*, and *dew*, and *dew*,
That to the full a yawning wound it made.
Farmer.

DEWDROP. *n. f.* [*dew* and *drop*.] A
drop of dew which sparkles at sunrise.

I must go seek a *dewdrop*, and a *dewdrop*,
And hang a pearl of *dew* upon a *dewdrop*.
Shakespeare.

Innumerable as the stars of night,
Or darts of morning, *dewdrops* were on the dew.
I speak of *dewdrops*, and *dewdrops*, and *dewdrops*,
Red, sweet as a *dewdrop*, and *dewdrops*, and *dewdrops*,
When the sky is open, and the morning dew is on the dew.
Farmer.

DEW-LAP. *n. f.* [from *dew* and *lap*.]

1. The flesh that hangs down from the
throat of oxen.

Large *dewlaps* hang from the throat of oxen,
And from the necks of the *dewlaps* hang
the *dewlaps*.
Shakespeare.

2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for a lip dis-
cided with age, in counting.

And *dewlaps* hang from the throat of oxen,
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DEW-LAP. *adj.* [from *dew* and *lap*.]

DEX

DIE

DIA

Who would believe that there were mountain rears
Dew-like baits, whose throats had hanging
at them.

Waters of flesh? *Shak. Lear.*
The dew of heaven shall flow down along the plains,
With its own bow to torment in every vein. *Gas.*

DEW-WORM. *n. f.* [from *dew* and *worm*.]
A worm found in dew.

For the most, the dew-worm, which some call
the dew-worm, and the branching, are the chief
of them. *Platow.*

Dewy. *adj.* [from *dew*.]
1. Resembling dew; partaking of dew.
From the earth a dewy mist
Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each
Plant of the field. *Milton.*

Where two adve se winds,
Sublim'd from dew's vapours in mid air,
Fledge with hoar'd thaws, and scathed bare
Rears stormy. *Shak. Lear.*

2. Moist with dew; roscid.
The roscid dew, 'gainst early morn,
And late Aurora from the east
Of aged Fethers, and the dewy red
With rosy cheeks, for there as bathing red
Spoke.

The dew with which the dew,
That at her dawning with the dew,
And the water with the dew,
With which the dew with the dew,
Bathed the dew with the dew. *Milton.*

His dew, his dew, his dew,
Ambrosia. *Milton.*
Besides the factor which cold Aeneas yields,
The dew of Hercules and the dew of the dew.

DEXTER. *adj.* [Latin.] The right;
not the left. A term used in heraldry.
My mother's blood

Runs on the dexter cheek, and this finger
Bounds in my fire's. *Shak. Lear.*

DEXTERITY. *n. f.* [dexteritas, Lat.]
1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readi-
ness to attain skill; skill; expertness.
2. Readiness of contrivance; quickness
of expedient; skill of management.

His wisdom, by often evading mortal peril,
was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver him-
self from dangers when they press'd him, than
into a providence to prevent and remove them
as far off. *Bacon.*

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted
and dexterity. *Shak.*

The same Protestants may, by their dexterity,
make themselves the national religion, and
dispose the church-revenues among their pastors.
Shak.

DEXTEROUS. *adj.* [dexter, Latin.]

1. Expert at any manual employment;
active; ready; as, a dexterous work-
man.

For both their dextrous hands the lance and
shield. *Pope.*

2. Expert in management; subtle; full of
expedients.

They confine themselves, and are dexterous
managers enough of the wares and products of
that corner with which they content themselves.
Locke.

DEXTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from dexterous.]
Expertly; skilfully; artfully.

The magister sometimes cannot do his own
office dextrously, but by acting the minister.
Locke.

But when my study was to eng the dice,
A dextrous hand throw the lucky die. *Deben.*

DIXIAL. *adj.* [dexter, Latin.] The
right; not the left.

As for the dextrous hand, which should
under the left hand managing the dextral parts,
we must not once in it divided its virtue by
mere irradiation, but by its virtue and proper ve-
lity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DIXIALITY. *n. f.* [from dextral.] The
state of being on the right, not the left
side.

If there were a determinate propensity in the
right, and such as arith from a constant root in
nature, we might expect the same in other ani-
mals, whose parts are also differentiated by dex-
trality. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DIABETES. *n. f.* [diabētēs.] A morbid
copiousness of urine; a fatal colloqua-
tion by the urinary passages.

An increase of that secretion may accompany
the general colloquations; as in fluxes, hectic
tweaks and coughs, diabetes, and other confu-
sions. *Deben's Vulgar Errors.*

DIABOLICAL. *adj.* [from *diabolus*,
DIABOLUS. Latin.] Devilish; par-
taking of the qualities of the devil; im-
pious; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining
to the devil.

They, in other beasts obnoxious,
Dread might beget of him a power,
Active within, beyond the sense of brute. *Milton.*

Demon is the antithesis, the enemy, and the
reveler, that man know very well, that the devil
of blood, and affection of damnation by vio-
lence and oppression, is a most diabolical outrage
upon the laws of God and Nature. *Deben's Vulgar Errors.*

The practice of lying is a diabolical exercise,
and they that use it are the devil's children. *Deben.*

Damned spirits must needs be an enemy, de-
spair, and rage; and have in much of a diabolical
nature in them, as to with all men to share their
misery. *Deben's Vulgar Errors.*

DIACODIUM. *n. f.* [diacodi.] The
syrup of poppies.

DIACOSMOS. *n. f.* [diakosmos.] The
doctrine of sounds.

DIADEM. *n. f.* [diadēma, Latin.]
1. A tiara; an ensign of royalty bound
about the head of eastern monarchs.

The tiara diadem in place of crown,
And purple robe girded with many a wound
Spoke.

A hit the coblers' temples ties,
To keep the hair out of their eyes;
From whence his plume the diadem,
That princes wear, derives from them. *Shak. Lear.*

2. The mark of royalty worn on the
head; the crown.

A crown,
Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns,
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless
nights.

To him who wears the regal diadem *Milton.*
Why should I care then that diadem
From my grey temples, which the hand of time
Must thus to part me has? *Deben's Vulgar Errors.*

Faithful, at once made diadem her prey,
And kept our price in his triumphant way,
Fled like a snail before his radiant day. *Deben's Vulgar Errors.*

DIADEMED. *adj.* [from diadem.] Adorn-
ed with a diadem; crowned.

Not, when I am thus array'd divine,
Touch'd with the name that breaks from virtue's
flour. *Deben's Vulgar Errors.*

Her priestly mitre forbids the good to die,
And opens the temple of eternity. *Deben's Vulgar Errors.*

DIADROM. *n. f.* [diadromos.] The time in
which any motion is performed; the
time in which a pendulum performs its
vibration.

A day is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth
of an inch, an inch one tenth of a philosophical
foot, a philosophical foot one third of a pendu-
lum's whole diadrom, in the latitude of forty-
five degrees, are each equal to one second of
time, or a sixtieth of a minute. *Locke.*

DIARESIS. *n. f.* [diarēsis.] The sepa-
ration or disjunction of syllables; as
diar.

DIAGNOSTIC. *n. f.* [diagnostikos.] A
symptom by which a disease is distin-
guished from others.

I shall lay down some indisputable marks of
this vice, that whenever we see the tokens, we
may conclude the plague is in the house, as
us hear your diagnostics. *Deben's Vulgar Errors.*

One of our physicians proved disappointed of
his prognosticks, or rather diagnostics. *Deben's Vulgar Errors.*

DIA'GONAL. *adj.* [diagonalis.] Reach-
ing from one angle to another, so as to
divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

The multiplicity of the badger is ill-computed,
and with some disadvantage; the shortness of his
fixed upon the legs of one side, that might have
been more properly placed upon the legs of
both. *Deben's Vulgar Errors.*

All sorts of stone computed of granules, cut
and rise in any direction, as well as a pen-
pendicular, or in a diagonal, as horizontally, and
parallel to the side of the stone. *Deben's Vulgar Errors.*

DIA'GONAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
A line drawn from angle to angle, and
dividing a square into equal parts.

When a man has in his mind the idea of a
line, viz. the side and diagonal of a square,
whereof the diagonal is an inch longer, he may have
the idea also of the division of that line into
certain number of equal parts. *Deben's Vulgar Errors.*

DIA'GONALLY. *adv.* [from diagonal.] In
a diagonal direction.

The right and left are not defined by phre-
sicles according to common acceptance, but
by, respectively from one man unto another, or
any constant site in each, as though it should
be the right in one, which, upon constant
sights, stands, altho' or diagonally unto the
other; but were distinguished according unto
their activity, and predominant emotion,
the either side. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DIA'GRAM. *n. f.* [diagramma.] A deline-
ation of geometrical figures; a mathe-
matical scheme.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a formal
demonstration in the mathematics; very inge-
nious in the diagram, but failing in the method of
operation. *Deben's Vulgar Errors.*

Why do not these persons make a diagram of
their cogitative lines and angles, and draw
there their properties of perception and apper-
ception, as plainly as we know the other properties of
triangles and circles? *Deben's Vulgar Errors.*

DIAGRYDIATIS. *n. f.* [from diagrydium,
Lat.] Strong purgatives made with dia-
grydium.

All choleric humours ought to be evacuated
by diagrydiat, mixed with castor, or some other
or subtile powder. *Deben's Vulgar Errors.*

DIAL. *n. f.* [diale, Skinner.] A plate
marked with lines, where a hand or
shadow shows the hour.

O, gentlemen, the time of life is short;
To spend that shortness basely were to long;
Though life did ride upon a drop of point,
Still ending at the arrival of an hour. *Shak. Lear.*

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not;
we have no sense of the aggressive motion of point
or animal; and the fly shadow steals away upon
the dial, and the quickest eye can discover it
more than that it is gone. *Deben's Vulgar Errors.*

DIAL-PLATE. *n. f.* [dial and plate.] That
on which hours or lines are marked.

Strada tells us that the two friends, being each
of them possessed of a magnetical needle, made
a kind of dial-plate, inscribing it with the letters
and twenty letters, in the same manner as the
hours of the day are marked upon the dial-plate.
Deben's Vulgar Errors.

DIALECT. *n. f.* [diálekto.]

1. The subdivision of a language; as the
Attic, Doric, Ionic, Æolic dialects.

2. Style; manner of expression.

When themselves do practise that whereof they write, they change their *dialect*; and those words they shun, as if there were in them some secret ring. *Hooker.*

3. Language; speech.

In her youth

There is a prone and speechless *dialect*,
Such as moves men. *Shakespeare.*

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal *dialect* of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations? *South.*

DIALECTICAL. *adj.* [from *dialectick*.]

Logical; argumental.

Those *dialectical* subtleties, that the schoolmen employ about physiological mysteries, more declare the wit of him that uses them, than increase the knowledge of sober lovers of truth. *Boyle.*

DIALECTICK. *n. f.* [*dialecticus*.]

Logic; the art of reasoning.

DIALING. *n. f.* [from *dial*.]

The sciatick science; the knowledge of shadow; the art of constructing dials on which the shadow may show the hour.

DIALIST. *n. f.* [from *dial*.]

A constructor of dials.

Scientifick *dialists*, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes. *Mason.*

DIALOGIST. *n. f.* [from *dialogue*.]

A speaker in a dialogue or conference; a writer of dialogues.

DIALOGUE. *n. f.* [*διαλογος*.]

A conference; a conversation between two or more, either real or feigned.

Will you hear the *dialogue* that the two learned men have compiled in praise of the owl and cuckoo? *Shakespeare.*

Oh, the impudence of this wicked fellow! I know *dialogues* are innocent with you. *Dryden.*

In easy *dialogues* is Fletcher's praise:
He mov'd the mind, but had not power to raise. *Dryden.*

To DIALOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To discourse with another; to confer.

Don't *dialogue* with thy shadow? *Shakespeare.*

DIALYSIS. *n. f.* [*διαλυσις*.]

The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.

DIAMETER. *n. f.* [*δια* and *μετρον*.]

The line which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the *diameter* of the earth, which makes, in a globe about, about one hundred and twenty thousand miles. *Kepler.*

The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever saw; it lies in form like a round figure of about thirty miles in the *diameter*. *Macaulay.*

DIAMETRAL. *adj.* [from *diameter*.]

Describing the diameter; relating to the diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY. *adv.* [from *diametral*.]

According to the direction of a diameter; in direct opposition.

Christian piety is, beyond all other things, *diametrically* opposite to prophaneness and impiety of actions. *Newton.*

DIAMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *diameter*.]

1. Describing a diameter.

2. Observing the direction of a diameter.

The sin of calumny is set in a most *diametrical* opposition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourselves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DIAMETRICALLY. *adv.* [from *diametrical*.]

In a diametrical direction.

He persuaded the king to consent to what was *diametrically* against his confidence and his honour, and, in truth, his security. *Clarendon.*

Thus intercepted in its passage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the stratum *diametrically*, glides along the lower surface of it, permeating the horizontal interval, which is betwixt the indense stratum and that which lies underneath it. *Woodward.*

DIAMOND. *n. f.* [*diamant*, Fr. *adamant*, Latin.]

The *diamond*, the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water; and is eminently distinguished from all other substances by its varied splendour, and the brightness of its reflections.

It is extremely various in shape and size, being found in the greatest quantity very small, and the larger ones extremely seldom met with. The largest ever known is that in the possession of the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and seventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and forty-four pounds. The diamond bears the force of the strongest fires, except the concentrated solar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely heated of all fires does it no injury, unless directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glass-house fire for many days, and if taken carefully out, and suffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before.

but if taken hastily out, it will sometimes crack, and even split into two or three pieces. The places where we have *diamonds* are the East Indies and the Brazil; and though they are usually found clear and colourless, yet they are sometimes slightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of some metallic particles. *Woodward.*

Give me the ring of mine you had at *diamond*.
Oh, for the *diamond*, the chain you promised. *Shakespeare.*

I see how this eye would emulate the *diamond*.
Thou hast the right angled bent of the bow. *Shakespeare.*

The *diamond* is preferable and vastly superior to all others in lustre and beauty, as also in hardness, which renders it more durable and lasting, and therefore much more valuable than any other stone. *Woodward.*

The *diamond* is by mighty monarchs worn,
For as the star that shines in the moon, *Shakespeare.*

The lovely *diamond* that thy parent rays,
Collected light, compact. *Shakespeare.*

DIAPASE. *n. f.* [*διαπασα*.]

A chord including all tones. The old word for *diapason*. See *DIAPASON*.

A *diapase* is in Latin a quadrat was the Latin word for a square by seven and nine.

Now the compacted music a good *diapase*. *Shakespeare.*

The *diapase* is a chord including all tones, with which I went the wondrous winds to the And make a sound of pure pleasures. *Shakespeare.*

DIAPASON. *n. f.* [*διαπασον*.]

A chord including all tones. The old word for *diapason*. See *DIAPASON*.

A *diapason* is in Latin a quadrat was the Latin word for a square by seven and nine.

Now the compacted music a good *diapason*. *Shakespeare.*

DIAPHANOUS. *adj.* [*διαφανος*.]

Transparent; clear; translucent; pellucid; capable to transmit light.

Amphic called upon a quality inherent in clay, to a *diaphanous* body. *Kepler.*

When he had taken off his feet, he found in the leaf very little and *diaphanous* eggs, exactly like to those which yet remained in the tubes of the fly's womb. *Kepler.*

DIAPHORETIC. *adj.* [*διαφορετικος*.]

Sudorific; promoting a diaphoresis of perspiration; causing sweat.

A *diaphoretic* medicine, or a sudorific, is some thing that will provoke sweating. *Watson.*

Diaphoretic, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of secretion, because they cause the absorption of the elements of the body. *Watson.*

DIAPHANISM. *n. f.* [*διαφανισμος*.]

1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.

Hard dia

Broke the fair music that all creatures made
To their great Lord, whose love their motion
sway'd

In perfect *diapason*, whilst they stood
In first obedience, and their state of good. *Milton.*

Many a sweet rife, many as sweet a fall,
A full-mouth *diapason* swallows all. *Craford.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began;
From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in man. *Dryden.*

DIAPER. *n. f.* [*diapre*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures; the finest species of figured linen after damask.

Not any damask, which her sweetest most
Is full of knowing of the fished time; *Shakespeare.*

Not any weaver, which his work doth bound
In *diaper*, in damask, or in lye, *Shakespeare.*

Might in their own eye be cunning ever dare
With this to curious pet-work to compare. *Shakespeare.*

2. A napkin; a towel.

Let one attend him with a silver basin
Full of rose-water, and be strew'd with flowers;
Another bear the ewer, a third a *diaper*. *Shakespeare.*

To DIAPER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To variegate; to diversify; to flower.

For fear the flowers be tender *diaper* should wrong,
The ground be strew'd with flowers all along,
And *diaper'd* be the *diaper'd* mead. *Shakespeare.*

Flora used to cloath our grand-dame Earth
With a new livery, *diaper'd* with various flowers,
and chequer'd with delightful objects. *Howell.*

2. To draw flowers upon clothes.

If you *diaper* upon holes, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the halt; for reason tells you, that your field must cover some what uneven. *Shakespeare.*

DIAPHANEITY. *n. f.* [from *διαφανος*.]

Transparency; pellucidity; power of transmitting light.

Because the outward coat of the eye ought to be pellucid, to transmit the light, which, if the eyes should also be closed, would be apt to grow dry and thick, and I to their *diaphaneity*; therefore are the eyes lids to contract as often to wink, that so they may, as it were, glass and vacuum them over with the moisture they contain. *Kepler.*

DIAPHANICK. *adj.* [*διαφανος* and *καινος*.]

Transparent; pellucid; having the power to transmit light.

A *diaphanick* is an element superior, and lighter than water, through which vast, open, solid, *diaphanick*, is transparent body, that is, afterward, created, calm, transparent. *Kepler.*

DIAPHANOUS. *adj.* [*διαφανος* and *καινος*.]

Transparent; clear; translucent; pellucid; capable to transmit light.

Amphic called upon a quality inherent in clay, to a *diaphanous* body. *Kepler.*

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DIAPHANISM. *n. f.* [*διαφανισμος*.]

1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.

D I F

I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Dress his sickness; for it is my office. *Shalp.*
Henceforth my early care
Shall tend thee, and the fertile bidden ease;
Till, led by thee, I grow mature
In knowledge as the gods, who all things know. *Milton.*

We have lived upon expedients, of which no
country had his occasion: we have dieted a heal-
thy body into a consumption, by plying it with
physick instead of food. *Swift.*

2. To give food to.

I'm partly led to diet my revenge,
For that I do suspect the lusty Moor
Hath kept into my feast. *Shalp.*

3. To board; to supply with diet

To DIET. v. n.

1. To eat by rules of physick.

2. To eat; to feed.

I join with thee calm peace and cure;
Spare falls that oft with gods doth dine. *Milton.*

DIET-DRINK. n. f. [diet and drink]

Medicated liquors; drink brewed with
medicinal ingredients.

The medicinal diet-drink is better than the
diet-drink, or apothecary's medicines. *Isid.*

DIET. n. f. [from diet, an appointed

day. *Skinner*; from diet, an old Ger-
man word signifying a multitude,
Junius.] An assembly of princes or
climates.

An emperor in title without territory, who
can ordain nothing of importance but by a diet,
or assembly of the estates of many free princes,
ecclesiastical and temporal. *Ralegh.*

DIETARY. adj. [from diet.] Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DIETARY. n. f. [from diet.] One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medicinal rules.

He taught our truth as Jingo had been sick,
And he her diet. *Shalp.*

DIETETICAL. adj. [from diet.] Re-

DIETETICK. } relating to diet; belong- ing to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

He received no other counsel than to refrain
from cold drink, which was but a dietetic cau-
tion, and such as culinary preference might
have afforded. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

This book of Cheyne's became the subject
of conversation, and produced even lectures
in the dietetic philosophy. *Adelphi.*

To DIFFER. v. n. [differe, Latin.]

1. To be distinguished from; to have pro- perties and qualities not the same with those of another person or thing.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will
make a differing sound from the same pipe dry. *Bacon.*

Thy prejudices, Syphax, won't discern
What virtues grow from ignorance and chance,
Nor how the hero differs from the brute. *Addison's Misc.*

The several parts of the same animal differ in
their qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contend; to be at variance.

A man of judgment shall sometimes hear
opponents differ, and know well within him-
self that while which so differ mean one thing,
and yet they themselves never agree. *Bacon.*

Here uncontrolled you may in judgment sit;
Will never differ with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

3. To be of a contrary opinion.

In this party speculative, as these are, and
no ingredients of our faith, it is free to differ
from one another in our opinions and sentiments.
Burnet's Theory.

D I F

There are certain measures to be kept, which
may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate
those who differ with you in their sentiments.
Addison's Freeholder.

Others differ with me about the truth and
reality of these speculations. *Cheyne.*

DIFFERENCE. n. f. [differentia, Latin.]

1. State of being distinct from something; contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a
difference between customs of the church doth
no harm. *Hooker.*

2. The quality by which one differs from another.

This nobility, or difference from the vulgar,
was not in the beginning given to the succession
of blood, but to the succession of virtue. *Ralegh.*

Thus, to be noble, from virtue must begin
The difference that distinguishes man from man:
He claimed no title from descent of blood;
but it was, which made him noble, made him
good. *Devereux.*

Though it be useful to discern every variety that
is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to
consider every difference that is in things, and
divide them into distinct classes under every such
difference. *Locke.*

3. The disproportion between one thing and another, caused by the qualities of each.

You shall see great difference betwixt our Bohe-
mia and your Sicilia. *Shalp.*

On the strange difference of man and man!
To face a woman's service is due;
My fool usurps my body. *Shalp. King Lear.*

Here might be seen a great difference between
men practised to fight, and men accustomed
only to spoil. *Hayward.*

4. Dispute; debate; quarrel; controversy.

What was the difference?—It was a conten-
tion in publick. *Shalp.*

He is weary of his life, that hath a difference
with any of them, and will walk abroad after
dawnlight. *Saunders.*

Nothing could have fallen out more unexpect-
edly than that there should be such differences among
them about that which they pretend to be the
only means of ending differences. *Trotter.*

5. Distinction.

Our constitution does not only make a differ-
ence between the guilty and the innocent, but,
even among the guilty, between such as are
more or less criminal. *Addison's Freeholder.*

6. Point in question; ground of contro- versy.

Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this present question in the court? *Shalp.*

7. A logical distinction.

Some are never without a difference; and com-
monly, by amusing men with a subtilty, blanch
the matter. *Bacon.*

8. Evidences of distinction; differential marks.

Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not
put those things in execution, which are the true
marks and differences of sovereignty. *Devereux.*

9. Distinct kind.

This is notoriously known in some differences
of language or sense. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To DIFFERENCE. v. a. [from the noun.]

To cause a difference; to make one
thing not the same as another.

Men are apt to seek all the differences of let-
ters in those articulating motions; whereas sever-
al combinations of letters are framed by the very
same motions of those organs which are commonly
observed, and are distinguished by other concurrent
causes. *Holder.*

Oras's difference with a civil and well cultivated
region from a barren and desolate wilderness. *Ray.*

D I F

We see nothing that differentiates the courage
of Minotaurus from that of Serpethus. *Erg.*

DIFFERENT. adj. [from differ.]

1. Distinct; not the same.

There are covered galleries that lead from the
palace to five different churches. *Addison.*

2. Of contrary qualities.

The Britons change
Sweet native home for unaccustom'd air,
And other climes, where different food and soil
Profound diffempers. *Philips.*

3. Unlike; dissimilar.

Neither the shape of faces, nor the eyes, nor
the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any
more than the hair; because men are as different
from each other, as the regions in which they are
born are different. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

Happiness consists in things which produce
pleasure, and in the absence of those which
cause any pain: now these, to different men, are
very different things. *Locke.*

DIFFERENTIAL Method, is applied to
the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infi-
nitely small quantities, called the arith-
metick of fluxions. It consists in de-
scending from whole quantities to their
infinitely small differences, and com-
paring together these infinitely small
differences, of what kind soever they
be; and from thence it takes the name
of the differential calculus, or analysis of
infinitesimals. *Harris.*

DIFFERENTLY. adv. [from different.] In a different manner.

He may consider how differently he is affected
by the same thought, which presents itself in a
great writer, from what he is when he finds it
delivered by an ordinary genius. *Addison.*

DIFFERINGLY. adv. [from differing.] In a different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a face
may remit the light to different parts, and vary
a colour. *Philips.*

DIFFICIL. adj. [difficilis, Latin.]

1. Difficult; hard; not easy; not obvi- ous. Little used.

That that should give motion to an unwieldy
bulk, which itself hath neither bulk nor matter,
is of as difficult apprehension as any mystery in na-
ture. *Glant's Misc.*

Latin was not more difficult
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle. *Hudibras.*

2. Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope difficult in grant-
ing the dispensation, drew out it as a principal
argument, concerning the king's merit, that he
had touched none of those deniers which had
been levied by popes in England. *Bacon.*

DIFFICULTY. n. f. [from difficult.] Dif- ficulty to be persuaded; incomppliance; impracticability. A word not in use, but proper.

There be that in their nature do not affect
the good of others: the lighter sort of malignity
turneth but to a crossness, or forwardness, or
apprise to oppose, or difficulty, or the like;
but the deeper sort, to envy and mere mischief. *Bacon.*

DIFFICULT. adj. [difficilis, Latin.]

1. Hard; not easy; not facil.

It is difficult to the eyes of the people. *Zachary.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

3. Hard to please; peevish; morose.

DIFFICULTY. adv. [from difficult.]

Hardly, with difficulty; not easily.

A man, who has always indulging a trouble in
the full enjoyment of his station, will with difficulty
be persuaded to think any methods unjust that
offer to continue it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DIF

DIFFICULTY. *n. f.* [from *difficilis*, French.]

Hardness; contrariety to easiness or facility.

The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourselves to observe, is a work of labour and difficulty; a service that requires our greatest care and attention. *Rogers.*

2. That which is hard to accomplish; that which is not easy.

They mistake difficulties for impossibilities; a pernicious mistake certainly; and the more pernicious, for that men are seldom convinced of the truth of their convictions do them no good. *South.*

Difficulties; opposition.

Thus, by degrees, he rose to Jove's imperial seat. Thus difficulties prove a soul legitimately great. *Dryden.*

Perplexity in affairs; uneasiness of circumstances.

They lie under some difficulties by reason of the emperor's displeasure, who has forbidden their manufactures. *Addison on Italy.*

Objection; cavil.

Men should consider, that raising difficulties concerning the mysteries in religion, cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. *South.*

DIFFIDE. *v. n.* [from *diffido*, Latin.]

To distrust; to have no confidence in.

The woman did the new solution hear; The man diffides in his own augury, And doubts the gods. *Dryden.*

DIFFIDENCE. *n. f.* [from *diffide*.]

Distrust; want of confidence in others.

No man almost thought himself secure, and could scarce commune or talk one with another but there was a general diffidence every where. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

You have brought scandal To teach diffidence of God, and doubt In feeble hearts, propense enough before To waver. *Milton's Sonnets.*

Doubt; want of confidence in ourselves.

If the evidence of its being, or that this is the true style, be only on probable proofs, our dissent can reach no higher than an assurance or confidence arising from the more or less apparent probability of the proofs. *Locke.*

Be silent always when you doubt your sense; And speak, though sure, with seeming diffidence. *Pope.*

Whatever attends think on, or whatsoever they look on, all do administer some reasons for suspicion and diffidence, lest possibly they may be in the wrong; and then it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Bentley.*

DIFFIDENT. *adj.* [from *diffide*.]

1. Distrustful; doubting others.

Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou Diffident not her, when most thou need'st her nigh. *Milton.*

Phry speaks of the Seres, the same people with the Chinese, as being very shy and diffident in their manner of dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Doubtful of an event, used of things; uncertain.

I was ready to diffident of it, as to let it be by me these two years, just as you now see it. *Pope.*

3. Doubtful of himself; not confident.

I am not so confident of my own sufficiency, as not willingly to admit the counsel of others; but yet I am not so diffident of myself, as unwillingly to submit to any man's dissent. *King Charles.*

Diffident makes the humble heart diffident. *South.*

TO DIFFIND. *v. a.* [from *diffindo*, Latin.]

To cleave in two; to split.

Diff.

Diff.

Diff.

Diff.

Diff.

Diff.

Diff.

Diff.

Diff.

Diff.

Diff.

Diff.

DIF

DIFFUSION. *n. f.* [from *diffuso*, Latin.] The act of cleaving or splitting.

DIFFUSION. *n. f.* [from *diffuso*, Latin.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE. *n. f.* [from *diffusus*, Latin.]

DIFFLUENCY. *n. f.* [from *diffusus*, Latin.] The quality of falling away on all sides; the effect of fluidity; the contrary to consistency.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidty of the air, whereby it acquirith no new form, but rather a confidence or determination of its diffuency; and amitteth not its essence, but condition of fluidity. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

DIFFLUENT. *adj.* [from *diffusus*, Latin.] Flowing every way; not consistent; not fixed.

DIFFFORM. *adj.* [from *forma*, Latin.]

Contrary to uniform; having parts of different structure; dissimilar; unlike; irregular: as, a diffform flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

The unequal refraction of diffform rays proceed not from any contingent irregularity; such as are veins, an uneven polish, or the various position of the pores of glass. *Newton.*

DIFFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *difform*.] Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude.

While they murmur against the present diffure of things, they desire to be in a diffure from the primitive; and the idea of diffure is not to avoid all things, but to avoid all things but the good. *Locke.*

DIFFRANCHISEMENT. *n. f.* [from *diffra*, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

TO DIFFUSE. *v. a.* [from *diffusus*, Latin.]

1. To pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way; to pour without particular direction.

When these waters began to descend, long before they could reach the foot of the mountain, they would diffuse themselves every way. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To spread; to scatter; to disperse.

Good out of evil to create; instead Of spirits malign, a better race to bring Into their vacant room, and thence to bring His good to worlds, and ages, infinite. *Milton.*

No God wants its apostles to propagate and diffuse it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A chief renown'd in war, Whose race shall bear aloft the Latin name, And thou his conquer'd world diffuse in fame. *Dryden.*

DIFFUSE. *adj.* [from *diffusus*, Latin.]

1. Scattered; widely spread.

2. Copious; not concise.

DIFFUSED. *participial adj.* [from *diffusus*.]

This word seems to have signified, in *Shakespeare's* time, the same as wild, uncouth, irregular.

Let us first make a rough sketch of the whole, and then we will diffuse it. *South.*

DIFFUSION. *n. f.* [from *diffusus*.]

Widely; dispersedly; in manner of that which is spread every way.

DIFFUSION. *n. f.* [from *diffusus*.]

The state of being diffused; dispersion.

DIFFUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *diffusus*.]

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The state of being diffused; dispersion.

DIFFUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *diffusus*.]

Widely; dispersedly; in manner of that which is spread every way.

DIFFUSION. *n. f.* [from *diffusus*.]

DIG

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; not concisely.

DIFFUSION. *n. f.* [from *diffuso*.]

1. Dispersion; the state of being scattered every way.

Whereas all bodies act either by the communication of their nature, or by the impressions and signatures of their motions, the diffusion of species visible to the eye, and the species audible of the ear. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A sheet of very well selected marked paper did not catch diffused light upon the wall, nor throw it out with an equal diffusion; but threw its beams, undimmed and bright, to this and that part of the wall. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Copiousness; exuberance of style.

DIFFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *diffuso*.]

1. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way.

Diffusive of themselves, wherever they pass. They make that warmth in others they expect: Their labour works like bodies on a glass, And does its image on their men project. *Dryden.*

2. Scattered; dispersed; having the quality of suffering diffusion.

All liquid bodies are diffusive; for their parts, being in motion, have no cohesion, but glide and fall in any way. *Bacon.*

No man is so fond of a vessel and diffusive a lust, as to prefer it to an universal world over. *South.*

The diffusive light of the sun, which is the source of all life, is the source of all life. *South.*

And when the sun is set, and the moon is up, the diffusive light of the moon is the source of all life. *South.*

3. Extended.

They are not equal among themselves where the diffusive light is spread; whether in the pope alone, or in the pope alone, or in both together, or in the diffusive light of the pope. *South.*

DIFFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *diffusus*.]

Widely; extensively; every way.

DIFFUSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *diffusus*.]

1. Extension; dispersion; the power of diffusing; the state of being diffused.

2. Want of confidence; large compass of expression.

It is not that I dig with a modern legend, in the diffusive manner of the pope alone, or in the diffusive manner of the pope alone, or in both together, or in the diffusive manner of the pope. *South.*

TO DIG. *v. a.* [from *digere*, Latin.]

To pierce with a spade.

To pierce with a spade.

To pierce with a spade.

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DIG

See for the growing liver digged his breast,
The growing liver still supplied the feast. *Dryd.*
5. To gain by digging.

It is a good out of even the highest mountains,
And all parts of the earth contingently; as the
pyramids. *Woodward.*

Not was the ground alone requir'd to bear
Her usual income to the crooked thair;
But gods mortals, rummaging her store,
Dig from her entrails out the precious ore.

Dryden's Ode.
To DIG, *v. n.* To work with a spade;
to work in making holes, or turning
the ground.

They long for death, but it cometh not, and
is for it more than for hid treasures. *Job.*
The Italians have often dug into lands, de-
scribed in old authors as the places where statues
or other things stood, and seldom failed of success.

To DIG UP, *v. n.* To throw up that
which is covered with earth.

It digg'd up the forefathers graves,
And hung them on ten coffins up in chains,
It would not have done more. *Shakespeare.*

DIGAMY, *n. f.* [from *gamy*.] Second mar-
riage; marriage to a second wife after
the death of the first: as *digamy*, having
two wives at once.

Dr. Champney very proves, that archbishop
Cranmer was twice married; which is not de-
nied, but brings nothing to prove that such
bigamy, or *digamy* rather, deprives a bishop of
the lawful use of his power of ordaining.

Bishop Freer.
DIGERENT, *adj.* [from *digerens*, Latin.] That
has the power of digesting, or causing
digestion.

DIGEST, *n. f.* [from *digesta*, Latin.] The
pandect of the civil law, containing the
opinions of the ancient lawyers.

I had a purpose to make a poem, and to
recompence to the laws of mine own nation.

Laws of the age, show that the Romans ap-
plyed themselves to trade.

To DIGEST, *v. a.* [from *digerere*, Latin.]

1. To distribute into various classes or re-
positories; to range or dispose methodi-
cally.

2. To concoct in the stomach, so as that
the various particles of food may be ap-
plied to their proper use.

It is little fault, proceeding on temperance,
Shall not be wick'd at, if we shall we stretch out
ourselves.

When capital crimes chew'd, swallow'd, and
digested.

Appear. *Shakespeare's Henry 4.*
Each then has organs to digest his food,
One to digest, and one to receive the food. *Pope.*

3. To soften by heat, as in a boulder, or in
a dunghill: a chymical term.

4. To range methodically in the mind; to
apply knowledge by meditation to its
proper use.

Chosen friends, with sense refin'd,
Learning digests well. *Thomson.*

5. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or
method.

Our play

Leaps over the vane and whifflings of those brails,
Gone by the middle, starting thence away
To what may be digested in a play. *Shakespeare.*

6. To receive without loathing or repug-
nance; not to reject.

First, let us go to dinner.

—Nay, let me pray you while I have a stomach.

—No, pray thee, let us drive for tablewalk.

DIG

Then, howsoever thou speak'st, 'mongst other
things

I shall digest it. *Shakespeare's Merry Men.*

The pleasure of numbers is, that rudeness and
barbarism might the better taste and digest the
lessons of civility. *Puckham.*

7. To receive and enjoy.

Curculio and Albany.

With my two daughters dowers, digest the third.

Shakespeare.

8. [In chirurgery.] To dispose a wound

to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGEST, *v. n.* To generate matter,

as a wound, and tend to a cure.

DIGESTER, *n. f.* [from *digest*.]

1. He that digests or disposes.

2. He that digests or concocts his food.

People that are bony and dry, rather than
lean, are great eaters and digesters. *Whitaker.*

3. A strong vessel or engine, contrived by

M. Papin, wherein to boil, with a very

strong heat, any bony substances so as

to reduce them into a fluid state.

Quincy.

4. That which causes or strengthens the

concoctive power.

Rice is of excellent use for all diseases of the

stomach, a great restorer of health, and a great

digestor. *Leop.*

DIGESTIBLE, *adj.* [from *digest*.] Capa-
ble of being digested or concocted.

Those medicines that purge by stool, at the

first, not digestible by the stomach, and there-
fore move immediately downwards to the guts.

Barrow's Natural History.

DIGESTION, *n. f.* [from *digest*.]

1. The act of digesting or concocting food

in the stomach.

Now good food is wait on appetite,

And health on both. *Shakespeare's Merchant.*

Digestion is a fermentation begun, because

it is all the requisites of such a fermentation,

heat, air, and moisture, and not a complete

fermentation, because that requires a greater heat

than the assistance of the aliment in the stom-

ach; vegetable putrefaction is not the same

much animal. *Boyle's Works.*

Quantity of food cannot be determined by

measures and weights, or any such thing, but

is to be ascertained by the signs of health,

of age, of health, and the use of the organs of

digestion, with the changes of appetite; and

then, by what every man may find a digest of

the present strength or weakness of his system.

Temple.

Every morsel to a fasted hunger, is only a

new labour to a tired system. *Scott.*

2. The preparation of matter by a chymical

heat.

We consider, indeed, that a perfect good con-

coction, or digestion, or maturation of some

matter, will produce gold. *Boyle's Nat. Hist.*

Digestion is a change the furnaces prepare,

Race of the labour-shufles of the vic,

And by crude vapours in dig flame them. *Blount.*

3. Reduction to a plan; the act of meth-

odizing; the maturation of a design.

The digest of the council in Sweden is made

in senate, consisting of forty councillors, who are

generally the wisest men. *Temple.*

4. The act of disposing a wound to gener-

ate matter.

5. The disposition of a wound or sore to

generate matter.

The first stage in healing, or the discharge of

matter, is by suppuration called digestion. *Sharp.*

DIGESTIVE, *adj.* [from *digest*.]

1. Having the power to cause digestion,

or to strengthen the stomach.

DIG

A satisfactory menstruum, or a digestive pre-
paration, drawn from species of individuals
whose stomach peculiarly dissolve lapides is
dies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Capable by heat to soften and subdue.

The earth and sun were in that very state: the
one active, piercing, and digestive, by which
the other passive, receptive, and stored with
materials for such a production. *Hall.*

3. Methodizing; adjusting.

To business open'd by digestive thought,

This fortune rule is into method brought. *Dryd.*

DIGESTIVE, *n. f.* [from *digest*.] An ap-
plication which disposes a wound to

generate matter.

I do it with digestive. *Hall.*

DIGESTURE, *n. f.* Concoction. Not

used.

Neither see yourself always too it meats, for they

digest; then is well, so the odds. *Hall.*

DIGGER, *n. f.* [from *dig*.] One that

opens the ground with a spade.

When we visited mines, we have been told

by the miners, that even when the sky seemed clear,

there would suddenly arise a beam to thick,

it would put out their candles. *Hall.*

To DIGIT, *v. a.* [from *digit*, to prepare,

to regulate, Saxon.]

1. To dress; to deck; to bedeck; to

embellish; to adorn. It seems always,

to signify the past; the participle passive

is *digit*, as *digit* in *Hudibras* is per-

haps improper.

Let my due ever never fail

To wait the studious cloisters pile;

And love the high embowed roof,

With arched pillars, massy proof;

And stonied windows richly digit,

Cling a dim religious light. *Milton.*

Just to the proud insoling last

Arriv'd and digit *Hudibras* *Hall.*

2. To put on.

On his head his dreadful hat he

Which maketh him invincible to light. *Hall.*

DIGIT, *n. f.* [from *digitus*, Latin.]

1. The measure of length containing three

fourths of an inch.

If the invited tale of mercy be but two

five digits high, or somewhat more, the quail

never will not fail, but remain unpierced

there, because it cannot pierce the substance

enough with so great a force as does the narrow

cylinder of the air, reaching thence to the

of the atmosphere. *Boyle's Works.*

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of

the sun or moon.

3. Any of the numbers expressed by single

figures; any number to ten: so called

from counting upon the fingers.

Not only the numbers seven and nine, but

several others, have been obtained by

math, but all or most of other digits have been

originally obtained. *Boyle's Works.*

DIGITATED, *adj.* [from *digitus*, Latin.]

Branches out into divisions like fingers;

as a digitated leaf is a leaf composed of

many small leaves.

The animal's mouthfuls, or such as are digi-

tated, or have several divisions in their feet, are

are but two that are unipennate; that is, men

and elephants. *Boyle's Works.*

DIGLADIATION, *n. f.* [from *digladiatio*, Latin.]

A combat with swords; any quarrel or

content.

Aristotle seems purposely to intend the de-

fining of controversial digladiation, by his own

affection of an intricate obscurity. *Garrigue.*

DIGNIFIED, *adj.* [from *dignify*.] In-

vested with some dignity: it is used

chiefly of the clergy.

DIG

Abbots are *called dignified clerks*, as having some dignity in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DIGNIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *dignify*.] Exaltation.

I grant that where a noble and ancient descent and merit meet in any man, it is a double dignification of that person. *Walton's Angler.*

DIGNIFY. *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *ficio*, Latin.]

To advance; to prefer; to exalt. Used chiefly of the clergy.

To honour; to adorn; to give lustre to; to improve by some adventitious excellence, or honourable distinction.

Such a day, Sought, to follow'd, and so fairly won, Come not till now to dignify the times Since Caesar's fortunes! *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

Not that you think us worthy such a guest, But that your worth will dignify our feast. *Ben Jonson.*

No turbot dignify my boards; But gulchons, Hunders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

DIGNITARY. *n. f.* [from *dignus*, Latin.]

A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

There be any dignitaries, whose preferments are perhaps not liable to the accusation of superstition; they may be persons of superior merit. *Swift.*

DIGNITY. *n. f.* [from *dignitas*, Latin.]

1. Rank of elevation. A gentleman is not where spoken so highly of as our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and are not in any equalation. *Hacker.*

2. Grandeur of mien; elevation of aspect. Some men have a native dignity, which will command more regard by a look, than others can by the most imperious commands. *Cicero.*

3. Advancement; preferment; high place. Enter thou spring-time thou'st come to the light on the night. *Shakespeare.*

And not a thought that thinks on, and so. *Shakespeare.*

4. [Among ecclesiastics.] By a dignity we understand that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Maxims; general principles: *general maxims.*

The sciences concluding from *general*, and *principles* known by themselves, receive not their foundation from probable reasons, much less from assertions. *Locke.*

6. [In astrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any sign.

DIGNIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *dignifico*, Lat.]

Definition; distinguishing mark. That temperamental dignities, and conversation of prevalent humours, may be collected from signs in our nails, we are not assents to. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DIGRESS. *v. n.* [from *digressus*, Latin.]

1. To turn aside out of the road.

2. To depart from the main design of a discourse, or chief tenour of an argument.

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to digress into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

3. To wander; to expatiate.

It seemeth (to digress no farther) that the Tartarians, spreading so far, cannot be the Tartarians. *Brownwood.*

4. To go out of the right way, or com-

DIL

mon track; to transgress; to deviate. Not in use.

I am come to keep my word, Though in some part am forced to digress, Which at more leisure I will to excuse As you shall be well satisfied. *Shakespeare.*

Thy noble shape is but a form of wax, Digressing from the valour of a man. *Shakespeare.*

DIGRESSION. *n. f.* [from *digressio*, Latin.]

1. A passage deviating from the mean tenour or design of a discourse.

The good man thought to much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but digressions to him. *Shakespeare.*

He, the knew, would intermix Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute With conjugal caresses. *Milton.*

Here some digressions I must make, to accuse Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful nurse. *Dunkum.*

To content and fill the eye of the understanding, the best authors sprinkle their works with pleasing digressions, with which they recreate the mind of the reader. *Flouren.*

2. Deviation.

The *dilatation* of the sun is not equal, but, near the equinoctial perfection, it is right and greater; near the solstices more oblique and lesser. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DILUCATION. *n. f.* [from *dilucatio*, Lat.]

Judicial distinction.

DILE. *n. f.* [Dile, Saxon; *dyle*, Erf.]

1. A channel to receive water. The *dile* are built, not with a roaring found The ring rivers that the nether ground. *Pope.*

The king of *diles* than whom no finer of mud With deeper sable blots the silver flood. *Pope.*

2. A mound to hinder inundations.

God that breaks up the flood-gates of so great a deluge, and all the art and industry of man is not sufficient to raise up *diles* and supports against it. *Locke.*

DILACERATE. *v. a.* [from *dilacerare*, Latin.]

To tear; to rend; to force in two. The infant, at the accomplished period, being going to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks the parts which retained him before. *Brown.*

DILACERATION. *n. f.* [from *dilaceratio*, Latin.]

The act of tending in two. The greatest sensation of pain is by the division of the small vessels, and a *dilaceration* of the nerves is added. *Locke.*

DILATE. *v. a.* [from *dilatatio*, Latin.]

To tear; to rend in pieces. Rather than they would *dilate* the entrails of their own misery, and expose her thereby to be ravished, they met half way in a grievous end. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DILAPIDATE. *v. n.* [from *dilapidare*, Latin.]

To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

DILAPIDATION. *n. f.* [from *dilapidatio*, Lat.]

The incumbent's suffering the church, or any other edifice of his ecclesiastical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the same; and it likewise extends to his committing, or suffering to be committed, any wilful waste in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

'Tis the duty of all churchwardens to prevent the *dilapidation* of the church and manor house belonging to the rector or vicar. *Locke.*

DILATABILITY. *n. f.* [from *dilatatio*, Lat.]

The quality of admitting extension.

We take notice of the wonderful *dilatability* or extensibility of the gullets of serpents: I have taken two adult mice out of the stomach of an

DIL

adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Rox.*

By this continual contractibility and *dilatability*, by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. *Airburner.*

DILATABLE. *adj.* [from *dilate*.] Capable of extension.

The windpipe divides itself into a great number of branches, called bronchia; these end in small air bladders, *dilatable* and contractile, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Airburner.*

DILATATION. *n. f.* [from *dilatatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of extending into greater space: opposed to *contraction*. The motions of the tongue, by contraction and *dilatation*, are so easy and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them at first. *Hoder.*

2. The state of being extended; the state in which the parts are at more distance from each other. Joy causeth a chearfulness and vigour in the eyes; singing, leaping, dancing, and sometimes tears: all these are the effects of the *dilatation*, and coming forth of the spirits into the outward parts. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a *dilatation* of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refracting. *Newton.*

DILATE. *v. a.* [from *dilatatio*, Latin.]

1. To extend; to spread out; to enlarge: opposed to *contract*. But yet thereby more greater glory gain, Than had ye found with a greater peer; For now ye might do more useful duty, And in my darkness greater doth appear. *Spenser.*

Satan alarm'd, Collecting all his might, *dilates* his head, Like Tereus, or Atlas, unmoved. *Milton.*

Opener of mine eyes, D menit; a *dilates* spirit, ampler heart, And glowing up to godhead; which for thee Or any I fought; without thee can despise. *Milton.*

Through all the air his founding strings *dilate* So low, like that which touch'd our hearts of late. *Hawes.*

Dilate, it rises in a higher sphere; *Dilate* its duple, and taller into air. *Pope.*

Imark the various *dilate* of the winds; These are their various power, not order hands; They move, and move, and move, and move, and move; Various their speed, but endless is their course. *Pope.*

The second refraction would spread the rays out as much as the first doth and red, and to *dilate* the image in breadth as much as the first doth in length. *Newton.*

2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously.

He was *dilating* on the story of the stream For the *dilatation* of the story. *Locke.*

With *dilating* words, and *dilating* words, He hath to do. *Locke.*

To *dilate* on a subject, or to *dilate* on a subject, means To *dilate* on a subject, or to *dilate* on a subject. *Locke.*

To *dilate* on a subject, or to *dilate* on a subject, means To *dilate* on a subject, or to *dilate* on a subject. *Locke.*

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To *dilate* on a subject, or to *dilate* on a subject, means To *dilate* on a subject, or to *dilate* on a subject. *Locke.*

To *dilate* on a subject, or to *dilate* on a subject, means To *dilate* on a subject, or to *dilate* on a subject. *Locke.*

DILATOR. *n. f.* [from *dilatare*.] That which widens, or extends.
The arteries, or blowers up of the cheeks, and the corners of the nose, are too strong in *Arbuthnot* people.

DILATORINESS. *n. f.* [from *dilatory*.] The quality of being dilatory; slowness; sluggishness.

DILATORY. *adj.* [*dilatatoire*, Fr. *dilatatorius*, Lat.] Tardy; slow; given to procrastination; addicted to delay; sluggish; loitering.

An inferior court, after former tedious suits in a higher court, would be but *dilatory*, and to little purpose.

What wound did ever heal but by degrees? Thou know'st we work by wit, and not by witchcraft?

And wit depends on *dilatory* time. *Shakespeare*

These cardinals traffic with me; I abhor this *dilatory* sloth, and tricks of Rome. *Shakespeare*

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man, Who shows himself away on fowls and knaves. *Orsini*

A *dilatory* temper commits innumerable cruciations without design. *Adrian's Spectator*

DILECTION. *n. f.* [*dilectio*, Latin.] The act of loving; kindness.

So free is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief. *Boyle*

DILEMMA. *n. f.* [*dilemma*.]

1. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid, when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a *dilemma*: If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause. On the contrary, says the master, if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it.

A *dilemma*, that Morton used to raise benevolence, some called his fork, and some his crutch. *Bacon's History vii.*

Hope, whole weak being ruin'd is Alike if it succeed, and if it miss; When good or ill does equally confound, And both the horns of fate's *dilemma* wound. *Cowley*

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.

A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case.

To act with baseness, or quit the place. *Swift*

A *dilemma*, either way I'm sped; If foes they write, if friends they read, me dead. *Pope*

DILIGENCE. *n. f.* [*diligentia*, Latin.] Industry; assiduity; constancy in business; continuance of endeavour; uninterrupted application; the contrary to idleness.

Do thy *diligence* to come shortly unto me. *Timothy*

Bethren, give *diligence* to make your calling and election sure. *Peter*

DILIGENT. *adj.* [*diligens*, Latin.]

1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous; not idle; not negligent; not lazy.

Such things, men *diligent* in his business, he shall find history kings. *Proverbs*

2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous. And the judges shall make *diligent* inquiry. *Deuteronomy*

DILIGENTLY. *adv.* [from *diligent*.] With assiduity; with heed and perseverance; not carelessly; not idly; not negligently.

If you inquire not attentively and *diligently*, you shall never be able to discern a number of mechanical motions. *Baron*

The ancients have *diligently* examined in what consists the beauty of good postures. *Dryden*

DILL. *n. f.* [*dile*, Saxon.] An herb, which hath a slender, fibrous, annual root; the leaves are like those of fennel; the seeds are oval, plain, streaked, and bordered.

It is raised of seed, which is ripe in August. *Mortimer*

DILUCID. *adj.* [*dilucidus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; not opaque.
2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILUCIDATE. *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain; to free from obscurity.

I shall not extenuate, but explain and *dilucidate*, according to the custom of the ancients. *Brown's Latin Grammar*

DILUCIDATION. *n. f.* [from *dilucidatio*, Latin.] The act of making clear; explanation; exposition.

DILUENT. *adj.* [*diluens*, Latin.] Having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.

DILUENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter.

There is no real *diluent* but water; every fluid is *diluent*, as it contains water in it. *Arbuthnot*

To DILUTE. *v. a.* [*diluo*, Latin.]

1. To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.

Drinking a large dose of *diluted* tea, as she was ordered by a physician, she got to bed. *Lack*

The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, de-mulcent to temper, or acid to subdue. *Arbuthnot*

2. To make weak.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newton*

DILUTE. *adj.* Thin; attenuated.

If a red and blue colours were more *dilute* and weak, the distance of the images would be less than an inch; and if they were more intense and full, that distance would be greater. *Newton*

DILUTER. *n. f.* [from *dilute*.] That which makes any thing else thin.

Water is the only *diluter*, and the least diffusive of most of the ingredients of our aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliment*

DILUTION. *n. f.* [*dilutio*, Latin.] The act of making any thing thin or weak.

Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation or thickening, which is performed by dissipating the most liquid parts by heat, or by infusing some substances, which make the parts of the fluid cohere more strongly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

DILUVIAN. *adj.* [from *diluvium*, Latin.]

Relating to the deluge.

Suppose that this *diluvian* lake should rise to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally into all countries about. *Barnes*

DIM. *adj.* [dimme, Saxon; dy, Welsh; daw, Erse.]

1. Not having a quick sight; not seeing clearly.

For her true form how can my spark discern, Which, *dim* by nature, art did never clear? *Dante*

2. Dull of apprehension.

The understanding is *dim*, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truths. *Reverend*

3. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly discovered.

We might be able to aim at some *dim* and seeming conception, how matter might begin to exist by the power of that eternal first Being. *Leibniz*

Something, as *dim* to our internal view, Is thus perhaps the cause of all we do. *Pope*

4. Obstructing the act of vision; not luminous; somewhat dark.

Her face right wondrous fair did seem to be, That her broad beauty's beam great bright-ness threw

Through the *dim* shade, that all men might see. *Shakespeare*

To DIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To cloud; to darken; to hinder from a full perception of light, and free exercise of vision.

As where the Almighty's lightning brand does light,

It *dims* the dazed eyes, and daunts the senses quite. *Spenser's Fairy Queen*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much use of Venus *dims* the sight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless *alto dim* sighted. *Bacon*

Every one declares against blindness, and yet who almost is not fond of that which *dim* his sight? *Locke*

For thee I *dim* these eyes, and stuff this head, With all such reading as was never read. *Pope*

2. To make less bright; to obscure.

A ship that through the ocean wide,

By conduct of some star, doth make her way,

When as a storm hath *dim'd* her true guide,

Out of her course doth wander far astray. *Spenser*

All of us have cause To wad the *dimming* of our shining star. *Shakespeare*

Thus while he speaks, each passion *dim* a face,

Three chang'd. *Milton*

The principal figure in a picture is like a king among his courtiers, who *dim* all his attendants. *De Witt*

DIMENSION. *n. f.* [*dimensio*, Latin.]

Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. It is seldom used but in the plural. The three dimensions are length, breadth, and depth.

He tried

The tomb, and found the straight *dimensio* wide. *Dante*

My gentleman was measuring my walls, taking the *dimension* of the room. *Swift*

DIMENSIONLESS. *adj.* [from *dimension*.] Without any definite bulk.

In every part's *dim* *dimensionless* through heav'nly doors. *Milton*

DIMENSIVE. *adj.* [*dimensivus*, Lat.] That marks the boundaries or outlines.

All bodies have their measure, and their *dimensive* line. *Dante*

DIMICATION. *n. f.* [*dimicatio*, Lat.]

battle; the act of fighting; combat.

DIMIDIACTION. *n. f.* [*dimidiatio*, Latin]

The act of halving; division into two equal parts.

To DIMINISH. *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Latin]

1. To make less by abscission or detr.

tion of any part: the opposite to *increase*.

That we call good which is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or *diminish* pain in us. *Locke*.

To impair; to lessen; to degrade.

To possibly they thought

Three to *diminish*, and from three withdraw

The number of the worshipers. *Milton*

To take any thing from that to which

it belongs; the contrary to *add*.

Nothing was a *diminution* from the glory of the king by the imprisonment of the duke. *Playford*

We shall not add unto the word, when I can

and my number shall you *diminish*. *Shakespeare*

In a diminutive manner

DIMINISH, *v. n.* To grow less; to

be diminished.

When judgment I had, desires rather than

thoughts, and thoughts, such as they are, come

to me in full opinion, that my only duty

is to be true to my conscience. *Deane*

My dear friend, I have been ever

in the best of health. *Pope*

DIMINUTIVELY, *adv.* [from *diminish*]

In a manner tending to diminish, or lessen

the force of any thing, or to make a

smaller quantity of any matter than before.

DIMINUTION, *n. f.* [diminution, Latin]

The act of making less; opposed to

increase.

He is not capable of any *diminution* of

power, or of any *diminution* of his

glory. *Locke*

2. The state of growing less; opposed to

increase.

The increasing power of the sun is trans-

mitted to the vast bodies of the planet

which receive it, and by its rays to act upon

the particles of the atmosphere, with the time

of day, and night, the force of the sun, and the

power of the sun, which are not diminished with

the distance of the sun. *Nature*

He is not capable of any *diminution* of

power, or of any *diminution* of his

glory. *Locke*

3. Diminution; loss of dignity; degradation.

Glory to thee

But *diminution* Eugene yields the prize;

Not *diminution* to be rank'd

in my son's next. *Locke*

4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of re-

putation.

Make no waste by thy trust, for my sake I will

not regard the world's

opinion. *Angelo*

For my sake the reputation of my son

is not to be *diminished*. *Shakespeare*

5. In architecture.] The contraction

of the diameter of a column, as it

ascends.

DIMINUTIVE, *adj.* [diminutive, Latin]

Small; little; narrow; contracted.

The *diminutive* of birds, with flight,

His *diminutive* in her nest, against the owl.

Shakespeare's Macbeth

In the interest of mankind, in order to the

advance of knowledge, to be trouble they have

maintained it but in poor and *diminutive* measure.

Crusoe's Journal

The light of man's understanding is but a

flame, a *diminutive*, contracted light, and looks

not beyond the present. *Saunders*

If the ladies should once take a liking to such

a *diminutive* race of lovers, we should, in a little

time, see mankind epitomized, and the whole

species in miniature. *Andersen*

They know how weak and awkward many of

those little *diminutive* disciples are. *Watts*

DIMINUTIVE, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to express littleness: as

lapillus, in Latin, a little stone; *maison-*

ette, in French, a little house; *manikin*,

in English, a little man.

He showed us passing duty and estimate

youth, was commonly called, by the *diminutives*

of his name, Peterkin or Perkin. *Pope*

But, while but young, a good repute did live;

Was then a *diminutive*, but in *diminutive* *Cotton*

2. A small thing. Not in use.

Followed and not in use, like the *diminutive*

of the word *diminutive*. *Shakespeare*

DIMINUTIVELY, *adv.* [from *diminutive*]

In a diminutive manner

DIMINUTIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *diminutive*]

Smallness; littleness; pettiness; want

of bulk; want of dignity

DIMINUTIVE, *adj.* [from *diminutive*]

Somewhat

dim; somewhat obscure.

The *diminutive* of the name, *diminutive*

My dear friend, I have been ever

in the best of health. *Pope*

My dear friend, I have been ever

in the best of health. *Pope*

My dear friend, I have been ever

in the best of health. *Pope*

My dear friend, I have been ever

in the best of health. *Pope*

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in the best of health. *Pope*

My dear friend, I have been ever

in the best of health. *Pope*

My dear friend, I have been ever

in the best of health. *Pope*

On each side her

stood pretty *dimpled* boys like smiling Cupids.

Shakespeare

DIMPLE, *adj.* [from *dimple*]

Full of

dimples; sinking in little inequalities.

A *dimpled* surface of the *dimpled* fluid

of the *dimpled* fluid. *Newton*

DIN, *n. f.* [from *din*, a noise; *dyna*, to make

a noise, Saxon; *dyna*, to thunder. If-

fered. A loud noise; a violent and

continued sound.

A *dimpled* sound, as the sound of war

to the sound of the *dimpled* sound.

The *dimpled* sound of the *dimpled* sound.

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The manner of denying Christ's deity here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it. *South.*

DISACQUAINTANCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *acquaintance.*] Disuse of familiarity.

Conduct, by a long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust on the soul. *South.*

DISADVANTAGE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *advantage.*]

1. Loss; injury to interest: as, he sold to *disadvantage.*

2. Diminution of any thing desirable, as credit, fame, honour.

Come in many things resembled Ovid, and it was his *disadvantage* on the side of the modern authors. *Dryden.*

The shining merit goes down to posterity with *disadvantage*, when it is not placed by wisdom in its proper light. *Johnson.*

These parts already published gave reason to think, that the third will appear with *disadvantage* to that immortal poem. *Johnson.*

Then if humanity will not be of much service in *disadvantage*, since they are liable to the same of return of condemning what they did not defend. *Swift.*

A state not prepared for defence.

No fort can be so strong,

Nor any breast can armed so firmly,
As will be left to win with battle long,
Or stand at *disadvantage* und. *Fairy Queen.*

DISADVANTAGE. *v. a.* [*from the* *dis* and *advantage.*] To injure in interest of any kind.

All other violence is so far from advancing a party, that they extremely weaken and *disadvantage* it. *De la Motte.*

DISADVANTAGEABLE. *adj.* [*from dis* and *advantage.*] Contrary to profit; producing loss. Not used.

In dealing of a man's estate, he may as well be *disadvantaged* by being too sudden, as in setting a price too high, for having being in common with *disadvantage* as interest. *Barrow.*

DISADVANTAGEOUS. *adj.* [*from dis* and *advantage.*] Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

A state of eyes will naturally suggest the part of an eminent man, consider him in all views, and not be a little pleased with the *disadvantage* taken him in the world, if you do not see his lights. *Johnson.*

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY. *adv.* [*from dis* and *advantageous.*] In a manner contrary to interest or profit; in a manner not favourable.

An approving nod or smile serves to drive away, and make you display your selves more *disadvantageously.* *Gent. of the Tongue.*

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from dis* and *advantageous.*] Contrariety to profit; inconvenience; mischief; loss.

DISADVANTAGEOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *advantageous.*] Unhappy; unprosperous.

Now I will let you hear
To the record of his cruel loss,
A dismal *disadvantageous* death. *Johnson.*

DISAFFECT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *affect.*]

To fill with discontent; to discontent.

To make less faithful or zealous.

They attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army. *Chambers.*

DISAFFECTED. *part. adj.* [*from dis* and *affect.*] Not disposed to zeal or affection. Usually applied to those who are enemies to the government.

By denying civil worship to the emperor's statues, which the custom then was to give, they were proceeded against as *disaffected* to the emperor. *Stillings.*

DISAFFECTEDLY. *adv.* [*from dis* and *affect.*] After a *disaffected* manner.

DISAFFECTIONEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from dis* and *affect.*] The quality of being *disaffected.*

DISAFFECTION. *n. f.* [*from dis* and *affect.*]

1. Dislike; ill-will.

In making laws, princes must have regard to the public dispositions, to the affections, and *disaffections* of the people; and must not introduce a law with public fear and *disaffection.* *Layton's Rule of His Living.*

2. Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.

In this age, every thing diffused by those who think with the majority is called *disaffection.* *Swift.*

3. Disorder; bad constitution: in a physical sense.

The disease took its original merely from the *disaffection* of the part, and not from the pecuniary of the humour. *Wiffrid.*

DISAFFIRMANCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *affirm.*]

Confutation; negation.

That kind of action, which redress the error, public inclusion to something that is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in *disaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed. *Hu.*

TO DISAFFIRM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *affirm.*]

To throw open to common purposes; to reduce from the privilege of a forest to the state of common ground.

The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to *disaffirm* some forests at his expense, and themselves of such forests as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houses. *Barrow.*

How happy's he, which hath due place assigned

To his best, and his *disaffirmed* mind. *Dante.*

TO DISAGREE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree.*]

1. To differ; not to be the same.

The mind seems, and in body perceives a different idea to *disagree*; that is, the one not to be the other. *Locke.*

2. To differ; not to be of the same opinion.

Why both the bands in worship *disagree*,
And some adore the bow, and some the tree. *Johnson.*

3. To be in a state of opposition: followed by *from* or *with*, before the opposite.

It contains many improprieties, it *disagrees* almost in all things from the true and proper description. *Johnson.*

Strange it is, that they reject the sacred text of scriptures, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason. *Johnson.*

DISAGREEMENT. *n. f.* [*from dis* and *agree.*]

1. Contrary; unfavourable.

Some persons, as every to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her fineness. *Johnson.*

2. Unpleasant; offensive.

To make the taste of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either *disagreeable* or *disagreeable* things should constantly accompany their different states. *Johnson.*

DISAGREEMENT. *n. f.* [*from dis* and *agree.*]

1. Unsuitableness; contrariety.

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness.

A father will bug and embrace his beloved son, for all the dirt and foulness of his chariot; the charnels of the person easily apologizing for the *disagreeableness* of the habit. *South.*

DISAGREEMENT. *n. f.* [*from dis* and *agree.*]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not identity; not likeness.

These early such plain and evident notes and characters, either of *disagreement* or affinity with one another, in the several kinds of them are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of sentiments.

They found one another, as touching their several points, that a variety of factions, who each in the *disagreement* is not a fact. *Hobbes.*

TO DISALLOW. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*]

1. To deny authority to any.

Were these first come, and *disallow* me?
Or where did I start to reason like,
Provided that I were a poet. *Dryden.*

2. To consider as unlawful; not to permit.

Their usual kind of disputing sheweth, that they do not *disallow* these Romish ceremonies, which are unlawful, but count all unlawful which are Romish. *Hobbes.*

3. To censure by some posterior act.

It was a *disallow* the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publicly *disallow* his proceedings. *Swift.*

4. To censure; not to justify.

There is a touch, toward forbidding fear, that some evil or other will show the doing of that which a man's own conscience *disallows* him in. *South.*

TO DISALLOW. *v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful.

God does in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet *disallow* that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such. *Hobbes.*

DISALLOWABLE. *adj.* [*from dis* and *allow.*] Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DISALLOWANCE. *n. f.* [*from dis* and *allow.*]

Prohibition.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and *disallow* to give, where he does not desire his return and *disallow* of it. *South.*

TO DISANCHOR. *v. a.* [*from dis* and *anchor.*]

To drive a ship from its anchor.

TO DISANIMATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate.*]

1. To deprive of life.

2. To discourage; to defect; to depress.

The process of *disanimating* is to deprive of life, but it is also to deprive of spirit, as it is to *disanimate* the mind. *Johnson.*

How we founded a *disanimating* at his presence, a *disanimating*, how can we serve to my lord's *disanimating*. *Johnson.*

DISANIMATION. *n. f.* [*from dis* and *animate.*]

Privation of life.

The *disanimation* of a person is at apprehension and *disanimation*, which depend on *disanimation* and *disanimation*. *Johnson.*

TO DISANNUAL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *annul.*]

This word is formed, contrarily to analogy, by those who, not knowing the meaning of the word *annul*, intended to form a negative verb by the needless use of the negative particle. It ought therefore to be rejected, as ungrammatical and barbarous.] To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate; to make null; to make void; to nullify.

The Jews our names for us to return, were to check our Lord himself, which both *disannulled* them. *Johnson.*

DISCIPLINABLE. *adj.* [from *discipline*.] Capable of instruction; qualification for improvement by education and discipline.

We find in animals, especially some of them, as fowls, dogs, apes, horses, and elephants, not only perception, phantasy, and memory, common to most if not all animals, but something of sagacity, providence, and *disciplinableness*. *Hale.*

DISCIPLINARIAN. *adj.* [from *discipline*.] Pertaining to discipline.

What earnestness in *disciplinarian* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelical unquestionables, are neglected! *Glennville's Scribbles.*

DISCIPLINARIAN. *n. f.* [disciplina, Latin.]

1. One who rules or teaches with great strictness; one who allows no deviation from stated rules.

2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their perpetual clamour about discipline.

They draw those that dissent into dislike with the state, as puritans, or *disciplinarians*. *Sanderf. Par. Eccl.*

DISCIPLINARY. *adj.* [disciplina, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to discipline.

2. Relating to government.

Twelve canons in behalf of marriage were only *disciplinary*, grounded on prudential motives. *Bishop Franc.*

3. Relating to a regular course of education.

These are the studies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way. *Milton.*

DISCIPLINE. *n. f.* [disciplina, Latin.]

1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners.

He had charge my *discipline* to frame, And tutors nouriture to oversee. *Spenser.*

The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of *discipline*, doth make the bodies hardest, and the courage warmest. *Bacon.*

They who want that *discipline*, bearing, are also by consequence deprived of speech. *Holder.*

It is by the assistance of the eye and the ear especially, which are called the senses of *discipline*, that our minds are furnished with various parts of knowledge. *Harris.*

2. Rule of government; order; method of government.

They hold, that from the very spoils time till this present age, wherein yourselves imagine we have found out a right pattern of sound *discipline*, there never was any time safe to be followed. *Holmes.*

As we are so believe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, so the precepts of *discipline* we are, in like sort, bound for ever to observe. *Holmes.*

While we do admire This virtue and this moral *discipline*, Let's be no sloths. *Shakespeare.*

3. Military regulation.

This opens all your victories in Scotland, Your *discipline* in war, wisdom in peace. *Shakespeare.*

The law is troops which *discipline* them, And their superfluous growths with rigour tame. *Shakespeare.*

4. A state of subjection.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard. *Regard.*

5. Any thing taught; art; science.

Art may be said to overcome and advance to-

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ture in their mechanical *disciplines*, which, in this respect, are much to be preferred. *Wilkins.*

6. Punishment; chastisement; correction.

A lively cobbler kicked and spurred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day without giving her the *discipline* of the strap. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. External mortification.

The love of God makes a man chaste without the laborious arts of fasting and exterior *discipline*; he reaches at glory without any other arms but those of love. *Taylor.*

TO DISCIPLINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up.

We are wise enough to begin when they are very young, and *discipline* by times, those other creatures we would make useful and good for somewhat. *Locke.*

They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation, which they could not arrive at till they were found, upon examination, to have made a sufficient progress in the knowledge of christianity. *Addison on the Christ. Religion.*

2. To regulate; to keep in order.

They look to us, as we should judge of an army of well *disciplined* soldiers at a distance. *Derham's Astro-Theology.*

3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.

4. To advance by instruction.

The law appear'd imperfect, and but giv'n With purpose to refine them in full time Up to a better covenant, *disciplin'd* From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit. *Milton.*

TO DISCLAIM. *v. a.* [dis and claim.]

To disown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce.

You cowardly rascal! nature *disclaims* all share in thee; a taylor made thee. *Shakespeare.*

He calls the gods to witness their offence; *Disclaims* the war, asserts his innocence. *Dryden.*

We find our Lord, on all occasions, *disclaiming* all pretensions to a temporal kingdom. *Rogers.*

Very few, among those who profess themselves christians, *disclaim* all concern for their souls, disown the authority, or renounce the expectations, of the gospel. *Rogers.*

DISCLAIMER. *n. f.* [from *disclaim*.]

1. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

2. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or refusal. *Cowell.*

TO DISCLOSE. *v. a.* [disclose, Latin; dis and close.]

1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latancy to open view.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown, These seeds of fire their fatal birth *disclose*; And first few leavelling sparks about were blown, Big with the flames that to our ruin rose. *Drake.*

Then earth and ocean various forms *disclose*. *Drake.*

The shells being broken, struck off, and gone, the stone included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty. *Woodward.*

2. To hatch; to open.

It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloses* them. *Bacon.*

3. To reveal; to tell; to impart what is secret.

There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding, or pride, or *disclosure* of secrets, or a transgression would; for from these things every friend will depart. *Evangelist.*

If I *disclose* my passion

Our friendship's at an end; if I conceal it, The world will call me false. *Addison's Cato.*

DISCLOSURE. *n. f.* [from *disclose*.] One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSURE. *n. f.* [from *disclose*.]

1. Discovery; production into view.

The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquisition, both for the site, and *disclosure* of causes. *Bacon.*

2. Act of revealing any thing secret.

After so happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, she was, upon a sudden mutability and *disclosure* of the king's mind, severely handled. *Bacon.*

DISCLOSURE. *n. f.* [disclosure, Latin.]

Epiphany.

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions and *disclosures* of light, to prevent the art of the lantern-maker. *Moor.*

DISCOLORATION. *n. f.* [from *discolour*.]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.

2. Change of colour; stain; die.

In a deprivation of the humours from a sound state to what the physicians call by a general name of a cacochymy, spots and *discolorations* of the skin are signs of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

TO DISCOLOUR. *v. a.* [discolor, Latin.]

To change from the natural hue; to stain.

Many a widow'd husband groveling lies, Coldly embracing the *discolour'd* earth. *Shakespeare.*

Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with malt. *Temple.*

Suspicious, and fantastical formide, And jealousy, with jaundice in her eyes, *Discolouring* all the view'd. *Dryden.*

He who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, sees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to *discolour* and pervert the object. *Spencer.*

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, so prevail over your mind as to *discolour* all your ideas. *Watts.*

TO DISCOMFIT. *v. a.* [desconfire, Fr.]

scouffere, Ital. as if from *disconfingere*, Lat.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to beat; to overthrow.

Fight against that monstrous rebel, Cade, Whom, since, I heard to be *discomfited*. *Shakespeare.*

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. *Exodus.*

He, fugitive, declin'd superior strength; *Discomfited*, pursued, in the sad chase Ten thousand ignominious fall. *Philips.*

While my gallant countrymen are employed in pursuing rebels half *discomfited* through the consciousness of their guilt, I shall improve these victories to the good of my fellow subjects. *Addison.*

DISCOMFIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

Defeat; rout; overthrow.

By your most incurable *discomfit* Reigns in the hearts of all our present party. *Shakespeare.*

Digon must stoop, and shall ere long receive Such a *discomfit*, as shall quite despoil him Of all these boasted trophies. *Milton's Agonist.*

DISCOMFITURE. *n. f.* [from *discomfit*.]

Defeat; loss of battle; rout; ruin; overthrow.

Sad tidings bring I to you out of France, Of loss, of slaughter, and *discomfiture*. *Shakespeare.*

Behold every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*. *Samuel.*

DIS

What a defect and *discomfort* is it to a man, when he comes to use this wealth, to find it all false metal!

Government of the Tongue.
He sent his angels to fight for his people; and the *discomfort* and slaughter of great hosts is attributed to their assistance.

DISCOMFORT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *comfort*.]

Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom.
This humilit' did torrice, and therefore armed his church, so the end they might obtain it without *discomfort*.

Discomfort guides my tongue,
And bids me speak of nothing but despair.

In solitude there is not only *discomfort*, but weakness also.

To DISCOMFORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To grieve; to sadden; to deject.

Her champion went away *discomforted* as much as *discomfited*.

His funeral shall not be in our camp,
Left it *discomforted* at us.

DISCOMFORTABLE. *adj.* [from *discomfort*.]

1. That is melancholy and refuses comfort.

Discomfortable could know it thou not.

That when the searching eye of Heaven is hid

Behind the globe, it lights the lower world?

2. That causes sadness.

What! did that help or Dorus, whose eyes could carry unto him no other news but *discomfortable*?

To DISCOMFORT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *comfort*.] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

Absolutely we cannot *discomfort*, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die.

How you will all be wits; and he, I pray, And you, that *discomfort* it, mend the play.

Neither do I *discommend* the lofty style in tragedy, which is naturally pompous and magnificent.

DISCOMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *discommend*.] Blamable; censurable; deterring blame.

Discommendability is, according to Aristotle's morality, a vice very *discommendable*.

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *discommendable*.] Blamableness; liability to censure.

DISCOMME'NDATION. *n. f.* [from *discommend*.] Blame; reproach; censure.

Tully assigns three motives, whereby, without any *discommendation*, a man may be drawn to become an accuser of others.

DISCOMME'NDER. *n. f.* [from *discommend*.] One that discommends; a dispraiser.

To DISCOMME'D. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commode*, Fr.] To put to inconvenience; to molest; to incommode.

DISCOMME'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *discommode*.] Inconvenient; troublesome; displeasing.

So many thousand soldiers, without any *discommode*, or other trade, must either seek service and employment abroad, which may be dangerous; or else employ themselves here at home, which may be *discommodeous*.

DISCOMME'DITY. *n. f.* [from *discommode*.] Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt; mischief.

We speak now of *discommode*, how the *discommode* of it may be best avoided, and the commodities retained in it, in the balance of commodities and *discommode*, the qualities of *discommode* are to be reconciled.

It is better that a ship should be preserved with some *discommode* to the sailors, than that,

DIS

the sailors being in health, the ship should perish.

To DISCOMPOSE. *v. a.* [*discompose*, French.]

1. To disorder; to unsettle.

The debate upon the self-denying ordinance had raised many jealousies, and *discomposed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them.

2. To ruffle; to disorder.

Now Betty from her master's bed had flown,

And only flut' to *discompose* her own.

3. To disturb the temper; to agitate by perturbation.

No, my dear mother: ill in death it shows,

Your face of mind by rage to *discompose*.

4. To offend; to fret; to vex.

Men, who possess all the advantages of life,

are in a state where there are many accidents to disorder and *discompose*, but few to please them.

5. To displace; to discard. Not in use.

Though he was a dark prince, and infinitely suspicious, he never put down or *discomposed* a counsellor or near servant.

DISCOMPOSE. *n. f.* [from *discompose*.] Disorder; perturbation.

He threw himself upon his bed, lamenting

with much passion, and with a abundance of tears,

and continued in this melancholic *discomposure* of mind many days.

To DISCOMPERT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert*.]

1. To unsettle the mind; to discompose.

You need not provoke their spirits by *discomper*: a careless gesture, a word, or a look, is enough to *disconcert* them.

2. To break a scheme; to defeat a machination.

DISCONFORMITY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *conformity*.] Want of agreement; incon-

sistency.

Lies arise from error and mistake, or matter

and figure; they consist in the disagreement and

disconformity betwixt the speech and the concep-

tion of the mind, or the conception of the mind

and the things themselves, or the speech and the

things.

DISCONGRUITY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *congruity*.] Disagreement; inconsistency.

There is want of capacity in the thing, to

sustain such a duration, from the intrinsic *dis-*

congruity of the one to the other.

DISCONSOLATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *console*.] Void of comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy.

See Callus all *disconsolate*,

With Pindarus his *disconsolate*, on the hill.

If patiently they bidding they obey,

Disfills them not *disconsolate*.

The ladies and the knights, no shelter nigh,

Were dropping wet, *disconsolate* and wan,

And t'rough their thin array receiv'd the rain.

The moon tell us the funerals to us, and so,

by illuminating the air, takes away in some

measure the *disconsolate* darkness of our winter

nights.

DISCONSOLATELY. *adv.* [from *disconsolate*.] In a disconsolate manner; comfortlessly.

DISCONSOLATENESS. *n. f.* [from *disconsolate*.] The state of being disconsolate.

DISCONTENT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *content*.] Want of content; uneasiness at the present state.

I see your brow full of *discontent*,

Your hearts of sorrows, and your eyes of tears.

7

DIS

Woe that their pleasures can't bear *discontent*, she sigh'd, not that they say'd, but that she went.

DISCONTENT. *adj.* [*dis* and *content*.] Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied.

They were of their own nature circumpect and slow discontented and *discontent*; and those the ear singled as fittest for his purpose.

To DISCONTENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dissatisfy; to make uneasy at the present state.

I know a *discontented* gentleman,

Whole humble means match not his haughty

spirit.

The *discontented* now are only they

Whole crimes before did your just cause betray.

DISCONTENTED. *participial adj.* [from *discontent*.] Uneasy; cheerless; malevolent.

Let us know

What will the up-you *discontented* word.

These are, beyond comparison, the two greatest

evils in this world; a diseased body, and a *dis-*

contented mind.

The gods, with a *discontented* air,

Seems to reject him, tho' he grants his prayer.

DISCONTENTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *discontented*.] Uneasiness; want of ease; dissatisfaction.

A insatiable lust of Alexander the Great calls

up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief,

or *discontented* looks, in his looks.

DISCONTENTMENT. *n. f.* [from *discontent*.] The state of being discontented; uneasiness.

These are the vices that fill them with general

discontentment, as though the bottom of that

summit church; wherein they live, were more noi-

some than any dungeon.

The politick and artificial nourishing and en-

tertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes

to hopes, is one of the best antidotes against the

potion of *discontentment*.

DISCONTINUANCE. *n. f.* [from *discontinue*.]

1. Want of cohesion of parts; want of union of one part with another; disruption.

Thousands of water, if there be enough to

follow, will draw themselves into a small heap,

because they will not *discontinue*; but if there

be no remedy, then they cast themselves into

round drops, which is the figure that fix the

body most from *discontinuation*.

2. Cessation; intermission.

Let us consider whether our approaches to him

are sweet and refreshing, and if we are uneasy

under any long *discontinuation* of our conversation

with him.

3. [In the common law.] An interruption or breaking off; as *discontinuation* of possession, or *discontinuation* of process.

The effect of *discontinuation* of possession is,

that a man may not enter upon his own

land or tenement alienated, whatsoever

his right be unto it, or by his own au-

thority; but must seek to recover pos-

session by law. The effect of *discon-*

tinuance of plea is, that the instance may

not be taken up again, but by a new

writ to begin the suit afresh.

DISCONTINUATION. *n. f.* [from *discontinue*.] Disruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; disruption; separation.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either

by bubbles, or by shaking the glass, the whole

mercury falls.

Newton.

TO DISCONTINUE. v. n. [discontinuer, Fr.]

1. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer separation or disruption of substance.

All bodies, ductile and tensile, as muscle, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn, or thread; have in them the appetite of not *discontinuing* strong, which maketh them follow the force that pulleth out, and yet so as not to *discontinue* or forsake their own body. *Baron.*

2. To lose an established or prescriptive custom or right.

Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee, and I will cause thee to leave thine enemies. *Jeremiah.*

TO DISCONTINUE. v. a.

1. To leave off; to cease any practice or habit.

Twenty puny lyes I'll tell,
That men shall swear I've *discontinued* school
Above a twelvemonth. *Shakespeare.*

Examine thy customs of diet, sleep, exercise, apparel, and the like; and try, in any thou shalt judge hurtful, to *discontinue* it by little and little; but so, as if thou find any inconvenience by the change, thou come back to it again. *Bacon.*

2. To break off; to interrupt.

There is that property, in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words, though the voluble motions of the organs from one stopper figure to another, that they mount and discriminate the voice, without appearing to *discontinue* at. *Heller's Elements of Speech.*

DISCONTINUITY. n. f. [dis and continuity.] Difunity of parts; want of cohesion.

That *discontinuity* of parts is the principal cause of the opacity of bodies, will appear by considering that opaque substances become transparent by filling their pores with any substance of equal, or almost equal, density with their parts. *Newton.*

DISCONVENIENCE. n. f. [dis and convenience.] Incongruity; disagreement; opposition of nature.

Heat and cold many times out of natural antipathies of nature, but, in these *disconveniences* of nature, deliberation hath no place at all. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

DISCORD. n. f. [discordia, Latin.]

1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppugnancy.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n sends means to kill your joys with love!

And I, for winking at your *discontents*,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakespeare.*

He is a false witness that speaketh lies,
And that soweth *discord* among brethren. *Psalms.*

2. Difference or contrariety of qualities, particularly of sounds.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
And mark what *discord* follows; each thing meets in mere oppugnancy. *Shakespeare.*

I hold, like that of music's various parts,
That makes the harmony of hearts;
Which, that only this dispute shall bring,
Who best shall love the duke and serve the king. *Dryden.*

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
And all that order, harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good. *Pope.*

3. [In music.] Sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.

It is found alone that doth immediately and ineffectually affect a man; this is most manifest in music, and concords and *discords* to music; for all sounds whether they be sharp or flat, if they be sweet, have a roundness and equality; and if

they be harsh, are unequal: for a *discord* itself is but a harshness of divers sounds meeting. *Bacon.*
It is the task that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh *discords* and unpleasing sharps. *Shakespeare.*

How doth music amaze us, when of *discords* she maketh the sweetest harmony! *Purcell.*

TO DISCORD. v. n. [discordo, Latin.] To disagree; not to suit with.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other; sometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; sometimes the other one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion. *Bacon.*

DISCORDANCE. } n. f. [from discord.]

DISCORDANCY. } Disagreement; opposition; inconcistency.

DISCORDANT. adj. [discordans, Latin.]

1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear,
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was unsincere;
So various, so *discordant* is the mind,
That in our will a different will we find. *Dryden.*

2. Opposite; contrarious.

The *discordant* motion of some wandering comets would certainly disorder the revolutions of the planets, if they approached too near them. *Cajor.*

3. Incongruous; not conformable.

Hither coherence is to be referred; if by a comparison of things done with the rule there be a consonancy, then it flows the sentence of approbation if *discordant* from it, the sentence of condemnation. *Haller's Organ of Manhood.*

DISCORDANTLY. adv. [from discordant.]

1. Inconsistently; in disagreement with itself.

2. In disagreement with another.

Two strings of a musical instrument being struck together, making two notes that arrive at the ear at the same time as to sense, yield a sound differing from either of them, and as it were compounded of both, inasmuch, that if they be *discordant*, tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make a harsh and troublesome noise. *Boyle.*

3. Peevishly; in a contradictory manner.

TO DISCOVER. v. a. [decouvrir, French;] *dis* and *covers*.]

1. To show; to disclose; to bring to light; to make visible.

2. To expose to view.

The cover of the coach was made with such joints, that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as *discovered* and open-lighted as on horseback. *Steele.*

Go draw aside the curtains and *discover*

The several tokens to this noble prince. *Shakespeare.*

He *discovered* deep the seat of darkness, and brought out to light the shadow of death. *Psalms.*

3. To show; not to shelter; to expose.

And now will I *discover* her lewdness. *Shakespeare.*

Law can *discover* sin, but not remove it. *Alford.*

4. To make known; not to disguise; to reveal.

We will pass over unto those men, and we will *discover* ourselves unto them. *Isaiah.*

Eye, who unseen

Yet all had heard, with audible lament

Discovered from the place of her retire. *Milton.*

5. To ken; to spy.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we set sail for the left hand. *Shakespeare.*

6. To find out; to obtain information.

He shall never, by any alteration in me, *discover* my knowledge of his mistake. *Shakespeare.*

7. To detect; to find though concealed.

Up he *discovered* the serpent. *Milton.*

Discovered and surpris'd.

Man with strength and force with arm'd
Complete, to have *discovered* and surpris'd
Whatever wiles of love or seeming friend. *Milton.*

8. To find things or places not known before.

Some to *discover* islands far away. *Shakespeare.*

Another part in squadrons bend their march
On bold adventure, to *discover* wide
That dismal world. *Milton.*

So of things. The Germans *discovered*
printing and gunpowder.

9. To exhibit to the view.

Some high climbing hill

Which to his eye *discovers* unawares

The goodly prospect of some foreign land,
First seen, or some renown'd metropolis

With glistering spires and battlements adorn'd. *Milton.*

Not light, but rather darkness visible,
Serv'd only to *discover* lights of woe. *Milton.*

DISCOVERABLE. adj. [from discover.]

1. That may be found out.

That immaterial matter, which is so intermixed with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to be *discoverable* by human industry; or, if *discoverable*, diffused and scattered amongst the crasser matter, can never be separated. *Newton's Natural History.*

Revelation may assert two things to be *joined*, while connection or agreement is not *discoverable* by reason. *Watts.*

2. Apparent; exposed to view.

They were deceived by Satan, and that not in an invisible situation, but in an open and *discoverable* apparition, that is, in the form of a serpent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It is concluded by astronomers, that the atmosphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform serenity; because nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered and absconded by the interposition of any clouds or mists. *Beauleg.*

DISCOVERER. n. f. [from discover.]

1. One that finds any thing not known before; a finder out.

If more be found out, they will not recompense the *discoverer's* pains, but will be fitter to be call'd out. *Heller.*

Places receive appellations, according to the language of the *discoverer*, from observations made upon the people. *Isaac.*

The Cape of Good Hope was doubted in those early times, and the Portuguese were not the first *discoverers* of that navigation. *Archer.*

An old maiden gentlewoman is the greatest *discoverer* of judgments; she can tell you what sin it was that set such a man's house on fire. *Adams's Spectator.*

2. A scout; one who is put to descry the posture or number of an enemy; speculator.

Here stand, my words, and read *discoverers* forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies. *Shakespeare.*

DISCOVERY. n. f. [from discover.]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden.

Of all who once have us the open sea,
That the red English none more tame have
won
Beyond the year, and out of heaven's high
way,
They made *discovery* where they see no fun. *Dryden.*

2. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

What, must I hold a candle to my shame?
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too
light

Why 'tis an office of *discovery*, love,
And I should be obsequ'd. *Shakespeare.*

Things that appeared amiable by the light of this world, appear of a different odious hue in the clear *discovery* of the next. *Scott.*

DIS

It would be necessary to say something of the due to which the war hath reduced us; such a discovery ought to be made as late as possible.

TO DISCO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *counsel*.] To dissuade; to give contrary advice. Obsolete.

But him that palmer from that vanity,
With temperate advice *discounsell'd*. *Spenser.*

DISCOUNT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *count*.] The sum refunded in a bargain.

His whole intention was, to buy a certain quantity of copper money from Wood, at a large *discount*, and sell them as well as he could.

TO DISCO'UNT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To count back; to pay back again.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:
My prayers and penance shall *discount* for these,
And beg of heaven to charge the bill on me.

The farmers, spitefully combin'd,
Force him to take his tithes a kind;
And *discount* *discounts* arrears
By bids for taxes and repairs.

TO DISCO'UNTENANCE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *countenance*.]

1. To discourage by cold treatment.
Unwilling they were to *discountenance* any man who was willing to serve them.

The truth upright judge will always countenance right, and *discountenance* wrong.

2. To abash; to put to shame.

Wisdom, in *discount* with her,
Loses *discountenanc'd*, and like folly shews.

He came, and with him Eve, more loth, tho' full
To offend; *discountenanc'd* both and *discountenanc'd*.

How would one look from his majestic brow,
Seated as on the top of virtue's hill,
Discountenanc'd her despis'd!

DISCO'UNTENANCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *countenance*.] Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; unfriendly regard.

He thought a little *discountenance* upon those persons would suppress that spirit.

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable soever, were still attended with very apparent *discountenance*.

In expectation of the hour of judgment, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the *discountenance* he meets with from a wicked and prophane world.

DISCO'UNTENANCER. *n. f.* [from *discountenance*.] One that discourages by cold treatment; one that depresses by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of scandal, and murmurs against the king, and his government, taxed him for a great part of his people, and *discountenanc'd* of his nobility.

TO DISCO'URAGE. *v. a.* [*discourage*, French; *dis* and *courage*.]

1. To depress; to deprive of confidence; to deject; to daunt.

Let not the mercenary rage the rebels influence,
And shake the protestants loyalty and patience.

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt; with *from* before the thing.

Whence should I have got the heart of the children of Israel, to go into the land?

3. It is irregularly used by Temple with *to* before the following word.
You may keep your beauty and your health,

unless you destroy them yourself, or *discourage* them to stay with you, by using them ill.

DISCO'URAGER. *n. f.* [from *discourage*.] One that impresses diffidence and terror.

Most men in years, as they are generally *discouragers* of youth, are like old trees, which, being full bearing themselves, will suffer no young plants to flourish beneath them.

DISCO'URAGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *discourage*.]

1. The act of deterring, or depressing hope.

2. Determent; that which deters from any thing: with *from*.

Amongst other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the nearest *discouragements*, that they are so generally decided by common opinion.

The books read at schools, and colleges are full of incitements to virtue, and *discouragements* from vice.

3. The cause of depression, or fear: with *to*, less properly.

Things we would have them learn, the great and only *discouragement* is, that they are called to them.

DISCO'URSE. *n. f.* [*discours*, French; *discursus*, Latin.]

1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences.

By reason of that original weakness in the instruments, without which the understanding part is not able in this world by *discourse* to work, the very conceit of painfulness is a bribe to stay us.

Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To rust in us unus'd.

The act of the mind which connects propositions, and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call *discourse*; and we shall not miscall it, if we name it reason.

2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk.

He warrth wiser than himself, more by an hour's *discourse* than by a day's meditation.

In thy *discourse*, if thou desire to please,
All such is courteous, useful, new, or witty;
Usefulness comes by labour, wit by ease,
Courtesy grows in court, news in the city.

The vanquish'd party with the victors join'd,
Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind.

3. Effusion of language; speech.

Typical and superficial arguments, of which there is store to be found on both sides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *discourse*, serve only to amuse the understanding and entertain company.

4. A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered.

The *discourse* here is about ideas, which, he says, are truths, and seen in God.

Plutarch, in his *discourse* upon garrulity, commends the fidelity of the companions of Ulysses.

TO DISCO'URSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To converse; to talk; to relate.
How wert thou handled, being prisoner?
Discourse, I prithee, on this turret's top.

2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner.

DIS

The general maxims we are *discussing* of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind.

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.

And yet the power of her *discussing* thoughts, from the collection is a diverse thing.

TO DISCO'USE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat of; to talk over; to discuss.

Go with us into the abbey here,
And let us there at large *discourse* all our fortunes.

DISCO'USER. *n. f.* [from *discourse*.]

1. A speaker; a haranguer.
The tract of every thing
Would by a good *discourser* lose some life,
Which action's self was tongue to.

2. A writer on any subject; a dissertation.

Philologers and critical *discourers*, who look beyond the obvious exterior of things, will not be angry at our narrower explorations.

DISCO'URIVE. *adj.* [from *discourse*.]

1. Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences.

Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive, or intuitive; discourse
Is oft yours, the latter is most ours.

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory.

The epic is every where interlarded with dialogue, or *discursive* scenes.

DISCO'URTEOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *courteous*.] Uncivil; uncomplaisant; defective in good manners.

He refused to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight he should meet.

DISCO'URTESY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *courtesy*.]

1. Incivility; rudeness; act of disrespect.

As if cheerfulness had been tediousness, and good entertainment had been turned to *discourtesy*, he would ever get himself alone.

DISCO'URTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *discourteous*.] Uncivilly; rudely.

DISCO'US. *adj.* [from *discus*, Lat.] Broad; flat; wide.

Used by botanists to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers, such as the *Ros solis*, &c.

DISCRE'DIT. *n. f.* [*décréditer*, Fr.]

1. Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; disgrace; imputation of a fault.

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other *discredits*.

2. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.

TO DISCRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*décréditer*, Fr.]

1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.

DIS

He had framed to himself many deceiving promises of life, which I have *discredited* to him, and now he is resolved to die. *Shakespeare.*

To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame; to make less reputable or honourable.

You had left unseen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been blest withal, would have *discredited* you. *Shakespeare.*

He is commended that makes a saving voyage, and least *discredits* his travels, who returns the time he can be went. *Wotton.*

He, like a privileged spy, whom nothing can *discredit*, labels now 'gainst each great man. *Donne.*

Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *discredited* duty, and by example to pity revive the declining spirit of religion. *Rogers.*

Without care our best actions will lose much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers.*

To distrust; not to credit; not to hold certain.

DISCREET. *adj.* [*discret*, French.]

1. Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober; not rash; not precipitant; not careless; not hardly adventurous.

Honest, *discreet*, quiet, and godly learned men, will not be withdrawn by you. *Whitgift.*

Let's fearful than *discreet*,
You've the fundamental part of state,
Than you doubt the charge of it. *Shak.*

To die ye must be *discreet* and grave,
To outlive maturity the gave. *Deham.*

Let's the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the
old, nor the brave, who guides the conversa-
tion, and gives measures to society. *Addison's Spectator.*

Modest; not forward. Not well authorized.

Dear youth, by fortune favour'd, but by love,
And not favour'd less, be still as now. *Thomson.*

DISCREETLY. *adv.* [from *discreet*.] Prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.

Prudence built the praise they should have got,
Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot. *Waller.*

The duty of obedience, loyalty, and subjection, is more but for a man touchily and *discreetly* fit. *Swift.*

It springs from hanks *discreetly* us'd. *Parsons.*

The dulled brain, gently stir'd,
Pierc'd may waken to a humming bird,
And not recede, *discreetly* open'd, find
Cupid's object in the cockle kind. *Pope.*

DISCREETNESS. *n. f.* [from *discreet*.] The quality of being discreet; discretion.

DISCREPANCE. *n. f.* [*discrepantia*, Latin.] Difference; contrariety; disagreement.

Discrepancy of education, and *discrepancy* of those
principles wherewith men are at first imbued,
and wherein all our after reasonings are founded. *Lord Digby to K. Digby.*

DISCREPANT. *adj.* [*discrepans*, Latin.]

Different; disagreeing; contrary.

DISCRETE. *v. a.* [*discretus*, Lat.] To separate; to discontinue.

As for its diaphanety, it enjoyeth that most
tenderly; as having its earthly and fatuous
parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left
light, and not *discreted* by atomical termina-
tions. *Brown.*

DISCRETE. *adj.* [*discretus*, Lat.]

Distinct, disjointed; not continuous.

Discrete quantity, or different individuals, are
measured by number, without any breaking con-

tinuity; that is, in things that have continuity,
as continued quantity and motion. *Hale.*

2. **Disjunctive**; as, *I resign my life, but not my honour*, is a *disjunctive* proposition.

3. **Discrete Proportion** is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4. *Harris.*

DISCRETION. *n. f.* [from *discretio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; skill; wise management.

Nothing then was further thought upon for the manner of governing; but all permitted unto their wisdom and *discretion* which were to rule. *Hooker.*

A knife may be taken away from a child, without depriving them of the benefits thereof which have years and *discretion* to use it. *Hooker.*

It is not good that children should know any wickedness: old folks have *discretion*, and know the world. *Shakespeare.*

All this was order'd by the good *discretion* Of the right reverend cardinal of York. *Shakespeare.*

The pleasure of commanding our passions is to be preferred before any sensual pleasure; because it is the pleasure of wisdom and *discretion*. *Tillotson.*

But care in poetry must still be had, It asks *discretion* even in running mad. *Pope.*

There is no talent to useful towards rising in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than *discretion*, a species of lowest prudence. *Sage.*

2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled and unconditional power: as, he surrenders at *discretion*; that is, without stipulation.

DISCRETIONARY. *adj.* [from *discretion*.]

Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained.

A deacon may have a dispensation for entering into orders before he is twenty-three years of age, and it is *discretionary* in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit. *Ad. for Pastors.*

The major being a *person* of consummate experience, was invested with a *discretionary* power. *Fisher.*

DISCRETIVE. *adj.* [*discretus*, Latin.]

1. [In logic.] *Discretive* propositions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite, judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles *but, though, yet, &c.* as, *travellers may change their climate, but not their temper*; *Job was patient, though his grief was great.* *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] *Discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition: as, *not a man, but a beast.*

DISCRIMINABLE. *adj.* [from *discriminare*.] Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens. *Did.*

TO DISCRIMINATE. *v. a.* [*discrimino*, Latin.]

1. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain tokens from another.

Oysters, and cockles, and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

There are three sorts of it, differing in names from each other, and *discriminated* by the names by three peculiar names. *Boyle.*

The right hand is *discriminated* from the left by a natural, necessary, and never to be confounded distinction. *Smith.*

DIS

Although the features of his countenance be no reason of obedience, yet they may leave to *discriminate* him from any other person, where she is not to obey. *Stillingfleet.*

There may be ways of *discriminating* the voice; as, by acuteness and gravity, the several degrees of rising and falling from one tone or note to another. *Holder.*

2. To select or separate from others.

You owe little less for what you are not, than for what you are, to that *discriminating* mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miseries. *Boyle.*

DISCRIMINATENESS. *n. f.* [from *discriminate*.] Distinctness; marked difference. *Did.*

DISCRIMINATION. *n. f.* [from *discriminatio*, Latin.]

1. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things.

There is a reverence to be shewed them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction; difference put.

A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible; and make a due *discrimination* between those that are, and those who are not, the proper objects of it. *Addison's Spectator.*

By that prudent *discrimination* made between the offenders of different degrees, he obliges those whom he has distinguished as objects of mercy. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. The marks of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factious, or applying any public *discrimination* in matters of religion. *King Charles.*

Letters are from the first original *discriminations* of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and observe the differences of vocal sounds. *Holder.*

DISCRIMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *discriminate*.]

1. That makes the mark of distinction; characteristic.

The only standing test, and *discriminative* characteristic, of any metal or mineral, must be sought for in the constituent matter of it. *Woodward.*

2. That observes distinction.

Discriminate Providence knew before the nature and course of all things. *Moss.*

DISCRIMINOUS. *adj.* [from *discrimen*, Latin.] Dangerous; hazardous. Not usual.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very dangerous state, unless it happens upon the escape of a venous opening, as in the *discriminatory*. *Boyle.*

DISCURSORY. *adj.* [*discursus*, Lat.]

Fitted to the posture of leaning.

After bathing they retired to rest, and refreshed themselves with a repast, and to fast custom, by degrees, changed their customary beds into a couch. *Forster's Travels.*

DISCUMBENCY. *n. f.* [*discumbens*, Lat.]

The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner.

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of leaning at meat, which was upon their left hand, but their right hand was free and ready for all service. *Forster's Travels.*

TO DISCUMBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber*.]

To disengage from any troublesome weight; to disengage from impediment.

His hands *discumbered* from the clinging web. *Pope's Dunciad.*

TO DISCOVER. *v. a.* [*decoverir*, French.]

To discover; to reveal. A word perhaps peculiar to *Synyer*.

I will, if please you to *discurse*, after
To give you of that ill. *Fanny Queen.*
DISCURSIVE. *adj.* [*discurff*, Fr. from
discurro, Latin.]

1. Moving here and there; roving; de-
sultory.

Some noises help sleep; as the blowing of the
wind, and the trickling of water: they move a
gentle attention and whatsoever moveth atten-
tion, without too much labour, stillet the nat-
ural and *discurfue* motion of the spirits. *Raver.*

2. Proceeding by regular gradation from
premises to consequences; argumenta-
tive. This is sometimes, perhaps not
improperly, written *discurfue*.

There is a tenacity of soul and body, of more
efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than
the greatest pretences to a *discurfue* demonstration.

There hath been much dispute touching the
knowledge of brutes, whether they have a kind
of *discurfue* faculty, whic some call reason.

DISCURSIVELY. *adv.* [from *discurfue*.]
By due gradation of argument.

We have a principle within, whereby we think,
and we know we think; whereby we do *dis-
curfue*, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one
thing from another. *H. H.*

DISCURSORY. *adj.* [*discurfor*, Lat.] Ar-
gumental; rational.

DISCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A quoit; a
heavy piece of iron thrown in the an-
cient sports.

From Elatreus' strong arm the *discus* flies,
And sings with unmatch'd force along the skies.

Pope.

TO DISCUSS. *v. a.* [*discutio*, *diffusum*,
Latin.]

1. To examine; to ventilate; to clear by
disquisition.

We are to *discuss* only those general exceptions
which have been taken. *Hooker.*

His usage was to commit the *discussing* of
causes privately to certain persons learned in the
law. *Hydes' Parergon.*

This knotty point should you and I *discuss*,
Or tell a tale? *Pope.*

2. To disperse; commonly applied to a
humour or swelling.

Many arts were used to *discuss* the beginnings
of new affection. *Hutton.*

3. To break to pieces.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's ter-
rour, to turn, *discuss*, and terrstrate. *Brown.*

DISCUSSER. *n. f.* [from *discuss*.] He
that discusses; an examiner.

DISCUSSION. *n. f.* [from *discuss*.]

1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation
of a question.

Truth cannot be found without some labour
and intention of the mind, and the thoughts
dwelling a considerable time upon the survey
and *discuss* of each particular. *South.*

Various *discussions* test our heated brain;
Opinions often turn, still doubts remain;
And who indulges thought, increases pain.

Prive.

2. [In surgery.] *Discussio* or resolution
is nothing else but breathing out the
humours by insensible transpiration.

Wifeman.

DISCUSSIVE. *adj.* [from *discuss*.] Having
the power to discuss or disperse any
noxious matter.

DISCUTIENS. *n. f.* [*discutiens*, Latin.]
A medicine that has power to repel or
drive back the matter of tumours in the

blood. It sometimes means the same as
carminative.

The swellings arising from these require to be
treated, in their beginning, with moderate re-
pellents and *discutiens*. *Wifeman.*

TO DISDAIN. *v. a.* [*desdigner*, Fr.]
To scorn; to consider as unworthy of
one's character.

There is nothing so great, which I will fear
to do for you; nor nothing so small, which I
will *disdain* to do for you. *Sidney.*

They do *disdain* as much beyond our thoughts,
Which makes me sweat with wrath. *Shakespeare.*

What fate and nice y I might well delay
By tale of knighthood, I *disdain* and spurn. *Shakespeare.*

Tell him, Cato

Disdains a life which he has power to offer.

Addison.

DISDAIN. *n. f.* [*disdigne*, Ital.] Con-
tempt; scorn; contemptuous anger;
indignation.

Children being haughty, through *disdain* and
want of nurture, do stain the nobility of their
kindred. *Fidus.*

But against you, ye Greeks, ye coward train,
Gods! how my soul is mov'd with just *disdain*!

Pope's Odyss.

DISDAINFUL. *adj.* [*disdigne* and *full*.]
Contemptuous; haughtily scornful;
indignant.

There will come a time when three words, ut-
tered with charity and meekness, shall receive a
far more blessed reward, than three thousand
volumes, written with *disdainful* sharpness of
wit. *Hooker.*

The queen is ultimate,
Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it;
Disdainful to be tried by it. *Shakespeare.*

Seek through this grove:
A sweet Athenian lady is in love
With a *disdainful* youth: anoint his eyes;
But do it when the next thing he espies
Shall be the lady. *Shakespeare.*

But those I can accuse, I can forgive:
By my *disdainful* tongue let them live. *Dryden.*

The *disdainful* *full* came rushing through the
wound. *Dryden.*

DISDAINFULLY. *adv.* [from *disdainful*.]
Contemptuously; with haughty scorn;
with indignation.

Little greet him not,
Or else *disdainfully*, which shall shake him more.

Shakespeare.

It is not to insult and domineer, to look *dis-
dainfully*, and revile imperiously, that procures
effern from any one. *South.*

DISDAINFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *disdainful*.]
Contempt; contemptuousness;
haughty scorn.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,
With swelling heart, in spite and due *disdain-
fulness*,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with unlacing her.

Sidney.

A proud *disdainfulness* of other men. *Alchem.*

DISEASE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *ease*.] Dis-
temper; malady; sickness; morbid
state.

What's the *disease* he means?
—'Tis call'd the evil. *Shakespeare.*

And Aia, in the thirty and ninth year of his
reign, was diseased in his feet, and his *disease*
was exceeding great; and in his *disease* he sought
not to the Lord, but to the physicians. *Chron.*

It is idle to propose remedies before we are as-
sured of the *disease*, or to be in pain till we are
convinced of the danger. *Swift.*

Intemperance

Is meats and drinks, which in the earth shall
bring
Diseases disc. *Milton.*

Then wretched North
Walks the dire pow'r of pestilential *disease*.
Thamson's Summer.

TO DISEASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict with *disease*; to torment
with pain or sickness; to make morbid;
to infect.

We are all *diseased*.

And with age surfeiting and wanton hours
Have brought ourselves into a burning fever.

Flatt'ers yet wear silk, drink wine, he saith,
Hug their *diseased* perfumes, and have for of the
ever Timon was. *Shakespeare.*

Let her alone, lady; as she is now, she will
but *disease* our better mirth. *Shakespeare.*

He was *diseased* in his feet.

A leaz-house it seem'd, wherein were
Numbers of all *diseased*, all maladies
Of gladly spasm, or racking torture. *Milton.*

2. To put to pain; to pain; to make
uneasy.

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes,
yet the highest degree of darkness does not
all *disease* them. *Locke.*

DISEASEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *diseased*.]
Sickness; morbidness; the state of
being diseased.

This is a restoration to some former *state*, not
that state of indigency and *diseasedness*. *Locke.*

DISEMBOD. *adj.* [*dis* and *embod*.] Blunted;
obtunded; dulled.

I give myself

To think, when thou shalt be *diseased* by her
Whom now thou thin'st on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISEMBARK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embark*.]
To carry to land.

I must unto the land, to *disembark*
Some necessities. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISEMBARK. *v. s.* To land; to go
on land.

There *disembarking* on the green sea-side,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope.*

TO DISEMBITTER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *em-
bitter*.] To sweeten; to free from
bitterness; to clear from acrimony; an
unusual word.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may
disembitter the minds of men, and make them
mutually rejoice in the same agreeable *disembitter-
ments*. *Addison's Spectator.*

DISEMBO'DIED. *adj.* [*dis* and *embodied*.]
Dissever'd of the body.

TO DISEMBO'GUS. *v. a.* [*disembouler*,
old French. *Skinner.*] To pour out at
the mouth of a river; to vent.

Rivers

In ample oceans *disembogu'd*, or lost. *Dryden.*
Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves.

Addison.

TO DISEMBO'GUS. *v. s.* To gain a vent;
to flow.

By eminences placed up and down the ghile,
the rivers made innumerable turnings and wind-
ings, and at last *disembogues* in several mouths
into the sea. *Christ.*

DISEMBO'WELLED. *participial adj.* [*dis*
and *embowel*.] Taken from out the
bowels.

So her *disembowell'd* web
As a bone in a hall or kitchen spreads,
Obvious to vulgar flies. *Philips.*

TO DISEMBO'IL. *v. a.* [*deseuiller*, Fr.]
To disentangle; to free from perplexity;
to reduce from confusion.

Then earth from air, and seas from earth were driv'n,
And grosser air sunk from ethereal heav'n;
But disengag'd, they take their proper place.
Dryden.

The system of his politics is disengag'd, and
leaved of all those incoherences and independ-
ent matters that are woven into this motley
ice.
Addison.

DISENAG'SLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enable*.]
To deprive of power; to disable; to
sink into weakness; to weaken.

Now age has overtaken me; and what, a
more insufferable evil, through the change of the
met, has wholly disabled me.
Dryden.

DISENCHANT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enchant*.]
To free from the force of an enchant-
ment; to deliver from the power of
charms or spells.

Alas! let your own brain disenchant you.
Sidney.

Mute, sweep thy disenchant wing to truth,
Denham.

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and disenchant the grove.
Dryden.

DISCUMBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *en-*
cumber.]
To discharge from encumbrances; to
free from clogs and impediments; to
disburden; to exonerate.

It will need the actual intention, the particu-
lar stress and application of the whole soul, to
dis-cumber and let it free, to tear off its rust,
and remove those hindrances which would other-
wise clog and check the freedom of its opera-
tions.
Spratt.

The dis-cumber'd soul
Flew off, and left behind the clouds and starry
pole.
Dryden.

Dreams look like the amusements of the soul,
when she is dis-cumber'd of her machine; her
sports and recreations, when she has laid her
charge asleep.
Spectator.

To free from obstruction of any kind.

Dim night had dis-cumber'd heav'n.
Milton.
The church of St. Justina, designed by Pal-
ladio, is the most handsome, luminous, dis-cum-
ber'd building in the island that I have ever
seen.
Addison on Italy.

DISCUMBERANCE. *n. f.* [from the
verb.] Freedom from encumbrance
and obstruction.

There are many who make a figure below
what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out
of mere chance, and an elegant desire of ease and
dis-cumberance.
Spectator.

DISENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage*.]
To separate from any thing with which
it is in union.

Some others, being very light, would float
up and down a good while before they could
at last dis-engage themselves and de-cide.
Bacon's Theory.

To disentangle; to clear from impedi-
ments or difficulties.

From civil troubles he did us dis-engage;
And nobler objects for our martial rage.
Waller.

In the next paragraph, I found my author
very well dis-engage'd from quotations.
Atterbury.

To withdraw, applied to the affection;
to wean; to abstract the mind.

It is requisite that we should acquaint our-
selves with God, that we should frequently dis-
engage our hearts from earthly pursuits.
Atterbury.

The consideration that should dis-engage our
fondness from worldly things, is, that they are
uncertain in their foundation; fading, transient,
and corruptible in their nature.
Report.

To free from any powerful detention.

When our mind's eyes are disengag'd and free,
They cleave, further, and distinctly see.
Denham.

5. To release from an obligation.

DISENGA'GE. *v. a.* To let one's self
free from; to withdraw one's affec-
tions from.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declen-
sions, that we may disengage from the world by
degrees.
Collier on Thought.

DISENGA'GED. *participial adj.* [from *dis-*
engage.]

1. Disjoined; disentangled.

2. Vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to
any particular object of attention.

3. Released from obligation.

DISENGA'GEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *disengage*.]
The quality of being disengaged; va-
cuity of attention; freedom from any
pressing business; disjunction.

DISENGA'GEMENT. *n. f.* [from *disengage*.]

1. Release from any engagement, or ob-
ligation.

2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

TO DISENTA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *en-*
tangle.]

1. To unfold or loose the parts of any
thing interwoven with one another.

Enough in conversation particles to entangle
one another, that they cannot in a short time
clear themselves, yet they do incessantly strive
to dis-entangle themselves, and get away.
Boyle.

2. To set free from impediments; to dis-
embroid; to clear from perplexity or
difficulty.

Till now could find some expedient to expli-
cate and dis-entangle themselves out of this laby-
rinth, they made no advance towards supplying
their armies.
Clarendon.

The welfare of their souls requires a better judg-
ment than their own, either to guide them in
their duty, or to dis-entangle them from a tem-
ptation.
Smith.

3. To disengage; to separate.

Neither can God himself be otherwise under-
stood by us than as a mind free and dis-entangled
from all corporeal mixtures.
Strongheart.

TO DISENTA'RR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enterrer*,
French.] To unbury; to take out of
the grave.

Though the blindness of some fanatics have
savage on the bodies of the dead, and have been
so injurious unto worms as to dis-enterr the bod-
ies of the deceased, yet had they therein no
design upon the soul.
Brown.

TO DISENTHRA'L. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthrall*.]

To set free; to restore to liberty; to
rescue from slavery.

But God my soul shall dis-enthrall;
For I upon his name will call.
Samuel.

If religion were false, bad men would let the
utmost force of their reason work to discover
that fallacy, and thereby dis-enthrall themselves.
Smith.

TO DISENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *en-*
thron.] To depose from sovereignty;
to dethrone.

Either to dis-enthron the king of heav'n
We war, if we be best; or to regain
Our own right lost.
Milton.

TO DISENTRA'NCE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *en-*
trance.] To awaken from a trance, or
deep sleep.

Ralph, by this time dis-entrac'd,
Up on his beam himself advanc'd.
Mad Mont.

TO DISPOSSESS. *v. a.* [*dis* and *possess*.]

To separate after faith plighted.

Such was the rage
Of Turnus, for Lavinia dis-possess'd.
Milton.

DISSETE'EM. *n. f.* [*dis* and *gleem*.] Slight
regard; a disregard more moderate
than contempt.

When any one, by mischance, falls into dis-
gleem, he will fall under neglect and contempt.
Locke.

TO DISSETE'EM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To regard slightly; to confider with
a slight degree of contempt.

Should Mars see't,
That horrid hurrier of men, or she that hatters
him,
Minerva, never to incens'd, they could not dis-
se-te-m.
Chapman.

But if this sacred gift you dis-fer-m,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state.
Denham.

I would not be thought to dis-fer-m or dis-fer-m
the study of nature.
Locke.

DISSESTIMA'TION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *estimatio*,
Lat.] Disrespect; disesteem.
Dict.

DISFA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*dis* and *favour*.]

1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard;
unfavourable aspect; unfavourable cir-
cumstance.

2. A state of ungraciousness or unaccep-
tability; a state in which one is not
favoured.

While free from sacrifice, he was at peace, as
it were, with God and man; but after his sacri-
fice he was in dis-favour with both.
Spelman.

3. Want of beauty.

TO DISFA'VOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To discountenance; to withhold or
withdraw kindness.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer ac-
cess to her majesty, receive her own commands,
and be countenanced or dis-favoured according as
they obey?
Swift.

DISFA'VOURER. *n. f.* [from *disfavour*.]
Discountenancer; not a favourer.

It was verily thought, that, had it not been
for four great dis-favourers of that voyage, the en-
terprize had succeeded.
Racine.

DISFIGURA'TION. *n. f.* [from *disfigure*.]

1. The act of disfiguring.

2. The state of being disfigured.

3. Deformity.

TO DISFIGURE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure*.]

To change any thing to a worse form;
to deform; to mangle.

You are but as a form in wax
By him imprinted, and within his power
To leave the figure, or dis-figure it.
Shakespeare.

In this antique and well-noted face
Of plain old form is much dis-figure'd.
Shaks.

Abuse is their punishment,
Dis-figure not God's work, but their own.
Or, if his work, by their selves de-laid.
Milton.

Utiel, on the Aethiopian mount,
Saw him dis-figure'd more than could befall
Spirit of happy sort.
Milton.

A nose flatter, or a mouth wider, could have
confided, as well as the rest of his figure, with
such a soul and such parts made him, dis-figure'd
as he was, capable to be a signatory in the church.
Locke.

Not would his slaughter'd army now have
been
On Atreus's lands, dis-figure'd with their wounds,
To gaze the wolves and vultures of Numidia.
Addison's Cato.

Having absence, and travels which had dis-
figure him, made him altogether unknown.
Poem on Fanny Parry.

DISFIGUREMENT. *n. f.* [from *disfigure*.]
Defacement of beauty; change of a
better form to a worse.

The dis-figurement that travel or sickness has
bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the
lady of the ill.
Smith.

And they, so perfect in their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*.
Milton.

To DISFOREST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest*.]
To reduce land from the privileges of a
forest to the state of common land.

To DISFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *franchi-*
se.] To deprive of privileges or
immunities.

DISFRANCHISEMENT. *n. s.* [from *dis-*
franchise.] The act of depriving of
privileges.

To DISFURNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *furnish*.]
To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip.

My riches are these poor habiments,
Of which if you should here *disfurnish* me,
You take the sum and substance that I have.

He durst not *disfurnish* that equality either of to
great a commander, or of the wretched *disfurnish*.
Shakespeare.

To DISGARNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish*.]
1. To strip of ornament; to.

2. To take guns from a fortress.

To DISGRACE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *grace*.]
To deprive of glory; to treat with in-
dignity.

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Disgrace his face, blasphemy, and had in scorn.
Milton.

To DISGORGE. *v. a.* [*degorger*, Fr. from
gorge, the throat.]

1. To discharge by the mouth; to spew
out; to vomit.

So, for this common dog, didst thou *disgorge*
Thy gluttony before of the royal Richard?
And now thou wouldst eat thy dead vomit up.

From the distant shore they loudly laugh,
To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny
draught.
Dryden.

2. To pour out with violence.

All th' en-bosom'd furies and head'd evils,
That thou with licence of free soul hast caught,
Wouldst thou *disgorge* into the general world?

The deep-drawing harks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike laughter.
Shakespeare.

They move along the banks
Of four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams.
Milton.

Countries much annoyed with earthquakes
have volcanoes; and these are constantly all in
flames, whenever any earthquake happens; they
disgorge that fire which was the cause of the
disaster.
Derham.

DISGRACE. *n. s.* [*disgrace*, Fr.]

1. State of being out of favour.

2. State of ignominy; dishonour; state of
shame.

Like a dull actor, now
I have forgot my part, and I am out
Even to a full *disgrace*.
Shakespeare.

Poetry, howsoever censured, is not fallen
from the highest stage of honour to the lowest
flat of *disgrace*.
Peacock.

3. Act of unkindness. Obsolete.

To such bondage he was for so many courses
led by her, whose *disgraces* to him were grac'd
by her excellence.
Sidney.

4. Cause of shame.

And is it not a foul *disgrace*,
To lose the brightness of my face?
And be whole audience disdain'd a place,
Brib'd by a title, makes it a *disgrace*.
Brown.

To DISGRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour, as an agent.

We may not so in any one special kind *disgrace*
her, that we *disgrace* her in any other; but let
all her ways be according unto their place and
degree adored.
Hesker.

Men's passions *disgrace* them far in misre-
presenting an opinion which they have a mind to
disgrace.
Hymet.

2. To bring to shame, as a cause; as, his
ignorance *disgraced* him.

3. To put out of favour; as, the minister
was *disgraced*.

DISGRACEFUL. *adj.* [*disgrace* and *ful*.]
Shameful; ignominious; reproachful;
procuring shame.

Masters must correct their servants with gen-
tleness, prudence, and mercy; not with upbraid-
ing and *disgraceful* language, but with such only
as may express and prove the fault, and amend
the person.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

To retire behind their chariots, was as little
disgraceful then, as it is now to alight from one's
horse in a battle.
Pope.

DISGRACEFULLY. *adj.* [from *disgraceful*.]
In disgrace; with indignity; ignomi-
niously.

The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully, to be the common tale
Of the whole city.
Ben Jonson.

DISGRACEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *disgrace-*
ful.] Ignominy.

DISGRACER. *n. s.* [from *disgrace*.] One
that exposes to shame; one that causes
ignominy.

I have given good advice to those infamous
disgracers of the sea and calling
Swift.

DISGRACIOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *gracious*.]
Unpleasing.

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems *disgracious* in the city's eye.
Shaks.

To DISGUISE. *v. a.* [*deguiser*, Fr. *dis* and
guise.]

1. To conceal by an unusual dress.

How might we *disguise* him?
—Alas! I know not: there is no woman's
gown big enough for him.
Shakespeare.
Disguise himself; but those his children
dear
Their parent soon discern'd through his disguise.
Milton.

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance;
to cloak by a false show; as, he *dis-*
guised his anger.

3. To disfigure; to change the form.

They saw the faces, which too well they
knew,
Though then *disguis'd* in death, and (meant) call
o'er
With fifth obscene, and dropping putrid gore.
Dryden.

More duteous at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd of *disguis'd*.
Milton.

Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where
he was; because Minerva made all things appear
in a *disguis'd* view.
Pope.

4. To deform by liquor; a low term.

I have just left the right worshipful, and his
myrmidons, about a shaker of five gallons; the
whole magistracy was pretty well *disguis'd* before
I gave them the tip.
Spotlader.

DISGUISE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A dress contrived to conceal the per-
son that wears it.

They generally act in a *disguise* themselves,
and therefore mistake all outward show and
appearances for hypocrisy in others.
Addison.

Since I in Arcus cannot Arcus find,
The world may search in vain with all their eyes,
but never penetrate through this *disguise*.
Dryden.

2. A false appearance; counterfeit show.

These guilty joys, *disguises*, surmises,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, *disguises*.
Pope.

3. Disorder by drink.

You see we've burn'd our cheeks; and mine
own tongue

Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath
almost

Antick'd us.
Shakespeare.

DISGUISEMENT. *n. s.* [from *disguise*.]
Dress of concealment.

Under that *disguisement* I should find oppor-
tunity to reveal myself to the owner of my leave.
Shakespeare.

The marquis thought best to *disguise* his
beard, and told him, that he was going covertly to
take a secret view of the forwardness of his ma-
jesty's fleet: this did somewhat handsomely heal
the *disguise* ment.
Warton.

DISGUISE. *n. s.* [from *disguise*.]

1. One that puts on a disguise.

I hope he is grown more *disengaged* from his
intentness on his own affairs, which is quite the
reverse to you, unless you are a very dextrous
disguiser.
Shakespeare.

2. One that conceals another by a dis-
guise; one that disguises.

Death's a great *disguiser*.
Shakespeare.

DISGUIST. *n. s.* [*degoist*, French.]

1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.

2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence co-
ceived.

The manner of doing is of more consequence
than the thing done, and upon that depends the
satisfaction or *disguist* wherewith it is received.
Locke.

Thence dark *disguist* and hatred, wending ways,
Coward deceit and ruffian violence.
Tamora.

To DISGUIST. *v. a.* [*degoister*, French;
degoisto, Latin.]

1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to
dislike.

2. To strike with dislike; to offend. It
is variously constructed with *at* or *with*.

If a man were *disguist* at marriage, he would
never recommend it to his friend.
Arden.
These unenlarg'd souls are *disguist* at the
wonders which the macro-cosm has discovered.
Warton.

3. To produce aversion; with *from*.

What *disguist* me *from* having to do with an-
swer jobbers is, that they have no conscience.
Shakespeare.

DISGUISTFUL. *adj.* [*disguist* and *ful*.]
Nauseous; that causes aversion.

I have finished the most *disguistful* task that ever
I undertook.
Shakespeare.

DISH. *n. s.* [*dyrc*, Saxon; *dyse*, Erse;
discus, Latin.]

1. A broad wide vessel, in which food is
served up at the table.

Of these he murders one; he kills the brother.
And lays the mangled morsels in a *dish*.
Shakespeare.

I saw among the ruins an old heathen altar
with this particularity in it, that it is not square
like a *dish* at one end; but it was not this end at
which the sacrifice was laid.

2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food.

Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple *dish*,
Or do his grey hairs any violence?
Milton.

A *dish* for our silver *dish*,
Is what I want, is what I wish.
Pope.

3. The meat served in a dish; any parti-
cular kind of food.

I have here a *dish* of doves, that I would
bestow upon your worship.
Shakespeare.

Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods;
Not hew him as a carcase fit for hounds.
Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

The contract your persons with this kind of fetch,
One herd of aims and fancies with cold *dis*;
With scraps o' th' count; it is no contract, none.
Shakespeare.

'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite,
Makes eating a delight;
And if I like one *dis*
More than another, that a pheasant is. *Suckling.*
The earth would have been deprived of a most
excellent and wholesome fare, and very many
delicious *dis*es that we have the use and benefit
of. *Woodward.*

Many people would, with reason, prefer the
gaping of an hungry belly, to those *dis*es which
are a feast to others. *Locke.*

4. A kind of measure among the tinnerns.
They measure block-tin by the *dis*, which
containeth a gallon. *Curtis.*

To *DISH*. v. a. [from the noun.] To
serve in a dish; to send up to table.

For conspiracy,
I know not how it tastes, though it be d' d.
For me to try. *Shakespeare's Henry's Tale.*

DIS-CLOUT. v. n. f. [*dis* and *clout*.] The
cloth with which the maids rub their
dishes.

A *dis-clout* of Jaquettia's he wears next
heart for a favour. *Shakespeare's Lear's Lear.*
Send them up to their masters with a *dis*-
clout pinned at their tails. *Swift.*

DISH-WASHER. n. f. [*dis* and *washer*;
mergus.] The name of a bird.

DISHABILLÉ. adj. [*dishabillé*, Fr.]
Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed.

Queens are not to be too negligently dressed
on *dis*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

DISHABILLÉ. n. f. Undress; loose drefs.
A woman who would preserve a lover's re-
spect to her person, will be careful of her ap-
pearance before him when in *dishabillé*. *Crusoe.*

To *DISHABIT*. v. a. [This word I have
found only in *Shakespeare*.] To throw out
of place; to drive from their habita-
tion.

But for our approach those sleeping flames,
By the compulsion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited*, and wide havoc make. *King Lear.*

DISHARMONY. n. f. [*dis* and *harmony*.]
Contrariety to harmony.

To *DISHARMEN*. v. a. [*dis* and *harmen*.]
To discourage; to deject; to terrify;
to depress.

To *disharmen* with fearful sentences, as through
salvation could hardly be hoped for, is not to
confound with christian charity. *Hobbes.*

Be not *disharmen* then, nor cloud those books
That wait to be more cheerful and serene. *Milton.*

Yet neither thus *disharmen'd* nor dismay'd,
The time prepar'd, I wait. *Milton.*

It is a consideration that might *disharmen* those
who are engaged against the common advan-
ces, that they promise themselves as much from
the folly of enemies, as from the power of their
friends. *Stillingfleet.*

Men cannot say, that the greatness of an evil
and danger is an encouragement to men to run
upon it; and that the greatness of any good and
happiness ought to reason to *disharmen* men from
the pursuit of it. *Tillotson.*

A true christian fervour is more than the soli-
citudes of our potent friends, or even the fears of
our *disharmen* enemies. *Atterbury.*

DISHARISON. n. f. [*dis* and *harison*.]
The act of debarring from inheritance.

To *DISHARIT*. v. a. [*dis* and *inherit*.]
To cut off from hereditary succession;
to debar from an inheritance.
He tries to restore to their rightful heritage
Vol. I.

such good old English words as have been long
time out of use, almost *dis*erted. *Spenser.*

Not how the Dryads and the woodland train
*Dis*erted, ran howling o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

To *DISH'ER*. v. a. [*dechouler*, French.]

To spread the hair disorderly; to throw
the hair of a woman negligently about
her head. It is not often used but
in the passive participle.

A gentle lady all alone,
With garments rent, and hair *dis*hevelled,
Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan. *Spenser.*

After followed great numbers of women weep-
ing, with *dis*hevelled hair, scratching their faces,
and tearing themselves after the manner of the
country. *Kneller.*

A troop of Trojans mix'd with these appear,
And mourning mat'ons with *dis*hevel'd hair. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

The flames, involv'd in smoke,
Of incense from the sacred altar broke,
Caught her *dis*hevel'd hair and rich attire. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

You this morn beheld his under eyes,
Saw him lock'd in her *dis*hevel'd eyes. *Smith.*

DISHING. adj. [from *dis*.] Concave;
a cant term among artificers.

For the form of the wheel, some make them
more *dishing*, as they call it, than others; that
is, more concave, by letting off the spokes, and
fixing more outward. *Mary.*

DISHONEST. adj. [*dis* and *honest*.]

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faith-
less; wicked; fraudulent.

Justice then was never bid to *dis*cern, nor
time to execute. It was not just to be im-
posed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be
blinded by a glowing appetite, for an un-
conscionable turn the balance to a false *dis*cern-
ment. *South.*

He lays it down as a principle, that right or
wrong, honest and *dis*honest, are defined only by
laws, and not by nature. *Locke.*

2. Unchaste; lewd.

To-morrow will we be married—I do desire
it with all my heart; and I hope it is no *dis*hon-
our, to desire to be a woman of the world. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

3. *Disgraced*; dishonoured.

*Dis*graced with *dis*honour, the youth appears,
Spill'd of his nose, and shaven'd of his ears. *Dryden.*

4. *Disgraceful*; ignominious. These two
senses are scarcely English, being bor-
rowed from the Latin idiom.

She lay her tons with purple death expire,
Her sacred domes involv'd in rolling fire;
A dreadful series of intestine wars,
Engulf'd triumphs, and *dis*honour'd fears. *Pope.*

DISHONESTLY. adv. [from *dishonest*.]

1. Without faith; without probity; faith-
lessly; wickedly.

I protest he has the chain of me,
Thou'lt *dis*honour *dis* he can't deny it. *Shakespeare.*

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely.

A wife daughter to the old King's daughter
to her husband, but she that liveth *dis*honour'd
her father's household. *Shakespeare.*

DISHONESTY. n. f. [from *dishonest*.]

1. Want of probity; faithlessness; viola-
tion of trust.

Their fortune depends upon their credit, and
a stain of open public *dis*honour must be to the
dishonour age. *Scott.*

2. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, too in-
cessant, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous
husband, I suspect without cause,
misleads do it—Heaven be my witness you do,
if you suspect me in any *dis*honour. *Shakespeare.*

DIAMONOUR. n. f. [*dis* and *honour*.]

1. *Reproach*; *dis*grace; *ignominy*.

Let not my jealousies be your *dis*honours,
But mine own infesties. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
He was pleased to own Lazarus even in the
*dis*honour of the grave, and vouchsafed him, in
that despicable condition, the glorious title of
his friend. *Boyle's Seraphick Lover.*

Take him for your husband and your lord;
'Tis no *dis*honour to confer your grace
On one descended from a royal race. *Dryden.*

2. *Reproach* uttered; *censure*; *report* of
infamy.

So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce *dis*honour of her by my life.
She never knew harm doing. *Shakespeare.*

To *DISHONOUR*. v. a. [*dis* and *honour*.]

1. To *dis*grace; to bring shame upon; to
blast with infamy.

It is no vicious fact, murder, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or *dis*honour'd step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakespeare.*

This no more *dis*honours you at all,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would put you to your torture. *Shakespeare.*

A woman that dishonour'd her husband, shall
be judg'd wife of all; but she that dishonour'd
him in her pride, shall be counted ungodly of all.
Ecclesiasticus.

We are not so much to strain ourselves to make
themselves appear in us which really we have
not, as to avoid those imperfections which may
dishonour us. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To violate chastity.

3. To treat with indignity.

One glimpse of glory to my ill give,
Grac'd for the little time he has to live;
*Dis*honour'd by the king of men he stands;
His rightful prize is ravish'd from his hands. *Dryden's Illia.*

DISHONOURABLE. adj. [from *dishonour*.]

1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious.

He and *dis*honourable find
Those articles which did our state decrease. *Daniel.*

2. Being in a state of neglect or *dis*re-
spect.

He that is *dis*honour'd in poverty, how much
more in riches; and he that is *dis*honourable in
riches how much more in poverty. *Erasmus.*

DISHONOURER. n. f. [from *dishonour*.]

1. One that treats another with indignity.

Preaching now meritorious with the gods
It would be to *dis*honour and to grieve
Dishonour of *Dion*. *Milton.*

2. A violator of chastity.

To *DISHONOUR*. v. a. [*dis* and *honour*.] To
strip of horns.

We'll *dis*honour the spirit,
A duck and home to Waverley. *Shakespeare.*

DISHONOUR. n. f. [*dis* and *honour*.]
Peevishness; ill-humour; uneasy state
of mind.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any
thing that betrays inattention or *dis*honour, are
also crimes. *Spenser.*

DISIMPROVEMENT. n. f. [*dis* and *im-*

provement.] Reduction from a better
to a worse state; the contrary to *im-*
provement; the contrary to *improve-*
ment.

The *dis*advantage of the matter would be, an ut-
ter neglect and *dis*provement of the cause. *Motley.*

I cannot see how this kingdom is at any
height of *improvement*, while four parts in five
of the plantations, for thirty years past, have
been real *dis*improvements. *Scott.*

To *DISINCARCERATE*. v. a. [*dis* and
incarcerate.] To set at liberty; to free
from prison.

DIS

The arsenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm air, to open the earth for to *disincarnate* the same venereal bodies. *Harvey.*

DISINCLINATION. *n. f.* [from *disincline*.] Want of affection; slight; dislike; ill-will not heightened to aversion.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fairies, for whom he does not express all the respect possible. *Ascham and Pope.*

To DISINCLINE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline*.] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehensions in the people of dangers and dangers, and to *disinclinate* them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they had seen every day more religiously to rise, and consequently to fall. *Macaulay.*

DISINGENUITY. *n. f.* [from *disingenuous*.] Meanness of notice; unfairness.

They contract a *disingenuous* spirit, and grow too much attached to their own, and to the of those upon whom they are to work. *Macaulay.*

DISINGENUOUSLY. *adv.* [*dis* and *ingenuous*.] Unfairly; craftily; artfully; virtuously subtle; to; cunningly; liberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

The *disingenuous* to do our age of identity, who all our powers engage. In the fine bud, the same course to hold, Nor think our reason for new arts too old. *DeVries.*

It was a *disingenuous* way of proceeding, to oppose a judgment of charity concerning the church, to a judgment of reason concerning the nature of actions. *Macaulay.*

There cannot be anything but *disingenuous* and *disingenuous* any rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason, and the conviction of clear arguments. *Macaulay.*

DISINGENUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *disingenuous*.] In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *disingenuous*.] Mean subtlety; unfairness; low craft.

I might prefer them with the worst warblers, the *disingenuous*, embracing a selfishness to which their own hearts have an inward reliance. *Macaulay.*

DISINHIBITION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *inhibit*.]

1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, inherent in his person, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudged, in the common opinion of the realm, that it tended directly to the *disinhibition* of the line of York. *Macaulay.*

The chief minister of the revenue was obliged to prevent, and even to pay, for a *disinhibition*. *Macaulay.*

2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right.

In respect to the effects and evil consequences, the adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing badly into family, and *disinhibition* of great injuries to the children. *Taylor.*

To DISINHIBIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inhibit*.] To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

It is a *disinhibition* to deprive the unborn of the father's fault. *Macaulay.*

Unmolested, ye fast stars; and thou, fast moon, Sweep thy pale visage through an amber cloud, And *disinhibit* chaos that reigns here In double night of darkness, and of slumber. *Macaulay.*

DIS

Posterity stands curs'd I fair patrimony, That I must leave ye, sons! O were I able To wake it all myself, and leave ye none; So *disinherited*, how would ye bless Me, now your curse! *Milton.*

Of how fair a portion Adam *disinherited* his whole posterity by one single prevarication! *South.*

To DISINHERIT. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *inherit*.] To unbury; to take as out of the grave.

The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wife, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a phrean, when a proper education might have *disinherited*. *Macaulay.*

DISINTERESTED. *adj.* [*dis* and *interest*.] French. It is written *disinterested* by those who derive it immediately from *interest*, and I think more properly. Void of regard to private advantage; not biased by particular views; impartial.

Not that his own parts are useless here, When general, all *disinterested*, and clear. *DeVries.*

DISINTERESTMENT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *interestment*.] French. Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. This word, like *charges* in the same sentence, is merely Gallic.

He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinterestment*. *Macaulay.*

DISINTEREST. *n. f.* [*dis* and *interest*.]

1. What is contrary to one's will or prosperity; that which any one is concerned to prevent.

They judge it the great *disinterest* to Rome. *Macaulay.*

2. Indifference to profit; superiority to regards of private advantage.

DISINTERESTEDLY. *adv.* [from *disinterested*.]

1. Superiour to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

As *disinterested* as you appear, the world's man is more in the power of that passion than you are. *Macaulay.*

2. Without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope.

DISINTERESTEDLY. *adv.* [from *disinterested*.] In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *disinterested*.] Contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

The epithet *disinterested* and *disinterestedness* have been used in a very late and improper manner. *Macaulay.*

To DISINTRICATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate*.] To disentangle.

To DISINTELL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intell*.] To retract an invitation.

To DISJOIN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *join*.] To separate; to part from each other; to disunite; to sunder.

Never shall my happy plane Forget, nor turn my father's praise *disjoin*. *Milton.*

Let different degree Disjoin us, and I then will late renounce Duty for thee, when fate will not permit. *Milton.*

Happier for me, that all our hours assign'd Together we had liv'd, ev'n not in death *disjoin'd*. *Dryden.*

Never let us lay down our arms against France till we have utterly *disjoined* her from the Spanish monarchy. *Macaulay.*

To DISJOINT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint*.]

1. To put out of joint.

DIS

Be all their ligaments at once unbound, And their *disjointed* bones to powder ground. *Macaulay.*

Yet what could swords or poison, *disjoint* flame, But mangle and *disjoin* the brittle frame? More fatal Henry's words: they murder Emma's flame. *Macaulay.*

2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement.

Mould'ring arches, and *disjointed* columns. *Macaulay.*

3. To break in pieces; to dilaniate.

Rotation must disperse in air All things which on the rapid orb appear; And it no power that motion should controul, It must *disjoin* and dissipate the wheel. *Macaulay.*

Should a barbarous Indian, who had seen a palace or a ship, view the separate and *disjointed* parts, he would be able to form but a very lame and dark idea of either of them, as of a distant and distant invention. *Macaulay.*

4. To carve a fowl.

5. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts.

The continuity of *disjointed* was not wanted, being both such *disjointed* speech. *Macaulay.*

But now her great has wrought the incoherence, The images her troubled fancy form. *Macaulay.*

To DISJOINT. *v. a.* To fall in pieces.

Let to how *disjointed* and with the *disjointed*, Ee we will cut our meat in *disjointed*. *Macaulay.*

DISJOINT PARTICIPLE. [from the verb.] Separated; divided. We now write *disjointed*.

Young F. is *disjointed*, Hiding a weak supposal of our worth, Thinks by our late dear brother's death Our fate to be *disjointed* and out of *disjointed*. *Macaulay.*

DISJUDICATION. *n. f.* [*disjudicare*, Lat.] Judgment; determination; perhaps only mistaken for *djudication*.

The distinction of the *disjudication* of the *disjudication* we make of *disjudication*. *Macaulay.*

DISJUNCT. *adj.* [*disjunctus*, Lat.] Disjoined; separate.

DISJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *disjunctus*, Latin.] Disunion; separation; putting.

You may find your *disjunction* now, from whom you are. *Macaulay.*

There is a great analogy between the natural and *disjunction*, in which the *disjunction* part justly supplies the *disjunction* and the *disjunction* of this from the *disjunction* of the *disjunction* of the body and the *disjunction* of the body. *Macaulay.*

DISJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [*disjunctivus*, Lat.] 1. Incapable of union.

Sex principles, whole atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a *disjunctive* manner to make a visible mass. *Macaulay.*

2. That marks separation or opposition; as, *I love him, or fear him*.

There are such words as *disjunctive* in *disjunctive*. *Macaulay.*

3. In logic.

A *disjunctive* proposition is when the parts are applied to one another by disjunctive particles, as, *It is either day or night*. The *disjunctive* is either *disjunctive* or *disjunctive*. The truth of *disjunctives* depends on the necessary and immediate opposition of the parts, therefore only the last of these examples is true, but the two first are not strictly true; because twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between *disjunctive* and raining.

A *disjunctive* syllogism is when the major pro-

DIS

Fair ladies mask'd, are roles in the bud,
On angels veil'd in clouds; are roles blown,
Dismay'd their damask sweet commixture
blown.
The marquis thought best to *dismay* his beard;
and told him that he was going covertly.

To DISMAY. v. a. [*dismayar*, Spanish.]
To terrify; to discourage; to affright;
to deprels; to deject.

Their mighty strokes their habergeons *dismay'd*.

Enemies would not be so troat before to the
western coasts, nor that country itself would be
so often *dismay'd* with alarms as they have of late
years been.

He will not fail thee, fear not, neither be
moyed.

Nothing can make him remiss in the practice
of his duty; no prospect of interest can
him, no fear of danger *dismay* him.

DISMAY. n. f. [*dismayo*, Spanish.] Fall
of courage; terror; feat; deflection of
mind; fear imprinted.

All this morn.

Pondering the danger with deep thoughts, and
each

In others countenance read his own dismay.

This lies, not needed in dismay, yet now
Affairs me that the bitter is not sweet
Is pain.

DISMAYEDNESS. n. f. [from *dismay*] De-
jection of courage; disappointedness.

The vanitests feel inwardly, maydrest, and
yet the fearfullest is ashamed fully to do it.

DYSME. n. f. [French.] A tenth; the
tenth part; tithe.

Since the first word was drawn about this
question,

Entry the first month many thousand times
Hath been as dear as Helen.

The pope began to exert his new prerogative,
a compliance with King Edward, in granting him
two years *dysme* from the clergy.

To DISMEMBER. v. a. [*dis* and *member*.]
To divide member from member, to
dilate; to cut in piece.

I am with both, each army hath a hand
And in the rage, I having hold of both,
They will asunder, and I *dismember* them.

O, that we were all come by Caesar's spirit,
And not *dismember'd* by his sword, that
Cesar might bleed for us.

A state can never arrive to its present state
deplorable this, then when the people are
verging, like a vulture, to devour its
dying carcase.

Fowls obscene *dismember* the remnant,
And dogs had torn him on the naked place.

Those who contend are only a heap of
pieces of science dispersed in four or five scattered
discourses, can never turn to a solid body of
truth, but must always view it as *dismember'd*.

To DISMISS. v. a. [*dimissus*, Latin.]
1. To send away.

When I was three thousand,
Until his army to *dismiss* from him.

2. To give leave of departure.

If our young ladies be no more,
Dismiss our navy from your friendly shore.

3. To discard; to divert of an office.

DISMISSON. n. f. [from *dimissio*, Lat.]

1. Dispatch; act of sending away.

So pois'd, to gaily the detour from high,
To launch a full *dismisson* from the sky.

DIS

2. An honourable discharge from any of-
fice or place.

Not only thou degrad'st them, or remitt'st
To the oblique, which were a fair *dismisson*;
But throw'st them lower than thou didst exalt
them high.

3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any
post or place.

You must not stay here longer; your *dismisson*
Is come from Caesar.

To DISMORTGAGE. v. a. [*dis* and *mort-
gage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

The *dismortgage*, the crown denizens, and last
best of a mass of gold.

Y. DISMOUNT. v. a. [*demonter*, French.]

1. To throw off a horse.

From the flying steed unseated, as once
B. Kaphon, though from a lower clime,
Dismounted on the Arian field I fell.

2. To throw from any elevation or place
of honour.

3. To throw a cannon from its carriage.

The Turkish artillery, planted against that tower,
was by the chief artillerymen *dismounted* with
it from the tower, and many of the gunners
killed.

To DISMOUNT. v. n.

1. To alight from a horse.

When he came within sight of that prodigious
army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to
dismount, and implore upon their knees blessing.

2. To descend from any elevation.

To DISNATURALIZE. v. a. [*dis* and *na-
turalize*.] To alienate; to make alien;
to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISNATURAL adj. [*dis* and *nature*.]
Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness;
devoid of natural affection. Unusual.

In the most term,
Create a world out of green, that it may live,
And to a world a world a torment to her.

DISOBEDIENCE. n. f. [*dis* and *obedience*.]

1. Violation of lawful command or pro-
hibition; breach of duty due to su-
perior.

I am not one of those who are contented;
And I do not think it is the name of duty,
Of *disobedience*, or of the name of duty,
Of *disobedience*, or of the name of duty.

My dear, do not be so disobedient to parents,
I have a great deal to say to you.

This is not the first time that rebellion has
claiming the banner of *disobedience*, and renoun-
cing the name of his authority.

2. Incompliance.

It is not only the sun that
Why should the moon do so? (so his sovereign say)
Why should a wandering deity of her own
A *disobedient* be so rebellious? should she run?
The *disobedient* of the moon will prove
The *disobedient* of the moon does not the planets move.

DISOBEDIENT. adj. [*dis* and *obedient*.]

Not observant of lawful authority;
guilty of the breach of lawful com-
mands, or prohibition.

The man of God was *disobedient* unto the
word of the Lord.

To DISOBEY. v. a. [*dis* and *obey*.] To
break commands, or transgress pro-
hibitions.

She absolutely *disobeyed* him, and he durst not
know how to *disobey*.

DIS

He's loth to *disobey* the god's command,
Nor willing to forsake this pleasant land.

DISOBLIGATION. n. f. [*dis* and *obligation*.]
Offence; cause of disgust.

It heeded from what he had promised, it
would be such a *disobligation* to the prince that
he would never forget it.

There can be no malice, and consequently no
crime or *disobligation*.

To DISOBLIGE. v. a. [*dis* and *oblige*.]
To offend; to disgust; to give offence
to. A term by which offence is tendently
expressed.

Altho' had been removed from that charge, it
was thereby so much *disobliged*, that he quitted
the king's party.

Those, though in highest place, who thus
and *disoblige* their friends, shall never
come to know the value of them, by the
time when they shall most need them.

It is in the power of more particular persons
in this kingdom, than in any other, to *disoblige*
the government, when they are *disobliged*.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen
whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*.

We have and esteem our clergy, and we expect
to have them upon their opinion, and we do
not wish to *disoblige* them.

If a woman suffers her lover to see this, she
to *disoblige* him, let her beware of an *disobligation*.

DISOBLIGING. participial adj. [from *dis-
oblige*.] Disgusting; unpleasing; of-
fensive.

Peremptoriness can best no form of *disob-
liging*; it renders wise men *disobliging* and
troublesome, and fools ridiculous and contemptible.

DISOBLIGINGLY. adv. [from *disoblig-
ing*.] In a disgusting or offensive man-
ner; without attention to please.

DISOBLIGINGNESS. n. f. [from *disoblig-
ing*.] Offensiveness; readiness to dis-
gust.

DISOBLIND. adj. [*dis* and *blind*.] Thrown
out of the proper orbit.

Fly like children, Mowry from [my
O take a *disobliged*.

DISOBER. n. f. [*dis* and *order*; *dis-
obere*, French.]

1. Want of regular disposition; irregu-
larity; confusion; immethodical distribu-
tion.

When I read an author of great talents
method, I fancy myself in a world that is
with many noble objects, ruling among
them in the greatest confusion and *disobere*.

2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle.

A greater favour this *disobere* than
Up to her servants, than to our usual thought
Don't entertain, when thus compell'd they
prett

The yielding marble of her snowy breast.

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disobere* part,
And in a grace beyond the reach of art.

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing
institutions.

There reigned in all men blood, manslaughter,
disquelling of good men, forgetfulness of good
turns, and *disobere* in marriages.

5. Breach of that regularity in the animal
economy which causes health; tick-
ness; *disobere*. It is used commonly
for a slight disease.

DIS

As her majesty hath made them dispensators of
her favour towards her people, so it becometh

Who claim'd the lakes, dispeopled air and floods,
The lonely herds of empty wilds and woods.

DISP'NATEDNESS. n. f. [from *dispirit*.]
Want of spirit; want of vivacity.

Want of vigour, want of
 Inst.

D I S

DISPLACE. v. a. [*dis* and *place*.]
To put out of place; to place in another situation: as, the chessmen are displaced.

To put out of any state, condition, office, trust, or dignity.

To displace any who are in, upon displeasure, is by all means to be avoided, unless there be a manifest cause for it. *Bacon.*

And if, who commands
The city, is the prince's friend, and therefore
Must be displaced, and thou shalt straight succeed him. *Shakespeare.*

A religion, established by God himself, should not be displaced by any thing, under a demonstration of that divine power that first introduced it. *South.*

One then may be displaced, and one may rise, And wait of merit render both right vain. *Dryden.*

To disorder.
You have displaced the mirth, broke the good meeting.
With much more mild disorder. *Shakespeare.*

DISPLACENCY. n. f. [*displacement*, Lat.]
Incongruity; disobedience.

Disput; any thing displeasing.
The very same that he received, by the consequence of his excess, far outwore all that is to be said. *De Witt.*

DISPLANT. v. a. [*dis* and *plant*]
To remove a plant.

To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed their residence.

All the countries, which, lying next to any mountains, or Irish coasts, had been planted with English, were shortly displaced and lost. *Spenser.*

I may justly account new plantations to be the children of former kingdoms. Like a plantation in a pure soil, that is, where people are not displaced. *Bacon.*

DISPLANTATION. n. f. [*from dis* and *plantation*.]
1. The removal of a plant.

2. The ejection of a people.
The Romans were so moved to resist the Africans, whose displacement Scamander vaunted. *Romans.*

DISPLAY. v. a. [*displayer*, Fr.]

1. To spread wide.

The northern wind has wings did breed display
To a command, and reared him up again. *Shakespeare.*

There he him found all carefully display'd
In a shadow from the sun's ray. *Shakespeare.*

Or a sweet bed of blue flies laid. *Shakespeare.*

2. To exhibit to the sight or mind.
You speak no longer with us, who ever yet
Have stood to charity, and display'd the effect of
Your good to the world. *Shakespeare.*

Thou travest all mate beauty can display
The south of morning, and the milky way. *Dryden.*

The works of nature, and the works of revelation, display both to mankind in characters so visible, that those, who are not quite blind, may read. *Locke.*

The storm the dark Lycian groves display'd,
And left to light expos'd the sacred shade. *Pope.*
Say how this instrument of love began;
And in immortal strains display the fan. *Gar.*

3. To carve; to cut up.

He carves, displays, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spenser.*

4. To talk without restraint.

The very fellow which of late
Display'd to saucily against your highness. *Shakespeare.*

5. To set offensively to view.

D I S

They are all couched in a pit, with obscured lights; which, at the very instant of our meeting, they will at once display to the night. *Shakespeare.*

DISPLAY. n. f. [*from the verb*.] An exhibition of any thing to view.

Our ennobled understandings take the wings of the morning to visit the world above us, and have a glorious display of the highest form of created excellencies. *Glanville.*

We can with the greatest coldness behold the stupendous displays of omnipotence, and be in transports at the puny effays of human skill. *Spenser.*

DISPLEASANCE. n. f. [*from displease*.] Anger; discontent. Obsolete.

Condemn'd, the lord him as betray'd;
Whole simple answer, waiting on his fair
To paint it forth, him to displeasure mov'd. *Shakespeare.*

DISPLEASANT. adj. [*from displease*.] Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant.

What to one is a most grateful odour, to another is noxious and displeasing; and it were a misery to have to be stretched on a bed of roses. *Shakespeare.*

To DISPLEASE. v. a. [*dis* and *please*.]
To offend; to make angry.

God was displeased with this thing. *Shakespeare.*

To DISPLEASE. v. n. To disgust; to raise aversion.

Food fights do rather please, in that they excite the memory of food things, than in the immediate objects, and the chase, in pictures, those food fights do not much offend. *Bacon.*

Your extreme fondness was perhaps as pleasing to God as to me, as now your extreme aversion. *Shakespeare.*

Sweet and sinking commonly serve our turn for the ideas, which, in effect, is little more than to cultivate pleasing or displeasing; though the most of a rule and violet, both sweet, are certainly very small ideas. *Locke.*

DISPLEASINGNESS. n. f. [*from displease*.] Offensiveness; quality of offending.

It is a mistake to think that men cannot change the displeasingness of a difference, that is, in actions, in pleasure and desire, if they will do but what is in their power. *Locke.*

DISPLEASURE. n. f. [*from displease*.]

1. Uneasiness; pain received.

When God is displeased, his absence carries
A sense of pain with it. *Shakespeare.*

2. Offence; pain given.

Now then I have learned more than the
Fathers, much more than the fathers. *Shakespeare.*

3. Anger; indignation.

True respect may be wrought in the hearts of such as fear God, and yet retain his displeasure, the desired effect whereof is eternal death. *Shakespeare.*

He should beware that he did not provoke
Satan's easy and calm against him. *Shakespeare.*

Undoubtedly he was silent, and to him
From his prison. *Shakespeare.*

Though the consciousness of the injury ought to atone the displeasure, it is yet men to much more consider what they suffer than what they do. *Shakespeare.*

On me alone thy just displeasure lay;
But take thy judgments from this mourning
Land. *Shakespeare.*

You've the world on much you my content do give;
Yet, ah! would heaven's displeasure pass the
mine! *Shakespeare.*

Nothing is in itself so pernicious to communities of learned men, as the displeasure of their prince.

4. State of disgrace; state of being discountenanced; disfavour.

D I S

He went into Poland, being in displeasure with the pope for over much familiarity. *Shakespeare.*

To DISPLEASE. v. a. [*from the noun*.]

To displease; not to gain favour; not to win affection. A word not elegant, nor now in use.

When the way of pleasing or displeasing both by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be over great. *Bacon.*

To DISPLODE. v. a. [*displodo*, Lat.] To disperse with a loud noise; to vent with violence.

Stood rang'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to disperse their second fire
Of thunder. *Milton.*

DISPOSITION. n. f. [*from dispositus*, Lat.] The act of disploding; a sudden burst or dispersion with noise and violence.

DISPORT. n. f. [*dis* and *sport*.] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment.

She did not hear, but her sports pursued;
And ever bade him stay, till time the tide re-
new'd. *Shakespeare.*

His sports were ingenuous and manlike,
whereby he always learned somewhat. *Shakespeare.*

She busied, heard the sound
Of rustling leaves; but minded not as us'd
To such sport before her through the field. *Milton.*

To DISPORT. v. a. [*from the noun*.] To divert.

He did not, but attended with weak guard,
Comes turning this way to disport himself. *Shakespeare.*

To DISPORT. v. n. To play; to toy; to wanton.

Fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung it, flung odours, from the spicy shrub
Disporting. *Shakespeare.*

Loose to the winds their airy garments flew;
The glittering textures of the blue dew
Dipt in the velvet texture of the sky,
Where light and purple even in the day. *Pope.*

DISPOSAL. n. f. [*from dispo*.]

1. The act of disposing or regulating any thing; regulation; dispensation; distribution.

Thou art divine, and yet, what men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deluded. *Milton.*

2. The power of distribution; the right of bestowing.

Are not the best of both of this world and
the next in his disposal? *Shakespeare.*

3. Government; management; conduct.

We must learn to true and clear knowledge
by our own, and by the help of principles, and
thereby putting our minds into the disposal of
others. *Locke.*

4. Establishment in a new state; dismission into new hands.

I am glad that my public dismissions by a
dissolution of my former principles, which is
now a new state of my mind. *Shakespeare.*

To DISPOSE. v. a. [*disposer*, Fr.]

1. To employ to various purposes; to diffuse.

Thus, whilst she did her various power
The world was free from tyrants, wars, and woes. *Shakespeare.*

D I S

2. To give; to place; to bestow.
Yet, when noble benefits shall prove
Not well *dispos'd*, the mind grown sense corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakespeare.*
Or wait ye gathered, as meet your own, you
Have *dispos'd* much in works of public piety. *Spenser.*
3. To turn to any particular end or consequence.
Endure and conquer; love will soon *dispose*
To future good our past and present woes. *Dryden.*
4. To adapt; to form for any purpose.
These when the knights believed, they *dispos'd*
Themselves to court, and each a damsel chose. *Spenser.*
But if thee list unto the court to go,
And there to stand at courtly hopes, go,
Tacta multo thou *dispos'd* to the way. *De Witt.*
5. To frame the mind; to give a propension; to incline; with *to*.
Sully, thus *dispos'd* to be to arms, he thought
To be to duty, and with that intent, and more
Inclinedly. *Shakespeare.*
The memory of what they had suffered, being
without, easily *dispos'd* them to do thus. *Camden.*
He knew the test of *dispos'd*;
And, as he was *dispos'd*, he could prove it.
Below the moon, of all a vast sea. *Hutchins.*
The *dispos'd* men to believe what it teaches,
To follow what it advises. *Long.*
A man might do a row of he were inclinedly
dispos'd, and had a mind to bring matters
to extremity. *Dryden.*
Although the frequency of prayer and anointing
may be of no service to a sinner, yet it is more
gracious, yet it is of great use to *dispos'd* to be
more objects of his grace. *Wesley.*
If more to calm and themselves of pride,
pride, lust, intemperance, or war, they do
not think that they can be *dispos'd* to do them.
Swift.
6. To make fit; with *for*.
This may *dispos'd* me, perhaps, for the excep-
tion of trust; but helps me not to it. *Lucas.*
7. To regulate; to adjust.
Wit is by the stars, the Athenian chief arose.
The anarchy forms it combat to. *Dryden.*
8. To dispose of. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person or use.
All men are naturally in a state of perfect
freedom to order their actions, and *dispos'd* of
their possessions and persons, as they think fit,
within the bounds of law and nature. *Locke.*
Dispos'd of the meat with the butler, or any
other crony. *Shakespeare.*
9. To dispose of. To put into the hands of another.
As she is mine, I may *dispos'd* of her;
Which shall be cut into ten golden hairs.
Or to her death. *Shakespeare.*
I have *dispos'd* of her to a man of office,
who will let her see, that to be well *dispos'd*, is
good humors, and the fit in her family, are
the arts and sciences of this life. *Lucas.*
10. To dispose of. To give away by authority.
A rural judge *dispos'd* of a man's prize. *Waller.*
11. To dispose of. To direct.
The *dispos'd* of the lap, but the whole *dispos'd*
of the lap, but the whole *dispos'd*. *Proverbs.*
12. To dispose of. To conduct; to behave.
They must receive instructions how to *dispos'd*
of themselves when they come, which must be in
the nature of laws unto them. *Bacon.*

D I S

13. To dispose of. To place in any condition.
For the remaining doubt,
What to resolve, and how *dispos'd* of me,
Be wond' to cast that useless care aside. *Dryden.*
14. To dispose of. To put away by any means.
They require more water than can be found,
and more than can be *dispos'd* of, if it was found. *Burnet.*
- To dispose. v. n. To bargain; to make terms. Obsolete.
When the law you did *dispos'd*
She had *dispos'd* with Caesar, and that your rage
Would not be purg'd, the sent word she was
dead. *Shakespeare.*
- DISPOSABLE. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Power; management; disposal: with
at or *to*.
All that is mine I leave at thy *disposal*;
My goods, my lands, my reputation. *Shakespeare.*
It shall be my task
To order thee the Partisan at *disposal*. *Shakespeare.*
Of a young gentleman leaves to his *disposal*.
Our state is the only gift we choose. *Dryden.*
2. Distribution; act of government; disposition.
All is well, though oft we doubt
What the *dispos'd* of the *dispos'd*.
Of highest we deem brings about,
And ever left found in the state. *Shakespeare.*
3. Disposition; cast of behaviour. Obsolete.
He hath a person, and a smooth *dispos'd*,
To be *dispos'd*; I am'd to make more in haste. *Shakespeare.*
4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. Obsolete.
He carries on the dream of his *dispos'd*,
With an obsequious respect of any,
Is will peculiar. *Shakespeare.*
- DISPOSER. n. f. [from *dispos'd*.]
1. Distributer; giver; bestower.
The magistrate is to the beggar, and the *dispos'd*
of what is put by begging. *Camden.*
2. Governour; regulator; director.
I think myself *dispos'd*, as never my private
approbations may be of the society, to do my
duty, and leave events to the *dispos'd*. *Shakespeare.*
All the reason of mankind cannot suggest any
solid ground of satisfaction, but in making that
God is friend, who is the absolute *dispos'd* of
all things. *Shakespeare.*
Would I had been *dispos'd* of thy stars,
Thou shouldst have had try with, and died in
war. *Dryden.*
3. One who takes from, and gives to, whom he pleases.
But I, and thine, ought, in an illomen'd hour,
To turn, proud Gaea, behind my golden tray,
To a more *dispos'd* of thy power. *Proverbs.*
- DISPOSITION. n. f. [from *dispos'd*, Lat.]
1. Order; method; distribution.
Looking upon all things, whether by in-
demonstration, or by of high and low, in
due proportionable *disposition*, such as with-
standing is the *dispos'd*, and to very pleasant
efficiency, in that very part of man which
is *dispos'd*, that some have been thereby in-
demonstration, that the soul itself by nature is,
or hath in it, form. *Shakespeare.*
Under the head of *dispos'd* is placed the *dispos'd*
of the work, to put all things in a beau-
tiful order and harmony, that the whole may be
of a piece. *Dryden.*
I ask whether the connection of the extremes
be not more easily seen, in this simple and nat-
ural *disposition*, than in the perplexed repetitions
and jumble of five or six *dispos'd*. *Locke.*
2. Natural fitness; quality.

D I S

- Refrangibility of the rays of light is their *disposi-*
position to be reflected, or turned out of their way
into another. *Newton.*
3. Tendency to any act or state.
This argues a great *disposition* to putrefaction
in the soil and air. *Bacon.*
Disposition is when the power and ability of
doing any thing is forward, and ready upon
every occasion to break into action. *Locke.*
Bleeding is to be used or omitted according
to the symptoms which affect the brain: it re-
lieves in any inflammatory *disposition* of the coat
of the nerve. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Temper of mind.
I have suffered more for their sake, more
than the villainous insensibility of man's *disposi-*
tion is able to bear. *Shakespeare.*
Lester had been
The wrongings of your *disposition*, if
You had not shew'd them how you were *dis-*
pos'd. *Shakespeare.*
Ere they lack'd power to cross you. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Affection of kindness or ill will.
I take myself to be as well inform'd as most
men in the *disposition* of each people towards the
other. *Swift.*
 6. Predominant inclination.
As they pinch one another by the *disposi-*
tion, he cries out, no more. *Shakespeare.*
The love we bear to our friends is *disposi-*
tion'd by our finding the same *disposi-*
tion in them which we feel in ourselves. *Locke.*
 7. Assortment; adjustment of external circumstances; not used.
I crave fit *dispos'd* for my wife,
Due reference of place and condition,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakespeare.*
 - DISPOSITIVE. adj. [from *dispos'd*.] That
implies disposal of any property; decre-
tive.
The words of all judicial acts are written nar-
ratively, unless it be in sentences wherein *dis-*
posive and enacting terms are made use of.
Blackstone.
 - DISPOSITIVELY. adv. [from *dispositive*.]
1. In a dispositive manner.
2. Respecting individuals; distributively.
That axiom in philosophy, that the generation
of one thing is the corruption of another, al-
though it be substantially true, concerning the
form and matter, is also *dispositively* true in
the efficient or producer. *Bacon.*
 - DISPOSITION. n. f. [from *dispos'd*.] The
lord of that sign in which the planet
is, and by which therefore it is over-
ruled.
 - To dispose. v. n. [*dis* and *posse*.]
1. To put out of possession; to deprive;
to dilapidate.
The blow from sad fate forced him to fly.
Ere might it needs down to his only breast
Have cleav'd his head in twain, and his chosen
off. *Shakespeare.*
Thou shalt hold the opinion of Pyrrhus, or
I will allow of thy way; and that to kill a
woodcock, let their *dispos'd* the Cat in the
grandeur. *Shakespeare.*
Let us sit upon the ground, and tell
How some have been *dispos'd*, some slain in war,
Some haunted by the ghosts they *dispos'd*.
Shakespeare's Richard III.
I will enure
Mine heir from forth the beggars of the world,
And *dispos'd* her all. *Shakespeare's Lear.*

In thee I hope; thy succours I invoke,
To win the crown whence I am *dispossess'd*;
For like renown awaiteth on the stroke,
To cast the haughty down, or raise th' oppress'd.

The children went to Gilead, and took it,
and *dispossess'd* the Amorite which was in it.

It is inaccessible high strength, the seat
Of Duty's supremacy, us *dispossess'd*;
He failed to have less'd.

Reckless Amata lay
Fold with disdain for Turnus *dispossess'd*,
And the new nuptials of the Trojan guest.

It is generally used with *of* before the
thing taken away.

Charles resolved, with a puissant army, to
possess, and to *dispossess* the pirate of Tunis.

No power shall *dispossess*
My thoughts of that expected happiness.

Of flesh of all creatures, last and best,
How heav'n made, how art thou *dispossess'd*;
How art thou made, how art thou made.

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How art thou made, how art thou made.

No abuse, Ned, in the world; honest Ned,
none: I *disprais'd* him before the wicked, that
the wicked might not fall in love with him; in
which doing, I have done the part of a careful
friend.

The critics, while they like my wares, may
dispraise my writing.

DISPRAISER. *n. f.* [from *dispraise*.] A
censurer; one who blames.

DISPRAISABLE. *adj.* [from *dispraise*.]
Unworthy of commendation.

DISPRAISINGLY. *adv.* [from *dispraise*.]
With blame; with censure.

That came a wooing with you, many a time,
When I have spoke of you *dispraisingly*.

To **DISPRAISE**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *praise*.] To
speak of in a bad way. In this word,
and a few others, *dis* has the same force
as in Latin composition, and means dif-
ferent ways; in different directions.

This word is poetical.

And in a bad way, *dispraise* is used,
And in a bad way, *dispraise* is used.

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And in a bad way, *dispraise* is used,
And in a bad way, *dispraise* is used.

unsuitable in quantity or form; to join
unsuitably.

There fits deformity to mock my body,
To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To *disproportion* me in every part.

Dance and men's feet have so enlarged the
truth, and to *disproportion* every thing, that
we have made the little troop of discontented
a gallant army, and already measured by the
evening shadow.

Mulick loveth your acquaintance; many are
of such *disproportion* to your spirit, that they avoid
his company.

We are earth, with admiring voice,
May rightly answer at melodious note;
As we were, and the spirit of our mind
Jov'd against nature's voice.

DISPROPORTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *disproportion*.]
Unsuitable in form or quan-
tity; not duly regulated in regard to
something else.

Paints and fairs are the sharpest passions;
through their false optics all that you see is like
the evening shadows, *disproportionable* to the
truth, and strangely longer than the true sub-
stance.

Had the obliquity been greater, the carts had
not been able to endure the *disproportionable* dif-
ferences of season.

We are apt to let too great a value on tempo-
ral things, and have too low and *disproportion-
able* an estimate of spiritual.

There is no more of so strong a body as to
be in a *disproportionable* quantity of water as
the body.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from
disproportionable.] Unsuitableness to
something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *disproportion*.]
Unsuitably; not symmetrically.

We have no reason to think much to sacrifice
to God our dearth of credit in the world, if we
consider how *disproportionably* great the reward
is for things that seem so small.

DISPROPORTIONAL. *adj.* [from *disproportion*.]
Unsuitable; unsymmetrical; unsuitable in quantity or form
to something else.

DISPROPORTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *disproportion*.]
Unsuitably with respect
to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE. *adj.* [from *disproportion*.]
Unsuitable; unsuitable
to something else in bulk, form, or
value.

Not only are men's eyes are looked on *disproportion-
ately* to the rest, either in ex-
cess or defect.

It is a great deal more than a *disproportion-
ate* to the rest, either in ex-
cess or defect.

DISPROPORTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *disproportion*.]
Unsuitably; unsymmet-
rically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS. *n. f.* [from *disproportion*.]
Unsuitableness in bulk,
form, or value.

DISPRAY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *praise*.]
To censure; to blame; to condemn.

That we are dignified for a more exalted
pinels than can be derived from the rest of
the line, we may infer from the vast
portion to the defunct and capacities of our
ancestors.

To **DISPRAY**. *v. a.* [from the
noun.] To mismanage; to join things

DIS

It is easier to affirm than to *disprove*. *Haller*
That false supposition I advanced in order to
disprove it, and by that means to prove the truth
of my doctrine. *Atterbury*

We see the same assertions produced again,
without notice of what had been said to *disprove*
them. *Swift*

2. To convict of a practice of error.

They behold those things *disproved*, disannul-
led, and rejected, which we had made in a
manner natural. *Haller*

If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremo-
nies, then our conformity with the church of
Rome in some such is not hurtful as yet *dis-
proved*, although papists were into us as hea-
thens were unto Israel. *Haller*

3. To disapprove; to disallow.

Some things are good, yet in to mean a degree
of goodness, that men are only not *disproved*, not
disallowed of God for them. *Twiss*

DISPROVER. *n. f.* [from *disprove*.]

1. One that disproves or confutes.
2. One that blames; a censurer: if the
following passage be not all printed for
disprover.

The little example that our annals have yielded
of two cattlemen, within a short time, by most
of the same commendations and *disprovers*, would
require no slight memorial. *Haller*

DISPUNISHABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *punish-
able*.] Without penal restraint.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall
ever be made, other than leases for years not ex-
ceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in re-
version or remainder, and not a *dispunishable* or
waste. *Statute of 1709*

To DISPURSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *purse*.] To
pay; to disburse. It is not certain
that the following passage should not be
written *disburse*.

Many a pound of my own proper store,
Because I would not tax the needy commons,
Have I *dispursed* to be good to them.
And never shall I be repaid. *Shakespeare*

DISPUTABLE. *adj.* [from *dispute*.]

1. Liable to contest; controvertible; that
for which something may be alleged on
opposite sides.

If they are not in themselves *disputable*, why
are they so much disputed? *South*

2. Lawful to be contested.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it
remains *disputable* by every subject. *Swift*

DISPUTANT. *n. f.* [from *dispute*; *dispu-
tans*, Latin.] A controvertist; an ar-
guer; a reasoner.

Notwithstanding these learned *disputants*, it
was to the unshoddy black man that the world
owed their peace, defence, and liberties. *Locke*

Our *disputants* put me in mind of the flut-
ter fish, that, when he is unable to extricate himself,
blackens all the water about him till he becomes
invisible. *Spectator*

DISPUTANT. *adj.* Disputing; engaged
in controversy. Not in use.

Thus there was found
Among the grave salubres, *disputant*
On points and questions sitting Mules' chair. *Milton*

DISPUTATION. *n. f.* [from *disputatio*,
Latin.]

1. The skill of controversy; argumen-
tation.

Consider what the learning of *disputation* is,
and how they are employed for the advantage of
themselves or others, whose business it only is
the ostentation of words. *Locke*

2. Controversy; argumental contest

Well do I find, by the wife hunting together
of your answer, that any *disputation* I can use is
as much too weak as I unworthy. *Sidney*

DIS

Till some admirable or unusual accident hap-
pens, at it hath in some, to work the beginning
of a better alteration in the mind, *disputation*
about the knowledge of God commonly pre-
vaileth little. *Hooker*

DISPUTATIOUS. *adj.* [from *dispute*.] In-
clined to dispute; cavilling.

A man must be of a very *disputatious* temper,
that enters into state controversies with any of
the fair sex. *Addison*

DISPUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Dis-
posed to debate; argumentative.

Perhaps this practice might not so easily be
perverted, as to raise a cavilling, *disputative*, and
exceptal temper in the minds of youth. *Watts*

To DISPUTE. *v. n.* [*disputo*, Latin.]

To contend by argument; to alter-
cate; to debate; to argue; to con-
trovert.

If attempts of the pen have often proved unfit,
those of the sword are more so, and fighting is a
worse expedient than *disputing*. *De la Fayette*

The atheist can pretend no obligation of con-
science, why he should *dispute* against religion.
Tillotson

Did not Paul and Barnabas *dispute* with vehe-
mence about a very little point of convenience?
Atterbury

To DISPUTE. *v. a.*

1. To contend for, whether by words or
action.

Things were *disputed* before they came to be
determined: men afterwards were not to *dispute*
any longer, but to obey. *Locke*

As if you fought before Cydonia's eyes. *De la Fayette*
One says the kingdom is his own, a Sultan
drags the quays, and sweeps all the *disputes* at
with him. *Locke*

2. To question; to reason about

New I thought, and am not to *dispute*
My power and right, but to *dispute*. *Locke*

3. To dispute; to think on. Not in use

—I *dispute*;
But I must a little feel it as a man. *Locke*

DISPUTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Con-
test; controversy; argumental conten-
tion.

The question being about a fact, it is begging
it, to bring it as a point of *dispute*, which is the
very thing in *dispute*. *Locke*

The earth is now placed so conveniently, that
plants thrive and flourish, and animals live;
this is matter of fact, and beyond all *dispute*. *Locke*

DISPUTELESS. *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Un-
disputed; uncontroversial.

DISPUTER. *n. f.* [from *dispute*.] A con-
trovertist; one given to argument and
opposition.

If there were vehement *disputers* against the hea-
then idolatry. *Swift*

Those conclusions have generally obtained, and
have been acknowledged even by *disputers* them-
selves, till with labour they had aided their con-
clusions. *Locke*

DISQUALIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *dis-
qualify*.] That which disqualifies; that
which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of
a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said,
God forgive him. *Spectator*

To DISQUALIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify*.]

1. To make unfit; to disable by some
natural or legal impediment.

Such persons as shall confer benefices on un-
worthy and *disqualified* persons, after a notice
or correction given, shall for that turn be de-
prived of the power of presenting unto such
benefices. *Statute of 1534*

DIS

2. It has commonly for before the objec-
tive noun.

I know no employment for which piety *dis-
qualifies*. *Swift*

My common illness utterly *disqualifies* me for
all conversation; I mean my deafness. *Swift*

3. To deprive of a right or claim by some
positive restriction; to disable; to
except from any grant. *Swift* has
from.

The church of England is the only body of
christians which *disqualifies* those, who are em-
ployed to preach its doctrine, from sharing in the
civil power, farther than as legislators. *Swift*

To DISQUALIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *quali-
fity*.] To lessen; to diminish. Not used

Be entreated
Of fifty to *disqualify* your train;
And the remainder, that shall still depend,
To be such men as may but at your age. *Shakespeare*

DISQUIET. *n. f.* [*dis* and *quiet*.] Uneasi-
ness; restlessness; want of tranquillity;
vexation; disturbance; anxiety.

He is, upon a true principle, free without
any *disquiet* of thought, may be said to be happy.
Locke

If we give way to our passions, we do but gra-
tify ourselves for the present, in order to our fu-
ture *disquiet*. *Locke*

I had rather live in Ireland than under the fre-
quent *disquiets* of hearing you are out of order.
Swift

DISQUIET. *adj.* Unquiet; uneasy; rest-
less.

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*;
The meat was well if you were content.
Shakespeare

To DISQUIET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To disturb; to make uneasy; to harass;

to vex; to fret; to deprive of tran-
quillity.

The good Remondine *disquieted*. *Locke*
Woe a thou to vexed, O my soul? and woe
art thou to *disquieted* with me? *Locke*

My anger and *disquieted* the mind was so great,
and is not able easily to compose itself to peace.
Locke

Thou, happy creature, art secure
From all the tomes we enclose;
Despair, ambition, jealousy,
Lost friends, nor love, *disquiets* thee. *Locke*

DISQUIETER. *n. f.* [from *disquiet*.] A
disturber; a harasser.

DISQUIETLY. *adv.* [from *disquiet*.] With-
out rest; anxiously; uneasily; without
calmness.

Treachery, and all ruinous disorders, is not
us *disquietly* to our graves. *Locke*
He rested *disquietly* that night; but in the
morning I found him calm. *Locke*

DISQUIETNESS. *n. f.* [from *disquiet*.]
Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety; dis-
turbance.

All otherwise, said he, I riches rede,
And deem them root of all *disquietness*. *Locke*

Arise won to himself both followers and great
defenders; whereupon much *disquietness* ensued.
Locke

DISQUIETUD. *n. f.* [from *disquiet*.] Un-
easiness; anxiety; disturbance; want
of tranquillity.

Little happiness attends a great character, and
to a multitude of *disquietudes* the desire of it lab-
ours an ambitious mind. *Addison's Spectator*

'Tis the best preservative from all those tempo-
ral fears and *disquietudes*, which corrupt the en-
joyment, and embitter the lives, of men. *Rogers*

DISQUISITION. *n. f.* [*disquisitio*, Latin.]
Examination; disputative inquiry.

God hath reserved many things to his own resolution, whose determinations we cannot hope from *dis*; but with reverence must suspend until that great day, whose justice shall either condemn our curiosity, or resolve our *dispositions*. Brown.

'Tis indeed the proper place for this *disposition* concerning the antediluvian earth. Woodward.

The royal society had a good effect, as it turned many of the greatest geniuses of that age to the *dispositions* of natural knowledge.

Addison's Spectator.

The nature of animal diet may be discovered by taste, and other sensible qualities, and some general rules, without particular *disposition* upon every kind. Arbuthnot.

To DISRA'NE. v. a. [*dis* and *rank*.] To degrade from his rank. Ditt.

DISREGA'RD. n. f. [*dis* and *regard*.] Slight notice; neglect; contempt.

To DISREGA'RD. v. a. [from the noun.] To slight; to neglect; to contemn.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to strangers, to enemies, those whom nature is too apt to make us despise, *disregard*, or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all. Spratt.

Those acts which God hath *disregarded* hitherto, he may regard for the time to come. Smollett.

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame, And useful knowledge was his chief aim. Blackmore.

DISREGA'RDFUL. adj. [*disregard* and *full*.] Negligent; contemptuous.

DISREGA'RDFULLY. adv. [from *disregardful*.] Negligently; contemptuously.

DISRE'LISTH. n. f. [*dis* and *relish*.] 1. Bad taste; nauseousness.

Oh they allay'd, Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft With hateful *disrelish*, with'd their jaws With food and cinders fill'd. Milton.

2. Dislike of the palate; squeamishness. Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are shewn not to be useful to health, because of an indifferency or *disrelish* to them. Locke.

To DISRE'LISTH. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To make nauseous; to infect with an unpleasant taste.

Fruits of taste to please True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst Of nervous draughts between, from milky stream. Milton.

The same anxiety and solicitude that embittered the patient, *disrelish* the least of ailments. Rogers.

2. To want a taste of; to dislike.

The world is become too busy for me; every body is so concerned for the pulchre, that all private enjoyments are lost, or *disrelish*. Pope.

DISREPUTA'TION. n. f. [*dis* and *reputation*.] 1. Disgrace; dishonour.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow. Bacon.

2. Loss of reputation; ignominy.

The king fearing lest that the bad success might discourage his people, and being *disreputable* to himself, forbade any report to be made. Heyward.

Gluttony is not of so great *disreputation* amongst men as drunkenness. Taylor's Holy Living.

DISREPU'TE. n. f. [*dis* and *repute*.] Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation.

How audacious did they cast a slur upon the king's person, and bring his governing principles under a *disrepute*. South.

DISRESPE'CT. n. f. [*dis* and *respect*.] Incivility; want of reverence; irreverence; an act approaching to rudeness.

Any *disrespect* to acts of state, or to the persons of state, was in no time more penal. Gibbon.

Aristotle writ a methodical discourse concerning these arts, chusing a certain benefit before the hazard that might accrue from the vain *disrespect* of ignorant persons. Wilson.

What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect*? Pope.

DISRESPE'CTFUL. adj. [*disrespect* and *full*.] Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY. adv. [from *disrespectful*.] Irreverently; uncivilly.

We cannot believe our posterity will think *disrespectfully* of their great grandmothers, as that they made themselves monstrous to appear amiable. Addison's Spectator.

To DISRO'BE. v. a. [*dis* and *robe*.] To undress; to uncover; to strip.

Thus when they had the witch *disrobed* quite, And all her ill-fortune open shewn, They let her go at will, and wander ways unknown. Spenser.

Kill the villain straight, *Disrobe* him of the matchless monument, Thy father's triumph o'er the savages. Shakspeare.

These two great poets were *disrobed* of their glory, the one by judgment, the other by violence. Wotton.

Who will be prevailed with to *disrobe* himself at once of all his old opinions, and pretences to knowledge and learning, and turn himself out stark naked in quest of new notions? Locke.

DISRU'PTION. n. f. [*disruptio*, Latin.] 1. The act of breaking asunder.

This took ex them from *disruption* which they would be in danger of, upon a sudden birth or extinction. Ray.

2. Breach; rent; dilaceration.

The agent who effected this *disruption*, and dissolution of the atoms, was seated within the earth. Woodward.

If raging winds invade the atmosphere, Their force its curious texture cannot tear, Nor make *disruption* in the threads of air. Blackmore.

DISSATISFA'CTION. n. f. [*dis* and *satisfaction*.] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; want of something to complete the wish.

He that changes his condition, out of impatience and *dissatisfaction*, when he has tried a new one, wishes for his old again. L'Estrange.

The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*. Addison's Spectator.

In vain we try to remedy the defects of our acquisition, by varying the objects: the same *dissatisfaction* pursues us through the circle of created goods. Rogers.

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS. n. f. [from *dissatisfactory*.] Inability to give content.

DISSATISFA'CTORY. adj. [from *dissatisfactory*.] Unable to give content.

To DISSA'TISFY. v. a. [*dis* and *satisfy*.] 1. To discontent; to displease.

The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of society and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to *dissatisfy*. Coleridge.

2. To fail to please; to offend by the want of something requisite.

I shall certainly be of my nature, after your lordship's having *dissatisfied* with them. Locke.

To DISSE'CT. v. a. [*dissecare*, Latin.] 1. To cut in pieces. It is used chiefly of anatomical inquirers, made by separation of the parts of animal bodies.

No mask, no trick, no favour, no reserve: *Dissect* your mind, examine every part. R. Owen.

Following life in creatures we *dissect*, We lose it in the moment we detect. Pope.

2. To divide and examine minutely.

This paragraph, that has not one *ingenuous* word throughout, I have *dissected* for a *lampoon*. Atterbury.

DISSEC'TION. n. f. [*dissecio*, Latin.] 1. The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.

She cut her up; but, upon the *dissection*, found her just like other hens. L'Estrange.

I shall enter upon the *dissection* of a coquet's heart, and communicate that curious piece of anatomy. Addison.

2. Nice examination.

Such first enquiry into nature, so true and so perfect a *dissection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence. Granville.

DISSE'ISM. n. f. [from *disseis*, French.] An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land, tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal right. Cowell.

To DISSEIZE. v. a. [*disseiser*, French.] To dispossess; to deprive. It is commonly used of a legal act.

He to *disseiz* of his grasping goals, The knight his brilliant spear again assay'd In his transfixed body to embolden. Fury Q.

If a prince should give a man, besides his ancient patrimony which his family had been *disseized* of, an additional estate, never before in the possession of his ancestors, he could not be said to establish a legal succession. Locke.

DISSEIZOR. n. f. [from *disseize*.] He that dispossesses another.

To DISSEMBLE. v. a. [*dissemulo*, Lat. *semblance*, *dissimulatio*, and probably *dissimular*, in old French.] 1. To hide under false appearance; to conceal; to pretend that not to be which really is.

She anticipated, that her soul was God's; and teaching her faith, as she could not change, so she would not *dissimulate*. Heyward.

2. To pretend that to be which is not.

This is not the true signification. Your ion Lucentio.

Don't love my daughter, and the loveth him, Or both *dissimulate* deeply their affection. Shakspeare.

In vain on the *dissimulate* mother's tongue Had cunning art and sly persuasion hung; And real care in vain, and native love, In the true parent's pining breast had strove. Prior.

To DISSEMBLE. v. n. 1. To play the hypocrite; to use false professions; to wheedle.

Ye *dissimulate* in your hearts when ye seat me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us. Jeremiah.

I would *dissimulate* with my nature, where My friends, and my friends, at stake, requir'd I should do so in honour. Shakspeare's Coriol.

The function too will varnish *dissimulate* art, And *dissimulate* *dissimulate*. Rowe.

2. Shakspeare uses it for fraudulent; unperforming.

I that am curtail'd of the fair proportion, Created of feature by a *dissimulating* nature, Deform'd, unfinish'd. Richard III.

DISSEMBLER. n. f. [from *dissimble*.] A hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition.

Thou dost wrong me, thou *dissimbler*, thou. Shakspeare.

The French king, in the business of peace, was the greatest *dissimbler* of the two. Bacon.

Such an one, whose virtue forbiddeth him to be false and a *dissimbler*, shall evermore hang under the wheel. Raleigh.

D I S

To DISSEVER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sever*. In this word the particle *dis* makes no change in the signification, and therefore the word, though supported by great authorities, ought to be ejected from our language.] To part in two; to break; to divide; to sunder; to separate; to difunite.

Shortly had the firm to deliver the company, which the day before had tried to get that most of them never met again, but were swallowed up.

The *Life* story of fleets hath been
throw of many nations.

All downright rains ~~follow~~ the
outrag, our winds, and level the m...
blows.

And part your mingled colours over again.

The meeting points the faced - a
From the fair head, for ever and

DISSIDENCE, *n. f.* [*dissidē*, Lat.]
Discord: disaccordment.

Dis'sen'se *n. f.* [*diffilio*, Latin.] The act of flaring asunder

DISSOLVER. *diss* [*dissolvens*, Lat.] Start-
ing afunder; bursting in two.

DISSEMBLING *a. f.* [*dissemble*, L. *dis*] The act of hiding in two; the act of dissimulating; differ in ways

1. The first group of students is the most successful in the study. They are the ones who have the most knowledge and the most skills. They are the ones who are the most confident and the most capable. They are the ones who are the most successful in the study.

Simple direct extension: $\theta = 0$

The light intensities are given by

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. A. HARRIS.

1. The model be supported to continue to

1. The first point is that the government has a duty to protect its citizens from harm. This duty is not limited to physical harm but extends to psychological and emotional well-being. The government must ensure that its policies and actions do not cause unnecessary suffering or distress to its people.

Unpleasantness ; dissimilarity

It is proposed that the following be included in the bill, wherever the word "employee" is used, and in the margin of the bill:

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

the Department of Agriculture, the
the Department of Agriculture, the
the Department of Agriculture, the

LITURGY. n. f. {*dōtōr-lyūrk*, Lat' }

Unlikeness; want of resemblance.
The subject gives itself a different name, and
is transformed into something better, by the

We doubt whether the 1. rd. in di^o and

differs little, either with Egyptians or any other nation.

The difference between the Divinity of
 angels, shows that angels are not a suitable
 means whereby to worship God. See *our first*

As human society is founded in the necessities of time change, so it is permeated by force, even in its different order.

Warren, see curious observers of the behavior of children to parents, that they may, upon finding themselves to have the advantage of having un-

DIFFAMULATION *s. c.* [*diffamatio*, Lat.]

The act of dissembling; hypocrisy; fal-
lacious appearance; false pretensions.

•

Diffimulation is but a faint kind of policy; for it is a strong wit, and a strong heart, to know when to tell truth, and to do it. *Bacon.*

He used not; and Satan, howing Jew by his *diffimulation*, disappeared. *Milton.*

Diffimulation may be taken for a bare concealing of one's mind; in which sense we commonly use it in prudence to dissimulate injuries. *South.*

DISSIPABLE. *adj.* [from *dissipare*.] Easily scattered; liable to dispersion.

The most tender plants are very *dissipable*, which is the reason it is so tender and held in; but when it comes to the air, it exhaleth. *Ruon.*

The parts of plants are very tender, as constituting the parts which are extremely final and dissipated. *South.*

DISSIPATE. *v. a.* [from *dissipatus*, Lat.] To scatter every way; to dissipate.

The heat and light grows to great heat, and is dissipated, and thus off those objects we see. *South.*

It is covered with skin and hair, to prevent the face of any flukes, and a hard face of any weapon. *South.*

The rising mountains eddy up, and the bare wild, the *dissipated* storm. *South.*

To scatter the attention. *South.*

To spend a fortune. *South.*

DISSIPATION. *n. f.* [from *dissipatio*, Lat.] The act of dispersing.

The effects of heat are most advanced when we dissipate a body without loss of its parts. *South.*

The sun was conversant with the *dissipation* of the famous *dissipation* of mankind. *South.*

The state of being dissipated. *South.*

The *dissipation* of the earth, and the *dissipation* of the earth. *South.*

The *dissipation* of the earth, and the *dissipation* of the earth. *South.*

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The *dissipation* of the earth, and the *dissipation* of the earth. *South.*

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of alteration, or corruption, from the *dissipation* of their parts, and the emission of their parts, induced with contrary and opposite forces, each to other. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO DISSOLVE. *v. a.* [from *dissolvere*, Lat.] 1. To destroy the form of any thing by dissolving the parts with heat or moisture; to melt; to liquefy.

I have heard of an ancient *dissolver*. *Dryden.*

The whole terrestrial globe was taken up to pieces, and *dissolved* into atoms. *Hale.*

2. To break; to divide in any manner. *South.*

3. To loose; to break the ties of any thing. *South.*

4. To separate persons united; as, to *dissolve* a league. *South.*

5. To break up assemblies. *South.*

6. To live; to clear. *South.*

7. To break an enchantment. *South.*

8. To be relaxed by pleasure. *South.*

DISSOLUBLE. *adj.* [from *dissolvere*, Lat.] 1. To be melted; to be liquefied. *South.*

2. To sink away; to fall to nothing. *South.*

3. To melt away in pleasures. *South.*

DISSOLVENT. *adj.* [from *dissolvere*, Lat.] Having the power of dissolving or melting. *South.*

DISSOLUTION. *n. f.* [from *dissolvere*, Lat.] 1. The act of dissolving by heat or moisture. *South.*

2. The state of being liquefied. *South.*

3. The state of melting away; liquefaction. *South.*

4. Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts. *South.*

5. The substance formed by dissolving any body. *South.*

6. Death; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements. *South.*

7. The dissolution of the world into its constituent elements. *South.*

8. The dissolution of the world into its constituent elements. *South.*

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18. The dissolution of the world into its constituent elements. *South.*

19. The dissolution of the world into its constituent elements. *South.*

Hot mineral waters are the best *dissolvers* of phlegm. *Arbutnot.*

DISSOLVIBLE. *adj.* [from *dissolvere*, Lat.] It is commonly written *dissolvable*, but less properly. Liable to perish by dissolution. *South.*

DISSOLUTE. *adj.* [from *dissolutus*, Lat.] Loose; wanton; unfastened; dissolved in pleasure; dissipated. *South.*

DISSOLUTION. *n. f.* [from *dissolvere*, Lat.] 1. The act of dissolving by heat or moisture. *South.*

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32. The dissolution of the world into its constituent elements. *South.*

8. Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united.

In a man confident of wealth and power? Why let him read of those strange unpeopled *disasters* of the great monarchies and governments of the world. *South.*

9. The act of breaking up an assembly.

10. Looseness of manners; laxity; remissness; dissipation.

A lounging after sensual pleasures is a *dissipation* of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering, unsuited for noble or spiritual employments. *Br. Faint.*

Fame makes the mind loose and gaudy, it enters the spirits, and leaves a kind of *dissipation* upon all the faculties. *South.*

An universal *dissipation* of manners began to prevail, and a professed disregard to all fixed principles. *Academy.*

DISSONANCE. *n. f.* [*dissonans*, Latin *dissonance*, Fr.] A mixture of harsh, unpleasant, unharmonious sounds; unsuitableness of one sound to another.

Still govern thou my tongue,

But drive far off the barbarous *dissonance*. *Milton.*

Of Baroque and his revels. *Milton.*
The Latin tongue is a dead language, and none can derive with confidence on the harmony or *dissonance* of the numbers of those verses. *Garrick.*

DISSONANT. *adj.* [*dissonans*, Latin.]

1. Harsh; unharmonious.

There were the strains, and *dissonant*, to sing
The cruel raptures of the savage kind. *Thompson.*

2. Incongruous; disagreeing; with from.

What can be more *dissonant* from reason and nature, than that a man, naturally inclined to clemency, should show himself unkind and inhuman? *Hobbes's Providence.*

3. With *to*: less properly.

When conscience reports any thing *dissonant* to truth, it obliges us more than the falsehood reported by it. *South.*

TO DISSUADE. *v. a.* [*dissuadeo*, Lat.]

1. To deter; to divert by reason or importunity from any thing.

We submit to Caesar, promising
To pay our wanted tribute, from the which
We were *dissuaded* by our wicked queen. *Shakspeare.*

2. To represent any thing as unfit or dangerous.

This would be worse;
War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My voice *dissuades*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Not dissident of thee, do I *dissuade*
Thy absence from my fight. *Milton.*
I'd fain deny this wish, which thou hast made,
Or, what I can't deny, would fain *dissuade*. *Adrian's Ovid.*

DISSUA'DER. *n. f.* [from *dissuade*.] He that dissuades.**DISSUA'SION.** *n. f.* [*dissuasio*, Latin.] Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; dehortation.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such *dissuasions* from love, as its votaries call invidious against it. *Boyle.*

DISSUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *dissuade*.] Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpose.**DISSUA'SIVE.** *n. f.* Dehortation; argument or importunity employed to turn the mind off from any purpose or pursuit.

The meanness, or the sin, will scarce be *dissuasive* to those who have reconciled themselves to both. *Government of the Tongue.*

TO DISSUADE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sua*.] This is a barbarous word. See **DISSEVER.**

To *dissuade*; to separate.

But when he's sloughed the sea and earth *dissever*
The troubled bottoms turn'd up, and the thunder'd.

DISSYLLABLE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *syllable*.] A word of two syllables.

No man is tied, in modern poetry, to observe any farther rule in the feet of his verse, but that they be *dissyllabic*; whether spondee, trochee, or iambique, it matters not. *Dryden.*

DI'STAFF. *n. f.* [*dapstaf*, Saxon.]

1. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.

In fairs, proud Boreas never ruled fleet,
Who Neptune's web on danger's *disstaff* spun,
With greater power than the dist make them wend
Each way, as the that age's praise did bend. *South.*

Weave thou to end this web which I begin,
I will the *disstaff* hold, come thou and spin. *South.*

Ran Coll our dog, and Talbot, with the hand;
And Malkin, with her *disstaff* in her hand. *Dryden.*

2. It is used as an emblem of the female sex. So the French say, The crown of France never falls to the *disstaff*.

In my civil government (some say) the crozier,
Some say the *disstaff*, was too holy. *Harvel.*
See my royal master murder'd,
His crown usurp'd, a *disstaff* in the throne. *Dryden.*

DISTAFF-THISTLE. *n. f.* A species of thistle.**TO DISTAIN.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *stain*.]

1. To stain; to tinge with an adventitious colour.

Nor cease'd his arrows, till the shady plain
Sew'd mighty bodies with the blood *disstain*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Place on their heads that crown *disstain'd* with gore,
Which those dire hands from my slain father tore. *Page.*

2. To blot; to sully with infamy.

He underblow'd,
That lady, whom I had to me assign'd,
And both *disstain'd* her honourable blood,
And eke the faith which she to me had bind. *Shakspeare.*

The worthiness of praise *disstain'd* his worth,
If he that's prais'd himself bring the praise forth. *Shakspeare.*

Some theologians deny places erected for religion, by defending oppressions, *disstaining* their professions by publishing odious untruths upon report of others. *See John Haywood.*

DISTANCE. *n. f.* [*distance*, Fr. *distancia*, Latin.]

1. Distance is space considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering any thing else between them.

It is very cheap, notwithstanding the great *distance* between the vineyards and the towns that sell the wine. *Adrian on Italy.*

As he lived but a few miles *distance* from her father's house, he had frequent opportunities of seeing her. *Adrian.*

2. Remoteness in place.

Caesar's still dispos'd to give us terms,
And waits at *distance* till he hear from Cato. *Adrian.*

These dwell at such convenient *distance*,
That each may give his friend assistance. *Prior.*

3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing.

We come to see fight; to see thy pass, thy
Rock, thy reverse, thy *distance*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Contrariety; opposition.

Benquo was your enemy,
So is he mine, and is such bloody *distance*. *Shakspeare.*

That every minute of his being thrusts
Against my soul of life. *Shakspeare.*

5. A space marked on the course when horses run.

This was the horse that ran the whole *distance* of *distance*, and won the race. *Shakspeare.*

6. Space of time.

You must do it by *distance* of time. *Shakspeare.*
I help my preface by a preface up, to tell you
there is ten years *distance* between one and another. *Shakspeare.*

7. Remoteness in time either past or future.

We have as much assurance of these things as
things future and at a *distance* are capable of. *Shakspeare.*

To judge right of blessings prayed for, as yet at a *distance*, we must be able to know them. *Shakspeare.*

8. Ideal disjunction; mental separation.

The qualities that affect our senses are, as things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no separation, no *distance* between them. *Locke.*

9. Respect; distant behaviour.

I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld. *Shakspeare.*

If a man makes me keep my *distance*, the the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time. *Shakspeare.*

10. Retraction of kindness; reserve; alienation.

On the part of heav'n
N^w alienated, *distance* and *distance*,
Anger, and just rebuke, and judgment given. *Milton.*

TO DISTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view.

That which gives a relieve to a bowl, is a quick light, or white, which appears to be the side nearest to us; and the black by consequence *distances* the object. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance; to conquer in a race with great superiority.

Each daring lover, with adventurous pace,
Pursued his wishes in the dangerous race,
Like the swift hind the bounding darts flies,
Strains to the goal; the *distance* lover dies. *Shakspeare.*

DISTANT. *adj.* [*distans*, Latin.]

1. Remote in place; not near.

This heav'n which we behold
Is far so high. *Milton.*

I felt,
Though *distant* from the worlds between. *Milton.*

The world's our rock like Persian marble shows,
And seem'd to a *distant* light of solid stone. *Shakspeare.*

Narrowness of mind should be cured by reading histories of past ages, and of nations and countries *distant* from our own. *Shakspeare.*

The senses will discover things near us with sufficient exactness, and things *distant* only so far as they relate to our necessary life. *Shakspeare.*

2. Remote in time either past or future.

Remote to a certain degree: as, ten years, ten miles, *distant*.

3. Remote in nature; not allied.

What besides this unhappy fertility to cullion can reconcile men, that own Christianity, to practices so widely *distant* from it? *Government of the Tongue.*

4. Not obvious; not plain.

It was one of the first distinctions of a well-bred man to express every thing oblique in modest terms and *distant* phrases; while the clown clothed his ideas in plain homely terms that are the most obvious and natural. *Shakspeare.*

2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation; to exalt, separate, or purify by fire; as, *distilled spirits*.

There hangs a vaporous drop, profound;
Which it is it comes to ground,
And that, which did by magic lights,
Said to rise up artificial fountains. *Shakespeare*

3. To draw by distillation; to extract by the force of fire.

The liquid *distilled* from benzoin is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness. *Boyle*

4. To dissolve or melt.

Swords by the lightning's subtle force
And he could sheath with running fire. *Milton*

DISTILLATION. *n. f.* [*distillatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.
2. The act of pouring out in drops.
3. That which falls in drops.
4. The act of distilling.

When the spirit of the wine is drawn out by distillation, it is called *distillate*. *Boyle*

5. The substance which falls in drops.

DISTILLATORY. *adj.* [*from distill*] Belonging to distillation; used in distillation.

Beads whole of elements of bodies, the
Folious, and tenebrous, in the midst of a
Fulgent nature, extremely dark, and not
May escape at the punctures of the distillatory
vessels. *Boyle*

DISTILLER. *n. f.* [*from distill*]

1. One who practices the art or trade of distilling.

The *distiller* of the wine is a very important person. *Boyle*

2. One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DISTILLMENT. *n. f.* [*from distill*] That which is drawn by distillation; that which drops. Obsolete.

The *distillment* of the wine is a very important person. *Boyle*

DISTINCT. *adj.* [*distinctus*, Latin]

1. Different; not the same; not connected.

The *distinct* nature of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

2. Different; separate; being apart, not connected.

The *distinct* nature of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

3. Clear and defined.

The *distinct* nature of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

4. Spoken or written.

The *distinct* nature of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

5. Spoken or written.

The *distinct* nature of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

5. Marked out; specified.

Over all living things that move on the earth,
Wherever it is created, for no place
Is yet *distinct* by name. *Milton*

DISTINCTION. *n. f.* [*distinctio*, Latin]

1. The act of discerning one as preferable to the other.

The *distinction* of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

2. Note of difference.

3. Home noble note of superiority.

4. That by which one differs from another.

The *distinction* of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

5. Difference regarded; preference or respect in comparison with something else.

The *distinction* of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

6. Separation of complex notions.

The *distinction* of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

7. Division into different parts.

The *distinction* of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

8. Notation of difference between things, seemingly the same; differentiation.

The *distinction* of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

9. Difference; judgment.

The *distinction* of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

10. Distinction; difference.

The *distinction* of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

11. That marks distinction and difference.

The *distinction* of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

12. Having the power to distinguish and direct; judgment.

The *distinction* of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

13. Distinctly; not confusedly.

The *distinction* of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

14. Not confusedly; without the confusion of one part with another.

The *distinction* of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

15. Plainly; clearly.

The *distinction* of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

16. Spoken or written.

The *distinction* of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

17. Spoken or written.

The *distinction* of the mind is a very important person. *Boyle*

DISTINCTNESS. *n. f.* [*from distinct*]

1. Nice observation of the difference between different things.

The *distinctness* of the eye is perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Boyle*

2. Such discrimination of things as makes them easy to be observed.

To DISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [*distinguere*, Latin]

1. To note the diversity of things.

The *distinctness* of the eye is perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Boyle*

2. To separate from others by some mark of honour or preference.

The *distinctness* of the eye is perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Boyle*

3. To divide by proper notes of diversity.

The *distinctness* of the eye is perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Boyle*

4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference.

The *distinctness* of the eye is perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Boyle*

5. To discern critically; to judge.

The *distinctness* of the eye is perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Boyle*

6. To constitute difference; to specify, to make different from another.

The *distinctness* of the eye is perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Boyle*

7. To make known or eminent.

The *distinctness* of the eye is perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Boyle*

8. To make known or eminent.

The *distinctness* of the eye is perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Boyle*

9. To make known or eminent.

The *distinctness* of the eye is perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Boyle*

10. To make known or eminent.

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11. To make known or eminent.

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12. To make known or eminent.

The *distinctness* of the eye is perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Boyle*

13. To make known or eminent.

The *distinctness* of the eye is perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Boyle*

14. To make known or eminent.

The *distinctness* of the eye is perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Boyle*

15. To make known or eminent.

The *distinctness* of the eye is perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Boyle*

16. To make known or eminent.

The *distinctness* of the eye is perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Boyle*

I would endeavour that my battles should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift.*
DISTINGUISHED. *participial adj.* [from *distinguish*.] Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.

For my committed, with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be seven times hotter, and burn with a *distinguished* fury. *Rogers.*
 No man can be so nearly favour'd, shine, with a *distinguished*, and divine. *Pope.*

DISTINGUISHED. *n. f.* [from *distinguish*.] A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another.

It would be just to the memory of Charles II. that I should deny him to have been an exact keeper of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* of his. *Dryden.*

He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of *distinction*.

It is to admire the wisdom of God in this *distinguishing* of times, and visible deity, the sun. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DISTINGUISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *distinguish*.] With distinction; with some mark of eminent preference.

Some call me a Tony, because the heads of the party have been *distinguishingly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

DISTINGUISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *distinguish*.] Distinction; observation of difference.

To make corrections upon the searchers reports, I considered whether any credit at all were to be given to their *distinguishment*. *Gravett's History of Mortality.*

TO DISTORT. *v. a.* [*distortus*, Lat.]

1. To writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions.

Let her taste each nauseous draught, A distortingly am caught, I'll wipe the hand from whence they came, Nor dare *distort* my face for shame. *Shakespeare.*

2. To put out of the true direction or posture.

With fear and pain *Distorted*, all my member shape thus grew To a wild. *Milton.*

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and *distort* the understandings of men. *Locke.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning.

Sending must be *distorted* before the intent of a divine matter. *Prædicationes.*

DISTORTION. *n. f.* [*distortio*, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.

By his *distort* one reveals his pains; His looks and by his sighs complains. *Pope.*

In England we see people lulled asleep with fold and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be wakened and transported out of themselves by the followings and *distortions* of enthusiasm. *Adelphi's Spectator.*

TO DISTRACT. *v. a.* *part. pass.* *distrahit*; anciently *distraught*; and sometimes *distrad*. [*distrahitus*, Latin.]

1. To pull different ways at once.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but, being *distrahit*, driveth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To separate; to divide.

By sea, by sea. —Must worthy sir, you therein throw away The absolute soldiery you have by land; *Distrahit* your army, which duth must consist Of war mark'd footmen. *Shakespeare.*

3. To turn from a single direction toward various points.

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If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distrahit* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South.*

4. To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass.

While I suffer thy terrors I am *distrahit*. *Psal.*
 Come, cousin, canst thou quake, and change thy colour;

Murder thy breath in middle of a word, And then again begin, and stop again;

As if thou wert *distraught* and mad with terror? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

It would burst forth; but I recover breath, And sense *distrahit* to know well what I utter. *Milton's Agonist.*

He possesses a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or *distrahit* with immoderate cares. *Rogers.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, how would a perpetual noise *distrahit* us? We should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep or meditate than in the middle of a sea-fight. *Locke.*

5. To make mad; properly, by an unsettled and vagrant fancy; but, popularly, to make mad in whatever mode.

Wherefore I long you but to —
 —To fetch my poor *distrahit* husband hence. Let us come in, that we may bind him fast. And bear him home to his recovery. *Shakespeare.*

Better I was *distrahit*.

So should my thoughts be free from my griefs, And we, by *distrahit* from us, lose The knowledge of them. *Shakespeare.*

She was unable in strength of mind to bear the grief of his disease, and fell *distrahit* of her wits. *Bacon.*

You shall find a *distrahit* man fancy him a king, and with a right inference require suitable tenderness, respect, and obedience. *Locke.*

DISTRACTEDLY. *adv.* [from *distrahit*.]

Madly; frantically.

My tongue's eyes had crept to her tongue, For she *distrahit* in words. *Shakespeare.*

DISTRACTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *distrahit*.]

The state of being distracted; madness.

DISTRACTION. *n. f.* [*distraction*, Latin.]

1. Tendency to different parts; separation.

While he was yet in Rome, His power went out in such *distraction*, as Beguiled all eyes. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. Confusion; state in which the attention is called different ways.

Never was known a night of such *distraction*. Noise to confound and diradial; jostling crowds, That run and knew not whither. *Dryden.*

What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, since, during the life of *distraction*, he has done so much for the advantage of our trade? *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. Perturbation of mind; violence of some painful passion.

The violent passions follow the temper of the heart; the concupiscible *distraction*, the crafts of the liver. *Brown.*

The *distraction* of the children, who saw both their parents crying together, would have melted the hardest heart. *Taylor.*

4. Madness; frantickness; loss of the wits; vagrancy of the mind.

Madam, this is a mere *distraction*. You turn the good we offer into envy. *Shakespeare.*

So to mad Pentheus double Thebes appears, And furies howl in his disordered ears.

Over his, with like *distraction* lost, Is made to fly his mother's angry ghost. *Shakespeare.*

Commiserate all those who labour under a settled *distraction*, and who are shut out from all the pleasures and advantages of human commerce. *Atterbury.*

5. Disturbance; discord; difference of sentiments.

The two armies lay quiet near each other, without improving the confusion and *distraction* which the king's forces were too much inclined to. *Clarendon.*

DISTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *distrahit*.] Causing perplexity.

On grown unimpaired through *distraction* cares, I've stretch'd my arms, and touch'd him unaware. *Dryden.*

TO DISTRAIN. *v. a.* [from *distraho*, Latin.]

1. To seize; to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt.

Here's Brutus, that says do not God nor king, Hath here *distrahit* the Tower. *Shakespeare.*

2. To rend; to tear. Not in use. *Spenser.*

TO DISTRAIN. *v. n.* To make seizure.

The cat answered, I will not rend me by to my supper, upon whom I cannot *distrahit* for the debt. *Camden's Remains.*

Upon the British *distrahit*. *Milton.*

DISTRAINER. *n. f.* [from *distraho*.] He that seizes.

DISTRAINT. *n. f.* [from *distraho*.] Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT. *part. adj.* [from *distrahit*.] *Distrahit*.

He had been a good man to a man in his days, but was then *distraught* of his wits. *Camden.*

DISTRESS. *n. f.* [*distress*, French.]

1. The act of making a legal seizure.

He would first demand his debt, and, if he were not paid, he would straight go and take a *distress* of goods and cattle, where he could find them, to the value. *Spenser.*

Quoth she, some say the devil's scarce Against a *distress* and forfeiture. *Shakespeare.*

2. A compulsion in real actions, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refused.

Cowell.

3. The thing seized by law.

4. Calamity; misery; misfortune.

To be can I sit alone, unform of any, And to the nightingale's complaining notes, Tune my *distress*, and record my woes. *Shakespeare.*

There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars, and upon earth *distress* of nations, with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring. *Locke.*

People in affliction or *distress* cannot be ruled by generous minds. *Locke.*

TO DISTRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prosecute by law to a seizure.

2. To harass; to make miserable; to crush with calamity.

Distress not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle. *Dante's Inferno.*

I am a *distress* for thee, my brother Jonathan. *Samuel.*

DISTRESSFUL. *adj.* [*distress* and *full*.]

1. Miserable; full of trouble; full of misery.

I often did beguile her of her tears, When I *distress* of love. *Shakespeare.*

That my youth suffer'd, with offended thighs, To cross his *distress*, with offended thighs, Unnail'd, lay bleeding in a *distress* of tears. *Pope.*

During the *distress* of events, which have attended the present war, politicians, should be particularly careful.

2. Attended with poverty.

He, with a *distress* and vacant mind, Gets him to rest, cram'd with *distress* of bread. *Shakespeare.*

DISTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*distribuo*, Lat.]

To divide among more than two; to deal out; to dispense.

be abolished by a page through the act of the

DISUSE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *use*.]

Cessation of use; disuse; want of practice.

The *disuse* of the tongue is the only effectual remedy against it. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. Cessation of custom.
That obligation upon the lands did not preclude, or come into *disuse*, but by fifty consecutive years. *Dr. Burnet.*

DISUSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *use*.]

1. To cease to make use of.

For now, though custom now diverts the course.

A nation's institute is yet in force.

Unwilling, though I feel'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

Prison aims *disuse* diverts his limbs decay'd. *Dryden.*

2. To disaccustom: with *from* or *to*; more properly *from*.

Of *disuse* from the quea y pain

Of being belov'd and loving. *Donne.*

He shall his troops for fighting field prepare,

Disuse to toil and triumphs of the war. *Dryden.*

DISVOUCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch*.]

To destroy the credit of; to contradict.

Every let or be hath wait hath *disvouch'd* doubt.

Shakespeare.

DISWITTED. *adj.* [*dis* and *wit*.] De-

prived of the wits; mad; distracted.

Not in use.

She ran away alone;

Which when they heard, there was not one

But bailed after to be gone,

As she had been *diswitted*. *Praeger's Nymphs.*

DIT. *n. f.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a

poem; a tune. Obsolete.

No lord but did her fill most sweetly fire;

No song but did contain a lovely *dit*. *F. Q. Rev.*

DITATION. *n. f.* [*ditatus*, Latin.] The

act of enriching.

Those earlier worshippers attended with a

more than *ditation*; the *ditated* were in want of

the form of poverty. *Hall's description.*

DITCH. *n. f.* [*dic*, Saxon; *ditch*, Erse.]

1. A trench cut in the ground, usually

between fields.

Some asked for manors, others for acres that

lay convenient for them; that he would plow

his fences, and level his *ditch*. *Dr. Johnson.*

Sudden the *ditches* swell, the meadows twin.

Phon.

2. Any long narrow receptacle of water:

used sometimes of a small river in

contempt.

In the great plagues there were seen, in *ditches*

and low grounds about London, many

towns that had only three inches long. *Phon.*

3. The moat with which a fortress is sur-

rounded.

The *ditches*, such as they were, were strange

the city, and easy to be pass'd over. *Phon.*

4. *Ditch* is used, in composition, of any

thing worthless, or thrown away into

ditches.

Poor Tom, when the fool heard rage, cast

rounding for sallets, swallows the old rat, and the

ditch dog. *Shakespeare.*

DITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

make a ditch.

I have employed my time, besides *ditching*,

in finishing my travels. *Swift.*

DITCH-DELIVERED. *adj.* [*ditch* and

deliver.] Brought forth in a ditch.

Finger of birth-strangled fate,

Ditch-delivered by a death. *Shakespeare's Merchant.*

DITCHER. *n. f.* [from *ditch*.] One who

digs ditches.

You meet new employments daily,

Our thatcher, *ditcher*, gard'ner, haily. *Swift.*

DITHYRAMBICK. *n. f.* [*dithyrambus*, Lat.]

1. A song in honour of Bacchus; in which anciently, and now among the Italians, the distraction of ebriety is imitated.

2. Any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm.

DITHYRAMBICK. *adj.* Wild; enthusiastic.

Pindar does new words and figures roll

Down his impetuous *dithyrambick* tide. *Corley.*

DITTA'NDER. *n. f.* The same with *peppercorn*.

DIT'ANY. *n. f.* [*dittamnus*] A plant.

Dittany hath been renowned, for many ages, upon the account of its love-quickening qualities in the diuine. It is generally brought over *dit'any* to the Levant. *Milton.*

Virgil reports of *dittany*, that the wild goats eat it when they are shut with darts. *Milton.*

DIT'TIED. *adj.* [from *duty*] Sung; adapted to music.

He, with his lost pipe, and imbecile *dittied* song,

Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar. *Milton.*

DIT'TY. *n. f.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem to be sung; a song.

Although we lay at anchor, aside the celebration of *ditties* or *ditties*, the very harmony of founds being framed in the heart, and earned from the ear to the spirit, and from the spirit to the heart, by a native pulse, and often, greatly, as we are able to bring to a perfect temper whatsoever is there troubled. *Hobbes.*

Being young, I turned to the harp

Many an English *ditty* lovely well,

And gave the tongue a helpful ornament. *Shakespeare.*

Strike the melodious harp, shrill timbrels ring,

And make the world long live for the *ditty*. *Shakespeare.*

He, as usual, and in Lebanon, *dittied*

The Syrian dance, and lament his fate, *Milton.*

In *ditties* of the great commander's day.

Measur'd to the rule of the were not meter,

Temper'd to the rule of the flute; *Milton.*

Rough *ditties* *dittied*. *Milton.*

They were the fig and singing under the

coral windows, *dittied* *ditties*, and *ditties* *dittied*. *Phon.*

DIT'AN. *n. f.* [an Arabic or Turkish

word.]

1. The council of the oriental princes.

2. Any council assembled: used commonly

in a sense of dislike.

For such a *dittan* to the great confiding prince,

Royal justice dark, and with like joy,

Compassion approach'd him. *Milton.*

Said to the great the world Medon ran,

We stand the council of the *dittan*. *Phon.*

DIT'ARICATE. *v. n.* [*ditaricatus*, Lat.] To be parted into two; to

become braid.

The *dittan* are parted into two, and a third into three, and a fourth into four, and a fifth into five, and a sixth into six, and a seventh into seven, and an eighth into eight, and a ninth into nine, and a tenth into ten, and an eleventh into eleven, and a twelfth into twelve, and a thirteenth into thirteen, and a fourteenth into fourteen, and a fifteenth into fifteen, and a sixteenth into sixteen, and a seventeenth into seventeen, and an eighteenth into eighteen, and a nineteenth into nineteen, and a twentieth into twenty, and a twenty-first into twenty-one, and a twenty-second into twenty-two, and a twenty-third into twenty-three, and a twenty-fourth into twenty-four, and a twenty-fifth into twenty-five, and a twenty-sixth into twenty-six, and a twenty-seventh into twenty-seven, and a twenty-eighth into twenty-eight, and a twenty-ninth into twenty-nine, and a thirtieth into thirty, and a thirty-first into thirty-one, and a thirty-second into thirty-two, and a thirty-third into thirty-three, and a thirty-fourth into thirty-four, and a thirty-fifth into thirty-five, and a thirty-sixth into thirty-six, and a thirty-seventh into thirty-seven, and a thirty-eighth into thirty-eight, and a thirty-ninth into thirty-nine, and a fortieth into forty, and a forty-first into forty-one, and a forty-second into forty-two, and a forty-third into forty-three, and a forty-fourth into forty-four, and a forty-fifth into forty-five, and a forty-sixth into forty-six, and a forty-seventh into forty-seven, and a forty-eighth into forty-eight, and a forty-ninth into forty-nine, and a fiftieth into fifty, and a fifty-first into fifty-one, and a fifty-second into fifty-two, and a fifty-third into fifty-three, and a fifty-fourth into fifty-four, and a fifty-fifth into fifty-five, and a fifty-sixth into fifty-six, and a fifty-seventh into fifty-seven, and a fifty-eighth into fifty-eight, and a fifty-ninth into fifty-nine, and a sixtieth into sixty, and a sixty-first into sixty-one, and a sixty-second into sixty-two, and a sixty-third into sixty-three, and a sixty-fourth into sixty-four, and a sixty-fifth into sixty-five, and a sixty-sixth into sixty-six, and a sixty-seventh into sixty-seven, and a sixty-eighth into sixty-eight, and a sixty-ninth into sixty-nine, and a seventieth into seventy, and a seventy-first into seventy-one, and a seventy-second into seventy-two, and a seventy-third into seventy-three, and a seventy-fourth into seventy-four, and a seventy-fifth into seventy-five, and a seventy-sixth into seventy-six, and a seventy-seventh into seventy-seven, and a seventy-eighth into seventy-eight, and a seventy-ninth into seventy-nine, and an eightieth into eighty, and an eighty-first into eighty-one, and an eighty-second into eighty-two, and an eighty-third into eighty-three, and an eighty-fourth into eighty-four, and an eighty-fifth into eighty-five, and an eighty-sixth into eighty-six, and an eighty-seventh into eighty-seven, and an eighty-eighth into eighty-eight, and an eighty-ninth into eighty-nine, and a ninetieth into ninety, and a ninety-first into ninety-one, and a ninety-second into ninety-two, and a ninety-third into ninety-three, and a ninety-fourth into ninety-four, and a ninety-fifth into ninety-five, and a ninety-sixth into ninety-six, and a ninety-seventh into ninety-seven, and a ninety-eighth into ninety-eight, and a ninety-ninth into ninety-nine, and a hundred into one hundred, and a hundred and one into one hundred and one, and a hundred and two into one hundred and two, and a hundred and three into one hundred and three, and a hundred and four into one hundred and four, and a hundred and five into one hundred and five, and a hundred and six into one hundred and six, and a hundred and seven into one hundred and seven, and a hundred and eight into one hundred and eight, and a hundred and nine into one hundred and nine, and a hundred and ten into one hundred and ten, and a hundred and eleven into one hundred and 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DIV

DIVERGENT. *adj.* [from *divergens*, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS. *adj.* [*diversus*, Lat.] Several; sundry; more than one. Out of use.

We have *divers* examples in the church of such as, by fear, being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, repented, and kept still the office of preaching the gospel.

The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old; then they cut them, and new ones come about seven years; but *divers* have backward teeth come at twenty, some at thirty and forty.

Divert letters were shot into the city with arrows, wherein Solyman's counsels were revealed.

Divert friends thought it strange, that a whole day they should acquire a new colour upon the addition of spring-water.

DIVERSE. *adj.* [*diversus*, Latin.]

1. Different from another.

Five great beasts came up from the sea, descending to our vessels.

2. Different from itself; various; multifarious; diffused.

Eloquence is a great and diverse thing, nor did she yet ever say any man so much as to be wholly his.

3. In different directions. It is little used but in the last sense.

The guard And thirty cucumber, when they perceive The approaching olive, with reluctance By Her lady fibres, and with tender's creep Down, detaching contact.

To leave his paper, Carl, was next his care; His paper's light by *diversity* in air.

DIVERSIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *diversify*, Fr.]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities.

If you consider how variously several things may be compounded, you will not wonder that such fruitful principles, or minerals of *diversification*, should give rise to so many colours.

2. Variation; variation.

3. Variety of forms; multifariousness.

4. Change; alteration.

Thus, which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a *diversification* of the will, but indeed is the same will diversified.

TO DIVERSIFY. *v. a.* [*diversify*, Fr.]

1. To make different from another; to distinguish; to discriminate.

There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and diversified one from another, as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another.

Male souls are diversified with so many characters, that the world has not variety of materials sufficient to furnish out their different inclinations.

It was easier for Homer to find proper sentiments for Grecian generals, than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters.

2. To make different from itself; to vary; to variegate.

The country being diversified between hills and dales, woods and prairie, we perceive more clear, another more darkness, it is a pleasant picture.

There is, in the producing of some species, a composition of matter, which may be much diversified.

DIVERSION. *n. f.* [from *divert*, Fr.]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its course.

Cutting off the tops, and pulling off the buds, much diversion of the sap for a time, and *diverting* it to the sprouts that were not forward.

Reason the card, but passion is the gate.

DIV

I have ranked this *diversion* of Christian practice among the effects of our contentions.

1. The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency.

Fortunes, honours, friends, Are mere diversions from love's proper object, Which only is itself.

2. Sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care.

Diversion seems to be something lighter than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure.

You for those ends whole days in council sit, And the *diversion* of your youth forget.

Such productions of wit and humour as expose vice and folly, furnish useful *diversions* to readers.

3. [In war.] The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY. *n. f.* [*diversitas*, Fr. from *diversitas*, Latin.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

They cannot be divided, but they will prove opposite; and not resting in a bare *diversity*, rise into a contrary.

The most common *diversity* of human constitutions arises from the solid parts, as to their different degrees of strength and tension.

2. Variety.

Society cannot subsist without a *diversity* of fictions, and if God should grant every one a middle Reason, he would defeat the very scheme of happiness proposed to it.

3. Distinct being; not identity.

Considering any thing as existing at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thence form the ideas of identity and *diversity*.

4. Variegation.

A waving glow has been my bed display, Bright in bright display of day.

DIVERSLY. *adj.* [from *divers*, Fr.]

1. In different ways; differently; variously.

The lack we all have, as well of grout as of earthly favours, is to each kind easily known; but the gifts of God are to *diversly* bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive; what all stand in need of seldom hath bid.

Whether the king did permit it to save his purse, or to communicate the envy of a business displeasing to his people, was *diversly* interpreted.

Leicester betrayed a desire to print him in the queen's favour, which was *diversly* interpreted by such as thought that great artisan of courts to do nothing by chance, nor much by affection.

The universal matter, which Muses comprehend under the names of heaven and earth, is by *diversly* understood.

Could nought avail, however fam'd in war; Nor arms leagu'd, that *diversly* ally'd To curb his power.

2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vast ocean *diversly* we sail; Reason the card, but passion is the gale.

DIV

TO DIVERT. *v. a.* [*divertis*, Lat.]

1. To turn off from any direction or course.

I rather will subject me to the malice Of a *diverted* blood and bloody brother. Knots, by the confus of the meeting sap, Infect the sound pine, and *divert* his grain, Tortive and errant, from his course of growth.

He finds no reason to have his rent abated, because a greater part of it is *diverted* from his land.

Nothing more is requisite for producing all the variety of colours, and degrees of relativity, than that the rays of light be bodies of different sizes; the least of which may make violet, the weakest and darkest of the colours, and be more easily *diverted* by refracting surfaces from the right course; and the rest, as they are bigger and bigger, make the stronger and more lucid colours, blue, green, yellow, and red, and be more and more difficultly *diverted*.

2. To draw forces to a different part.

The kings of England would have had an absolute conquest of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but still there arose many occasions, which divided and *diverted* their power some other way.

3. To withdraw the mind.

Alas, how simple, to these cases compar'd, Was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve. They avoid pleasure, lest they should have their affections tainted by any sensuality, and *diverted* from the love of him who is to be the only comfort.

4. To please; to exhilarate. See **DIVERSION.**

An ingenious gentleman did *divert* or *divert* the kingdom by his papers.

5. To subvert; to destroy; in *Shakespeare*, unless it belong to the first sense.

Frights, changes, horrors, Divert and crack, rend and deracinate The unity and married calm of states.

DIVERTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

Anging was, after tedious study, a gift to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, and a *divert* of sadness.

TO DIVERTISE. *v. a.* [*divertis*, Fr. from *divertis*, Latin.] To please; to exhilarate; to divert. Little used.

Let us now instruct, let them *divertise*, and let them move us; this is what is properly meant by the word *divertise*.

DIVERTISEMENT. *n. f.* [*divertissement*, Fr.] Diversion; delight; pleasure.

How long forever men are of bad *divertisement*, it will prove which ends in heaviness.

DIVERTIVE. *adj.* [from *divertis*, Fr.] Recreative; amusive; exhilarating. A word not fully authorized.

I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleasant and *divertive* nature, so they are innocent, from conversation.

TO DIVERSE. *v. a.* [*diversis*, French.] The English word is therefore more properly written *divers*. See **DAVEST.**

To strip; to make naked; to denude. Then of his arms Androgus he *divers*; His sword, his shield, he takes, and plumed crests.

DIV

Let us *divest* the gay phantoms of temporal happiness of all that false lustre and ornament in which the pride, the passions, and the folly of men have dressed it up.

DIVESTURE. *n. f.* [from *divest*.] The act of putting off.

The *divestiture* of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and avocating duties which are here requisite to be performed.

DIVISIBLE. *adj.* [from *divide*.] Separate; different; parted. Not used.

How could communities maintain peaceful commerce from *divisible* shores?

DIVIDANT. *adj.* [from *divide*.] Different; separate. Not in use.

Twin'd brothers of one womb,
Whole procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce is *divident*, touch with several fortunes.

TO DIVIDE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]

1. To part one whole into different pieces.
Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one, and half to the other.

Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
Or both divide the crown;
Heav'n'd a mortal to the skies,
She drew an angel down.

They were *divided* into little independent societies, speaking different languages.

2. To separate; to keep apart, by standing as a partition between.

Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it *divide* the waters from the waters.

You must go
Where seas, and winds, and deserts will *divide* you.

3. To disunite by discord.
There shall five in one house be *divided*.

4. To deal out; to give in shares.
Then in the midst a tearing pison did break
The name of Antony: it was *divided*
Between her heart and lips.

Divide the prey into two parts; between them
thou took'st the war upon them, who went out to
fight and between all the congregation.

Cain and Japhet were heads and princes over
their families, and had a right to *divide* the earth
by families.

DIVIDE. *v. n.*

1. To part; to sunder.

2. To break friendship.
Love cools, friendship falls off,
Brothers *divide*.

DIVIDED. *n. f.* [from *divide*.]

1. A share; the part allotted in division.
Each person shall adapt to himself his peculiar share, like other *dividends*.

It on such petty merits you confer
So vast a prize, let each his portion share;
Make a just *dividend*; and, if not all,
The greater part to Diomedes will fall.

2. [In arithmetic.] The number given to be parted or divided.

DIVIDER. *n. f.* [from *divide*.]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces.
According as the body moved, the *dividers* did move and more enter into the divided body; so it joined itself to some new parts of the medium or divided body, and did in like manner forsake others.

2. A distributor; he who deals out to each his share.
Who made me a judge or *divider* over you.

3. A disuniter; she person or cause that breaks concord.
Money, the great *divider* of the world, hath,

DIV

by a strange revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people.

4. A particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDUAL. *adj.* [*dividuum*, Latin.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others.

She shines,
Revolv'd on heav'n's great axle, and her reign
With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds,
With thousand thousand stars!

DIVINATION. *n. f.* [*divinatio*, Lat.]

1. Divination is a prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a secret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means.

Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of beasts, or by other the like frivolous *divinations*.

Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any *divination* against Israel.

His countenance did imprint an awe,
And naturally all souls to his did bow;
As wands of *divination* downward draw,
And point to beds where sovereign good doth grow.

The excellency of the soul is soon by its power of divining in dreams: that several such *divinations* have been made, none can question who believe the holy writings.

2. Conjectural preface or prediction.
Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies,
And I will take it as a sweet disgrace.

DIVINE. *adj.* [*divinus*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God.
Her line
Was hero-make, half human, half *divine*.

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human.

The benefit of nature's light is not thought excluded as unnecessary, because the necessity of a *divine* light is magnified.

3. Excellent in a supreme degree. In this sense it may admit of comparison.

The *divine* and the richest mind,
Both by art's purchase and by nature's dower,
That ever was from heav'n to earth combin'd.

4. Prefageful; divining; prescient.
Yet do his heart, *divine* or something ill,
Might give him; he the fathom's measure felt.

DIVINE. *n. f.*

1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.
Claudio must die to-morrow: let him be furnished with *divines*, and have all charitable preparation.

Give Mutius leave to proceed in the discourse; for he spoke like a *divine* in armour.

A *divine* has nothing to say to the wisest congregation, which he may not express in a manner to be understood by the meanest among them.

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.
Th' eternal cause in their immortal lines
Was taught, and poets were the first *divines*.

TO DIVINE. *v. a.* [*divino*, Latin.] To foretell; to foreknow; to preface.

Why dost thou say King Richard is depos'd?
Darest thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfall?

TO DIVINE. *v. n.*

1. To utter prognostication.

DIV

Then is *Calder* and he keeps together.—If I were to *divine* of this unity, I would not prophesy so.

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. *Isaiah.*

2. To feel presages.
If secret powers
Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts,
This pretty lad will prove our country's bliss.

3. To conjecture; to guess.
The best of commentators can but guess at his meaning; none can be certain he has *divined* rightly.

He took it with a bow, and loch *divin'd*
The seeming toy was not for nought design'd.

In change of torment would be ease;
Could you *divine* what lovers bear,
Even you, Prometheus, would confess
There is no torture like despair.

DIVINELY. *adv.* [from *divine*.]

1. By the agency or influence of God.
Faith, as we use the word, called commonly *divine* faith, has to do with no propositions but those which are supposed to be *divinely* inspired.

This topic was very *divinely* made use of by our apostle, in his conference with philosophers, and the inquisitive people of Athens.

2. Excellently; in the supreme degree.
The Grecians most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men, a name expressing both beauty and goodness.

She fair, *divinely* fair! fit love for gods.

Exalted Socrates! *divinely* brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble for revenge.

3. In a manner noting a deity.
His golden horns appear'd,
That on the forehead shone *divinely* bright,
And o'er the banks diffus'd a yellow light.

DIVINENESS. *n. f.* [from *divine*.]

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature.
Is it then impossible to distinguish the *divineness* of this book from that which is humane?

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.
By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,
An earthly paragon: behold *divineness*
No elder than a boy.

DIVINER. *n. f.* [from *divine*.]

1. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means.
This dudge of the devil, this *diviner*, laid claim to me, called me Diomedes, and swore I was assured to her; told me what privy marks I had about me.

Expelled his oracles, and common temples of delusion, the devil runs into corners, exciting meaner trumplings, and acting his deceptions in witches, magicians, and such inferior seducers.

2. Conjecturer; guesser.
If he limited be so to out of nothing he then thought on, he must be a notable *diviner* of thoughts, that can assure him that he was thinking.

DIVINERESS. *n. f.* [from *diviner*.] A prophetess; a woman professing divination.
The mad *divineress* had plainly writ,
A time should come, but many ages yet,
In which brother or sister should reign
A dame should drown with all her feather'd train.

DIVINITY. *n. f.* [*divinité*, Fr. *divinitas*, Lat.]

DOC

expletively: as, *I do love, or I love; I did love, or I loved.*

The Turks do acknowledge God the Father, creator of heaven and earth, being the first Person in the Trinity, though they deny the rest.

Bacon's Holy War.

This just reproach their virtue does exact.

Dryden.

Expletives their feeble aid do join.

Pope.

10. Sometimes emphatically: as, *I do hate him, but will not wrong him.*

Perdition catch my soul

But I do love thee; and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again.

Shakespeare.

11. Sometimes by way of opposition: as, *I did love him, but scorn him now.*

To DOAT. *v. n.* See To DOZE.

DOCIBLE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Lat.] Tractable; docile; easy to be taught.

The shining feat of low-truffles and brambles is commonly set before them, as all the food and entertainment of their tenderest and most foolish age.

Milton.

DOCILENESS. *n. f.* [from *docile*.] Teachableness; docility; readiness to learn.

I might enlarge in commendation of the noble bound, as also of the docility of dogs in general.

Watson's Register.

DOCILE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Latin.]

1. Teachable; easily instructed; tractable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and, being docile and tractable, are very useful.

Ellis's Fugate.

2. With as before the thing taught.

Soon docile to the secret acts of ill,

With smiles I could betray, with temper kill

Pope.

DOCILITY. *n. f.* [*docilitas*, Fr. from *docilis*, Latin.] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn.

All the perfection they allowed our understanding was aptness to study, and all that they attributed to his will was a possibility to be virtuous.

Locke.

What is more admirable than the frugality of every creature for use? the docility of an elephant, and the industry of a camel for travelling in deserts.

Grew.

DOCK. *n. f.* [*docca*, Saxon.] A plant; a weed.

The species are seventeen, ten of which grow wild, several of them being used in medicine, and the sort called the oriental bardock, is said to be the true rhubarb.

Milner.

Nothing teems

But hateful docks, rough nettles, kecklies, burrs,
Lacking burn beauty and utility.

Shakespeare.

My love for gentle Darnley's there grows

Than you tall once that rises to my note:

Cut down the dock, "twill sprout again; but know,

Love rooted out, again will never grow.

Swijt.

DOCK. *n. f.*

1. The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

2. The solid part of the tail.

The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well described by Buntus. The dock is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's spatula.

Grew's Museum.

DOCK. *n. f.* [as some imagine, of *doxus*.] A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

The boatwain and mariner may bring religion to what dock they please.

Howell.

There are docks for their gallees and men of war, as well as work-houses for all land and naval preparations.

Addison.

DOC

To DOCK; *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.

2. To cut any thing short.

One or two stout constant centry, who started all favours handed down; and spread a huge invisible net between the prince and subject, through which nothing of value could pass.

Swift.

3. To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.

4. To lay the ship in a dock.

DOCKET. *n. f.* A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing.

Ditt.

DOCTOR. *n. f.* [*doctor*, Lat.]

1. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick. In some universities they have doctors of musick. In its original import, it means a man so well versed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it.

No woman did it, but a civil doctor,
Who did relate three thousand ducats of me,
And begged the ring.

Shakespeare.

2. A man skilled in any profession.

Then subtle doctors tormented their pride,
Calumniators, like cocks, struck out each other's eyes

Dentham.

Each profelyte would vote his doctor best,

With absolute exclusion to the rest.

Dentham.

3. A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

By medicine life may be prolonged, yet death
Will leave the doctor too.

Shakespeare.

How does your patient, doctor?

—Not to sick, my lord,

As she is troubled with thick coming fancies.

Shakespeare.

Children will not take these medicines from the doctor's hand, which they will from a nurse or mother.

Get of Tongue.

To physicians let the learn'd prescribe,
That men may die without a doctor's cure;
Let them, but under their superstitious hills,
When doctors find have sign'd the bloody bill.

Dryden.

He that can cure by recreation, and make pleasure the vehicle of health, is a doctor at his great earnest.

Gay.

In truth, nine parts in ten of those who recovered, owed their lives to the strength of nature and a good constitution, while such a one happened to be a doctor.

Swift.

4. Any able or learned man.

The simplest person, that can but apprehend and speak sense, is as much judge of it as the greatest scholar in the school.

Diph. in Baker.

To DOCTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To physick; to cure; to treat with medicines. A low word.

DOCTORAL. *adj.* [*doctoralis*, Lat.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY. *adv.* [from *doctoral*.] In manner of a doctor.

The physician resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider of his disease doctorally at their departure.

Hatfield.

DOCTORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *doctor*.] The rank of a doctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the permanent of the college, after he had received all the grades and degrees, the professorship and the doctorship.

Clarke.

DOCTRINAL. *adj.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. Containing doctrine, or something formally taught.

The verse naturally affords us the doctrinal proposition, which shall be our subject.

South.

DOD

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

To this end the word of God no otherwise serveth, than only in the nature of a doctrinal instrument.

What special property or quality is that, which being so where found, but in sermons, makes them effectual to save souls, and it is evident, that other doctrinal means besides multitude of efficacy?

Hooker.

DOCTRINAL. *n. f.* Something that is part of doctrine.

Not such as assent to every word in scripture can be said in doctrinal to deny Christ.

South.

DOCTRINALLY. *adv.* [from *doctrina*.] In the form of doctrine; positively; as necessary to be held.

Scripture accommodates itself to common opinions, and employs the usual forms of speech without delivering any thing doctrinally concerning these points.

South.

DOCTRINE. *n. f.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. The principles or positions of any art or master; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and doctrine, no man thinketh it lawful, new laws, government, what church or commonwealth there which maketh not, either at one time or other.

Ye are the sons of clergy, who have a doctrine, freely to the light, and have a right of freedom to examine them.

That great principle in nature, which is the doctrine of gravitation, or mutual attraction of all bodies towards each other.

South.

2. The act of teaching.

He said unto them in doctrine.

Matthew.

DOCUMENT. *n. f.* [*documentum*, Latin.]

1. Precept; instruction; direction.

It is a most necessary instruction in a doctrine for them, that as heretofore made a mistake, in favour of her favour, to be behaviour, and to themselves equal distinctions.

Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of documents or doctrines.

South.

2. Precept, in an ill sense; a precept violently authoritative, magnanimously dogmatical, solemnly trudging.

Genie incantations, precepts, and the most penetrating of all inquiries, but in the end, common men think them less striking, and depend upon their guard.

It is not unnecessary, digest the common cracking notions into formal laws.

DODDER. *n. f.* [*dodder*, to shoot up. Dutch. *Skinner*.]

Dodder is a singular plant; when it first rises from the seed it has but a root, which pierces the earth near the roots of other plants; but the filaments of which it is formed soon after rising about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the sides of the plants, entangling itself about them. It has no leaves, but consists of capillaments of dark brownish with a cast of red, which run to great lengths. They have tubercles, which at length fall down to the plant, and by means of which they absorb the juices destined for its nourishment.

DODDERED. *adj.* [from *dodder*.] Overgrown with dodder; covered with supererect plants.

Near the hearth a laurel grew.

Dodder'd with age, whole boughs encompass'd round

The household gods, and shade the holy ground.

Dryden's Aeneid.

The peasants were enjoin'd
Sere-wood, and fir, and dodder'd oaks to hnd.

Dryden's Fables.

DODGECORN. *n. f.* [John and Yarn.] A figure of twelve sides.

DOI

To the foreign confidantes, gave her laws rights
To the discontented daughters. *Shakespeare.*

El. 2000 ft.

4. **Conduct ; dispensation.**
 Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man
 to learn the ways of the Most High.

to waste far into the night, on the moon -
H. A. K.

DOM

The practical knowledge of the *domestic* duties is the principal glory of a woman. *Clarissa.*

2. Private; done at home; not open.
In this their *domestical* celebration of the pass-over, they divided supper into two courses. *Heath.*
Beholding thus, O happy as a queen!
We cry; but shift the gaudy, flattering scene,
View her at home in her *domestick* light,
For thither the soul come, at least at night. *Graveyard.*

3. Inhabiting the house; not wild.
The faithful prudent husband is an honest, tractable, and *domestick* animal. *Adrian.*

4. Not foreign; intestine.
Domestick evils, for that we think we can master them at all times, are often permitted to run on forward, till it be too late to cure all them. *Shakespeare.*

Equality of two *domestick* powers
Breeds scrupulous faction. *Shakespeare.*
Combine together 'gainst the enemy;
For these *domestick* and particular broils
Are not the question here. *Shakespeare.*
Such they were who mightily should have done
Much for the king and honour of the state.
Having the chief actions of the day,
Both foreign and *domestick*, at one. *Shakespeare.*
Next to the sin of those who began that rebellion,
Thus must needs be, who hindered the
Speedy suppressing of it, by *domestick* dissent. *King James.*

To DOMESTICATE. v. a. [from *domestick*.] To make domestick; to withdraw from the publick. *Clarissa.*

DOMESTICK. n. f. One kept in the same house.

A servant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's purposes: he lives as a kind of stranger under the same roof; a *domestick*, and yet a stranger too. *Shakespeare.*

To DOMIFY. v. a. [*domifico*, Latin.] To tame. *Ditt.*

DOMINANT. adj. [*dominant*, French; *dominans*, Lat.] Predominant; presiding; ascendant.

To DOMINATE. v. a. [*dominatus*, Latin.] To predominate; to prevail over the rest.

I thus conclude my theme,
The dominating humour makes me dream. *Shakespeare.*

DOMINATION. n. f. [*dominatio*, Latin.]

1. Power; dominion.
Thou and thine usurp
The *domination*, royalty, and right
Of this oppressed boy. *Shakespeare.*

2. Tyranny; insolent authority.
Maximianus treated with the Gates of the product of his own estate in Persia, the prince of his nativity; whereas he might have been from the unjust *domination* of Orestes. *Shakespeare.*

3. One highly exalted in power; used of angelick beings.

He heav'n of heav'n's, and all the powers therein,

By thee created; and by thee thrown down
Th' aspiring *dominations*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, *dominations*, principalities, powers! *Milton.*

DOMINATIVE. adj. [from *dominate*.] Imperious; insolent. *Ditt.*

DOMINATOR. n. f. [Latin.] The presiding or predominant power or influence.

Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for their north-west part of the world, and make the people impatient of servitude, lovers of liberty, valiant, and courageous. *London's Roman.*

DON

To DOMINEER. v. n. [*dominar*, Latin.] To rule with insolence; to swell; to bluster; to act without control.

Go to the feast, revel, and *domineer*,
Casuals full measure. *Shakespeare.*

The voice of conference now is low and weak,
chaffing the pulsions, as old Eli did his lustful *domineering* fumes. *South.*

Both would their little ends secure;
He fights for freedom, she for power;
His withes tend abroad to roam,
And hers to *domineer* at home. *Prior.*

DOMINICAL. adj. [*dominicalis*, Latin.]

That notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.
The circle of the moon refers to the epoch,
and that of the sun the *dominical* letter,
in sign of their variations. *Hiller on Time.*

DOMINION. n. f. [*dominium*, Latin.]

1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.

They on the earth
Dominate, exercise, and in the air,
Chiefly on man. *Milton.*
He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Dominion absolute: that right we hold
But this *dominion*, but man over man
He made not lord. *Milton.*
Blest use of power, O virtuous pride in kings!
And like his bounty whence *dominion* springs. *Locke.*

2. Power; right of possession or use, without being accountable.

He could not have private *dominion* over it,
which was under the private *dominion* of another. *Locke.*

3. Territory; region; district: considered as subject.

The *dominion* of bishops is the kings of England did ever retain to all their *dominions*, when the pope's usurped authority was at the height. *Darwin on Ireland.*

4. Predominance; ascendant.

Opportunity and favour ought to be more
furnished than there call behind, and to have *dominion* over things confused and transient. *Dryden.*

5. An order of angels.

By them were all things created, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or *dominions*, or principalities or powers. *Shakespeare.*

DON. n. f. [*dominus*, Latin.] The Spanish title for a gentleman: as, Don Quixote. It is with us used ironically.

For a great *don*,
First a great *don* himself, a great *don*
To an *don* of his, and a great *don* of his. *Shakespeare.*

To DON. v. a. [*Don*, Latin.] To put on; to rival with: the contrary to *deff*.
Obedience.

For people of a high and noble bed,
And *don* to be a great *don* million hue. *Shakespeare.*

He *don* to be a great *don*,
What *don* to be a great *don*, and *don* to be a great *don*. *Shakespeare.*

DONARY. n. f. [*donarium*, Latin.] A thing given to sacred uses.

DONATION. n. f. [*donatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of giving any thing; the act of bestowing.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Donation absolute: that right we hold
By his *donation*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Alas *donation* there is an absolute change and alienation made of the property of the thing given: which being alienated, a man has no more to do with it than with a thing bought with another's money. *South.*

2. The grant by which any thing is given or conferred.

DOO

Howsoever the letter of that *donation* may be unregarded by man, yet the sense thereof is so implanted in their hearts, as if every one laid claim for himself unto that which was conferred upon all. *Raleigh's Essay.*

The kingdoms of the world to thee were given,
Permitted rather, and by thee usurp'd;
Other *donation* none thou canst produce. *Milton.*

DO'NATIVE. n. f. [*donatif*, French; from *donatus*, Latin.]

1. A gift; a largess; a present; a dole of money distributed.

The Roman emperor's custom was, at certain solemn times, to bestow on his soldiers a *donative*; which *donative* they received wearing garlands upon their heads.

They were entertained with publick shows and *donatives*, to make them more easily digest their lost liberty. *Dryden.*

2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without either presentation to the ordinary, or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

Never did people carry double trues;
His is the *donative*, and mine the cure. *Shakespeare.*

DONE. The part. pass. of *To do*.

Another like him tree che grew freely,
Whereof whole did eat, effusions did know
Both good and evil: O mournful memory!
That tree, through one man's fault, hath been
all to dye. *Shakespeare.*

DONE. a kind of interjection. The word by which a wager is concluded: when a wager is offered, he that accepts it says *done*.

Done the wager. *Shakespeare.*
One thing, sweet-heart, I would ask,
Take me for a new-fall'd milk-maid,
—Done, but my bargain shall be so,
I'll show my milk off when I kiss. *Shakespeare.*
—Done, and done, and the day, by consent,
was to be the judge. *Shakespeare.*

DO'NJOX. n. f. [now corrupted to *donjon*, from *dominionum*, low Latin, according to *Menage*.] The highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept; as in *Chateau*. It is now used of subterraneous prisons.

The gate there, that was for thick and strong,
Which of the castle was the chief *donjon*,
Wherein the knights were in prison,
Was so high and strong, and the day, by consent,
That as this Emely had her playing. *Shakespeare.*

DO'NOR. n. f. [from *donor*, Latin.] A giver; a bellower; one who gives any thing.

Let us such be the *donor*,
And begging lords and teeny ladies wait
The promised *donor*. *Shakespeare.*

It is a mighty check to be the cent tempter to consider how often good designs are frustrated and perverted to purposes, which could they have themselves have hastened, they would have been very loth to promote. *Shakespeare.*

DO'NSHIP. n. f. [from *don*.] Quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.

For none of these,
Your before-friends, as you suppose;
But Ralph himself, your trusty squire,
Wh' has dragg'd your *donship* out of 't' mine. *Shakespeare.*

DOO'DLE. n. f. [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little*: *faineant*.] A trifler; an idler.

To DOOM. v. a. [bemas, Saxon.]

1. To judge.

DOO

Him through malice fall'n,
Father of mercy and grace! thou dost not doom
So strictly, but much more to pity incline.
Milton.

2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence.

He may be doom'd to chains, to shame, to death,
While proud Hippolitus shall mount his throne.
Smith

Justly th' impartial fates conspire,
Deeming that son to be the first
Of such another son. *Granville.*

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his assessor, hears;
Round in his turn the blended balls he rolls,
Admutes the just, and dooms the guilty souls.
Dryden's Aeneid.

4. To command judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to doom my brother's death,
And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave.
Shakespeare

5. To destine; to command by uncontrollable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their supreme command,
Have doom'd our ships to seek the Lætan land.
Dryden's Aeneid.

I have no will but what your eyes ordain;
Destin'd to love, as they are doom'd to reign.
Granville

- DOOM, *n. f.* [*dom*, Sax. *doom*, Dutch.]

1. Judicial sentence; judgment.

It's fate, my lord, and all his powers do ye d;
And humbly thus, with halber on their necks,
Expect your highness' doom of life or death.
Shakespeare

To Satan, first in sin, his doom applied,
Fought in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best.
Milton

And now, without redemption, all mankind
Must have been lost, adjudg'd to death and hell
By doom severe. *Milton*

2. The great and final judgment.

Scath Woudth Castle, elven, well in and out
Snow good luck, upher, on every tower to my,
That may stand till the perpetual snow. *Shaksp*

3. Condemnation; judicial sentence.

Revoke thy doom,
Or wilt I can vent claim of my my town at,
Till the thou dost wilt. *Shaksp*

4. Determination declared

It friend or foe, let it be gently told
—Revoke that doom of misery, for the God had
Shaksp

5. The state to which one is destined.

By day the web and the loom,
And homely house old folk, that the red sun
Dryden's Aeneid

6. Ruin; destruction.

From the same loom, at last, both felt their doom,
And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome.
Pope

- DOOMDAY, *n. f.* [*doom* and *day*.]

1. The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day.

Men, wives, and children raise, cry out,
and run,
As it were doomday. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*

They may serve for any theme, and never be
out of date until doomday. *Brown.*

Our souls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,
Till doomday wander in the shades of night:
This only holiday of all the year,
We privileg'd in sunshine may appear. *Dryden.*

2. The day of sentence or condemnation.

All soul's day is my body's doomday. *Shaksp.*

DOO

DOOMDAY-BOOK, *n. f.* [*doomday* and *book*.] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

The Domes also brought in a reckoning of money by acres, *per erat*, which is mentioned in *doomday-book*. *Camden.*

DOOR, *n. f.* [*bor*, bupe, Saxon; *dorris*, Erse.]

1. The gate of a house; that which opens to yield entrance. Door is used of houses, and gates of cities or public buildings; except in the licence of poetry.

All the castle quaked from the ground,
And every door of free will open flew. *Fairy Q*

In the side, a door
Contriv'd; and of provisions laid in large,
For man and beast. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

To the same end men several paths may tread,
As many doors into one temple lead. *Denham.*

For without rules there can be no art, any
more than there can be a house without a door to
conduct you in. *Dryden.*

2. In familiar language, a house: often in the plural, doors.

Lay one piece of hth or flesh in the open air,
and another of the same kind and bigness within
doors. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Let him doubt whether his cloaths be warm,
and his naked, whether his house be firm,
and live without doors. *Dryden's Piers.*

Martin's office is now the second door in the
street, where he will see Daniel. *Shaksp.*

Lamb, though they are bred within doors,
and never saw the actions of their own species,
put at issue who approach them with their fore-
heads. *Addison's Spectator.*

The Sultan entered again the peasant's house,
and turned the owner out of doors. *Addison.*

3. Entrance; portal.

The tender blades of grass appear;
And buds, that yet the blast of winter fear,
Stand at the door of life, and doubt to cloth the
year. *Dryden.*

4. Passage; avenue; means of approach.

The indispensable necessity of sincere obedi-
ence to the law against all temptations to carnal
felicity. *Howland*

5. Out of Door, or Doors. No more to be found; quite gone; fairly sent away.

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee
now.
With a flourish and approach us brow,
To serve duties, thou wouldst find no more;
The gauds and the whips are all gone. *Dryden's Piers.*

His imaginary life of fatherhood is at
last, and Com is to give over his father.
Locke.

6. At the Door of any one. Imputable; chargeable upon him.

In any of which parts if I have failed, the
faults are wholly of my door. *Dryden.*

7. Next Door to. Approaching to; near to; bordering upon.

A fault is not leads to a blot, and a not
unpunished is but next door to a tumour.
Locke.

DOORCASE, *n. f.* [*door* and *case*.] The frame in which the door is enclosed.

The making of frames for doorcases is the framing of two pieces of wood atwart two other pieces. *Mason.*

DOORKEEPER, *n. f.* [*door* and *keeper*.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house.

He that hath given the following assistance
to thee, desires to be even a *doorkeeper* in God's

DOR

house, and to be a servant to the servants of God's servants. *Taylor's Preface.*

DO'QUET, *n. f.* A paper containing a warrant.

Before the institution of this office, no *doquet* for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation made, could be purchased without an oath. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

DO'RMAN, *adj.* [*dormant*, French.]

1. Sleeping.

He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can insure his anger is dormant: or should he seem to rouse, 'tis well lashing him, and he will sleep like a top. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

With this radius he is said to strike and kill his prey, for which he lies as it were, dormant, till it swims within his reach. *Grew's Museum.*

2. In a sleeping posture.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and dormant. *Brown.*

3. Private; not publick.

There were other dormant musters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readiness, but not drawn together. *Bacon.*

4. Concealed; not divulged.

It would be prudent to relieve these privileges dormant, never to be produced but upon great occasions. *Swift.*

5. Leaning; not perpendicular.

Old dormant windows must confute
Her beams: their glimmering spectacles,
Struck with the splendor of her face,
Do th' office of a burning glass. *Cleveland.*

DO'RMITORY, *n. f.* [*dormitorium*, Latin.]

1. A place to sleep in: used commonly for a room with many beds.

Rooms that have thorough lights are left for entertainment, and those that have windows on one side for dormitories. *Mortimer.*

Naked mounds the dormitory wall,
And Jones' and Boyle's united labours fall.
Pope's Dunciad.

2. A burial place.

The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *dormitories*, and in English *dormitories*. *Lytle's Parergon.*

DO'RMOUSE, *n. f.* [*dormio*, to sleep, and *mouse*.] A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.

Come, we all sleep, and are mere dormice flies,
A little less than dead: more dormice hangs
On us than on the moon. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

After they have been a little while, they grow as drowsy as a dormouse, unless they are roused. *Collins's Essay.*

DORN, *n. f.* [*from dorn*, German, a thorn.] A fish; perhaps the same as the thornback.

The coast is strewed both with shell-fish, as scallops and heart-fish, and flat, as thornbacks, and hake.

DO'RNIC, *n. f.* [*of Dornick in Flanders*, where first made.] A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table.

TO DORR, *v. a.* [*tor*, stupid, Teutonic.] To deafen or stupify with noise. This word I find only in *Skinner*.

DORR, *n. f.* [*so named probably from the noise which he makes*.] A kind of flying insect, remarkable for flying with a loud noise.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all the vagabondous, or death-winged, as beetles and ants. *Brown's Fugio: Errors.*

The dor or hedge-chatter's chief marks are these: his head is small, like that of the common

DOU

new earth; as, on the contrary part, *double* flow-
ing by neglecting, and not removing, prove fin-
Baron's *Natural History*.

I met a reverend, fat, old gouty friar,
With a punch bowl so high, his *double* chin
Stent off upon 'r.
Dryden's *Spanish Friar*.

Twofold; of two kinds.
Thus curied steel, and more accursed gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief hold;
And *double* death did wretched man invade,
By steel assaulted, and by gold betray'd. Dryden.
N. star appears to lend his friendly light;
Darkness and tempest make a *double* night.
Dryden.

Two in number.
And if our power did not both see and hear,
Our eyes and sounds would always *double* be.
Latter.

Having twice the effect or influence;
having the power of two. Not used.
The magnificence is much belov'd,
And in his effect a voice potentially,
As if with *double* voice. Swift's *Letter to the Duke*.
Pleasant; acting two parts, one
openly, the other in secret.

It is possible
to would try to make, and be ever *double*
in his words and meaning. Swift's *Letter to the Duke*.
Pleasant could keep track, that was not
of the play.

DOUBLE-PLEA. *n. f.* [*duplex plautum*,
Latin.]

It is a plea in which the defendant alleges for him-
self two different matters, as that of the effect
of the defendant is sufficient to effect the result
of the plaintiff.

DOUBLE QUAPPELL.

It is a complaint made by any clerk or officer to
the bishop of the province, against a
parson, for delay in paying the tithes.
The effect is, that the clerk or
officer, under the authority of the bishop,
may proceed to excommunicate the parson,
and to order him to pay the tithes.
It is a very ancient and common
plea, and is often used in the
courts of law. And it is a very
important one, as it is the only
way in which the clerk or officer
can recover the tithes.

DOUBLE-ENDED. *adj.* [*duplex*, Latin.]
Having two ends.
It is a very common word, and is
used in many different senses.
It is often used to describe a
person who is dishonest, or who
is trying to deceive others.

DOUBLE is much used in composition,
usually for *double*, two ways; as,
double-headed, having an edge on each
side; or for twice the number or quan-
tity; as, *double-died*, twice died.

DOUBLE-BITTING. *adj.* [*double* and *bite*.]
Biting or cutting on either side.
It is a very common word, and is
used in many different senses.
It is often used to describe a
person who is dishonest, or who
is trying to deceive others.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED. *adj.* [*double* and
buttoned.] Having two rows of but-
tons.
It is a very common word, and is
used in many different senses.
It is often used to describe a
person who is dishonest, or who
is trying to deceive others.

DOUBLE-DEALER. *n. f.* [*double* and *dealer*.]
A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow;
one who acts two parts at the same
time; one who says one thing and
thinks another.
It is a very common word, and is
used in many different senses.
It is often used to describe a
person who is dishonest, or who
is trying to deceive others.

DOU

Double-dealers may pass muster for a while;
but all parties with their hands of them in the
conclusion. L'Estrange.

DOUBLE-DEALING. *n. f.* [*double* and
dealing.] Artifice; dissimulation; low
or wicked cunning; the action of
one thing with the profession of an-
other.

Thou shalt not be the worse for me; there's
gold—
—But that it would be *double-dealing*, fit, I would
you could make it another. Shakspeare.

Of poets have joined together such qualities
as a city name in itself compatible; valour with
anger, modesty with piety, and prudence with
dissimulation; that last union was necessary for
the poets of Ulysses; for, without that, his
dissimulation must have degenerated into weak-
ness and *double-dealing*. L'Estrange.

To DOUBLE-DIE. *v. a.* [*double* and *die*.]
To die twice over.

Yes, I have been *double-died*,
When first the miseries of our lives were added,
And death was added with imperial crown.
Dryden's *Letter to the Duke*.

DOUBLE-FOUNTED. *adj.* [*double* and
fount.] Having two fountains.
It is a very common word, and is
used in many different senses.
It is often used to describe a
person who is dishonest, or who
is trying to deceive others.

DOUBLE-HANDS. *adj.* [*double* and
hands.] Having two hands.
It is a very common word, and is
used in many different senses.
It is often used to describe a
person who is dishonest, or who
is trying to deceive others.

DOUBLE-HEADED. *adj.* [*double* and
head.] Having two heads.
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DOU

able to come to any stop or hint, is that which
gives us the idea of immensity. Locke.

This was only the value of the silver; there
was besides a tenth part of that number of
talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in
a decuple proportion, will just *double* the sum.
Arius's *On Coins*.

2. To contain twice the quantity.
Thus *double* against the adverse fleet,
Still *double*ing our brave Rupert leads the way.
Dryden.

3. To repeat; to add.
He saw poor Anne and fierce Palemon
Immortal battle, and how on the way,
Like lightning flash'd their fashions to and fro.
Dryden.

4. To add one to another in the same or-
der or parallel.
Thou shalt *double* the curtain in the tabernacle.
Exodus.

5. To fold.
He taught her Germans, psalms, and graces,
And *double*d down the useful pieces. Prior.

6. To pass round a headland.
Sailing along the coast, he *double*d the prom-
ontory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of
that proud city. Kneller.

Now we have the Cape of Good Hope in sight,
The trade-wind is our own, if we can but *double*
Dryden.

To DOUBLE. *v. n.*
1. To increase to twice the quantity.
It is observed in population, that within
the space of three hundred years, it will *double*
all casualties, the number of men *double*.
Barnet's *Diary*.

2. To enlarge the stake to twice the sum
in play.
Thou *double*d Egypt's by and offer in the stead,
Offer—the crown of Berenice's head;
I'm *double*d to you, and I will. Dryden.

3. To turn back, or wind in running.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

4. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

5. To play tricks; to use sleights.
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Barnet's *Natural History*.

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Barnet's *Natural History*.

7. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

8. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

9. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

10. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

11. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

12. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

13. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

14. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

15. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

16. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

17. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

18. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

19. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

20. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

21. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

22. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

23. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

24. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

25. To play tricks; to use sleights.
To *double* the line, and
pass it with runners and two winners; but in
the end, the runner *double*d and gave
back again, in the market, the long summer.
Barnet's *Natural History*.

DOU

the *double* of the benefit *double* the deceit from reproach. *Shakespeare*

Do *usurp* *from double* *He that*
doubles any thing.

Do *usurp* *n. f.* [from *double*.]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat; so called from being double for warmth, or because it makes the dress double.

What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes in his *double* and hose, and leaves off his wit.

It's *double* was of sturdy knit,
And though not sword yet cudgel proof.

It is common enough to see a countryman in the *double* and breeches of his great-grandfather.

They do but mimic and not wits at all,
As apes our gait, in their *double* dress.

2. Two; a pair.

Those *double* on the sides of his tall form to add strength to the muscles which move the feet.

DOUBLOON, *n. f.* [French.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pilsdors.

Do *usurp* *n. f.* [from *double*.] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Young Hullo, on a music by Mars began,
Born, *Catch this, towards and all great deeds,*
Impatient to revenge his father's death,
His right hand *double* to his left succeeds.

Happily at night he does with horror shun
A widow's daughter, or a dying son;
His neighbour's offspring he to murder fees,
And *double* feels his want in their misdeeds.

To *DOUBT*, *v. n.* [*doubter*, French; *dubito*, Latin.]

1. To question; to be in uncertainty.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may *doubt* and suspend our judgment, inclining neither to one side or other; as, namely, touching the time of the fall both of man and angels.

Let no man, while he lies here in the world, *doubt* whether there is any hell or no, and the upon live so as if absolutely there were none.

I *doubt* not to make it appear to be a man of mind able to decide holy things.

Can we conclude upon Luther's infallibility, because in a single notion, so way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some *doubts*?

2. To question any event.

Doubting things go ill, often hurt more Than to be sure they do.

Admiring motion, thus I urge to show
Lazied, that which thee to *doubt* it moves.

3. Sometimes with *of* in both the foregoing senses.

Solyman said he had hitherto made war against diverse nations and always had the victory, *whereof* he *doubted* not now also.

Have I not managed my continuance well,
To try your woe, and make you *doubt* of mine?

4. To fear; to be apprehensive of ill.

I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind,
For the late signal his honour suffers share.

If there were no fault in the title, I *doubt* there are too many in the body of the work.

This is enough for a project, without any name; I *doubt* more than will be captured into practice.

5. To suspect; to have suspicion.

DOU

The king did all his courage bend
Against those four which now before him were,
Doubting not who behind him durst attend.

6. To hesitate; to be in suspense; to waver undetermined.

What fear we then, why *doubt* we to incense His utmost ire?

At first the tender blades of grass appear,
And burly, that yet the blast of Euros fears,
Stand at the door of life, and *doubt* to elude the year.

To *DOUBT*, *v. n.*

1. To hold questionable; to think uncertain.

He from the terror of this arm is set
In *doubt* and suspense.

2. To think endangered.

He and against the tent and prohibition which we have to make entrance of thence, when it that time we of *doubt*, *doubt* in the signature of man's eye.

3. To fear; to suspect.

He and against the tent and prohibition which we have to make entrance of thence, when it that time we of *doubt*, *doubt* in the signature of man's eye.

4. To distrust; to hold suspected.

To teach you with a sentence little known,
To abuse superiors sense, and *doubt* their own.

DOUBT, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense; undetermined state of opinion.

Could any difficulty have been proposed, the resolution would have been as early as the proposal; it could not have had time to settle into *doubt*.

Those who have examined it, are thereby got past *doubt* in all the doctrines they profess.

2. Question; point unsettled.

Hippocrates commends the flesh of the wild boar above the tame; and no *doubt* but the animal is more or less healthy, according to the way it lives in.

3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution.

Our *doubts* are transient,
And make us late, by leaving us at rest.

4. Uncertainty of condition.

And they the that hang in *doubt* betwixt thee, and I, as that for day and night, and that I see no assurance of thy life.

5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill.

I drive to be patient with you now, and to change my voice, for I stand in *doubt* of you.

6. Difficulty objected.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same,
It is laid out, and so by chance it came.

Do *usurp*, *n. f.* [from *doubt*.] One who entertains scruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

Do *usurp*, *adj.* [*doubt* and *full*.]

1. Dubious; not settled in opinion.

He thinks I should know you, and know thus man.
Yes I am *doubtful*.

2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning.

3. That about which there is doubt; that

DOU

is not *doubtful*, *decided*, *obscure*; *questionable*; *uncertain*.

In *doubtful* the right of a war, I am not willing to *doubtful* matter *doubtful* with that which is out of *doubtful* in capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear *doubtful* much more to a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thousands.

In *doubtful* cases, reason still determines the later side; especially if the case be not only *doubtful*, but also highly concerning, and the venture be a *doubtful* and an eternity.

Thenceforth, 'tis *doubtful* whether he'll, O to the Trojan destiny requir'd,
Mould that the ramparts might be broken down.

4. Hazardous; of uncertain event.

We have to-day and day in *doubtful* light,
What heav'n's high Lord had power'd.

5. Not secure; not without suspicion.

Our manner is always to cast a *doubtful* eye upon a suspicious eye towards that, over which we know we have least power.

6. Not confident; not without fear.

With *doubtful* feet, and wavering resolution, I come, full dividing thy disfigure, Samson.

7. Partaking different qualities.

Downcast and damp, yet such wherein appear'd
Some glimpse of joy, which on his countenance call.

Do *usurp*, *adv.* [from *doubtful*.]

1. Dubiously; irresolutely.

2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.

Knowing how *doubtful* all allegories may be construed, and this book of mine being a *doubtful* allegory, I have thought good to declare the general intention.

3. Hazardously; with uncertainty of event or condition.

Do *usurp*, *n. f.* [from *doubtful*.]

1. Dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.

Though *doubtful* or uncertainty seems to be a medium between certain truth and certain falsehood in our minds, yet there is no *doubtful* medium in things themselves.

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

In arguing the opponent uses as complexions five and equivocal terms as he can, to give the adversary in the *doubtful* of his expectations; and therefore the adversary, on to him, makes it his play to distinguish as much as he can.

3. Hazard; uncertainty of event or condition.

Do *usurp*, *adv.* [from *doubtful*.] In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

Whoever a man imagineth *doubtful* in with fear, must needs do hurt, if imagination have any power at all; for a man reprehendeth that officer that he fears, than the contrary.

Do *usurp*, *adv.* [from *doubtful*.] In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

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Do *usurp*, *adv.* [from *doubtful*.] In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

D O U

Pretty child, *from doublets and leure,*
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee. *Shakespeare.*
I am *doublets*, I can purge
Myself of many I am charg'd withal. *Shakespeare.*
DOUBTLESS. *adv.* Without doubt; with-
out question; unquestionably.
Doubtless he would have made a noble knight
Shakespeare.

All their desires, defects, or expectations the
Conqueror had no other means to satisfy, but by
the estates of such as had appeared open enemies
to him, and *doubtless* many innocent persons
suffered in this kind. *Hale.*
Doubtless many men are finally lost, who yet
have no men's sins to answer for but their own
South.

Mountains have been *doubtless* much higher
than they are at present; the rains have washed
away the soil, that has left the veins of stones
floating out of them. *Woodward.*

Doubtless, oh guest! great laud and praise
was mine,
If, after social rites and gifts bestowed,
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood.
Pope's Odyssey.

DOUCET. *n. f.* [*doucet*, French.] A cus-
tard. This word I find only in *Skinner*,
and in *Sinsworth*.

DOUCKER. *n. f.* [*colymbus*; from *To*
douch, corrupted from *To duck*.] A bird
that dips in the water.

The *colymbi*, or *douchers*, or *loons*, are admi-
rably constructed for diving, covered with thick
plumage, and their feathers so slippery that water
cannot moisten them. *Ray.*

DOVE. *n. f.* [*palmus*; *duvo*, old Teu-
tonic; *tamb*, *doub*, German.]

1. A wild pigeon.
So flows a snowy *dove* trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows flies. *Shakespeare.*
Say, will the falcon, sleeping from above,
Smile with her varying plumage, (pare the *dove*?)
Pope.

Not half so swift the trembling *dove* can fly,
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky;
Not half so swiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When through the flues he drives the trembling
dove. *Pope.*

2. A pigeon.
I have here a dish of *doves*, that I will bestow
upon your worship. *Shakespeare.*

DOVECOT. *n. f.* [*dove* and *cot*.] A small
building in which pigeons are bred and
kept.

Like an eagle in a *dovecote*, I
Flutter'd your Volticians in Corinto;
Alone I did it. *Shakespeare.*

DOVENOUSE. *n. f.* [*dove* and *house*.] A
house for pigeons.

The hawk sets up for protector, and makes
havock in the *dovenouse*. *L'Estrange.*
But still the *dovenouse* obstinately stood.
Dryden.

DOVE-TAIL. *n. f.* [*dove* and *tail*.] A form
of joining two bodies together, where
that which is inserted has the form of a
wedge reversed, and therefore cannot
fall out.

DOWN. *n. f.* [*bah*, Sax. *dorg*, Dut.]
1. The paste of bread, or pice, yet unbaked.
When the gods moulded up the paste of man,
Some of these *dough* was left upon their hands,
For want of time, and so they made Egyptians.
Dryden.

You that from pliant paste would fabricate
rally,
Expanding thence to gain immortal praise,
Your household-try, and let your fingers know
That power to knead, and give the *dough* to
dough. *King.*

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2. *My cake is Down.* My affair has
miscarried; my undertaking has never
come to maturity.

My cake is dough, but I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast.
Shakespeare.

DOUGHBAKED. *adj.* [*dough* and *baked*.]
Unfinished; not hardened to perfection;
soft.

For when, through tasteless flat humility,
In *doughbak'd* men some harmless we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he.
Donne.

DOUGHTY. *adj.* [*bohtiz*, Saxon; *deught*,
virtue, Dut.]

1. Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent;
used of men and things.

Such a little's passion did all night torment
The flatt'ning courage of that fairy knight,
Devising how that *doughty* tournament
With greatest honour he achieve might.
Fairy Queen.

2. It is now seldom used but ironically, or
in burlesque.

If this *doughty* historian hath any honour or
confidence left, he ought to beg pardon. *Stillingfl.*
She smil'd to see the *doughty* hero slain;
But, at her smile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

DOUGHY. *adj.* [from *dough*.] Unfound;
soft; unhardened.

Your son was misl'd with a snipe taffara fellow
there, whose villainous saffron would have made
all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in
his colour. *Shakespeare.*

TO DOUSE. *v. a.* [*duce*; but probably it
is a cant word formed from the sound.]
To put over head suddenly in the
water.

TO DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall suddenly into
the water.

It is no jelling, trivial matter,
To twing it th' air, or d'se in water. *Hudibras.*

DO'WAGER. *n. f.* [*deuairere*, French.]

1. A widow with a jointure.
She lingers my deities,
Like to a stepdame or a daughter,
Long wintering on a young man's revenue.
Shakespeare.

Widows have a greater interest in property
than other maids or wives; so that it is as un-
natural for a *dowager* as a freeholder to be an
enemy to our constitution. *Johnson.*

2. The title given to ladies who survive
their husbands.

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen, but princely *dowager*,
And widow to prince Arthur. *Shakespeare.*

DO'WNY. *n. f.* An awkward, ill-dressed,
inelegant woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench;
Dido, a Jewish; Cleopatra, a gypsy; Helen and
Hero, sliding and harlots. *Shakespeare.*

The bedlam train of 1 vers we
T' enhance the value, and the fruits excite;
And t' extol the no wonder if we see
They doat on *dowdies* and deformity. *Dryden.*

DO'WNY. *adj.* Awkward.

No housewifery the *dowdy* creature knew;
To turn up all, her tongue confess'd the *thw*.
Gay.

DOWER. } *n. f.* [*douaire*, Fr.]
DOWERY. }

1. That which the wife brings to her hus-
band in marriage.

His wife brought in *dowry* Cecilia's crown,
And in herself a greater *dowry* alone. *Dryden.*
His only daughter in a stranger's power;
For *gay* was, he could not pay a *dowry*. *Pope.*

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Rich, though depriv'd of all her little store,
For who can seize fair virtue's *dower*?

Johnson.

2. That which the widow possesses.
His paternal territories of *Wandsworth* were in
dower to his mother-in-law. *Bacon's Henry viii.*

3. The gifts of a husband for a wife.
Ask me never to much *dowry* and gift, and I
will give according as you shall lay unto this;
but give me the damsel to wife. *Genesi.*

4. Endowment; gift.
What spreading virtue, what a sparkling fire,
How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dowry*,
Dost thou within this dying flesh inspire?
Devere.

DO'WERED. *adj.* [from *dower*.] Portion-
ed; supplied with a portion.

Will you, with those intimacies the owes,
Unfriended, new adapted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our
oath,

Take her, or leave her? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DO'WERLESS. *adj.* [from *dower*.] Want-
ing a fortune; unportioned.

Thy *dowryless* daughter, king, thrown to my
chance,
Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France.
Shakespeare.

DO'WLAS. *n. f.* A coarse kind of linen.

Dowlas, filthy *dowlas*; I have given them
away to bakers wives, and they have made boul-
ters of them. *Shakespeare.*

DOWN. *n. f.* [*duun*, Danish.]

1. Soft feathers.
Virtue is the roughest way;
But proves at night a bed of *down*. *Johnson.*
Leave, leave, fair bride! your tumbler bed,
No more shall you return to it alone,
If purish sadness, and your body's purp,
Like to a grave, the yielding *d* we duth dirt.
Down.

We tumble on our *down*, and count the blas-
phemy
Of a short minute's slumber. *Devere.*

A tender weakly constitution is very much
owing to the use of *down* beds. *Locke.*

2. Any thing that soothes, or mollifies.
Thou hast my finest *down* of all my cares!
I could rest on my thoughts upon this breast
To a softness of all my griefs,
And yet be happy. *Southey.*

3. Soft wool, or tender hair.
I love my husband still;
But love him as he was when youthful grace,
And the first *down* began to shade his face.
Dryden.

On thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful *down*, and promise man.
Prior.

4. The soft fibres of plants which wing
the seed.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find
no wind, sheweth a wind at hand; as when fea-
thers, or *down* of thistles, fly to and fro in the
air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Like scatter'd *down*, by howling Eurus blown
By rapid whirlwinds from his mansion thrown.
Southey.

DOWN. *n. f.* [*duun*, Saxon; *dane*, Eric,
a hill.] A large open plain; properly
a flat on the top of a hill.

On the *down* we see, near Wilton fair,
A haften'd hare from greedy greyhound gn.
Sidney.

Lord of much riches which the use renews;
Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graze'd on his
dowry. *Southey.*

Not all the *downy* wealth
That dore enrich those *dowry* is worth a thought,
To this my errand, and the care it brought.
Johnson.

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conceit which came in his way, but *serp*, like a dragon, great and small.
 Whatsoever old Time, with his huge *dragons*, has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages, whether it be fables or fables, jewels or pebbles, ricks or flowers, seaweeds or mud, these are the ancient's, these are the fathers.
Watts.

DRAGON. n. f. [*draco*, Latin; *dragon*, French.]

1. A kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages.

Like to a lonely *dragon*, that his fen
 Market rear'd and tal'd of more than fen
Steele.

Swift, swift, you *dragons* of the night that
 dawn
Shelley.

May bear the raven's eye. *Shelley.*

And you, ye *dragons* of the fiery race,
 Whom glittering gold and shining armours grace;
 In other nations harnies are you found
 Their guardian gem and protective shield
Rice.

On every volcano there a *dragon* rules;
 Here, from our Arctic embrace, a stream he glides
Pope.

2. A fierce violent man or woman.

3. A constellation near the north pole.

DRACON. n. f. [*dracunculus*, Latin.] A plant.

DRACONET. n. f. [from *draco*.] A little dragon.

Or in his womb might look some hidden nest
 Of many *dracoonets*, his fruitful seed. *Fairy Queen*

DRACONFLY. n. f. [*drakon* and *fly*: *hikella*.] A fierce stinging fly.

The body of the cantharides is bright colored; and it may be, that the delicate colored *dracoonflies* may have likewise some medicinal quality.
Encyclopædia Britannica.

DRACONIAN. adj. [from *draco*.] Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike. An arbitrary word.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's *dracoonian*,
 And vapour sometimes like a bear or lion
Shakespeare.

DRACONIAN. adj. [from *draco* and *lion*.] Furious; fiery.

He fights *dracoonian*, and does achieve
 As soon as draw his sword
Shakespeare.

DRACONSBLOOD. n. f. [from *draco* and *blood*.] So called from a false opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.

Dracoonblood is a resin, so named as to see it have been imagined an animal production. *N.B.*

Talk *dracoonblood*, best it is in a matter, a drop
 It is a cloth with which you, and draw the cloth
 off.

DRACONHEAD. n. f. A plant.

DRACONYX. n. f. A species of palm.

DRAGON. n. f. [from *draco*, German, to carry.] A kind of folder that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback.

Two regiments of *dragons* suffered much in the late action.
Tucker.

To DRACON. v. a. [from the noun.] To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

In politics I hear you're *dracooned*,
 Directly bent against the French;
 Dost to have your free-born for
dracooned into a wretched slave.
Pope.

DRAGON. v. a. [from *draco*, French.] To draw off gradually.

Let water, drawn through spongy vessels of
 spongy, last become fresh. *Boyle's Natural History.*

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The *dragons* draw the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed mists. *Bacon.*

In times of dearth it *drained* much coin of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon to Folliott.*

Whilst a foreign war devoured our strength, and *drained* our treasures, luxury and expences increased at home. *Atterbury.*

The last emperor *drained* the wealth of those countries into his own coffers, without increasing his troops against France. *Swift.*

2. To empty, by drawing gradually away what it contains.

Sinking waters, the firm land to *draw*,
 Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main.
Reservoir.

The royal babes a tawny wolf shall *draw*
Deplan.

While cruel Nero only *drains*
 The mortal Spaniard's ebbing veins,
 By study worn, and sick with age,
 How dull, how thoughtless is his rage!
 And the world lull'd from all eternity, these
 comets must have been *drained* of all their fluids
Chapman.

3. To make quite dry.

When wine is to be bottled, with your bottles,
 but do not *draw* them. *Swift.*

DRAIN. n. f. [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourse; a sink.

It your *drains* be deep, that you fear not to
 ling into them, cover them. *Montaigne.*

Why should I tell of ponds and *drains*?
 What carps we met with for our pains? *Swift.*

DRANK. n. f. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck.

The duck should hide her eggs from the *drank*,
 who will suck them if he finds them. *Montaigne.*

2. [from *draco*, dragon, Latin.] A small piece of artillery.

Two or three *dranks*, made at them by a couple
 of *dranks*, made their wagger. *Liberty.*

DRAM. n. f. [from *drachm*; *drachma*, Latin.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce.

The *drank* is a small bottle used in the
 weighing of small quantities of drugs. *Montaigne.*

2. A small quantity, in a kind of proverbial sense.

Of a *drank* of beer
 For many years of *drank* can dispense;
 A *drank* of sweet is worth a pound of sour.
Fairy Queen.

3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once.

It is not that, and that with so rash potting,
 But with a *drank* of *drank*, that should not work
 Minutely like poison. *Shelley's Winter Tale.*

4. Spent, or exhausted liquor.

It is not that, by *drank* manners known,
 And modest as the maid that *drank* alone;
 From a *drank* of *drank* of *drank* if thou get free,
 Another *drank*, Wad' shall *drank* be free.
Pope.

To DRAM. v. a. [from the noun.] To low language, to drink *drank*; to drink distilled spirits.

DRAMA. n. f. [*drama*.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem

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which the action is also related, but represented, and to which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.

Many rules of uniting nature Aristotle drew from Homer, which he fitted to the *drama*, furnishing himself also with observations from the theatre, when it flourished under Eschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles.

DRAMA'TICAL. } adj. [from *drama*.] Represented by action; not narrative.

I hope to make it appear, that, in the great *dramatical* poem of nature, is a necessity of introducing a God.

DRAMA'TICALLY. adv. [from *dramatick*.] Representatively; by representation.

Ignorance and errors are generally represented, partly *dramatically*, partly simply.

DRA'MATIST. n. f. [from *drama*.] The author of dramatic compositions.

The whole theatre represents with the pain of the great *dramatist*, and the woodcut of the composition.

DRANK. The preterit of drink.

To DRAPE. v. n. [*drap*, French; *drape*, low Latin.]

1. To make cloth.

It was rare to set prices by *drap*; and the
 all did not prescribe prices, but the *drap* of
 the *drap* of a *drap*, that the *drap* might *drap*
 accordingly as he might afford.

2. To jeer, or satirize. [*drapper*, Fr.]

It is used in this sense by the inventor
Temple, whom nobody has imitated.

DRA'PER. n. f. [from *drap*.] One who sells cloth.

It is a piece of cloth in a *drap* shop
 usually folded, it will appear *drap*ing cloth.
Encyclopædia Britannica.

The *drap* and *meier* may indicate the

DRA'PERY. n. f. [*drapperie*, French.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth; woollen manufacture.

He made *drapery* for the maintenance of
drapery, and the keeping of *drapery* within the

The reverend clergy should *drapery* their
 by contenting themselves with wearing *drapery*
 and other high elements of *drapery* and *drapery*.

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.

The *drapery* and *drapery* have been the *drapery*
 with *drapery* and *drapery* and *drapery*.

3. The dress of a picture or statue.

Paints are adorned the same liberty in *drapery*
 fictitious and comparisons, as painters in *drapery*
drapery and ornaments.

DRA'PET. n. f. [from *drap*.] Cloth coverlet. Not in use.

Thence the *drap* brought into a *drapery*
 Wherein were many tables for *drapery*.

And ready light with *drapery* *drapery*
 Against the *drapery* should be mounted. *Fairy Queen.*

DRA'STICK. adj. [*drasticon*.] Powerful, vigorous, efficacious.

It is used of a medicine that works with
 (speed) to *drapery*, (scammony, and the *drapery*)
drapery.

DRAVE. The preterit of drive. Drave is more used.

He *drave* them beyond Amon's flood,
 And their sad bounds mark'd deep in their own
 blood.

The *drap* *drap* *drap* as he paints for *drapery*
 And through his *drap* *drap* the painted *drapery*.
Pope.

DRAGON. n. f. [correctly written for *drap*.] Refuse; will. See *DRAP*.

We do not draw the net and haul it
This old fisher's line, and all the draught.
Shakespeare.

DRAUGHT. n. s. [from draw.]

1. The act of drinking.
They hung up one of their hogheads, and I
drank it off at a draught; which I might well do,
for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Trav.*

2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.
He had once conquered about nine days with-
out drink; and he might have continued longer,
if, by dissipating himself one night with hard
study, he had not had some inclination to take a
small draught. *Beck.*
But high the goblets with the sparkling flood,
And with deep draughts invoke our common god.
Dryden.

Long draughts of sleep his monstrous limbs en-
slave;
He reels, and falling fills the spacious cave.
Dryden's Æneid.

I have cured some very desperate coughs by a
draught every morning of spring water, with a
handful of sage boiled in it. *Temple.*
Every draught, to him that has quenched his
thirst, is but a further quenching of nature; a
position for rheum and diuresis. *Swick.*

3. Liquor drank for pleasure.
Was it a draught for Juno when the banquets,
I would not taste thy treacherous offer. *Milton.*
Number'd it, that he unseen
In the pernicious draught: the word oblige,
Or bath, which once clanc'd, must ever fly. *Pope.*
Delicious wine the attending herald brought;
The god gave lullie to the purple draught.
Pope's Odyssey.

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.
A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of
draught, would be perhaps the greatest improve-
ment. *Temple.*
The most occasion that farmers have, is for
draught horses. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. The quality of being drawn.
The tie (ordure) we call-plough is the best
and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest
draught. *Mortimer.*

6. Representation by picture.
Her pencil drew whatever her soul design'd,
And oft the happy draught surpass'd the image in
her mind. *Dryden.*

7. Delineation; sketch; or outline.
A good imagination is but the first rude draught
of value, but the finishing strokes are from the
will. *Swick.*
I have, in a short draught, given a view of our
original ideas, from whence all the rest are de-
rived. *Locke.*

8. A picture drawn.
Whereas in other creatures we have but the
trace of his footsteps, in man we have the
draught of his hand: in him were united all the
feathered perfections of the creature. *Swick.*

9. The act of sweeping with a net.
Upon the draught of a pond, not one fish was
left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bulk.
Waller.

10. The quantity of fishes taken by once
drawing the net.
He laid down his pipe, and cast his net, which
brought him a very great draught. *L'Estrange.*

11. The act of shooting with the bow.
Geffrey of Bouillon, at one draught of his
bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusa-
lem, broached three fowls birds called atten-
tions. *Camden's Remains.*

12. Diversion in war; the act of disturb-
ing the main design; perhaps sudden
attack.
I conceive the manner of your handling of the
service, by drawing sudden draughts upon the
enemy, when he expects not for you. *Shakespeare.*

13. Forces drawn off from the main army;
a detachment.
Such a draught of forces would lessen the num-
ber of those that might otherwise be employed.
Addison.

14. A sink; a drain.
Whatever entereth in at the mouth goeth in-
to the belly, and is cast out into the draught.
Matthew.

15. The depth which a vessel draws, or
sinks into the water.
With roomy decks, her guns of mighty
strength,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length.
Dryden.

With a small vessel one might keep within a
mile of the shore, go amongst rocks, and pass
over shoals, where a vessel of any draught would
strike. *De Witt's Poem.*

16. [In the plural, draughts.] A kind of
play resembling chess.
DRAUGHTHOUSE. n. s. [draught and
house.] A house in which filth is de-
posited.
And they broke down the image of Baal, and
broke down the house of Baal, and made it a
draught-house. *2 Kings.*

To DRAW. v. a. pret. drew; part pass.
drawn. [drazan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry.
Thou shalt all Israel bring together to that city,
and we will draw it into the river. *2 Sam.*

2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.
He could not draw the dagger out of his body.
Twain.

The snow is now drawn to the head. *Steele.*

3. To bring by violence; to drag.
Do not touch men's spears, you, and draw you
before the judgment-seat. *James.*

4. To raise out of a deep place.
They drew up Jerusalem with cords, and took
him up out of the dungeon. *Jeremiah.*

Draw the water for the siege. *Nath.*

5. To suck.
He hath drawn the dry. *Psalm.*
There was no war, no death, no flood of
trade or commerce; it was only the crown which
had tucked too hard, and now being full, upon
the head of a young king, was like to draw it.
Richard Henry.

Sucking and drawing the breast discharge the
milk as fast as it can be generated. *Hewson.*

6. To attract; to call toward itself.
We see that the, and to a cat finger, heathen
its to as it were with fish drawn to the hook, as well
as blood drawn to the heart. *Boyle.*

Mostly in an easy way, like the sun, draws eyes
that would not have looked towards it if it had
shined out. *Quintus.*

He affected a habit different from that of the
times, such as men had only behind in pictures,
which drew the eyes of most, and the reverence
of many, towards him. *Chapman.*

7. To draw as the magnet does.
She had all magnetic to be done,
To draw and fatten hundred parts in one. *Drom.*

Draw out with credulous desire, and lead
At will the marbled, resolute heart,
As the magnetic hardest iron draws. *Milton.*

All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the
heart;
Of your own pomp yourself the greatest part.
Dryden.

8. To inhale.
Thus I could, and stay'd I know not whether,
From where I had drawn air, and built behind
This happy light. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

While near the Lucine lake, consumed to
death,
I drew the stinky air, and gasp for breath,
You take the cooling breeze. *Addison on Italy.*

Why draw Marcellus' good blood from your
breast,
When nature sicker'd, and was not yet sick?
Pope.

9. To take from any thing containing or
holding.
They drew out the slaves of the ark. *2 Chron.*

10. To take off the spit or broacher.
The spit
They cut in legs and bladders for the feast,
Which drawn and serv'd, their hunger they ap-
pease. *Dryden.*

11. To take from a cask.
The wine of the is drawn, and the mere lees
Are left this vault to brag of. *Shakespeare.*

12. To pull a sword from the sheath.
We will cut your head off to higher fields,
And draw no swords but what are furnished.
Shakespeare.

I will draw my sword; my hand shall destroy
them.
He proceedeth so far in his insolence, as to
draw out his sword with an intent to kill him.
Dryden.

In all your wars good fortune blew before you
Till in my fatal cause your sword was drawn,
The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down.
Dryden.

13. To let out any liquid.
Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. *Shakespeare.*

I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet,
without drawing one drop of blood. *Wiffrum.*

14. To take bread out of the oven.
The justice puts boards into even after the
baten is drawn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

15. To unclose or slide back curtains.
Go, draw aside the curtains, and discover
The festival coffers to this noble prince. *Shakespeare.*

Alas! and with prefiguring in a tale came,
And drew the curtains, and expos'd the diame.
Dryden.

Shouts, cries, and groans first pierce my ears,
and then
A flash of lightning draws the guilty scene,
And shows new arms, and wounds and dying
men. *Dryden.*

16. To close or spread curtains.
Philoea untreated Pamela to open her heart;
who, drawing the curtain that the candle might
not complain of her blushing, was ready to
speak. *Adams.*

17. To extract.
Herbs draw a weak juice, and have a full talk.
Boyle.

Spirits, by distillations, may be drawn out of
vegetable juices, which shall flame and flame
of themselves. *Boyle.*

18. To procure, as an agent cause.
When he finds the hardships of slavery over-
weigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by re-
sisting his master, to draw on himself death.
Locke.

19. To produce, or bring, as an efficient
cause.
When the fountain of mankind
Did draw corruption, and God's curse, typhus,
This was a charge that all his bears did brand,
And all his offspring grew corrupt thereon.
Sir John Denham.

Religion will require a l the honour we can do
it, by the blessings it will draw down upon us.
Locke.

Our voluntary actions are the proceeds of causes
of good and evil, which they draw upon them,
and bring upon us.
What would a man value land, ready cultivated,
and well stocked, where he had no hope of com-
merce with other parts of the world, to draw
money thence by the sale of the produce? *Locke.*

Those claudicans happy drew out of the
to his doubts, and drew out of the place
of scripture. *Locke.*

D R A

His sword as'er fell but on the guilty head;
Oppression, tyranny, and power, all down;
And all the rage of his age upon me.
20. To convey secretly or gradually.
The hero, in art, draws himself down.

In process of time, and as their people in-
creased, they drew themselves more westerly to-
wards the Red Sea. *Raleigh.*

21. To protract; to lengthen; to spin.
How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden!
How long her face is drawn! how pale the looks,
And of an earthly hold. *Shakespeare.*

Hear himself repine
At Port's unequal fate; and at the clue
Which unweilds in length the midmost fiber
of his dream. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

If we shall meet again with more delight,
Than now my life is length; let me sustain,
To hope of his embrace, the work of pain.
Dryden's Aeneid.

In some similes, men draw their comparisons
into minute particulars of no importance.
Fulton on the Cliffs.

22. To utter longingly.
The brand, brand the burning fuel thrown,
Or drops, or seem'd to draw, a dying groan.
Dryden's Fables.

23. To represent by picture, or in fancy.
I do arm myself
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more hideously on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakespeare.*
With his other hand thus o'er his brow,
He falls in such painful of my face,
As he would draw it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Draw the whole world expelling who should
in reign.
After this combat, o'er the conquer'd main.
Waller.

From the soft assaults of love
Folds and painters never are secure:
One I, untrunk'd, the fair one's passions move,
Orpheus draw beauty, and not feel its power?
Prior.

24. To form a representative image.
The emperor one day took up a pencil which
fell from the hand of Titian, who was then
drawing his picture; and, upon the complement
which Titian made him on that occasion, he said,
Titian deserves to be served by Caesar. *Dryden.*

25. To derive; to have from some original
cause or donor.
Shall free-born men, in humble awe,
Submit to serve thee:
Who from contest and custom draw
The false right to be ruled by law,
Which kings pretend to reign?
Several wits entered into commerce with the
Egyptians, and from them draw the rudiments of
science. *Temple.*

26. To deduce, as from posulates.
From the events and revolutions of these go-
vernments are drawn the usual instructions of
prudence and statesmen. *Temple.*

27. To imply; to produce as a conse-
quential inference.
What shows the force of the inference here a
vague, the teleological (draw that draw in
the conclusion, and principles inferred)? *Locke.*

28. To allure; to entice.
Kings, by such artificial spirits,
As by the sorcery of their illusion
Shall draw him up to his passion. *Shakespeare.*
We have drawn them from the city.
Draw me away with the witch. *Phalaris.*
Drawing a line, by which he makes his way,
to draw others to his purpose. *Hoguard.*
Th' "ancients" (as were in the tale), had to
good measure of their tools, in their large
folly, to the seduction of an army, which came
for their deliverance, could not draw them forth
again. *Boone's War with Spain.*

D R A

29. To lead, as a motive.
Your way is death;
My purpose do draw me much about. *Shakespeare.*
Hence would ring food, then off'd the eagle
Which to the stream the crowding people draw.
Dryden.

30. To persuade to follow.
I draw this gallant head of war,
And call'd these fiery spirits from the world
To outlook conquest. *Shakespeare.*

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and
floods;
Since taught to suckish, hard, and full of rage,
But music, for the time, duth change his na-
me. *Shakespeare.*

31. To induce; to persuade.
The English lords did ally themselves with the
Irish, and draw them in to dwell among them,
and gave their children to be fostered by them.
Danier.

Their beauty or unbecomingness are of more
force to draw or deter their imitation than dis-
courses. *Locke.*

32. To win; to gain: a metaphor from
gaming.
This seems a fair deserving, and must draw
me
That which my father loses. *Shakespeare.*

33. To receive; to take up: as, to draw
money from the funds.
For thy three thousand ducats here is fix.—
—If every ducat in fix thousand ducats
Were in fix parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not draw them, I would have my bond.
Shakespeare.

34. To extort; to force.
No sad an object, and so well express'd,
Draw light and gloom from the grier'd hero's
breast.
Can you e'er forget
The fond embraces, and repeated blessings,
Which you draw from him in your last farewell?
Shakespeare.

35. To wrest; to distort.
I wish that both you and others would cease
from drawing the scriptures to your fancies and
affections. *Margit.*

36. To compose; to form in writing:
used of formula or juridical writings.
In the mean time I will draw a bill of pro-
perties, such as our play wants. *Shakespeare.*
Clark draws a deal of grief. *Shakespeare.*
The report is not untruthful, draws, in the spe-
rit of a pleader who can find the most plausible
topicks.
Shall Ward draw contracts with a Reclaimian's
foul? *Pope.*

37. To withdraw from judicial notice.
Oh, with thy face, and draw thy action;
come, thou must not be in this humour with me.
Shakespeare.

38. To enervate; to enbowel.
In private draw your purity, clean your rips,
And from your cells then slimy substance stir.
King.

39. To Draw in. To apply to any pur-
pose by distortion or violence.
A dispute, where every little straw is laid
bold on, and every thing that can but be drawn
in any way, to give colour to the argument, is
advanced with ostentation. *Locke.*

40. To Draw in. To contract; to pull
back.
Now sporting muse, draw in the bowing
reins;
Leave the clear streamers white for sunny plains.
Dryden.

41. To Draw in. To inveigle; to
entice.

D R A

More they loved to see to me
Than to see me to see them. *Shakespeare.*
The men, as Indians with a female
Tame sloth, and gentle nature.
It was the passionate drive of faithful mikes,
that draw them in, and deceived them. *Hudibras.*

42. To Draw off. To extract by dis-
tillation.

Authors, who have this drawn off the spirits
of their thoughts, should be full for some time,
till their minds have gathered fresh strength,
and by reading, reflecting, and conversation, led
in a new flock of elegancies, sentiments, and
images of nature. *Adelphi's Freholder.*

43. To Draw off. To drain out by a vent.
Stop your vessel, and have a little vent-hole
stopped with a spile, which never allow to be
pulled out till you draw off a great quantity.
Martinez's Handy.

44. To Draw off. To withdraw; to
abstract.
It draws men's minds off from the bitterness
of party. *Adelphi.*

45. To Draw on. To occasion; to invite.
Under colour of war, which either his negli-
gence drew on, or his practices procured, he le-
vied a subsidy. *Hayward.*

46. To Draw on. To cause; to bring
by degrees.

The examination of the subtle matter would
draw on the consideration of the nice controver-
sies that perplex philosophers. *Bayle on Fluids.*

47. To Draw over. To raise in a still.
I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees
mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, drawn
over with water in a lambcock. *Boyle on Chymia.*

48. To Draw over. To persuade to re-
volt; to induce to change a party.

Some might be brought into his interests by
money, others drawn over by fear. *Adelphi.*
One of differing sentiments would have drawn
Luther over to his party. *Atterbury.*

49. To Draw out. To protract; to
lengthen.

He must not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall his death draw out
To lingering suffering. *Shakespeare.*

50. To Draw out. To beat out, as it
done to hot iron.

Beat a piece of iron out, or, as workmen
call it, draw it out, till it comes to its breadth.
Waller.

Virgil has drawn out the rules of tillage and
planting into two books, which Hesiod has di-
vided into half a one. *Adelphi.*

51. To Draw out. To extract; to pump
out by insinuation.

Phidias found her, and, to draw out more,
said she, I've often wondered how such excel-
lencies could be. *Sedley.*

52. To Draw out. To induce by motive.

Whereas it is concluded, that the remaining
diverse things in the church of England, which
other reformed churches have cast out, must
needs argue that we do not well, unless we can
show that they have done ill: What needed this
wish, to draw out from us an avowal of for-
eign church? *Hooter.*

53. To Draw out. To call to action;
to detach for service; to range.

Draw out a ship, pick men to my men,
Such who dare die, and death will tell their death.
Dryden.

Next of his men and ships he makes review,
Draws out the best and ablest of the crew.
Dryden's Aeneid.

54. To Draw out. To range in battle.
Let him draw his superior officer, that he
may then be drawn out, the challenger, may be
pulled out. *Collier.*

5. To **DRAW** up. To draw up in writing; to compose in a formal manner. To make a sketch, or a more perfect model (a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw the scenery of a play). Dryden. A paper may be drawn up, and signed by two or three hundred principal gentlemen. Swift.
- DRAW**. v. n. To perform the office of a beast of draught. An heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke. Dant. Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd, lay draw with you. Shakspeare's Othello.
- To act as a weight. They should keep a watch upon the particular in their minds, that it may not draw too much. Addison's Spectator.
- To contract; to shrink. I have not yet found certainly, that the water itself, by mixture of air, or dust, will shrink or draw this less room. Bacon.
4. To advance; to move; to make progression any way. You were, Jupiter, a man, for the love of Leda: Oh, omnipotent Jove! how near the god draw to the corruption of a grove. Shakspeare. Draw ye near, builders, all the chief of the people. Samuel. He ended, and the archangel soon drew nigh, Not in his shape celestial, but as man. Clad to meet man. Milton's Paradise Lost. They returned to the camp where the king was, and the Scots drew a little back to a more convenient post for their residence. Clarendon. Ambitious mortals! how willing they are to let themselves upon the wing, taking every occasion of drawing upward to the sun. Dryden. Now nearer to the Pygmalion, like they draw, Whom from the stone the lucky hammer spaw, Ourselves their passage through the shady wood, And mark'd their bear approaches to the flood. Dryden.
- And now I faint with grief, my fate drawn nigh. In all the pride of blooming youth I die. Addison's Ovid.
5. To draw together; to be collected; to come together. They muster there, and round the centre swarm, And draw together in a globe form. Blackmore.
6. To draw a sword. For his sake Did I expose myself, pure; for his love Draw to defend him, when he was beset. Shakspeare.
- To practise the art of delineation. So much insight into perspective, and skill in anatomy, as will enable him to represent tolerably on paper, any thing he sees, should be got. Locke.
- To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot. He has drawn a blank, and smiles. Dryden.
- To make a fore-run by attraction. To draw off. To retire; to retreat. When the engagement proves defective, the way to draw off by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture. Clarendon.
1. To draw on. To advance; to approach. The first day drawn on, when I was left.
- To draw up. To form troops into regular order.

- The lord Rempard, with the king's troops, seeing there was no room left on that side, drew up in a large field opposite to the bridge. Clarendon.
19. To **DRAW** retains, through all its varieties of use, some shade of its original meaning, to pull. It expresses an action gradual or continuous, and leisurely. Thus we forge a sword by blows, but we draw it by a continued line. We pour liquor quick, but we draw it in a continued stream. We force compliance by threats, but we draw it by gradual prevalence. We write a letter with whatever haste, but we draw a bill with slow scrupulosity.
- DRAW**. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. The act of drawing.
 2. The lot or chance drawn.
- DRAWBACK**. n. f. [draw and back.] Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reason. In pawning and drawbacks I lose half my rent; Whatever they give me, I must be content. Swift.
- DRAWBRIDGE**. n. f. [draw and bridge.] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure. Half the buildings were raised on the continent, and the other half on an island, connected together by a drawbridge. Curwen.
- DRAWER**. n. f. [from draw.]
1. One employed in procuring water from the well. From the hewer of thy wood unto the drawer of thy water. Dryden's Essay.
 2. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cask. Stand in some bye room, while I question my pious drawer to what end he gave me the sugar. Shakspeare's Henry IV. Let the drawers be ready with wine and flesh glasses; Let the waiters have eyes, though their tongues must be tied. Ben Jonson. A man of fire is a general enemy to all waiters, and makes the drawers afraid, and his footmen at home know he is not to be provoked. Tattle.
3. That which has the power of attraction. Love is a flame, and therefore we say beauty is attractive, because physicians observe that fire is a greater drawer. Swift.
4. A box in a safe, out of which it is drawn at pleasure. There may be other and different intelligent beings, of whose faculties he has as little knowledge, or apprehension, as a woman, that up in one drawer of a cabinet, hath of the tentacles or bodiness of a man. Locke. We will suppose the China dishes taken off, and a drawer of medals, supplying their room. Addison's Miscellany.
5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dress. The Mahometan harden the bodies of their children, by making them go stark naked, without shirt or drawers, till they are ten years old. Locke.
- DRAWING**. n. f. [from draw.] Delineation; representation. They random drawings from your sheets shall take. And of one beauty many blunders make. Pope.
- DRAWINGROOM**. n. f. [from draw and room.] The room in which company assembles at court.

- What you heard of the worthy speaking of you in the drawingroom was not true: The friends of princes are generally as ill raised as the friends of wits.
2. The company assembled there. **DRAWN**. part. [from draw.] An army was drawn together of near six thousand horse. Clarendon. So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow With vigour drawn, must put the shaft below. Dryden's Fables.
1. Equal; where each party takes his own stake. If we make a drawn game of it, or proceed but moderate advantages, every British heart must tremble. Addison.
 2. With a sword drawn. What, art thou drawn among those heartless hinds? Shakspeare.
 3. Open; put aside, or unclosed. A curtain drawn pelted to our view A town belieg'd. Dryden's Tyrannic Love.
 4. Eviscerated. There is no more flesh in thee than in a stoned prune: no more truth in thee than in a drawn fox. Shakspeare.
 5. Induced as from some motive. The truth will better be drawn to the English, than the English to the Irish government. Swift's on Ireland. As this friendship was drawn together by love on both sides, so it was not like to be more durable than was the fear. Heyward.
- DRAWWELL**. n. f. [draw and well.] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord. The first concert, tending to a watch, was a drawwell: the people of old were wont only to let down a picher with a handcord, for as much water as they could easily pull up. Gressy.
- To **DRAWL**. v. n. [from draw.] To utter any thing in a slow, driving way. Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone Through the long heavy page draw on. Pope.
- DRAY**. n. f. [dray, Saxon.] **DRAYCART**. n. f. The car on which beer is carried. Let him be brought into the field of election upon his draycart, and I will meet him there in a triumphant chariot. Addison. When drays bound high, then never cross the hand, Where bubbling yeast is blown by gulls of wind. Gay.
- DRAYHORSE**. n. f. [dray and horse.] A horse which draws a dray. This truth is illustrated by a discourse on the nature of the elephant and the drayhorse. Tattle.
- DRAYMAN**. n. f. [dray and man.] One that attends a dray or cart. A race of draymen bid God speed him well, And bid the tribute of his supple knee. Shakspeare. Have not colliers, draymen, and mechanicks givined as well as preachers? Nay, have not they by preaching come to govern. Swift.
- DRAYPLOUGH**. n. f. [dray and plough.] A plough of a particular kind. The drayplough is the best plough in winter for heavy clay. Most men's Husbandry.
- DRAZZLE**. n. f. [perhaps corrupted from drizzle, the scum or drofs of human nature; or from drizzle, French, a whore.] A low, mean, worthless wretch. At the devil sits witches, To be their gully for a space, That, when the time's expired, the drizzle For ever may become his spouse. Shakspeare.
- DREAD**. n. f. [dread, Saxon.]
1. Fear; terror; fright; horror either felt or impressed.

1998

...from the iron
Smart.

5. *Why does the speaker want his house,
And cannot not forbear for a noble day? Dryden*

The Mission, by 1900, degree,
Was taught to dress on birth for Proletary. Dyd
At length in their state calling they sorapole.
And from the house, the

DEKAMER, 2-6 [from dream]

DREAMER, n. f. [from *dream*.]
1. One who has dreams; one who has
fancies in his sleep.

The vision faded, and vanish'd from his sight;
The dreamer waketh in a mortal fight;
If any dreamer wishes to see what's to come,
He must be a mortal.

ing heat of a glass furnace be hardly a wandering imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting his head into it, he may perhaps be awakened.

2. An idle fanciful man ; a visionary.

Sometimes he sings me
With rolling of the mother and the son

Of dreamer Bertha, and his prophecies. *Shaksp.*
 2. A name: a man lost in gold in

tipa; a river.

But only melts the past and flows're,
And he must be an idle dreamer.

When leaves the gin and gains the stream,

4. A Duggell, an iller.
Dugell, an iller.

Free

and the children of Robert Allen, in Kentucky, were reported to be both mediums and dreamists.

Dras. a. J. Dand; terror.

The th-lac'd sent, death's dreadful messenger;
The heart's night caven, tramp of doleful dr. or.

DRAKE, *adj.* [breedix, Saxon, dray.]

Mournful; dismal; sorrowful.
In news and story read,

**A drier and drier found
Affrights the Samaras as their service quest.**

Des'AMERAD. s. f. [from *deary*] Her-

near; disappears: a word now no longer in use.

That shortly from the shape of womanhood,
Such as she was when Prius she attempted,

She grew to hideous shape of devilhood,
Pined with grief of folly late repented. *Shakespeare*

DEFACEMENT. *n. f.* [from *defray*.] This word is now obsolete.

1. Sorrow; dejection; melancholy.

Young's *Aspermatophytes*. Springer: Berlin.

2. ~~Shower~~; dread; terror.
Almighty Jax, in wrathful mood,
 ~~the~~ ~~unhappy~~ ~~man~~ ~~is~~ ~~born~~

Florida took his thundering dart with deadly feud,
 Battering in flames and overthrowing doom.

Fairy Queen.

DREARY. *adj.* [dreary, dreary] This word is scarcely used but is pos-

The challenges of death, the ghostly owl,
 The dawn's heralds and the night's fall;

As for industrial S. 9, the hurried and to that
E. J. O'Connell.

1974

... .. Dryden

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D R E

Towns, forests, herds, and men promiscuous
drown'd.
With one great death deform the dreary ground.

DREDGE. *n. f.* [To dretch, in Chaucer,
is to delay; perhaps a net so often stop-
ped may be called from this.] A kind
of net.

Foroysters they have a peculiar dredge, a thick,
strong net, fastened to three spalls of iron, and
drawn at the boats stern, gathering whatsoever it
meets lying in the bottom.

DREDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To gather with a dredge.

The oysters dredged in the Lyne find a wel-
come to the net.

DREDGER. *n. f.* [from dredge.] One
who fishes with a dredge.

DREGGINESS. *n. f.* [from dreggy.] Ful-
ness of dregs or lees; foulness; mud-
diness; feculence.

DREGGISH. *adj.* [from dregs.] Foul
with lees; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this dreggy liquor,
they sing in an incredible deal of broom or hops,
whereby small beer is rendered equal in mischief
to strong.

DREGGY. *adj.* [from dregs.] Contain-
ing dregs; consisting of dregs; mud-
dy; feculent.

These num'rous veins, such is the curious frame,
Receive the pure insinuating stream;
But no corrupt or dreggy parts admit,
To form the blood or feed the limbs unfit.

Ripe grapes being moderately pressed, their
juice may, without much dreggy matter, be
squeezed out.

DREGS. *n. f.* [bregten, Saxon; dreg-
gan, Islandick.]

1. The sediment of liquors; the lees;
the grounds; the feculence.

Fam would we make him author of the wine,
If for the dregs we could some other blame. Dryden.
They often tread destruction's horrid path,
And drink the dregs of the revenger's wrath.

We from the dregs of life think to receive
What the full spightly running could not give.

Such run on poets in a raging vein,
Lick to the dregs and squabbings of the brain.

2. Any thing by which purity is cor-
rupted.

The king by this journey purged a little the
dregs and leaven of the northern people, that were
before in no good affections towards him.

3. Dregs; sweepings; refuse.

Heaven's favourite thou, for better fate de-
sign'd
Than we, the dregs and rubbish of mankind. Dryden.
What disfigurement we must be under whether God
will regard our feculence, when we have nothing to
offer him but the dregs and refuse of life, the dregs
of nothing and finity, and the years in which we
have no pleasure.

TO DRAIN. *v. a.* [See DRAIN.] To
empty. The same with drain: speak
differently perhaps by chance.

She is the nurse of her lady's secrets; tis but
letting her mill a-going, and I can draw her of
them all.

Tis drain'd and emptied of its poison now;
A cordial draught.

DRENCH. *v. a.* [brenkan, Saxon.]

1. To wash; to soak; to steep.

Our garments being as they were, drenched in
the sea, hold notwithstanding their freshness and
glosses.

D R E

Now dam the ditches, and the floods restrain;
Their moisture has already drench'd the plain.

2. To saturate with drink or moisture:
in an ill sense.

In swinish sleep
Their drench'd natures lie, as in a death. Shaksp.
Too off, alas! has mutual hatred drench'd
Our veins in native blood.

3. To physick by violence.

If any of your cattle are infected, speedily let
both sick and well bleed, and drench them.

DRENCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A draught; a swill: by way of ab-
horrence or contempt.

Let such belook them, if the sleepy drench
Of that forgetful lake becometh not dull,
That in our proper motion we ascend.

2. Physick for a brute.

A drench is a potion or drink prepared for a
sick horse, and composed of several drugs in a
liquid form.

3. Physick that must be given by vio-
lence.

Then counsels are more like a drench that must
be poured down, than a draught which must be
leisurely drank or licked off.

4. A channel of water.

DRENCHER. *n. f.* [from drench.]

1. One that dips or soaks any thing.

2. One that gives physick by force.

DRENT. *participle*. Probably corrupted
from drenched, to make a proverbial
rhyme to *brent*, or *burnt*.

What flames, quoth he, when I the present
see
In danger rather to be *drent* than *brent*?

TO DRESS. *v. a.* [dresser, French.]

1. To clothe; to invest with clothes.

The first request
He made was, like his brothers to be *dressed*;
And, as his birth requir'd, above the rest.

2. To clothe pompously or elegantly: It
is used with *up* and *cut* to enforce it.

Look upon pictures set upon that idle that is
in at the fan, or where they look leisurely
to see, as they come to care you to be so, you
for on their paint and dross, and all the rest
tricks up and cut, and glaze, and all the rest
of the art.

3. To adorn; to deck; to embellish; to
furnish.

What was a fine room in the middle of the
house, and which was a great deal for the ex-
traneous to him.

4. To cover a wound with medicaments.

In time of my sickness another surgeon
dressed her.

5. To curry; to rub: a term of the
stable.

D R E

Our infirmities are so many, that we are forced
to dress and tend horses and asses, that they may
help out needs.

Three hundred horses, in high stables fed,
Stood ready, shining all, and smoothly dress'd.

6. To break or teach a horse; a term of
horsemanship.

A freed
Well mouth'd, well manag'd, which himself did
dress.

His aid in war, his ornament in peace.

7. To rectify; to adjust.

Adam! will my we labour still to dress
This garden? Still to tend plant, herb, and
flower?

Well must the ground be digg'd, and better
dress'd.

8. To prepare for any purpose.

In Orkney they dress their leather with roots of
torment instead of bark.

9. To trim; to fit any thing for ready
use.

When he dresseth the lamps he shall burn in-
cense.

When you dress your young hops, cut away
roots or sprigs.

10. To prepare victuals for the table.

Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to dress,
For his fat grace fire some delicious meats,
In feeding high his art will surpass,
And he appears it of the wanton race.

DRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; garment; habit.

Dresses laughed at in our forefathers ward-
robes or pictures, when, by the circulation of time
and vanity they are brought about, we think
beaming.

A robe obscene was offer'd to the doors below,
A dress by faces and by feet worn slow.

2. Splendid clothes; habit of elegance.

Full dress creates dignity, augments con-
fidence, and keeps at distance an encroacher.

3. The skill of adjusting dresses.

The men of profane, witty, and gallantry.

DRESSER. *n. f.* [from dress.]

1. One employed in putting on the
clothes and adorning the person of ano-
ther.

She humbles all her hand-maids to the task;
Her head alone will twenty *dresses* ask.

2. One employed in regulating, trimming,
or adjusting any thing.

So in the vineyard, the *dresser* of the vineyard, before
these three years I came seeking fruit in this
vineyard, and find none.

3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat
is dress'd or prepared for the table.

The *dresser*, a table to be used
When dressing meat. When the *dresser* is used,
How the *dresser* is used, being it from the
kitchen.

4. And love it as to me that love it not?

A *dresser* in her hall she had,
Of which so many a tender soul she made.

When you take down dishes, tip a dozen upon
the *dresser*.

DRESSING. *n. f.* [from dress.] The ap-
plication made to a fore.

The second day after we took off the *dressings*,
and found an ulcer made by the catheter.

DRESSINGROOM. *n. f.* [dress and room.]
The room in which clothes are put on.

Little books ought to be bound every day in
dressing room, if it were carefully taught.

DRI

DARST. *part.* [from *drift*.]

In flowing sweat the royal virgin *drift*
His binding horns, and kindly clapt his breast.

To DRIB. v. a. [contracted from *dribble*.] To crop; to cut off; to defalcate. A cant word.
Merchants' gains come short of half the mart;
For he who drives their bargains *drabs* a part.

To DRIBBLE. v. a. [This word seems to have come from *drop* by successive alterations, such as are usual in living languages: *drop*, *drip*, *dripple*, *dribble*, thence *drivel* and *driveller*. *Drip* may indeed be the original word, from the Danish *drapp*.]

1. To fall in drops.

Semilunar processes on the surface owe their form to the dribbling of water that pooled over.

A *dribbling*, *dribbling*, and a *dribbling* fountain at once may be seen. *Drizzle* is a *dribbling* of rain.

2. To fall weakly and slowly.

Believe not that the *dribbling* of a *drizzle* can pierce a complete bosom.

3. To flaver as a child or idiot.

To DRIBBLE. v. a. To throw down in drops.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *dribble* it all the way up stairs.

DARBLST. n. f. [from *dribble*.] A small sum; odd money in a sum.

Twelve long years of exile borne,
Twice twelve we number'd once his bliss return;
So *drab*ly were they left to pay,
Even to the *drab* of a day.

DARBA. n. f. [from *dray*.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture; a defecative.

There is a *drab*, that boiling of *drab* made in milk, which it is certain are great *drabs*, will make dogs *drab*.

DRIFT. n. f. [from *drive*.]

1. Force impellent; impulse; overbearing influence.

A man being under the *drift* of any passion, will not follow the impulse of his own sense, but will be impelled, and, by a stronger impulse, turn in another way.

2. Violence; course.

The mighty *drift*, half sent with rugged *drift*,
Dust rose about the *drift*, and fell with *drift*.

3. Any thing driven at random.

Some *drift*, perhaps upon the waters thrown,
An *drift* of *drift*, which *drift*ly *drift*ly *drift*ly
And hollow'd, fill a *drift* of *drift*ly *drift*ly
And *drift* some *drift*ly *drift*ly *drift*ly *drift*ly.

4. Any thing driven or born along in a body.

The ready *drift* hand;
Swift as on wings of wind upon *drift*ly *drift*ly
And *drift*ly *drift*ly *drift*ly *drift*ly *drift*ly.

5. A storm; a shower.

Our *drift* from the South
Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town.

6. A heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; as, a *drift*, a deep body of snow.

7. Tendency or aim of action.

The *drift* of every act, proceeding *drift*ly from *drift*ly, is not able to *drift*ly, and therefore cannot always give the proper and certain reason of his works.

Their *drift* comes known and they discover'd
are:
For some, of many, will be false of course.

8. Scope of a discourse.

The *drift* of his book being to prove, that what is true is impossible to be false, he *drifts* nobody.

The *drift* of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the *drift*.
This, by the title, the manner, and the *drift*.
'Twas thought could be the work of none but *drift*.

To DRIFT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To drive; to urge along.

Snow, no larger than many grains of sand, *drifted* with the wind in clouds in every plain.

2. To throw together on heaps. Not authorized.

He wanders on
From hill to dale, still more and more *drift*ly,
Impatient flouncing through the *drifted* heaps.

To DRILL. v. a. [from *drillen*, Dutch; *drillen*, Sax. from *drugh*, through.]

1. To pierce any thing with a drill.

The *drill* pierces a piece of *drill* iron, fixed upon a *drill* board, which is on both an *drill* and a *drill* way into it, to let the *drill* end of the *drill* of the *drill*, when you *drill* a hole.

2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce.

My *drill* through and through *drill*ly *drill*ly
And *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
Till, what could *drill* and *drill*ly the *drill*ly
And to the *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly.

3. To make a hole.

When a hole is *drilled* in a piece of *drill*ly, they hold the *drill* in the right hand, and, with their left hand, they hold the *drill* in the right hand.

4. To delay; to put off; in low phrase; corrupted, I believe, from *drawled*.

See his *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
He *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
And the *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
And the *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly.

5. To draw from step to step. A low phrase.

When by such *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
When *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
And *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
And *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly.

6. To drain; to draw slowly. This sense wants better authority.

The *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
The *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
The *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
The *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly.

7. To turn to arms; to teach the military exercise. An old cant word.

The *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
The *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
The *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
The *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly.

DARST. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. An instrument with which holes are bored. It is a point pressed hard against the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and string.

The *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
The *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
The *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
The *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly.

2. An ape; a baloon.

Shall the *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
Shall the *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
Shall the *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
Shall the *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly.

3. A small dribbling brook. This I have found no where else, and suspect it should be *rill*.

DRI

Spring through the pleasant meadows pay
their *drill*ly,
Which snake-like glide between the *drill*ly
hills.

To DRINK. v. n. preter. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. pass. *drunk*, or *drunk*. [Drunken, Saxon.]

1. To swallow liquors; to quench thirst.

Here, between the *drill*ly
Let's *drill*ly together *drill*ly, and *drill*ly.

She said *drill*ly, and I said *drill*ly
drill *drill*ly to I *drill*ly, and the *drill*ly
*drill*ly *drill*ly.

He *drill*ly of the wine.

When delight is the only end, and *drill*ly
itself, and dwells there long, then *drill*ly
*drill*ly is not a serving of God, but a *drill*ly
note action.

2. To feast; to be entertained with liquors.

We came to fight you — For my *drill*ly
only it is turned to a *drill*ly.

3. To drink to excess; to be a habituated drunkard. A colloquial phrase.

4. To DRINK to. To salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking to.

I take your *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
— I gave it you, and will maintain it with
And thereupon I *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly.

5. To DRINK to. To wish well in the act of taking the cup.

Give me some wine; *drill*ly
I *drill*ly to the *drill*ly *drill*ly of the *drill*ly
And to our dear friend *drill*ly, who *drill*ly *drill*ly.

I'll *drill*ly to master *drill*ly, and *drill*ly
concerns about London.

To DRINK. v. a.

1. To (swallow): applied to liquids.

He had eaten no *drill*ly, nor *drill*ly
three days; and three nights
We have *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly.

2. To suck up; to absorb.

See rows of *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
And let the *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly.

Both *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly

Try *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly

3. To take in by any folet; to imbibe.

My *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly
Of that *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly.

That *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly

And with mine eyes I *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly

Though *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly

When *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly

And *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly

So *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly

So *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly

So *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly

So *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly

So *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly

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So *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly

So *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly

So *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly *drill*ly

D R I

Up, to note that the whole is drunk.
Alexander, after he had drunk up a cup of
fourteen pints, was going to take another.

*In, to enforce the sense; usually of in-
animate things.*
The body being reduced nearer unto the earth,
and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily
sucketh in water.

DRINK, n. f. [from the verb.]
Liquor to be swallowed: opposed to
meat.

When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, strong above compare,
Whence it was only from the liquid brack.

Liquor of any particular kind.
We will give you fire and sleep, to wit,
The liquor of the sun, and the liquor of the moon.

DRINK, n. f. [from the verb.]
Money given to buy liquor.
My servants were always asking for drink.

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My servants were always asking for drink.

D R I

Shows all her secrets of housekeeping;
For candles how the trucks her dripping.

DRIPPING-PAN, n. f. [drip and pan.] The
pan in which the fat of roast meat is
caught.

When the cook turns her back, throw smok-
ing coals into the dripping-pan.

DRIPPLE, adj. [from drip.] This word
is used somewhere by Fairfax for weak,
or late; *drippler*.

*TO DRIVE, v. a. pret. drove, anciently
drave; part. pass. driven or drove*
[*draban*, Gothic; *drivan*, Saxon;
drayen, Dutch.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by vi-
olence: as, the hammer drives the nail.

2. To force along by impetuous pressure.
He drives a team, who never waits a pace.

On helmets helmets drive,
Should point on the hill, and man drive man.

3. To expel by force from any place:
with *from*.
Drive out the enemy from the land.

He drives a team, who never waits a pace.
He drives a team, who never waits a pace.

4. To send by force to any place: with *to*.
Time drives the flock from field to fold,
When the shepherd's crook is low.

5. To chase; to hunt.
To drive the deer with hound and horn
Is the way to the chase.

6. To force or urge in any direction.
He drove and he carried the earth, he heaved,
And drove along the nations.

7. To impel to greater speed.
He drove the chariot-wheels, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

8. To guide and regulate a carriage.
He drove the carriage, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

9. To convey animals; to make animals
march along under guidance.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

10. To clear any place by forcing away
what is in it.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

11. To force; to compel.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

12. To hurry on inconsiderately.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

13. To distress; to straiten.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

14. To urge by violence, not kindness.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

15. To impel by influence of passion.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

16. To urge; to press to a conclusion.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

17. To carry on; to keep in motion.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

18. To purify by motion: so we say to
drive kithers.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

19. To go as impelled by any external agent.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

20. To rush with violence.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

D R I

He taught the gospel rather than the law,
And forc'd himself to drive, but lov'd to draw.

15. To impel by influence of passion.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

16. To urge; to press to a conclusion.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

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He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

31. To go as impelled by any external agent.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

32. To rush with violence.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

33. To impel by influence of passion.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

34. To urge; to press to a conclusion.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

35. To carry on; to keep in motion.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

36. To purify by motion: so we say to
drive kithers.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

37. To go as impelled by any external agent.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

38. To rush with violence.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

39. To impel by influence of passion.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

40. To urge; to press to a conclusion.
He drove the flock, that they
Should run as fast as the wind.

D R U

Drunk at last, and drowsy they depart
Each to his house. *Dryden.*

Heavy; lulling; causing sleep.

So Guyon, mindful of his vows ylight,
Up to him drowsy couch. *Fairy Queen.*

While thus she rested, on her arm reclin'd,
The heavy willows waving with the wind,

And feather'd quires that warbled in the shade,
And pulsing streams that through the meadow

Stray'd,
In drowsy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid.

Add, on

Stupid; dull.

These mad ventures, a body would think,
By our author, with all his drowsy reasoning,

And these have been capable of. *Steeley.*

DRUB. v. a. [druber, to kill, Dan.]

To thrash; to beat; to bang; to

thump; to thwack; to cudgel. A

word of contempt.

He that is vaunt, and dares fight,

Though he be a knave, can lose no honour by't.

Butler.

The thief had been found out, and

had been cudgelled.

Though the bread be not mine, yet, if it

be more than weight, I should have been

drub'd. *Butler.*

DRUB. n. f. [from the verb.] A thump;

a knock; a blow.

The wits and drub I have receiv'd,

Has madd'nd my body, and bereav'd

My sense of strength. *Hadley.*

Beating an unfortunate nark on their faces,

They have exposted them to innumerable

drubs. *Add, on*

DRUDGE. v. n. [dreccan, to vex,

Saxon; draghen, to carry, Dutch.] To

labour in mean offices; to toil without

honour or dignity; to work hard; to

slave.

A crack'd fiddle, and hoarse talour,

Like a drudge, did drudge and labour. *Butler.*

The poor sleep little we must learn to watch

On drowsy late, and early every morning,

Must we not toil of their claid and fed w't

spare? *Butler.*

Rule to our toils, and drudge away the day.

Add, on

Advant'ge obtained by industry, directed

to piety, can never be expected from a

drudge. *Butler.*

So he came to the city,

And found his horse his voice at the gate,

To draw water, and to draw w't

draw. *Butler.*

I made no such bargain with you, to live

as a drudge. *Dryden's Persius.*

What is an age, in dull remembrance

Of a single hour of love is more. *Butler.*

DRUDGE. n. f. [from the verb.] One

employed in mean labour; a slave; one

doomed to servile occupation.

To conclude, this drudge of the devil, this

drudge, laid claim to me. *Shadwell.*

He is above, and laughs the while

At us, ordain'd his drudge, to execute

His master's wrath that bid. *Milton.*

Alas, our slaves

Our empire, at the pulch'rous shrine of

And dail' thou at our tending and Command,

Dispute thy coming? *Milton's Ages.*

He is content to be their drudge,

And on their errands gladly trudge. *Hadley.*

The hard master makes men serve him for

naught, who rewards his drudges and slaves with

nothing but shame, and sorrow, and misery.

Tillotson.

DRUDGE. n. f. [from drudge.]

A mean labourer.

The drudgingbox; the box out of

which flower is thrown on roast meat.

Diss.

D R U

DRUDGE. n. f. [from drudge.] Mean
labour; ignoble toil; dishonourable
work; servile occupation.

My old dame will be undone for one to do her
husbandry and her drudgery. *Shakespeare.*

Were there not instruments for drudgery as well
as offices of drudgery? Were there not people to

receive orders, as well as others to give and au-
thorize them? *Le Fèvre.*

You do not know the heavy grievances,

The toils, the labours, weary drudgeries

Which they impose. *Southey's Greeney.*

To thee that drudgery of power I give;

Cares to thy lot assign thou, and let me live.

Dryden.

Paradise was a place of bliss, as well as im-
mortality, without drudgery, and without sorrow.

Le Fèvre.

Even Drudge himself,

As at the cart he takes his daily news

The police drum, I say, *Butler.*

It is now hard to find every day's work, and

condemned to drudge. *Butler.*

DRUDGINGBOX. n. f. [drudge-box and box.]

The box out of which flowers are sprinkled

upon roast meat.

It is now hard to find every day's work, and

condemned to drudge. *Butler.*

DRUDGING. n. f. [from drudging.]

Labour only; toiling.

He does not want the drudge and drudging

things, but he wants the drudge and drudging

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D R U

Of they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft
With careful diffidence, with'd their jaws
With foot and cinders fill'd. *Milton.*

DRUGGET. n. f. A slight kind of woollen

stuff.

In druggets dress, of thirteen pence a yard,

See Philip's in amidst his Persian guard. *Butler.*

DRUGGIST. n. f. [from drug.] One who

sells physical drugs.

Common to me we bought at the druggist's.

Butler.

DRUGSTER. n. f. [from drug.] One who

sells physical simples.

Common to me we bought at the

druggist's. *Butler.*

They let the clergy follow their apothecary,

the physician of the soul below the supply of

the body. *Butler.*

DRUID. n. f. [derio, oaks, and hud, en-
cantation.] A priest and philosopher

of the ancient Britons.

DRUM. n. f. [tromme, Danish; drumme,

Esse.]

1. An instrument of military music, con-

sisting of vellum strained over a broad

hoop on each side, and beaten with

sticks.

It is much without the noise of the tenor

drum. *Butler.*

It is much without the noise of the tenor

drum. *Butler.*

It is much without the noise of the tenor

drum. *Butler.*

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It is much without the noise of the tenor

drum. *Butler.*

It is much without the noise of the tenor

DRY

DRU'MSTICK. n. f. [*drum and stick.*] The stick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK. adj. [from *drink.*]

1. Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated.

This was the morn' when rising on the guard,
Drawn up in rank and file, they stood prepar'd
Of seeming arms to make a short attack;
Then hallow'd to be drunk, the business of the day.

We generally conclude that man drunk, who
takes pains to be thought sober.

2. Drenched or saturated with moisture.

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood.

DRU'NKARD. n. f. [from *drunk.*] One given to excessive use of strong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.

Some blood drawn on my sword to get opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. I've been
drunkard.

Do more than this in fight.

My bowmen are not to be let loose.

But, like a drunken man, I'm in a lurch.

God will not let the drunkard's cause, that
he has to long occasion of himself to intemperate
drinking, that he can't leave it off.

DRU'NKEN. adj. [from *drunk.*]

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.

O monstrous beast! how like a lion he lies!

So, I will profess on this drunken man.

Drunk men imagine every thing turneth
round: they imagine that things come upon
them; they see well things afar off; those
things that they see near hand, they see out of
their place, and sometimes they see things double.

2. Given to habitual ebriety.

3. Saturated with moisture.

Then let the earth be drunken with our blood.

4. Done in a state of inebriation.

When your casters, or your waiting waiters,
Have done a drunken laughter, and defac'd
The precious image of our dear Redeemer,
You straight are on your knees for pardon,
parsons.

We should for honour take
The drunken quarrels of a rake.

DRU'NKENLY. adv. [from *drunken.*] In a drunken manner.

My blood already, like the gelman,
Hath thou kept out, and drunkenly carous'd.

DRU'NKENNESS. n. f. [from *drunken.*]

1. Intoxication with strong liquor.

Every going off from our natural and common
temper, and our usual severity of behaviour, is a
degree of drunkenness.

2. Habitual ebriety.

The Lacedæmonians trained up their children
to have drunkenness, by bringing a drunken man
into their company.

3. Intoxication or inebriation of any kind;
disorder of the faculties.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and
therefore in its present workings not contrrollable
by reason.

DRY. adj. [dry, Saxon.]

1. Arid; not wet; not moist.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will
make a differing sound from the same pipe dry.

2. Not moist.

When God laid,
He gather'd now, ye waters under heaven,
Into one place, and let dry land appear!

3. Not moist.

Of unbid elements the spot;
From clear to cloudy soil, from hot to cold,
And dry to moist.

4. Not moist.

When God laid,
He gather'd now, ye waters under heaven,
Into one place, and let dry land appear!

5. Not moist.

Of unbid elements the spot;
From clear to cloudy soil, from hot to cold,
And dry to moist.

6. Not moist.

When God laid,
He gather'd now, ye waters under heaven,
Into one place, and let dry land appear!

7. Not moist.

Of unbid elements the spot;
From clear to cloudy soil, from hot to cold,
And dry to moist.

8. Not moist.

When God laid,
He gather'd now, ye waters under heaven,
Into one place, and let dry land appear!

9. Not moist.

Of unbid elements the spot;
From clear to cloudy soil, from hot to cold,
And dry to moist.

10. Not moist.

When God laid,
He gather'd now, ye waters under heaven,
Into one place, and let dry land appear!

11. Not moist.

Of unbid elements the spot;
From clear to cloudy soil, from hot to cold,
And dry to moist.

12. Not moist.

When God laid,
He gather'd now, ye waters under heaven,
Into one place, and let dry land appear!

13. Not moist.

Of unbid elements the spot;
From clear to cloudy soil, from hot to cold,
And dry to moist.

14. Not moist.

When God laid,
He gather'd now, ye waters under heaven,
Into one place, and let dry land appear!

15. Not moist.

Of unbid elements the spot;
From clear to cloudy soil, from hot to cold,
And dry to moist.

16. Not moist.

When God laid,
He gather'd now, ye waters under heaven,
Into one place, and let dry land appear!

17. Not moist.

Of unbid elements the spot;
From clear to cloudy soil, from hot to cold,
And dry to moist.

18. Not moist.

When God laid,
He gather'd now, ye waters under heaven,
Into one place, and let dry land appear!

19. Not moist.

Of unbid elements the spot;
From clear to cloudy soil, from hot to cold,
And dry to moist.

20. Not moist.

When God laid,
He gather'd now, ye waters under heaven,
Into one place, and let dry land appear!

DRY

A dry March and a dry May portend a whole-
some summer, if there be a showering April
between.

The weather, we agreed, was too dry for the
season.

3. Not succulent; not juicy.

I will drink him dry as hay;

Sleep shall neither night nor day,

Hang upon his penthouse lid;

He shall have a man to bid.

4. Being without tears.

Dry mourning will decay more deadly bring,

As a north wind burns a too forward spring;

Give sorrow vent, and let the fumes go.

5. Thirsty; a-thirst.

So dry he was for fury,

Vind of a bulky charger near their lips,

With which in often interrupted sleep,

Their flying blood compels to inigate

Their dry fur'd tongues.

6. Jeune; barren; plain; unembellished;
without pathos; without flowers.

As we should take care that our style in writ-
ing be neither dry nor empty, we should look
again it be not wanting or wanting with far-
etched descriptions: either is a vice.

It remaineth to treat concerning ornaments
within or without the fabric; a piece not to dry
as the mere contentment of propositions; and
therefore I hope therein somewhat to refresh both
the reader and myself.

That the fire burns by heat is an empty dry
return to the question, and leaves us still ignorant.

It is a dry fable, with little or nothing in it.

Authority and friendship work upon sense, dry
and sober reason works upon others.

To clear up this theory, I was willing to lay
aside dry subtleties with which the schools are
filled.

These epistles will become less dry, and more
susceptible of ornament.

7. Hard; severe. [dry, anciently to en-
dure; dry, Scottish.]

Of two noblemen, the one was given to scoff,
but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other
would ask of those that had been at his table,
was there never a stout or dry blow given?

I rather hop'd I should no more
Hear from you o' th' gallanting score;
For hard dry beatings us'd to prove
The readiest remedies of love;
Not a dry diet.

To DRY. v. a.

1. To free from moisture; to arid; to
exsiccate.

The man was well, if you were so contented.
— I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt and d' away.

Heat dries bodies, that do easily expire, as
parchment, leather, roots, and clay; and so dries
time away.

Herbs and flowers, if they be dried in the
shade, or dried in the hot sun a small time,
keep best.

The running streams are deep;

See, they have caught the father of the flock,
Who dries his fleece upon the neighbouring rock.

2. To exhale moisture.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were
up one

With her soul: at last 'twas rage alone;
Which, burning upwards in succession, dries
The tears that flood considering in her eyes.

3. To wipe away moisture.

Then with her veil the wound she wipes and
dries.

See, at your bliss returning,
Rage disappears;
The widow's eye in mourning
Dries up her tears.

DRY

4. To scorch with thirst.

Their honourable men are famished, and
multitude d'ied up with thirst.

5. To drain; to exhaust.

Ruth's labour, in an evil hour,
Dried an immeasurable bowl, and thought
To exhale his sweat by irragious sleep,
Imprudent: him death's lion sleep opprest.

6. To DRY up. To deprive totally
moisture; to take all moisture away.

The water of the sea, which formerly was
in, was in time exhale'd and d'ied up by heat.

To DRY. v. n. To grow dry; to be
moisture; to be drained of its moisture.

DRY'ER. n. f. [from *dry.*] That which
has the quality of absorbing moisture.

The all effects of drinking are relieved by
plant, which is a great drier and opener, ef-
fectually by perspiration.

DRY'ED. adj. [dry and eye.] With-
out tears; without weeping.

Sight to deform what heart of rock could hold
Dry'd behind? Adam could not, but wept.

DRY'Y. adv. [from *dry.*]

1. Without moisture.

2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

The archduke, conscious to himself how
the king had been used by his council, did this
to recover the king's affection.

Wouldst thou to honour and preferences climb
Be bold in mischief, dare some mighty crime,
Which dungeons, death, or banishment deserves
For virtue is but dry'd praise, and flares.

3. Jejunely; barrenly; without ornaments
or embellishment.

Some drier plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull receipts how poems may be made.

DRY'NESS. n. f. [from *dry.*]

1. Want of moisture; siccidity.

The Africans are conceived to be peculiar
scorched and torrid by the sun, by heat
the soil, from want and defect of water.

Such was the disease which did his life
Form, under, beauty through the arid fire
While drier moisture, coldness heat, and dry,
All that we have, and that we are, is lost.

2. Want of succulence.

His vacancy with his voluptuosity,
Full insects, and the dryness of his bones,
Call on him for a.

The difference of muscular flesh depends upon
the hardness, tenderness, moisture, or dryness
of the fibres.

3. Want of embellishment; want of pa-
thos; jejuneness; barrenness.

Their new flowers and sweetness do as much
corrupt as others dryness and aqualor, if not
checked carefully.

Be faithful where the author excels, and para-
phrase where poverty of fancy or dryness of ex-
pression ask it.

4. Want of sensibility in devotion; want
of ardour; aridity.

DUB

It may be, that by this *dryness* of spirit, God intends to make us the more fervent and resigned in our duty and solemn devotions, by the perceiving of our weakness. *Taylor.*

DRY-NURSE. n. f. [*dry* and *nurse*.]
1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.
2. One who takes care of another: with some contempt of the person taken care of.

Mrs. Quickly is his nurse, or his *dry-nurse*, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer. *Shakespeare.*

DRY-NURSE. v. a. [*from the noun*.]
To feed without the breast.
As Romulus a wolf did rear, *Hutchins.*
So he was *dry-nursed* by a bear.

DRY-SHOD. adj. [*dry* and *shod*.] Without wet feet; without treading above the shoes in the water.
He had embarked us in such disadvantage, as we could not return *dry-shod*. *Sidney.*

Dry-shod to pass, the parts the floods in twain, And eke huge mountains from their native fear; She would command themselves to bear away. *Fairy Queen.*

Has honour's fountain then suck'd back the stream?
He has; and hooting boys may *dry-shod* pass, And gather pebbles from the naked fund. *Decker.*

DUAL. adj. [*dualis*, Latin.] Expressing the number two.

Modern languages have only one variation, and so the Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have none to signify two, and another to signify more than two; under one variation the noun is said to be of the *dual* number, and under the other of the plural. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

TO DUB. v. a. [*du-ban* to *du-ben*, Sax. *adulka* till *riddara*, Islandick, to dub a knight. *Adulka*, in its primary sense, signifies to strike, knights being made by a blow with the sword.

1. To make a man a knight.
Knight, knight, go d-mottel! Bristled like Whet I am *dubb'd*, I have it on my shoulder. *Shakespeare.*

The robes which the kings then allowed to each knight, when he was *dubb'd*, of green, as hunters, as they spoke in that age, appeareth upon record. *C Camden's Remains.*

The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the lord protector, and *dubb'd* the lord mayor of London knight. *Harmer's Edward VI.*

2. To confer any kind of dignity, or new character.
The jealous overgrown widow and herself, Since that our brother *dubb'd* them gentlewomen, At mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakespeare.*

Give thee no influence why thou shouldst do treason, Unless thou *dub* thee with the name of traitor. *Shakespeare.*

Women commence by Cupid's dart, As a king hunting *dub*s a hart.

A plain gentleman, of an ancient family, is of better quality than a new knight, though the nation of his *dubbing* was more common. *Collier.*

O poet! thou hast been *dubb'd* never, Hanging the monarch's hat so big!

If thou hadst *dubb'd* thy star a meteor, That did but blaze, and reverberate.

These demoniacs let me *dub* With the name of legion club. *Swift.*

A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth; Venus shall give him form, and Aulis birth. *Pope.*

DUB. n. f. [*from the verb*.] A blow or a knock.

VOL. I.

DUCK

As skilful coopers hoop their tubs With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubbs*. *Hudib.*

DUBIOUS. n. f. [*from dubious*.] A thing doubtful. Not used.
Men often swallow fallacies for truths, *dubious* for certainties, feanibilities for possibilities, and things impossible for possible. *Brown.*

DUBIOUS. adj. [*dubius*, Latin.]
1. Doubting; not settled in an opinion.
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.
No quick reply to *dubious* questions make. *Denham.*

We also call it a *dubious* or doubtful proposition, when there are no arguments on either side. *Watts's Logic.*

3. Not plain; not clear.
Satan with lets tost, and now with ease, Wafers on the calmer wave, by *dubious* light. *Milton.*

4. Having the event uncertain.
His utmost pow'r with advice pow'r oppos'd, In *dubious* battle on the plains of heav'n. *Milton.*

DUBIOUSLY. adv. [*from dubious*.] Uncertainly; without any determination.
As I have writ of *dubious* things, even in matters wherein is expected a strict determination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Always makers wander in generals, and talk *dubiously*, and leave to the reader the business of interpreting. *Swift.*

DUBIOUSNESS. n. f. [*from dubious*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.
She speaks with *dubiousness*, not with the certainty of a goddess. *Rome.*

DUBITABLE. adj. [*dubito*, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

DUBITATION. n. f. [*dubitatio*, Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt.

Many of the ancients denied the antipodes, but the experience of our enlarged navigation can now assert them beyond all *dubitation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Dubitation may be called a negative perception; that is, when I perceive that what I see is not what I would see.

DU'CAL. adj. [*from duke*.] Pertaining to a duke: as, a *ducal* coronet.

DU'CAT. n. f. [*from duke*.] A coin struck by dukes: in silver, valued at about four shillings and sixpence; in gold, at nine shillings and sixpence.

I cannot instantly call up the gods Of full three thousand *duces*. *Shakespeare.*

There was one that died in right: it was reported, where his creditors were, that he desired one lady no hath cannot live but in debt of mine into the other world. *Shakespeare.*

DUCK. n. f. [*amus*; *ducken*, to dip, Dutch.]

1. A waterfowl, both wild and tame.
The *duck*, that feeds its postulation dried, And feeds a generation night and day, Full twenty miles from town their voyage takes. *Shakespeare.*

Occure in ruffs of the liquid lake. *Shakespeare.*

2. A word of endearment, or fondness.
With you has a type or lace for you. *Shakespeare.*

3. A declination of the head: so called from the frequent action of a duck in the water.

Back, the pheasant looks enough your play Till next toothy water day. *Shakespeare.*

DUCK

Here be without *duck* or nod, Other trappings to be trod, Of lighter toes, and such court guise As Mercury durst devise. *Milton.*

4. A stone thrown obliquely on the water, so as to strike it and rebound.
Neither crabs and pike, nor *ducks* and drakes, are quite so ancient as a *andy-standy*. *Archibuteus and Pope.*

TO DUCK. v. n. [*from the noun*.]
1. To dive under water as a duck.
The vessel saw, when the flood he came, How with a puff he was merely leapt; And deep himself he *duck'd* in the same, That in the lake his life he kept. *Fairy Queen.*

Let the labouring bark embolden'd of seas Olympus high, and *duck* again as low As hell's front heaven. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. To drop down the head, as a duck.
As for a new youth in country bred, When at a skimmish fish he hears The bullets whistling round his ears, Will *duck* his head, and will start, As if a tremble at his heart. *Swift.*

3. To bow low; to cringe. In Scottish *duyk*, or *juyk*, to make obeisance, is still used.
I cannot flatter and look fair, Smile in men's faces, flatter, deceive, and cog, *Duck* with French nods, and apish courtesy. *Shakespeare.*

The learned pate *Ducks* to the golden stool. *Shakespeare.*

TO DUCK. v. a. To put under water.

DU'CKER. n. f. [*from duck*.]
1. A diver.
2. A cringer. *DiB.*

DU'CKINGSTOOL. n. f. [*duck* and *stool*.] A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.

She in a *ducking stool* should take her seat, Drest like herself in a great chair of state. *Forster.*

Reckless of ultimately opprobrious and virulent women, and make the *ducking stool* more useful. *As. Jon's Freshwater.*

DUCKLE'GGED. adj. [*duck* and *leg*.] Short legged.

The *duck*, that wasted, such a dwarf she is, That she must lean on topknots for a kifs. *Dryden.*

DU'CKLING. n. f. [*from duck*.] A young duck; the brood of the duck.

The *duck*, though heared and led by a hen, if the hen's form to the trunk of a river or pond, presently leave her, and in they go. *Ry.*

3. Avoid the *duck* that is in your corner. *Gaz.*

DU'CKWEED. n. f. [*duck* and *weed*; *hera pulchra*.] A common plant growing in the damp waters; duckweed.

DU'CKY. n. f. [*mistaken for ducky*: the ducky being commonly practised upon *ducks*, produced the error.] To deceive to the life.

The *ducky* is a most memorable thing, which is a great deal more than a cat, as a cat is a great deal more than a *ducky*. *Gaz.*

DUCKY. n. f. Any means of enticing and seducing.

The *ducky* is the most compendious way of seducing, to lead captive fifty women, and make them the *ducks*, to their whole lives. *Pope's Dunciad.*

DU'CKSTOOL. n. f. Black snakeroot, or May-apple.

DUE

DUE'CKWEED. *n. f.* [*duck* and *weed*.] The same with *duckweed*.

That we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a tyme leaf, but of a fresher green; and putteth forth a little steng into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon*.

DUCER. *n. f.* [*ducere*, Latin.]

1. Guidance; direction.

This doctrine, by fastening all our actions by a total decree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only to obey our duty, to follow the rest of the flock, or necessity of those in chains which we are born under. *Flavel*.

2. A passage through which any thing is conducted; a term chiefly used by anatomists.

A duct from each of those cells ran into the root of the tongue, where both joined together, and passed forward in one common duct to the tip of it. *Adams's Spoken*.

It was observed that the *ductus* in the thoracic *ductus* retained the original taste of the aliment. *Phil. Trans. 1711.*

DUC'ITILE. *adj.* [*ducibilis*, Latin.]

1. Flexible; pliable.

Thick woods and gloomy night
Conceal the happy plant from human sight.
One bough it bears; but, wondrous to behold!
The *ductile* root and leaves of radiant gold. *Dodd's Fossil*.

2. Easy to be drawn out into length, or expanded.

All bodies *ductile* and tenable, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or thread; have the appearance of not discontinuing strength. *Bacon*.

Gold, as it is the purest, so it is the *ductile* and most *ductile* of all metals. *DeVries*.

3. Tractable; obsequious; complying; yielding.

He generous thought's inflame
Of true nobility; forms true *ductile* minds
To human virtue. *Pope*.

These defiling leaders cannot defile a more *ductile* and easy people to work upon. *Add. on*.

DUC'TILENESS. *n. f.* [from *ductile*.]

Flexibility; ductility.

I, when I value gold, may think upon
The *ductile* leaf, the spruce tree,
The whole some creature's gentility,
From rust, from fall, from fire ever free. *Deane*.

DUCT'ILITY. *n. f.* [from *ductile*.]

1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility.

Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold; they belong to all gold, but not only to gold; for copper is also yellow, and lead is *ductile*. *Watts's Logick*.

2. Obsequiousness; compliance.

DUC'GION. *n. f.* [*duch*, German.]

1. A small dagger.

It was a *duch* dagger.
Fisher for fighting us the *duch*. *Madrigal*.

2. Malice; fullness; malignity; ill-will.

Evil *duch* soon grows high
And men fell out they knew not why. *Hall's*
The cuckoo took this a little in *duch*. *L'Estrange*.

DUE. *adj.* The part. pass. of *owe*. [*dû*, French.]

1. Owed; that any one has a right to demand in consequence of a compact, or for any other reason.

There is but one judge to the advocate
Some compensation and placing, when causes
are well conducted and fair pleaded. There is
likewise due to the public a civil representation of
advocates, where there appeareth cunning, gentle
neglect, or flight from duty. *Bacon*.
Miser and death's help are but the *due* reward
of innocency or life. *Miles's Discourse of Magistrates*.

DUE

A present blessing upon our fate is neither originally *due* from God's justice, nor becomes *due* to us from his veracity. *Southridge*.

There is a respect *due* to mankind, which should induce ever the wisest of men to follow innocent customs. *Hobbes*.

2. Proper; fit; appropriate.

Opportunity may be taken to excite, in persons attending on those discourses, a *due* sense of the vanity of earthly satisfactions. *Atterbury*.

3. Exact; without deviation.

You might see him come towards me beating the ground in *due* time, as no dancer can observe better me sure. *Shakspeare*.

And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepar'd
For dinner and her hour. *Shakspeare*.

4. Consequent to; occasional or effected by. Proper, but not usual.

The motion of the only drops may be in part *due* to some partial relation made by the various spirit, which may tumble them to and fro. *Bacon*.

DUE. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly. The course is *due* east, or *due* west.

Like the Pontick tea,
Whole icy current and compactive course,
Ne'er feels retreating ebb, but keeps *due* on
Till the Pampas and the Hellespont. *Shakspeare*.

DUE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be justly claimed.

My *due* from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate relation made by the various spirit, which may tumble them to and fro. *Bacon*.

From whom this grant builds the *due* of birth,
Lives in the English court. *Shakspeare*.

Thou better know'st
Effects of country, *due* of gratitude:
The half of the kingdom thou hast not forgot.
When I there endur'd. *Shakspeare*.

The *due* of honour in no point omit
I take this garland, not as given by you,
But as my merit and my beauty's *due*. *Shakspeare*.

No popular assembly ever knew, or proposed,
or declared, what share of power was their *due*. *Shakspeare*.

2. Right; just title.

I take this garland, not as given by you,
But as my merit and my beauty's *due*. *Shakspeare*.

3. Whatever custom or law requires to be done.

They pay the *due* to the dead. *Shakspeare*.

4. Custom; tribute; exactions; legal or customary perquisites.

They pay the *due* to the dead. *Shakspeare*.

5. Custom; tribute; exactions; legal or customary perquisites.

They pay the *due* to the dead. *Shakspeare*.

TO DUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay as *due*; perhaps for *endow*. It is perhaps only in this single passage.

DUEL. *n. f.* [*duellum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a single fight.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by *duel* between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the gods, go on the other side. *Bacon*.

As of a *duel*, or the local wounds
Of head or heart. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

'Twas I that wrong'd you; you my life have fought.

No *duel* ever was more justly fought. *Waller*.

DUK

TO DUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fight a single combat.

He must at length, poor man! die dully at home, when he might so fashionably and genteelly have been *duelled* or *duxed* into another world. *South*.

The challenging and fighting with a man is called *duelling*. *South*.

TO DUE. *v. a.* To attack or fight with singly.

Who single
Due'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army now unequal match
To save himself against a coward arm'd
At one spear's length. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

DUELLER. *n. f.* [from *duel*.] A single combatant.

They perhaps begin as single *duellists*, but then they soon get their troops about them. *DeVries*.

DUELLIST. *n. f.* [from *duel*.]

1. A single combatant.

If the king counts the differences, the case will fall out no worse than when two *duellists* fight, when the worst party is at last slain, with out further hurt. *South*.

2. One who professes to study the rules of honour.

His bought arms Mung not lik'd; for his first day
Of bearing them in field, he threw them away;
And hath no honour left, our *duellist*. *South*.

DUELLO. *n. f.* [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling.

The gentleman with his honour's stake,
have one bout with you; he cannot by the *duello*. *South*.

DUENNA. *n. f.* [Spanish.] An old woman kept to guard a younger.

I felt the stoutness of my passion, and as the season advanced, till in the month of July I could no longer contain; I boiled over, and admitted to the bath, saw her in distress, and wonder displayed. *South*.

DUG. *n. f.* [*deggia*, to give suck, Italian.]

1. A pap; a nipple; a teat; spoken of beasts, or in malice or contempt of human beings.

2. It seems to have been used formerly of the breast, without reproach.

It was a *duenna* square that was the source
Of all my sorrow, and of that sad case;
With whom, from tender *deg* of common life,
As once I was up brought. *Fairfax*.

As mild and gentle as the *duenna*-babe,
Dug with my heart's *deg* between its lips. *Shakspeare*.

DUG. The pret. and part. pass. of *dig*.

They had often found medals, and pieces of lead, as they *dug* among the ruins. *South*.

DUKE. *n. f.* [*duc*, French; *dux*, Latin.] One of the highest order of nobility in England.

The *duke* of Cornwall, and Regan his daughter, will be here with him to night. *Shakspeare*.

As *duke*, *Suffrey*, and *Bates* must lose
The names of *dukes*, their titles, dignities,
And whatsoever profits thereby rise. *Daniel's Civil Wars*.

DUM

1. Mute; incapable of speech.

It hath pleased in their condition to unloose the very tongues even of dumb creatures, and to teach them to plead in their own defence, lest the cruelty of man should perish to afflict them.

Hooker.

They spake not a word;

But like dumb statues or breathing stones,
Stood each on other.

Shakespeare.

Some poets affirm that a negative idea blind implies a privation of sight, and a denial of vision.

Waller. Logos.

2. Deprived of speech.

They sung no more, or only sung his time;

Struck dumb, they all admired the god-like man.

Drayton.

3. Mute; not using words.

He is a proper man's picture; but, that who can converse with a dumb show?

Shakespeare.

His gentle dumb expression would at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play.

Milton.

Her humble gestures that she could play
Dumb eloquence persuading more than speech.

Shakespeare.

For he who covers his such eyes
Does by dumb signs himself as he desires to.

As if in words at length he should express himself.

De la Harpe. Journal.

Nothing is more common than to find the complainer, recent, in girth, dripping, and in dumb show.

Adams.

4. Silent; refusing to speak.

The good old man withstood
Th' intended treason, and was dumb to blind;

Till with exulting clamours and pursuit
Of Titacus, he stood no longer mute.

De la Harpe.

DUMBLY. *adv.* [from *dumb*.] Mutely; silently; without words.

DUMNESS. *n. f.* [from *dumb*.]

1. Incapacity to speak.

2. Omission of speech; muteness.

There was speech in their dumbness, language in their very gesture, they looked as their had heard of a world ransomed, and a debt paid.

Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.

To th' dumbness of the gesture
One might interpret.

Shakespeare.

3. Refusal to speak; silence.

Th' love, said she, and she did weep down,
And guilty dumbness witness'd my surprise.

De la Harpe.

TO DUMFOUND. *v. a.* [from *dumb*.] To confuse; to strike dumb. A low phrase.

They had taken to have dumfounded the justice,
but his clerk came to his assistance.

Shakespeare.

DUMP. *n. f.* [from *dum*, stupid, Dutch.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy; sadness.

Sing no more of this, sing no more
Of dumps to dum and heavy;

The fraudulent tears we weep'd,
Since summer first was leaty.

Shakespeare.

With by night your lady's chamber window
With some sweet concert; to their instruments
Tune a deploring dump; the night's dead silence
Will well become such sweet complaining groans.

Shakespeare.

Funerals with stately pomp
March slowly on to the dump.

Hallam.

The pure white flower on bloody dumps,
By the white hands, even in the full dump.

Shakespeare.

2. Absence of mind; reverie. Locke uses dumps singularly.

It is in the dumps cause to well-bred people,
where it causes them away from the company.

Locke.

DUMPIST. *adj.* [from *dump*.] Sad; melancholy; sorrowful.

His grief, in a kind of of faint gate,
Dumb form to speak his grief of new things.

And his grief, in a kind of of faint gate,
Bids all old thoughts to be dumb.

Shakespeare.

DUN

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, dump, and four life; but cheerful, lively, and pleasant.

Herbert.

DUMPLING. *n. f.* [from *dump*, heaviness.]

A sort of pudding.

Pudding and dumping burn to pot. Dryden.

DUN. *adj.* [run, Saxon.]

1. A colour partaking of brown and black.

We are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper, but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or dun, or russet brown.

Newson.

2. Dark; gloomy.

Come thick night!

And put thee in the dark smoke of hell. Shal.

Hell and the gulph below, and Satan there.

Choking the walls of heaven with his fire.

In the dark and full moon. Milton's Paradise Lost.

TO DUN. *v. a.* [dun, Saxon, to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

Barrow of thy back, and borrow of my belly,
they'll never ask thee again. I shall be dunning thee every day.

When thou dunn'st their parents, seduce them.

Write at a letter to the tribune, pay. Dryden.

I remember what the word is.

And hath the sent to Count de la Harpe.

DUN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor.

Thus, while my play's minutes tedious flow,
With looks of mine, and silent pace, a dun,

Humble me to be dunn'd by gods and men,

To my art, I shall attend. Pope.

It grieves my soul, to be pulled by the sleeve
by some satyric dun—Sir, remembers my bill.

De la Harpe's John Bun.

DUNCE. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *dum*, Dutch, stupid.] A dullard; a dolt; a thick-skull; a stupid, indocile animal.

He is at the best, an Ape, but he is allowed
To tickle, on thy brow, the stupid crowd.

Was I not an Ape, I might be a dunce, to imagine a
strong, indocile animal, should be a dunce, to
be at the low of God.

I never knew this dunce without a dunce of
figure, who had credit enough to give me to
the new world.

De la Harpe.

DUNG. *n. f.* [dunex, Saxon.] The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

For dung, all excrements are the refuse and pur-
rains of nourishment.

I judge the likeliest way to be, the pe for in
of the body of the tree in several places, one
above the other, and the filling of the holes with
dung, mingled with the medicine; and the wa-
tering of those lumps of dung with squirts of an
infusion of the medicine in dunged water, once
in three or four days.

De la Harpe.

For when from herbs the pure part must be won
From gross by stilling, this is better done
By dunn'd dung is in by the fire or sun.

De la Harpe.

He has would learn to think like me,
And bids his ravish'd eyes to see
Such under from confusion sprung,
Such gaudy tulips rind from dung.

De la Harpe.

TO DUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with dung.

It was received of old, that dunn'd of grounds
when the west wind bloweth, and in the decrease
of the moon, dunn'd greatly help.

There, as his dream he found, a cart he found,
That carried compost forth to dung the ground.

De la Harpe.

DUN

DUNGEON. *n. f.* [from *dun*, the tower in which prisoners were kept, whence all prisons eminently strong were in time called *dungeons*.] A close prison; generally spoke of a prison dark or subterraneous.

Then up he took the flumber'd senseless coffee,
And, ere he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought with hasty force,
And in a *dungeon* deep him threw with those
remorse.

We know not that the king of heaven's
dunn'd.

This place our *dungeon*; not our safe retreat;
Beyond his potent arm.

Now from the north
Of Norumbegue, and the Sam's dunn'd
Bathing their brazen *dungeons*, and with
And now, and had, come stormy gun and
dunn'd.

By imagination, a man in a *dungeon*
publicly, only, a long himself with
landscapes, more beautiful than any
found in the whole compass of nature.

DUNGEON. *n. f.* [dun and fork.] A fork to toss out dung from stables.

Dunners and paddies are common
in the
dunn'd.

DUNHILL. *n. f.* [dun and hill.]

1. A heap or accumulation of dung.

I, my brother, gave nothing under
growth, for the which his simile on his
are as much bound to him as I.

Two cocks fought a duel to the death of a
dunhill.

Never enter into a league of friendship with
an ingrateful person; that is, play not thy
friendship upon a dunhill. It is too liable a place
for to bafe a fall.

The *dunhill*, having raised a huge muffle
short duration, is now spread to which
men's land.

2. Any mean or vile abode.

Perhaps a thousand of our world
Remains from us, and latent in the
Are lighted by its beams, and kindled
Of which our earthly dunhill is the
dunhill.

3. Any situation of meanness.

The pure to the dunhill, the dunhill,
Even from the dunhill, the dunhill.

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

Out, dunhill! dost thou have a dunhill?

DUNHILL. *adj.* Sprung from the dun-
hill; mean; low; base; vile; worth-
less.

His dunhill thoughts, which do themselves
chore

To dirty dross, no higher dare aspire.

DUNNY. *adj.* [from *dun*.] Full of dungs;
mean; vile; base; low; odious; worth-
less.

We need no grave to bury honesty.
There's not a grain of it, the face to heaven
Of the whole dunny earth.

DUNNYARD. *n. f.* [dun and yard.] The place of the dunghill.

Any manner of vegetables call into the dun-
yard.

DUNN. *n. f.* [from *dun*.] One em-
ployed in soliciting petty debts.

They are ever talking of new taxes, and
the owners in, getting them customers, as the
common dunnies do in making them pay.

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common dunnies do in making them pay.

DUR

DUPE. *n. f.* [duppe, French; from *duppe*, a foolish bird, easily caught.] A credulous man; a man easily tricked. A modern word hardly established.

A usurping populace is its own *dupe*, a mere underworker, and a purchaser in trust for some big tyrant.
But slave to words, then vassal to a name,
Then *dupe* to party; child and man the same.

DUPP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lack; to cheat.
He throne a bigot keep, a genius quit;
Each is through piety, and *dup'd* through wit.

DUPLE. *adj.* [duplus, Latin.] Double; repeated.

DUPPLICATE. *v. a.* [duplico, Lat.] To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity.
And some alterations in the brain duplicate that which is but a single object to our unimpaired sentiments.

DUPPLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] To fold together.

Duplicate proportion is the proportion of squares. Thus, in a rank of geometrical progression, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second: for 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 1 to 4 is a *duplicate* of that of 1 to 2, or as the square of 2 to the square of 1.

It has been found, that the attraction is almost reciprocal in a *duplicate* proportion of the distance of the middle of the drop from the centre of the globe, viz. reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the spreading of the drops, and its touching each globe in a larger surface, and again reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the attractions growing stronger within the same quantity of attracting matter.

DUPPLICATE. *n. f.* Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

Nothing is more useful for perfecting the natural history of bodies, than the *duplication* of the first, to which end I have received *duplicates* of the most considerable.

DUPPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *duplicate*.]

1. The act of doubling.

What great pains hath been taken concerning the quadrature of a circle, and the *duplication* of a cube, and some other mathematical problems.

2. The act of folding together.

3. A fold; a doubling.

The peritonæum is a strong membrane, every where double; in the *duplication* of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid.

DUPPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *duplicate*.] A fold; any thing doubled.

The lympheducts, either dilated or obstructed, excrete themselves into the foldings, or between the *uplicatures* of the membranes.

DUPPLICATION. *n. f.* [duplicitas, Lat.]

1. Doubleness; the number of two.

This *duplication* was the contrived to place one head at both extremities, and had been more tolerable to have let three or four at once.

Do not affect *duplication* nor triplicity, nor any certain number of parts, in your division of things.

2. Deceit; doubleness of heart or of tongue.

DURABILITY. *n. f.* [durabilis, Latin.] The power of lasting; continuance; endurance.

Stones, though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in firmness of strength, or durability of being.

Our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor *durability*.

DURABLE. *adj.* [durabilis, Latin.]

1. Lasting; having the quality of long continuance.

The bones of his body we may compare to the hard rocks and stones, and therefore *enduring* and *durable*.

With pins of adamant,
And chains, they made all fast: too fast they made,

And *durable*.
The glories of her majesty's reign ought to be recorded in words more *durable* than brass, as such as our posterity may read a thousand years hence.

2. Having successive existence.

Time, though in eternity, is divided
To measure, measures all things *durable*.
By present, past, and future.

DURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *durable*.]

Power of lasting; continuance.

The different consistence and *durable*ness of the fluids whereof they consist, are more or less.

A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodness of his verse, may by the *durable*ness of the merit that supports it.

DURABLY. *adv.* [from *durable*.] In a

lasting manner.

He indeed he found his fame about things,
his monuments engraved in marble, and yet more *durable* in men's memories.

DURANCE. *n. f.* [from *durance*, law Fr.]

1. Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jailer; a prison.

Try Dol, and Hell of thy noble thoughts,
Is in the *durance* and outrageous prison;
Hail'd thither by mechanic duty hands.

A poor, innocent, fawning stranger, as gushing in *durance*, up in the false accusation of a young, insolent, wealthy woman.

There's neither iron bar nor gate,
Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;
And yet men *durance* there abide;

In dungeons scarce three miles wide.
Notwithstanding the warning and example too
For me, I commit myself to *durance*.

2. Endurance; continuance; duration.

A doubtful word.

See in turn, that instant trembled sound,
And motion with light as the felt the wound;
Or how that *durance* was this new made state!

How to me cometh thy heaven's love, be it late!

DURATION. *n. f.* [duratio, Latin.]

1. A sort of distance or length, the idea whereof we get, not from the permanent parts of space, but from the fleeting and perpetually perishing parts of succession.

2. Power of continuance.

Durance is a circumstance so essential to happiness, that if we conceived it possible for the joys of heaven itself to pass from us in an instant, we should find ourselves not much concerned in the attainment of them.

3. Length of continuance.

Antiquity, by greatness of action, does not only mean it should be great in its nature, but also in its *duration*; that it should have a due length in it.

TO DURE. *v. n.* [duro, Latin.] To last; to continue; to endure.

The delights and pleasures of the world are most pleasing while they *dure*.

DUS

DURFUL. *adj.* [from *dure* and *ful*.] Lasting; of long continuance; durable. Not in use.

My *durful* look, while life is not yet dried,
Is long ere it comes to the end of being;
But when more of this life, I doubt not
Great, that, and makes my flames a heavy of.

DURESS. *adj.* [from *dure*.] Without continuance; fading; transitory; short. Not in use.

Yet we are that aptitude and desire, capable to follow and embrace the *dure*ness of pleasures of this single-play world, than to become a slave of God.

DURESSE. *n. f.* [French; hardship, severity.]

1. Imprisonment; constraint; confinement.

2. In law.

A phrase used, by way of exception, by him who, being cast into prison at a man's suit, or of course by torments, beating, &c. hardly used, treats any bond to him during his restraint. This the law holds as usual, and supposes to be consistent.

DURING. *prep.* [This word is rather a participle from *dure*: as, *during* life, *durante* vite, life continuing; *during* my pleasure, my pleasure continuing the same.] For the time of the continuance of; while any thing lasts.

He *during* his confinement, be constantly and vigorously accepting of drink and liquor whilst he is in, both of which are to a man.

DURITY. *n. f.* [duritia, French; durus, Lat.] Hardness; firmness.

Ancients and fragments of marble, which in time became marble again, at least of indissoluble *durity*, as appears in the standing theatres.

It is a very sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this; for it cometh from the compactness and *durity*.

DURST. The preterit of *dure*.

The *durst* may have no images of the *durst*, because they would rather the *durst* be a *durst* as a *durst* in *durst*.

DUSK. *n. f.* [dusht, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness. See *DUSKY*.

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured.

Vapour and excretion, dark and moist, sent an army.

DUSK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity.

I was at my *dusk* of life, I was at my *dusk* of life, I was at my *dusk* of life.

2. Darkness of colour; tendency to blackness.

Some *dusk* of colour, as if they were seen, were a *dusk* of colour, as if they were seen.

TO DUSK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make *dusk*.

TO DUSK. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light or brightness; to have light diminished.

DUSKINESS. *adj.* [from *dusk*.] With a tendency to darkness or blackness.

DUSKISH. *adj.* [from *dusk*.]

1. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity.

These are *duskish* of the earth he threw.
Huge *duskish* of the earth he threw.
Enroll'd in *duskish* of the earth he threw.

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured.

DUS

Sight is not exalted with sudden departments from the extreme to another; therefore rather a *disposition* than an absolute black. *Hutton.*
DUSKINESS. *adv.* [from *dusk*.] Cloudily; darkly.

The candle burned but the part of the candle consumed; the dust gathering about the shaft, made the light to burn *darkly*. *Rice.*

DUSKY. *adj.* [from *dusk*; *dusky*, Dutch.] 1. Tending to darkness; obscure; not bright.

It is the *dusky* torch of Mortimer, Cuckold with ambition of the measure that. *Shak.*
 These fierce wars are often dark with blows, While every push bears empty thunders away. *Dryden.*

Through the purity of snow and cold days, Something more than pure white is seen; And the insupportable light of day is bright, Or else it is a greyish light, as if it were night. *Pope.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured; not clear; not bright.

That is, just the green that *dusky* does in the light of day. *Shak.*
 It is not green, but of a *dusky* brown colour. *Dryden.*

When *dusky* clouds involve the skies, And the sun's beams show by his before them. *Dryden.*

The first rays of a *dusky* yellow colour. *Hutton.*
 By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a *dusky* and full white, such as is that of paper; but some *dusky* or grey one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black; that is, a grey, or dun, or rusted brown. *Newton's Optics.*

3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded.

While we cannot see into this *dusky* face of horror, this *dusky* aspect of final perdition, will frequently occur in *dusky*. *Bentley.*
 Unhappy a *dusky* me in the light, As ever followed the fair face of light, Down to the earth, his proper scene, Repairs to render the gloomy cave of spleen. *Pope.*

DUST. *n. f.* [Dutch, Saxon; *dust*, Erse.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

The *dust* Should have ascended to the roof of heaven, Raised by your warlike troops. *Shaksp.*
Dust helps the softness of trees, inasmuch as they cast *dust* upon them; that powdering, when a shower cometh, makes a soiling to the tree, being earth and water hoisted up. *Bacon.*

2. The grave; the state of dissolution.

The *dust* of the earth is *dust*, all must All follow this, and come to *dust*. *Shaksp.*

Out of the ground, and taking, know thy birth; For *dust* thou art, and to *dust* shalt return. *Milton.*

3. A mean and dejected state.

God raiseth up the poor out of the *dust*, to set them among princes. *1 Samuel.*

TO DUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from dust.

2. To sprinkle with dust.

DUSTMAN. *n. f.* [*dust* and *man*.] One whose employment is to carry away the dust.

The *dustman's* is a filthy and dirty *man*, When through the streets a cloud of *dust* is seen. *Gay.*

DUSTY. *adj.* [from *dust*.]

1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.

All our *dusty* and *dusty* eyes are filled with dust. *Shaksp.*
 The way to *dust* is *dust*. *Shaksp.*
 Arms and *dust*. *As I have said.*
 And then *dust* in the *dust*. *Dryden.*

2. Covered or scattered with dust

DUT

Even Drudgery himself, As at the car he forcats, or *dut*, hews The palace stone, hanks gay. *Thomson.*

DUTCHESS. *n. f.* [*dutche*, French.]

1. The lady of a duke.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his *dutche*, will be here. *Shaksp.*

The duke was to command the army, and the *dutche*, by the favour she possessed, to be near her majesty. *Swift.*

The gentleman's god who wit and gold refines, And tips him as he sips a mine, Kept *dutche* for *dutche*, the world shall know it, To you give sense, good humour, and a poet. *Pope.*

2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DUTCHY. *n. f.* [*dutche*, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its sovereign.

Different states border on it; the kingdom of France, the *dutche* of Savoy, and the count of Borne. *Adams.*

France might have swallowed up his whole *dutche*. *Swift.*

DUTCHY-COURT. *n. f.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court. *Cowell.*

DUTIOUS. *adj.* [from *duty*.]

1. Obedient; obsequious; respectful to those who have natural or regal authority.

Great Aurengarbe did *dutious* care express, And *dut* not push too far his great success. *Dryden.*

A female softness, with a manly mind; A *dutious* daughter, and a sister kind; In sickness patient, and in death resign'd. *Dryden.*

Who taught the bee with words and rains to strive, To bring her burden to the certain hive; And through the liquid fields again to push *Dutious*, and hark'n'g to the sounding brass? *Pope.*

2. Obsequious; obedient to good or bad purposes; with so.

I know thee well; a servicable villain! As *dutious* to the vices of thy mistress, As badness would desire. *Shaksp.*

Every heart, more *dutious* at her call, Than at Cressid call the hard *dutious*. *Milton.*

3. Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another. This sense is not now used.

With mine own tongue deny my sacred right, With mine own breath revoke all *dutious*. *Shaksp.*

DUTIFUL. *adj.* [*duty* and *full*.]

1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; reverent.

See *dut* in a *dutious* old age, with out pain, under the care of the most *dutiful* son that I have ever known or heard of. *Swift to Pope.*

2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; respectful; reverential.

There would the king the ground, and thank the trees, bless the air, and *dutiful* reverence to every thing the thought did accompany her at their first meeting. *Sidney.*

DUTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obediently; submissively.

2. Reverently; respectfully.

His daughter *dutifully* watching by her mother, and *dutifully* watching her. *Shaksp.*

He with joyful, nimble wing, Flew *dutifully* back again, And caped a humble chaplain for the king. *Swift.*

DUTIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *dutiful*.]

DWA

1. Obedience; submission to just authority.

Piety, or *dutifulness* to parents, was a most popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden.*

2. Reverence; respect.

It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil *dutifulness* in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish without reproof or medicine, rather than to seem unmannerly to a great lunatic. *Swift.*

DUTY. *n. f.* [from *dut*.]

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.

When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are *dutiful* servants: we have done that which was our *duty* to do. *Luke.*

The pain children feel from any necessity of nature, it is the *duty* of parents to relieve. *Locke.*

2. Acts or moralities required by religion or morality. In this sense it has a plural.

Good my lord, You have forgot me, lord my lord, I Return those *duties* back, as are right fit. Oney you, love you, and most honour you. *Shaksp.*

All our *duties* is set down in our *duties*, and our *duties* we beg the Divine assistance, and remember that you are bound to *duties*, for the *duties* of which you have paid for the Divine assistance. *Locke.*

3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governours, or superiors; loyalty; piety to parents.

Love's *duties* that only shall have dead to speak, When you're to flattery bow? To please him or Is bound, when majesty to fly falls. *Shaksp.*

God's party will appear *dutiful*, and the king's not *dutiful*; it being not probable, that the *dutiful* have sense of *duty* to him that had due to God. *Pope.*

4. Act of reverence or respect.

They bow alone, Did *duty* to their *duty* as became. *Farquhar.*

5. The business of a soldier on guard.

The regiment did *duty* there *dutifully*. *Dryden.*
 Ordo, as often as Galba supped with his guard, to give every soldier upon *duty* an *dutiful*. *Shaksp.*

6. The business of war; service.

The night came and levered the *dutiful* party being tired with the *duty* of the day. *Shaksp.*
 See how the mailmen beat the *dutiful* of the night, With *dutiful* to their *dutiful*, love, and *dutiful*. *Shaksp.*
 For seven long years, on *dutiful* days, Lo! their obedience, and their *dutiful*. *Shaksp.*

7. Tax; impost; custom; toll.

All the *duties* make their way through the *duties* and *duties*, before they reach the *dutiful*. *Shaksp.*

Such *duties* as they now show, we *dutiful* once in which *duty* was to be paid by the *dutiful*. *Shaksp.*

DWARF. *n. f.* [Dutch, Saxon; *dut*, Dutch.]

1. A man below the common size of men.

Get you gone, you *dwarf*! You *dutiful*, of kindling knot-grass made. *Shaksp.*

Such *dwarfs* were some kind of apes. *Bacon.*
 They, but now who seem'd In *dutiful* to surpass earth's giant sons, Now are the smallest *dwarfs*, in narrow room, Through numberless. *Milton.*

2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.

DWE

In a delicate plantation of trees, all well grown, fair, and smooth, one *dwarf* was knotty and crooked, and the rest had it in derision. *L'Estr.*
Saw off the Rock in a smooth place; and for dwarf trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground. *Mortmer.*

1. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

The champion flour,
Elithoune dismounted from his courser brave,
Ato to the dwarf while his needles spear he gave. *Spenser.*

4. It is used often by botanists in composition: as, *dwarf-elder*, *dwarf-honey-suckle*.

5. DWARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hinder from growing to the natural bulk; to lessen; to make little.

It is reported that a good strong canvas, spread over a tree grafted low, soon after is plucked forth, will dwarf it, and make it spread. *Bacon.*
The whole sea is in a manner dwarfed, and shrunk into a race of beauties, that seems almost a new species. *Adams.*

DWARFISH. *adj.* [from *dwarf*.] Below the natural bulk; low; small; little; petty; despicable.

Then dwarfish pages were,
As the rubies, all gilt. *Shakespeare.*
And are you grown so high in his esteem,
Because I am to dwarf, and to low? *Shakespeare.*
This unlearn'd school of, and boyish troops,
The king doth smile at; and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shakespeare.*
A thicket close before the grove there dwells,
With hares and bunnies crouch'd, and dwarfish wood. *Dryden.*

We should have loft oaks and cedars, and the other tall and luffy sons of the forest, and have found no thing but dwarfish shrubs, and creeping mole, and despicable mushrooms. *Bentley.*

DWARFISHLY. *adv.* [from *dwarfish*.] Like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *dwarfish*.] Minuteness of stature; littleness.

'Tis no wonder that to see hath not outgrown the dwarfishness of its pitiful stature, and that the intellectual world is such a nucleus. *Glaville.*

6. DWALE. *v. a.* [Drehlan, Saxon; to wander; *dwaelen*, Dutch.] To be delirious: a provincial word mentioned by *Junius*.

7. DWELL. *v. n.* preterit *dwelt*, or *dwell'd*; *dwella*, old Teutonic, is stay, delay; *duelia*, Islandick, to stay, to stand still.

To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have habitation.

If I together that dwelt by thee be wazer poor, and he sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant. *Leviticus.*

He shall dwell alone; without the camp shall his habitation be. *Leviticus.*

John Haywood and Sir Thomas More, in the parish wherein I was born, dwelt and had possessions. *Parkins.*

Why are you vex'd, lady? Why do you frown? Here dwell no frowns, nor anger; from these gates sorrow flies far. *Milton.*

To live in any form of habitation.

Abraham sojourn'd in the Land of Promise as in a strange country, dwelling in tabernacles. *Heb.*

To be in any state or condition.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakespeare.*

DWI

4. To be suspended with attention; to hang upon with care or fondness.

He in great passion all this while did dwell:
More bulging his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell. *Spenser.*
Th' attentive queen

Dwelt on his accents. *Smith.*
Such was that face, on which I dwell'd with joy,
Ere Greece affimbled Remm'd the tides to Troy. *Pope.*

5. To continue long speaking.

He preach'd the joys of heav'n, and pains of hell,
And warn'd the sinner with becoming zeal:
But on eternal misery lov'd to dwell. *Dryden.*
We have dwell'd pretty long on the considerations of space and duration. *Locke.*
Those who defend our negotiators, dwell upon their zeal and patience. *Swift.*

To DWELL. *v. a.* To inhabit. Not used.

I saw and heard; for we sometimes
Who dwell this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton.*

DWELLER. *n. f.* [from *dwell*.] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place.

The houses being kept up, did of necessity enforce a dweller; and the proportion of land for occupancy in being kept up, did of necessity enforce that dweller not to be beggar or vagabond, but a man of some substance. *Bacon.*
Then cries soon waken all the dwellers near;
Now murmuring noises rise in every street. *Dryden.*

DWELLING. *n. f.* [from *dwell*.]

1. Habitation; place of residence; abode.

His dwelling is low in a valley green,
Under the foot of Raurac moffly more. *Fairy Qu.*
Hence shall be a dwelling for dragons, and a defolation for ever. *Jeremiah.*
If he have several dwellings, let him sort them so, that what he wanteth in the one he may find in the other. *Bacon.*

God will design
To visit oft the dwellings of just men
Delighted. *Milton.*

All dwellings like
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd to,
Sea without shore! *Milton.*

The living few and frequent funerals then
Proclaim'd thy woe on this forsaken place;
And now those few, who are return'd again,
Thy searching judgments to their dwellings trace. *Dryden.*

The force of fire ascended first on high,
And took its dwelling in the vaulted sky. *Dryden.*

2. State of life; mode of living.

Thy dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field. *Daniel.*

DWELLINGHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *dwell* and *house*.] The house at which one lives.

A person ought always to be cited at the place of his dwelling, which he has in respect of his habitation and usual residence; and not at the house which he has in respect of his estate, or the place of his birth. *Argle.*

DWELLINGPLACE. *n. f.* [from *dwell* and *place*.]

The place of residence.
People do often change their dwelling-places, and some must die, whilst other some do grow up into strength. *Spenser.*

To DWINDLE. *v. n.* [Dwinnan, Saxon.]

To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little.

Thy dwindled legs seem crawling to the grave. *Dryden.*

Proper names, when familiarized in English, dwindle to monosyllables; whereas in other languages they receive a fuller turn, by the addition of a new syllable. *Abbey.*

DYS

Our drooping days are dwindled down to nought,

Their period finish'd ere 'tis well begun. *Thomson.*

2. To degenerate; to sink.

'Tis now dwindled down to light frothy stuff. *Norris.*

If there have been such a gradual diminution of the generative faculty of the earth, that it hath dwindled from nobler animals to purer mice and insects, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

He found the expected council was dwindling into a conventicle, a pack'd assembly of Italian bishops, not a free convention of fathers. *Atterbury.*
Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions, are said to have dwindled into factious clubs. *Swift.*

3. To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble.

Weary ten nights nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, peak, and pine. *Shakspeare.*
We fear, that some small part of the foot being injured by a wrench or a blow, the whole leg or thigh thereby loses its strength and nourishment, and dwindles away. *Locke.*

Physicians, with their milky cheer,
The love-sick maid and dwindling bean repair. *Gay.*

4. To fall away; to be diminished; to moulder off.

Under Greenvil, there were only five hundred foot and three hundred horse left; the rest were dwindled away. *Clarendon.*

DYS. See DIE.

DYING. The participle of *die*.

1. Expiring; giving up the ghost.

3. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DYNASTY. *n. f.* [Dinastia.] Government; sovereignty.

Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian dynasties before the flood, yes, and long before the creation. *Haile.*

Greece was divided into several dynasties, which our author has enumerated under their respective princes. *Pope.*

DYSCRAZY. *n. f.* [Dyscrasia.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemper, when some humour or quality abounds in the body. *Diels.*

In this putrid dyscrasy of blood, we must vomit off the pituita, and purge upon intermissions. *Foster on the Humours.*

DYSENTERY. *n. f.* [Dysenteria, French, from *dys* and *enter*.] A looseness, wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood. *Diels.*

From an unusual inequality of the waters, and perpetual changes of the wind from east to west, proceed epideemics. *Atterbury.*

DYSPEPSY. *n. f.* [Dyspepsia.] A difficulty of digestion, or bad fermentation in the stomach or guts. *Diels.*

DYSPHONY. *n. f.* [Dysphonia.] A difficulty in speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs. *Diels.*

DYSPOEIA. *n. f.* [Dyspoeia.] A difficulty of breathing; straits of breath.

DYSURV. *n. f.* [Dysuria.] A difficulty in making urine.

It doth end in a dysentery, pains of the hemorrhoids, inflammations of any of the lower parts, diabetes, a continual pissing, or a dysuria, difficulty of making water. *Diels.*

Why one is eagle-eyed to see
Another's fault and his deformity.
EAGLE-SPED. *n. f.* [*eagle* and *speed*.] *Dryden.*
Swiftness like that of an eagle.
Alas! with eagle-speed he cut the sky,
But not invisible to mortal eye. *Pope.*
EAGLESTONE. *n. f.* A stone said to be
found at the entrance of the holes in
which the eagles make their nests, and
affirmed to have a particular virtue in
defending the eagle's nest from thunder. *Calmet.*

The eaglestone contains, in a cavity within it,
a small loose stone, which rattles when it is
shaken, and every fossil, with a nucleus in it,
is called the name. The analogy between a
stone thus containing another within it, or, as
it is, thus containing another within it, or, as
the fossil writers express it, pregnant with
another, and a woman big with child, led people
to imagine that it must have great virtues and
be an accelerating or retarding delvery; to
be applied to the arm of a woman with child,
to prevent abortion; and if to the leg, it pro-
moted delivery. On such idle and imaginary
virtues was called all the credit which this fa-
mous fossil possessed for many ages. *Hill.*
If you stop the holes of a hawk's bill it will
make no noise, but a flat noise or rattle; and so
do the eites, or eaglestones, which hath a little
noise within it. *Bacon.*

EAGLET. *n. f.* [from *eagle*.] A young
eagle.

This treason of his sons did the king express
in an emblem, wherein was an eagle with three
eaglets tying on her breast, and the fourth pick-
ing at one of her eyes. *Daniel.*

EAGRE. *n. f.* [*ager*, in Runick, is the
ocean; *egrid*, in Islandick, is *to agitate*,
to incite.] A tide swelling above another
tide, observable in the river Severn.
For as an eagle rides in triumph o'er the tide,
The tyrant passions, hope and fear,
Did in extremes appear,
And bath'd upon the soul with equal force. *Dryden.*

EALDERMAN. *n. f.* [*ealtherman*, Saxon.]
The name of a Saxon magistrate; alder-
man.

EAM. *n. f.* [*eam*, Saxon; *com*, Dutch.]
Uncle: a word still used in the wilder
parts of Staffordshire.
Daughter, says she, thy, thy; but old thy dame
Forethinks the treason of thy wretched come. *Fairfax.*

EAR. *n. f.* [*eape*, Saxon; *oor*, Dutch.]
1. The whole organ of audition or hearing.

What fire is in my ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd!
His ears are open unto their cry.
Vallava discovered some passages into the re-
gion of the ear drum: of mighty use, among
others, to make discharges of humors. *Derham.*

2. That part of the ear that stands pro-
minent.

You have heard of the news abroad; I mean,
the whisper'd ones; for they are yet but ear
kissing arguments.
His master shall bore his ear through with an
awl. *Exodus.*

3. Power of judging of harmony; the
sense of hearing.

She has a delicate ear, and her voice is music.
Richardson.

4. The head; or the person: in familiar
language.

Their warlike force was ore weakened, the
city beaten down about their ears, and most of
them wounded.
Better pass over an affront from one scoundrel,
than draw the whole head about a man's ears.
L'Estrange.

Be not alarmed, as if all religion was falling
about our ears. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. The highest part of a man; the top.
A cavalier was up to the ears in love with a
very fine lady. *L'Estrange.*

6. The privilege of being readily and
kindly heard; favour.

Antistippus was earnest suitor to Dionysius for
some grant, who would give no ear to his suit;
Antistippus fell at his feet, and then Dionysius
granted it. *Bacon's Aphorisms.*

They being told there was small hope of ease,
Were willing at the first to give an ear
To any thing that founded liberty. *Ben Jonson.*

If on a pillory, or near a throne,
He gain his prince's ear, or lose his own. *Pope.*

7. Disposition to like or dislike what is
heard; judgment; opinion; taste.
He had his sense closer, and in fewer words,
according to the style and ear of those times. *Denham.*

8. Any prominences from a larger body,
raised for the sake of holding it.

These are some vessels, which, if you offer
to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot stir
them; but are soon removed, if you take them
by the ears. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

A quilted night-cap with one ear. *Congreve.*
A pot without an ear. *Swift.*

9. The spike of corn; that part which
contains the seeds.

He delivered to each of them a jewel, made in
the figure of an ear of wheat, which they ever
after wear. *Bacon.*

The leaves on trees not more,
Nor bearded ears in fields, nor sands upon the
shore. *Dryden.*

From several grains he had eighty stalks, with
very large ears full of large corn. *Mortimer.*

10. To be by the EARS. } To fight;
To fall together by the EARS. } to scuffle;
To go together by the EARS. } to quarrel.

[In Dutch *oorlogen*.] A familiar phrase.
Poor naked men belabouring one another with
flagged sticks, or dully *jet* together by the ears at
hay-cuffs. *Alc.*

Fools go together by the ears, to have knives
run away with the blades. *L'Estrange.*

All Asia now was by the ears,
And gods beat up for volunteers. *Pope.*

11. To set by the EARS. To make strife;
to make to quarrel: in low language.

A mean raucal sets others together by the ears
without fighting himself. *L'Estrange.*

She used to carry tales from one to another,
till she had set the neighbourhood together by
the ears. *Arbutnot.*

It is usual to set these poor animals by the ears.
Adison.

EA'BLASS. *adj.* [from *ear*.] Without
any ears.

Flushed on high flood unabashed D-for,
And Tutchin flugrant from the scourge below. *Pope.*

EA'RRING. *n. f.* [*ear* and *ring*.] Jewels
set in a ring and worn at the ears; or-
nament of a woman's ear.

With gold and silver they increase his store,
And gave the precious earrings which they wore. *Shakspeare.*

A lady bestowed earrings upon a favourite
lamprey. *Shakspeare.*

EA'RSOT. *n. f.* Reach of the ear;
space within which words may be heard.

Quartz, stand you out of earshot—I have
something to say to your wife in private. *Dryden.*

EA'RAW. *n. f.* [*ear* and *wax*.] The
cerumen or exudation which smears the
inside of the ear.

The ear being to stand open, because there
was some danger that insects might creep in

thereat; therefore hath nature loricated or phloer-
ed over the sides of the hole with earwax, to
entangle insects. *Ray on the Creation.*

EA'RWIG. *n. f.* [*eape* and *pixxa*, a grub,
Saxon.]

1. A sheath-winged insect; imagined to
creep into the ear.

Humbly on an earwig set;
Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet. *Drayton.*

Earwig; and in its tedious insect timber.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

Doll never flies to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face,
Because she heard a sudden drum,
Or found an earwig in a plum. *Swift.*

2. By way of reproach, a whisperer; a
prying informer.

EA'RWITNESS. *n. f.* [*ear* and *witness*.]
One who attests, or can attest, any thing
as heard by himself.

All present were made earwitnesses, even of
each particular branch of a common indictment.
Hooker.

The histories of mankind, written by eye or
earwitnesses, are built upon this principle. *Watts.*

TO EAR. *v. a.* [*aro*, Latin.] To plow;
to till. Obsolete.

He that ears my land spares my tears, and
gives me leave to enjoy the crop. *Shakspeare.*

Meneceares and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the sea serve them, which they ear and
wound. *Shakspeare.*

With keels of every kind. *Shakspeare.*
A rough valley, which is neither ear'd nor town.
Deuteronomy.

Five years, in the which there shall be neither
earing nor harvest. *Genesis.*

The field of love, with plough of virtue ear'd.
Fairfax.

TO EAR. *v. n.* [from *ear*.] To shoot
into ears.

EA'RED. *adj.* [from *ear*.]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.

2. Having ears, or ripe corn.

The covert of the thine ear'd field
Saw stately Ceres to her passion yield. *Pope.*

EARL. *n. f.* [*eorl*, Saxon; *coryl*, Erse.]
A title of nobility, anciently the highest
of this nation, now the third.

Trienes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be earls, the first that ever Scotland
For such an honour nam'd. *Shakspeare.*

EARL-MARSHAL. *n. f.* [*earl* and *marshal*.]
He that has chief care of military so-
lemnities.

The marching troops through Athens take their
way;

The great earl-marshal orders their array. *Dryden.*

EA'RLDOM. *n. f.* [from *earl*.] The sover-
eignty of an earl; the title and dignity of
an earl.

The duke of Clarence having married the heir
of the earl of Ulster, and by her having all the
earldom of Ulster, carefully went about redressing
evils. *Spenser on Ireland.*

When I am king, claim thou of me
The earldom of Hereford. *Shakspeare.*

EA'RLINESS. *n. f.* [from *early*.] Quick-
ness of any action with respect to some-
thing else: as, earliness in the morning,
the act of rising soon with respect to
the sun; earliness of growth, the act of
growing up soon in comparison with
other things of the same kind.

The next morning we, having driven with the
sun's earliness, were beyond the prospect of the
highest towers. *S. Jany.*

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the
goodness answer the earliness of coming up. *Bacon.*

E A R

EA'RLY. *adj.* [ear, Saxon. before.] Soon with respect to something else: as, in the morning, with respect to the sun; in time, with respect to creation; in the season, in comparison with other products.

I am a faint d'weller of the flock,
Meekest for death: the weakest kind of fruit
Drops earliest to the ground, and to let me.

It is a curiosity to have several fruits upon one tree; and the more when some of them come early, and some late.

God made all the world, that he might be worshipp'd; time pass'd, and the world, and the things in the first and most necessary of the church, what could he do more to save the people, and to his honour?

The nymphs, that in the early dawn of day,
Their early music and their early dance bring.

Sickness is a cruel plague, it strikes us in the flower of our youth, and gives us no time to think of it.

EA'RLY. *adj.* [from the adjective.] Soon; betime.

Early in the morning, with cheerful ray,
The morn'g us of bright beauty, and of day.

None is more in gurgles in flow
Than art, which you to earth know.

The pious make their duty their religion, by infusing early into their minds religion, virtue, and honour.

To EARN. *v. a.* [earnen, Saxon.]

1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance.

Those that have paid us with the reward great
Perils, are the objects of our pity, for men it is
That they earn their honours daily.

What is the cause of the great report,
Which we through hazard have must earn.

I in the evil turn
My obvious break; aiming to overcome
By fasting, and earn rest from labour won.

Men may discern
From what consummate virtue I have chose
This perfect man, by merit could my Sun.

To earn salvation for the loss of men.
Since they all beg, it were better for the state
To keep them, even although they cannot working
Grant's Bill of Mortality.

This is the great expense of the poem, that takes up almost all their earnings.

The poems gained the plagiarist's wealth, while the author hardly earned his bread by repeating them.

After toiling twenty days,
To earn a flock of pence and praise,
The labour's grown the critic's prey.

2. To obtain, as a consequence of action.

I can't say more;
It does abhor me, now I speak the word:
To do the act, that might the addendum earn,
Not the world's mass of vanity could make me.

EA'RNEST. *adj.* [earnest, Saxon.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.

He when prays in due sort, is thereby made the more attentive to hear; and he which hears, is the more earnest to pray for the time which we bestow, as well in the one as the other.

2. Intent; fixed; eager.

Then earnest eyes were his; imagining,
For one hidden tree, a multitude
How good, to wish them further yet or thence.

EA'RNEST. *adj.* [from the adjective.]

1. Serious; important. Some say in earnest, not in jest.

They whom earnest lets do often hinder from being partakers of the whole, have yet this the length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable part thereof.

EA'RNEST. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Seriousness; a serious event, not a jest; reality, not a feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to earnest.

I add you Klaus was the hapless wight,
Who earnest found what they accounted play.

Therewith the laugh'd, and did her earnest end in jest.

That high All-fer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And given in earnest, what I begg'd in jest.

Not can I think that God, Creator wife,
Through these things, earnest to destroy
Us, his prime creatures.

But the man's earnest and earnest (the world is money, dominion, and power.)

We shall die in earnest, and it will not be long us to live in jest.

Scorpion us, you have acted like your self.
One would have thought you had been half to earnest.

2. [earnest, Danish; earnest, French.] Pledge; handfel; first-fruits; token of something of the same kind in futurity.

The apostles term it the handfel or earnest of that which is to come.

They are never more earnest to disturb us, than when they see us most earnest in this duty.

3. Serious; important. Some say in earnest, not in jest.

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Which leader shall the d'weller's worthy be,
And give an earnest of the world's success.

It may be looked upon as a pledge and earnest of peace and tranquility.

The more is received, great as they are, were earnest and pledges of greater.

3. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

You have our part against our person,
Jew'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his hands

Receiv'd the golden earnest of our death.

Pay back the earnest penny received from Satan, and bring away his skin.

EA'RNESTLY. *adv.* [from earnest.]

1. Warmly; affectionately; zealously; importunately; intensely.

When earnestly they look
Such proof, conclude they then begun to fail.

Shame is a banishment of him from the good opinion of the world, which every man with earnestly desires.

Earnestly invoke the goodness and power of an all-merciful and almighty God.

2. Eagerly; desirously.

Why so earnestly look you to put up that letter?

My soul, more earnestly released,
Will outstrip her's; as bullets flows before,
A latter bullet may o'erstrike, the powder being more.

EA'RNESTNESS. *n. f.* [from earnest.]

1. Eagerness; warmth; vehemence; importunity.

Often with a solemn earnestness,
More than, indeed, belong'd to such a strife,
He begg'd of me to feel it.

Audacity and confidence dash in business for great effect, as a man may doubt, that, besides the very daring and earnestness, and persisting and importunity, there should be some secret blessing, and sleeping of other men's spirits to such purpose.

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EA'RNTHOARD. *n. f.* [earth and board.]

The board of the plough that flukes of the earth.

E A R

Marcus is overworn; his fond compliances have to much earnestness and passion in them, I hear him with a secret kind of horror, And tremble at his vehemence of temper.

2. Solemnity; zeal; seriousness.

There never was a charge maintained with such a show of gravity and earnestness, which had a slighter foundation to support it.

3. Solicitude; care; intenseness.

With overtraining, and earnestness of body, their pieces, they often did them more harm than good.

EARN. *n. f.* [from ear, to plow.] A plowed field. Not sown in use.

Give off are good on barren earthen made,
With crackling flames to burn the flubbe blade.

EARTH. *n. f.* [earth, Saxon.]

1. The element distinct from air, fire, or water; soil; terrene matter.

The smiling god is seen, while waters, earth, And air attend his bounty.

2. The terreneous globe; the world.

Nought is vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give.

This solid globe we live upon is called the earth; which word, taken in a more limited sense, signifies such parts of this globe as are capable, being supplied with air, to give out and nourishment to plants, so that they may grow and grow in it.

3. Different modification of terrene matter in this sense it has a plural.

The five genera of earth are, 1. Boles, 2. Clays, 3. Muds, 4. Ochers, 5. Tapes.

Earth is opaque, impenetrable, and unchangeable, or consisting of particles so compact, and so close in water; not dissolved to be taken up.

4. This world opposed to other scenes of existence.

What are these,
So wither'd, and so wild in their decay,
That look not like the things that once they were,
And yet are not?

They can judge as fully of us,
As I can of their miseries which they
Will not have power to know.

5. The inhabitants of the earth.

The whole earth was in a tumult.

6. Country; distinct region.

In the last part of the world, we have back these heathen nations, and a goodly earth, As earth receives from the living tree.

7. The act of turning up the ground in tillage [from ear, to plow.]

Such land as ye break up for the sower to sow,
Two earths, as the least, are ye sow it, break.

To EARTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hide in earth.

This fox is earthed, but I shall send my two cormorants to dig him.

2. To cover with earth.

Faced up with fresh mould the roots of these animals which the frost may have uncovered.

To EARTH. *v. a.* To retire under ground.

Heater takes earth, and wades about the day,
And hungry obscur'd the nightly prey.

EA'RTHBORD. *n. f.* [earth and board.]

The board of the plough that flukes of the earth.

E A R

The plow reckoned the most proper for stiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square earthenboard, so as to turn up a great furrow. Mortimer.

EA'RTHBORN. adj. [earth and born.]

1. Born of the earth; terrigenous.

The wounds I make but sow new enemies;
Which from their blood, like earthen brethren,
rise. Dryden.

The God for ever great, for ever king,
Who flow the earthen race and measures right
To heav'n's great inhabitants. Pope.

2. Meanly born.

Earthen Lyon shall ascend the throne. South.

EA'RTHBOUND. adj. [earth and bound.]

Fallen by the pressure of the earth.
Who can impress the tunnel, bid the tree
To hark his earthen bound? Shakespeare.

EA'RTHEN. adj. [from earth.] Made of earth; made of clay.

About his thighs
Green earthen pots, buggers, and musty seeds
Were busily scattered. Shakespeare.

As a tickle was digging the ground by Padua,
He found an urn, or earthen pot, in which there
was another urn, and in this lesser a lamp clearly
burning. Wilkins.

The most brittle water-carriage was used among
the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail
sometimes in the boats made of earthen ware. Arbuthnot on Combs.

EA'RTHPLAX. n. f. [earth and flux.] A

kind of fibrous fossil.
Of English tale, the coarser sort is called
plaster, or pugget; the finer, earthplax, or sal-
mander's hair. Woodward.

EA'RTHINESS. n. f. The quality of con-
taining earth; grossness.

EA'RTHLING. n. f. [from earth.] An
inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a
poor frail creature.

To eartheings, the footstool of God, that rage
which he raised for a small time, seemeth mag-
nificent. Drummond.

EA'RTHLV. adj. [from earth.]

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; sordid.

But I remember now
I'm in this earthy world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good, sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. Shakespeare. Macbeth.

When faith and love, which parted from thee
never,
Had ripen'd thy just soul to dwell with God,
Meekly thou didst resign this earthy load
Of death call'd life. Milton.

2. Belonging only to our present state;
not spiritual.

Our common necessities, and the lack which
we all have as well of ghostly as of earthly favours,
is in each kind easily known. Hooker.

You have scarce time
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief span,
To keep your earthy audit. Shakespeare.

It must be our solemn business and endeavour,
at fit seasons, to turn the stream of our thoughts
from earthy towards divine objects. Arbuthnot.

3. Corporeal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven light,
All wore his earthy eyes both blind and bad. Spenser.

Sudden he view'd, in spite of all her art,
An earthy lover lurking at her heart. Pope.

4. Any thing in the world; a female hy-
perbole.

Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day,
Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old age away,
Who would not scorn what housewife's cares
produce? Or who would learn one earthy thing of use? Pope.

E A R

EA'RTHNUT. n. f. [earth and nut.] A
pignut; a root in shape and size like a
nut.

Where there are earthenuts in several patches,
though the roots lie deep in the ground, and the
stalks be dead, the swine will by their scent root
only where they grow. Ray.

EA'RTHQUAKE. n. f. [earth and quake.]
Tremour or convulsion of the earth.

This subterranean heat or fire being in any part
of the earth stop'd, by some accidental glut or
obstruction in the passages through which it used
to ascend, and being piecemeal assembled in
greater quantity into one place, causes a great
rarefaction and intumescence of the water of the
shells, putting it into very great commotions; and
making the like effort upon the earth, expanded
upon the face of the abyss, occasions that agita-
tion and convulsion which we call an earthquake.
Woodward's Natural History.

These tumults were like an earthquake, shak-
ing the very foundations of all, than which no-
thing in the world hath more of horror. King Charles.

Was it his youth, his valour, or success,
These might perhaps be found in other men:
Twas that respect, that awful homage paid me:
That fearful love which trembled in his eyes,
And with a silent earthquake shook his soul. Dryden.

The country, by reason of its vast caverns and
subterraneous fires, has been miserably torn by
earthquakes, so that the whole face of it is quite
changed. Addison on Italy.

EA'RTHSHAKING. adj. [earth and shake.]
Having power to shake the earth, or to
raise earthquakes.

By the earthquake Neptune's mace,
And Tethys grave majestic pace. Milton.

Now scarce withdrawn the fierce earthshaking
power,
Jove's daughter Pallas watch'd the fawning hour;
Back to their cave the bade the winds to fly,
And hush'd the blustering brethren of the sky. Pope.

EA'RTHWORM. n. f. [earth and worm.]

1. A worm bred under ground.

Worms are found in snow commonly, like
earthworms, and therefore it is not unlike that
it may likewise put forth plants. Bacon.

Upon a shower, after a draught, earthworms
and land-snails innumerable come out of their
lurking places. Ray.

2. A mean sordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull earthworm cease;
I won't for refuge fly. Morris.

EA'ARTY. adj. [from earth.]

1. Consisting of earth.

Long may'st thou live in Richard's seat to sit,
And soon lie Richard in an earthy pit! Shakespeare.

Lamps are inflamed by the admission of new
air, when the sepulchres are opened, as we see
in fat earthy vapours of divers sorts. Wilkins.

All water, especially that of rain, is stored
with matter, light in comparison of the common
earthy matter. Woodward.

2. Composed of or partaking of earth; ter-
rene.

To survey his dead and earthy image,
What were it but to make my sorrow greater. Shakespeare.

Him lord pronounce'd, he, O indignity!
Subjected to his service angel-wings,
And flaming ministers to watch and tend
Their earthy charge. Milton's Paradise Lost.

3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial.

Those earthy spirits black and envious me:
I'll call up other gods of form more fair. Dryden.

4. Relating to earth.

Mine is the shipwreck, in a watery sign;
And in an earthy, the dark-dungeon thine. Dryden.

E A S

5. Not mental; gross; not refined.
Teach me, dear creature, how to think and
speak; Lay open to my earthy gross conceit,
Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your words decant. Shakespeare.

Not is my flame
So earthy, as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. Denham's Sappho.

EASE. n. f. [aise, French.]

1. Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity;
not solicitude.

We should not find her half so brave and
bold
To lead it to the wars and to the seas;
To make it suffer watchings, hunger, cold,
When it might feed with plenty, rest with ease. Donne.

The priest on skins of off'ring takes his ease,
And nightly visions in his slumber sees. Dryden's Aeneas.

2. Freedom from pain; a neutral state
between pain and pleasure.

That which we call ease is only an indolency,
or a freedom from pain. L'Estrange.

It is a small crime to wound himself by anguish
of heart, to deprive himself of all the pleasures,
or eases, or enjoyments of life? Temple.

3. Rest after labour; intermission of
labour.

Give yourselves ease from the fatigue of waiting. Swift.

4. Facility; not difficulty.

Free with me, with all thy hand,
Following with ease, if favour'd by the fate,
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian state;
If not, no labour can the tree constrain,
And strength of stubborn arms and steel are vain. Dryden.

5. Unconstraint; freedom from harshness,
formality, forced behaviour, or con-
ceits.

True ease in writing comes from art, not
chance;
As those move easiest who have learn'd to dance. Pope.

6. At EASE. In a state of undisturbed
leisure; without pain; without anxi-
ety.

Lucan, content with peace, may lie at ease,
In costly grots and marble palaces. Dryden.

Men of parts and penetration were not only to
dispute at their ease, but were to act according to
the result of their debates. Locke.

No body is under an obligation to know every
thing; knowledge and science in general is the
business only of those who are at ease and leisure. Locke.

To EASE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To free from pain.

Help and ease children the best you can; but
by no means bestow them. Locke.

2. To alluage; to mitigate; to alleviate.

Thy father made our youth grievous, now
therefore ease thou somewhat the grievous ferri-
tude. Shakspeare.

Complain, queen Myraret, and tell thy
griefs;
It shall be eas'd, if France can yield relief. Shakspeare.

As if with sports my sufferings I could ease. Dryden.

Though he speaks of such medicines as procure
sleep, and ease pain, he doth not determine their
doses. Arbuthnot.

Will he for fact face our sorrows ease?
And can our tears reverse his firm decrees? Pope.

3. To relieve from labour, or any thing
that offends; with of before the thing.

E A S

If ere night the gathering clouds we fear,
Long will help the beating storm to bear;
And that thou may'st not be too late abroad
Sing, and I'll ease thy shoulders of thy load.

Dryden.
I will ease me of some adventures.
Shaksp.
No body feels pain that he wishes not to be
eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and in-
separable from it. *Lucie*

EA'SFUL. *adj.* [ease and full.] Quiet;
peaceable; fit for rest.

I spy a black, suspicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attains his *eastful* western bed. *Shaksp.*

EA'SMENT. *n. s.* [from *ease*.]

1. Assistance; support; relief from ex-
pences.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and
some other *eastments*. *Shaksp.*

2. [In law.] A service that one neigh-
bour has of another by charter or pre-
scription, without profit; as a way
through his ground, a sink, or such like.

Cowell.

EA'SILY. *adv.* [from *easy*.]

1. Without difficulty.
Stands more easily, and at great distance;
but they require a medium well disposed;
and their transmission is easily stopped. *Boiss.*

See still the reason of his woe;
She sigh'd, but with an air and mien
That made it *easy* to be seen.

She fear'd too much to know. *Pope.*

2. Without pain; without disturbance; in
tranquillity.

Is it not to bid defiance to all mankind to con-
demn their universal opinions and designs, if in-
stead of passing your life as well and *easy*, you
resolve to pass it as ill and as miserable as you
can? *Temple.*

3. Readily; without reluctance.

I can *easy* resign to others the praise of your
Blackness family. *Dryden's Ded. to Scars of Love*
Not from proud'st, she *easy* forgives;
And much the softer, as the much believes. *Pope.*

EA'SINESS. *n. s.* [from *easy*.]

1. Freedom from difficulty.
Believe me, friends, had turn to are not laid
With half the *eastness* that they are said.

Ben Jonson.
Easiness and difficulty are relative terms, and
relate to some power; and a thing may be diffi-
cult to a weak man, which yet may be *easy* to the
same person, when assisted with a greater strength.

Lucie.
The seeming easiness of Pindarick verse has
made it spread; but it has not been considered.

Dryden.
You left a conquest more than half achiev'd,
And for whole *eastness* I aim to be giv'd. *Dryden*

This plea, under a show of friendship to reli-
gion, invites men to it by the easiness of the terms
it offers. *Rogers.*

2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness; not
opposition; not reluctance.

His yielding unto form to one thing might hap-
pily put them in hope, that some would breed the
like easiness of condescending further unto them.

Haller.
Since the custom of easiness to sleep and change
from is so evil, no doubt it is to bear a tolerable
fare is better than to venture on a dangerous ex-
periment. *Haller.*

Give it him, and he shall but laugh at your
easiness, save his life, how, when you have done,
look to your own. *Shaksp.*

The best way to secure honesty, is to lay the
foundation of it in liberality, and in easiness
to part with to others whatever they have or like
themselves. *Locke.*

3. Freedom from constraint; not close;
not formality.

E A S

Abdullah had my dark thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming *eastness*;
For truth shines brightest through the plainest
dregs. *Rafsanjani.*

4. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from
pain.

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great
interest in that rest and *eastness* we enjoy when
asleep. *Roy.*

EAST. *n. s.* [eort, Saxon; *east*, Erse.]

1. The quarter where the sun rises: oppo-
site to the west.

They counting forwards towards the *east*, did
allow 150 degrees to the Portugals eastward. *Abbas.*

2. The regions in the eastern parts of the
world.

I would not be the villain that thou thinkest
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich *east* to boot. *Shakspere's Measure*

The gorgeous *east*, with richest hands,
Pours on her kings barbarick, pearl and gold. *Met.*

EA'STER. *n. s.* [eastre, Saxon; *oester*,
Dutch.] The day on which the christ-
ian church commemorates our Saviour's
resurrection.

Didst thou not fall out with a tailor for wear-
ing his new doublet before *Easter*? *Shakspere.*

Victor's unbrotherlike heat towards the east-
ern churches, in the controversy about *Easter*,
fomented that difference into a schism.

Dryden's Pers.

EA'STERLING. *n. s.* [from *east*.]

1. A native of some country eastward to
another.

He oft in battle vanquish'd
Those spoilful, rich, and swarming *Easterlings*. *Spenser.*

2. A species of waterfowl.

EA'STERLY. *adj.* [from *east*.]

1. Coming from the parts toward the east.

When the *east's* winds or breezes are kept
off by some high mountains from the valleys,
whereby the air, wanting motion, doth become
exceedingly unwholesome. *Rafsanjani.*

2. Lying toward the east.

They give us a view of the most *east's*, south-
erly, and westerly parts of England. *Granger.*

3. Looking toward the east.

Water he chafes clear, light, without taste, a
smell, drawn from springs with an *east's* eye, or
flow. *Shakspere.*

EA'STERN. *adj.* [from *east*.]

1. Dwelling or found in the east; oriental.

Like *eastern* kings a gay state they keep
Eastern tyrants from the sight of heaven
Seclude their holom caves. *Shakspere.*

2. Lying or being toward the east.

The *east's* end of the life rises up in precipice
And goes. *Shakspere.*

3. Going toward the east.

A ship at sea has no certain method in either
her *east's* or westerly voyages, or even in her less
distant sailing from the coast, to know her
longitude, or how much she is gone eastward or
westward, so can easily be known to any coast
day or night how much she is gone northward or
southward. *Shakspere.*

4. Looking toward the east.

The angel caught
Our lingering parents, and to the *east's* gate
Led them direct. *Shakspere.*

EA'STWARD. *adv.* [east and toward.]

Toward the east.

The moon, which performs its motion swifter
than the sun, goes *eastward* out of his rays, and
appears when the sun is set. *Shakspere.*

What shall we do, or where direct our flight?

E A T

Refound, as far as I could eat my fight,
From op'ning heaven, I saw descending light.
Dryden.

EA'SY. *adj.* [from *easy*.]

1. Not difficult.

The service of God, in the solemn assembly
of saints, is a work, though *easy*, yet without very
weighty, and of great respect. *Haller.*

How much is it in every one's power to make
resolutions to himself, such as he may keep, it
easy for every one to try. *Locke.*

2. Not causing difficulty.

The whole island was probably cut into several
easy allents, and planted with a variety of palaces.
Shakspere's Measure

3. Quiet; at rest; not harassed; unmo-
biled; secure; not anxious.

Those that are *easy* in their conditions, or their
minds, refuse often to enter upon publick charges
or employment. *Locke.*

Keep your thoughts *easy* and free, the only
temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving
new informations. *Locke.*

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage
interest *easy*, and a marriage where both are
happy. *Shakspere's Measure*

When men are *easy* in their circumstances,
they are naturally enemies to the sciences. *Locke.*

A man should direct all his studies and ex-
ercises at making himself a good man, and a
better citizen. *Shakspere's Measure*

We plainly feel what we are, and what we
are, or uneasy, happy, or otherwise. *Locke.*

4. Free from pain.

Ed. advised to do so wide
That dismal world, if any time perhaps
Might yield them some satisfaction. *Shakspere.*

Phenore has been the last of my life;
And every change of fortune is a new
Revelation that was a new life. *Shakspere.*

5. Complplying; unfeeling; credulous.

Heard with reason not unpleasing,
Win me into the arms of the man,
And hug him into love. *Shakspere.*

With such deceit he gilds the truth, he
Ties prone to credit his peridious art.
The kinder father I have ever lov'd,
Fond and good, and bounteous to my worth. *Shakspere.*

6. Ready; not unwilling.

Play and he are one;
So merciful a king did never live,
To revenge, and easy to forgive. *Shakspere.*

7. Free from want of more.

They should be allowed each of the same
rest as would make them *easy*. *Shakspere.*

8. Not constrained; not formal.

There move *easy* that have learn'd to dance
Plane the *easy* vigour of a horse,
Where Denham's strength, and Wall's in-
victible join. *Shakspere.*

To EAT. *v. a.* preterit ate, or ate;
part. eat, or eaten. [etan, Saxon; *etan*,
Gothick; *etich*, Erse.]

1. To devour with the mouth.

Locusts shall eat the residue of that which is
escaped from the hail, and shall eat every tree
which grows. *Shakspere.*

Other fruits cannot be secured for not staying
for the first blow, or for not accepting Polyph-
mus's courtesy, to be the last that shall be eaten up.

Even wormwood, eat with bread, will not offend
because it's mixed with a great quantity of sweet
substance. *Shakspere's Measure*

2. To consume; to corrode.

Thou hast of gold art worth of gold;
Other less fine in carat is more precious;
Preferring life in med'rine potable.
But thou, most fine, most honour'd, most re-
spected. *Shakspere's Measure*

Just eat thy leaves up. *Shakspere's Measure*

E A T

They entail a *horrid curse* upon their estates, which does either *infinitely waste* and consume it, or eat out the heart and comfort of it.

Tillotson.

Eating carps,
Lydian airs. Milton.

There arises a necessity of keeping the surface even, either by *pressure or eating* medicines, that the eminence of the flesh may not resist the fibres of the skin in their tendency to cover the wound.

Sharp's Surgery.

3. To swallow back ; to retract. This is only used of a man's word.

They cannot hold, but burst out those words, which afterwards they are forced to eat.

Hakewell on Providence.

Credit were not to be lost

B't a brave knight errant of the post,
That *eats*, perditionally, his word,
And sweats his ears through a two-inch board.

Hudibras.

To EAT. v. n.

1. To go to meals ; to take meals ; to feed.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table.

Samuel.

And when the scribes and pharisees saw him *eat* with publicans and sinners, they said unto his disciples, How is it that he *eats* with publicans and sinners?

Matthew.

2. To take food.

He that will *eat* till he has a demonstration that it will nourish him, let it be as *he* that is infallibly knows the business he goes about will succeed, will have little else to do but *eat* and perish.

Isa.

3. To be maintained in food.

The righteous *eats* to the satisfying of his soul, but the belly of the wicked shall want.

Proverbs.

Thou art past the tyrant's stroke ;
Care no more to cloath and *eat*.

Shakspeare.

But, thanks to my indulgent stars, I eat,
Since I have found the secret to be great.

Prior.

4. To make way by corrosion.

The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and *eaten* into his very essentials.

South.

A prince's court *eats* too much into the income of a poor state.

Addison's Essay.

EATABLE. adj. [from *eat*.] That may be eaten.

EATABLE. n. f. Any thing that may be eaten.

If you all sorts of persons would engage,
Suit well your *eatables* to every age.

King.

EATER. n. f. [from *eat*.]

1. One that eats any thing.

The Caribbees and the Cannibals, almost all, are *eaters* of man's flesh.

Alfred.

A knave, a rascal, an *eater* of broken meats.

Shakspeare.

If the taste of this fruit maketh the *eaters* like gods, why remainest thou a beast?

Brown.

As if the knave grew only here, the virtue of whose fruit is to cause in the *eaters* an oblivion of all other foals.

Hewell.

2. A corrosive.

EATH. adj. [eath, Saxon.] Easy ; not difficult. An old word.

Where ends abound, it's *eath* to do amiss.

Fairy Queen.

What works not beauty, man's relenting mind.

Is *eath* to move with plaints and shows of woe.

Parfay.

The way was *eath* and *eath*.

Parfay.

EATH. adv. [from the adjective.] Easily. An old word.

Who hath the world not try'd,
From the right way full *eath* may wander wide.

Hudibras's Tale.

E B B

EATINGHOUSE. n. f. [*eat* and *house*.] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

An hungry traveller slept into an *eatinghouse* for his dinner.

L'Estrange.

EAVES. n. f. [eave, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house.

Every night he comes

With musick of all sorts, and songs compos'd

To her unworthiness: it nothing stands us

To chide him from our *eaves*; for he persists,

As if his life lay on't.

Shakspeare.

His tears run down his beard, like winter drops

From *eaves* of reeds.

Shakspeare's Tempest.

If in the beginning of winter the drops of the *eaves* of houses come more slowly down than they use, it portendeth a hard and frosty winter.

Bacon.

Usher'd with a shower still,

When the gulf hath blown his fill,

Ending on the rustling leaves,

With minute drops from off the *eaves*.

Milton.

The *eaves* hang down from the *eaves* of houses.

Woodward.

TO EAVESDROP. v. a. [*eaves* and *drop*.]

To catch what comes from the *eaves*;

in common phrase, to listen under win-

dows.

EAVESDROPPER. n. f. [*eaves* and *dropper*.]

A listener under windows ; an insidious

listener.

Under our tents I play the *eavesdropper*,

To hear it any mean to think from me.

Shakspeare.

EBB. n. f. [ebba, epylob, Saxon; ebbe, Dutch.]

1. The reflux of the tide toward the sea ; opposed to *flow*.

The clear sun on his wide wat'ry glass

Grind hot, and at the fresh wave largely drew,

As ebb'd that which made their flowing shrink

From standing, like to tripping *ebb*, that stole

With soft foot t'wards the deep.

Milton.

Hither the seas at stated times resort,

And shove the laden vessel into port:

Then with a gentle *ebb* retire again,

And render back their cargo to the main.

Addison on Italy.

2. Decline ; decay ; waste.

You have finish'd all the war, and brought all things to that low *ebb* when you speak of.

Speker on Ireland.

This tide of man's life, after it once turneth and declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual *ebb* and falling stream, but never floweth again.

Rule of the Hesper.

Thus all the treasure of our flowing years,
Our *ebb* of life for ever takes away.

Rippon.

The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Cæsar, yet poetry was then at its lowest *ebb*, and perhaps sculpture was also declining.

Dryden.

Near my apartment let him prisoner be,
That I his hourly *ebb* of life may see.

Dryden.

What is it he assures to?

Is it not this? To shed the flow remains,

His last poor *ebb* of blood in your defence.

Addison's Cato.

TO EBB. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To flow back toward the sea : opposed to *flow*.

Though my tide of blood

Hath proudly flow'd in vanity till now,

Now it doth turn and *ebb* back to the sea.

Shakspeare.

From thence the tide of fortune left them there,

And *ebb'd* much faster than it flow'd before.

Dryden's Esther.

2. To decline ; to decay ; to waste.

Well, I am standing water :

— I'll teach you how to flow.

9

E C C

—Do so: to *ebb*

Hereditary sloth instructs me. Shakspeare, Temp.

But oh, he *ebbs*! the smiling waves decay!

For ever lovely stream, for ever stay! Halfax.

E'BN. } n. f. [*ebenus*, Latin.] A hard,
E'BN. } heavy, black, valuable wood,
E'BNY. } which admits a fine gloss.

If the wood be very hard, as *ebony* or *lignum vite*, they are to turn: they use not the same tools they do for soft woods.

Muror.

Off by the winds extinct the signal lies,

Ere night has half toll'd round her *ebony* throne.

Gay.

EBRI'ETY. n. f. [*ebrietas*, Latin.] Drunkenness ; intoxication by strong liquors.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote against *ebriety*, hath commonly failed.

Brown's Vul. Err.

EBRILLADE. n. f. [French.] A check of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBRIOSITY. n. f. [*ebrietas*, Latin.] Habitual drunkenness.

That religion which excludeth Noah in surpris'd will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor *ebriety* in their intended perversion.

Brown.

EBULLITION. n. f. [*ebullio*, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.

2. Any intestine motion.

The dissolution of gold and silver disagrees ; so that in their mixture there is great *ebullition*, darkness, and, in the end, a precipitation of a black powder.

Baron.

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into *ebullition* with noise and emission: so also a craze and fumid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua fortis.

Brown's Vul. Err.

3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkalize and acid liquor ; any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occasioned by the struggling of particles of different properties.

Quincy.

When aqua fortis, or spirit of vitriol, poured upon filings of iron, dissolves the filings with a great heat and *ebullition*, is not the heat and *ebullition* effected by a violent motion of the parts ; and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquor rush towards the parts of the metal with violence, and run forcibly into its pores, till they get between its outmost particles and the main mass of the metal?

Newcom.

A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this *ebullition* ; for if sal ammoniac, or any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an *ebullition*, with a greater degree of cold, will ensue.

Arbutnot.

ECCE'NTRICAL. } adj. [eccentricus

ECCE'NTRICK. } Latin.]

1. Deviating from the centre.

2. Not having the same centre with another circle : such circles were supposed by the Ptolemaick philosophy.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to them concentric, and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of orbs.

Bacon.

To know his course he bends

Through the calm firmament ; but up or down

By centrick or *eccentric* hard to tell.

Milton.

They build, unbuild, contrive,

To save appearances : they gird the sphere

With centrick and *eccentric*, scribbled o'er

Circle and epicycle, orb in orb.

Milton.

Whence is it that planets move all one and the same way in orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very *eccentric*?

Newcom's Opticks.

3. Not terminating in the same point ; not directed by the same principle.

ECH

Whosoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he speaks them to his own ends: which must needs be often *eccentric* to the ends of his master. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. Irregular; anomalous; deviating from stated and constant methods.

The motion, like others of the times, seems *eccentric* and irregular. *King Charles.*

A character of our *eccentric* virtue, is the more exact image of human life, because it is not wholly exempted from its frailties. *Dryden.*

Then from whatever we can to sense produce, Common and plain, or wondrous and astruse, From nature's constant or *eccentric* laws, The thoughtful soul the general inference draws, That an effect must presuppose a cause. *Pope.*

ECCENTRICITY. n. f. [from *eccentric*.]

1. Deviation from a centre.

2. The state of having a different centre from another circle.

In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal. *Brown.*

By reason of the *eccentric* orbit of the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move *eccentrically*. *Haller.*

3. Excursion from the proper orb.

The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I account his excursions abroad, met no good news. *Watson.*

4. *Eccentricity* of the earth is the distance between the focus and the centre of the earth's elliptical orbit. *Harris.*

ECCHYMOSIS. n. f. [from *ecchymosis*.] Livid spots or blotches in the skin, made by extravasated blood.

Ecchymosis may be defined an extravasation of the blood, or under the skin, the skin remaining whole. *W. Jones.*

Quarries are accompanied with tumors and *ecchymosis*. *W. Jones.*

ECCLESIASTICAL. } adj. [from *ecclesiastic*.] ECCLESIASTICK } ecc., Latin]

Relating to the church; not civil.

To distinguish an *ecclesiastical* matter or civil; if *ecclesiastical*, it must belong to the duty of the ministers. *Black.*

Clergymen, otherwise little fond of oblique terms, yet in the *ecclesiastical* writers, which they find in *ecclesiastical* writers. *Swift.*

A church of England has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of *ecclesiastical* government. *Swift.*

ECCLESIASTICK. n. f. [from the adjective.]

A person dedicated to the ministrations of religion.

The ambition of the *ecclesiasticks* destroyed the purity of the church. *Barnes's Theory.*

ECCORROSTICKS. n. f. [from *ecchorrostick*.]

Such medicines as gently purge the belly, so as to bring away no more than the natural excrements lodged in the intestines.

The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by such means as are *ecchorrostick*. *Harris on the Plague.*

ECHINATE. } adj. [from *echinus*, Lat.]

ECHINATED. } Bristled like a hedgehog; set with prickles.

An *echinated* pyrite in shape approaches the oblong crystalline form. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ECHINUS. n. f. [Latin.]

1. A hedgehog.

2. A shellish set with prickles.

3. [With botanists.] The prickly head, cover of the seed, or top of any plant.

4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the rough sets of the carving, resembling the

ECL

prickly rind of a chestnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedgehog.

This ornament is used by modern architects in cornices of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and generally set next to the abacus, being carved with acanthus, darts, and ovals or eggs. *Harris.*

ECHO. n. f. [from *echo*, Latin.]

1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound for love of Narcissus.

The pleasant myrtle may teach the unfortunate Echo.

In these woods to resound the renowned name of a goddess. *Sidney.*

2. The return or repercussion of any sound.

The sound, filling great spaces in arched lines, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make artificial echoes. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. The sound returned.

Babbling Echo mocks the bounds, Replying shrilly to the well-tuned horse, As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shakespeare.*

With thou hunt!

Thy bounds shall make the welkin answer them, And fetch shrill echoes from their hollow earth. *Sidney.*

O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales and bowers!

With other echoes here I taught your shades To answer, and rebound far other song! *Milton.*

To you I mourn, and to the dead I sing;

The woods shall answer, and the echo ring. *Pope.*

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence,

The sound must form an ode to the sense. *Pope.*

To ECHO. v. a.

1. To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice.

At the parting

All the church *echo'd*. *Shakespeare. Tempest of Shrew.*

Through rocks and caves the name of Deity bounds;

Del a each cave and *echoing* rock rebounds. *Pope.*

2. To be sounded back.

Hark, how the sound disturbs imperious Rome!

Shakes her proud hills, and rolls from dome to dome!

Her murd'ring princes hear the *echoing* name,

And, Atrides, dread thy wrath and awful voice. *Blackmore.*

To ECHO. v. a. To send back a voice;

to return what has been uttered.

Our *echoings* do but *echo* the same note. *Dryden's Essay.*

With peals of shouts the Tyrians praise the song;

Those peals are *echo'd* by the Trojan throng. *Dryden's Essay.*

One great death defers the dreary ground;

The *echo'd* woe from distant rocks resound. *Pope.*

ECLAIRCISSEMENT. n. f. [French.]

Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expostulation.

The *éclaircissement* ended in the discovery of the impostor. *Clarendon.*

ECLAT. n. f. [French.] Splendour;

show; lustre.

Nothing more contributes to the variety, surprise, and *clat* of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of saying his heroes by each other. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

ECLIPSE. v. f. [from *eclipse*.]

Selecting; choosing at will.

Choose thou of the *eclipse* best, and choose out of each best position as comes nearest truth. *Watson on the Mind.*

ECL

ECLIPSE. n. f. [from *eclipse*.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick. *Quincy.*

ECLIPSE. v. f. [from *eclipse*.]

1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven: the sun is eclipsed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the interposition of the earth. The word originally signifies departure from the place, to which *Asilus* alludes.

Sign of yew,

Silver'd in the moon's *eclipse*. *Shakespeare.*

Planets, planet-struck, real *eclipse*

Then suffer'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

So though the sun victorious be,

And from a dark *eclipse* set free,

The influence, which we fondly fear,

Affects our thoughts the following year. *Wallis.*

An *eclipse* of the moon is when the atmosphere of the earth, between the sun and the moon,

hinders the light of the sun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the sun is kept off from the whole body of the moon,

it is a total *eclipse*; if from a part only, it is a partial one. *Lace.*

2. Darkness; obscuration.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life. *Raleigh.*

Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in our *ecclesiastical* and *ecclesiastical*. *King's Lib.*

To ECLIPSE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To darken a luminary.

Let the *eclipse'd* moon her throne resign. *Sandys.*

Now if the earth were flat, the darken'd moon

Would seem to all *eclipse'd* as well as we. *Crack.*

2. To extinguish; to put out.

Then here I take my leave of thee, fair day,

Born to *eclipse* thy life this afternoon. *Shakespeare.*

3. To cloud; to obscure.

They had been tokens of more than com's a greatness, howsoever now *eclipse'd* with lustre. *Sidney.*

Praise him to his father:—

—Let the prince's *eclipse*

Seem to *eclipse*, and cast a cloud on his. *Dromio's Story.*

Let other muses write his prophetic fate,

Of conquest's nations tell, and kings' *eclipse*;

But mine shall sing of his *eclipse* and *eclipse*.

What! like the sun's, more wonderful *eclipse*. *Shakespeare.*

He descended from his Father, and *eclipse'd* the

glory of his divine majesty with a veil of flesh. *Carney's Sermon.*

4. To disgrace.

She told the king that her husband was

eclipse'd in Ireland by the no-countenance his

majesty had showed towards him. *Clarendon.*

Another now hath to himself *eclipse'd*

All power, and us *eclipse'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

ECLIPSE. n. f. [from *eclipse*.]

A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, and making an angle with the equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30'.

which is the sun's greatest declination. This is by some called *via solis*,

or the way of the sun, because the sun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line.

This line is drawn on the globe; but in the new astronomy the *eclipse* is that part among the fixed stars,

which the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun, as in its annual motion it runs round the sun from west to east.

If you suppose this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve signs. *Harris.*

E C O

All stars that have their distance from the equator northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progression of time, have declination southward, and move beyond the equator.

The terraqueous globe had the same fix and position, in respect of the sun, that it now hath: its axis was not parallel to that of the ecliptic, but inclined in like manner as it is at present.

You must conceive an imaginary plane, which, passing through the centre of the sun and the earth, extends itself on all sides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the *ecliptic*, and in this the centre of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation.

ECLIPSE. *adj.* Described by the ecliptic line.

The earth's rotation makes the night and day; The sun revolving through the ecliptic way, Effects the various seasons of the year.

E'CLOGUE. *n. f.* [*eclogia*.] A pastoral poem, so called because *Virgil* called his pastorals eclogues.

W. T. exclaiming praises Basilus gave this rhyme any man may guess, that knows love is better than spectacles to make every thing seem bright.

It is not sufficient that the sentences be brief, the words *tho* should be so too.

ECONOMICK. } *adj.* [from *economy*]

ECONOMICAL. } *adj.* [from *economy*]

1. Pertaining to the regulation of a household.

Her quick'ning power in every living part, Duns as a quiver, or as a mother's breast, And doth employ her economick art, And busy care, her household to preserve.

In *economical* affairs, having proposed the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it.

2. Frugal.

Sumptuous so piously *economical*, as even to desire that the least be well watered, and well fuelled.

ECONOMY. *n. f.* [from *oikos*.] This word is often written, from its derivation, *economy*; but *e* being no diphthong in English, it is placed here with the authorities for different orthography.]

1. The management of a family; the government of a household.

By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority; for a servant should differ nothing from a child in the substantial part.

2. Distribution of expence.

Particular sums are out laid out to the greatest advantage in his *economy*; but are some times suffered to run waste, while he is only careful of the main.

3. Frugality; discretion of expence; laudable parsimony.

I have no other notion of *economy*, than that it is the parent of liberty and ease.

4. Disposition of things; regulation.

All the divine and sublimer ways of *economy* that God would use towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that course of living which is most agreeable to our nature.

5. The disposition or arrangement of any work.

In the Greek poets, as in *Plautus*, we see the *economy* and disposition of poems better observed than in *Terence*.

If this *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epick poem, what loss, though lent into the world with great advantages, of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and sciences, can be sufficient to reform the body of so great a work?

E C S

6. **System of matter;** distribution of every thing active or passive to its proper place.

These the Brauers aid, That by a constant leproation made, They may a due *economy* maintain, Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain.

ECOPHRACTICKS. *n. f.* [*ecophractica*.] Such medicines as render tough humours more thin, so as to promote their discharge.

Procure the blood a free course, ventils on, and transpiration, by suitable purges and *ecophractick* medicines.

ECSTASY. *n. f.* [*ecstasis*.]

1. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost.

Follow them swiftly, And hinder them from what this *ecstasy* May now provoke them to.

No longer joy there, but *anecstasy*. Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined.

2. Excessive joy; rapture.

O, love, be moderate! stay thy *ecstasy*! The religious pleasure of a well-disposed mind moves gently, and therefore constantly: it does not affect by rapture and *ecstasy*; but is like the pleasure of health, still and sober.

Each delighted, and delighting gives The pleasing *ecstasy* which each receives. A pleasure which no language can express; An *ecstasy*, that mothers only feel, Plays round my heart.

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the mind.

He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me sing; Which when I did, he on the tender grid, Wond'ring, and broken even to *ecstasy*.

4. Excessive grief or anxiety. This is not now used.

Sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air, Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems A modern *ecstasy*.

5. Madness; distraction. This sense is not now in use.

Now he that noble and most sovereign reason, Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh, That unmatch'd to him, and feature of blown youth, Blasted with *ecstasy*.

ECSTASIED. *adj.* [from *ecstasy*.] Ravished; filled with enthusiasm.

These are as common to the inanimate things as to the most exalted soul upon earth.

ECSTASICAL. } *adj.* [*ecstasica*.]

ECSTASICK. } *adj.* [*ecstasica*.]

1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature.

There doth my soul to holy vision sit, In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstasy*.

When one of them, after an *ecstasical* manner, fell down before an angel, he was *ecstasically* rapt, and bidden to worship God.

In *ecstasy* may thy pangs be drown'd; Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round.

2. Raised to the highest degree of joy.

Togain Pleasure's one employs schemes; One grasps a Cereops in *ecstasical* dreams.

E D G

3. Tending to external objects. This sense is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation.

I find in me a great deal of *edgical* love, which continually carries me out to good without myself.

E'CTYPE. *n. f.* [*ectypa*.] A copy.

The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones; not adequate.

E'CURIE. *n. f.* [French; *écurie*, Latin.] A place covered for the lodging or housing of horses.

EDACIOUS. *adj.* [*edax*, Latin.] Eating; voracious; devouring; predatory; ravenous; rapacious; greedy.

EDACITY. *n. f.* [*edacitas*, Latin.] Voracity; ravenousness; greediness; rapacity.

The wolf is a beast of great *edacity* and digestion: it may be the parts of him comfort the hounds.

To **E'DDER.** *v. a.* [probably from *edge*.] To bind or interweave a fence. Not in use.

To add strength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the stakes with some small long poles on each side.

E'DDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. Not in use.

In topping and felling, save *edder* and *ake*, Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make.

E'DDY. *n. f.* [*ed*, backward; again, and *ea*, water, Saxon.]

1. The water that by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream.

My praises are as a bulrush upon a stream: if they sink not, 'tis because they are born up by the strength of the current, which supports their lightness; but they are carried round again, and return on the *eddy* where they first began.

2. Whirlpool; circular motion.

The wind waves matter'd him, and suck'd him in, And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main.

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend, Sardinia's impetuous hurricanes descend, Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play, Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.

E'DDY. *adj.* Whirling; moving circularly.

And cast with *eddy* winds is whirled around, And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground.

EDMATOUS. *adj.* [*edmatous*.] Swelling; full of humours; commonly written *edematous*.

A ferocity obstructing the glands may be watery, *edmatous*, and schirous, according to the viscosity of the humour.

EDMATATED. *adj.* [*edmatatus*, Lat.] Deprived of teeth.

EDGE. *n. f.* [*ecge*, Saxon.]

1. The thin or cutting part of a blade.

Scize upon life, give to the edge of the sword His wife, his babes, He that will a good *edge* win, Must sage thick, and grind thin.

The *edge* of war, like an ill-sharpen'd knife, No more shall cut his master.

2. A narrow part rising from a broader.

Some narrow their ground *edge*, and then show it upon an *edge*.

EDG

3. Brink; margin; extremity.
The rays which pass very near to the *edges* of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body. *Newton's Opticks.*
We have, for many years, walked upon the *edge* of a precipice, while nothing but the slender thread of human life has held us from sinking into endless misery. *Rogers.*
Yes, the last pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth stands trembling on the *edge* of law. *Pope.*
4. Sharpness of mind; proper disposition for action or operation; intenseness of desire.
Give him a further *edge*,
And drive his purpose into these delights. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
But when long time the wretched thoughts
relin'd,
When want had set an *edge* upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each invent'd, all enjoy'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Silence and solitude *edges* upon the genius,
And cause a greater apprehension. *Dryden.*
5. Keenness; acrimony of temper.
About the *edge* of reason, gracious Lord,
That would reduce these bloody days again. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
6. To set teeth on. *Edges*. To cause a tingling uneasiness in the teeth.
A bath grating turn *ferret* the *teeth* on *edges*. *Bacon.*
- To *EDGE*. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To sharpen; to enable to cut.
There sit the rolling her alluring eyes,
To *edge* her champion's sword, and urge my ruin. *Dryden.*
2. To furnish with an edge.
I felt along a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case;
So woundrous hard, and so secure of wound,
It made my sword, though *edged* with flint, rebound. *Dryden.*
3. To border with any thing; to fringe.
Their long descending train,
With rubies *edged*, and sapphires, swept the plain. *Dryden.*
I rid over hanging hills, whose tops were *edged*
with groves, and whose feet were watered with
winding rivers. *Pope.*
4. To exasperate; to embitter.
By such reasoning the simple were blinded,
and the malicious *edged*. *Hayward.*
He was indigent and low in money, which
perhaps might have a little *edged* his desperation.
Watson's Life of the Duke of Buck.
5. To put forward beyond a line.
Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they
were in a little time got up close to one another. *Lodge.*
- To *EDGE*. v. n. [perhaps from *ed*, backward, *Season*.] To move forward against any power; going close upon a wind, as if upon its skirts or border, and so sailing low.
I must *edge* upon a point of wind,
And make flow way. *Dryden's Cleonora.*
- E'DGED. participial adj. [from *edge*.] Sharp; not blunt.
We find that subtle or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones. *Digby's Brides.*
- E'DGELSS. adj. [from *edge*.] Blunt; obtuse; unable to cut.
To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy *edgels* (sword) deep and die. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
They are *edgels* weapons it hath to encounter. *Daisy of Pity.*
- E'GERTOO. n. f. [*edge* and *tool*.] A tool made sharp to cut.

EDI

- There will be no playing with things *edged*;
no jostling with *edgels*. *L'Estrange.*
Nurses from their children keep *edgels*. *Darpt.*
- I shall exercise upon steel, and its several
forts; and what sort is *edged*, which
for spings. *Alston.*
- E'DGWISE. adv. [*edge* and *wise*.] With the edge put into any particular direction.
Should the flat side be objected to the stream,
it would be soon turned *edgewise* by the force of it. *Ray.*
- E'DGING. n. f. [from *edge*.]
1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament.
The garland which I wove for you to wear,
And bended with a myrtle ring round. *Dryden.*
A woman branches out into a long dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. A narrow face.
E'DISLY. adj. [from *ed*, Latin.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.
Some flesh is not *edible*, as horses and dogs. *Bacon.*
Wheat and barley, and the like, are made either *edible* or potable by man's art and industry. *Mars against Adam.*
Some of the fungus kind, gathered from mushrooms, have produced a difficulty of breathing. *Arbuthnot.*
The noble creation decks the board. *Pope.*
- E'DICT. n. f. [*edictum*, Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition; a law promulgated.
When an absolute monarch commandeth his subjects that which concerneth good in his own discretion, hath not his *edict* the force of a law? *Hobbes.*
- The great King of kings
Hath in the table of his law commanded
That thou shalt do no murder; wilt you then
Spurn at his *edict*, and fulfil a man's? *Shakespeare.*
Secure decrees may keep our bugles in awe,
But to our thoughts what *edict* can give law? *Dryden.*
- The ministers are always preaching, and the
governours putting out *edicts*, against gaming
and dice cloaths. *Addison.*
- EDIFICATION. n. f. [*edificatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness.
Our blessed Saviour told us, that we must account for every idle word, not meaning that every word not designed for *edification*, or less prudent, shall be reckoned for a sin. *Taylor.*
2. Improvement; instruction.
Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addison's Guardian.*
- E'DIFIC. n. f. [*edificium*, Latin.] A fabrick; a building; a structure.
My love was like a fair house built on another man's ground; so that I have lost my edifice by mistaking the place where I erected it. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
God built
So spacious, and his line stretch'd out so far,
That man may know he dwells not in his own;
An edifice too large for him to fill. *Milton.*
The edifice, where all were met to see him,
Upon their heads and on his own he built. *Milton.*
As Tuscan pillars owe their original to this country, the architects always give them a place in *edifices* raised in Tuscany. *Addison on Italy.*
We must be an idiot that cannot discern more strokes of workmanship in the structure of an antelope, than in the most elegant *edifice*. *Bentley.*
- E'DIFIER. n. f. [from *edify*.] One that improves or instructs another.
- To E'DIFY. v. a. [*edifico*, Latin.]
1. To build.

EDU

- There was a holy chapel *edified*,
Wherein the hermit used to say
His holy things each morn and evening. *Spenser.*
- Men have *edified*
A lofty temple, and perform'd an altar to thy name. *Chapman.*
2. To instruct; to improve.
He who speaketh no more than *edifies*, is undeservedly reprehended for much speaking. *Heb.*
Men are *edified*, when either their understanding is taught somewhat whereof, in such action, it becometh all men to consider, or when the hearts are moved with any affection that is thereto. *Pope.*
Life is no life, without the blessing of a friendly and an *edifying* conversation. *Locke.*
He gave, he taught; and *edified* the many.
Because he shew'd, by proof, 'twas easy to be true. *Locke.*
3. To teach; to persuade. This is now either obsolete or ludicrous.
You shall hardly *edify* me, that these notions might not, by the law of nature, have been subverted by any nation that had only perceived moral value. *Bacon's Knowledge.*
- E'DIFY. n. f. [*edifico*, Latin.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome, whose office seems in some particulars to have resembled that of our justices of peace.
The *edile*, but I am apprehended. *Shakespeare.*
- EDITION. n. f. [*editio*, Latin.]
1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book.
This English *edition* is not so properly a translation, as a new composition upon the same ground. *Bacon.*
2. Republication; generally with some revival or correcting.
These are of the second *edition*. *Shakespeare.*
The business of our redemption is, to subvert the defaced copy of the creation, to repeat God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and a later *edition*. *Swift.*
I cannot go so far as he who published the last *edition* of him. *Dryden's Fables.*
The Code, composed lastly, was used to undergo an emendation, and to come forth in a second *edition*. *Bacon.*
- E'DITOR. n. f. [*editor*, Latin.] Publisher; he that revises or prepares any work for publication.
When a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new elegance in an author, the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it. *Addison.*
This nonsense got into all the *editions* by a mistake of the stage editors. *Pope.*
- To E'DUCATE. v. a. [*duco*, Latin.] To breed; to bring up; to instruct youth.
Then young succession all their duties try,
They breed, they breed, instruct and circumscribe,
And make provision for the future state. *Dryden's Fables.*
Education is worse, in proportion to the grandeur of the parents: if the whole world were under one monarch, the heir of that monarch would be the worst educated mortal since the creation. *Swift on Milton's Education.*
- EDUCATION. n. f. [from *educate*.] Formation of manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth; nurture.
Education and instruction are the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make out the natural faculty of reason both the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil. *Locke.*
All nations have agreed in the necessity of a strict *education*, which consisted in the observance of moral duties. *Locke.*
- To E'DUCE. v. a. [*educare*, Latin.] To

bring out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.

That the world was *effused* out of the power of space, give that as a reason of its original; in this language, to grow rich, were to *educer* money out of the power of the pocket. *Glamville.*

This matter must have lain eternally confined to its birds of earth, were there not this agent to *educer* it thence. *Woodward.*

The eternal art *educer* good from ill, Grafts on this passion our best principle. *Pope.*

EDUCATION. *n. f.* [from *educer*.] The act of bringing any thing into view.

EDULCORA'TE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To sweeten. A chymical term.

EDULCORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *edulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.

TO EER. *v. a.* [eacan, ecan, ican, Saxon; *eah*, Scottish; *erh*, Erse.]

1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.

2. To supply any deficiency. See **EER.**

Hence endless penance for our fault I pay; But that redoubled crime, with vengeance new, Thou biddest me to *eah*. *Fairy Queen.*

EEL. *n. f.* [ael, Saxon; *aal*, German.] A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.

Is the adder better than the *eel*, Because his painted skin contents the eye? *Shakspeare.*

The Cockney put the *eels* in the pailly alive. *Shakspeare.*

E'EN. *adv.* Contracted from *even*. See **EVEN.**

Says the satyr, if you have a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth, I have *e'en* done with you. *L'Estrange.*

EFF. *n. f.* Commonly written **EFF.** A small lizard.

EFFABLE. *adj.* [effabilis, Latin.] Expressive; utterable; that may be spoken. *Did.*

TO EFFACE. *v. a.* [effacer, French.]

1. To destroy any thing painted, or carved.

2. To make no more legible or visible; to blot out; to strike out.

Characters on dust, the first breath of wind *efface*. *Isle.*

It was ordered, that his name should be *effaced* out of all publick registers. *Addison.*

Time, I said, may happily *efface* That cruel image of the king's disgrace. *Prior.*

Otway fail'd to polish or refine, And fluent Shakspeare scapes *effac'd* a line. *Pope.*

3. To destroy; to wear away.

Nor our admission shall your reason's disgrace, Nor length of time our gratitude *efface*. *Dryden.*

EFFE'CT. *n. f.* [effectus, Latin.]

1. That which is produced by an operating cause.

You may see by her example, in herself wife, And of others beloved, that neither folly is the cause of vehement love, nor reproach the *effect*. *Shakspeare.*

Effect is the substance produced, or finite idea introduced into any subject, by the exerting of power. *Locke.*

We see the pernicious *effects* of luxury in the ancient Romans, who immediately found themselves poor as soon as this vice got footing among them. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Consequence; event.

No man, in *effect*, hath accompany with others, but he learns, ere he is aware, some gesture, or voice, or fashion. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to say that the author of it is a man. *Addison.*

EFFE'CTUAL. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Powerful; with real operation.

This *effective* y rebuffs the devil, and subdues us to receive no hurt from him. *Taylor.*

EFFE'CTLESS. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Without effect; impotent; useless; unmeaning.

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3. Purpose; meaning; general intent. They spoke to her to that *effect*. *2 Chron.*

4. Consequence intended; success; advantage.

Christ is become of no *effect* unto you. *Gal.*

He should depart only with a title, the *effect* whereof he should not be possid'd of, before he deserved it. *Clarendon.*

The institution has hitherto proved without *effect*, and has neither extinguish'd crimes, nor lessened the numbers of criminals. *Templi.*

5. Completion; perfection.

Not to worthily be brought to heroic *effect* by fortune or necessity, like Ulysses and Aeneas, as by one's own choice and working. *Shakspeare.*

Semblant art shall carve the fair *effect*, And full achievement of thy great designs. *Prior.*

6. Reality; not mere appearance.

In thew, a marvellous indifferently compos'd senate ecclesiastical was to govern, but in *effect* one only man should, as the spirit and soul of the residue, do all in all. *Hobbes.*

State and wealth, the business and the crowd, Seems at this distance but a darker cloud, And is to him, who rightly things discerns, No other in *effect* than what it seems. *Danby.*

7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables.

What form of piety Can serve my turn? Forgive me my soul must then. *Shakspeare.*

That cannot be, since I am still possid'd Of those *effects* for which I did the murder, My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen. *Shakspeare.*

The emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their *effects*. *Addison.*

TO EFFE'CT. *v. a.* [efficio, Latin.]

1. To bring to pass; to attempt with success; to achieve; to accomplish as an agent.

Being confid, I doubt not I *effect* All that you wish. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To produce as a cause.

The change made of that syrup into a purple colour, was *effected* by the vinegar. *Bos.*

EFFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Performable; practicable; feasible.

That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effectible* upon the strictest experiment. *Brown.*

EFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *effect*.]

1. Having the power to produce effects; efficacious; effectual; with *eff*.

They are not *effective* of any thing, nor leave no work behind them. *Bacon.*

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be *effective* of any spiritual blessings, then this much more, as having the prerogative and principality above every thing else. *Taylor.*

There is nothing in words and styles but sustainability, that makes them acceptable and *effective*. *Gloucester.*

2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects.

Nor do they speak properly who say that time consumeth all things; for time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed by it. *Brown.*

3. Producing effects; efficient.

Whichever is an *effective* real cause of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what instrument he does it. *Taylor.*

4. Having the power of operation; useful; as, *effective* men in an army.

EFFE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *effective*.] Powerfully; with real operation.

This *effective* rebuffs the devil, and subdues us to receive no hurt from him. *Taylor.*

EFFE'CTLESS. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Without effect; impotent; useless; unmeaning.

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This *effective* rebuffs the devil, and subdues us to receive no hurt from him. *Taylor.*

I'll chop off my hands; In bootless prayer have they been held up, And they have serv'd me to *effe'ctless* use. *Shakspeare.*

EFFE'CTOR. *n. f.* [effector, Latin.]

1. He that produces any effect; performer.

2. Maker; creator.

We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being who was the *effector* of it. *Verham.*

EFFE'CTUAL. *adj.* [efficual, French.]

1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; operative; efficacious.

The reading of scripture is *effe'ctual*, as well to lay even the first foundation, as to add degrees of farther perfection, in the fear of God. *Hobbes.*

The communication of thy faith may become *effe'ctual*, by the acknowledging of every good thing. *Philimon.*

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. A sense not in use.

Reprove my allegation, if you can; Or else include my words *effe'ctual*. *Shakspeare.*

EFFE'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *effe'ctual*.] In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously.

Sometimes the sight of the altar, and decent preparations for devotion, may compose and reduce the wandering mind more *effe'ctually* than a sermon. *South.*

A subject of that vast latitude, that the strength of one man will scarcely be sufficient *effe'ctual* to carry it. *Woodward.*

TO EFFE'CTUATE. *v. a.* [effectuatur, Fr.]

To bring to pass; to fulfil.

He found means to acquaint himself with a nobleman, to whom *discovering* what he was, he found him a fit instrument to *effe'ctuate* his desire. *South.*

EFFE'MINACY. *n. f.* [from *effeminatus*.]

1. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy; mean submission.

But soul *effeminacy* held me yok'd Her bond slave - O indignity, O blot To honour and religion! *Milton's Agonists.*

2. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure.

So long as tenderness is quite shut out from our faces, all the sins of wantonness, softness, and *effeminacy* are prevented. *Taylor.*

EFFE'MINATE. *adj.* [effeminatus, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious; of persons.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and lost himself of honour. *Shakspeare.*

2. Resembling the practice of a woman; womanish; of things.

After the slaughter of so many peers, Shall we at last conclude *effeminate* peace? *Shakspeare.*

From man's *effeminate* slackness it begins, Who should better hold his place. *Shakspeare.*

The more *effeminate* and soft his life, The more his fame to struggle to the field. *Shakspeare.*

3. Womanlike; soft without reproach. A sense not in use.

As well we know your tenderness of heart, And gentle, so do *effeminate* remote. *Shakspeare.*

TO EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* [effemino, Lat.]

To make womanish; to weaken; to emasculate; to unman.

When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* children's minds, and make them fond of studies, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

EFF

raising us from nothing, and *forming* us after thy own image. *Taylor.*

EFFORMATION. *n. f.* [from *efform.*] The act of fashioning or giving form to.

Nature begins to set upon her work of *efformation*. *More.*

They pretend to solve phenomena, and to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe. *Ray.*

EFFORT. *n. f.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle; strain; vehement action; laborious endeavour.

If, after having gained victories, we had made the same *efforts* as if we had lost them, France could not have withstood us. *Addison.*

Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays, Rush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze, We prize the stronger *effort* of his power, And always let the gem above the flower. *Pope.*

EFFUSION. *n. f.* [*effusio*, Latin.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration.

He set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the *effusion* of coins, and the procuring of mummies. *Arbuthnot.*

EFFRAYABLE. *adj.* [*effroyable*, French.] Dreadful; frightful; terrible. A word not used.

Effrayable symptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their *effrayable* nature but artificial fumes. *Hunter.*

EFFRONTERY. *n. f.* [*effronterie*, French.] Impudence; shamelessness; contempt of reproach.

They could hardly contain themselves within one unworthy act, who had *effrontery* enough to commit or countenance it. *King Charles.*

Others with ignorance and insufficiency have self-admiration and *effrontery* to set up themselves. *Watts.*

A bold man's *effrontery*, in company with women, must be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himself. *Clarke.*

EFFULGENCE. *n. f.* [*effulgent*, Latin.] To send forth lustre or effulgence. I know not that this word is used.

The *effulgent* charms the sight, Like these *effulgent* yellow streams of light. *Southey.*

EFFULGENT. *adj.* [*effulgent*, Latin.] Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendour.

On thee Impres'd, th' *effulgent* of his glory abides. *Newton.*

Thy lustre, blest *effulgent*, can dispel The clouds of error, and the gloom of hell. *Bacon.*

EFFULGENT. *adj.* [*effulgent*, Latin.] Shining; bright; luminous.

How soon th' *effulgent* emanations fly Through the blue gulph of interposing sky! *Blackmore.*

The downward sun Looks out *effulgent*, from amid' the flash Of broken clouds. *Thomson's Spring.*

EFFUMABILITY. *n. f.* [*fumus*, Latin.] The quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes. An useful word, but not adopted.

They seem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin such a word, *effumability*. *Boyle.*

TO EFFUSE. *v. a.* [*effusus*, Lat.] To pour out; to spill; to shed.

He fell, and, deadly pale, Groan'd out his soul, with gushing blood *effus'd*. *Milton.*

At last emerging from his nostrils wide, And gushing mouth, *effus'd* the binary tide. *Pope's Odyssey.*

EFT

EFFUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Waste; effusion. Not used.

The air hath giv'n into my deadly wounds, And much *effuse* of blood hath made me faint. *Shakespeare.*

EFFUSION. *n. f.* [*effusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring out.

My heart hath melted at a lady's tears, Being an ordinary inundation; But this *effusion* of such manly drops, This shower, blown up by tempest of the soul, Starts mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd. *Shakespeare.*

Our blessed Lord commanded the representation of his death, and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking bread and *effusion* of wine. *Layton's Worthy Communicant.*

If the flood-gates of heaven were any thing distinct from the forty days rain, their *effusion* 'twas likely, was at this same time when the abyss was broken open. *Burton's Theory.*

2. Waste; the act of spilling or shedding.

When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent *effusion* of blood. *Hobbes.*

Stop *effusion* of our christian blood, And 'tablish quietness. *Shakespeare's Henry's.* Yet shall the be rector'd, since public good For private interest ought not be withstood, To save th' *effusion* of my people's blood. *Dryden.*

3. The act of pouring out words.

Endless and senseless *effusions* of indigest prayers, oftentimes disgrace, in most insufferable manner, the worthiest part of christian duty towards God. *Hobbes.*

4. Bounteous donation.

Such great force the gospel of Christ had then upon men's souls, melting them into that liberal *effusion* of all that they had. *Hammond.*

5. The thing poured out.

Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow. *King Charles.*

EFFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *effuse*.] Pouring out; dispersing.

The north-east spreads its rage; th' *effusive* south Warms the wide air. *Thomson's Spring.*

EFT. *n. f.* [*epeta*, Saxon.] A newt; an evet; a small kind of lizard that lives generally in the water.

Peatmoors are barrenest to the places where they are kept, by clearing of them; and snakes, adders, and *efts*, upon which they will live. *Morison's History.*

The crocodile of Egypt is the lizard of Italy, and the *eft* in our country. *Natural History.*

EFT. *adv.* [*eft*, Saxon.] Soon; quickly; speedily; shortly. Obsolete.

Eft through the thick they said one rudely to thy, With noise whereof I ste from thy lady's bed. *Every Queen.*

Down fell to ground, and crept into a bush, To hide his coward heart from dying dread. *Every Queen.*

Quite consumed with flame, The idol is of that eternal metal; For so at least I have profess'd the same, With hands profane, from being *eft* betray'd. *Every Queen.*

EFTSOONS. *adv.* [*eft* and *soon*.] Soon afterward; in a short time; again.

An obsolete word; formed, as it seems, by the conjunction of two words of the same meaning.

He in their head *eftsoons*, placed Englishmen, who possess'd all their lands. *Spenser.*

Eftsoons the nymphs, which now had a woe in their fill, Run all in haste to see that silver brood. *Spenser.*

EGO

The Germans deadly hated the Turks, where of it was to be thought that new wars should *effusions* ensue. *Kneller's History.*

Effusions, O sweetest land, my love *effusions*, And all the year shall then be holiday. *Guy.*

E. G. [*exempli gratia*.] For the sake of an instance or example.

E'GER. *n. f.* [See *EAGRE*.] An impetuous or irregular flood or tide.

From the premium disposition of the earth at the bottom, where quick excitations are made, may arise those *egres* and flows in some estuaries and rivers, as is observable about Trent and Humber in England. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO EGEST. *v. a.* [*egere*, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents.

Divers creatures sleep in the winter, as the bear, the hedge-hog, the bat, and the kest; these all wax fat when they sleep, and *egest* not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

EGESTION. *n. f.* [*egestus*, Lat.] The act of throwing out the digested food at the natural vents.

The animal soul or spirits manage as well their spontaneous actions, as the natural or involuntary exertions of digestion, *egestion*, and excretion. *Hales' Origin of Mankind.*

EGG. *n. f.* [*æg*, Saxon; *ough*, Erse.]

1. That which is laid by feathered and some other animals, from which their young is produced.

An egg was found having lain many years at the bottom of a moat, where the earth had somewhat overgrown it; and this egg was come to the hardness of a stone, and the colours of the white and yolk perfect. *Bacon.*

Eggs are perhaps the highest, most nourishing, and exalted of all animal food, and most indigestible. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The spawn or sperm of other creatures.

Therefore think him as the serpent's egg, Which hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous. *Shakespeare.*

Every insect of each different kind, In its own egg, cherish'd by the solar rays, Organs involv'd and latent life displays. *Blackmore.*

3. Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg.

There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck, such as chemists are wont to call a philosophical egg. *Bacon.*

TO EGG. *v. a.* [*eggia*, to incite, Islandick; *eggian*, Sax.] To incite; to instigate; to provoke to action; for this, *edge* is, I think, sometimes ignorantly used.

Study becomes pleasant to him who is pursuing his genius, and whose ardour of inclination eggs him forward, and caneth him through every obstacle. *Deham's Physico-Theology.*

E'GLANTINE. *n. f.* [*eglantier*, French.]

A species of rose; sweetbriar. Over-cropt with luscious woodbine, With sweet milk roses, and with *eglantine*. *Shakespeare.*

The leaf of *eglantine*, not to slander, Out-sweeten'd not my breath. *Shakespeare.*

Sycamores with *eglantine* were spread, A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

E'GOTISM. *n. f.* [from *ego*, Lat.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego* or *I*;

too frequent mention of a man's self in writing or conversation.

The most violent *egotism*, which I have met

E K E

So like in arms these champions were,
As they had been a very pair;
So that a man would almost swear,
That either had been either. *Drayton's Nymph.*
Going made a fast friendship with Digby,
And of them believing he could deceive the
Clarendon
I do not ask whether bodies do so easily, that
reunion of one body cannot really be without
reunion of another; to determine this *either*
is to beg the question for or against a
vacuum. *Leibniz*

1. Each; both.

In the process of natural beings, there seem
to be creatures placed, as it were, on the
edges of several provinces, and participating
in the qualities of either. *Hall*
Sometimes the sun has either tropic view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd.
Drayton's Nymph.

It is used sometimes of more than two;
any one of a certain number.

Any of an indeterminate number, as in
the following passage:

Henry VIII. Francis I. and Charles V. were
to provide, as it were, a palm of ground could
be gotten by either of the three, but that the
other two would let the balance of Europe ought
again. *Bacon*

EITHER. *adv.* [from the noun.] A dis-
tributive adverb, answered by *or*: either
the one or the other.

We never heard of any ship that had been
sent to arrive upon any shore of Europe; no nor
of either the East or West Indies. *Bacon*

What perils shall we find,
If either place, or time, or other course,
Can us to alter th' order now assign'd? *Drayton*

Either your brethren have miserably deceived
us, or power confers virtue. *Shakespeare to Pope.*

EJULATION. *n. f.* [*ejulatio*, Lat.] Out-
cry; lamentation; moan; wailing.

Instead of hymns and psalms, he breaks out
into ejaculations and effeminate wailings.

Government of the Tongue.

With dismal groans
And ejaculations, in the pangs of death
Some call for aid. *Pope*

EKE. *adv.* [eac, Saxon; eok, Dutch.]
Also; likewise.

If any strength we have, it is to ill;
But all the good is God's both power and eke will.
Henry Queen

Now if 'tis chiefly in the heart
That courage does itself exert,
'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,
That this is eke the throne of love. *Pope*

To EKE. v. a. [eacan, Saxon.]

1. To increase.

I deem'd there much to have eke'd my store,
But such eking hath made my heart sore. *Spenser*

The little strength that I have, I would it were
with you. *Shakespeare.*

—And mine to eke out her's. *Shakespeare.*

2. To supply; to fill up deficiencies.

Still be kind,
And eke out our performance with your mind. *Shakespeare.*

Your ornaments hung all,
On some patch'd doghole eke'd with ends of wall. *Pope*

3. To protract; to lengthen.

I speak too long; but 'tis to piece the time,
To eke it, and to draw it out in length,
To stay you from election. *Shakespeare.*

4. To spin out by useless additions. In this sense it seems borrowed from the use of our old poets, who put eke into their lines, when they wanted a syllable.

E L A

Elden eke out Blackmore's endless line.

To ELA'BORATE. v. a. [elaboro, Lat.]

1. To produce with labour.

They will y elaborate a figh. *Young*

2. To heighten and improve by successive endeavours or operations.

The sap is diverted, and still more elaborated
and exalted, as it circulates through the vessel of
the plant. *Deluc*

ELA'BORATE. adj. [elaboratus, Latin.]

Finished with great diligence; perform-
ed with great labour.

Formulas of extraordinary zeal and piety
are never more finished and elaborate than when
poeticians mostigate desperate designs. *King Charles*

At last, on her bestow'd
Too much of ornament of outward show
I elaborate; of a war, less exact. *Milton*
Mum is thy theme, thy virtue in his rage
Drawn to the life in each elaborate piece. *Bacon*

Consider the difference between elaborate dis-
courses upon important occasions, delivered to
parliaments, and a plain sermon intended for the
common people. *Swift*

ELA'BORATELY. adv. [from elaborate.]

Laboriously; diligently; with great
study or labour.

Politic conceits, for elaborate refined and
wrought, and grown at length perfect delivery,
do yet prove abortive. *Swift*

Some coloured powders, which painters use,
may have their colours a little charged, by using
very elaborate and fine ground. *Newton*

I will venture once to incur the censure of
some persons, for being elaborately trailing. *Bentley*

It is there elaborately shewn, that patents are
good. *Swift*

ELABORATION. n. f. [from elaborate.]

Improvement by successive operations.

To what purpose is there such an apparatus of
veils for the elaboration of the spirit and eyes,
in a tedious process of generation and nutrition. *Ray*

To ELAN'CE. v. a. [elancer, French.] To

throw out; to dart; to cast as a dart.

With thy unerring hand elanc'd
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated to. *Pope*
Hark words, that once elanc'd, must ever live
Inevitable. *Pope*

To ELA'PS. v. n. [elapsus, Latin.] To

glide away; to run out without notice.

There is a double season, a hatching time in
your, which suffered to elaps, and no foundation
left, seldom returns. *Locke*

ELA'STICAL. adj. [from elast.,] Hav-

ELA'STICK. ing the power of re-

turning to the form from which it is dis-
torted or withheld; springy; having the
power of a spring.

By what elastic engines did the rear
The hairy tail, and roll the orbs in air. *Blackmore*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields
inward to pressure, without any sliding of its
parts, it is hard and elastic, returning to its
figure with a force rising from the mutual attrac-
tion of its parts. *Newton's Optics*

The most common diversities of human con-
stitutions arise from the solids, as to their dif-
ferent degrees of strength and tenderness; in some
being too lax and weak, in others too rigid and
strong. *Deluc*

A fermentation must be excited in some
assignable place, which may expand itself by its
elastic power, and break through, where it
meets with the weakest resistance. *Berthollet*

E L B

ELASTICITY. n. f. [from elastic.] Force
in bodies, by which they endeavour to
restore themselves to the posture from
whence they were displaced by any ex-
ternal force. *Quincy.*

A juve-ding will bear an hundred weight
without rupture, but at the first time cannot
exert its elasticity, take away fifty, and immedi-
ately it recovers the weight. *Atwood*

Me emphyse and catarrhs could inspire,
And were my elastics and hose. *Pope*

ELATE. adj. [elatus, Lat.] Flushed with
success; elevated with prosperity; lofty;
haughty.

O, thou art so much elate, that I have lost
Too soon thyself, and thy own name. *Shakespeare*

I, of mind elate, and scornful air,
Thus with new trappings bid the world's eyes see. *Pope*

To E'LEATE. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To elevate with success; to puff up with prosperity.

2. To exult; to heighten. An unusual sense.

On truth, divine, breaking on his hand,
Plates his tongue, and unfolds his power. *Gray*

ELATERIUM. n. f. [Latin.] An in-

spissated juice, light, of a friable texture
and an acid and pungent taste. It is pro-
cured from the fruit of a wild cucumber.
It is a very violent and rough purge. *Hill*

ELATION. n. f. [from elatus.] Haughti-

ness proceeding from success; pride of
prosperity.

God begin to put forth the elation of his
by withdrawing his favour. *Shakespeare*

E'LBOW. n. f. [elboia, Saxon.]

1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder.

In some far even up, on your elbow laid,
You dream of triumph to the fatal shade. *Pope*

2. Any flexure or angle.

Front trees, or vines, let upon a wall, let us
elbow or bend a corner, to get more of
upon a plain wall. *Pope*

3. To be at the ELBOW. To be near; to be at hand.

Stand will be come
Wear thy good eyes close, and put a bow
Quick, quick, to catch the light of the sun. *Shakespeare*

ELBOWCHAIR. n. f. [elbow and chair.]

A chair with arms to support the elbows.
Swains and the crew, the crew of the Duck-
fish, have danced upon the elbow chair with
good success. *Gray*

E'LBOWROOM. n. f. [elbow and room.]

Room to stretch out the elbow on each
side; perfect freedom from confinement.

Now my elbow room is gone,
It would rot out, at windows not at doors. *Shakespeare*

The narrow are not to move, but that there
may be elbow room enough for them, and for the
adventures all. *Pope*

A perfect man put himself into a state of
liberty to provide a room for confidence to have
no elbow room. *Swift*

To E'LBOW. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To push with the elbow.

O'ercome him, on his side the shoe.
His hand's Jove's. *Shakespeare*

2. To push; to drive to a distance; to en-

croach upon.
It thrusts and stretches out,
And elbowed all the kingdoms round about. *Pope*

If fortune takes not off this boy betimes,
He'll make mad work and elbow out his neigh-
bours. *Dryden.*

To E'LDON. *n. s.* To jut out in angles.

E'LD. *n. s.* [*ald*, Saxon; *eld*, Scottish.]

1. Old age; decrepitude.

Her heart with joy unwonted only swell'd
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker self
Spenser.

Thy bloated youth
Becomes affaged, and doth beg the alms
O' painted life. *Shakespeare.*

He thought it touch'd his deity full near,
If he were to come for one wedded nook,
To reach to wipe away the infamous blot
Of long unoccupied bed and children's bed.
Marlowe.

2. Old people; persons worn out with years.

They count him of the green-hair'ds.

E'LDON. *n. s.* [ellapa, Saxon; *famulus*, Lat.]

A tree.

The branches are full of pith, having sat the
tree wood; the flowers are most petalous, it is called
into several segments, and every one of them is a
rose, these are, for the most part, covered into
an amber, and are surrounded by four faint
leaves, having three teeth in each. *Milton.*

Amongst the nettles of the elder tree,
Which overhades the mouth of that same pit.
Shakespeare.

E'LDON. *adj.* The comparative of *old*, now
corrupted to *old* [eald, ealder, Saxon.]
Surpassing another in years; survivor;
having the privileges of primogeniture:
opposed to younger.

They bring the comparison of younger daugh-
ters conforming themselves in attire to their elder
sisters. *Hunter.*

Let that the woman trace
An elder than herself, to wear the to him.
So says she, level in her husband's years. *Shakespeare.*
How I fear I am refused, you know;
That is, not to be with my youngest daughter
Before I have a husband for the elder.
Shakespeare.

Among the E'rederians, the chief magis-
trates, as they were, so were they called, the
men. *Rogers's History.*

The elder of his children comes to acquire a
degree of authority among the younger, by the
same means as the elder of his children. *Temple.*
Familiar in the temple bands,
Stripped of his robe, not made by mortal hands,
Whispered round him, or artful Greece would
Of elder Babylon, its flame extend'd. *Pope.*

E'LDON. *adj.* [from *elder*.] No longer
young; bordering upon old age.

I have a race of orderly *elds* to people of both
sexes at command, who can law when I am
deaf, and need for by when I am giddy. *Shakespeare.*

E'LDON. *n. s.* [from *elder*.]

1. Persons whose age gives them a claim to
credit and reverence.

Let the nation *elds*, but esteem him as a father,
and the younger men as brethren. *Shakespeare.*

The barren, touched in this holy chafe,
Shake off their sterility. *Shakespeare.*

The blushing youth their virtuous awe disclose,
And from their seats the reverend *elds* rise. *Shakespeare.*

2. Ancestors.

Give the gods, if it will be no better, e'en
thy head as your *elds* have done before
you. *Shakespeare.*

I am my father, and I own it too,
Where I was a century, not as bad, but new;
Where, if I had, I had break all season's laws;
Thou hast demand not pardon, but applause. *Pope.*

3. Those who are older than others.

Many nations are very superstitious and dili-
gent observers of old customs, which they received
by continual tradition from their parents, by re-
counting of their bards and chronicles, in their
songs, and by daily use and example of their
elders. *Spenser's State of Ire.*

At the board, and in private, it very well be-
cometh children's innocency to pray, and their
elders to lay Amen. *Hunter.*

4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the peo-
ple.

5. [In the New Testament.] Ecclesiasticks.

6. [Among presbyterians.] Laymen intro-
duced into the kirk-polity in sessions,
presbyteries, synods, and assemblies.
First-bitten tyrod, and assembly brew'd
Of clerks and *elds*; and like the rule
Chaos of presbytery, where laymen rule
With the same woulpack clergy by their side.
Cleveland.

E'LDERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *elder*.]

1. Seniority; primogeniture.

The world, while it had society of people,
underwent no other dominion than patriarchy and
eldership. *Shakespeare.*

That all should Abithach adore, his true;
But some respect to my birthright due
My claim to her by *elds* prove. *Dryden.*

Not were the *elds* of
Of Arminians worth our least of fears,
If Memnon's intrench did not prop his cause. *Shakespeare.*

2. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate; kirk-
session.

That controversy sprang up between Bera and
Ephraim, about the matter of ex-communication;
wherein there ought to be in all churches an
eldership having power to excommunicate, and a
part of that *elds* to be of necessity certain
chosen out from amongst the lay. *Hunter.*

E'LDON. *adj.* The superlative of *old*, now
changed to *old* [eal, ealder, ealder, Saxon.]

1. The oldest; that has the right of pri-
mogeniture.

We will establish our estate upon
Our *elds* Mother, whom we name together.
The price of Cumberland. *Shakespeare.*

The mother's and her *elds* daughter's grace,
It seems, had bin'd him to prebend their space. *Dryden.*

2. That has lived most years.

First parents figures, that the *elds* men
and women that have had children, or those who
have lived had the. *Shakespeare.*

E'LDON. *n. s.* [from *elder*, Latin.] A
plant, named also Starwort. Botanists
enumerate thirty species. *Miller.*

The Germans have a method of conveying *elds*
compared like ginger, to which they prefer it,
and call it German ginger. *Shakespeare.*

To E'LECT. *v. a.* [from *elect*, Latin.]

1. To choose for any office or use; to take
in preference to others.

Henry has been chosen king through young,
And Lewis of France, called first beguiled. *Shakespeare.*

This prince, in gratitude to the people, by
whose consent he was chosen, elected a hundred
senators, and a common council. *Shakespeare.*

2. [In theology.] To select as an object
of eternal mercy.

E'LECT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Chosen; taken by preference from
among others.

You have here, lady,
And of your choice, these reverend fathers,
Yea, the *elds* of the land, who are assembled
To plead your cause. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

2. Chosen to an office, not yet in possession.

The bishop *elect* takes the path of supremacy,
canonical obedience, and against simony; and

then the dean of the arch: reads and fables in
the sentences. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. [In theology.] Chosen as an object
of eternal mercy.

A virtuous liver, believing that Christ dees
none but the *elds*, shall have attempts made upon
him to reform and amend his life. *Hunter.*

Son e I have chosen of peculiar grace,
Fits above the rest: so is my will. *Shakespeare.*

E'LECTION. *n. s.* [from *electio*, Latin.]

1. The act of choosing; the act of select-
ing one or more from a greater number
for any use or office; choice.

If the choice of the minister should be com-
mitted to every several parish, do you think
they would choose the best? *Hunter.*

Hum, not by *election*,
But natural necessity, begot.

As charity is, nothing can more
luster and beauty than a prudent *election*,
which is a judgment, and a fit application of it to them. *Shakespeare.*

2. The power of choice.

For what can I do but a moving man,
Which is a judgment, and a fit application of it to them.
Now if God's power should be *election*,
Her mind is then wondrous, and it stands. *Shakespeare.*

3. Voluntary preference.

He calls upon me, and I turn to him,
and live; he tells us, that I have let before
and death, and referred it to our own
which we will choose. *Shakespeare.*

4. Discernment; distinction; discrimination.

The discernment of these *elds* is not to be
but out of a very un-
which to discernment, and a fit application of it to them.
It is the best option of the *elds*. *Shakespeare.*

In favour, to be sure, with much difference
and *election* is good, for it makes those preferred
more than others, and the rest more odious. *Shakespeare.*

5. [In theology.] The predetermination
of God by which any were selected for
eternal life.

The consent about absolute *election* to eter-
nal life, some enthusiasts entertaining, have been
results in the process of nature. *Shakespeare.*

6. The ceremony of a public choice.

I was sorry to hear with what popularity
popular heat, *elections* were carried in some places. *Shakespeare.*

Since the late dissolution of the club, many
persons put up for the next *election*. *Shakespeare.*

E'LECTIVE. *adj.* [from *elect*.]

1. Regulated or bestowed by election or
choice.

I will say positively and absolutely, that it is im-
possible an *elective* monarchy should be better
and absolute as an hereditary. *Shakespeare.*

The last change of their government, from
elective to hereditary, has made it seem better
of less force, and unalter for action abroad. *Shakespeare.*

2. Exerting the power of choice.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a
contradiction; for where there is force, there is
no choice; whereas all moral goodness consists
in the *elective* act of the unbiassed mind. *Shakespeare.*

E'LECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *elect*.] By
choice; with preference of one to the
other.

How or why that should have such an influence
upon the spirits, as to drive them into that mor-
tally *electively*, I am not subtle enough to dis-
cover. *Shakespeare.*

They work not *electively*, or upon pure
to themselves an end of their operations. *Shakespeare.*

E'LECTOR. *n. s.* [from *elect*.]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any
officer.

E L E

From the new world her silver and her gold
Came, like a tempest, to confound the old;
Feeding with these the bird's *electric* hopes,
Alone she gave us emperors and popes. *Waller.*
A prince who has a voice in the choice
Of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL. *adj.* [from *elector*.] Having
the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE. *n. s.* [from *elector*.] The
territory of an elector.

He has a great and powerful king for his son-in-law;
and can himself command, when he
pleases, the whole strength of an electorate in the
empire. *Addison's Freeholder.*

ELECTRE. *n. s.* [from *electrum*, Latin.]

Amber; which, having the quality when
warmed by friction of attracting bodies,
gave to one species of attraction the name
of *electricity*, and to the bodies that so at-
tract the epithet *electric*.

A mixed metal.

Change silver plate or vessel into the compound
stuff, being a kind of silver *electre*, and turn the
rest into coin. *Bacon.*

ELECTRICAL. *adj.* [from *electrum*.]
ELECTRICK. *s.* See **ELECTRE.**

Attractive without magnetism; attract-
ive by a peculiar property, supposed once
to belong chiefly to amber.

By *electric* bodies I do I conceive not such only
as take up big it bodies, in which number the
electrically placed jet and amber, but such as,
consequently placed, attract all bodies palpable.
Brown.

An *electric* body can by friction emit an ex-
halation so subtle, and yet so potent, as by its
effluvia to cause no sensible diminution of the
weight of the *electric* body, and to be expanded
till it fills a sphere, whose diameter is above two
feet, and yet to be able to carry up lead, copper,
or steel-gird, at the distance of above a foot from
the *electric* body. *Newton.*

2. Produced by an electric body.

It is that at ratiom were not rather *electrical* than
magnetical, it was wonderful what Helmont de-
clared concerning a glass, wherein the magdery
of his solution was prepared, which retained an
attractive quality. *Ferguson.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth,
or the end of one's finger, be held at about a
quarter of an inch from the glass, the *electric*
vapour, excited by friction, will, by dashing
against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put
into such an agitation as to emit light.

Newton's Opticks.

ELECTRICITY. *n. s.* [from *electric*. See
ELECTRE.] A property in some bod-
ies, whereby, when rubbed so as to grow
warm, they draw little bits of paper, or
such like substances, to them. *Quincy.*

Such was the account given a few years ago of
electricity; but the industry of the present age,
but excited by the experiments of Gray, has
discovered in *electricity* a multitude of philoso-
phical wonders. Bodies electrified by a sphere
or glass, turned nimbly round, not only emit
flame, but may be fitted with such a quantity of
the electrical vapour, as, if discharged at once
upon a human body, would endanger life. The
force of this vapour has hitherto appeared instan-
taneous, persons at both ends of a long chain
seeming to be struck at once. The philosopher
are now endeavouring to intercept the strokes of
lightning.

ELECTUARY. *n. s.* [from *electarium*, *Calus*
Aurel. which is now written *electuary*.]

A form of medicine made of conserves
and powders, in the consilience of honey.

Electuaries made up with honey or syrup, when
the consilience is too thin, ferment; and when

E L E

too thick, candy. By both which the ingredi-
ents will be altered or impaired. *Quincy.*

We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have
no ingredient except sugar, common to any two
of them. *Boyle.*

ELEMO'SYNARY. *adj.* [from *elemosyna*.]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon
charity. Not used.

It is little better than an absurdity, that the
cause should be an *elemosynary* for its subsistence
to its effects, as a nature posterior to and de-
pendent on itself. *Glammille's Scripsi.*

2. Given in charity. This is the present
use.

ELEGANCE. *s.* *n. s.* [from *elegantia*, Latin.]

ELEGANCY. *s.* *n. s.* [from *elegantia*, Latin.]

1. Beauty rather soothing than striking;
beauty without grandeur; the beauty of
propriety not of greatness.

St. Augustine, out of a kind of *elegancy* in
writing, makes some difference. *Raleigh.*

These questions have more propriety, and
elegancy, understood of the old world. *Barnet.*

2. Any thing that pleases by its nicety.
In this sense it has a plural.

My compositions in gardening are altogether
Pindarick, and run into the beautiful wildness
of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art.
Spectator.

ELEGANT. *adj.* [from *elegans*, Latin.]

1. Pleasing by number beauties.
To flatter themselves are *elegant* in him. *Pope.*
These may it thou find some *elegant* retreat.
London.

2. Nice; not coarse; not gross.

Write with candour, *elegant* with ease. *Pope.*

ELEGANTLY. *adv.* [from *elegant*.]

1. In such a manner as to please.

Now read with them those organic arts which
enable men to discourse and write perspicuously,
elegantly, and according to the taste of lofty,
mean, or lowly. *Milton.*

In a poem *elegant*'s writ,
I will not quarrel with a slight mistake. *Racine.*

2. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty;
with pleasing propriety.

They describe her in part finely and *elegantly*,
and in part gravely and sententiously. *Bacon.*

Whoever would write *elegant*'s, must have
regard to the different turn and juncture of every
period: there must be proper distances and pauses.
Pope's Daphny, Notes.

ELEGIACK. *adj.* [from *elegiacus*, Latin.]

1. Used in elegies.

2. Pertaining to elegies.

3. Mournful; sorrowful.

Let *elegiac* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes. *Gray.*

ELEGY. *n. s.* [from *elegus*, Latin.]

1. A mournful song.

He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies*
upon brambles, all forthwith denoting the name of
Rosalind. *Shakespeare.*

2. A funeral song.

So on Meander's banks, when death is nigh,
The mournful swan sings her own *elegies*. *Dryden.*

3. A short poem without points or affected
elegancies.

ELEMENT. *n. s.* [from *elementum*, Latin.]

1. The first or constituent principle of any
thing.

If nature should intermit her course, those
principal and mother *elements* of the world,
whereof all things in this lower world are made,
should lose the qualities which now they have.
Horace.

A man may rationally retain doubts concern-
ing the number of those ingredients of bodies,
which some call *elements*, and others principles.
Boyle.

E L E

Simple substances are either spirits, which have
no manner of composition, or the first principles
of bodies, usually called *elements*, of which other
bodies are compounded. *Hales.*

2. The four elements, usually so called, are
earth, fire, air, water, of which our world
is composed. When it is used alone,
element commonly means the air.

The king is but a man: the violet smells to
him as it doth to me; and the *elements* shew to
him as it doth to me. *Shakespeare.*

My dearest sister face thee well;
The *elements* be kind to thee, and make
Thy spirits all of comfort. *Shakespeare.*

The king,
Contending with the fretful *element*,
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea,
Or swell the curled waters. *Shakespeare King Lear.*
The heavens and the earth will pass away, and
the *elements* melt with fervent heat. *Peter.*

Here be four of you, able to make a good
world; for you are as differing as the four *ele-
ments*. *Bacon.*

He from his standing ship his children sent,
To perish in a milder *element*. *Waller.*

3. The proper habitation or sphere of any
thing; as *water* of fish.

We are simple men; we do not know the
works by charms, by spells, and such dabbry as
is beyond our *elements*. *Shakespeare.*

Our torments may, in length of time,
Become our *elements*. *Milton.*

They shew that they are out of their *element*,
and that logic is none of their talent.

Baker on Learning.

4. An ingredient; a constituent part.

Who set the body and the limbs
Of this great sport together, as you guess?
—One fate that promises no *element*.
In such a business. *Shakespeare Henry VIII.*

5. The letters of any language.

6. The lowest or first rudiments of litera-
ture or science.

With religion it fareth as with other sciences;
the first delivery of the *elements* thereof must, for
like consideration, be framed according to the
weak and slender capacity of young beginners.
Hales.

Every parish should keep a petty schoolmaster,
which should bring up children in the first *ele-
ments* of letters. *Spenser.*

We, when we were children, were in bondage
under the *elements* of the world. *Paul.*

There is nothing more pernicious to a youth,
in the *elements* of painting, than an ignorant
master. *Dryden.*

To **ELEMENT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound of elements.

Whether any one such body be met with, in
those said to be *elemented* bodies, I now question.
Boyle.

2. To constitute; to make as a first prin-
ciple.

Dull sublimity, fever's love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which it *elemented*. *Dante.*

ELEMENTAL. *adj.* [from *element*.]

1. Produced by some of the four elements.

If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,
And streak'd with red, a troubl'd colour shew;
That fad's mixture shall at once declare
Winds, is n, and storms, and *elemental* war.
Dryden's Virgil.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And up with nymphs, their *elemental* tea. *Pope.*

2. Arising from first principles.

Leeches are by some accounted poison, [not
properly, that is by temperamental contraries,
ocult form, or so much as *elemental* repugnancy;
but inwardly taken, they fasten upon the veins,
and occasion an effusion of blood. *Brown.*

ELEMENTARY. n. f. [from *elementary*.]

The simplicity of nature, or absence of composition; being uncompounded.

A very large class of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of *elementarity*. *Brown.*

ELEMENTARY. adj. [from *element*.]

1. Uncompounded; having only one principle or constituent part.

All rain water contains in it a copious sediment of terrestrial matter, and is not a simple *elementary* water. *Ray.*

The *elementary* salts of animals are not the same as they appear by distillation. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Initial; rude.

ELEMI. n. f.

This drug is improperly called gum *elemi*, being a resin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from Ethiopia in flatish masses, or in cylinders, of a yellowish colour. It is very rare in Europe, and supposed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The indigenous of American *elemi*, a moist, the only kind known, is of a whitish colour, with a greater or less greenish or yellowish tinge. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Brazilians wound, and collect the resin. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

ELENCH. n. f. [*elenchos*, Lat.] An argument; a sophism.

The first delusion *Satan* put upon *Eve*, and his whole temptation might be the same *elench* continued, as when he said, Ye shall not die; that was, in his equivocation, you shall not incur present death. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Discover the fallacies of our common adversary, that old sophister, who puts the most abusive *elenchs* on us. *Decay of Piety.*

ELEOTS. n. f. Some name the apples in request in the cider countries so; not known by that name in several parts of England. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ELEPHANT. n. f. [*elephas*, Latin.]

1. The largest of all quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, prudence, and even understanding, many surprising relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and all sorts of pulse; and is said to be extremely long lived. He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which hangs between his teeth, and serves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory. *Calmet.*

He loves to hear,
That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
And bears with glasses, *elephants* with holes. *Shakespeare.*

The *elephant* hath joints, but not for courtesy;
His legs are for necessity, not flexure. *Shakespeare.*

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

High o'er the gate, an *elephant* and gold,
The crowd shall *Cæsar's* Indian war behold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

ELEPHANTIASIS. n. f. [*elephantiasis*, Latin.] A species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHANTINE. adj. [*elephantinus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the elephant.

TO ELEVATE. v. a. [*elevo*, Latin.]

1. To raise up aloft.

This subterranean heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the chafers. *Woodward.*

2. To exalt; to dignify.

3. To raise with great conceptions.

Others apart sat on a hill retir'd,
In thoughts more *elevate*, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and free. *Milton.*

In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders, in those remote speculations it may seem to be *elevated* with, it aims not beyond sense or reflection. *Locke.*

Now rising fortune *elevates* his mind,
He shines unclouded, and adorns mankind. *Savage.*

4. To elate with vitious pride.

To mischief swift, hope *elevates*, and joy
Brightens his crest. *Milton.*

5. To lessen by detraction. This sense, though legitimately deduced from the Latin, is not now in use.

When the judgments of learned men are alleged against you, what do they but either *elevate* their credit, or oppose unto them the judgments of others as learned? *Hooker.*

ELEVATE. part. adj. [from *elevated*.]

Exalted; raised aloft.

On each side an imperial city stood,
With towers and temples proudly *elevate*
On seven small hills. *Milton.*

ELEVATION. n. f. [*elevatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raising aloft.

The disruption of the strata, the *elevation* of some, and depression of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a discerning principle. *Woodward.*

2. Exaltation; dignity.

Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties. *Locke.*

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.

We are therefore to love him with all possible application and *elevation* of spirit, with all the heart, soul, and mind. *Norris.*

4. Exaltation of style.

His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*. *Watson.*

5. Attention to objects above us.

All which different *elevations* of spirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. *Hooker.*

6. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

Some latitudes have no canicular days, as those which have more than seventy-three degrees of northern *elevation*, as Nova Zembla. *Brown.*

ELEVATOR. n. f. [from *elevate*.] A raiser or lifter up, applied to some chiralurgical instruments put to such uses. *Quincy.*

ELEVEN. adj. [ænbleven, Saxon.] Ten and one; one more than ten.

Had I a dozen sons, and none less dear than *Marcus*, I had rather *eleven* die nobly for their country, than one voluptuously surfeit out of action. *Shakespeare.*

ELEVENTH. adj. [from *eleven*.] The next in order to the tenth.

In the *eleventh* chapter he returns to speak of the building of Babel. *Raleigh's History.*

E.L.F. n. f. plural *elvers*. [*elf*, Welsh.

Baxter's Gloss.]

1. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild unfrequented places; a fairy.

Through this house give glimmering light,
By the dead and drowsy fire;
Every *elf*, and fairy spirit,
Hop as light as hued from briar. *Shakespeare.*

Fairy *elvers*,
Whose midnight revels by some forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton.*

The king of *elvs* and little fairy queen
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on every green. *Dryden.*

If e'er one vision touch'd thy infant thought,
Of all the nurse and all the priest have taught;
Of airy *elvers* by moon-light shadow seen,
The silver token, and the circled green. *Pope.*

2. A devil.

That we may angels seem, we paint them *elvs*.
And are but failures to set up ourselves. *Dryden.*
However it was civil, an angel or *elf*;
For he ne'er could have fill'd it to well of him! *Shakespeare.*

TO ELF. v. a. [from the noun.] To tangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. This vulgar have supposed to be the work of fairies in the night; and all hair so matted together, hath had the name of *elf-loc*. *Hamm.*

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, *elf* all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare.*

ELFIN. adj. [from *elf*.] Relating to fairies; *elfish*; belonging to elves.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought
Unto that *elfin* knight he bade him stay,
Where he slept soundly. *Spenser.*

ELFLOCK. n. f. [*elf* and *lock*.] Knot of hairs twisted by elves.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And cakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which once untangl'd, much misfortune bode! *Shakespeare.*

TO ELICITE. v. a. [*elicio*, Latin.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour or art.

Although the same truths may be *elicited*, as explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Man.*

He *elicits* those acts out of the meer laps'd life of human nature. *Chrysostom.*

ELICIT. adj. [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act; brought from possibility to real existence.

It is the virtue of humility and obedience, and not the formal *elicit* act of meekness; meekness being ordinarily annexed to these virtues. *Hamm.*

The schools dispute whether, in morals, the external action superadds any thing of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will. *Stuart.*

ELICITATION. n. f. [from *elicio*, Latin.] That *elicitation* which the schools intend, as a deducing of the power of the will into act; that drawing which they mention, is merely from the appetibility of the object. *Franklin.*

TO ELIDE. v. a. [*elido*, Latin.] To break in pieces; to crush.

We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom these objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and strength of the argument is *elided*. *Hobbes.*

ELIGIBILITY. n. f. [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen.

The business of the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to choose them in consequence of the report made by the understanding, as to their eligibility or goodness. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

ELIGIBLE. adj. [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

A British ministry ought to be satisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private scheme is which, they can persuade him, that next to his own plan, that of the government is the most *eligible*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Did they really think, that going on with the war was more *eligible* for their country than the least abatement of those conditions? *Swift.*

That the most plain, short, and lawful way to any good end, is more *eligible* than one directly contrary in some or all of these qualities. *Swift.*

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than suspense. *Clarke.*

ELIGIBLENESS. n. f. [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

ELIMIN'ATION. *n. f.* [*elimino*, Latin.] The act of banishing; the act of turning out of doors; rejection. *Dis.*

ELISION. *n. f.* [*eliso*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off: as, *can't* the attempt, there is an elision of a syllable. You will observe the abbreviations and *elisions*, by which consonants of most obdurate sounds are joined together, without any softening vowel to intervene. *Swift.*

2. Division; separation of parts.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an *elison* of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon.*

ELIXATION. *n. f.* [*elixus*, Latin.] The act of boiling or stewing any thing.

Even to ourselves, and more perfect animals, water performs no substantial nutrition; serving for refrigeration, dilution of solid aliments, and its *elization* in the stomach. *Brown.*

ELIXIR. *n. f.* [Arabic.]

1. A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give it a thicker consistence than a tincture. *Quincy.*

For when no healing art prevail'd,
When cordials and *elixirs* fail'd,
On your pale cheek he dropp'd the flow'r,
Reviv'd you like a dying flow'r. *Waller.*

2. The liquor, or whatever it be, with which chymists hope to transmute metals to gold.

No chymist yet the *elixir* got,
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall
Some odorous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

3. The extract or quintessence of any thing. In the soul, when the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity infinitely beyond the highest quintessence and *elixir* of worldly delight. *Seneca.*

4. Any cordial; or invigorating substance. What wonder then, if fields and regions here
Breathe forth *elixir* pure! *Milton's Par. L.*

ELK. *n. f.* [*elc*, Saxon.] A large and stately animal of the stag kind. The neck is short and slender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breadth. The colour of its coat in winter is greyish, in summer it is paler. The horns of the male are short and thick near the head, where it by degrees expands into a great breadth, with several prominences in its edges. *Hill.*

And, scarce his head
Rais'd o'er the heavy wreath, the branching *elk*
Lies slumbering silent in the white abyss. *Thomson.*

ELL. *n. f.* [*eln*, Saxon.]

1. A measure containing forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter.

They are said to make yearly forty thousand pieces of linen cloth, reckoning two hundred *ells* to the piece. *Addison.*

2. It is taken proverbially for a long measure.

Acquit thee bravely, play the man;
Look not on pleasures as they come, but go:
Defer not the last virtue: life's poor span
Makes not an *ell* by trilling in thy woe. *Herbert.*

ELLIPSIS. *n. f.* [*ἑλλειψις*.]

1. A figure of rhetoric, by which something is left out necessary to be supplied

by the hearer: as, *the thing I love*, for *the thing which I love*.
The words are delivered by way of *ellipsis*. *Rom. iv. 18.*

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, which produces a circle, and meeting with the base when produced. *Harris.*

On the cylinder inclined, describe an *ellipsis* parallel to the horizon. *Wilkins' Dædalus.*
The planets could not possibly acquire such revolutions in circular orbits, or in *ellipses* very little eccentric. *Bentley.*

ELLIPTICAL. } *adj.* [from *ellipsis*.] Having the form of an *ellipsis*; oval.

Since the planets move in *elliptical* orbits in one of whose foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun describe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we must find out a law for the paracentric motion, that may make the orbits *elliptical*. *Chyney.*

In animals, that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical*; the greatest diameter going transversely from side to side. *Chyney's Phil. Prin.*

ELM. *n. f.* [*ulmus*, Lat. *elm*, Saxon.]

1. A tree.

The species are, the common rough-leaved *elm*; the witch hazel, or broad-leaved *elm*, by some called the British *elm*; the smooth-leaved or witch *elm*. Neither of them were originally natives of this country; but they have propagated themselves by seeds and suckers in such plenty as hardly to be rooted out: especially in hedgerows, where there is harbour for their roots. They are very proper to place in hedgerows, upon the borders of the fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or close plantation, and then shade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them; for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet: but they should not be planted too near fruit trees: because the roots of the *elm* will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of nourishment. *Miller.*

The rural fear,
Whose lusty *elms* and venerable oaks,
Invite the rook, who high amid' the boughs,
In early spring, his airy city builds. *Thomson.*

2. It was used to support vines, to which the poets allude.

Thou art an *elm*, my husband; I a vine,
Whose weakness married to thy stronger state,
Makes me with thy strength to communicate. *Shakspeare.*

ELOCUTION. *n. f.* [*elocutio*, Latin.]

1. The power of fluent speech.

A travelled doctor of physick, of bold, and of able *elocution*. *Waller.*

2. Power of speaking; speech.

Whole rattle, too long laboured, at first essay
Gave *elocution* to the mute, and taught
The tongue not made for speech to speak the
praise. *Milton.*

3. The power of expression or diction; eloquence; beauty of words.

The third happiness of his poet's imagination is *elocution*, or the art of cloathing or adorning that thought to sound, and varied, in apt, significant, and sounding words.

As I have endeavour'd to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express the thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden.*

E'LOGY. *n. f.* [*elogie*, French.] Praise; panegyric.

Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vanish into praises and *elogies*. *Warton.*

If I durst say all I know of the *elogies* received concerning him, I should offend the modesty of our author. *Boyle.*

Some excellent persons, above my approbation or *elogy*, have considered this subject.

Hold's Elements of Speech.

To E'LOIGNER. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, French.]

To put at a distance; to remove one far from another. Now difused.

From worldly care himself he did *eloin*,
And greatly shunn'd man's exercise. *F. Queen.*

I'll tell thee now, dear love! what thou shalt do
To anger destiny, as she doth us;
How I shall stay though the *elogy* me thus,
And how patiently shall know it too. *Donne.*

To ELONGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Latin.]

1. To lengthen; to draw out; to protract; to stretch.

2. To put further off.

The first star of Aries in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection which is now *elongated* and *mayed* eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

To ELONGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a distance from any thing.

About Cape Frio in Brazil, the fourth point of the compass varieth twelve degrees unto the west; but *elongating* from the coast of Brazil, towards the shore of Africa, it varieth eastward. *Brown.*

ELONGATION. *n. f.* [from *elongate*.]

1. The act of stretching or lengthening itself.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The state of being stretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation; when the ligament of any joint is so extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. *Quincy.*

Elongation are the effect of an humour soaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be stretched, and to be thrust quite out upon every little force. *W. man's Surgery.*

4. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another.

The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye in so small a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real. *Glantille's Spectis.*

5. Departure; removal.

Not then had it been placed in a middle point,
But that of descent or *elongation*. *Brown.*

To ELOPE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dut.]

To run away; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politic, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addison.*

What from the dame can Paris hope?

She may as well from him *elope*. *Prior.*
The husband who *eloped* some thence a quarter,
For matrimonial solace does a martyr. *Pope.*

ETOPEMENT. *n. f.* [from *elope*.] Departure from just restraint; rejection of lawful power; commonly used of a wife.

An *elopement* is the voluntary departure of a wife from her husband to live with an adulterer, and with whom she lives in breach of the matrimonial vow. *Aspley's Paragon.*

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him. *Archbush.*

E L S

E'LOPS. n. f. [*elops*, Latin.] A fish: reckoned however by *Milton* among the serpents.

Scorpion and alps, and amphibia due,
Ceratops horn'd, hydrus, and *elops* drear,
And dipters. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

E'LOQUENCE. n. f. [*eloquentia*, Latin.]

1. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; oratory.

Action is *eloquence*, and the eyes of the ignorant

More learned than the ears. *Shaksp. Coriolanus*

Athena or free Rome, where *eloquence*
Flourish'd, since mute. *Milton*

His infant softness pleads a milder doom,
And speaks with all the *eloquence* of tears. *H. G.*

2. Elegant language uttered with fluency.

Say the be mute, and will not speak a word;
Then I'll commend her volubility,

And say the utter'd piercing *eloquence*. *Shaksp.*

Fit words attended on his weighty sense,
And mild persuasion flow'd in *eloquence*. *Pope.*

E'LOQUENT. adj. [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant speech.

The Lord of hosts doth take away the captain
of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counsellor,
and the cunning artificer, and the *eloquent* orator.

Oh death! all *eloquent*, you only prove
What dust we dote on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

ELSE. pronoun. [elley; Saxon.] Other; one beside: it is applied both to persons and things.

To stand named with travel, and five dings with
desire to see him; thinking of nothing *else*,
putting all affairs *else* in oblivion, as if the *else* were
nothing *else* to be done but to feed him. *Shaksp.*

Should he or any *else* touch, he will find evidence
of the Divine Will. *H. G.*

He says, 'twas then with me, is now with you;
He did it when he had nothing *else* to do. *Denham*

ELSE. adv.

3. Otherwise.

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch ought of mine beside, by lot my due,
But stand aloof, as I think proper to view;
This task has *else*, not thine to witness;
These hostile fields shall fatten with thy blood. *Dr. J.*

What ways are there whereby we thould be assisted,
but either by an internal inspiration of
a God or by an outward ministry of *else* by far
external and visible effects as our reason tells us
must be attributed to some cause? *Tillotson*

2. Beside; except that mentioned.

Pleasures which no where *else* were to be found
And all Elysium in a spot of ground. *Dr. J.*

3. It has sometimes or before it superfluously.

Be more all-sufficient,
Or the good night your vow. *Shaksp.*

E'LSWHERE. adv. [*else* and *where*.]

1. In any other place.

There he here dwells in trees, which are not to be
found *elsewhere*. *Leibniz's Disc. p. of the World*
As he proved that Plon was not Ganges, or
Gihon, Nilus; so where to find them *elsewhere*
he knew not. *Raleigh's History*

For, if we chance to fix our thoughts *elsewhere*,
To grieve our eyes open he, we cannot see. *Dantes*

Henceforth oracles are cease'd,
And thou no more wilt pomp and sacrifice

Shall be caught in Delphos, or *elsewhere*. *Milton.*

Although it is used both ways, and do live near
as long in London as *elsewhere*, yet new-comers
and children do not. *Grant.*

2. In other places; in some other place.

They which *elsewhere* our plain, that injury is
offered to the mean, it much, when the night-

E L U

trate appointeth him what to wear, think the
greatest prelates no competent judges where it is
fit for the minister to stand. *Hooker.*

Let us no more contend, nor blame
Each other, blam'd enough *elsewhere*. *Milton.*

Bellow, hale my, thy idle threats *elsewhere*;
My mother's daughter knows not how to fear. *Dryden.*

It is contradictory what he says *elsewhere*, it is no
new or strange thing. *Tillotson*

TO ELUCIDATE. v. a. [*elucido*, Latin.]

To explain; to clear; to make plain.

To *elucidate* a little the matter, let us con-
sider it. *Boyle*

ELUCIDATION. n. f. [from *elucidate*.]

Explanation; exposition.

We shall in order to the *elucidation* of this
matter, subjoin the following experiment. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDATOR. n. f. [from *elucidate*.] Ex-

planer; expounder; commentator.

Obliquity is brought over them by the course
of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pe-
dantic *elucidations*. *Abbot.*

TO ELUDE. v. a. [*eludo*, Latin.]

1. To escape by stratagem; to avoid any

mischievous or danger by artifice.

Several pernicious vices, notorious among us,
escape or *elude* the punishment of any law yet in-
vented. *Swift.*

He who looks no higher for the motives of his
conduct than the sentiments of human justice,
who never can presume himself cunning enough
to *elude*, rich enough to buy, or strong enough
to resist it, will be under no restraint. *Rogers.*

2. To mock by an unexpected escape.

My good D in back us from the pines,
Thy good D in back us from the pines;
But let us laugh to see me laugh around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

ELU'PINE. adj. [from *elude*.] Possible

to be defeated.

There is not any common place more infested on
than the happiness of trials by juries; yet it this
kind of out of our law be *eludible* by power and
artifice, we shall have little reason to boast. *Swift*

ELVES. The plural of elf. See ELF.

Whole midnight revels by some forest side,
On the hill, the lone belated peasant fees,
O, dreams of elves. *Milton.*

Ye typhs and typhs to your chief give ear;
For, times, pines, *elves*, and demons hear. *Pope*

E'LVESOCK. n. f. [from *elves* and *lock*.]

Knots in the hair superstitiously sup-
posed to be tangled by the fairies.

From the lock might proceed the hairs of polli-
ning *elves*, or complicated hairs of the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

E'LVISH. adj. [from *elves*, the plural of

elf: it had been written more properly

elfish.] Relating to elves, or wandering

spirits.

Thou *elfish* mink, abortive, rioting hog!
The slave of nature, and the son of hell! *Shaksp.*

No mute hath been to bold,
Or of the litter or the old,

Those *elfish* secrets to unfold,
Which I from others reading. *Drayton*

ELU'MBATIO. adj. [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weak-

ened in the loins. *Di.*

ELU'SION. n. f. [*eluso*, Lat.] An escape

from inquiry or examination; a fraud;

an artifice.

An appendix, relating to the transmutation of
metals, detects the impostures and *elusions* of those
who have pretended to it. *Woodward.*

ELU'SIVE. adj. [from *elude*.] Practising

elusion; using arts to escape.

E M A

Elusive of the bridal day, the give
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceivers. *Pope.*

ELU'SORY. adj. [from *elude*.] Tending

to elude; tending to deceive; fraudu-

lent; deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but Parthian flights,
ambuscade retreats and *elusive* tergiversation
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

TO ELU'TE. v. a. [*eluo*, Latin.] To wash

off.

The more only any spirit is, the more pernici-
ous, because it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

TO ELU'TRIATE. v. a. [*elutrio*, Latin.]

To decant; or strain out.

The picture of the air upon the lungs is much
less than it has been compared by some; but still
it is something, and the attention of one truth
of its force upon the lungs must produce some
difference in *elutriating* the blood as it passes
through the lungs. *Arbutnot on Air.*

ELY'SIAN. adj. [*elysius*, Latin.] Per-

taining to elysium; pleasant; deliciously

soft and soothing; exceedingly de-

lightful.

The river of life, through midst of heaven,
Rolls o'er *elysian* flowers her amber stream. *Milton.*

ELYSIUM. n. f. [Latin.] The place

assigned by the heathens to happy souls;

any place exquisitely pleasant.

To have thee with thy lips to stop my mouth,
So shouldst thou either turn my flying soul,
Or I should breathe it into thy love,
And then it lay'd in sweet *Elysium*. *Shaksp.*

EM. A contraction of them.

For he could coin and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit;
And when with hasty noise he spoke 'em,
The ignorant for current took 'em. *Pudsey.*

TO EMA'CIATE. v. a. [*emacio*, Lat.]

To waste; to deprive of flesh.

Men alter long *emaciating* diets wax plump,
fat, and almost new. *Bacon*

All dying of the consumption, die *emaciated*
and lean. *Grant.*

TO EMA'CIATE. v. n. To lose flesh; to

pine; to grow lean.

He *emaciated* and pined away in the too an-
xious enquiry of the sea's reciprocation, although
not drowned therein. *Pisc.*

EMACIATION. n. f. [*emaciation*, Latin.]

1. The act of making lean.

2. The state of one grown lean.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or
leanness were from a phthisis, or from a hectic
fever. *Grant.*

EMACULATION. n. f. [*emaculo*, Latin.]

The act of freeing any thing from spots

or foulness. *Di.*

E'MANANT. adj. [*emanans*, Lat.] Issuing

from something else.

The first act of the divine nature, relating to
the world, and his administration thereof, is an
emanant act: the most wise counsel and purpose
of almighty God terminate in those two great
transient or *emanant* acts or works, the work of
creation and providence. *H. G.*

TO E'MANATE. v. n. [*emano*, Latin.] To

issue or flow from something else.

EMANA'TION. n. f. [*emanatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of issuing or proceeding from

any other substance.

Aristotle said, that it streamed by connatural
result and *emanation* from God, the infinite and
eternal Mind, as the light issues from the sun. *South.*

EMB

2. That which issues from another substance; an *efflux*; *effluviu*m.

The experience of those profitable and excellent emanations from God, may be, and commonly are, the first motive of our love. *Taylor.*

Another way of attraction is delivered by a tremendous emanation, or continued effluviu, which, after some distance, retracts into itself; as in typhus, oils, and viscidities, which spin, at length, into their former dimensions. *Brown.*

Such were the features of her heavenly face; Her limbs were form'd with such harmonious grace;

So faultless was the frame, as if the whole Had been an emanation of the soul. *Dryden.*

The letters, every judge will see, were by no means efforts of the genius, but emanations of the heart. *Pope.*

Each emanation of his fires That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires; Each art he prompts, each charm he can create; What'er he gives, are giv'n for you to hate. *Pope.*

EMANATIVE. *adj.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Issuing from another. *Dict.*

TO EMANCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipare*, Latin.] To set free from servitude; to restore to liberty.

Having received the probal inducements of truth, we become *emancipated* from testimonial engagements. *Brown.*

By the twelve tables, only those were called unto the intestine succession of their parents that were in the parents power, excluding all *emancipated* children. *Arbuthnot.*

They *emancipated* themselves from dependence.

EMANCIPATION. *n. f.* [from *emancipate*.] The act of setting free; deliverance from slavery.

Ordinary in opinions holds the dogmatist in the chains of error, without hope of *emancipation*. *Glasse's Sermon.*

TO EMARGINATE. *v. a.* [*margo*, Latin.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing. *Dict.*

TO EMASCULATE. *v. a.* [*emasculare*, Lat.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of virility.

When it is found how many ewes, suppose twenty, one ram will serve, we may geld nineteen, or thereabouts; for if you *emasculate* but ten, you shall, by promiscuous copulation, hinder the rest. *Grant.*

2. To effeminate; to weaken; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

From wars and from affairs of state abstain; Women *emasculate* a monarch's reign. *Dryden.*

Dangerous principles impose upon our understandings, *emasculate* our spirits, and spoil our temper. *Collier.*

EMASCULATION. *n. f.* [from *emasculate*.]

1. Castration.
2. Effeminacy; womanish qualities; unmanly softness.

TO EMBALLER. *v. a.* [*emballer*, French.]

1. To make up into a bundle.
2. To bind up; to enclose.

Below her ham her weed did somewhat train, And her straight legs most bravely were *emball'd* In golden buskins of costly cordwain. *F. Queen.*

TO EMBAUMER. *v. a.* [*embaumer*, French; *embalsamar*, Spanish.] To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction.

Embalm me, Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakespeare.*

I would show future times What you were, and teach them to urge towards such;

EMB

Verse *embalm* virtue, and tombs or thrones of thy name.

Preserve frail transitory fame as much As spice doth bodies from corrupt air's touch. *Deane.*

Muse! at that name thy sacred sorrows shed Those tears eternal that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*

EMBALMER. *n. f.* [from *embalm*.] One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.

The Romans were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians, so the body was utterly consumed.

TO EMBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar*.]

1. To shut; to enclose.

Trembling for fear into his jaws to fall, He forc'd to call strong to take their flight; Where fast *embal'd* in mighty brazen walls, He has them now four years begg'd to make them thall. *Speij.*

In form of any members fair *embal'd* His sports were subject to our fight. *Emf.*

2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.

Translating the mart unto Calais, he *embal'd* all further trade for the future. *Bacon.*

If this commerce 'twixt heav'n and earth were not

Embal'd and all this traffick quite forg'd, Sm, for whose loss we have languish'd thus, Would work more fully and powerfully in us. *Donne.*

EMBARCATION. *n. f.* [from *embarc*.]

1. The act of putting on shipboard.

The French gentlemen were very fond of the *embarcation* of the army, and for the departure of the fleet. *Clarendon.*

2. The act of going on shipboard.

EMBARGO. *n. f.* [*embargar*, Spanish.]

A prohibition to pass; in commerce, a stop put to trade.

He knew that the subjects of Flanders drew to great commodity from the trade of England, as by *embargo* they would soon wax weary of Perkin. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

After an *embargo* of our trading ships in the river of Bourdeaux, and other points of foreign affairs, there did succeed the action of R. *W. H. H.*

I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the *embargo* which was laid upon it. *Dryden.*

TO EMBA'RK. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, French.]

1. To put on shipboard.

Of mankind, so numerous late, Ad left, in one small bottom twain *embark'd*. *Milton.*

The king had provided a good fleet, and had crused a body of three thousand foot to be *embarcked* on those ships. *Clar. mem.*

Straight to the ships *Embarc* took his way, *Embarc'd* his men, and skinn'd along the sea. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To engage another in any affair.

TO EMBA'RK. *v. n.*

1. To go on shipboard.

I should with speed *embarc*, And with their embassy return to Greece. *A Philop.*

2. To engage in any affair.

TO EMBA'RRAS. *v. a.* [*embarasser*, Fr.]

To perplex; to distress; to entangle.

I saw my friend a little *embarrass'd*, and turned away. *Speijer.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT. *n. f.* [from *embarra*.]

Perplexity; entanglement.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarraiment*, and take a clear view of the whole. *Watts.*

TO EMBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *basc*.]

EMB

1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower; to deprave; to impair.

Grains are annually to that the virtue of the seed is not worn out; whereas in a rice it is *embas'd* by the ground. *Bacon.*

I have no vice or ignoble end in my present labour, which may, on either side, restrain or *embay* the freedom of my poor judgment. *Wotton.*

I will rather chuse to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose *embas'd* weight is so hard to beared. *King Charles.*

A plebeian lord, nation, and angelically a plebeian *embas'd* with a golden ring; but that a golden ring being in the mouth, never turns to gold or silver in the lip. *South.*

2. To degrade; to vilify.

Jealousy of you, and its brother you I ble, my lord, that was to *embas'd* you; But then the more your own in that I rue, That are to *embas'd* to mean love *embas'd*. *Spenser.*

EMBA'SSADOR. *n. f.* [See *AMBASSADOR*.] One sent on a publick message. *Mighty Jove's embassy appear'd With the time miss'd.* *Denham.*

My lord, my king's *embasador*, will go. *Dryden.*

EMBA'SSADRESS. *n. f.* A woman sent on a publick message.

With a little *embasador* lifts her eyes, And to the bright *embasador* replies. *Garth.*

EMBA'SSAGE. *n. f.* [It may be ob-

EMBASSY. } served, that though our authors write almost indiscriminately *embasador* or *ambasador*, *embasage*, or *ambasage*; yet there is scarcely an example of *ambasage*, all concurring to write *embassy*.]

1. A publick message; a message concerning business between princes or states.

Both *embassy* and suits, Not from the state nor private friends, hereafter Will I lend ear to. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

When he was at Newcastle he sent a *tokma embassy* unto James king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him. *Bacon.*

The peace posited thus, a chosen band He sent *embasadors* to the Ladian land, In threatening *embasage*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Any solemn message.

He sends the *argels* on *embasage* with his de- crees. *Taylor.*

3. An errand, in an ironical sense.

A hind was made fly with such art to carry a written *embasage* among the ladies, that one might say, If a live bud, how taught? If dead, how made? *Sidney.*

Nimble mischance, that art to light of foot, Doth not thy *embasage* belong to me, And am I lost that know it? *Shakespeare.*

TO EMBA'TTER. *v. a.* [from *battle*.] To range in order or array of battle.

The English are *embattled*; To horse! you gallant princes, that to horse! *Shakespeare.*

I could drive her from the ward of her reputation, her marriage-vow, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly *embattled* against me. *Shakespeare.*

On their *embattl'd* ranks the waves return, And overwhelm the war! *Milton.*

Embatl'd nations strive in vain The hero's glory to restrain: Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red with fire,

In vain against his force conspire. *Pope.*

TO EMBA'TTLE. *v. n.* To be ranged in battle array.

The night Is thine, and they say we shall *embattle* By the second hour of the morn. *Shakespeare.*

E M B

To **EMBA'Y**. *v. a.* [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.]

1. To bathe; to wet; to wash. Not used.
In her lap a little babe did play
His cruel sport;
For in her streaming blood he did *embay*
His little hands, and tender joints embrew.
Fairy Queen.

Every sense the humour sweet *embay'd*,
And, slumbering soft my heart did steal away.
Fairy Queen.

2. [from *bay*.] To enclose in a bay; to land lock.

If that the Turkish fleet
Be not in shelter'd and *embay'd*, they're drown'd.
Shakespeare.

To **EMBE'LLISH**. *v. a.* [embellir, Fr.]
To adorn; to beautify; to grace with ornaments; to decorate.

How much more beautiful had the fountain been,
Embellish'd with her first created green;
Where crystal streams through living turf had run,
Contented with an urn of native stone. *Dryden.*

The names of the figures that *embellished* the discourses of those that understood the art of speaking are not the art and skill of speaking well. *Locke.*

That which was once the most beautiful spot of Italy, covered with palaces, *embellished* by emperors, and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to show but ruins. *Addison on Italy.*

EMBE'LLISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *embellish*.]
Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adititious grace; any thing that confers the power of pleasing.

Cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life. *Addison's Cato.*

Apparitions, visions, and intercourse of all kinds between the dead and the living, are the frequent and familiar *embellishments* of the legends of the Romish church. *Atterbury.*

EM'BERING. *n. f.* The ember days. A word used by old authors, now obsolete.

For causes good to many ways,
Keep *emb'ring* well, and fasting days;
What law commands we ought to obey,
For Friday, Saturday, and Wednesday. *Tisser.*

EM'BERS. *n. f.* without a singular [εμψυρια, Saxon, ashes; einmyria, Islandick, hot ashes or cinders.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished.

Take hot *embers*, and put them about a bottle filled with new beer, almost to the very neck: let the bottle be well stopp'd, let it fly out; and continue it, renewing the *embers* every day for the space of ten days. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

If the air will not permit,
Some still removed place will fit,
While glowing *embers* through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *Milton.*

While thus heav'n's brightest counsellors, by the low footsteps of their efforts, he trac'd too well,
He toft his troubled eyes, *embers* that glow
Now with new rage, and wax too hot for hell.
Cicero.

He said, and rose, as holy zeal inspires;
He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires.
Dryden's Virgil.

EM'BERWEEK. *n. f.* [The original of this word has been much controverted: some derive it from *embers* or ashes strewed by penitents on their heads; but *Nelson* decides in favour of *Marschal*, who derives it from *ymbren* or *embren*, a course or circumvolution.] A week in which an ember day falls.

The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first

E M B

Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13. *Common Prayer.*

Stated times appointed for fasting are Lent, and the four seasons of the year called *ember weeks*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **EMBE'ZZLE**. *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted by an ignorant pronunciation from *imbecile*.]

1. To appropriate by breach of trust; to turn what is intrusted in his hands to his own use.

He had *embezzled* the king's treasure, and extorted in ney by way of loan from all men. *Hayward.*

2. To waste; to swallow up in riot.
When thou hast *embezzl'd* all thy store,
Where's all thy father left? *Dryden.*

EMBE'ZZLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *embezzle*.]

1. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another.

2. The thing appropriated.

To **EMBLA'ZE**. *v. a.* [blasonner, French.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.

To unfought diamonds
Would so *emblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And so bestud with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to paint with ensigns armorial.

Nor shall this blood be wiped from thy point,
But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
I' *emblaze* the honour which thy master got. *Shakespeare.*

He from the glittering staff unfurl'd
Th' imperial ensign, streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden lustre rich *emblaz'd*,
Scaphrick arms and trophies. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To **EMBLA'ZON**. *v. a.* [blasonner, Fr.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to grace with ensigns armorial.

2. To deck in glaring colours; to set out pompously to show.

We find Augustus, for some petty conquest,
emblazoned by the poets to the highest pitch. *Hall's Will on Providence.*

EMBLA'ZONRY. *n. f.* [from *emblazon*.]
Pictures upon shields.

Him round
A globe of fiery seraphim inclos'd
With bright *emblazonry* and horient arms. *Milton.*

EMBLEM. *n. f.* [εμβλημα.]

1. Inlay; enamel; any thing inserted into the body of another.

2. An occult representation; an allusive picture; a typical designation.

She had all the royal makings of a queen,
The rod, and bud of peace, and all such *emblems*,
Laid nimbly on her. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

If you draw your heart in an *emblem*, show a landscape of the country natural to the heart. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Gentle Thames,
Thy nightly master's *emblem*, in whose face
Sate mucknifs, heighten'd with majestic grace. *Denham.*

He is indeed a proper *emblem* of knowledge and action, being all head and paws. *Addison.*

To **EMBLEM**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To represent in an occult or allusive manner. Not used.

The primitive fight of elements doth fitly *emblem* that of opinions. *Glanville's Scripps.*

EMBLEMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *emblem*.]

EMBLEMA'TICK. }

1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative.

E M B

In the well fram'd models,
With *emblematick* skill and mystick order,
Thou shew'st where tow'rs on battlements
Should rise,

Where gates should open, or where walls should compass. *Prior.*

The poets contribute to the explication of reverses purely *emblematical*, or when the persons are allegorical. *Addison.*

2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.

By tongue and pudding to our friends explain
What does your *emblematick* worship mean. *Prior.*

EMBLEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emblematical*.] In the manner of emblems; allusively; with occult representation.

Others have spoken *emblematically* and hieroglyphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phoenix was the hieroglyphick of the sun. *Brown.*

He took a great stone, and put it up under the oak, *emblematically* joining the two great elements of masonry. *Swift.*

EMBLEMA'TIST. *n. f.* [from *emblem*.] A writer or inventor of emblems.

These tables are still maintained by symbolical writers, *emblematis*, and heralds. *Brown.*

EMBO'LISM. *n. f.* [εμβολισμος.]

1. Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time.

The civil constitutions of the year were after different manner in several nations; some using the sun's year, but in divers fashions; and some following the moon, finding out *embo'lisms* or equinocties, even to the addition of whole months, to make all as even as they could. *Hobbes.*

2. The time inserted; intercalatory time.

EM'BO'LUS. *n. f.* [εμβολος.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

Our members make a sort of an hydraulick engine, in which a chemical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastic channels by an *embo'lus*, like the heart. *Abraham.*

To **EMBO'SS**. *v. a.* [from *boffe*, a protuberance, French.]

1. To form with protuberances; to cover with something rising into lumps or bunches.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt flood;
Which once a day, with his *embo'ss'd* booty,
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shakespeare.*

Thou art a bil,

A plague sore, or *embo'ss'd* carbuncle,

In my corrupted blood. *Shakespeare.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh *embo'ss*,

And all his people. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

All crowd in heaps, as at a night-alarm

The bees drive out upon each other's back;

I' *embo'ss* their hives in clusters. *Dryden.*

2. To engrave with relief, or rising work.

Then o'er the lofty gate has art *embo'ss'd*

Androgeo's death, and off'rings to his ghost. *Dryden's Ptolem.*

3. [from *embo'sser*, French, to enclose in a box.] To enclose; to include; to cover.

The knight his thrilling spear again assay'd

In his brass-plated body to *embo'ss*.

And in the way, as she did weep and wail,

A knight, her met, in mighty arms *embo'ss'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

4. [embo'scare, Italian.] To enclose in a thicket.

Like that self begotten hind

In th' Arabian woods *embo'ss'd*. *Milton's Agonist.*

5. To hunt hard.

When a deer is hard run, and foams at the mouth, he is said to be *embo'ss*: a dog also, when he is strained with hard running, especially upon hard ground, will have his knees swelled, and then he is said to be *embo'ss*, from *boffe*, French, a tumour. *Hannet.*

EMB

- Oh, he is more mad
Than Telamon for his shield; the boar of Theffaily
Was never to *embof*. *Shakspere.*
We have almost *embof* him: you shall see his
fall to-night. *Shakspere.*
- EMBO'SSMENT.** *n. f.* [from *embofs*.]
1. Any thing standing out from the rest;
jut; eminence.
I with alio in the very middle, a fair mount,
with three ascents and alleys, enough for four to
walk a-bread; which I would have to be per-
fect circles, without any bulwarks or *embofments*.
Bacon.
2. Relief; rising work.
They are at a loss about the word pendentis;
some fancy it expresses only the great *embofment*
of the figure, others believe it hung off the hel-
met in alto relievo. *Alfson on Italy.*
- To EMBO'TTLE.** *v. a.* [*bouteille*, French.]
To include in bottles; to bottle.
Strom, himself fuit
Embo'ttled long as Piliamean Troy
Withstood the Greeks, endures. *Philips.*
- To EMBO'WEL.** *v. a.* [from *bowel*.] To
eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails;
to exenterate.
The school,
Embo'welled of their doctrine, have left off
The danger to itself. *Shakspere.*
Embo'welled will I see thee by and by;
'Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lye.
Shakspere's Henry iv.
- The roar
Embo'welled with outrageous noise the air,
And all her entrails tore. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Fossils and minerals that th' *embo'welled* earth
Displays. *Philips.*
- To EMBRACE.** *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.]
1. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze
in kindness.
Embrace again, my son! he sues no more;
Nor stain your country with her children's gore.
Dryden.
2. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay
hold on; to welcome; to accept wil-
lingly any thing offered.
I take it, your own business calls on you,
And you *embrace* th' occasion to depart.
Shakspere.
- At first, her mother earth she holdeth dear,
And doth *embrace* the world, and worldly things,
Davies.
- They who are represented by the wife virgins,
embrace the profession of the christian religion,
as the foolish virgins also had done. *Tillotson.*
3. To comprehend; to take in: as, *natural philosophy embraces many sciences.*
4. To comprise; to enclose; to contain;
to encompass; to encircle.
Low at his feet a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream *embrac'd*.
Denham.
5. To admit; to receive.
Fenton, Heav'n give thee joy!
What cannot be echew'd, must be *embrac'd*.
Shakspere.
- If a man can be assured of any thing, without
having examined, what is there that he may not
embrace for truth? *Locke.*
6. To find; to take.
Finnice, his son,
Whose absence is no less material to me
Than is his father's, must *embrace* the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*
7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.
To EMBRACE. *v. n.* To join in an embrace.
Let me *embrace* with old Vincentio;
And wander we to see thy honest son,
Who will of thy arrival be full joyous.
Shakspere.
- EMBRACE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug.

EMB

- Thames, the most lov'd of all the ocean's
fons
By his old sire, to his *embraces* runs. *Denham.*
2. A hostile squeeze; crush.
EMBRACEMENT. *n. f.* [from *embrace*.]
1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace.
Thus death becomes a rival to us all,
And hopes with foul *embracements* her to get,
In whose decay virtue's fair thine must fall.
Sidon.
- These cherishing one another with dear, though
chaste *embracements*, with sweet, though cold
kisses, it might seem that love was come to play
him there without darts. *Sidon.*
2. Hostile hug; grapple.
Tuttle beats, fighting with any man, stand
upon their hinder feet; and to this did, being
ready to give me a shrewd *embracement*.
Sidon.
3. Comprehension.
Nor can her wide *embracements* filled be.
Davies.
4. State of being contained; enclosure.
The parts in man's body easily reparable, as
spirits, blood, and flesh, die in the *embracements*
of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves,
and membranes. *Bacon's Natural History.*
5. Conjugal endearment.
I would fain enjoy in that absence, wherein
he won honour, than in the *embracements* of his
bed, where he would lose most love. *Shakspere.*
- EMBRACER.** *n. f.* [from *embrace*.] The
person embracing.
Yet are they the greatest *embracers* of pleasure
of any other upon earth; and they esteem of
pearls as pebbles, so they may satisfy their gull,
in point of pleasure or revenge. *Howell.*
- EMBRASURE.** *n. f.* [*embrasure*, French.]
An aperture in the wall, through which
the cannon is pointed; battlement.
- To EMBRAVE.** *v. a.* [from *brave*.] To
decorate; to embellish; to deck; to
grace; to adorn. Not now in use.
So, both agree their bodies to engrave;
The great earth's womb they open to the sky,
And, with sad cypriotes, seemly it *embrave*.
Fairy Queen.
- To EMBROGATE.** *v. a.* [*embrogare*.]
To rub any part diseased with medicinal
liquors.
I returned her a glass with oil of roses and
vinegar, to *embrogate* her arm. *W. leman.*
- EMBROGATION.** *n. f.* [from *embrogate*.]
1. The act of rubbing any part diseased
with medicinal liquors or spirits.
2. The lotion with which any diseased part
is washed or embrogated.
We endeavour'd to ease by discutient and
emollient cataplasms, and *embrogations* of various
sorts. *W. leman's Surgery.*
- To EMBROIDER.** *v. a.* [*broder*, Fr.]
To border with ornaments; to decorate
with figured work; to diversify with
needlework; to adorn a ground with
raised figures of needlework.
Such an accumulation of favours is like a kind
of *embroidering*, or lifting of one favour upon
another. *Watson.*
- Embroider'd* so with flowers it had flood,
That it became a garden of a wood. *Waller.*
Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover,
but in a suit of her own *embroidering*. *Spect.*
Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds;
This slave the floor, and that the table spreads.
Pope.
- EMBROIDERER.** *n. f.* [*embroider*.] One
that adorns clothes with needlework.
Blue silk and purple, the work of the *embroi-
derer*. *Feculus.*
- EMBROIDERY.** *n. f.* [from *embroider*.]

EME

1. Figures raised upon a ground; va-
riegated needlework.
White,
In *em'rald* tufts, flow'rs purified, blue and white,
Like sapphire, pearl, in rich *embroidery*,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee.
Shakspere.
- Laces and *embroideries* are more costly than
either warm or comely. *Bacon.*
Next these a youthful train their vows express'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery*
diels'd. *Pope.*
2. Variegation; diversity of colours.
If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were
help'd and improved by art, a man might make a
pretty landscape of his own positions. *Spectator.*
- To EMBROIL.** *v. a.* [*brouiller*, French.]
1. To disturb; to confuse; to distract;
to throw into commotion; to involve in
troubles by diffention and discord.
I had no passion, design, or preparation to
embroil my kingdom in a civil war. *King Ch.*
Rumour next, and chance,
And tumult and confusion, all *embroil'd*,
And discord with a thousand various mouths.
Milton.
- When she found her venom spread so far,
The royal nuptial *embroil'd* in civil war.
Ras'd on her dusky wings she cleaves the skies.
Dryden.
2. To perplex; to entangle.
The christian antiquities at Rome, though of a
fresher date, are so *embroil'd* with fable and
legends, that one receives but little satisfaction.
Adelphi on Italy.
3. In the following passage the word seems
improperly used for *broil* or *burn*.
That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt
to riddle God's cabinet, should, like the coal
from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and con-
sume the sacrilegious invaders. *Ducy of Percy.*
- To EMBROTHEL.** *v. a.* [*brothel*, *brodel*.]
To enclose in a brothel.
Man, which chuse
Lace-practice for mere gain, boldly repate,
Wrote than *embrothel'd* trumpets prostitute.
Davies.
- EMBRYO.** } *n. f.* [*εμβρυον*.]
EMBRYON. }
1. The offspring yet unfinished in the
womb.
The bringing forth of living creatures may be
accelerated, if the *embryo* ripeneth and perfecteth
sooner. *Bacon.*
- An exclusion before conformation, before the
birth can bear the name of the parent, or be so
much as properly called an *embryo*. *Brown.*
- The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, *embryo* immature involv'd
Appear'd not. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- In that dark womb are the signs and rudiments
of an *embryo* world. *Furnet's Theory.*
- When the crude *embryo* careless nature breeds,
See how the works, and how her work proceeds.
Blackmore.
- While the promis'd fruit
Lies yet a little *embryo*, unperceiv'd
Within its crinoid folds. *Thomson's Spring.*
2. The state of any thing yet not fit for
production, or yet unfinished.
The company little suspected what a noble
work I had then in *embryo*. *Swift.*
- EMF.** *n. f.* [same, Saxon.] Uncle. Ob-
solete.
Whilst they were young, Cissibela their *emf*,
Was by the people chosen in their stead;
Who on him took the royal diadem,
And goodly well it long time governed. *Spenser.*
- EMF'NDABLE.** *adj.* [*emendo*, Latin.] Ca-
pable of emendation; corrigible.
- EMENDATION.** *n. f.* [*emendo*, Latin.]

E M E

1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better.

The difference and relation of every thing in being, is fitted, beyond any *emendation*, for its action and use; and throws it to proceed from a mind of the highest unobscuring.

2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDATOR. *n. f.* [*emendo*, Lat.] A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.

EMERALD. *n. f.* [*emeraude*, French; *smaragdus*, Lat.] A green precious stone.

The *emerald* is evidently the same with the ancient *smaragdus*; and, in its most perfect state, is perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems. The rough *emerald* is usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, and is ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. The oriental *emerald* is of the hardness of the sapphire and ruby, and is second only to the diamond in lustre and brightness.

Do you not see the grass how in colour they excel the *emerald*?

The *emerald* is a bright green; it is found in fissures of rocks, along with copper ores.

Nor deeper verdure does the robe of spring, When first the gales give to the tounet gale, Than the green *emerald* shows.

To **EMERGE.** *v. n.* [*emergeo*, Latin.]

1. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered.

They *emerged*, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay immersed in the spirit.

The mountains *emerge*, and became dry land again, when the waters retired.

Thetis, not unmindful of her son, *Emerging* from the deep, to beg her boon, Pursued their track.

2. To issue; to proceed.

If the prism was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the base, reflecting surface of the prism, the image soon became an arch of two fingers, or more.

3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.

Darkness, we see, *emerges* into light; And shining thus descend to sable night.

When, from dewy shade *emerging* bright, Aurora breaks the sky with orient light, Let each deplore his deed.

Then from ancient gloom *emerg'd* A rising world.

EMERGENCE. *n. f.* [*from emerge*.]

EMERGENCY. *n. f.* [*from emerge*.]

1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered.

We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies.

2. The act of rising or starting into view.

The *emergence* of colours, upon collision of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation.

The white colour of all refracted light, as its very first *emergence*, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours.

3. Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty.

Most of our varieties have been found out by casual *emergence*, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy.

E M I

4. Pressing necessity; exigence. Not proper.

In any case of *emergency*, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amassed together in his subterraneous exchequer.

EMERGENT. *adj.* [*from emerge*.]

1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it.

Love made my *emergent* fortune once more look

Above the main, which now shall hit the stars.

Immediately the mountains huge appear

Emergent, and their broad bare backs unheave

Into the clouds.

2. Rising into view, or notice, or honour.

The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily *emergent*.

3. Proceeding or issuing from any thing.

The flocks told a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held aloof, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter.

4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual.

All the lords declared, that, upon any *emergent* occasion, they would mount their horses

EMERODS. *n. f.* [*corrupted by ignorance*.] rant pronunciation from

hemorrhoids, *hemorrhoids*. Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

He destroyed them, and smote them with

EMERSON. *n. f.* [*from emerge*.] The

time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun,

appears again.

The time was in the heliacal *emersion*, when it becomes at greatest distance from the sun

EMERY. *n. f.* [*smiris*, Lat. *emeril*, Fr.]

Emery is an iron ore, considerably rich. It is found in the island of Guernsey, in Tuscany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. The lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling the wetted powder over them, but it will not cut diamonds. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel.

EMETICAL. *adj.* [*from emere*.] Having

EMETICK. *adj.* [*from emere*.] the quality of provok-

ing vomits.

Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs; some purgative, some *emetick*, and some sudorific.

EMETICALLY. *adv.* [*from emetical*.] In

such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duly rectified silver to work *emetically*, even in women and girls.

EMICATION. *n. f.* [*emication*, Latin.]

Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as sprightly liquors.

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and *emication*, as also a cress and fumid exhalation.

EMICTION. *n. f.* [*from emissum*, Latin.]

Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a Gangrene *emission*.

To **EMIGRATE.** *v. a.* [*emigro*, Latin.]

To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION. *n. f.* [*from emigrate*.] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.

E M I

We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by *emigrations*, or intestine commotions.

EMINENCE. *n. f.* [*eminentia*, Latin.]

EMINENCY. *n. f.* [*from eminence*.]

1. Loftiness; height.

Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminency* affording new kinds.

EMINENT. *adj.* [*from eminence*.]

2. Summit; highest part.

A part rising above the rest.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities.

4. A place where one is exposed to general notice.

A satyr or libel on one of the common stamp, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a person whose name places him upon an *eminence*, and gives him a more conspicuous

5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; state of being exposed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preferment; greatness.

You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet

Affected *eminence*, wealth, sovereignty.

Attentions are attributed to the powerful under princes, where the *eminency* of the

He deserv'd no such return

From me, whom he created what I was,

In that bright *eminence*; and with his good

Unbanded none.

Where men cannot arrive to any *eminency* of estate, yet religion makes a compensation, by teaching content.

These two were men of *eminency*, of learning as well as piety.

6. Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st,

And pure thou wert created, we enjoy

In *eminence*.

7. Notice; distinction.

Let your remembrance still apply to Barquo:

Present him *eminence* both with eye and tongue.

8. A title given to cardinals.

EMINENT. *adj.* [*eminens*, Latin.]

1. High; lofty.

Thou hast built unto thee an *eminent*

Satan, in gesture proudly *eminent*,

Stand like a tower.

2. Dignified; exalted.

Rome for your sake shall push her conquests on,

And bring us wretches home from nations won,

To dignity *eminent* a top.

3. Conspicuous; remarkable.

She is *eminent* for a sinless piety in the practice of religion.

EMINENTLY. *adv.* [*from eminent*.]

1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.

Thy love, which else

So *eminently* never had been known.

Lady, that in the prime of earliest youth,

Witely has shun'd the broad way and the green,

And with those few art *eminently* seen,

That labour up the hill of heavenly truth

E M O

MISSARY. n. f. [*emissarius*, Latin.] One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent.

Clifford, an emissary and spy of the king's, fled over into Flanders with his privy. *Bacon.*
You shall neither eat nor sleep,
Nor forth your window peep,
With your emissary eyes.

To fetch in the forms go by. *Ben Jonson.*

The jesuits send over emissaries, with instructions to personate themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*

One that emits or sends out. A technical sense.

Wherever there are emissaries, there are absorbent vessels in the skin: and, by the absorbent vessels, mercury will pass into the blood.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

EMISSION. n. f. [*emissio*, Latin.] The act of sending out; vent.

Tickling causes laughter: the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath by a flight from titillation. *Bacon.*

Populosity naturally requireth transmigration and emission of colonies. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Cover them with glasses; but upon all warm and benign emissions of the sun, and sweet show-ers, give them air. *Evelyn.*

Attention, in the state of innocence, was happily precluded upon its right object: it flamed up in direct fervours of devotion to God, and in collateral emissions of clemency to its neighbour. *South.*

TO EMIT. v. a. [*emitto*, Latin.]

1. To send forth; to let go; to give vent to.

These baths continually emit a manifest and very sensible heat; nay, some of them, at some times, send forth an actual and visible flame. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The soil, being fruitful and rich, emits steams, consisting of volatile and active parts. *Arbutnot.*

2. To let fly; to dart.

Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Loth, wistful, the far-shooting god emit
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

3. To issue out juridically.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and emitted by the judges authority, and at the instance of the party. *Zylke.*

EMMENAGOGUES. n. f. [*εμμηναγωγαι*, and

2.] Medicines that promote the courses, either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, or by making it thinner. *Quincy.*

Emmenagogues are such as produce a plethora, dilate the vessels, consequently such as strengthen the organs of digestion, so as to make good blood. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

EMMER. n. f. [*æmette*, Saxon.] An ant; a pismire.

When cedars to the ground fall down by the weight of an emmer,

Or when a rich ruby's just price be the worth of a walnut. *Sidney.*

TO EMMEW. v. a. [from *mew*.] To mew or coop up.

This outward fainted deputy,
While fennel visage and deliberate word,
Kiss youth in the head, and follies doth emmew,
As fawcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil. *Shakespeare.*

TO EMMOUVE. v. a. [*emmouvoir*, French.]

To excite; to rouse; to put into emotion. Not used.

One day, when him high courage did emmoue,
He pricked forth. *Fairy Queen.*

EMOLLIENT. adj. [*emolliens*, Lat.] Softening; suppling.

Barley is emollient, moistening, and expectorating. *Arbutnot.*

E M P

Diureticks are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of emollient vegetable, so far as they relax the urinary passages: such as relax ought to be tried before such as stimulate. *Arbutnot.*

EMOLLIENTS. n. f. Such things as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids at the same time. *Quincy.*

Emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from putrefying, and on emollients. *Arbutnot.*

EMOLLITION. n. f. [*emollitie*, Latin.] The act of softening.

Latitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; the cause is, for that all latitude is a kind of confusion and compression of the parts, and bathing and anointing give a relaxation of condensation. *Bacon.*

Powerful menstruations are made for its emolliation, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals. *Bacon.*

EMOLUMENT. n. f. [*emolumentum*, Lat.] Profit; advantage.

Let them consult now politick they were, for a temporal emolument to throw away eternity. *South.*

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to publick emolument. *Field.*

EMONGST. prep. [so written by *Spenser*.] Amongst.

The many buds of every sort
Chaunted about their cheerful harmony;
And made amongst themselves sweet consort,
That quick'ned the deaf spirit with musick's charm. *Spenser.*

EMOTION. n. f. [*emotion*, French.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion, pleasing or painful.

I will appeal to any man, who has read this poet, whether he finds not the natural emotion of the same passion in himself, which the poet describes in his forged persons? *Dryden.*

Those rocks and oaks that each emotion felt,
Were rural maids whom Orpheus taught to melt. *Graville.*

TO EMPALE. v. a. [*empaler*, French.]

1. To fence with a pale.

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd,
To his beads, and distaff, rest his mind?
Empal'd himself to keep them out, not in;
Can sow, and dates trust corn, where they have been. *Donne.*

2. To fortify.

All that dwell near enemies empale villages, to save themselves from surprise. *Raleigh.*
The English empal'd themselves with their pikes, and therewith beat off their enemies. *Huyward.*

3. To enclose; to shut in.

Round about her work the did empale,
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers. *Spenser.*

Keep yourselves in breath,
And when I have the bloody Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about. *Shakespeare.*

They have empal'd within a zodiac
The free-born sun, and keep twelve signs awake
To watch his steps; the Goat and Crab controul
And sight him back. *Donne.*

Thank my charms,
I now empale her in my arms. *Chapman.*
Impenetrable, empal'd with cuning fire,
Yet unconsum'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

Who can bear this, resolve to be empal'd?
His skin head off, and roasted yet alive? *Southerne.*

Let them each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, empal'd and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake. *Addison.*

E M P

Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging; they talk of empaling, or bucking on the wheel. *Arbutnot.*

EMPA'NNI. L. n. f. [from *panne*, Fr.]

The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment schedule, or roll of paper, by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear for the performance of such publick service as juries are employed in. *Cowell.*

Who can expect upright verdicts from such packed, corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions against this so incompetent empannel? *Dray of Poetry.*

TO EMPA'NNE. v. a. [from the noun.]

To summon to serve on a jury. A law term.

I shall not need to empannel a jury of moralists or divines, every man's own breast sufficiently instructing him. *Government of the Tongue.*

EMPA'RANCE. n. f. [from *parler*, Fr.]

In common law, a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do; and it is sometimes used for the conference of a jury in the cause committed to them. *Cowell.*

EMPA'ISM. n. f. [*εμπαισμος*.] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.

TO EMPA'SSION. v. a. [from *passion*.] To

move with passion; to affect strongly; to throw off from equanimity.

Unto my eyes strange shows presented were,
Pursuing that which in mind embrac'd,
That yet this sight to empassion me full near. *Spenser.*

So standing, moving, or to height upgrown,
The temple, all empal'd, thus began. *Milton.*

TO EMPH'OPLE. v. a. [from *people*.] To form into a people or community.

He would'd much, and d'gan enquire
What stately building durst so high extend
Her lofty towers unto the starry sphere,
And what unknown nations there empal'd were? *Spenser.*

EMPRESS. n. f. [from *emperour*, now written *empress*.]

1. A woman invested with imperial power.

Long, long, may you on earth our empress reign,
Ere you in heaven a glorious angel stand. *Davies.*

2. The queen of an emperour.

Livia will I make my empress,
Rome's royal mistress, mistress of my heart. *Shakespeare.*

EMPEROUR. n. f. [*empereur*, French; *imperator*, Lat.] A monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king: as, the emperour of Germany.

Charles the emperour,
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
Makes visitation. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

EMPERY. n. f. [*empire*, French; *imperium*, Lat.] Empire; sovereignty; dominion. Out of use.

A lady
So fair, and fatten'd to an empery,
Would make the greatest king double. *Shakespeare.*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of it is your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
But as successively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your empery, your own. *Shakespeare.*

EMPHASIS. n. f. [*εμφασις*.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by style or pronunciation.

EMP

Oh, that brave Cæsar!
—Be cloak'd with such another *emphatic*. *Shakspeare*.
Emphatic not to much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby some letter, syllable, word, or sentence is rendered more remarkable than the rest, by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer stay upon it. *Holder*.
These questions have force and *emphatic*, if they be understood of the antediluvian earth. *Burton*.

EMPHATICALLY. } *adj.* [*εμφατικῶς*.]
EMPHATIC. }

1. Forcible; strong; striking.
Where he endeavours to dissuade from carnivorous appetites, how *emphatic* is his reasoning! *Garth*.

In proper and *emphatic* terms thou didst paint the blazing comet's fiery tail. *Arbutnot*.
2. Striking the sight.

It is commonly granted that *emphatic* colours are big itself, modified by refractions. *Brown*.
EMPHATICALLY. *adv.* [*from emphatic*.]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.
How *emphatically* and divinely does every word proclaim the truth that I have been speaking of. *South*.

2. According to appearance.
What is delivered of the incurability of dolphins, must be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again. *Brown*.

EMPHYSEMA. *n. f.* [*εμφυσμα*.]
Emphysema is a light puffy humour, easily yielding to the pressure of the finger, arising again in the midst of you take it off. *Wise*.

EMPHYSEMATOUS. *adj.* [*from εμφυσμα*.]
Bleated; puffed up; swollen.

The signs of a gangrene are these: the inflammation loses its redness, and becomes dusky and livid; the tendons of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or *emphysematous*; and vesications, filled with ichor of different colours, spread all over it. *Sharp*.

To EMPHATISE. *v. a.* [*from pierce*.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent assuile.

The weapon bright,
Taking advantage of his open jaw,
Ran through his mouth with so importune might,
That deep *emphatized* his darksome hollow maw. *Spenser*.

EMPHAT. *preterit and part. from To pitch, or pitch.* [*See Pitch*.] Set; fixed; fastened.

But he was wary, and ere it *emphat*
In the meant mark, advanced his shield between. *Spenser*.

EMPIRE. *n. f.* [*empire*, French; *imperium*, Latin.]

1. Imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command.

Assert, ye fair ones, who in judgment sit,
Your ancient *empire* over love and wit. *Roscoe*.

2. The region over which dominion is extended.

A nation extended over vast tracts of land, and numbers of people, arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom, or modern of *empire*. *Temple*.
Sextus Pompeius

Hath given the dare to Cæsar, and commands
The *empire* of the sea. *Shakspeare*.

3. Command over any thing.

EMPIRICK. *n. f.* [*α, ε, ρ, ι, κ*.] This word seems to have been pronounced *empirick* by Milton, and *empirick* by Dryden. Milton's pronunciation is to be preferred. A trier; an experimenter; such persons as have no true education in, or knowledge of, physical practice, but venture upon hearsay and observation only. *Quincy*.

EMP

The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to persuade such men as Galen, than to move a silly *empirick*. *Hooker*.

That every plant might receive a name according into the diseases it cures, was the wish of Paracelsus; a way more likely to multiply *empiricks* than herbalists. *Brown*.

Such an aversion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for *empiricks*, or lawyers for pettifoggers. *Swift*.

The illustrious writer, *empirick*-like applies to each distasteful chance remedies:
The learn'd in school, when science first began,
Studies with care th' anatomy of man. *Dryden*.

EMPIRICAL. } *adj.* [*from the noun*.]
EMPIRICK. }

1. Verfed in experiments.

By fire
Of footy coal, the *empirick* alchymist
Can turn, or holds it possible to turn,
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton*.

2. Known only by experience; practised only by rote, without rational grounds.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empirick* to this preservative. *Shakspeare*.
In extremes bold counsels are the best:
Like *empirick* remedies, they last are try'd,
And by th' event condemn'd or justify'd. *Dryden*.

EMPIRICALLY. *adv.* [*from empirick*.]

1. Experimentally; according to experience.

We shall *empirically* and sensibly deduct the causes of blackness from originals by which we generally observe things denigrated. *Brown*.

2. Without rational ground; charlatanically; in the manner of quacks.

EMPRICISM. *n. f.* [*from empirick*.] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLASTER. *n. f.* [*εμπλαστρον*.] This word is now always pronounced and generally written *plaster*. An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth. See *PLASTER*.

All *emplasters*, applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples. *Wise*.

To EMPLASTER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

To cover with a plaster.

They must be cut out to the quick, and the sores *emplastered* with tar. *Mortimer*.

EMPLASTICK. *adj.* [*εμπλαστικῶς*.] Viscous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaster.

Refin, by its *emplastick* quality, mixed with oil of roses, perfects the concoction. *Wise*.
Emplastick applications are not sufficient to defend a wound from the air. *Arbutnot*.

To EMPLAD. *v. a.* [*from plead*.] To indict; to prefer a charge against; to accuse.

To terrify and torture them, their tyrannous masters did often *emplad*, arrest, call them into prison, and thereby consume them to worse than nothing. *Hayward*.

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *emplad* them of impiety that refused it to natural casualties. *Glanville*.

Since none the living villains dare *emplad*,
Arraign them in the persons of the dead. *Dryden*.

To EMPLOY. *v. a.* [*employer*, French.]

1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise.

It is used both as agent, as, the king employed the minister; or cause, as the public credit employed the minister.

For thrice, at least, in compass of the year,
Thy vineyard must *employ* the sturdy steer
To turn the glebe. *Dryden's Virgil*.

EMP

2. In the following quotations it is used with *in, about, to, and upon*, before the object. To seems less proper.

Their principal learning was applied to the course of the stars, and the rest was *employed* in displaying the brave exploits of their princes. *Temple*.

Our reason is often puzzled, because of the imperfection of the ideas it is *employed about*. *Locke*.

The proper business of the understanding is not that which men always *employ* it to. *Locke*.
Labour in the beginning gave a right of property, wherever any one was pleased to *employ* it upon what was common. *Locke*.

On the happy change the boy
Employ'd his wonder and his joy. *Prior*.
This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed* on serious subjects. *Addison's Freethinker*.

3. To use as an instrument.

The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn;
Her awkward fit did ne'er *employ* the churn. *Gay*.

4. To use as means.

The money was *employed* to the making of galleys. *Mar*.
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise:
And war more force, but not more pains *employ*s. *Dryden*.

5. To use as materials.

The labour of those who sowed and framed the timber *employed about* the plough, must be charged on labour. *Locke*.

6. To commission; to intrust with the management of any affairs.

Jonathan and Jahaziah were *employed about* this matter. *Ezra*.
Jesus Christ is furnished with superior powers to the angels, because he is *employed* in superior works, and appointed to be the sovereign Lord of all the visible and invisible worlds. *Watts*.

7. To fill up with business.

If you're idle you're destroy'd;
All his force on you he tries,
Be but watchful and *employ'd*,
Soon the listless tempter flies. *Motter*.

To study nature will thy time *employ*;
Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. *Dryden*.

8. To pass or spend in business.

Why, whilst we struggle in this vale beneath,
With want and sorrows, with disease and death,
Do they more blest'd perpetual life *employ*
In songs of pleasure, and in scenes of joy? *Law*.

EMPLOY. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Business; object of industry.

Present to grasp, and future still to find,
The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope*.

2. Publick office.

Let animosities should obstruct the course of justice, if one of their own number had the distribution of it, they have always a foreigner for this *employ*. *Addison on Italy*.

The honours and the burdens of great posts and *employs* were joined together. *Arbutnot*.

EMPLOYABLE. *adj.* [*from employ*.] Capable to be used; proper for use.

The objections made against the doctrine of the chymists, seem *employable* against this hypothesis. *Boyle*.

EMPLOYER. *n. f.* [*from employ*.]

1. One that uses or causes to be used.

That man drives a great trade, and is owner or *employer* of much shipping, and continues and increases in trade and shipping. *Child on Trade*.

2. One that sets others to work.

EMPLOYMENT. *n. f.* [*from employ*.]

1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.

EMP

Business; the state of being employed.
Office; post of business.

It any station, any employment upon earth be honourable, thence was.

Leaders on each side, instead of intending the thick web, have their hearts wholly set to get to keep employments.

Business intrusted.
Call not your stocks for me; I serve the king, whose employment I was lent to you. *Shaksp.*

EMPOISON. v. a. [empoisonner, Fr.]

1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to poison.

To veng. no means unattempted of destroying that wicked servant of his undertook to do him.

And sooms cause the incubus, or more in the flesh, therefore the surfeit of them may suffice and upbraid.

2. To taint with poison; to envenom.

This is the more usual sense.

EMPOISONER. n. f. [empoisonneur, Fr.]

One who destroys another by poison.

He is veremently affected to have been the assassin of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed.

EMPOISONMENT. n. f. [empoisonnement, French.] The practice of destroying by poison.

It were dangerous for secret empoisonments.

EMPORETICK. adj. [ἐμπορετικὸς] That is used at markets, or in merchandise.

EMPORIUM. n. f. [ἐμπόριον] A place of merchandise; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.

And while this tam'd *emporium* we prepare, The British ocean fill all such triumphs boast, That those who now disdain our trade to share, Shall rob like pirates on our wealthy coast.

I take the prosperous estate of this great *emporium* to be owing to those instances of charity.

To EMPOVERISH. v. a. [pauvre, Fr.]

1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.

Since they might talk better as they lay together, they *empoverish'd* their cloaths to enrich their feet, water, for that night, might well scorn the three of Venus.

Your's tounds aloud, and tells us you excel Niles in courage than in singing well; While, unconcern'd, you let your country know, They have *empoverish'd* themselves, not you.

For sense of honour, if it *empoverisheth* a man, it is, in his esteem, neither honour nor sense.

Fresh roses bring, To strew my bed, 'till the *empoverish'd* spring Consume her want.

2. To lessen fertility; as tillage *empoverishes* land.

EMPOVERISHER. n. f. [from empoverish.]

1. One that makes others poor.

2. That which impairs fertility.

They destroy the weeds and fit the land for aftercrops, being an improver, and not an *empoverisher* of land.

EMPOVERISHMENT. n. f. [from empoverish.] Depauperation; cause of poverty; drain of wealth.

Being paid as it is, now some, and then some, it is no great burden unto her, nor any great *empoverishment* to her coffers.

All appeals for justice, or appellations for favour or preferment to another country, are so many grievous *empoverishments*.

EMP

To EMPOWER. v. a. [from power.]

1. To authorize; to commission; to give power or authority to any purpose.

You are *empowered*, when you please, to give the final decision of wit.

The government shall be *empowered* to grant commissions to all protestants whatsoever.

2. To give natural force; to enable.

Does not the same power that enables them to heal, *empower* them to destroy?

EMPRESS. n. f. [contracted from emperress, which is retained by Jonson in the following lines.]

1. 'The queen of an emperour.

Tread subtle circles, that may always meet In point to him; and figures, to express The grace of him, and his great *empress*.

2. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign.

Empress of this fair world, resplendent Eve!

Yet, London, *empress* of the northern clime, By an high fate thou greatly didst expire.

Wisdom, thou say'st, from heav'n receiv'd her birth; Her beams transmitted to the subject earth: Yet this great *empress* of the human soul, Does only with imagin'd power controul, If restless passion, by rebellious sway, Compels the weak usurper to obey.

EMPREISE. n. f. [emprise, French.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise.

Noble minds, of yore, allied were In brave pursuit of chivalrous *emprise*.

A double conquest must you make, If you achieve renown by this *emprise*.

Fierce faces threaten wars; Giants of mighty bone, and bold *emprise*.

Thus, till the sun had travell'd half the skies, Ambush'd we lie, and wait the bold *emprise*.

EMPTIER. n. f. [from empty.] One that empties; one that makes any place void by taking away what it contained.

The *emptier* have emptied them out, and married their vine-bunches.

EMPTINESS. n. f. [from empty.]

1. Absence of plenitude; inanity.

Where cities stood, Well fence'd, and numerous, desolation reigns And *emptiness*; dismay'd, unfed, unhus'd, The widow and the orphan sit ill.

2. The state of being empty.

His coffers found With hollow poverty and *emptiness*.

3. A void space; vacuity; vacuum.

Nor could another in your room have been, Except an *emptiness* had come between.

The ordinary air in which we live and respire, is of so thin a composition, that sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-nine parts of it's dimensions are mere *emptiness* and nothing; and the remaining one only, material and real substance.

4. Want of substance or solidity.

'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves to take up their habitations in the hardest marble and to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow.

5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires.

O frail estate of human things, Now to our cost your *emptiness* we know.

For in the judgment about the worth or *emptiness* of things here, according as they are or are not of use, in relation to what is to come after.

6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.

EMP

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray, As shallow streams too dimpling all the way.

EMPTION. n. f. [emptio, Latin.] The act of purchasing; a purchase.

There is a dispute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus his exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of Tydides, was *emption* or commutation.

EMPTY. adj. [æmpt, Saxon.]

1. Void; having nothing in it; not full.

I did never know to full a voice issue from to *empty* a heart; but the saying is true, the *empty* vessel makes the greatest sound.

2. Evacuated; no longer full.

Hisself he frees by secret means unseen, His shackles *empty* left, himself escaped clean.

3. Devoid; unfurnished.

Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy distress, That in civility thou seem'st to *empty*?

Mr. Boyle has shew'd, that air may be rarified above ten thousand times in vessels of glass; and the heavens are much *emptier* of air than any vacuum we can make below.

4. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires.

Pleas'd in the silent shade with *empty* praise.

5. Without any thing to carry; unbundled; unfreighted.

They beat him, and sent him away *empty*.

When ye go, ye shall not go *empty*.

He alledges that satyrs carried platters full of fruit in their hands; but if they had been *empty* handed, had they been ever the larger satyrs?

Yet all the little that I got I spent; And still return'd as *empty* as I went.

6. Hungry.

My falcon now is sharp and passing *empty*, And till she stoop, she must not be full-gorg'd, For then she never looks upon her lure.

7. Vacant of head; ignorant; unskilful; unfurnished with materials for thought.

How comes it that to many worthy and wife men depend upon so many unworthy and *empty* headed fools?

8. Unfruitful; barren.

Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind.

9. Wanting substance; wanting solidity; vain.

The god of sleep there hides his heavy head, And *empty* dreams on every leaf are spread.

To EMPT. v. a. [from the adjective.]

To evacuate; to exhaust; to deprive of that which was contained in it.

Boundless omnipotence, In nature is a tyranny; it hath been Th' untimely *emptying* of the happy throne, And fall of many kings.

The *emptiers* have emptied them out, and married their vine bunches.

Sheep are often blind by suffles of blood: cut then tails, and *empty* them of their blood.

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the communication it has both with Asia and Europe, and the great navigable rivers that *empty* themselves into it.

EMP

To EMPURPLE. v. a. [from *purple*.] To make of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shore,
Empurpled with celestial roses smil'd. *Milton.*
The deep,
Empurpled ran, with gushing gore distain'd. *Philips.*

To EMPURZLE. v. a. [from *puzzle*.] To perplex; to put to a stand.

It hath empurzed the enquiries of others to apprehend, and enforced them unto strange conjectures to make out. *Brown.*

EMPTUMA. n. f. [*ἐμπύμα*.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only, and which sometimes happens upon the opening of abscesses, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes inclosing the breast. *Quincy.*

An *empyema*, or a collection of purulent matter in the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the patient into a phthisical consumption. *Harvey.*

There is likewise a consumption from an *empyema*, after an inflammation of the lungs; which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppression of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one side, which is that which is found. *Arbutnot.*

EMPYREAL. adj. [*ἐμπύρεος*.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven. *Tickel.*

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in highest heav'n, array'd in gold
Empyrean. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Gey, loar with Plato to th' empyreal sphere,
To the first good, first perfect, and first fur.

But *empyrean* forms, how'er in fight
Gash'd and dismember'd easily unite. *Tickel.*

EMPYREAN. n. f. [*ἐμπύρεος*.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.

Almighty Father from above,
From the pure *empyrean*, where he sits
High thron'd above all light, bent down his eye. *Milton.*

Under his burning wheel
The steadfast *empyrean* shook throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton.*

The *empyrean* rung
With hallelujahs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

EMPYREUM. } n. f. [*ἐμπύρεον*.] The
EMPYREUMA. } burning of any matter
in boiling or distillation, which gives a
particular offensive smell. *Quincy.*

It is so far from admitting an *empyreum*, that it
burns clear away without leaving any cinders or
a dust about it. *Harvey.*

The fumes of an elixir insensibly evaporate,
and vanish to air, or leave in the recipient a foul
empyreuma. *Decay of Piety.*

EMPYREUMATICAL. adj. [from *empyreuma*.] Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.

Empyreumatical oils, distilled by strong fires in
retorts, may be brought to emulate essential oils
drawn in limicks. *Boyle.*

EMPYROISIS. n. f. [*ἐμπύρωσις*.] Conflagration; general fire.

The lower opinion that held these cataclysms
and *empyroses* universal, was such as held that it
put a total conflagration unto things in this
lower world, especially that of conflagration. *Hale.*

EMU

To EMULATE. v. a. [*emulor*, Latin.]

1. To rival; to propose as one to be equalled or excelled.

2. To imitate with hope of equality, or superiour excellence.

I would have

Him emulate you: 'tis no shame to follow

The better precedent. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

Those fair ideas to my aid I'll call,

And emulate my great original. *Dryden.*

What though no weeping loves thy aches grace,

Nor polish'd marble emulate thy face. *Pope.*

3. To be equal to; to rise to equality with.

I see how thy eye would emulate the diamond.

We see no new-built palaces aspire,
No kitchens emulate the vestal fire. *Pope.*

4. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

It is likewise attended with a delirious fury,

and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion emulating this motion. *Arbutnot.*

EMULATION. n. f. [*emulatio*, Latin.]

1. Rivalry; desire of superiority.

Mine emulation

Hath not that honour in't it had; for where

I thought to crush him in an equal force,

True sword to sword, I'll pitch at him some way,

Or with or craft may get him. *Shakspere.*

There was neither envy nor emulation amongst

them. *Macbeth.*

Aristotle allows that some emulation may be

good, and may be found in some good men; yet

envy he intirely condemns, as wicked in itself,

and only to be found in wicked minds. *Spratt.*

The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy

and general emulation of the charity of the Ma-

cedonians, in contributing freely to the relief

of the poor saints at Jerusalem. *South.*

A noble emulation heats your breast,

And your own fame now robs you of your rest;

Good actions still must be maintain'd with good,

As bodies nourish'd with resembling food. *Dryden.*

2. Envy; desire of depressing another;

content; contention; discord.

What madness rules in brainick men,

When for to fight and frivolous a cause,

Such factious emulations shall arise! *Shakspere.*

EMULATIVE. adj. [from *emulate*.] In-

clined to emulation; rivaling; disposed

to competition.

EMULATOR. n. f. [from *emulate*.] A

rival; a competitor.

In superiours it queneth jealousy, and layeth

their competitors and emulators asleep. *Bacon.*

To EMULGE. v. a. [*emulgo*, Latin.] To

emulate. Not in use.

He sitting me beside, in that same shade,

Provoked me to play some pleasant fit;

Yet emulating my pipe, he took in hand

My pipe, before that emulged of many,

And plaid thereon; for well that skill he could. *Spenser.*

To EMULGE. v. a. [*emulgeo*, Latin.] To

emulate. Not in use.

EMULGENT. adj. [*emulgens*, Latin.]

1. Milking or draining out.

2. Emulgent vessels [in anatomy] are the

two large arteries and veins which arise,

the former from the descending trunk

of the aorta, or great artery; the latter

from the vena cava. They are both in-

serted into the kidneys; the emulgent

arteries carrying blood with the serum

to them, and the emulgent veins bring-

ing it back again, after the serum has

been separated therefrom by the kidneys.

Harris.

It doth furnish the left emulgent with one vein.

Brown.

ENA

Through the *emulgent* branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there fixed (if it is serum). *Cheyne.*

EMULOUS. adj. [*emulus*, Latin.]

1. Rivaling; engaged in competition.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,

Nor *emulous* Carthage, with their long h of arms,

Shall be the work of one. *Ben Jonson.*

She is in perpetual diffidence, or actual enmity

with her, but always *emulous* and suspicious of her.

Howell's Vocal Forest.

2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise

above another; desirous of any excel-

lence possessed by another; with of be-

fore the object of emulation.

By strength

They measure all, of ether excellence

Not *emulous*, nor care who them excels. *Milton.*

By far rewards our noble youth we raise

To *emulous* merit, and to thirst of praise. *Pope.*

Good Howard, *emulous* of the Grecian art.

Phin.

3. Factious; contentious.

Whose glorious deeds, but in the fields of war,

Made *emulous* nations 'mongst the gods their

scissors;

And drove great Mars to fiction. *Shakspere.*

EMULOUSLY. adv. [from *emulous*.] With

desire of excelling or outdoing another.

So tempt thy him, and *emulously* vie

To baffle a voice, that empires would not buy.

Grant.

EMULSION. n. f. [*emulso*, Latin.] A

form of medicine, by bruising only seeds

and kernels, and drawing out their sub-

stances with some liquor, that thereby

becomes milky. *Quincy.*

The aliment is dissolved by an operation re-

sembling that of making an *emulsion*; in which

operation the oily parts of nuts and seeds, being

gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually

mixed with some watery liquor, or dissolved

into a sweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, re-

sembling the chyle in an animal body. *Arbutnot.*

EMUNCTORIES. n. f. [*emuntorium*, Lat.]

Those parts of the body where any

thing excrementitious is separated and

collected, to be in readiness for eject-

ment. *Quincy.*

Superfluous matter descends from the body

under their proper *emuntories*. *Brown.*

There are receptacles in the body of many, and

emuntories to drain them of superfluous choler.

More against *Atheism*.

Discussing of the lungs, I shew that they

are the grand *emuntory* of the body; that the

main end of respiration is continually to discharge

and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the

mass of blood. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

The regimen in quinsies, which proceed from

an obstruction of the glands, must be to use such

warm liquors as relax those glands, such as, by

stimulating, open the *emuntories* to secrete the

humour. *Arbutnot.*

EN. An inseparable particle borrowed by

us from the French, and by the French

formed from the Latin *in*. Many words

are uncertainly written with *en* or *in*.

In many words *en* is changed into *im*

for more easy pronunciation.

To ENABLE. v. a. [from *able*.] To make

able; to empower; to supply with

strength or ability.

It thou would'st vouchsafe to overspread

Me with the shadow of thy gentle wing,

I should enabled be thy acts to sing. *Spenser.*

His great friendship with God might enable

him, and his compassion might incline him.

Atterbury

EN A

He points out to him the way of life, strengthens his weakness, restores his lapses, and enables him to walk and persevere in it. *Rogers.*

To ENACT. *v. a.* [from *act*.]

1. To act; to perform; to effect. Not now in use.

In true balancing of justice, it is far wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted. *Spenser.*

Valiant Talbot, above human thought Enacted wonders with his sword and lance. *Shakespeare.*

2. To establish by law; to decree.

It is enacted in the laws of Venice, It is proved against an alien He seeks the life of any citizen, The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive, Shall seize on half his goods. *Shakespeare.*

The senate were authors of all counsels in the state; and what was by them consulted and agreed, was proposed to the people, by whom it was enacted or commanded. *Temple.*

3. To represent by action.

I did enact Hector. *Shakespeare.*

ENACT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENACTOR. *n. f.* [from *enact*.]

1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws.

The great author of our nature, and enactor of this law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured. *Atterbury.*

2. One that practises or performs any thing. Not used.

The violence of either grief or joy, Their own enactors with themselves destroy. *Shakespeare.*

ENALLAGE. *n. f.* [εναλλαγή.] A figure in grammar, whereby some change is made in the common modes of speech, as when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

ENAMBUISH. *v. a.* [from *ambush*.] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention.

They went within a vale, close to a flood, whose stream U'd to give all their cattle drink, they there enamush'd them. *Chapman's Illiad.*

ENAMBL. *v. a.* [from *anil*. See *ANIL*.]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours, properly with colours fixed by fire.

Mutt I, alas! Flame and enamel plate, and drink in glass? *Donne.*

See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crown'd; Here blushing Flora paints th' enamell'd ground. *Pope.*

I bequeath to the Earl of Orrery the enamell'd silver plates, to distinguish bottles of wine by. *Swift's Last Will.*

To lay upon another body, so as to vary it.

Higher than that wall, a circling row Of goodliest trees, laden with fairest fruit, Blossoms, and fruits at once of golden hue, Appeared with gay enamell'd colours mix'd. *Milton.*

ENAMBL. *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel.

Though it were foolish to colour or enamel upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the eyes, without lessening the clearness of the object. *Boyle.*

ENAMBL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours fixed by fire.

ENC

Down from her eyes welled the pearls round, Upon the bright enamel of her face; Such honey drops on springing flowers are found. *Woodward.*

When Phœbus holds the crimson morn in chase. *Fairfax.*

There are various sorts of coloured glasses, pafies, enamels, and facitious gems. *Woodward.*

2. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLER. *n. f.* [from *enamel*.] One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENAMOUR. *v. a.* [amour, French.]

To inflame with love; to make fond: with of before the thing or person loved.

Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts, And thou art wedded to calamity. *Shakespeare.*

My Oberon! what visions have I seen!

I thought I was enamour'd of an ass. *Shakespeare.*

You are very near my brother in his love; he is enamour'd on Hero. *Shakespeare.*

Or should she, confident, As sitting queen, ador'd on beauty's throne, Descend with all her winning charms begu'd, T' enamour, as the zone of Venus once Brought that theft on Jove, so fables tell. *Milton.*

He, on his side, Leaning his forehead, with looks of cordial love Hung over her enamour'd face. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Your uncle cardinal Is not so far enamour'd of a cloyster, But he will thank you for the crown. *Dryden.*

'Tis hard to discern whether is in the greatest error, he who is enamour'd of all he does, or he whom nothing of his own can please. *Dryden.*

ENARRATION. *n. f.* [enarro, Latin.] Explanation; exposition. *Did.*

ENARTHROSIS. *n. f.* [ἐν and ἀρθρον.]

The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

Enarthrosis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be a cotyla, or profound cavity, as that of os coxae, receiving the head of the os femoris; or glene, which is more shallow, as in the scapula, where it receives the humerus. *Wise's Anatomy.*

ENATA'TION. *n. f.* [enato, Latin.] The act of swimming out; escape by swimming. *Did.*

ENOUNTER. *adv.* An obsolete word explained by *Spenser* himself to mean *left that*.

Anger would not let him speak to the tree, Enounter his rage might cooled be, But to the root bent his angry stroke. *Spenser.*

To ENCA'GE. *v. a.* [from *cage*.] To shut up in a cage; to coop up; to confine.

He suffer'd his kinsman March, Who is, if every owner were right plac'd, Indeed, his king, to be encag'd in Wales; There without ransom to be forfeited. *Shakespeare.*

Like Bajazet encag'd, the shepherd's scull, Or like black-sheep'd Sampson, his hair off. *Danne.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. n.* [from *camp*.] To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march; to settle a temporary habitation.

He encamp'd at the mount of God. *Exodus.*

The French knew how to make war with the English, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long sieges of towns, and strong fortified encampings. *Bacon.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp.

The people were encamp'd against Gibbethon. *Kings.*

ENCA'MPMENT. *n. f.* [from *encamp*.]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.

2. A camp; tents pitched in order.

ENC

Their enemies sought to improve them in their encampments, weapons, or something else. *Greene.*

When a general bids the martial train Spread their encampment o'er the spacious plain, Thick rising tents a canvas city build. *Greene.*

To ENCA'VE. *v. a.* [from *cave*.] To hide as in a cave.

Do but encave yourself, And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns, That dwell in every region of his face; For I will make him tell the tale anew. *Shakespeare.*

ENCEINTE. *n. f.* [French.] Enclosure; ground enclosed with a fortification. A military term not yet naturalized.

To ENCHA'FF. *v. a.* [eschaffer, French.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke.

The wind-shak'd surge, with high and monstrous main, Seems to cast water on the burning bear, I never did like molestation view On the enchafed flood. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To ENCHA'IN. *v. a.* [enchainer, French.]

1. To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage.

What should I do! while here I was enchain'd, No glimpse of god-like liberty remain'd. *Dryden.*

2. To link together; to concatenate.

The one contracts and enchains his words, speaking pressingly and short; the other delights in long-breathed accents. *Horace.*

To ENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [enchanter, Fr.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery.

And now about the cauldron sing, Like elves and fairies in a ring, Enchanting all that you put in. *Shakespeare.*

These powerful drops thrice on the threshold pour, And bathe with this enchanted juice her door; That door where no admittance now is found, But where my soul is ever hovering round. *Granville.*

2. To subdue by charms or spells.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his spirits for ever should be enchanted. *Shakespeare.*

John thinks them all enchanted; he enquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion. *Airbourn.*

3. To delight in a high degree.

One who in the music of his own vain tongue Doth ravish like enchanting harmony. *Shakespeare.*

Too dear I priz'd a fair enchanting face; Beauty unchaste, is beauty in disgrace. *Pope.*

ENCHA'NTER. *n. f.* [enchanteur, French.] A magician; a sorcerer; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and spells.

Such phantasms, such apparitions, are excellencies which men applaud in themselves, conjured up by the magic of a strong imagination, and only seen within that circle in which the enchanter stands. *Decay of Piety.*

Gladly, by valour and strength, put to death tyrants, enchanters, monsters, and knights. *Shakespeare.*

Ardan, that black enchanter, whose dire arts Enslav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts. *Granville.*

ENCHA'NTINGLY. *adv.* [from *enchant*.]

With the force of enchantment. It is improperly used in a passive sense in the following passage.

He's gentle; never school'd, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts enchantingly belov'd. *Shakespeare.*

ENCHA'NTMENT. *n. f.* [enchantement, Fr.]

1. Magical charms; spells; incantation; sorcery.

ENC

The Turks thought that tempest was brought upon them by the charms and enchantments of the Persian magicians. *Knolles.*

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight.

Warmth of fancy will carry the loudest and most universal applause, which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest enchantment. *Pope.*

ENCHANTRESS. *n. f.* [*enchanteresse*, Fr.]

1. A forcerefs; a woman versed in magical arts.

Fell banning hag! *enchantress*, hold thy tongue. *Shakespeare.*

I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the first who wore it by an *enchantress*. *Tatler.*

2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come; You are not safe till you pronounce her doom. *Dryden.*

Of with th' *enchantress* of his soul he talks, Sometimes in crowds distress'd. *Thomson.*

TO ENCHASS. *v. a.* [*enchasser*, French.]

1. To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

Like polish'd ivory, hucous to behold; Or Poros marble, when *enchas'd* in gold. *Dryd.*
Words, which in their natural situation, shew like jewels *enchas'd* in gold, look, when transposed into notes, as if set in lead. *Felton.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it.

What seest thou there? King Henry's diadem *enchas'd* with all the honours of the world! *Shakespeare.*

They houses turn, and household gods deface, To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems *enchuse*. *Dryden.*

3. To adorn by raised or embossed work.

When was old Sherwood's head more quaintly cur'd, Or look'd the earth more green upon the world, Or nature's cradle more *enchas'd* and cur'd? *Ben Jonson.*

ENCHIASON. *n. f.* [*encheson*, old law French.] Cause; occasion.

Skinner. Bailey.
Cries, said he, well mote I should to tell The fond *enchiason* that me hither led. *F. Queen.*

TO ENCIRCLE. *v. a.* [from *circle*.] To surround; to environ; to enclose in a ring or circle; to enring.

That stranger guest the Paphian realm obeys, A realm defend'd with *encircling* seas. *Pope.*
Beneath a sculptur'd arch he sits enthron'd; The peers *encircling*, form an awful round. *Pope.*

ENCIRCLET. *n. f.* [from *circle*.] A circle; a ring.

In whose *encirclets* if ye gaze, Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. *Solney.*

ENCLOSURES. *n. f.* [*enclousures*, Fr.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

TO ENCLOSURE. *v. a.* [*enclos*, French.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence.

The protector caus'd a proclamation to be set forth against enclosures, commanding that they who had *enclos'd* lands, accustomed to be open should lay them open again. *Hayward.*
As much land as a man tills, and can use as a product of, so much he by his labour *encloses* from the common. *Locke.*

For *enclosing* of land, the usual way is with a bank set with quick. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to shut in between other things; to include.

The fourth row a bevel, and an onyx, and a Jasper: they shall be set in gold in their *enclosings*. *Exodus.*

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring forsex wide, To *enclose* the lock; now joins it, to divide. *Pope.*

3. To hold by an exclusive claim.

ENCLOSURE. *n. f.* [from *enclose*.]

1. One that encloses or separates common fields into several distinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly Man would have been th' *encloser*; but since now God hath impal'd us, on the contrary Man breaks the fence. *Herbert.*

2. Any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE. *n. f.* [from *enclose*.]

1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing.

The membranes are for the comprehension or *enclosure* of all these together. *Wilkins.*

2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions.

Enclosures began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into pasture. *Bacon.*
Touching *enclosures*, a company of lands inclosed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the least. *Hayward.*

3. The appropriation of things common.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is against justice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his displeasure against such *enclosures*. *Taylor.*

4. State of being shut up in any place; encompassed, or environed.

This expresses particularly the *enclosure* of the waters within the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*
For the young, during its *enclosure* in the womb, there are formed membranes enveloping it, called secundines. *Ray.*

5. The space enclosed; the space comprehended within certain limits.

And all, that else this world's *enclosure* bafe Hath great or glorious in mortal eye, Adorns the person of her majesty. *Fairy Queen.*
They are to live all in a body, and generally within the same *enclosure*; to many among themselves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common.

'Tis not the common, but the *enclosure*, must make him rich. *South.*

ENCLOMIAS. *n. f.* [*enclomias*, Gr.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser.

The Jesuits are the great *enclomiasts* of the Chinese. *Locke.*

ENCOMIASICAL. } *adj.* [*encomiasical*, Gr.]

ENCOMIASSTICK. } Panegyric; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.

ENCOMIUM. *n. f.* [*encomium*, Gr.] Panegyric; praise; elogy.

How eagerly do some men propagate every little *encomium* their parasites make of them? *Government of the Tongue.*

A vile *encomium* doubly ridiculous; There's nothing blackens like the ink of souls. *Pope.*

TO ENCOMPASS. *v. a.* [from *compass*.]

1. To enclose; to encircle.

Look how my ring *encompasseth* thy finger; Ev'n so thy breast *encloseth* my poor heart. *Shakespeare.*

Two strong ligaments *encompass* the whole head of the femur. *Wise's Surgery.*

Poetick fields *encompass* me around, And still I seem to tread on classic ground. *Addison.*

2. To shut in; to surround; to environ.

He, having leave five hundred in his troop, By three and twenty thousand of the French Was round *encompass'd*, and set upon. *Shaksp.*

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3. To go round any place; as, *Drake* *encompass'd the world*.

ENCOMPASSMENT. *n. f.* [from *encompass*.]

Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

Finding By this *encompassment* and drift of question, That they do know my son, come you more near. *Shakespeare.*

ENCO'RE. *adv.* [French.] Again; once more.

A word used at publick shows when a singer, or fiddler, or buffoon, is desired by the audience to do the same thing again.

To the same notes thy sons shall hum or snore, And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore*. *Dumas.*

ENCOUNTER. *n. f.* [*encontre*, French.]

1. Duel; single fight; conflict.

Thou hast beat me out Twelve several times, and I have nightly since Dreamt of *encounters* 'twixt thyself and me. *Shakespeare.*

Let's leave this keen *encounter* of our wits, And fall something into a flower method. *Shakespeare.*

Pallas th' *encounter* seeks; but ere he knows, To Tulean Tiber thus address'd his vows: O sacred stream, direct my flying dart, And give to pass the proud Halesus' heart. *Dryden's Fanny.*

2. Battle; fight in which enemies rush against each other.

Two black clouds With heav'n's artillery frang'd, come rattling on Over the Cyprian; then stand front to front: How'ring a piece, till winds the signal blow To join their dark *encounter* in mid air. *Milton.*

3. Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger.

The peaking comuto comes to me in the instant of our *encounter*, after we had spoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shakespeare.*

4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting.

Propitious Pallas, to secure her care, Around him spread a veil of thick'n'd air, To shun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope's Odysseus.*

5. Accosting; transient or unexpected address.

But in what habit will you go along? —Not like a woman; for I would prevent the loose *encounters* of lascivious men. *Shakespeare.*

Three parts of Brutus Is ours already; and the man entire, Upon the next *encounter*, yields him ours. *Shakespeare.*

6. Casual incident; occasion. This sense is scarcely English.

An equality is not sufficient for the unity of character: 'tis further necessary, that the same spirit appear in all sort of *encounters*. *Pope.*

TO ENCOUNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To meet face to face; to front.

It I must die, I will *encounter* darkness as a brute, And hug it in mine arms. *Shakespeare.*

The fishion of the world is to avoid evil, and you *encounter* it. *Shakespeare.*

Thou stranger may'st endure the flood of light; And, while in shades I cheat my taunting lights, *Encounter* the descending excellence. *Dryden.*

2. To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict.

Putting themselves in order of battl, they *encountered* their enemies. *Knolly's History of Turks.*

3. To meet with reciprocal kindness.

See, they *encounter* thee with th' hearts thanks; Both sides are even. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. To attack; to meet in the front.

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4. To attack; to meet in the front.

ENC

Which way soever we turn, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity.

5. To oppose; to to oppugn.
Jurons are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably encounter them.

6. To meet by accident.
I am most fortunate thus to encounter you: You have ended my business, and I will merily accompany you home.

7. To ENCOUNTER. *v. n.*
1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict.

As duels the fury of two desperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die.

Five times, Marcius,
Have I fought with thee; so often hast thou beat me:
And wouldst do so, I think, should we encounter
As often as we eat.

2. To engage; to fight: it has with before the thing.

Our wars
Will turn into a peaceful comick sport,
When ladies crave to be encountered with.
Both the wings of his fleet had begun to encounter with the Christians.
Those who have most dread of death, must be content to encounter with it, whether they will or no.

3. To meet face to face.
4. To come together by chance.

ENCOUNTER. *n. f.* [from encounter.]
1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy.

The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his encounterer with it.
The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field against all encounterers.

2. One that loves to accost others. An old term.

On these encounterers, to guilt of tongue,
They give a cooling welcome to it come;
And wide unclasp the talles of their thoughts
To every foolish tale.

ENCOURAGE. *v. a.* [encourager, Fr.]
1. To animate; to incite to any thing.

They encourage good lives and evil none.

2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to inspirit; to embolden.

Kinds of music encourage men, and make them valiant, or make them soft and effeminate.

ENCOURAGEMENT. *n. f.* [from encourage.]
1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.

2. Increase of confidence.

Such strength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives: nor small
Encouragement, Godolphin, wilt and I. Phil. p.

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ENC

As the pope is a master of polite learning, and a great encourager of arts; so at Rome those arts immediately thrive, under the encouragement of the prince.

ENCROACH. *v. n.* [accrocher, from *croc*, a hook, French.]

1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away.

Those Irish captains of counties have encroached upon the queen's freeholders and tenants.

2. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right: with on before the subject.

This hour is mine; if for the next I care, I grow too wide.

And do encroach upon death's side.
Tisiphone, let loose from under ground,
Before her drives darts and affright;
And every moment rises to the light,
Aspiring to the skies, encroaching on the light.

ENCROACH. *v. n.*

1. To creep on gradually without right.

The usurpation that creeps voluntarily, and by degrees mingles itself with the just, even of every divine service, done to the only true God, must be considered of as a creeping and encroaching evil.

Th' encroaching ill you early should oppose;
Flatter'd, 'tis worse, and by indulgence grows.

2. To pass bounds.

They fabled how the serpent, whom they call'd Ophion, with Lucretia, the wide
Encroaching Eve perhaps, had first the rule
Of high Olympus.
Next, fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' encroaching cattle from thy ground.

ENCROACHER. *n. f.* [from encroach.]

1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means.

The bold encroacher on the deep,
Gain'd by degrees huge tracts of land,
'Till Neptune, with one general sweep,
Turn'd all again to barren ground.

2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

For the creature's ingenuity, argument, confounding, and keeps at distance an encroacher.

ENCROACHMENT. *n. f.* [from encroach.]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example: if two men's grounds lie together, the one presses too far upon the other; or if a tenant owe two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three: so the Spencers encroached to themselves royal power and authority.

He is so per his encroachment proud
Stays not on man: to God his tow'rd intends
Singe, and defiance.
If it be a man's known principle to do, it
From his right, all men will make unjust encroachments upon him.

2. Advance into the territories or rights of another.

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make use of: this left no room for controversy about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others.

The ancient Romans made many encroachments on the sea, and laid the foundations of their colonies within the very borders of it.

The people, since the death of Solon, had already made great encroachments.

END

To ENCUMBER. *v. a.* [encombrer, Fr.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.
We have, by this many years experience, found that exceeding great goods, not encumbered with any notable inconvenience.

Encumber'd with his veil, without defence.

2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obfruct.

The venetian is encumbered with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself.

The god awak'd,
And thrice in vain he shook his wing,

Encumber'd with a broken thing.

3. To load with debts: as, his estate is encumbered with mortgages.

ENCUMBRANCE. *n. f.* [from encumber.]

1. Clog; load; impediment.
Philosophers agreed in despising riches, at best, considering them as unnecessary encumbrances of life.

Dead limbs are an encumbrance to the body, instead of being of use to it.

2. Excessiveness; useless addition.

Strip from the braving Ajax then your loads,
The huge encumbrance of his buckler, sword.

3. Burden upon an estate.

In respect of the encumbrances of a living, consider whether it be sufficient for his family, and to maintain his stability.

ENCYCLICAL. *adj.* [ἐκκλησιαστικός.] Circular; sent round through a large region.

This council was not received in patriarchal fees, which is evident from Photius's encyclical epistle to the patriarch of Alexandria.

ENCYCLOPEDIA. *n. f.* [ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία.]

ENCYCLOPEDIA. *n. f.* [ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία.] The circle of sciences; the round of learning.

In this encyclopaedia, and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles, that, while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and rapidity of the wheel, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the false wheel of the other.

Every science borrows from all the rest, and we cannot attain any single one without the encyclopaedia.

This art may justly claim a place in the encyclopaedia, especially such as serves for a general education for an able politician.

ENCYSTRD. *adj.* [ἐνυστρός.] Enclosed in a vessel or bag.

Encysted tumours borrow their names from a cyst or bag in which they are contained.

END. *n. f.* [ἐν, Saxon.]

1. The extremity of the length of any thing materially extended. Of bodies that have equal dimensions we do not use end: the extremity of breadth is side.

Johnson paid for the end of the book, but was in his hand, and kept it in a convenient.

2. Extremity or last part in general.

The extremity and corners of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into it: it is endless, except in that it can never finish, nor conclude any end.

3. The last particle of any assignable duration.

Behold the day grown to an end.
At the end of two months she returned.

If the world's age and death be argu'd well
By the sun's fall, which now towards each doth bend,
Then we might fear, that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her end.

4. The conclusion or cessation of any action.

END

Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his sons. *Genesi.*

Yet vainly most their age in study spend;
No *end* of writing books, and to no *end*.

The causes and designs of an action are the beginning: the effects of these causes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the *end*.
Brown's Epic Poetry.

5. When *end* is not used materially, it is opposed to *beginning*.

Better is the *end* than the *beginning* thereof. *Ecclesi.*

6. The conclusion or last part of any thing; as, the *end* of a chapter; the *end* of a discourse.

7. Ultimate state; final doom.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the *end* of that man is peace. *Psalms.*

8. The point beyond which no progression can be made.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their *end*. *Psalms.*

9. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.

My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end*! *Shakespeare.*

10. Death; fate; decease.

I determine to write the life and the *end*, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers. *Wotton.*

The soul receives intelligence, By her near genius, of the body's *end*, And so imparts a sense to the sense. *Daniel.*
'Tis the great business of life to fit ourselves for our *end*, and no man can live well that hath not *death* in his eye. *L'Estrange.*

Remember Mithras's *end*, Wedg'd in that timber which he chose to rend. *Roscommon.*

My God, my father, and my friend, Do not forsake me in my *end*. *Roscommon.*
Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*

11. Cessation; period.

What is the sign of the *end* of the world? *Mather.*

Great houses shall have an *end*. *Amos.*

12. Limit; termination.

There is no *end* of the force. *Nahum.*

13. Abolition; total loss.

There would be an *end* of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution. *Locke.*

14. Cause of death; destroyer.

Take heed you dally not before your king, Lest he that is the supreme King of kings, Confound your hidden falsehood, and award Either of you to be the other's *end*. *Shakespeare.*

15. Consequence; conclusive event; conclusion.

O, that a man might know The *end* of this day's business ere it come! But it sufficeth that the day will *end*. *Shakespeare.*
The *end* of these things is death. *Romans.*

16. Fragment; broken piece.

Thus I clothe my naked villainy With odd *ends*, stol'n from the holy writ, And seem a saint. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

17. Purpose; intention.

There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republic, which was far from the *end* and purpose of that nation. *Clarendon.*

I have I said! What can thy *end*, in the case beauty, be? Can he who kill thy brother, live for thee? *Dryden.*

Heav'n, as its instrument, my courage sends; Heav'n never sent those who fight for private *ends*. *Dryden.*

END

Others are apt to attribute them to some false *end* or intention. *Addison's Spect.*

18. Thing intended; final design; the termination of intellectual prospect.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve commodiously for divers *ends*, and of those *ends* any one may be sufficient cause for continuance, though the rest have ceased. *Hooker.*

All those things which are done by him, have some *end* for which they are done; and the *end* for which they are done, is a reason of his will to do them. *Hooker.*

Her only *end* is never-ending bliss; Which is, the eternal face of God to see; Who last of *ends* and first of causes is; And to do this, the most eternal be. *Davies.*

The *end* of the commandment is charity. *1 Timothy.*

Two things I shall propound to you, as *ends*; since the wise men of this world have made them theirs. *Suckling.*

Such conditions did fully comply with all those *ends*, for which the parliament had first taken up arms. *Clarendon.*

Hear and mark

To what *end* I have brought thee hither. *Milton.*
Life, with my Iudamora, I would chuse; But, losing her, the *end* of living lose. *Dryden.*
For when success a lover's toil attends, Few ask if fraud or force attain'd his *ends*. *Pope.*
The *end* of our fall is to please God, and make him propitious. *Smalridge.*

19. An *END*. [Probably corrupted from *on end*.] Upright; erect: as, his hair stands *an end*.

20. An *END* has a signification in low language not easily explained; as, *most an end*, commonly: perhaps it is probably *on end*, at the conclusion; or corrupted from some old word not easily recoverable.

Stay 'st thou to vex me here?

Slave, that, still *an end*, turns me to shame! *Shakespeare.*

To *END*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To terminate; to conclude; to finish. They have *ended* all my harvest. *Ruth.*
He would in one battle *end* quarrel with them, either win or lose the empire. *Kneller.*
That expensive war under which we have so long groan'd, is not yet *ended*. *Smalridge.*

2. To destroy; to put to death. The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought Thy likeness; for, instead of thee, king Henry, This sword hath *ended* him. *Shakespeare.*

To *END*, *v. n.*

1. To come to an end; to be finished. Then ease your weary Trojans will attend, And the long labours of your voyage *end*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To die. [τελευτάω.] Yet happy were my death, mine *ending* blest, If this I could obtain, that, breast to breast, Thy bosom might receive my yielded spirit. *Fairfax.*

3. To terminate; to conclude. Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a deep sigh; and all the instances of pleasure have a sting in the tail. *Taylor.*

4. To cease; to fail. His sovereignty, built upon either of these titles, could not have descended to his heir, but must have *ended* with him. *Locke.*

5. To conclude action or discourse. The angel *ended*, and in Adam's ear So charming left his voice. *Milton.*

To *ENDA'MAGE*, *v. a.* [from *damage*.]

To mischief; to prejudice; to harm. Nor ought he call'd whom he *enda'maged* By tortuous wrong, or whom heav'n'd of right. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

It cometh sometime to pass, that a thing unnecessary in itself doth notwithstanding appear

END

convenient to be still held, even without use, let by reason of that coherence which it hath with somewhat most necessary, the removal of the one should *enda'mage* the other. *Hobbes.*

Where your good will cannot advantage him, Your slander never can *enda'mage* him. *Shaksp.*
Gather our soldiers, scatter'd and dispers'd, And lay new platforms to *enda'mage* them. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*

The trial hath *enda'mag'd* thee no way; Rather more honour left, and more esteem. *Alfieri.*

When an erroneous opinion is published, the publick is *enda'maged*, and therefore it becomes punishable by the magistrate. *Smith.*

A great alteration doth seldom any wife *enda'mage* or disorder the globe. *W. Burton.*
ENDA'MAGEMENT, *n. f.* [from *enda'mage*.] Damage; loss.

These flags of France that are advanced here, Have hither march'd to the *enda'magement*. *Shakspere.*

To *ENDA'NGER*, *v. a.* [from *danger*.]

1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril. Every one desires his own preservation and happiness, and therefore hath a natural dread of every thing that can destroy his being, or *enda'nger* his happiness. *Tillotson.*

He rais'd the reef, To force the foes from the Lavinian shore, And Italy's *enda'ngers* peace restore. *Dryden.*
My kingdom claims your birth; my late defence, Of our *enda'ngers* fleet, may claim your confidence. *Dryden.*
Volatile salts never exist in an animal body; the heat required to make them volatile, *enda'ngers* the animal. *Arbutnot.*
The interest *enda'ngers* is our title to heaven. *Rogers.*

2. To incur the danger of; to hazard. He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *enda'ngers* with malign ulcers. *Bacon.*

To *ENDE'AR*, *v. a.* [from *dear*.] To make dear; to make beloved.

All those instances of charity which usually *ende'ar* each other, sweetness of conversation, frequent admonition, all significations of love, must be expressed towards children. *Taylor.*
And in the mixture of all these appears Variety, which all the rest *ende'ars*. *Denham.*
The only thing that can *ende'ar* religion to your practice, will be to raise your affections above this world. *Wake.*

ENDE'ARMENT, *n. f.* [from *ende'ar*.]

1. The cause of love; means by which any thing is endeared. Her first *ende'arments*, twining round the soul. *Thomson.*

2. The state of being endeared; the state of being loved.

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its *ende'arment* amongst all mankind? *South.*
When a man shall have done all that he can to make one his friend, and emptied his purse to create *ende'arment* between them, he may, in the *end*, be forced to write vanity and frustration. *South.*

ENDE'AVOUR, *n. f.* [*devoir*, French; *endeavour*.] Labour directed to some certain end; effort to obtain or avoid.

My studied purposes went Beyond all man's *endeavours*. *Shakspere.*
Heav'n doth divide

The state of man in divers functions, Setting *endeavour* in continual motion. *Shaksp.*
Here their appointment we may best discover, And look on their *endeavour*. *Shakspere.*

I take imitation of an author to be an *endeavour* of a later poet to write like one who has written before him on the same subject. *Dryden.*

END

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, *endeavour*, and application, and therefore often succeed. *Temple.*

She could not make the least *endeavour* towards the producing of any thing that hath vital and organical parts. *Roy.*

Such an assurance as will quicken men's *endeavours* for the obtaining of a lesser good, ought to animate men more powerfully in the pursuit of that which is infinitely greater. *Tillotson.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their constant *endeavours* after, and steady prosecution of, true felicity. *Locke.*

To ENDEAVOUR. v. n. [from the noun.] To labour to a certain purpose; to work for a certain end. It has commonly after before the thing

I could wish that more of our country clergy would *endeavour* after a handsome education. *Addison's Spectator*

Of old those met rewards who could *endeavour*; And those were prais'd, who but *endeavour'd* well. *Chapman*

To ENDEAVOUR. v. a. To attempt, to essay.

To pray'r, repentance, and obed'nce due, Though but *endeavour'd* with sincere intent, Mine ear shall not be slow, nor ear not shut. *Milner.*

ENDEAVOURER. n. f. [from *endeavour*.] One who labours to a certain end.

He appears an humble *endeavourer*, and speaks honestly to no purpose. *Romer*

ENDEACAGON. n. f. [*ενδακων*.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDEMIC. } adj. [from *ενδημιος*.] Peculiar to a country: used of any disease proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns; such as the scurvy to the northern climes. *Quincy.*

We may bring a consumption under the notion of a pandemics, or *endemick*, or rather a venacular disease, to England. *Harvey.*

Solenander, from the frequency of the plants springing up in any region, could gather what *endemic* diseases the inhabitants were subject to. *Ray on the Creation*

An *endemic* disease is what is common to the people of the country. *Arbuthnot on A.*

What demonstrates the plague to be *endemic* to Egypt, is its invasion and going off at certain seasons. *Arbuthnot.*

To ENDEWIZE. v. a. [from *denizen*.] To make free; to enfranchise.

The English tongue hath been beautified and enriched out of other tongues, by enfranchising and *endewizing* strange words. *Camden.*

To ENDICT. } v. a. [*endictor*, French; *indictum*, Latin.]

To ENDITE. } v. a. [*enditer*, French; *indictum*, Latin.]

1. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice: as he was *endited* for felony. It is often written *indict*.

2. To draw up; to compose; to write. How shall Filbert unto me *endite*, When neither I can read nor he can write. *Gay.*

Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules *endites*, When to repress, and when indulge our Rights! *Pope.*

To ENDITE. v. n. To compose.

Your battles there hereafter shall *endite*, And draw the image of our Mars in fight. *Walker.*

ENDICTMENT. n. f. [from *endike*.] A bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth; or an accusation for

END

some offence exhibited unto jurors, and by their verdict found to be true, before an officer can have power to punish the same offence. *Cowell.*

'Tis necessary that the species of the crime be described in the libel or articles, which our English lawyers call an *indictment* or information. *Aylfe's Parergon*

We never draw any *indictment* at all against them, but thank commendably even of them. *Hooker.*

The hand-writing against him may be cancelled in the court of heaven, and yet the *indictment* run on in the court of conscience. *South.*

Attend the court, and thou shalt briefly find In that one place the manners of mankind; Hear the *indictments*, then return again, Call thyself wretch, and, if thou da'st, complain. *Dryden.*

ENDIVE. n. f. [*endive*, French; *intybum*, Latin.] A plant.

Endive, or succovy, is of several sorts; as the white, the green, and the curled. *Mortimer.*

ENDLESS. adj. [from *end*.]

1. Having no end; being without conclusion or termination.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opinion of particular passages in them. *Pope.*

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.

As it is pleasant to the eye to have an *endless* prospect, so it is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view unlimited excellencies. *Tillotson.*

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.

None of the heathens, how curious soever in teaching out all kinds of outward ceremonies, could ever once *endeavour* to resemble heaven the church's care for the *endless* good of her children. *Hooker.*

But after labours long, and sad delay, Bings them to joyous rest, and *endless* bliss. *Spenser.*

All our glory extinct, and happy state, Here swallow'd up in *endless* misery! *Milton.*

4. Incessant; continual.

All the profits and furs in my realm, Shall in procession sing her *endless* praise. *Shaksp.*

Each pleasing Blount shall *endless* smiles bestow, And soft Belinda's blush for ever glow. *Pope.*

ENDLESSLY. adv. [from *endless*.]

1. Incessantly; perpetually.

Though God's promise has made a sure entail of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it no where engages that it shall importunately and *endlessly* renew its assaults on those who have often repalled it. *Droz of Piety.*

2. Without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS. n. f. [from *endless*.]

1. Extension without limit.

2. Perpetuity; endless duration.

3. The quality of being round without an end.

The tropick circles have, Yea, and those small ones, which the poles engrave,

All the same roundness, evenness, and all The *endlessness* of the equinoctial. *Donne.*

ENDLONG. adv. [*end and long*.] In a straight line.

Then spurring at full speed, ran *endlong* on, Where Tenebris sat on his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

ENDMOST. adj. [*end and most*.] Remote; furthest; at the further end.

To ENDORSE. v. a. [*endorser*, Fr. *dorsum*, Latin.]

1. To register on the back of a writing; to superscribe.

END

A French gentleman speaking with an English of the law salique, the English said that was meant of the women themselves, not of males claiming by women. The French gentleman said, Where do you find that gloss? The English answered, Look on the backside of the record of the law salique, and there you shall find it *endorsed*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Upon accidental letters was *endorsed* this superscription, to the king who hath the sun for his helmet. *Howel.*

All the letters I can find of yours I have fastened in a folio cover, and the rest in bundles *endorsed*. *Swift to Pope.*

2. To cover on the back. Not used.

Chariots, or elephants *endors'd* with row'rs Of archers. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

ENDORSEMENT. n. f. [from *endorse*.]

1. Superscription; writing on the back.

2. Ratification.

The *endorsement* of supreme delight, With by a friend, and with his blood. *Herbert.*

To ENDOW. v. a. [*indotare*, Latin; *endouairer*, French.]

1. To enrich with a portion.

He shall surely *endow* her to be his wife. *Exodus.*

2. To supply with any external goods.

An *endow* house I intend to *endow* very handsomely for a dozen superannuated husbands. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To enrich with any excellence.

I am first with two fair gifts Created him *endow'd*; with happiness And immortality; that fondly lost, This other lov'd but to eternize woe. *Milton.*

Among those who are the most richly *endowed* by nature, and accomplished by their own industry, how few are there whose virtues are not obscured? *Addison.*

God did never command us to believe, nor his ministers to preach, any doctrine *contrary* to the text on he hath pleased to *endow* us with. *Swift.*

4. To be the fortune of any one.

I do not think So fair an outward, and such stuff within, *Endow* a man but him. *Shakspere.*

ENDOWMENT. n. f. [from *endow*.]

1. Wealth bestowed to any person or use.

2. The bestowing or affuring a dower; the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for a vicar towards his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. *Cowell.*

3. Appropriation of revenue.

A chapel will I build, with large *endowment*. *Dryden.*

4. Gifts of nature. In this sense it is commonly plural.

By a desire of fame, great *endowments* are not suffered to be idle and useless to the publick. *Addison.*

If providence shows itself even in the blemishes of these creatures, how much more does it discover itself in their several *endowments*, according to the condition in which they are posited? *Addison.*

To ENDUE. v. a. [*induo*, Latin.]

1. To supply with mental excellencies; to invest with intellectual powers.

Enue them with thy holy Spirit. *Common Prayer.*

Wisdom was Adam's instructor in Paradise: wisdom *endued* the fathers, who lived before the law, with the knowledge of holy things. *Hooker.*

These *endued* men that I have kept withal, Are men *endued* with wealthy qualities. *Shaksp.*

With what ease, *Endued* with loyal virtues as thou art,

END

Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne?
Milton

Whatever other knowledge a man may be *endued* withal, he is but an ignorant person who doth not know God, the author of his being.
Tillotson

Every christian is *endued* with a power, whereby he is enabled to resist and conquer temptations.
Tillotson

2. In the following passage it seems incorrectly printed for *endow*.
Leah said, God hath *endued* me with a good dowry.
Genesis

ENDU'RANCE. *n. f.* [from *endure*.]

1. Continuance; lastingness.
Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of less *endurance*.
Spenser's Ireland

2. Patience; sufferance.
Great things of small One can *endure*; and in what place so'er Thrive under evil, and work ease out of pain, Through labour and *endurance*.
Milton
Their fortitude was most admirable in their patience and *endurance* of all evils, of pain, and of death.
Temple

3. State of suffering.
I would fain know whether that man takes a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the *endurance* of these higher troubles, to secure himself from a condition infinitely more miserable?
South

4. Delay; procrastination. *Obsolete*.
I should have taken some pains to bring together Yourself and your accusers, and have heard you without *endurance* farther.
Shakespeare

To ENDURE. *v. a.* [*endurer*, French; *durare*, Latin.]

1. To bear; to sustain; to support unbroken.
The hardness of bodies is caused chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their impurity with the tangible parts, which make them not only hard, but fragile, and less *enduring* of pressure.
Bacon
Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure*.
Dryden

2. To bear with patience.
So dear I love him, that with him all deaths I would *endure*; without him, live no life.
Milton

The gout haunts usually the easy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to *endure* much, because they can *endure* little.
Temple
By thine own tongue thou art condemn'd, and must *endure* our law.
Shakespeare's Cymbeline

Taking into the city all such things as they thought needful for the *enduring* of the siege, they destroyed all the rest.
Knolles' History

3. To undergo; to sustain.
I wish to die, yet dare not death *endure*.
Dryden's Aurengzebe

4. To continue in. *Not used*.
The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months, and is complete at six years.
Brown

To ENDURE. *v. n.*

1. To last; to remain; to continue.
Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which *endureth* unto everlasting life.
John

Doth the crown *endure* to every generation?
Proverbs

By being able to repeat measures of time, or ideas of succession, of duration in our minds, we can imagine duration, where nothing does really *endure* or exist.
Locke

A charm that shall to age *endure*
The mind betwixt love and pure.
Anon

To brook; to bear; to admit.

ENE

For how can I *endure* to see the evil that shall come unto my people? Or how can I *endure* to see the destruction of my kindred?
Ezra

Our great English lords could not *endure* that any kings should reign in Ireland but themselves; nay, they could hardly *endure* that the crown of England should have any power over them.
Darwin

ENDURER. *n. f.* [from *endure*.]

1. One that can bear or endure; sufferer.
They are very valiant and hardy; for the most part great *endurers* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardships.
Seymour

2. Continuer; laster.
ENDWISE. *adv.* [*end* and *wise*.] Erectly; uprightly; on end.
A rude and unpolished America, peopled with foolish and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabins, made of poles set *endwise*.
Ray on the Creation

To ENECATE. *v. a.* [*eneceo*, Lat.] To kill; to destroy.
Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity, that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits.
Hart on the Plague

E'NEMY. *n. f.* [*ennemi*, French; *inimicus*, Latin.]

1. A publick foe.
All these statues speak of English rebels and Irish *enemies*, as if the Irish had never been in condition of subjects, but always out of the protection of the law.
Darwin on Ireland
The *enemy* thinks of raising three-score thousand men for the next summer.
Addison on the War

2. A private opponent; an antagonist.
I say unto you Love your *enemies*.
Matt

3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend.
Kent in disguise Followed his *enemy* King, and did him service Improper for a slave.
Shakespeare's King Lear

4. One that dislikes.
He that designedly uses ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an *enemy* to truth and knowledge.
Locke

5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil.
Defend us from the danger of the *enemy*.
Common Prayer

ENERGETICK. *adj.* [*energētikos*.]

1. Forceful; active; vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.
These miasms entering the body, are not so *energetick* as to venenate the entire mass of blood in an infant.
Harvey

2. Operative; active; working; not at rest.
If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but also as a Being eternally *energetick*.
Grew

ENERGY. *n. f.* [*energeia*.]

1. Power not exerted in action.
They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are *energies* merely; for their working upon mirrors, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in those bodies.
Bacon

2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence.
Whether with particles of heavenly fire, The God of nature did his soul inspire; Or earth, but new divided from the sky, And pliant still, retain'd th' *etherial energy*.
Dryden

God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect, with an omnipotent as well as an *eternal energy*.
Grew

ENF

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession.
Smallbridge

What but God! Inspiring God! who, boundless spirit all, And unremitting *energy*, pervades, Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole.
Thomson

3. Faculty; operation.
Matter, though divided into the sublimed parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital *energy*.
Ray
How can concussion of atoms beget felt consciousness, and powers and *energies* that we feel in our minds?
Burke

4. Strength of expression; force of signification; spirit; life.
Who did ever, in French authors, see The comprehensive English *energy*?
Roscommon
Swift and ready, and familiar communication is made by speech; and, when animated by elocution, it acquires a greater life and *energy*, ravishing and captivating the hearers.
Holbrooke

Many words deserve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few antiquated to be restored, on account of their *energy* and sound.
Swift

To ENERVATE. *v. a.* [*enervare*, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force; to emaculate.

Great empires, while they stand, do *enervate* and destroy the forces of the natives which they have subdued, resting upon their own protecting forces.
Bacon

Sheepish softness often *enervates* those who are bred like lions at home.
Locke

On each *enervate* thing they taught the note,
To pant, or tremble through an eunuch's throat.
Pope

Footmen exercise themselves, whilst their *enervated* lords are softly lollying in their chariots.
Arbuthnot and Pope

ENERVATION. *n. f.* [from *enervare*.]

1. The act of weakening; emaculation.
2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENERVATE. *v. a.* [*enervare*, Latin.] To weaken; to break the force of; to crush.
We shall be able to solve and *enervate* their force.
Dupuy

Such object hath the power to soften and tame
Severest temper, smooth the rugged brow,
Enervate, and with voluptuous hope dissolve.
Milton

To ENFAMISH. *v. a.* [from *famish*.] To starve; to famish; to kill with hunger.
Dis

To ENFEEBLE. *v. a.* [from *feebly*.] To weaken; to enervate; to deprive of strength.
I've beheld a lady,
The princess of this country; and the air on't
Revengingly *enfeebles* me.
Shakespeare's Cymbeline

My people are with sickness much *enfeebled*.
Shakespeare

Much hath hell debas'd, and pain
Enfeebled me, to what I was in heav'n! *Milton*

Some employ their time in affairs below the dignity of their persons; and being called by God, or the republick, to bear great burdens, do *enfeebly* their understandings by sordid and brutish business.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy

Sure, nature form'd me of her finest mould,
Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions,
And sunk me even below my own weak sex.
Addison's Cato

To ENFEOFF. *v. a.* [*seoffamentum*, low Latin.] To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term.

E N F

If the eldest son *enforce* the second, reserving homage, and that homage paid, and then the second son dies without issue, it will descend to the eldest as heir, and the seignory is extinct. *Hale.*

ENFORCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enforce*.] *Shakespeare.*

1. The act of enforcing.
2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

To ENFERTER. *v. a.* [from *fetter*.] To bind in fetters; to enchain. Not in use.

His soul is to *enferter'd* to her love, That she may make, unmake, do what she list. *Shakespeare.*

ENFILADE. *n. f.* [Fr.] A straight passage; any thing through which a right line may be drawn. Military term.

To ENFILADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.

The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were *enfiladed* by the Spanish cannon. *Expedition to Cartagena.*

To ENFIRE. *v. a.* [from *fire*.] To fire; to set on fire; to kindle. Obsolete.

So hard those heavenly beauties be *enfir'd* As things divine, least passions do impress. *Spenser.*

To ENFORCE. *v. a.* [enforcer, French.]

1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate.

2. To make or gain by force.

The idle stroke, *enforcing* furious way, Missing the mark of his misaimed fight, Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen.*

Sometimes with lunatic bans, sometimes with pray'rs *Enforce* their charity. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To put in act by violence.

Stir away as swift as stones *Enforced* from the old Assyrian slings. *Shaksp.*

4. To infligate; to provoke; to urge on; to animate.

Fear gave her wings, and rage *enforc'd* my flight Through woods and plains. *Fairy Queen.*

If you knew to whom you shew this honour, I know you would be prouder of the work Than customary bounty can *enforce* you. *Shakespeare.*

5. To urge with energy.

All revoke Your ignorant election; *enforce* his pride, And his old hate to you. *Shakespeare.*

He prevailed with him, by *enforcing* the ill consequence of his refusal to take the office, which would be interpreted to his dislike of the court. *Clarendon.*

To avoid all appearance of disaffection, I have taken care to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument. *Swift.*

6. To compel; to constrain.

For competence of life I will allow you, That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil. *Shakespeare.*

A just disdain conceived by that queen, that so wicked a rebel should prevail against her, did move and almost *enforce* her to send over that mighty army. *Davies on Ireland.*

7. To press with a charge.

Little used. In this point charge him home, that he affects Tyrannick pow'r: If he evade us there, *Enforce* him with his envy to the people, And that the spoils get on the Antiatas Was ne'er distributed. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

To ENFORCE. *v. n.* To prove; to evince; to show beyond contradiction.

Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be reason shewed, which may necessitate.

Vol. I.

E N F

fairly *enforce* that the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary. *Hooker.*

ENFORCE. *n. f.* [from *force*.] Power; strength. Not used.

He now defies thee thrice to single fight, As a petty enterprize of small *enforce*. *Milton.*

ENFORCEDLY. *adv.* [from *enforce*.] By violence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously; not by choice.

If thou did'st put this fow'r cold habitation, To castigate thy pride, 'twere well, but thou Dost it *enforcedly*: thou'dst courtier be, Wert thou not beggar. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

ENFORCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enforce*.]

1. An act of violence; compulsion; force offered.

Confess 'twas hers, and by what rough *enforcement* You got it from her. *Shakespeare.*

He that contendeth against these *enforcements* may easily master or resist them. *Raleigh.*

2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law.

The rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcement* of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice. *Locke.*

3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.

The personal descent of God himself, and his assumption of our flesh to his divinity, was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the world. *Hammond.*

4. Pressing exigence.

More than I have said, The leisure and *enforcement* of the time Forbids to dwell on. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

ENFORCER. *n. f.* [from *enforce*.] Compeller; one who effects by violence.

When a man tumbles a cylinder or roller down an hill, 'tis certain that the man is the violent *enforcer* of the first motion of it. *Hammond.*

ENFOULDRED. *adj.* [from *foudre*, Fr.] Mixed with lightning. Obsolete.

Heart cannot think what courage and what cries, With foul *enfouldred* (moak and flashing fire) The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [from *franchise*.]

1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman.

The English colonies, and some sects of the Irish, *enfranchised* by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws. *Davies.*

Romulus was the natural parent of all those people that were the first inhabitants of Rome, or of those that were after incorporated and *enfranchised* into that name, city, or government. *Hu't.*

2. To set free from slavery.

Men, forbearing wine, come from drinking healths to a draught at a meal; and, lastly, to discontinue altogether: but if a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise* himself at once, that is the best. *Bacon's Essays.*

If they won a battle, prisoners became slaves, and continued so in their generations, unless *enfranchised* by their masters. *Temple.*

3. To free or release from custody.

His mistress Did hold his eyes lockt in her crystal looks. —Belike, that now she hath *enfranchis'd* them, Upon some other pawn for fealty. *Shakespeare.*

4. To denizen; to endenizen.

These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us. *Watts.*

ENFRANCHISEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enfranchise*.]

E N G

1. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen.

The incorporating a man into any society, or body politick. For example, he that is by charter made denizen of England, is said to be *enfranchised*; and so is he that is made a citizen of London, or other city, or burgh of any town corporate, because he is made partaker of these liberties that appertain to the corporation. *Corwell.*

His coming hither hath no farther scope, Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg *Enfranchisement* immediate on his knees. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

2. Release from prison or from slavery.

Never did captive with a fiercer heart Cast off his chains of bondage, and embrace His golden uncontroul'd *enfranchisement*. *Shakespeare.*

ENFROZEN. *particip.* [from *frozen*.]

Congealed with cold. Not used. Yet to augment the anguish of my smart, Thou hast *enfrozen* her disdainful breast, That no one drop of pity there doth rest. *Spenser on Love.*

To ENGAGE. *v. a.* [engager, French.]

1. To make liable [for a debt to a creditor].

I have *engag'd* myself to a dear friend, *Engag'd* my friend to his mere enemy To feed my means. *Shakespeare.*

2. To impawn; to stake.

They most peevishly condemn Those that *engag'd* their lives for them. *Hudib.*

3. To enlist; to bring into a party.

All wicked men are of a party against religion: some lust or interest *engageth* them against it. *Tillotson.*

4. To embark in an affair.

So far had we *engaged* ourselves, unfortunate souls, that we list not to complain, since our complaints could not but carry the greatest accusation to ourselves. *Sidney.*

Before I *engage* myself in giving any answer to this objection of inconsumable lights, I would see the effect certainly avowed. *Digby.*

5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent.

Good-nature *engages* every body to him. *Addison.*

6. To induce; to win by pleasing means; to gain.

To every duty he could minds *engage*, Provoke their courage, and command their rage. *Waller.*

His beauty these, and those his blooming age, The rest his house and his own fame *engage*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

So shall I court thy dearest truth When beauty ceases to *engage*; So thinking on thy charming youth, I'll love it o'er again in age. *Prior.*

7. To bind by any appointment or contract.

We have been firm to our allies, without declining any expense to which we had *engaged* ourselves, and we have even exceeded our engagement. *Atterbury.*

8. To seize by the attention: as, he was deeply engaged in conversation.

9. To employ; to hold in business.

For I shall sing of battles, blood, and rage, Which princes and their people did *engage*. *Dryden.*

10. To encounter; to fight.

The rebel knave, who dares his prince *engage*, Proves the just victim of his royal rage. *Prior.*

To ENGAGE. *v. n.*

1. To conflict; to fight.

Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it. *Warren.*

ENG

a. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party.

*'Tis not indeed my talent to engage
In lofty trifles, or to swell my page
With wind and noise.* Dryden's *Perfius*.

ENGAGEMENT. n. f. [from engage; engagement, French.]

1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt.

2. Obligation by contract.
We have, in expence, exceeded our engagements. Atterbury.

3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality.

This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without engagement, is at the pains to examine. Swift.

4. Employment of the attention.

Play, either by our too constant or too long engagement in it, becomes like an employment or profession. Rogers.

5. Fight; conflict; battle. A word very poetical.

Our army, led by valiant Torrismond,
Is now in hot engagement with the Moors. Dryden.

Encourag'd by despair, or obstinate
To fall like men in arms, some dare renew
Feeble engagement, meeting glorious fate
On the firm land. Philips.

6. Obligation; motive.

This is the greatest engagement not to forfeit an opportunity. Hammond.

To ENGAGE. v. a. [from gaol.] To imprison; to confine.

Within my mouth you have engag'd my tongue,
Doubly periculis'd with my teeth and lips. Shakespeare

To ENGAGE. v. a. [from garrison.] To protect by a garrison.

Neptune with a guard doth engarrison her strongly. Howel.

To ENGENDER. v. a. [engendrer, Fr.]

1. To beget between different sexes.

This ballad love, is engendered betwixt lust and idleness. Sidney.

2. To produce; to form.

Oh nature! thou, who of the self-same
mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puff'd,
Engender'st the black toad and adder blue. Shakespeare's *Timon*.

Again, if souls do other souls beget,
'Tis by themselves, or by the body's power:
If by themselves, what doth their working
let,
But they might souls engender ev'ry hour? Davies

3. To excite; to cause; to produce.

Say, can you tell? Your passions are too young,
And abstinence engenders maladies. Shakespeare

The presence of a King engenders love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends. Shakespeare.

That engenders thunder in his breast,
And makes him roar these accusations forth. Shakespeare.

It unloads the mind, engenders thoughts, and
arouses virtue. Addison.

4. To bring forth.

Vice engenders thine, and folly broods o'er
thine. Prior.

To ENGENDER. v. n. To be caused; to be produced.

These clouds are spread, and storms engender
there. Dryden.

ENGINE. n. f. [engin, French; ingegno, Italian.]

1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.

2. A military machine.

This is our engine, towers that overthrows;
Our spear that hurts, our sword that wounds
our foes. Fairfax.

3. Any instrument.

The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many
terrible engines of death, will be well employed. Raleigh's *Essays*.

He takes the scissars and extends
The little engine on his finger's ends. Pope.

4. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses.

Some cut the pipes, and some the engines
play;
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. Dryden.

5. Any means used to bring to pass, or to effect. Usually in an ill sense.

Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which
the devil, with all his engines, so violently op-
poseth. Duppa's *Rules for Devotion*.

6. An agent for another. In contempt.

They had th' especial engines been, to rear
His fortunes up into the state they were. D. niel.

ENGINEER. n. f. [ingenieur, French.]

One who manages engines; one who
directs the artillery of an army.

For 'tis the sport to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petard. Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.

Deserving from afar, some engines
Dext'rous to guide th' unerring charge, de-
sign'd,
By one nice shot, to terminate the war. Philips.

An author, who points his satire at a great
man, is like the engineer who signalized himself
by this ungenerous practice. Addison.

ENGINEERY. n. f. [from engine.]

1. The act of managing artillery.

They may descend in mathematics to fortifi-
cation, architecture, engineering, or navigation. Milton on *Education*.

2. Engines of war; artillery.

We saw the foe
Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow cube
Training his devilish engineering. Milton.

To ENGIRD. v. a. [from gird.] To encircle; to surround; to environ; to encompass.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round engirt with misery;
For what's more miserable than discontent? Shakespeare.

That gold must round engirt these brows of
mine. Shakespeare.

ENGLISH. adj. [engler, Saxon.] Be- longing to England; thence English is the language of England.

He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian; and
you may come into the court, and hear that I
have a poor pennyworth in the English. Shaks.

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plai-
ter, or parget; the finer, spoad. Woodward.

To ENGLISH. v. a. [from the noun.] To translate into English.

The hollow instrument terebra, we may en-
lish piercer. Bacon.

We find not a word in the text can properly
be rendered anse, which is what the Latins
call anethum, and properly english'd dill. Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

To ENGLUT. v. a. [engloutir, French.]

1. To swallow up. It is now little used in any sense.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of bu-
siness, Hark this'd me from my bed; nor doth the ge-
neral

Take hold on me for my particular grief
Englut, and swallows other sorrows. Shakespeare.

Certainly, thou art so near the gulf,
Thou needs must be englutted. Shakespeare.

How many prodigal bits have slaves and pea-
sants
This night englutted! Shakespeare's *Timon*.

2. To fill.

Whose grieved minds, which choler did
glut,
Against themselves turning their wrathful spite. Spenser.

3. To glut; to pamper.

Being once englutted with vanity, he will
straightway loath all learning. Johnson.

To ENGORE. v. a. [from gore.] To pierce; to prick. Not used.

As savage bull, whom two fierce mastiffs bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once engore,
Forgets with wary ward them to wait,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. Spenser.

To ENGORGE. v. a. [from gorge, Fr. a throat.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge.

Then fraught with rancour and engorged ire,
He cast at once him to avenge for all. Spenser.

That is the gulf of greediness, they say,
That deep engorgeth all this world is prey. Spenser.

To ENGORGE. v. n. To devour; to feed with eagerness and voracity; to riot.

Greedily the engorg'd without restraint,
And knew not eating death! Milton.

To ENGRAIL. v. a. [from greil, French, hail.] To variegate; to spot as with hail. A word now used only in heraldry, for to indent in curve lines.

Besides then thews
A long lance and a caldron, new engrail'd with
twenty hucs. Chapman's *Iliads*.

Polwheel beareth a faultier engrail'd. Carver.

To ENGRAIN. v. a. [from grain.] To die deep; to die in grain.

See thou how fresh my flowers being spread,
Dyed in little white and crimson red,
With leaves engrain'd in lustrous green. Spenser.

To ENGRAPPLE. v. n. [from grapple.] To close with; to contend with hold on each other.

There shal young Hotspur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he. Daniel.

To ENGRASP. v. a. [from grasp.] To seize; to hold fast in the hand; to gripe.

Now 'gan Pyrocles wax as wood as he,
And him allorot with impatient might;
And both together fierce engrasped he,
While Guyon standing by, them-uncouth shife
dids see. Spenser.

To ENGRAVE. v. a. preter. engraved; part. pass. engraved or engraven. engraver, French.]

1. To picture by incisions in any matter.

Her ivory fort was full of bow'd brave,
Like a broad table, and itself disprent,
For love his lofty triumphs to engrave,
And write the battles of his great godhead. Fairry Queen.

O'er all, the heavy's's, resplendent image shines;
On either gate were six engraven signs. Addison.

Names fresh engraw'd appear'd of witte
drown'd;
I look'd again, nor could their uses be found. Pope.

2. To mark wood or stone.

Engraven like stone with the names
of the
of the

3. To impress deeply; to imprint.

ENG

ENG

ENG

It will scarce seem possible, that God should engrave principles, in men's minds, in words of uncertain signification. *Locke.*

Our Saviour makes this return fit to be engraven in the hearts of all promoters of charity. *Atterbury.*

Sounds which address the ear, are lost and die.

In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye

Lives long upon the mind; the faithful fight Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*

4. [from *grave*.] To bury; to inhume; to inter.

The fun had charge of them, now being dead, In seemly sort their corsets to engrave, And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed. *Spenser.*

ENGRAVER. *n. f.* [from *engrave*.] A cutter in stone or other matter.

Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or engraver makes the images in the table, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the soul. *Hale.*

To ENGRIEVE. *v. a.* [from *grieve*.] To pain; to vex; to afflict; to disconsolate.

The gnawing anguish, and sharp jealousy, Which his sad speech infused in my breast, Rankled so sore, and fester'd inwardly, That my *engriev'd* mind could find no rest. *Fairy Queen.*

Aches, and hurts, and cords, do *engrieve* either towards rain, or towards frost. *Bacon.*

To ENGROSS. *v. a.* [from *gross*, French.]

1. To thicken; to make thick.
But more happy he than wise,
Of that sea's nature did him not advise;
The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engross'd with mud, which did them foul and griefe,
That every weighly thing they did upheave. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To increase in bulk.
Though pillars, by channeling, be seemingly *engross'd* to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves. *Wotton.*

3. To fatten; to plump up.
Not sleeping, to *engross* his idle body;
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul. *Shakspeare.*

4. To seize in the gross; to seize the whole of any thing.

It thou *engross'st* all the griefs as thine,
Thou rob'st me of a moiety. *Shakspeare.*
Those two great things that to *engross* the desires and designs of both the nobler and ignobler sort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure. *South.*
A dog, a parrot, or an ape
Or some worse brute in human shape,
Engross the fancies of the fair. *Swift.*

5. To purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price.

6. To copy in a large hand.
Here is the indictment of the good lord Hastings.

Which is a set hand fairly in *engross'd*. *Shakspeare.*
A clerk, foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a *sancta* when he should *engross*. *Pope.*

ENGROSSER. *n. f.* [from *engross*.] He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.

A new sort of *engrossers*, or forebidders, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warehouses, fix the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

ENGROSSEMENT. *n. f.* [from *engross*.] Appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition.

ENI

Our thighs are pack'd with wax, our mouths with honey:

We bring it to the hive; and, like the bees, Are murder'd for our pains! This bitter taste Yield his *engrossments* to the dying father. *Shakspeare.*
Those held their immoderate *engrossments* of power and favour by no other tenure than presumption. *Swift.*

To ENGUA'RD. *v. a.* [from *guard*.] To protect; to defend; to surround as guards. Not used.

A hundred knights I yes, that on ev'ry dream, He may *enguard* his dotage with their pow'rs, And hold our lives at mercy. *Shakspeare.*

To ENHA'NCE. *v. a.* [hauffer, enhauffer, French.]

1. To lift up; to raise on high. A sense now obsolete.

Both of them high at once their hands *enhanc'd*, And both at once their huge blows down did sway. *Spenser.*

2. To raise; to advance; to heighten in price.

The desire of money is every where the same; its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity *enhances* its price, and increases the scramble. *Locke.*

3. To raise in esteem.

What is it but the experience of want that *enhances* the value of plenty? *L'Estrange.*
The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo, will contribute to *enhance* our pleasure. *Atterbury.*

4. To aggravate; to increase from bad to worse.

To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts incite is the will of God within us, is the principle of villainy that hath acted in the children of disobedience, *enhanced* and improved with circumstances of greater impudence than the most abominable heathens were guilty of. *Hammond.*
The relation which those children bore to the priesthood, contributed to *enhance* their guilt, and increase their punishment. *Atterbury.*

ENHA'NCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enhance*.]

1. Increase; augmentation of value.
Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no less gain by fines than by *enhancement* of rents. *Bacon.*

2. Aggravation; increase of ill.

Jocular flanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an *enhancement* of guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

ENIGMA. *n. f.* [enigma, Lat. *æνγμα*.]

A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.

The dark *enigma* will allow A meaning; which, if well I understand, From sacrifice will free the god's command. *Dryden.*

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it. *Pope.*

ENIGMATICAL. *adj.* [from *enigma*.]

1. Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed.

Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical*. *Shakspeare.*
Enigmatical deliveries comprehend useful verities; but being mistaken by liberal expositors at first, they have been misunderstood by most since. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

While they affect *enigmatical* obscurity, they puzzle the readers of their disguised processes. *Boyle.*

Atterbury gives instances of the *enigmatical* propositions in use at Athens, and of the forfeitures and rewards upon the solution or non-solution. *Roome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended.

ENK

Faith here is the assent to those things which come to us by hearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark *enigmatical* knowledge, but hereafter are seen or known demonstratively. *Hammond.*

ENIGMATICAL. *adv.* [from *enigma*.]

In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply. Homer speaks *enigmatically*, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry. *Brooke.*

ENIGMATIST. *n. f.* [from *enigma*.] One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; a maker of riddles.

That I may deal more ingenuously with my reader than the above-mentioned *enigmatist* has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

To ENJOIN. *v. a.* [enjoindre, French.]

To direct; to order; to prescribe. It is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command*.

To fixity the good old man, I would bend under any heavy weight. *Shakspeare.*

That he'll *enjoin* me to. *Shakspeare.*

Monks and philosophers, and such as do continually *enjoin* themselves. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

It endeavours to secure every man's interest, by *enjoining* that truth and fidelity be inviolably preserved. *Tillotson.*

ENJOINER. *n. f.* [from *enjoin*.] One who gives injunctions. *Diels.*

ENJOINMENT. *n. f.* [from *enjoin*.] Direction; command.

Critical trial should be made by publick *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ENJOY. *v. a.* [jouir, enjoy, French.]

1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to have a pleasing sense of; to be delighted with.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death, And smile in agony. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To obtain possession or fruition of.
Edward the saint, in whom it pleased God, righteous and just to let England see what a blessing sin and iniquity would not suffer it to *enjoy*. *Hosker.*

He, who, to *enjoy* Plato's elysium, leap'd into the sea, Cleombrotus. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate; to glad; to delight. This sense is usual with the reciprocal pronoun, and is derived from *enjoir*.

Creatures are made to *enjoy* themselves, as well as to serve us. *Afor.*

When a man shall, with a fier, fed up, diabolical rancour, look upon and *enjoy* himself in the sight of his neighbour's sin and shame, can he plead the intigation of any appetite in nature? *Sewel.*

To ENJOY. *v. a.* To live in happiness.

Then I shall be no more! And Adam, wedded to another Eve, Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extend. *Milton.*

ENJOYER. *n. f.* [from *enjoy*.] One that has fruition or possession. *Diels.*

ENJOYMENT. *n. f.* [from *enjoy*.] Pleasure; happiness; fruition.

His hopes and expectations are bigger than his *enjoyments*. *Tillotson.*

To ENKINDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle*.]

1. To set on fire; to inflame; to put in a flame.

Edmund, *enkindle* all the sparks of nature To quit this horrid act. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

2. To rouse passions; to set the soul into a flame.

ENL

Your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you: so I did,
Feeling to strengthen that impression,
Which seem'd too much enkindled. *Shaksp.*

3. To incite to any act or hope.
Do you not hope your children shall be kings,
When those who gave the throne of Cawder to me
Promis'd no less to them?
—That, trusted home,
Might yet enkindle you unto the crown. *Shaksp.*

To ENLARGE. *v. a.* [*enlargir*, French.]

1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.
The wall, in lustre and effect like glass,
Which o'er each object casting various dyes,
Enlarges some, and others multiplies. *Pope.*

2. To increase any thing in magnitude; to extend.
Where there is something both lasting and scarce,
and so valuable to be hoarded up, there men will
not be apt to enlarge their possessions of land. *Locke.*

3. To increase by representation; to magnify; to exaggerate.
4. To dilate; to expand.
O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you,
our heart is enlarged. *2 Cor.*

5. To set free from limitation.
Though the appear honest to me, yet at other
places the enlarged her mirth so far, that there is
fewed construction made of her. *Shaksp.*

6. To extend to more purposes or uses.
It hath grown from no other root than only a
desire to enlarge the necessary use of the word of
God, which desire hath begotten an error, en-
larging it farther than soundness of truth will bear. *Hooker.*

7. To amplify; to aggrandize.
This is that science which would truly enlarge
mens minds, were it studied. *Locke.*
Could the mind, as in number, come to so small
a part of extension or duration as excluded divi-
sibility, that would be the indivisible unit, or idea;
by repetition of which it would make its more
enlarged ideas of extension and duration. *Locke.*

8. To release from confinement.
Enlarge the man committed yesterday,
That rail'd against our person. *Shaksp. Henry v.*

9. To diffuse in eloquence.
They enlarged themselves upon this subject
with all the invidious insinuations they could
devise. *Clarendon.*

To ENLARGE. *v. n.*

1. To expatiate; to speak in many words.
They appointed the chancellor of the ex-
chequer to enlarge upon any of those particulars. *Clarendon.*

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to
enlarge on it; rather with the memory of it were
extinct. *Deacy of Piety.*

2. To be further extended.
The caliph obtained a mighty empire, which
was in a right way to have enlarged, until they fell
out among themselves. *Raleigh.*

ENLARGEMENT. *n. s.* [*from enlarge*.]

1. Increase; augmentation; further ex-
tension.
The king afterwards enlarged the constant
obedience of the city with enlargement both of
liberties and of revenues. *Heyward.*
The ocean, which so long our hopes confin'd,
Could give no limits to his valiant mind:
Our bounds enlargement was his latest toil,
Nor hath he left us prisoners to our life. *Waller.*
There never were any islands, or other consid-
erable parcels of land, small or heaped up; nor
any enlargement, or addition of earth, made to
the continent by the mud that is carried down
from the sea by rivers. *Moteward.*
The commons in Rome generally, pursued the
enlargement of their power by more set quarrels of
one entire assembly against another. *Swift.*

ENL

The Greek tongue received many enlargements
between the time of Homer and that of Ptolemy.
Swift.

2. Release from confinement or servitude.
Lieutenant,
At our enlargement what are thy due fees?
Shaksp. Henry vi.
If thou holdest thy peace at the time, then
shall their enlargement and deliverance arise to the
Jews from another place. *Ephes.*

3. Magnifying representation.
And all who told it, added something new;
And all who heard it, made enlargements too. *Pope.*

4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse.
He concluded with an enlargement upon the
vices and corruptions which were got into the
army. *Clarendon.*

ENLARGER. *n. s.* [*from enlarge*.] Am-
plifier; one that increases or dilates any
thing.
We shall not contentiously rejoin, but confer
what is in us unto his name and honour, ready
to be swallowed in any worthy enlarger. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ENLIGHT. *v. a.* [*from light*.] To
illuminate; to supply with light; to
enlighten.
Wisdom from the first has shone on ages past,
Enlights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

To ENLIGHTEN. *v. a.* [*from light*.]

1. To illuminate; to supply with light.
God will enlighten my darkness. *Psalms.*
As one sun shineth to the whole world, so
there is no faith but this one published, the
brightness whereof must enlighten all that come
to the knowledge of the truth. *Hooker.*

2. To quicken in the faculty of vision.
His eyes were enlightened. *Sam.*
Love never fails to master what he finds;
The fool enlightens, and the wise he blinds. *Dryden.*

3. To instruct; to furnish with increase of
knowledge.
This doctrine is so agreeable to reason, that we
meet with it in the writings of the enlightened
heathens. *Spektor.*
'Tis he who enlightens our understanding, cor-
rects our wills, and enables us to subdue our af-
fections to the law of God. *Rogers.*

4. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.
5. To illuminate with divine knowledge.
Those who were once enlightened. *Hebrews.*

ENLIGHTENER. *n. s.* [*from enlighten*.]

1. Illuminator; one that gives light.
O, sent from heav'n,
Enlight'ner of my darkness! gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Instructor.
To ENLIGHTEN. *v. a.* [*from link*.] To chain
to; to connect.
Enlighten waste and desolation. *Shaksp. Henry v.*

To ENLIVEN. *v. a.* [*from life, live*.]

1. To make quick; to make alive; to
animate.
2. To make vigorous or active.
These great orbs thus radically bright,
Primitive founts and origins of light,
Enliven worlds denied to human sight.
In a glass-house the workmen often sing in a
small quantity of fresh coals, which seems to
disturb the fire, but very much enlivens it. *Swift.*

3. To make sprightly or vivacious.
4. To make gay or cheerful in appear-
ance.
ENLIVENER. *n. s.* [*from enliven*.] That
which animates; that which puts in
motion; that which invigorates.

ENN

But fire th' influence of the general frame,
Is one, its operation still the same:
Its principle is in itself; while ours
Works, as confederates war, with mingled powers. *Dryden.*

To ENLUMINE. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.]
To illumine; to illuminate; to enlighten.
Not in use.
For having yet, in his deducted spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire,
He is enlumin'd with that goodly light,
Unto like goodly semblance to aspire. *Spenser.*

ENMITY. *n. s.* [*from enemy*; as if *enmity*,
inamity.]

1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolence;
aversion.
Their being forced to their books, in an age at
enmity with all restraint, has been the reason why
many have hated books. *Locke.*

2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations;
mutual malignity.
They shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit break out
In bitterest enmity. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Between thee and the woman I will put
Enmity; and between thine and her feed:
Her feed shall bruise thy head, thou bruise his heel. *Milton.*

How far these controversies, and appearing
enmities of those glorious creatures, may be car-
ried, is not my business to shew or determine.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

3. State of opposition.
Know ye not that the friendship of the world
is enmity with God? *James.*
You must firmly be convinced, that every sin
you commit sets you at enmity with heaven, and
will, if not forsaken, render you incapable of it.
Wake's Preparation for Death.

4. Malice; mischievous attempts.
I abjure all roofs, and cause
To wage against the enmity o' th' air. *Shaksp.*
He who performs his duty in a station of great
power, must needs incur the utter enmity of many,
and the high displeasure of more. *Atterbury.*

To ENMARBLE. *v. a.* [*from marble*.] To
turn to marble; to harden. Obsolete.
Their dying to delay,
Thou dost enmarble the proud heart of her,
Whose love before their life they do prefer. *Spenser.*

To ENMESH. *v. a.* [*from mesh*.] To net;
to entangle; to entrap.
So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall enmesh them all. *Shaksp. Othello.*

To ENPIERCE. *v. a.* [*from pierce*.] To
transfix.
I in too sore emper'd with his shaft
To four with his light feathers. *Shaksp.*

ENNEAGON. *n. s.* [*from enna and yonia*.] A
figure of nine angles.

ENNEATICAL. *adj.* [*from enna*.] Enneatical
days, are every ninth day of a sickness;
and enneatical years, every ninth year of
one's life.

To ENNOBLE. *v. a.* [*ennobler*, French.]

1. To raise from commonality to nobility.
Many late promotions
Are given daily to ennoble those,
That scarce some two days since were worth a
noble. *Shaksp.*

2. To dignify; to aggrandize; to exalt;
to raise.
God raised up the spirit of this great person,
and enabled his courage and conduct with the
entire exertion of his mighty body. *South.*
What can ennoble sets, or flatters words?
Alas! 'tis all the blood of all the noble words. *Pope.*

ENO

To elevate; to magnify.
None so lovely, great and fair,
Or do more ennoble lives. *Waller.*

To make famous or illustrious.
The Spaniards could not as invaders land in
Ireland, but only ennobled some of the coasts
thereof with shipwrecks. *Bacon.*

ENNOBLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *ennoble*.]

1. The act of raising to the rank of nobility.

He added, during parliament, to his former
creations, the ennoblement or advancement in nobility
of a few others. *Bacon.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.
The eternal wisdom enriched us with all ennoblement,
suitable to the measures of an untrstrained
goodness. *Glanville.*

ENODATION. *n. f.* [enodatio, Latin.]

1. The act of untying a knot. *Diæ.*

2. Solution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY. *n. f.* [from *enormous*.]

1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.

2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption.
We shall speak of the particular abuses and
enormities of the government. *Spenser.*
That this law will be always sufficient to bridle
or restrain enormity, no man can warrant. *Hooker.*

There are many little enormities in the world,
which our preachers would be very glad to see
removed; but at the same time dare not meddle
with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of
the pulpit. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. Atrocious crime; flagitious villany;
crimes exceeding the common measure.
In this sense it has a plural.
It is not a bare speculation that kings may run
into enormities, the practice may be proved by
example. *Swift.*

ENORMOUS. *adj.* [enormis, Latin.]

1. Irregular; out of rule; not regulated
by any stated measure.

Wallowing, unwieldy, enormous in their gait.
Milton.

Nature here
Wanton'd, as in her prime; and plaid at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweets,
Wild above rule, or art, enormous bliss! *Milton.*

2. Excessive; beyond the limits of a regular figure.

The enormous part of the light in the circumference
of every lucid point, ought to be less discernible
in thopter telescopes than in longer, because
the shorter transmit less light to the eye.
Newton's Opticks.

3. Disordered; confused.

I shall find time
From this enormous state, and seek to give
Lasses their remedies. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Wicked beyond the common measure.

5. Exceeding in bulk the common measures;
always used with some degree of dislike, or horror, or wonder.

A giant shepherd here his flock maintains,
Far from the rest, and solitary reigns,
A form enormous! far unlike the face
Of human birth, in stature, or in face. *Pope.*

ENORMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *enormous*.]

Beyond measure.
One who could even suppose a notion so enormous
of absurd and senseless, as that the world was
framed by chance. *Woodward.*

ENORMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *enormous*.]

Immeasurable excess.
When those who have no opportunity to express
our feelings, for the enormity of our works,
what should hinder them, from measuring the
mass by the disciples? *Dean of St. Peter.*

ENO

ENOUGH. *adj.* [zenoh, Saxon; ganab, Gothick; genog, Dutch.] It is not easy to determine whether this word be an adjective or adverb; perhaps when it is joined with a substantive, it is an adjective, of which *enough* is the plural. In other situations it seems an adverb; except that after the verb *To have*, or *To be*, either expressed or understood, it may be accounted a substantive. It is pronounced as if it were written *enuf*. In a sufficient measure; so as may satisfy; so as may suffice.

Why wouldst thou go, with one consent they cry,
When thou hast gold enough, and Emily? *Dryd.*

When there was not room enough for their herds,
they by consent separated, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

ENOUGH. *n. f.*

1. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.

'Tis enough for me to have endeavoured the union of my country, whilst I continued in public employments. *Temple.*
The indulency and enjoyment we have, sufficing for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change, being content, and that is enough. *Locke.*

Enough for me that to the list'ning swains,
First in those fields I sung the sylvan strains. *Pope.*

I will not quarrel with the present age; it has done enough for me, in making and keeping you two my friends. *Pope.*

2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.

Some great defects and main errors in his nature, customs, and proceedings, he had enough to do to save and help, with a thousand little inductions and watches. *Bacon.*

ENOUGH. *adv.*

1. In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction.

2. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree: as, *I am ready enough to quarrel*; that is, I am rather quarrelsome than peaceable.

I am apt enough to think, that this same binarium of a stronger and a weaker, like unto masculine and feminine, doth hold in all living bodies. *Bacon.*

It is sometimes pleasant enough to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing. *Addison.*
They are now in prison at Florence; and, as it is said, treated hardly enough. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Sometimes it notes diminution: as, the song is well enough; that is, not quite well, though not much amiss.

4. An exclamation noting fulness or satiety.

Macbeth, beware Macduff!
Beware the thane of Fife! Dismise me.—Enough. *Shakespeare.*

Henceforth, I'll bear
Affliction 'till it do cry out itself,
Enough, enough, and die. *Shakespeare.*

ENOUGH. The plural of *enough*. In a sufficient number.

The earth hath since born *enough* bleeding witnesses, that it was no want of true courage. *Sidney.*

The walls of the church there are *enough* contented to build; the marbles are published, the roofs shine with gold, the altar hath precious stones to adorn it, and of Christ's ministers no choice at all. *Hooker.*

Man had selfish foes *enough* besides,
That, day and night, for his destruction wait. *Addison.*

ENR

My conquering brother will have slaves *enough* to pay his cruel vows for victory. *Dryden.*
There are at Rome *enough* modern works of architecture to employ any reasonable man. *Addison on Medals.*

EN PASSANT. *adv.* [French.] By the way.

To ENRAGE. *v. a.* [enrager, French.] To irritate; to provoke; to make furious; to exasperate.

The justice of their quarrel should not so much encourage as *enrage* them, being to revenge the dishonour done to their king, and to chastise deceitful enemies. *Hayward.*
Enrag'd at this, upon the bawd I flew;
And that which most *enrag'd* me was, 'twas true. *Waller.*

To ENRANGE. *v. a.* [from *range*.] To place regularly; to put in order.

In their jaw
Three ranks of iron teeth *enranged* were. *Fairy Queen.*

As fair Diana, in fresh summer's day,
Beholds her nymphs *enrang'd* in shady wood. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENRANK. *v. a.* [from *rank*.] To place in orderly ranks.

No leisure had he to *enrank* his men. *Shaksp.*

To ENRAPT. *v. a.* [from *rapt*.] the participle present seems to be *enrapt*.

1. To throw into an ecstasy; to transport with enthusiasm.

I myself
Am, like a prophet, suddenly *enrapt*. *Shaksp.*

To tell thee, that this day is ominous. *Shaksp.*

2. In the following quotation it seems erroneously written for *enwrap*, involv'd; wrapt up.

Nor hath he been so *enrapt* in those studies as to neglect the polite arts of painting and poetry. *Arbuckle and Pope.*

To ENRAPTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture*.] To transport with pleasure; to delight highly.

To ENRAVISH. *v. a.* [from *ravish*.] To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight.

What wonder,
Frail men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
At sight thereof so much *enravish'd* be? *Spenser.*

ENRAVISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *enravish*.] Ecstasy of delight.

They contract a kind of splendor from the seemingly obscuring veil, which adds to the enravishments of her transported admirers. *Glanville's Scylla.*

To ENRHEUM. *v. a.* [enrheumer, French.] To have rheum through cold.

The physician is to enquire where the party hath taken cold or *enrheum'd*. *Harvey.*

To ENRICH. *v. a.* [enricher, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent.

The king will *enrich* him with great riches, and will give him his daughter. *Samuel.*

Henry is able to *enrich* his queen,
And not to seek a queen to make him rich. *Shakespeare.*

Great and glorious Rome queen of the earth,
So far renown'd, and with the spoils *enrich'd* Of nations. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Those are so unhappy as to rob others, without *enriching* themselves. *Denham.*

2. To fertilize; to make fruitful.

See the sweet brooks in silver masses creep,
Rush the meadows, and supply the deep. *Blackmore.*

3. To store; to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable.

ENR

There is not any one among them that could ever enrich his own understanding with any certain truth, or ever edify others therein. *Raleigh.*

ENRICHMENT. *n. f.* [from *enrich*.] *Shaksp.*

1. Augmentation of wealth.
2. Amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a translation of that book into the general language, not without great and ample additions, and enrichment thereof. *Bacon's Holy War.*

It is a vast hindrance to the enrichment of our understandings, if we spend too much of our time and pains among infinites and unsearchables. *Watts's Logick.*

To ENRIDGE. *v. a.* [from *ridge*.] To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

He had a thousand noses, Horns walk'd and wav'd like the enridged sea; It was some fiend. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

To ENRING. *v. a.* [from *ring*.] To bind round; to encircle.

Ivy fo Enring the barked fingers of the elm. *Shaksp.*

To ENRIPEN. *v. a.* [from *ripe*.] To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection. The summer, how it enripens the year; And autumn, what our golden harvests were. *Dante.*

To ENROBE. *v. a.* [from *robe*.] To dress; to clothe; to habit; to invest.

Her mother hath intended, That quaint in green, she shall be loose enrob'd With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakspere.*

To ENROLL. *v. a.* [from *enroll*, French.]

1. To insert in a roll, list, or register.

There be enrolled amongst the king's forces about thirty thousand men of the Jews. *1 Mac.* We and ourselves enrolled in this heavenly family as servants, and as sons. *Spratt.* The champions, all of high degree, Who knighthood lov'd, and deeds of chivalry, Throng'd to the lists, and envy'd to behold The names of others, not their own enroll'd. *Dryden.*

Mentes, an ever-honour'd name of old, High in Ulysses' social list enroll'd. *Pope.*

Heroes and heroines of old, By honour only were enroll'd Among their brethren of the skies; To which, though late, shall Stella rise. *Swift.*

2. To record; to leave in writing.

He swore constant to your succession; His oath enroll'd in the parliament. *Shaksp.*

Laws, which none shall find Left them enroll'd; or what the spirit within Shall on the heart engrave. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. To involve; to inwrap.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw Huge flame, that dimm'd all the heav'n's light, Enroll'd in dusky smoke and brimstone blue. *Fairy Queen.*

ENROLLER. *n. f.* [from *enrol*.] He that enrolls; he that registers.

ENROLLMENT. *n. f.* [from *enrol*.] Register; writing in which any thing is recorded; record.

The king himself caused to be enrolled, and testified by a notary public; and delivered the emblems, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury. *Davies on Ireland.*

To ENROOT. *v. a.* [from *root*.] To fix by the root; to implant deep.

He came to possess the land, As his mother's present occasion: His love was so enrooted with his friends, That, plucking to unfix an enemy, He doth unfix to and shake a friend. *Shakspere.*

ENS

To ENROUND. *v. a.* [from *round*.] To environ; to surround; to encircle; to enclose.

Upon his royal face there is no note How dread an army hath enrounded him. *Shakspere's Henry v.*

ENS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. Any being or existence.
2. [In chymistry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

ENSAMPLE. *n. f.* [from *esempio*, Italian.]

Example; pattern; subject of imitation. This orthography is now justly disused. Such life should be the honour of your light; Such death, the sad ensample of your night. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

Ye have us for an ensample. *Phil.* Such as would be willing to make use of our ensample to do the same thing, where there is not the same necessity, may not be able to vouch our practice for their excuse. *Sanderfon.*

To ENSAMPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to show by example; to give as a copy.

I have followed all the ancient poets historical; first, Homer, who, in the person of Agamemnon, ensampled a good governor and a virtuous man. *Spenser.*

To ENSANGUINE. *v. a.* [from *sanguis*, Latin; *ensanglanter*, French.] To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.

With cruel tournament the squadrons join, Wherewithall pastur'd late; now scatter'd lies, With carcasses and aims, the ensanguin'd field Deserted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To ENSCHEDULE. *v. a.* [from *schedule*.] To insert in a schedule or writing.

You must buy that peace With full accord to all our just demands, Enschedule'd here. *Shakspere.*

To ENSCONCE. *v. a.* [from *sconce*.] To cover as with a fort; to secure.

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, and fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet your rogue will ensconce your rage, your cat-a-mountain looks under the shelter of your honour. *Shakspere.*

She shall not see me, I will ensconce me behind the arras. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.* We make trilles of terrors, ensconcing ourselves in seeming knowledge. *Shakspere.*

A fort of error to ensconce Absurdity and ignorance, *Hudibras.* This he courageously invaded, And having enter'd, barricado'd, Enscow'd himself as formidable As could be underneath a table. *Hudibras.*

To ENSEAM. *v. a.* [from *seam*.] To sew up; to enclose by a seam or juncture of needlework.

A name engraved in the revelatory of the temple, one stole away, and enframed it in his thigh. *Cumden.*

To ENSEAR. *v. a.* [from *sear*.] To cauterize; to scorch or stop with fire.

Ensear thy fertile and concepitious womb; Let it no more bring out t' ingrateful mien. *Shakspere.*

To ENSHIELD. *v. a.* [from *shield*.] To shield; to cover; to protect.

These black marks Proclaim an enshield beauty, ten times louder Than beauty could display. *Shakspere.*

To ENSHINE. *v. a.* [from *shine*.] To enclose in a shell or cabinet; to preserve and secure as a thing sacred.

ENS

He seems A phoenix, gas'd by m, as that sole bird, When to enshrine his reliques in the sun's Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies. *Milton.*

The fets combine With pious care a monkey to enshrine. *Tate.* Fair fortune next, with looks softene and kind, Receives 'em, in her ancient fane enshrin'd. *Addison.*

ENSIFORM. *adj.* [from *ensiformis*, Latin.] Having the shape of a sword, as the xiphoides or ensiform cartilage.

ENSIGN. *n. f.* [from *enseigne*, French.]

1. The flag or standard of a regiment.

Hang up your ensigns, let your drums be still The Turks still pressing on, got up to the top of the walls with eight ensigns, from whence they had repulsed the defendants. *Krull.*

Men taking occasion from the qualities, wherein they observe often several individuals to agree, range them into forts, in order to then naming under which individuals, according to their conformity to this or that abstruse idea, come to be ranked as under ensigns. *Locke.*

2. Any signal to assemble.

He will lift up an ensign to the nations from far. *Isaiah.*

3. Badge; mark of distinction, rank, or office.

Princes that fly, their sceptres left behind, Contempt or pity, where they travel, find; The ensigns of our pow'r about we bear, And ev'ry land pays tribute to the fair. *Waller.*

The marks or ensigns of virtues contribute, by their nobleness, to the ornament of the figures; as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, to war, or sacrifices. *Dryden.*

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag. [formerly written *ancient*.]

ENSIGNBEARER. *n. f.* [from *ensign* and *bear*.]

He that carries the flag; the ensign. If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven, he had been a fit ensignbearer for that company. *Saunders.*

To ENSLAVE. *v. a.* [from *slave*.]

1. To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty.

The conquer'd also, and enslav'd by war, Shall, with their freedom lost, their virtue lose. *Milton.*

I to do this! I, whom you once thought brave, To sell my country, and my king enslave. *Dryden.*

Long draughts of sleep his monstrous limbs enslave; He reels, and falling fills the spacious cave. *Dryden's Æneid.*

He is certainly the most subjected, the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.* While the balance of power is equally held, the ambition of private men gives neither danger nor fear, nor can possibly enslave their country. *Swift.*

2. To make over to another as his slave or bondman.

No man can make another man to be his slave, unless he hath first enslaved himself to life and death; to pleasure or pain; to hope or fear; command those passions, and you are free than the Parthian king. *Taylor's Rules of Living &c.* The more virtuously any man lives, and the less he is enslaved to any lust, the more ready he is to entertain the principles of religion. *Tillotson.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot by compact, or his own consent, enslave himself to any man, nor put himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another, who will take away life when he pleases. *Locke.*

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ENSLAVEMENT. n. f. [from *enslave*.] The state of servitude; slavery; subject subjection.

The children of Israel, according to their method of sinning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a *fresh* *enslavement* to their enemies, had now passed seven years in cruel subjection.

ENSLAVER. n. f. [from *enslave*.] He that reduces others to a state of servitude.

What indignation in her mind,
Against *enslavers* of mankind!

ENSUE. v. a. [from *ensuivre*, French.] To follow; to pursue.

Flee evil, and do good; seek peace, and *ensue* it.

But now these Epicures begin to smile,
And say, my doctrine is more safe than true;
And that I fondly do myself beguile,
While these receiv'd opinions I *ensue*.

ENSUE. v. n. To follow as a consequence to premises.

Let this be granted, and in that hereupon plainly *ensue*, that the light of scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is then with in such sort drowned, that now we need it not.

To succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

The man was noble;
But with his last attempt he wip'd it out,
Destroy'd his country, and his name remains
To the *ensuing* age abhor'd.

Bishops are placed by collation of the kings,
without any precedent election or confirmation *ensuing*.

Of worse deeds worse sufferings must *ensue*.

With mortal heat each other shall pursue,
What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall *ensue*!

Impute not then those ills which may *ensue*
To me, but those who with incessant hate
Pursue my life.

Then grave Clarissa graceful wav'd her fan;
Silence *ensued*, and thus the nymph began.

ENSURANCE. n. f. [from *ensure*.] Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum.

The sum paid for security.

ENSURANCER. n. f. [from *ensure*.] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

The vain *ensurancers* of life,
And they who most perform'd, and promis'd
less,

Ev'n Short and Hubber, forsook th' unequal
strife.

ENSURE. v. a. [from *sure*, *assurer*, French.] To ascertain; to make certain; to secure.

It is easy to entail debts on succeeding ages, but how to *ensure* peace for any term of years is difficult enough!

To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.

To promise reimbursement of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated.

A merchant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn, to *ensure* his sheep's that year.

ENSURE. n. f. [from *ensure*.] One who makes contracts of *ensure*; one who for a certain sum, exempts any thing from hazard.

ENTAILMENT. n. f. [from *entail*.] The state of being in effect the

extremity of the flooring, which is either supported by pillars, or by a wall, if there be no columns.

ENTAIL. n. f. [from *entail*, from the French *entaille*, cut, from *tailler*, to cut.]

1. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent.

2. The rule of descent settled for any estate.

3. Engraver's work; inlay. Obsolete.

Well it appeared to have been of old
A work of rich *entail*, and curious mold,
Woven with anticks and wild imagery.

TO ENTAIL. v. a. [from *tailler*, to cut; *entail*, French.]

1. To settle the descent of any estate, so that it cannot be by any subsequent possessor bequeathed at pleasure.

I here *entail*
The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever.

Had Richard unconstrain'd resign'd the throne,
A king can give no more than is his own:
The title stood *entail'd*, had Richard had a son.

2. To fix unalienably upon any person or thing.

None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entail'd* to all be said.
The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail* a secret curse upon their estates.

3. To cut. Obsolete. In the following passage it is neuter.

The mortal steel, spiteously *entail'd*,
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their gimbreaux falls.

TO ENTAIL. v. a. [from *tame*.] To tame; to subjugate; to subdue.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,
That can *entame* my spirits to your worship.

TO ENTANGLE. v. a. [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To inwrap or insnare with something not easily extricable, as a net; or something adhesive, as briars.

2. To lose in multiplied involutions; as in a labyrinth.

3. To twist, or confuse in such a manner as that a separation cannot easily be made; to make an *entangled* knot.

4. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to perplex.

Now all labour,
Mutes what it does, yea very force *entangles*
Itself with strength.

He knew not how to wrestle with desperate contingencies, and so abhorred to be *entangled* in such.

5. To puzzle; to bewilder.

The duke, being questioned, neither held silence as he ought, nor constantly denied it, but *entangled* himself in his doubtful tale.

I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex many thoughts, and *entangle* their understanding, would be easily relieved.

6. To involve by captious questions or artful talk.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk.

To distract with variety of cares.

Now that warreth *entangleth* himself with the mists of the life.

8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

ENTANGLEMENT. n. f. [from *entangle*.]

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1. Involution of any thing intricate or adhesive.

2. Perplexity; puzzle.

The most improved spirits are frequently caught in the *entanglement* of a tenacious imagination.

There will be no greater *entanglements*, touching the notion of God and his providence.

It is to fence against the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the arts of sophistry, that distinctions have been multiplied.

ENTANGLER. n. f. [from *entangle*.] One that entangles.

TO ENTER. v. a. [from *entrer*, French.]

1. To go or come into any place.

I with the multitude of my redeem'd,
Shall *enter* heav'n, long absent.

A king of repute and learning *entered* the list against him.

2. To initiate in a business, method, or society.

The eldest being thus *entered*, and then made the fashion, it would be impossible to hinder them.

3. To introduce or admit into any council.

They of Rome are *enter'd* in our councils,
And know how we proceed.

4. To set down in writing.

Mr. Phang, have you *enter'd* the action?

—It is *enter'd*.

Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished.

TO ENTER. v. n.

1. To come in; to go in.

Be not slothful to go and to *enter* to possess the land.

Other creature here
Beast, bird, insect, or worm, *enter* none.

2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance.

He is particularly pleased with Livy for his manner of telling a story, and with Sallust for his *entering* into eternal principles of action.

3. To engage in.

The French king hath often *entered* on several expensive projects, on purpose to dissipate wealth.

Gentlemen did not care to *enter* upon business till after their morning draught.

4. To be initiated in.

O pity and shame, that those who to live well *enter'd* to fair, should turn aside!

As soon as they once *entered* into a taste of pleasure, pollency, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies, and divisions.

ENTERDEAL. n. f. [from *entre* and *deal*.] Reciprocal transactions. Obsolete.

For he is practis'd well in peace,
And thereto doth his courting most apply;
To learn the *enterdeal* of princes strange,
To mark th' intent of counsels, and the change
Of states.

ENTERING. n. f. [from *enter*.] Entrance; passage into a place.

It is said waste, so that there is no house, no *entering* in.

TO ENTERLACE. v. a. [from *entrelacer*, Fr.] To intermix; to interweave.

This lady walked outright, 'till the night saw her *enter* into a fine close arbor; it was of trees, whose branches so lovingly *enterlaced* one another, that it could receive the strongest violence of the sun.

ENTEROCILE. n. f. [from *enterocile*, Latin.] A rupture from the bowels pressing

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through or dilating the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in such cases, is chiefly by trusses and bolsters.

If the intestine only is fallen, it becomes an *enterocèle*; if the omentum or epiploon, *epiplocele*; and if both, *enteroepiplocele*. *Sharp's Surg.*

ENTEROLOGY. *n. f.* [*ἔντερον* and *λόγος*.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTEROMPHALOS. *n. f.* [*ἔντερον* and *μφαλός*.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPARLANCE. *n. f.* [*entre* and *parler*, French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLEADER. *n. f.* [*entre* and *plead*.] The discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end. For example: two several persons, being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they must enterplead; that is, try between themselves who is the right heir. *Cowell.*

ENTERPRISE. *n. f.* [*entreprise*, Fr.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

Now is the time to execute mine *enterprise* to the destruction of the enemies. *Judith.*

Whet on Warwick to this *enterprise*. *Shaksp.*

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide the important *enterprise*, and give the bride. *Dryd.*

TO ENTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To undertake; to attempt; to essay.

Nor shall I to the work thou *enterprisest*. *Milton.*

Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. *Temple.*

Princes were only chiefs of those assemblies, by whose consultation and authority the great actions were resolved and *enterprised*.

An epick poem, or the heroic action of some great commander, *enterprised* for the common good and honour of the christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well written now, as it was of old by the heathens. *Dryden.*

Haste then, and lose no time: The business must be *enterpris'd* this night; We must surprize the court in its delight. *Dryden.*

2. To receive; to entertain. Obsolete.

In goodly garments, that her well became, Fair marching forth in honourable wife, Him at the threshold met, and well did *enterprise*. *Spenser.*

ENTERPRISE. *n. f.* [from *enterprise*.] A man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things; one who engages himself in important and dangerous designs.

They commonly proved great *enterprises* with happy success. *Hayward on Edward vi.*

TO ENTERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, Fr.] 1. To converse with; to talk with.

His head was so well stored a magazine, that nothing could be proposed which he was not readily furnished to *entertain* any one in. *Locke.*

2. To treat at the table.

You shall find an apartment fitted up for you, and shall be every day *entertained* with beef or mutton of my own feeding. *Addison.*

3. To receive hospitably.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares. *Habesw.*

Heav'n, set open thy everlasting gates, To *entertain* my vows of thanks and praise. *Shakspere.*

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4. To keep in one's service.

How many men would you require to the furnishing of this which you take in hand? And how long space would you have them *entertained*? *Spenser on Ireland.*

You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred; only I do not like the fashion of your garments. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

I'll weep and sigh, And, leaving to his service, follow you, So please you *entertain* me. *Shakspere.*

5. To referre in the mind.

This purpose God can *entertain* towards us. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To please; to amuse; to divert.

David *entertained* himself with the meditations of God's law, not his hidden decrees or counsels. *Decay of Piety.*

They were capable of *entertaining* themselves on a thousand subjects, without running into the common topics. *Addison.*

The history of the Royal Society shews how well philosophy becometh a narration: the progress of knowledge is as *entertaining* as that of arms. *Felton on the Cliffs.*

In gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of nature to a figure which the common eye may better take in, and is therefore more *entertained* with. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliads.*

7. To admit with satisfaction.

Reason can never permit the mind to *entertain* probability in opposition to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

ENTERTA'INER. *n. f.* [from *entertain*.] 1. He that keeps others in his service.

He was, in his nature and constitution of mind, not very apprehensive of forecasting of future events afar off, but an *entertainer* of fortune by the day. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

2. He that treats others at his table.

He shews both to the guests and to the *entertainer* their great mistake. *Smalridge.*

It is little the sign of a wife or good man to suffer temperance to be transgressed, in order to purchase the repute of a generous *entertainer*. *Atterbury.*

3. He that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTAINMENT. *n. f.* [from *entertain*.] 1. Conversation.

2. Treatment at the table; convivial provision.

Arrived there, the little house they fill, No look for *entertainment* where none was; Rest is their feast, and all things at their will; The noblest mind the best contentment has. *Fairy Queen.*

With British bounty in his ship he feasts Th' Hesperian princes, his amazed guests, To find that wat'ry wilderness exceed The *entertainment* of their great Madrid. *Waller.*

3. Hospitable reception.

4. Reception; admission.

It is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it should be universally propagated. *Tillotson.*

5. The state of being in pay as soldiers or servants.

Have you an army ready, say you? —A most royal one. The centurions and their charges distinctly billeted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

6. Payment of soldiers or servants. Now obsolete.

The *entertainment* of the general, upon his first arrival, was but six shillings and eight-pence. *Davies on Ireland.*

The captains did covenant with the king to serve him with certain numbers of men, for certain wages and *entertainment*. *Davies.*

7. Amusement; diversion.

Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask questions, it is more reason, for the *entertainment*

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of the time, that he ask the questions than that I ask you. *Baron's New Atlantis.*

Passions ought to be our servants, and not our masters; to give us some agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw reason out of its seat. *Temple.*

8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy.

A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces. *Gay.*

ENTERTISSUED. *adj.* [*entre* and *tissue*.] Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

The sword, the mace, the crown imperial, The *entertissued* robe of gold and pearl. *Shaksp.*

TO ENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [from *throne*.] 1. To place on a regal seat.

Mercy is above this scepter'd sway; It is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings; It is an attribute to God himself. *Shakspere.*

On a tribunal silver'd, C'eopatra and himself, in chairs of gold, Were publicly *enthron'd*. *Shakspere.*

Beneath a sculptur'd arch he sits *enthron'd*. The peers, encircling, form an awful round. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To invest with sovereign authority.

This pope was so sooner elected and *enthroned*, but that he began to exercise his new rapines. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

ENTHUSIA'SM. *n. f.* [*ἔνθουσιασμος*.] 1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain. *Locke.*

2. Heat of imagination; violence of passion; confidence of opinion.

3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

Imaging is, in itself, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of *enthusiasm*, or extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to us that we behold those things which the poet paints. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIAST. *n. f.* [*ἔνθουσιαστος*.] 1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God.

Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reason against his doctrine. *Locke.*

2. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions.

Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry. *Pope.*

3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

At last divine Cecilia came, Inventress of the vocal frame; The sweet *enthusiast*, from her sacred store, Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds, And added length to solemn sounds, With nature's mother-wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIASTICAL. } *adj.* [*ἔνθουσιαστικός*.] **ENTHUSIASTICK.** }

1. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity.

He pretended not to any terraphick *enthusiastical* raptures, or inimitable unaccountable transports of devotion. *Calamy.*

2. Vehemently hot in any cause.

3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

An *enthusiastick* or prophetick style, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of discourse. *Burnet.*

At last, sublim'd To rapture and *enthusiastick* heat; We feel the present Deity. *Thomson.*

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ENTHYME. *n. f.* [*ἐνθύμημα*.] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words.

Playing much upon the simple or illustrative argumentation, to induce their *enthymemes* unto the people, they take up popular conceits. *Brown.*
What is an *enthymeme*, quoth Cornelius? Why an *enthymeme*, replied Crambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept secret. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

To ENTICE. *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishments or hopes to something sinful or destructive.

The easiest way to entangle the mind with false doctrine, is first to *entice* the will to wanton living. *Afcham's Schoolmaster.*

If a man *entice* a maid that is not betrothed, he shall surely endow her to be his wife. *Exod.*
So sing the sirens, with enchanting sound,
Fatt'ning all to listen, and be drown'd. *Granville.*

ENTICEMENT. *n. f.* [from *entice*.]

1. The act or practice of alluring to ill.
Suppose we that the sacred word of God can at their hands receive due honour, by whose *enticement* the holy ordinances of the church endure every where open contempt. *Hooker.*

And here to every thursty wanderer,
By thy *enticement* gives his baneful cup,
With many murmurs mixt. *Milton.*

2. The means by which one is allured to ill; blandishment; allurement.

In all these instances we must separate intreaty and *enticements*, from deceit or violence. *Taylor.*

ENTICER. *n. f.* [from *entice*.] One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY. *adv.* [from *entice*.] Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She strikes a lure well, and sings most *enticingly*. *Adelphon.*

ENTIERTY. *n. f.* [*entier*, French.] The whole; not barely a part.

Sometimes the attorney thrusteth into the writ the utmost quantity; or, else letteth down an *entier*, where but a moiety was to be paid. *Bacon's Off. of Solicitation.*

ENTIERE. *adj.* [*entier*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole; undivided.
It is not late to divide, but to extol the *entiere*, still in general. *Bacon.*

2. Unbroken; complete in its parts.
An antique model of the famous Laocoon is *entier* in those parts where the statue is maimed. *Adelphon on Italy.*

Water and earth, composed of old worn particles, and fragments of particles, would not be of the same nature and texture now with water and earth composed of *entiere* particles in the beginning. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

The church of Rome hath rightly considered that public prayer is a duty *entiere* in itself, a duty requisite to be performed much oftener than petitions can be made. *Hooker.*

An action is *entiere* when it is complete in all its parts; or, as Aristotle describes it, when it consists of a beginning, a middle, and an end. *Spectator.*

4. Sincere; hearty.

Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from thy *entiere* point. *Shakspeare.*

He run a course more *entiere* with the king of Aragon, but more laboured and officious with the king of Castile. *Bacon.*

5. Firm; sure; solid; fixed.

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Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove,
Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love. *Prior.*

6. Unmingled; unallayed.
Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy *entire*. *Milton.*

7. Honest; firmly adherent; faithful.
No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king, the church, or his country; but he never studied the easiest ways to those ends. *Clarendon.*

They had many persons of whose *entire* affections they were well assured. *Clarendon.*

8. In full strength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken.
Then back to fight again, new breathed and *entire*. *Spenser.*

ENTIRELY. *adv.* [from *entire*.]

1. In the whole; without division.
Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea. *Raleigh.*

2. Completely; fully.
Here finish'd he, and all that he had made
View'd, and beheld! all was *entirely* good. *Milton.*

Chyle may be said to be a vegetable juice in the stomach and intestines; as it passeth into the lacteals it grows still more animal, and when it has circulated often with the blood, it is *entirely* so. *Arbutnot.*

General consent *entirely* altered the whole frame of their government. *Swift.*

3. With firm adherence; faithfully.
Which when his pensive lady saw from far,
Great woe and sorrow did her soul assay,
As weening that the sad end of the war,
And 'gan to highest God *entirely* pray. *F. Queen.*

ENTIRENESS. *n. f.* [from *entire*.]

1. Totality; completeness; fulness.
In an arch, each single stone, which, if severed from the rest, would be perhaps defunct, is sufficiently secured by the solidity and *entireness* of the whole fabric, of which it is a part. *Boyle.*

2. Honesty; integrity.

To ENTITULE. *v. a.* [*entituler*, French.]

1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.

2. To give a title or discriminative appellation: as, to *entitle* a book.

Besides the Scripture, the books which they call ecclesiastical were thought not unworthy to be brought into public audience, and with that name they *entitled* the books which we term Apocryphal. *Hooker.*

Next favourable thou,
Who highly thus to *entitle* me vouch'st'st
For other name deserving! *Milton.*

3. To superscribe, or prefix as a title.

If we only zeal for party is to *entitle* Christianity to their design, and to charge atheism on those who will not submit. *Locke.*

We have been *entitled*, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions. *Swift.*

4. To give a claim to any thing.

But we, defended from your sacred line,
Entitled to your heav'n, and rites divine,
Are banish'd earth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

God discovers the martyr and confessor without the trial of flames and tortures, and will hereafter *entitle* many to the rewards of actions which they had never the opportunity of performing. *Adelphon.*

He *entitled* himself to the continuance of the divine protection and goodness, by humiliation and prayer. *Atterbury.*

Hardly *avon* is the penitent sinner saved; thus difficult is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his Creator, and *entitled* to the mercies of the gospel. *Kopere.*

5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title.

ENT

This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we please. *Locke.*

ENTITY. *n. f.* [*entitas*, low Latin.]

1. Something which really is; a real being.
Dear hope, earth's dowry and heav'n's debt,
The *entity* of things that are not yet:
Subtlest, but surest being. *Crahaav.*

Fortune is no real *entity*, nor physical essence, but a mere relative signification. *Bentley.*

Here *entity* and quiddity,
The souls of defunct bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

2. A particular species of being.

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an *entity* of sound, which we call crackling, puffing, and spitting; as in bay salt and bay leaves, cast into the fire. *Bacon.*

God's decrees of salvation and damnation, both Romish and Reformed, affix to men's particular *entity*, absolutely considered, without any respect to demeanours. *Hammond.*

To ENTOLL. *v. a.* [from *toil*.] To insnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets.

He cut off their land forces from their ships, and *entoll'd* both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by sea and land. *Bacon's New Atlant.*

To ENTOMB. *v. a.* [from *tomb*.] To put into a tomb; to bury.

Processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were *entomb'd*. *Hooker.*

The cry went once for thee, and yet it may again,

If thou would'st not *entomb* thyself alive,
And ease thy reputation in a tent. *Shakspeare.*

They within the beast's vast womb,
The choice and flow'r of all their troops *entomb*. *Denham.*

ENTRAILS. *n. f.* without a singular. [*entrailles*, French; *intestina*.]

1. The intestines; the inward parts; the guts.

What, hath thy fiery heart to parch'd thine *entrails*,
That not a tear can fall? *Shakspeare.*

The *entrails* are all without bones; save that a bone is sometimes found in the heart of a stag. *Bacon.*

I fear that harden'd heart from out her breast,
Which with her *entrails* makes my hungry bowels a feast. *Dryden.*

2. The internal parts.

A precious ring that lightens all the hole,
And shows the ragged *entrails* of this pit. *Shakspeare.*

He had brought to light but little of that treasure, that lay so long hid in the dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

The earth hath lost
Most of her ribs, as *entrails*; being now,
Wounded no less for marble than for gold. *B. Jonson.*

To ENTRAIL. *v. a.* [*intraciare*, Italian.]

To mingle; to interweave; to diversify.

Over him, not daring to compare
With nature, a deep artful green disposed,
Framed of wondrous ivy, flowing tan,
Through which the fragrant eg anise did spread,
His prickling arms a trail'd with testicles. *Fairy Queen.*

A little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs, *entrail'd* curiously,
In which they gather'd flowers. *Spenser.*

ENTRANCE. *n. f.* [*entrans*, French.]

1. The power of entering into a place.

Whence are you, sir? Has the pier his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to such companions? Pray, get you out. *Shakspeare.*

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and *impudently* keeps it, truth is free to find both an *entrance* and a welcome. *Locke.*

2. The act of entering.

E N T

The reason that I gather, he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his *entrance*.
Shakspeare.

Better far, I guess,
That we do make our *entrance* several ways.
Shakspeare.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their *entrances*. *Shaks.*
3. The passage by which a place is entered;
avenue.

He charged them to keep the passages of the
hilly country; for by them there was an *entrance*
into Judea. *Judith.*

Palladio did conclude, that the principal *en-*
trance was never to be regulated by any certain
dimensions, but by the dignity of the master.
Wotton's Architecture.

Many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave, all dismal! yet to sense
More terrible at th' *entrance* than within.
Milton.

Let this, and every other anxious thought,
At th' *entrance* of my threshold be forgot.
Dryden's Juvenal.

4. Initiation; commencement.
This is that which, at first *entrance*, baulks and
cools them: they wait their liberty. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual ingress; knowledge.
He that travell'd a country before he hath
some *entrance* into the language, goeth to school,
and not to travel. *Bacon.*

6. The act of taking possession of an office
or dignity.
From the first *entrance* of this king to his reign,
never was king either more loving or better be-
loved. *Hayward's Edward vi.*

7. The beginning of any thing.
St. Augustine in the *entrance* of one of his
sermons, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill.*
The earl of Holland we have had occasion to
mention before in the first *entrance* upon this
discourse. *Clarendon.*

To *ENTRANCE*. *v. n.* [from *trance*; *trans*,
French, from *trans*, Latin, to pass
over; to pass for a time from one region
to another.]

1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the
soul wholly to other regions, while the
body appears to lie in dead sleep.

2. To put into an ecstasy; to make in-
ferrible of present objects.

With delight I was *entranced*, and carried so
far from myself, as that I am sorry that you
ended so soon. *Spenser.*

Adam, now enforc'd to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became *entranc'd*.
Milton.

And I so ravish'd with her heav'nly note,
I stood *entranc'd* and had no room for thought;
But all o'erpow'r'd with ecstasy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of paradise. *Dryden.*

To *ENTRAP*. *v. a.* [from *trap*.]

1. To insnare; to catch in a trap or snare.

Take heed, mine eyes, how ye do stare
Henceforth too rashly on that guleful net;
In which, if ever eyes *entrapp'd* are,
Out of her bands ye by no means shall get.
Spenser.

The fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now *entrapp'd* the noble-minded Talbot.
Shakspeare.

2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties
or distresses; to entangle.

Misfortune was advantage to *entrap*
The man most wary, in herwhelming lap.
Fairy Queen.

He sought to *entrap* me by intelligence.
Shakspeare.

9. To take advantage of.
An insidious person lies in wait to *entrap* thee
in thy words. *Eccles.*

E N T

To *ENTRE'AT*. *v. a.* [*traster*, French.]

1. To petition; to solicit; to importune.

Isaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife. *Gen.*

2. To prevail upon by solicitation.

I have a wife, whom I protest I love;
I would she were in heaven, so she could
Entreat some pow'r to change this curst Jew.
Shakspeare.

The Lord was *entreated* of him, and Rebecca
his wife conceived.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power,
Whom no prayers could *entreat*, no repentance
reconcile. *Rogers.*

3. To treat or use well or ill.

Whereas thy servant worketh truly, *entreat*
him not evil. *Eccles.*

Must you, sir John, protect my lady here?
Entreat her not the worse in that I pray
You use her well. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

Well I *entreated* her, who well deserv'd:
I call'd her often; for she always serv'd:
Use made her person easy to my sight,
And ease infensibly produc'd delight. *Prior.*

4. To entertain; to amuse. Not used.

My lord, I must *entreat* the time alone.
—God shield I should distrust devotion. *Shaks.*

5. To entertain; to receive. Not in use.

The garden of Proserpina this night,
And in the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick arbour goodly overlit,
In which she often us'd, from open heat,
Herself to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*.
Fairy Queen.

To *ENTRE'AT*. *v. n.*

1. To offer a treaty or compact. Not used.

Alexander was the first that *entreated* peace
with them. *Maccabees.*

2. To treat; to discourse. Not used.

The most admirable mystery of nature is the
turning of iron, touched with the loadstone, to-
ward the north-pole, of which I shall have far-
ther occasion to *entreat*. *Hakewill.*

3. To make a petition.

They charged me, on pain of perpetual dis-
pleasure, neither to speak of him, *entreat* for him,
or any way sustain him. *Shakspeare.*

The Janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant
men. *Knoll's.*

ENTRE'ATANCE. *n. f.* [from *entreat*.]

Petition; entreaty; solicitation. Not
used.

These two *entreatance* made they might be
heard.

Nor was their just petition long deny'd. *Fairfax.*

ENTRE'ATY. *n. f.* [from *entreat*.] Peti-

tion; prayer; solicitation; supplication;
request.

If my weak orator
Can from his mother win the duke of York,
Anon expect him here; but if he be
Obdurate to *entreaties*, God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary. *Shakspeare's Richard iii.*

ENTREMENTS. *n. f.* [French.] Small

plates set between the main dishes.

Chards of beet are plants of white beet trans-
planted, producing great tops, which, in the
midst, have a large white main shoot, which is
the true chard used in pottages and *entremets*.
M. timer.

ENTRY. *n. f.* [from *enter*; *entrée*, Fr.]

1. The passage by which any one enters

a house.

Some there are that know the resorts and falls
of business, that cannot sink into the main of it;
like a house that hath convenient stairs and *en-*
tries, but never a fair room. *Bacon.*

A straight long *entry* to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror over head.
Dryden.

Is all this hurry made

On this account, because thou art afraid

E N V

A dirty hall or *entry* should offend
The curious eyes of thy invited friend?
Dryden's Juvenal.

We proceeded through the *entry*, and were ne-
cessarily kept in order by the situation. *Tatler.*

2. The act of entrance; ingress.

Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or
emollient; and the mixture of oil and water is
better than either of them alone, because water
entereth better into the pores, and oil after *entry*
softeneth better. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The lake of Constance is formed by the *entry*
of the Rhine. *Add.*

By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood,
by the *entrals*, the animal may ag in revive.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

3. The act of taking possession of any

estate.

4. The act of registering or setting down

in writing.

A notary made an *entry* of this act. *Bacon.*

5. The act of entering publicly into any

city.

The day being come, he made his *entry*: he
was a man of middle stature and age, and
come'y. *Bacon.*

To *ENU'BIlate*. *v. a.* [*e* and *nubile*,
Latin.] To clear from clouds. *Di.*

To *ENU'CLEate*. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Latin.]

To solve; to clear; to disentangle.

Di.

To *ENVE'LOP*. *v. a.* [*enveloper*, French.]

1. To inwrap; to cover; to invest with

some integument.

2. To cover; to hide; to surround.

The best and wholesom'st spirits of the night
envlop you, good provost. *Shakspeare.*

A cloud of smoke *envlops* either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost:
Darkling they join adu'rsely, and thick unseen,
Couriers with couriers jostling, men with men.

It is but to approach nearer, and that mist that
enveloped them will remove. *Locke.*

Nocturnal shades
This world *envelop*, and th' inclement air
Persuades men to repel benumbing frosts.
Philips.

3. To line; to cover on the inside.

His iron coat, all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold,
Darkned with filthy dust. *Fairy Queen.*

ENVELOPE. *n. f.* [French.] A wrap-

per; an outward case; an integument;
a cover.

Send thee to paper-sparing Pope;
And, when he sits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight. *Swift.*

To *ENVE'NOM*. *v. a.* [from *venom*.]

1. To taint with poison; to poison; to

impregnate with venom. It is never

used of the person to whom poison is

given, but of the draught, meat, or

instrument by which it is conveyed.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unhated and *envenom'd*. *Shakspeare.*

Atides, from Oechalia crown'd
With conquest, felt th' *envenom'd* robe, and tore,
Through pain, up by the roots Thebanian pines.
Milton.

Nor with *envenom'd* tongue to blast the fume
Of harmless men. *Philips.*

2. To make odious.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakspeare.*

3. To enrage; to exasperate.

With her full force she threw the poison
dart,
And fix'd it deep within Amata's heart;

ENV

That thus *envy*'d she might kindle rage,
And sacrifice to spite her house and husband's
age. *Dryden.*

ENVIALE. adj. [from *envy*.] Deserving
envy; (such as may excite envy.)

They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune, do
happily possess themselves. *Carew.*

ENVIER. n. f. [from *envy*.] One that
envies another; a maligner; one that
desires the downfall of another.

Men had need beware how they be too perfect
in compliments; for that *enviers* will give them
that attribute, to the disadvantage of their vir-
tues. *Bacon's Essays.*

They ween'd
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the *envier* of his state, the proud
Apoes; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain.
Milton.

All preferments in church and state were given
by him, all his kindred and friends promoted,
and all his enemies and *enviers* discountenanced.
Clarendon.

ENVIOUS. adj. [from *envy*.]

1. Infected with envy; pained by the ex-
cellence or happiness of another.

A man of the most *envious* disposition that
ever exist'd did the air with his breath, whose eyes
could not look right upon any happy man, nor
could bear the burden of any man's praise. *Sidney.*
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence *envious* tongues. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sometimes with *against*.

Be not thou *envious* against evil men. *Prov.*

3. Sometimes with *at*.

Neither he thou *envious* at the wicked. *Prov.*

4. Commonly with *of*.

Sure you mistake the precept, or the tree;
Heav'n cannot *envious* of his blessings be.
Dryden.

ENVIOUSLY. adv. [from *envious*.] With
envy; with malignity; with ill-will,
excited by another's good.

Damned spirits, being fallen from heaven, en-
deavour *enviously* to obstruct the ways that may
lead us thither. *Duffus.*

How *enviously* the ladies look,
When they surprise me at my book!
And sure as they lie alive at night,
As soon as gone, will show their spite. *Swift.*

TO ENVIRON. v. a. [*environner*, French.]

1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle.

I stand as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea. *Shakespeare.*

The country near unto the city of Sultania is
on every side *environed* with huge mountains.

The manifold streams of goodly navigable ri-
vers, as to many chains, *environed* the same site
and temple. *Bacon.*

Within the *environing* rocks stood the city.

Thought following thought, and step by step
led on,

He enter'd now the bordering desert wild,
And with dark shades and rocks *environ'd* round,
His holy meditation thus pursu'd. *Milton.*

God hath scattered several degrees of pleasure
and pain in all the things that *environ* and affect
us, and blended them together in almost all our
thoughts. *Locke.*

2. To involve; to envelop.

May never glorious sun reflect his beams
Upon the country where you make abode!
But darkness and the gloomy shade of death
Environ you, till mischief and despair.

Drive you to break your necks. *Shakespeare.*
Since the must go, and I must mourn, come
night,

Environ me with darkness whilst I write.
Donne.

3. To surround in a hostile manner; to
besiege; to hem in.

ENV

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears. *Shakespeare.*

In thy danger,
If ever danger do *environ* thee,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer.

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When straight a barbarous noise *environs* me.
Milton.

4. To enclose; to invest.

The soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of honour all *environ*. *Cleaveland.*

ENVIRONS. n. f. [*environs*, Fr.] The

neighbourhood, or neighbouring places
round about the country.

TO ENUMERATE. v. a. [*enumero*, Lat.]

To reckon up singly; to count over
distinctly; to number.

You must not only acknowledge to God that
you are a sinner, but must particularly *enumerate*
the kinds of sin wherein you know yourself
guilty. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Besides *enumerating* the gods defect of duty to
the queen, I show now all things were managed
wrong. *Swift.*

ENUMERATION. n. f. [*enumeratio*, Lat.]

The act of numbering or counting over;
number told out.

Whoever reads St. Paul's *enumeration* of du-
ties, must conclude, that well nigh the business of
Christianity is laid on charity. *Spratt.*

The chemists make spirit, salt, sulphur, water,
and earth their five elements, though they are not
all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements.

TO ENUNCIATE. v. a. [*enuncio*, Lat.]

To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to
express.

ENUNCIATION. n. f. [*enunciatio*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; public attestation; open
proclamation.

Preaching is to strangers and infants in Christ,
to produce faith; but this sacramental *enunciation*
is the declaration and confession of it by men in
Christ, declaring it to be done and owned, and
accepted, and prevailing. *Taylor.*

2. Intelligence; information.

It remembers and retains such things as were
never at all in the sense; as the conceptions,
enunciations, and actions of the intellect and will.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

3. Expression.

ENUNCIATIVE. adj. [from *enunciate*.]

Declarative; expressive.

This presumption only proceeds in respect of
the dispositive words, and not in regard of the
enunciative terms thereof. *Ascham.*

ENUNCIATIVELY. adv. [from *enunciative*.]

Declaratively.

ENVOY. n. f. [*envoye*, French.]

1. A publick minister sent from one power
to another.

Now the Lycian lots conspire
With Phœbus; now Jove's *envoy* through the air
Brings dismal tidings. *Denham.*

Perseus sent *envoys* to Carthage, to kindle then
hated against the Romans. *Shakspere.*

2. A publick messenger, in dignity below
an ambassador.

3. A messenger.

The watchful sentinels at every gate,
At every passage to the tenes wait;
Still travel to and fro the nervous way,
And their impressions to the brain convey;

Where their report the vital *envoys* make,
And with new orders are commanded back.
Blackmore.

TO ENVY. v. a. [*envier*, French; *in-*

videre, Latin.]

ENV

1. To hate another for excellence, hap-
piness, or success.

Envy thou not the oppressor, and chuse none
of his ways. *Prov.*

A woman does not *envy* a man for fighting
courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty.
Collier of Envy.

2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence
in another.

I have seen the fight,
When I have *envied* thy behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

You cannot *envy* your neighbour's wisdom, if
he gives you good counsel; nor his riches, if he
supplies you in your wants; nor his greatness, if
he employs it to your protection. *Swift.*

3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to
withhold maliciously.

Johnson, who, by studying Horace, had been
acquainted with the rules, seemed to *envy* others
that knowledge. *Dryden.*

TO ENVY. v. n. To feel envy; to feel

pain at the sight of excellence or felicity;
with *at*.

In seeking tales and informations
Against this man, whose honesty the devil
And his due price only *envy* at,
Ye blew the fire that burns ye. *Shakespeare.*

He that loves God is not displeased at acci-
dents which God chuses, nor *envies* at those gifts
he bestows. *Taylor.*

Who would *envy* at the prosperity of the
wicked, and the success of persecutors? *Taylor.*

ENVY. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at
the sight of excellence or happiness.

Envy is a repining at the prosperity or good
of another, or anger and displeasure at any good
of another which we want, or any advantage
another hath above us. *Ray on the Creation.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *Pope.*

2. It is used sometimes with *of*.

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy* of great Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*

3. Sometimes with *to*.

Many suffered death merely in *envy* to their
virtuous and superior genius. *Swift.*

4. Rivalry; competition.

You may see the parliament of women, the
little *envies* of them to one another. *Dryden.*

5. Malice; malignity.

Madam, this is a meer distraction;
You turn the good we offer into *envy*. *Shakespeare.*

6. Publick odium; ill repute; invidious-
ness.

Edward Plantagenet should be shew'd unto the
people; to discharge the king of the *envy* of that
opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death
privily. *Bacon.*

TO ENWHEEL. v. a. [from *wheel*.] To

encompass; to encircle. A word prob-
ably peculiar to *Shakespeare*.

Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n
Pereore, behind thee, and on every hand
Enwheel thee round. *Othello.*

TO ENWOMB. v. a. [from *womb*.]

1. To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwomb'd* of this child,
This luckless chind, whom thus ye see with blood
Spurser.

I'm your mother;
And put you in the catalogue of those
That were *enwomb'd* in me. *Shakespeare.*

2. To bury; to hide as in a womb.

Or as the Atrick niger stream *enwombs*
Itself into the earth, and after comes,
Having first made a natural bridge to pass,
For many leagues, far greater than it was;
May 't not be said, that her grave shall restore
Her greater, purer, finer than before? *De Witt.*

EPH

EPHLELE. n. f. [from *Æolus* and *pila*.]

A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe: which ball, filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe.

Considering the structure of that globe, the exterior crust, and the waters lying around under it, both exposed to the sun, we may fitly compare it to an *ephlele*, or a hollow sphere with water in it, which the heat of the sun warms, and turns into vapours, and wind. *Burnet*

ΕΡΑ'CT. n. f. [ἐρακτός.] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the solar year consisting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the solar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 times 12 lunations, or gets up one whole solar year; and having finished that circuit, begins again with the sun, and so from 19 to 19 years. For the first year afterwards the moon will go before the sun but 11 days; the second year 22 days; the third 33 days; but 30 being an intire lunation, cast that away, and the remainder 3 shall be that year's *epact*; and so on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the *epact*, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten; Thirty reject: the prime makes *epact* then.

As the cycle of the moon serves to shew the *epacts*, and that of the sun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations; so this Dionysian period serves to shew these two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all along, till at last they accomplish their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 532d year. *Hollar on Time.*

ΕΡΑ'ULMENT. n. f. [French, from *épaule*, a shoulder.] In fortification, a sidewalk made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth. It sometimes denotes a semibastion and a square orillon, or mafs of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of a cazemate. *Harris.*

ΕΡΕ'NTHESIS. n. f. [ἐρεσης.] [In grammar.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

Ε'PHA. n. f. [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches.

The *epha* and the bath shall be of one measure; that the bath may contain the tenth part of an *omer*, and the *epha* the tenth part of an *omer*. *Ezekiel*

ΕΡΗ'MFRA. n. f. [ἐρημην.]

1. A fever that terminates in one day.

2. An insect that lives only one day.

ΕΡΗ'MERAL. } adj. [ἐρημηνός.] Diurnal.

ΕΡΗ'MERICK. } nal; beginning and ending in a day.

This was no more than a mere bubble or blast, and like an *ephermal* fit of applause. *Wotton.*

ΕΡΗ'MERIS. n. f. [ἐρημηνίς.]

1. A journal; an account of daily transactions.

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2. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

When casting up his eyes against the light, Both month, and day, and hour, he miscalcul'd right;

And told more truly than the *ephemeris*;

For art may err, but nature cannot miss. *Dryden.*

ΕΡΗ'MERIST. n. f. [from *ephemeris*.]

One who consults the planets; one who studies or practises astrology.

The night before, he was disouting of and flighting the art of foolish astrologers, and generalising *ephemeris* lists; that pry into the horoscope of activities. *Hawell.*

ΕΡΗ'MERON-WORM. n. f. [from *ἐρημηνιον* and *worm*.]

A sort of worm that lives but a day.

Swammerdam observes of the *ephermon-worms*, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the same. *Derham.*

Ε'RHOD. n. f. [ἐρῳδός.] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.

The *ephol* worn by the high priest was richly composed of gold, blue, purple, crimson, and twisted cotton; and upon the part which came over his two shoulders were two large precious stones, upon which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, upon each stone six names. Where the *ephol* crossed the high priest's breast, was a square ornament, called the *breastplate*; in which twelve precious stones were set, with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel engraven on them, one on each stone. The *ephol* worn by the other priests were of plain linen.

He made the *ephol* of gold, blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen. *Exodus.*

Array'd in *ephods*; nor so few As are those pearls of morning dew, Which hang on herbs and flowers. *Sanctus.*

Ε'PIC. adj. [epicus, Latin; ἐπικός.] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted,

but rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroic, or to contain one great action achieved by a hero.

Holmes, whose name shall live in *epic* song, While music numbers, or while verse has rest. *Dryden.*

The *epic* poem is more for the manners, and the history for the passions. *Dryden.*

From morality they formed that kind of poem and tale which we call *epic*. *Brown.*

Ε'PIC'NUM. n. f. [ἐπικόνιον.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

You from at once shall hear each day One dirge dispatch'd unto your lay; Thine, your own antients, shall become Your living *epic* tum. *Sanctus's Paraphrase.*

Ε'PICURE. n. f. [epicureus, Latin.] A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury.

Then fly false thanes, And mingle with the English *epicures*. *Shakspeare.*

The *epicure* buckles to study, when shame, or the desire to recommend himself to his misters, shall make him uneasy in the want of any sort of knowledge. *Locke.*

Ε'PICUREAN. adj. Luxurious; contributing to luxury.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts, Keep his brain turning; *epicurean* cooks, Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shakspeare.*

What a damn'd *epicurean* rascal is this? *Shakspeare.*

Ε'PICURISM. n. f. [from *epicure*.] Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure.

Herd you do keep a hundred knights and squires;

Men so disorder'd, so debauch'd, and bold, That this our court, infected with their manners, Shews like a riotous inn; *epicurean* and lust Make it a tavern or a brothel. *Shakspeare.*

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There is not half so much *epicureism* in any of their most studied luxuries, as a breeding lane at their mercy. *Government of the Tongue.*

Some good men have ventured to call munificence, the great evil of *epicureism*. *Calany's Sermon.*

Το Ε'PICUR'IZE. v. a. [from *Epicurus*.] To devour like an epicure. A word not used.

While I could see thee full of eager pain My greedy eyes *epicureiz'd* on thine. *Flatman.*

Ε'PICY'CLE. n. f. [ἐπί and κύκλος.] A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre. *Harris.*

In regard of the *epicycle*, or lesser orb, which it moveth, the motion of the moon is various and unequal. *Brown.*

Find the sphere With centric and eccentric, scribbled o'er; Cycle and *epicycle*, orb in orb. *Milner.*

Ε'PICY'CLOID. n. f. [ἐπικυκλίδος.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle. *Harris.*

Ε'PIDE'MICAL. } adj. [ἐπιδεμικός.]

Ε'PIDE'MICK. } adj. [ἐπιδεμικός.] 1. That falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague.

It was conceived not to be an *epidemic* disease, but to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the predominate of heat. *Bacon's History.*

As the proportion of *epidemic* diseases shows the aptness of the air to favour and vehement impressions, the chronological diseases shew the ordinary temper of the place. *Grew.*

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

The more *epidemic* and prevailing this evil is, the more honourable are those who thus are exceptions. *Say.*

He ought to have been huffed in his own minority, or in other amusements equally foolish and *epidemic* among persons of honour. *Say.*

3. General; universal. Not used, not proper.

They're citizens of the world, they're all in all, Scotland's a nation *epidemic*. *Scott.*

Ε'PIDE'RMIS. n. f. [ἐπίδερμις.] The skin of a man's body.

Ε'PIGRAM. n. f. [epigramma, Latin.] A short poem terminating in a point.

A college of watercresses cannot but meet out of my humour; dost thou think I care for a farce or an *epigram*? *Shakspeare.*

What can be more witty than the *epigram* of Moore upon the name of Nicotinus, an ignorant physician, that had been the death of thousands? *Peacock on Poetry.*

I write An *epigram* that boasts more truth than wit. *Gay.*

Ε'PIGRAMMA'TICAL. } adj. [epigrammaticus.]

Ε'PIGRAMMA'TICK. } adj. [epigrammaticus.]

1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams. Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous foreboding to lie in names. *Campden.*

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams.

He is every where above conceits of *epigrammatic* wit, and gross hyperboles; he maintains

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majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines, but glazes not; and is stately without ambrosia.

Addison.

He has none of those little points and puerilities that are so often to be met with in Ovid; none of the epigrammatic turns of Lucan; none of those swelling sentiments which are so frequent in Statius and Claudian; none of those most embellishments of Tasso.

Addison.

EPIGRAMMATIST. *n. f.* [from *epigram*.]

One who writes or deals in epigrams.

A jilt upon a poor wit, at first might have had an epigram cast in its face, and been afterwards gravely underlaid by some painful collection.

Pope.

Such a customer the epigrammatist Martial meets withal, one who, after he had walked through the richest street twice or thrice, cheapening jewels, plate, rich hangings, came away with a wooden cask.

Peacham.

EPIGRAPHE. *n. f.* [from *επιγραφή*.] An inscription on a statue.

Ditt.

EPILEPSY. *n. f.* [from *επιληψία*.] A convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or some of its parts, with a loss of sense. A convulsive motion happens when the blood, or nervous fluid, runs into any part with too great violence that the mind cannot restrain them.

Quincy.

My lord is full into an epilepsy.

This is the second fit.

My lord is full into an epilepsy. This is the second fit. My lord is full into an epilepsy. This is the second fit.

EPILEPTICK. *adj.* [from *epilepsy*.] Convulsed; diseased with an epilepsy.

A plague upon you epileptic village!

Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?

Shakespeare.

I epilepticks ought to breathe a pure air undisturbed with any dreams, even such as are very bright.

Abbotson on Pity.

EPILOGUE. *n. f.* [from *epilogus*, Latin.] The poem or speech at the end of a play.

If it be true that good wine needs no bush, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue; yet to avoid a mistake they do use good bushes, and good poems prove the better by the help of good epilogues.

Shakespeare.

Are you mad, you dog?

I am to life and speak the epilogue.

Dryden.

EPINYCTIS. *n. f.* [from *ἐπινύκτις*.] A sore at the corner of the eye.

The epinychia is of the bigness of a lupin, of a dusky red, and sometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain.

Wise man's Surgery.

EPIPHANY. *n. f.* [from *ἐπιφάνεια*.] A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which conducted the magi to the place where he was.

Ditt.

EPIPHONEMA. *n. f.* [from *ἐπιφώνημα*.] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing.

I know a gentleman, who made it a rule in reading to skip over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. If those preachers who abound in epiphonemas would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep, except perhaps an old female beggar or two in the aisle; who, if they be sincere, are probably groan at the sound.

Swift.

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EPIPHORA. *n. f.* [from *ἐπιφορά*.] An inflammation of any part, but more especially a defluxion of humours on the eye.

Harris.

EPIPHYLLOSPERMIOUS. *adj.* [from *ἐπιφύλλος*, and *σπέρμα*.] It is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves.

Harris.

EPIPHYSIS. *n. f.* [from *ἐπιφύσις*.] Accretion; the part added by accretion; one bone growing to another by simple contiguity, without any proper articulation.

Quincy.

The epiphysis of the os femoris is a distinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entirely unite.

Wise man.

EPITROCHE. *n. f.* [from *ἐπιτροχή*.] A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another: as, *he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them.*

EPISCOPACY. *n. f.* [from *episcopatus*, Latin.] The government of bishops, the government of the church established by the apostles.

The bishops do not contest with the assembly in jurisdiction; so that there was little more than the name of episcopacy preserved.

Clarendon.

Prelacy itself cannot be proved by prescription, since episcopacy is not prescribed by any time whatsoever.

Aylmer.

EPISCOPAL. *adj.* [from *episcopus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a bishop.

The plot of discipline sought to erect a popular authority of elders, and to take away episcopal jurisdiction.

Hooker.

2. Vested in a bishop.

The apostle commands Titus not only to be a pattern of good works himself, but to use his episcopal authority in exhorting every rank and order of men.

Rever.

EPISCOPATE. *n. f.* [from *episcopatus*, Latin.]

A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop.

EPISODE. *n. f.* [from *ἐπίσδεα*.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet rising naturally from it.

This poem has no other episodes than such as naturally arise from the subject.

Allen.

EPISODICAL. *adj.* [from *episode*.] **CON-EPISODICK.** *adj.* [from *ἐπισόδικος*.] Pertaining to an episode.

Episodical ornaments, such as descriptions and narrations, were delivered to us from the observations of Aristotle.

Dryden.

I discover the difference between the episodic and principal action, as well as the nature of episodes.

Notes on the Odyssey.

EPISPASTICK. *n. f.* [from *ἐπισπαστικός*.]

1. Drawing.

2. Blistering. This is now the more frequent, though less proper sense.

This matter ought to be referred to the lower parts, by fomentations, bathing, epispasmicks, and blistering.

Abbotson.

EPISTLE. *n. f.* [from *ἐπιστολή*.] A letter.

This word is seldom used but in poetry, or on occasions of dignity and solemnity.

When loose epistles violate chaste eyes, She half consent, who silently denies.

Dryden.

EPISTOLARY. *adj.* [from *epistole*.]

1. Relating to letters; suitable to letters.

2. Transacted by letters.

I shall carry on an epistolary correspondence between the two heads.

Addison.

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EPISTLER. *n. f.* [from *epistle*.] A scribbler of letters.

EPITAPH. *n. f.* [from *ἐπιτάφιος*.] An inscription upon a tomb.

Live ill, and write mine epitaph, *Shakespeare.*
Some thy lov'd dust in Parian stones enshrine,
Others immortal epitaphs design;
With wit and strength, that only yields to thine.

Swift.

EPITHALAMIUM. *n. f.* [from *ἐπιθάλμιος*.] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage.

I presume to invite you to these sacred nuptials; the epithalamium sung by a crowned mule.

Swift.

The forty-fifth psalm is an epithalamium to Christ and the church, or to the lamb and his spouse.

Burnet.

EPITHEM. *n. f.* [from *ἐπιθεμα*.] A liquid medicament externally applied.

Epithems, or cordial applications, are justly applied unto the left breast.

Cordials and epithems are also necessary to resist the putrefaction and strengthen the vitals.

Wise man's Surgery.

EPITHET. *n. f.* [from *ἐπίθετος*.]

1. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad: as, the verdant grove, the craggy mountain's lofty head.

I affirm with pléigny, leaving the epithets of false, scandalous, and villainous, to the author.

Swift.

2. It is used by some writers improperly for title, name.

The epithet of shades belonged more properly to the darkness than the refreshment.

Deasy of Poetry.

3. It is used improperly for phrase, expression.

For which of my good parts did you first suffer love for me?

Suffer love! a good epithet: I do suffer love indeed; for I love thee against my will.

Shakespeare.

EPITOME. *n. f.* [from *ἐπιτομή*.] Abridgment; abbreviation; compendious abstract; compendium.

This is a poor epitome of yours, which by the interpretation of full time, May prove like all your life.

Shakespeare.

Epitomes are helpful to the memory, and of good private use, but not for public monuments, accurate the industrious writer of delivering much impetuously.

Warton.

It would be well, if there were a short and plain epitome made, containing the most material facts.

Lucas.

Such abstracts and epitomes may be reviewed in their proper places.

Warton.

TO EPITOMISE. *v. a.* [from *epitome*.]

1. To abridge; to contract into a narrow space.

Who did the whole world's soul contract, and drove

Into the glasses of your eyes;

So made such motions and such spies,

That they did all to you epitomise.

If the ladies take a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature.

Addison.

2. Less properly, to diminish by amputation; to curtail.

We have epitomized many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue.

Addison's Spectator.

EPITOMISER. *n. f.* [from *epitomise*.]

EPITOMIST. *n. f.* [from *epitomise*.] An abridger; an abstracter;

a writer of epitomes.

EPOCH. *n. f.* [from *ἐποχή*.] The time at which a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

Moses distinctly computes by certain intervals, memorable eras and *epochs*, or terms of time.

These are the practices of the world, since the year sixty; the grand *epoch* of fallhood, as well as debauchery.

Some hazy ages, lost in sleep and ease, No action have to busy chronicles: Such waste of time, but makes

In story ending, in *epoch* mistakes. Dryden.
Then several *epochs* or beginnings, as from the creation of the world, from the flood, from the first olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from any remarkable passage or accident, give us a pleasant prospect into the histories of antiquity and of former ages.

Time is always reckoned from some known parts of the sensible world, and from some certain *epochs* marked out to us by the motions observable in it.

Time, by necessity compell'd, shall go Through scenes of war, and *epochs* of war.

ΕΡΩΔΕ. n. f. [*έρωδω*.] The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.

ΕΡΩΠΕ. n. f. [*έρωπει*.] An epic or heroic poem.

Tragedy borrows from the *epopee*, and that which borrows is of less dignity, because it has not of its own.

ΕΡΥΛΑΤΙΟΝ. n. f. [*ερύλλω*, Latin.] Banquet; feast.

Contented with bread and water, when he would dine with Jove, and pretended to *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of cheese.

ΕΡΥΛΟΤΙΚΟΝ. n. f. [*έρυλλω*, Latin.] A cicatrizing medicament.

The ulcer, incensed with common scaroticks, and the ulcerations about it, were cured by ointment of luty, and such like *eryloticks*.

EQUABILITY. n. f. [from *equable*.] Equality to itself; evenness; uniformity.

For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions argue them ordained by Wisdom.

The *equability* of the temperature of the air rendered the Asiatics lazy.

EQUABILIS. adj. [*equabilis*, Latin.] Equal to itself; even; uniform in respect to form, motion, or temperature.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a facitious globe represents it; to be every where smooth and *equabilis*, and as plain as the elysian fields.

Nothing abates acrimony of the blood more than an *equable* motion of it, neither too swift nor too slow; for too quick a motion produceth an alkalmie, and too slow an acid acrimony.

EQUABLY. adj. [from *equable*.] Uniformly; in the same tenour; evenly; equally to itself.

If both move *equally* in concentrick circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the square of the distances.

EQUAL. adj. [*equalis*, Latin.]

1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits comparison; neither greater nor less; neither worse nor better.

Is thou among great men, make not thyself equal with them.

May you be as joyful, as equal love.

At the sight of the sun, every angle would contain three angles equal to two right angles.

2. Adequate to any purpose.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers, as equal to fight with the English.

3. Even; uniform.

He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears, At their vain triumphs, and their vainer tears; An *equal* temper in his mind he found, When fortune flatter'd him, and when the frown'd.

Think not of me: perhaps my *equal* mind May learn to bear the fate the gods allot me.

4. In just proportion.

It is not permitted me to make my commendation *equal* to your merit.

5. Impartial; neutral.

Each to his proper fortune stand or fall; *Equal* and unconcern'd I look on all: Rutlians, Trojans, are the same to me, And both shall draw the lots their fates decree.

6. Indifferent.

They who are not disposed to receive them, may let them alone, or reject them; it is equal to me.

7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties.

He submitted himself, and swore to all *equal* conditions.

8. Being upon the same terms.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves.

E'QUAL. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. One not inferior or superior to another.

He is enamour'd on Hero: I pray you, diffuse him from her; she is no *equal* for his birth.

He would make them all *equal* to the citizens of Rome.

Those who were once his *equals*, envy and defame him, because they now see him their superior; and those who were once his superiors, because they look upon him as their *equal*.

To my dear *equal* in my native land, My plighted vow I gave: I have received: Each swore with truth with pleasure each believ'd. The mutual contract was to heav'n convey'd.

2. One of the same age.

I profited in the Jews religion above many of my *equals* in mine own nation.

To **E'QUAL. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To make one thing or person equal to another.

2. To rise to the same state with another person.

I know no body so like to *equal* him, even at the age he wrote most of them, as yourself.

3. To be equal to.

One whole all not *equal* Edward's moiety.

4. To recompense fully; to answer in full proportion.

She taught Sicheus through the shady grove, Who answer'd all her cares, and *equal* all her love.

Not you, great queen, these offices repent, Which he will *equal*, and perhaps augment.

To **E'QUALISE. v. a.** [from *equal*.]

1. To make even.

To *equalise* accounts we will allow three hundred years, and to long a time as we can manifest from the Scripture.

2. To be equal to: a sense not used.

That would make the moved body, remaining what it is, in regard of its bigness, to *equalise* and fit a thing bigger than it is.

Ye lofty beeches, tell this matchless dame, That if together ye fed all one flame, It could not *equalise* the hundredth part Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart.

EQUA'LITY. n. f. [from *equal*.]

1. Likeness with regard to any quantity, compared.

Equality of two domestic powers, Breeds scrupulous faction.

2. The same degree of dignity.

Of proud ambition; who, not content With fair *equality*, fraternal state, Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd, Over his brethren.

According to this *equality* wherein God has placed all mankind, with relation to himself, in the relations between man and man there is a mutual dependence.

3. Evenness; uniformity; constant tenour; equability.

Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an *equality* in constitutions, and forget that variety which physicians therein discover.

E'QUALLY. adv. [from *equal*.]

1. In the same degree with another person or thing; alike.

To reconcile mens vices to their fears is the aim of all the various schemes and projects of sin, and is *equally* intended by atheism and immorality.

The covetous are *equally* impatient of their condition, *equally* tempted with the wages of unrighteousness, as if they were indeed poor.

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

If the motion of the sun were as unequal as of a ship, sometimes slow, and at others swift; or, if being constantly *equally* swift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the same appearance, it would not help us to measure time more than the motion of a comet does.

3. Impartially.

We shall use them, As we shall find their merits and our safety May *equally* determine.

E'QUALNESS. n. f. [from *equal*.] Equality.

Let me lament That our stars unconceivable should have divided Our *equalness* to this.

EQUANGULAR. adj. [from *equus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Consisting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY. n. f. [*equanimitas*, Latin.] Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.

EQUANIMOUS. adj. [*equanimis*, Latin.] Even; not dejected; not elated.

EQUATION. n. f. [*equare*, Latin.] The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect, to be applied to the whole.

We are to find out the extremities on both sides, and from and between them the middle daily motions of the sun along the ecliptic; and to frame tables of *equation* of natural days, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or subtraction, as the case shall require.

By an argument taken from the *equations* of the times of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, it seems that light is propagated in time, spending in its passage from the sun to us about seven minutes of time.

EQUATION. [In algebra.] An expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; as, $3x = 36d$.

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EQUATION. [In astronomy.] The difference between the time marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and the time that is measured by its real or middle motion; according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjusted. *DiD*

EQUATOR. *n. f.* [equator, Latin.] The equator on the earth or equinoctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. It passes through the east and west points of the horizon; and at the meridian is raised as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, because he then rises due east and sets due west, which he doth at no other time of the year. *Harris.*

By reason of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man, under the equator, cannot discover both the poles: neither would the eye, under the poles, discover the sun in the equator. *Brown.*

On the other side the equator, there is much land still remaining undiscovered. *Ray on the Creation.*

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high equator ridgy rise,
Whence many a bustling stream auriferous plays. *Thomson.*

EQUATORIAL. *adj.* [from equator.] Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator.

The planets have spheroidal figures, and obliquities of their equatorial to their ecliptic planes. *Kepler.*

EQUERRY. *n. f.* [ecurie, Dutch.] Master of the horse.

EQUESTRIAN. *adj.* [equestris, Latin.] Being on horseback.

An equestrian lady appeared upon the plains. *Spectator.*

2. Skilled in horsemanship.
3. Belonging to the second rank in Rome.

EQUICRURAL. } *adj.* [equus and crura, Latin.]

1. Having legs of an equal length.
2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the base; isosceles.

An equicrural triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. *Digby on the Sun.*

We successively draw lines from angle to angle until seven equicrural triangles be described. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EQUIDISTANT. *adj.* [equus and distans, Latin.] Being at the same distance.

The fix stars are not all placed in the same concave superficies, and equidistant from us, as they seem to be. *Ray.*

EQUIDISTANTLY. *adv.* [from equidistant.] At the same distance.

The liver, seated on the right side, by the subclavian division equidistantly communicates unto either arm. *Brown.*

EQUIFORMITY. *n. f.* [equus and forma, Latin.] Uniform equality.

No diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and equiformity of motion. *Brown.*

EQUILATERAL. *adj.* [equus and latus, Latin.] Having all sides equal.

Circles or squares, or triangles equilateral, which are all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or lesser. *Bacon.*

Trifling utility appears in their twelve signs of the zodiac and their aspects: why no more aspects than diametrically opposite, and such make equilateral figures? *Kepler.*

TO EQUILIBRATE. *v. a.* [from equilibrium.] To balance equally; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

If the point of the needle, drawn over the loadstone, have in this affluence been drawn from the equator of the loadstone towards the pole, it will attract one of the extremes of an equilibrated magnetic needle. *Boyle's Experiments.*

The bodies of fishes are equilibrated with the water in which they swim. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

EQUILIBRATION. *n. f.* [from equilibrate.] Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even.

The accession of bodies upon, or recession thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the equilibration of either hemisphere. *Brown.*

In to great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of equilibration are observed. *Derham.*

EQUIBRARIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. Equipoise; equality of weight.
2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind.

Things are not left to an equilibrium, to hover under an indifference whether they shall come to pass, or not come to pass. *South.*

It is in equilibrium
If desires descend or no;
Then let th' affirmative prevail,
As requisite to form my tale. *Prior.*

Health consists in the equilibrium between those two powers, when the fluids move so equally that they don't press upon the solids with a greater force than they can bear. *Arbuthnot.*

EQUINECESSARY. *adj.* [equus and necessarius, Lat.] Needful in the same degree.

For both to give blows and to carry,
In lights, are equinecessary. *Hudibras.*

EQUINOCTIAL. *n. f.* [equus and nox, Lat.] The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe: the same with equator.

EQUINOCTIAL. *adj.* [from equinox.]

1. Pertaining to the equinox.
The sun's equinoctial line
He cut it: four times cross'd the ear of night
From pole to pole, traversing each colour. *Milton.*

Some say the sun
Was his turn reins from the equinoctial road,
Like distant blue dith. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.

3. Being near the equinoctial line; having the properties of things near the equator.

In vain they cover shades and Thracia's gales,
Pining with quinoctial heat. *Philips.*

EQUINOCTIALLY. *adv.* [from equinoctial.] In the direction of the equinoctial.

They may be refrigerated inclanately, or somewhat equinoctially; that is, towards the eastern and western points. *Brown.*

EQUINOX. *n. f.* [equus and nox, Lat.]

1. Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. This he doth twice a year, about the 21st of

March and 23d of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. *Harris.*

It arriveth not achacally about the autumnal equinox. *Brown.*

The time when this kid was taken out of the womb, was about the vernal equinox. *Ray.*

'Tis now the month in which the world began;
If March beheld the first created man;
And since the vernal equinox, the sun
In Aries twelve degrees or more had run. *Dryd.*

2. Equality; even measure. Improper.

Do but see his vice;
'Tis to his virtues a just equinox,
The one as long as the other. *Shakespeare.*

3. Equinoctial wind: a poetical use.
The passage yet was good, the wind, 'tis true,
Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,
No more than usual equinoxes blew. *Dryden.*

EQUINUMERANT. *adj.* [equus and numerus, Latin.] Having the same number; consisting of the same number.

This talent of gold, though not equinumerant,
Nor yet equiponderant, as to any other; yet was
equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

TO EQUIP. *v. a.* [equipper, French.]

1. To furnish for a horseman or cavalier.
2. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.

The country are led away in following the town; and equipped in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themselves in the height of the mode. *Addison's Spectator.*

EQUIPAGE. *n. f.* [equipage, French.]

1. Furniture for a horseman.
2. Carriage of state; vehicle.
Winged spirits, and chariots wing'd,
From th' army of God; where stand of old,
Myriads, between two brazen mountains lodg'd
Against a solemn day, hain fold at hand,
Celestial equipage! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Attendance; retinue.
Soon as thy dead drum begins to found,
The god of war, with his fierce equipage,
Thou dost awake, sleep never he is found. *Fairy Queen.*

I will not lend thee a penny. — *Shakespeare.*
I will retort the sum in equipage.
Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a chair. *Pope.*

4. Accoutrements; furniture.
EQUIPAGED. *adj.* [from equipage.] Accoutred; attended; having fine habits; having splendid retinue.

She forth issued with a goodly train
Of squires and ladies, equipag'd well,
And entertained them right fairly, as befall. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

EQUIPENDENCY. *n. f.* [equus and pendeo, Latin.] The act of hanging in equipoise; not determined either way.

The will of man, in the state of innocence,
Had an entire freedom, a perfect property,
And indifferency to either part of the continuation,
to find or not to find it. *South.*

EQUIPMENT. *n. f.* [from equip.]

1. The act of equipping or accoutring.
2. Accoutrement; equipage.

EQUIPOISE. *n. f.* [equus, Latin, and poids, French.] Equality of weight; equilibration; equality of force.

In the temperate zone of our life there are few
bodies at such an equipoise of humours; but that
the prevalence of some one predominates the spirit. *Genet's Synopsis.*

EQUIPOLLENCE. *n. f.* [equus and pollentia, Latin.] Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT. *adj.* [equipollens, Latin.] Having equal power or force; equivalent.

EQU

Votary resolution is made *equipollent* to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon's Essays.*

EQUIPO'NDERANCE. } *n. f.* [*æquus* and
EQUIPO'NDERANCY. } *pondus*, Latin.]

Equality of weight; equipoise.

EQUIPO'NDERANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Latin.] Being of the same weight.

Their lungs may serve to render their bodies *equiponderant* to the water.

Ray on the Creation
A column of air, of any given diameter, is *equiponderant* to a column of quicksilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height. *Locke.*

To EQUIPO'NDERATE. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh equal to another thing.

The heaviness of any weight doth increase proportionably to its distance from the centre: thus one pound A at D, will *equiponderate* unto two pounds at B, if the distance A D is double unto A B. *Wilkins' Math. Magick.*

EQUIPO'NDIOUS. *adj.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Latin.] Equilibrated; equal on either part. Not in use.

The scepticks affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality, as the only means to their ataraxia. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

EQUITABLE. *adj.* [*equitable*, French.]

1. Just; due to justice.

It seems but *equitable* to give the artists leave to name them as they please. *Boyle.*

2. Loving justice; candid; impartial; as, an *equitable judge*.

EQUITABLY. *adv.* [from *equitable*.] Justly; impartially.

E'QUITY. *n. f.* [*equite*, French; *equitas*, Latin.]

1. Justice; right; honesty.

Foul subornation is predominant, And *equity* exil'd your highness' land. *Shaksp.*
Christianity secures both the private interests of men and the publick peace, enforcing all justice and *equity*. *Tillotson.*

2. Impartiality.

Liking their own somewhat better than other mens, even because they are their own, they must in *equity* allow us to be like unto them in this affection. *Hobbes.*

3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery, as distinct from the literal maxims of law.

EQUIVALENCE. } *n. f.* [*æquus* and *valeo*,
EQUIVA'ENCY. } Latin.] Equality of power or worth.

Must the servant of God be assured that which he nightly prays for shall be granted? Yes, either formally or by way of *equivalence*, either that or something better. *Hammond.*

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny. *Smallbridge.*

Civil causes are equivalent unto criminal causes, but this *equivalency* only respects the careful and diligent admission of proofs. *Bayly's Paraphrase.*

To EQUIVALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to.

Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not exceed Adam seduced, or whether the selfishness of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction, we shall refer to schoolmen. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EQUIVALENT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Latin.]

ERU

1. Equal in value.

Things
Well nigh *equivalent*, and neighbouring value,
By lot are parted: but the value, high heav'n,
thy share,
In equal balance laid with earth and hell,
Flings up the adverse scale, and shuns proportion. *Prior.*

2. Equal in any excellence.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or second which compell'd
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come
And gaze, and worship thee. *Abbot.*

3. Equal in force or power.

The dread of Israel's foes, who, with a strength

Equivalent to angels, walk'd their streets,
None offering fight. *Milton's Agents.*

4. Of the same cogency or weight.

The consideration of public utility is, by very good advice, judged at the least the *equivalent* to the easier kind of necessity. *Hobbes.*

5. Of the same import or meaning.

The use of the word minister is brought down to the literal signification of it, a servant; for now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*. *South.*

EQUIVALENT. *n. f.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

The slave without a ransom shall be sent;
It rests for you to make th' *equivalent*. *Dryden.*
Fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another. *Rogers.*

EQUIVOCAL. *adj.* [*equivocus*, Latin.]

1. Of doubtful signification; meaning different things; standing for different notions.

These sentences to sugar, or to gall,
Being strong on both sides, are *equivocal*. *Shakspere's Othello.*

Words of different significations, taken in general, are of an *equivocal* sense; but being considered with all their particular circumstances, they have their sense restrained. *Stillington.*

The greater number of those who held this were misguided by *equivocal* terms. *Swift.*

2. Uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

Equivocal generation is the production of plants without seed, or of insects or animals without parents, in the natural way of copulation between male and female; which is now believed never to happen, but that all bodies are univocally produced. *Harris.*

There is no such thing as *equivocal* or spontaneous generation; but all animals are generated by animal parents of the same species with themselves. *Ray.*

Those half-learn'd wittlings, num'rous in our isle

As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile;
Unfinish'd things, one knows not what to call,
Then generation 's to *equivocal*. *Pope.*

EQUIVOCAL. *n. f.* Ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us? *Dequins.*

EQUIVOCALLY. *adv.* [from *equivocal*.]

1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense.

Words abstracted from their proper sense and signification, lose the nature of words, and are only *equivocally* to be called. *Strach.*

2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by *equivocal* generation; by generation out of the stated order.

No insect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putrefaction, unless in miraculous cases; as in Egypt by the divine judgment. *Burton.*

EQUIVOCALNESS. *n. f.* [from *equivocal*.] Ambiguity; double meaning.

ERE

Distinguish the *equivocalness* or latitude of the word, and then point out that determinate part which is the ground of my demonstration. *Norris.*

To EQUIVOCATE. *v. n.* [*equivocatio*, Latin.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions; to mean one thing and express another.

Not only Jesuits can *equivocate*. *Dryden.*
My soul disdain'd a promise;—
—But yet your false *equivocating* tongue,
Your looks, your eyes, your ev'ry motion promis'd:—

But you are ripe in frauds, and learn'd in falsehood. *South.*

EQUIVOCATION. *n. f.* [*equivocatio*, Latin.] Ambiguity of speech; double meaning.

Reproof is easily misapplied, and, through *equivocation*, wrested. *Hobbes.*

I pull in resolution and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend
That lies like truth. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

EQUIVOCATOR. *n. f.* [from *equivocate*.] One who uses ambiguous language; one who uses mental reservation.

Here 's an *equivocator*, that could swear in both the scales against either scale; yet could not *equivocate* to heaven. *Shakspere.*

ER, a syllable in the middle of names on places, comes by contraction from the Saxon *ea*, dwellers. *Gibson's Camd.*

ERA. *n. f.* [*era*, Latin.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

From the blessings they bestow
Our times are dated, and our *eras* move;
They govern, and enlighten all below,
As thou dost all above. *Pope.*

ERADICATION. *n. f.* [*e* and *radius*, Latin.] Emission of radiance.

God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him, from whom alone are all the *eradications* of true majesty. *King Charles.*

To ERADICATE. *v. a.* [*eradicatio*, Latin.]

1. To pull up by the root.

He taller in the portion of Nubia to be gathered, and acornite to be *eradicated*, yet this not to be moved. *Boyle.*

2. To completely destroy; to end; to cut off.

If a gouty person can bring himself entirely to a milk diet, he may so change the whole juices of his body as to *eradicate* the distemper. *Arbuthnot on Gout.*

If vice cannot wholly be *eradicated*, it ought at least to be confined to particular objects. *Bayly.*

ERADICATION. *n. f.* [from *eradicatio*.]

1. The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision.

2. The state of being torn up by the roots.

They affirm the roots of mankind have a shriek upon *eradication*, which is false before constitution. *Boyle.*

ERADICATIVE. *adj.* [from *eradicatio*.] That cures radically; that drives quite away.

To ERA'SE. *v. a.* [*erascere*, French.]

1. To destroy; to excise.

The leaves of buds, for the most part, are given *erased*; that is, plucked off. *Peacock.*

2. To expunge; to rub out.

ERA'SEMENT. *n. f.* [from *erascere*.]

1. Destruction; devaluation.

2. Expunction; abolition.

ERE. *adv.* [*ær*, Saxon; *air*, Gothick; *eer*, Dutch.] This word is sometimes

ERE

viously written *er*, as if from *ever*. It is likewise written *or* before *ever*, on and on in Saxon being indiscriminately written, *Lye*.] Before; sooner than.

Ere he would have hang'd a man for the getting a hundred ballads, he would have paid for the nursing a thousand. *Shakspeare*.

The lions brake all their bones in pieces, *or ere* they came to the bottom of the den. *Daniel*.

Just trial, *ere* I merit: My exaltation without change or end. *Milton*.

The mountain trees in distant prospect please, *Ere* yet the pine descended to the seas; *Ere* sails were spread new oceans to explore. *Dryden's Ovid*.

The birds shall cease to tune their evening song, The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move, And dreams to murmur, *ere* I cease to love. *Pope*.

ERS. *prep.* Before.

Our fruitful Nile Flow'd *ere* the wonted season. *Dryden*.

ER'LONG. *adv.* [from *ere* and *long*.] Before a long time had elapsed. *Nec longum tempus*.

The anger already began to paint revenge in many colours, *erelong* he had not only gotten pity but pardon. *Sidney*.

The wild horse having enmity with the flag, came to a man to desire aid, who, mounted upon his back, and following the flag, *erelong* flew him. *Spenser on Ireland*.

Nothing is lasting that is feigned: it will have another face than it had *erelong*. *Ben Jonson*.

They swim in joy, Fishing to swim at large, and laugh, for which The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep. *Milton*.

I saw two stock-doves billing, and *erelong* Will take the nest. *Dryden's Virgil*.

It pleases me to think, that I who know to small a portion of the works of the Creator, and with slow and painful steps creep up and down on the surface of this globe, shall *erelong* shoot away with the swiftness of imagination, and trace the springs of nature's operations. *Spenser*.

ERENO'W. *adv.* [from *ere* and *now*.] Before this time.

Ah, gentle soldiers, come short time allow; My father has repented him *ereno'w*. *Dryden*.

Had the world eternally been, I am been brought to perfection long *ereno'w*. *Cheyne*.

EREWHI'LE. } *adv.* [from *ere* and *while*.] Some time ago; before a little while.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*: Since night you lov'd me, yet since night you left me. *Shakspeare*.

We sit down to our meals, suspect not the intrusion of armed uninvited guests, who *erewhiles*, we know were wont to surprise us. *Decay of Piety*.

TO ERE'CT. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. To raise in a straight line; to place perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. To **ERECT** a perpendicular. To cross one line by another at right angles.

3. To raise; to build.

Happier walls expect, Which, wand'ring long, at last thou shalt *erect*. *Dryden's Virgil*.

There are many monuments *erected* to benefactors to the republic. *Addison on Italy*.

4. To establish anew; to settle.

Great difference there is between their proceedings, who *erect* a new commonwealth which is to have neither reigment nor religion the same that was, and thers who only reform a decayed state. *Hooker*.

He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be *erected* out of the first monarchy under distinct governments. *Raleigh*.

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ERE

5. To elevate; to exalt.

I, who am a party, am *not* to *erect* myself into a judge. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.

I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle. *Lake on St. Paul's Epistles*.

All the little scaramblers, after fame fall upon him, and have recourse to their own invention, rather than suffer him to *erect* himself into an author with impunity. *Addison*.

6. To raise consequences from premises.

From fallacious foundations and misapprehended mediums, men *erect* conclusions no way inferrible from the premises. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

Men being too hasty to *erect* to themselves general notions and illgrounded theories, find themselves deceived in their stock of knowledge. *Lake*.

Malebranche *erects* this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin. *Lake*.

7. To animate; not to depre; to encourage.

Why should not hope As much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them? *Denham*.

TO ERE'CT. *v. n.* To rise upright.

The tressel against rain swelleth in the stalk, and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalks do *erect*, and leaves bow down. *Bacon*.

ERE'CT. *adj.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Birds, far from proneness, are almost *erect*; advancing the head and breast in progression, only prone in volation. *Brown*.

Basil tells us, that the serpent went *erect* like man. *Brown*.

2. Directed upward.

Vain were vows, And plaints and suppliant hands, to Heav'n *erect*. *Philips*.

3. Bold; confident; unshaken.

Let no vain fear thy gen'rous ardour tame; But stand *erect*, and sound as loud as fame. *Glover*.

4. Vigorous; not depressed.

That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted or dulled. *Hooker*.

ERE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *erect*.]

1. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward.

We are to consider only the *erection* of the hills above the ordinary land. *Brewster*.

2. The act of building or raising edifices.

The first thing which moveth them thus to cast up their poison, are certain solemnities usual at the first *erection* of churches. *Hooker*.

Pillars were set up above one thousand four hundred and twenty-six years before the flood, counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the *erection* of them. *Raleigh's History*.

3. Establishment; settlement.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erection*, continuance, and dissolution of every society. *South*.

4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her perils height my mind to high *erection* draws up. *Sidney*.

5. Act of rousing; excitement to attention.

Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that is a shrinking, and likewise an inquisition what the matter should be; and in that it is a motion of *erection*: so that when a man would listen suddenly he started: for the starting is an *erection* of the spirits to attend. *Bacon*.

ERE'CTNESS. *n. f.* [from *erect*.] Uprightness of posture or form.

We take *erectness* strictly as Galen defined it: they only, saveth her, have an *erect* figure, whose spine and thighbone are carried on right lines. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

ERO

EREMITE. *n. f.* [*eremita*, Latin.]

One who lives in a wilderness, one who lives in solitude; a hermit; solitary: we now say *hermit*.

Antony, the *eremite*, findeth a fifth commodity not inferior to any of these four. *Raleigh*.

Embryoes and idiots, *eremites* and friars, White, black, and grey, with all their trim, very. *Milton*.

EREMITICAL. *adj.* [from *eremite*.] Religiously solitary; leading the life of a hermit.

They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremitical* and *eremical*. *Stillingfleet*.

EREPTA'TION. *n. f.* [*erepto*, Latin.] A creeping forth.

ERE'PTION. *n. f.* [*ereptio*, Latin.] A snatching or taking away by force.

ER'GOR. *n. f.* A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, which is placed behind and below the pattern joint, and is commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock. *Farrier's Dict.*

ERISTICAL. *adj.* [*eris*.] Controversial; relating to dispute; containing controversies.

ERGE. *n. f.* [*earx*, Saxon.] Idle; lazy; slothful. An old word; whence we now say *irksome*.

For men therein would hem delite; And of that dede be not *erke*, But oft fithes haunt that werke. *Chaucer*.

ERMELIN. *n. f.* [*diminutive of ermine*; *armelin*, French.] An ermine. See **ERMINE**.

Silver skins Passing the hate spot *ermelins*. *Sidney*.

ER'MINE. *n. f.* [*hermine*, French, from *armenius*, Latin.] An animal found in cold countries, which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a valuable fur. The fell-mongers and furriers put upon it little bits of Lombardy lambskin, which is noted for its shining black colour, the better to set off the whiteness of the ermine. *Trevoux*.

Ermine is the fur of a little beast, about the bigness of a weasel, called *Mus Armenus*; for they are found in Armenia. *Peacock*.

A lady's honour must be touch'd; Which, nice as *ermine*, will not bear a foil. *Dryden*.

ERMINED. *adj.* [from *ermine*.] Clothed with ermine.

Atacdia's countess, here in *ermine*'d pride, Is their Pallora by a fountain side. *Pope*.

ER'NE. } Do immediately flow from the **ER'ON.** } Saxon *en, ea*, n, a cottage, or place of retirement. *Gibson's Camden*.

TO ERODE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Latin.] To canker; to eat away; to corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea hath both antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them. *Bacon*.

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessel. *Histoman*.

EROGA'TION. *n. f.* [*erogatio*, Latin.] The act of giving or bestowing; distribution.

ERO'SION. *n. f.* [*erosio*, Latin.]

ERR

1. The act of eating away;
2. The state of being eaten away; canker; corrosion.

As sea-salt is a sharp solid body, in a constant diet of salt meat, it breaks the vessels, produceth *effusions* of the solid parts, and all the symptoms of the sea-scurvy. *Arbuthnot.*

To ERR. v. n. [erro, Latin.]

1. To wander; to ramble.

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And *errs* about their temples, ears, and eyes.

Dryden's Virgil

The rains arise, and fires their warmth dispense;

And fix'd and *erring* stars dispose their influence.

Dryden's Virgil.

2. To miss the right way; to stray.

We have *err'd* and strayed like lost sheep.

Common Prayer.

I will not lag behind, nor *err*

The way, thou leading.

Milton.

3. To deviate from any purpose.

But *errs* not nature from this gracious end,

From burning suns when livid deaths descend.

Pope.

4. To commit errors; to mistake.

It is a judgment main'd and most imperfect,
That will confess perfection so could *err*,
Against all rules of nature.

Shakspeare.

Do they not *err* that devise evil?

Possibly the man may *err* in his judgment of circumstances, and therefore let him fear; but because it is not certain he is mistaken, let him not despair.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

Nor has it only been the heat of *erring* persons that has been thus mischievous, but sometimes men of right judgments have too much contributed to the breach.

Decay of Piety.

The mufes' friend, unto himself severe,
With silent pity looks on all that *err*.

Waller.

He who from the reflected image of the sun in water would conclude of light and heat, could not *err* more grossly.

Chryse.

ERRABLE. adj. [from *err*.] Liable to err; liable to mistake.

ERRABLENESS. n. f. [from *errable*.] Liableness to errour; liableness to mistake.

We may infer from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced.

Decay of Piety.

ERRAND. n. f. [ærend, Saxon; *arend*, Danish.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger; a mandate; a commission. It is generally used now only in familiar language.

Servants being commanded to go, shall stand still, 'till they have their *errand* warranted unto them.

Hooker.

But hast thou done thy *errand* to Baptista?

—I told him that your father was in Venice.

Shakspeare

A queen! have I not forbid her my house? She comes of *errands*, does she?

Shakspeare.

When he came, behold the captains of the host were sitting, and he said, I have an *errand* to thee, O captain.

Kings

From them I go
This uncouth *errand* sole.

Milton.

His eyes,
That run through all the heav'ns, or down to the earth.

Bear his swift *errands*, over moist and dry,
O'er sea and land.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Well thou do'st to hide from common sight
Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light;
Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame,
Tripping from lea, on such an *errand* came.

Dryden's Homer.

ERR

ERRANT. adj. [errant, Lat. *errant*, Fr.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling. Particularly applied to an order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in search of adventures.

It was thought that there are just seven planets, or *errant* stars, in the lower orbs of heaven; but it is now demonstrable unto sense, that there are many more.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Chief of domestic knights and *errant*,
Either for charter or for warrant.

Hudibras

2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad.

See **ARRANT**.

Good impertinence:

Thy company, if I slept not very well
A-nights, would make me an *errant* fool with questions.

Ben Jonson's Catiline.

3. Deviating from a certain course.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting faps,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain,
Fortive and *errant*, from his course of growth.

Shakspeare.

ERRANTRY. n. f. [from *errant*.]

1. An errant state; the condition of a wanderer.

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas,
he got safe back to Dunkirk.

Adisson.

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA. n. f. [Latin.] The faults of the printer inserted in the beginning or end of the book.

If he meet with faults, besides those that the *errata* take notice of, he will consider the weakness of the author's eyes.

Boyle.

ERRATICK. adj. [erraticus, Latin.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no established course.

The earth, and each *erratick* world,
Around the sun their proper centre whirr'd,
Compose but one extended vast machine.

Blackmore.

Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move,
Hence nam'd *erratick*.

Pope's Odyssey.

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incommensurate with a slimy matterly cough, sink of breath, and an *erratick* fever.

Harvey on Consumption.

ERRATICKLY. adv. [from *erratick* or *erratick*.] Without rule; without any established method or order.

They come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other; but in specified and regular shapes.

Brown.

ERRHINE. adj. [ῥῆνα.] Snuffed up the nose; occasioning sneezing.

We see sage, or betony, bruised, sneezing powder, and other powders or liquors, which the physicians call *errhines*, put into the nose to draw phlegm from the head.

Bacon.

ERRO'NEOUS. adj. [from *erro*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; unsettled.

They roam

Erroneous and disconsolate, themselves
Accusing, and their chiefs improvident.
Of military chance.

Philips.

This circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the *erroneous* light, which otherwise would have disturbed the vision.

Newton.

Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this done rever'd her prudent lord;
Who now, so heav'n decrees, is doom'd to mourn,

Bitter constraint! *erroneous* and forlorn.

Pope.

2. Irregular; wandering from the right road.

If the vessels, instead of breaking, yield, it subjects the person to all the inconveniences of

ERS

erroneous circulation; that is, when the blood strays into the vessels destined to carry serum or lymph.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Mistaking; misled by error.

Thou art far from destroying the innocent with the guilty, and the *erroneous* with the malicious.

King Charles.

There is the *erroneous* as well as the rightly informed conscience.

Saur.

4. Mistaken; not conformable to truth; physically false.

Their whole counsel is condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an *erroneous* opinion that such things might be for a while.

Hobbes.

A wonderful *erroneous* observation that walketh about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true account of time and experience.

Bacon.

The phenomena of light have been hitherto explained by supposing that they arise from new modifications of the rays, which is an *erroneous* supposition.

Newton's Opticks.

ERRO'NEOUSLY. adv. [from *erroneous*.]

By mistake; not rightly.

The minds of men are *erroneously* persuaded, that it is the will of God to have those things done which they fancy.

Hobbes.

I could not discover the lenity of this sentence, but conceived it, perhaps, *erroneously*, rather to be rigorous than gentle.

Guliver.

ERRO'NEOUSNESS. n. f. [from *erroneous*.]

Physical falsehood; inconformity to truth.

The phenomena may be explained by his hypothesis, whereof he demonstrates the truth, together with the *erroneousness* of ours.

Boyle.

ERROUR. n. f. [error, Latin.]

1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth.

Error is a mistake of our judgment giving assent to that which is not true.

Locke.

Oh, hateful *error*, melancholy's child!

Why do'st thou shew to the apt thoughts of men,

The things that are not?

Shakspeare.

2. A blunder; an act or assertion in which a mistake is committed.

In religion,

What damned *error*, but some sober brow
Will bless it? *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He look'd like nature's *error*, as the mind
And body were not of a piece design'd,
But made for two, and by mistake in one were join'd.

Dryden.

3. Roving excursion; irregular course.

What brought you living to the Stygian state?
Driv'n by the winds and *errours* of the sea,
Or did you Heav'n's superior doom obey.

Dryden's Annals.

4. [In theology.] Sin.

Blood he offered for himself, and for the *errours* of the people.

Hebrews.

5. [In law, more especially in our common law.] An error in pleading, or in the process; and the writ, which is brought for remedy of this oversight, is called a writ of *error*, which lies to redress false judgment given in any court of record.

Corwell.

ERS, or, Bitter Vetch. n. f. [*vicia, valde amara*.] A plant.

ERST. adv. [*erst*, German; *ærsta*, Saxon.]

1. First.

Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forefalled place at *erst*,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.

Spenser.

ERU

At first; in the beginning.

Fame that her high worth to raise,
 seem'd *erst* so lavish and profuse,
 is now justly now accurate
 Of detraction from her praise.

Milton.

Once; when time was.

As signal now in low dejected state
erst in highest, behold him.
 He taught us *erst* the heifer's tail to view.

Milton.

Guy.

Formerly; long ago.

The future few or more, however they be,
 are defin'd *erst*, nor can by late's decree
 now cut off.

Prior.

Before; till then; till now.

Opener mine eyes,
 hem'd; dilated spirits, ampler heart.
 The Rhodians, who *erst* thought themselves at
 rest quiet, were now overtaken with a sudden
 mischance.

Milton.

Kneller.

ERUBE'SCENCE. } *n. f.* [*erubescencia*, Lat.]
ERUBE'SCENCY. } The act of growing
 red; redness.

ERUBE'SCENT. *adj.* [*erubescens*, Latin.]
 Reddish; somewhat red; inclining to
 redness.

TERU'CT. *v. a.* [*eruċto*, Latin.] To
 belch; to break wind from the sto-
 mach.

ERUCT'ION. *n. f.* [*eructio*.]

1. The act of belching.

2. Belch; the matter vented from the
 stomach.

The signs of the functions of the stomach be-
 ing depraved, are *eructations*, either with the
 taste of the aliment, acid, inodorous, or fetid.

Arbutnot.

3. Any sudden burst of wind or matter.

Thence, are hot spittings, or fiery *eructations*;
 such as burst forth of the earth during earth-
 quakes.

Woodward.

ERUD'ITION. *n. f.* [*eruditio*, Latin.]
 Learning; knowledge obtained by study
 and instruction.

Fain'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature;
 Thrice tam'd beyond all *erudition*.
 The earl was of good *erudition*, having been
 placed at study in Cambridge very young.

Shaksp.

Watson.

To your experience in state affairs you have
 also joined no vulgar *erudition*, which all your
 modesty is not able to conceal; for to understand
 critically the delicacies of Horace, is a height
 to which few of our noblemen have arrived.

Dryden.

Some gentlemen, abounding in their univer-
 sity *erudition*, fill their sermons with philoso-
 phical terms.

Swift.

ERU'GINOUS. *adj.* [*aruginosus*, Latin.]
 Partaking of the substance or nature of
 copper.

Copperas is a rough and acrimonious kind of
 salt, drawn out of ferrous and *eruginous* earths,
 partaking chiefly of iron and copper; the blue
 of copper, the green of iron.

Brown.

Agues depend upon a corrupt incinerated me-
 lancholy, or upon an acrid stibial or *eruginous*
 sulphur.

Harvey.

ERU'PTION. *n. f.* [*eruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting forth
 from any confinement.

Finding themselves pent in by the exterior
 earth, they pressed with violence against that
 arch, to make it yield and give way to their
 dilatation and *eruption*.

Burnet's Theory.

2. Burst; emission; something forcing it-
 self out suddenly.

In part of Media there are *eruptions* of flames
 out of plains.

Bacon's Natural History.

Upon a signal given the *eruption* began; fire
 and smoke, mixed with several unusual prodigies
 and figures, made their appearance.

Addison.

ESC

3. Sudden excursion of a hostile kind.

Thither, if but to pry, shall be perhaps
 Our first *eruption*, thither or elsewhere;
 For this infernal pit shall never hold
 Celestial spirits in bondage.

Milton.

Such command we had,
 To see that none thence issu'd forth a spy,
 Or enemy, while God was in his work;
 Left he, incens'd at such *eruption* bold,
 Destruction with creation might have mix'd.

Milton.

4. Violent exclamation.

To his secretary, whom he laid in a pallet
 near him for natural ventilation of his thoughts,
 he would, in the absence of all other ears and
 eyes, break out into bitter and passionate *erup-
 tions*.

Watson's Life of Buckingham.

It did not run out in voice or indecent *erup-
 tions*, but filled the soul, as God the universe,
 silently and without noise.

South.

5. Efflorescence; pustules.

Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth
 in strange *eruptions*.

An *eruption* of humours, in any part, is not
 cured merely by outward applications, but by
 alterative medicines.

Connerment of the Tongue.

Unripe fruits are apt to occasion foul *eruptions*
 on the skin.

Arbutnot.

ERU'PTIVE. *adj.* [*eruptus*, Lat.] Burst-
 ing forth.

'Tis itching fear, and dumb amazement all,
 When to the startled eye the sudden glance
 Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud.

Thomson.

ERYNGO. *n. f.* [*eryngion*.] A plant;
 sea-holly.

ERYSI'PELAS. *n. f.* [*erysipelas*.] A dis-
 order that is generated by a hot serum
 in the blood, and affects the superficies
 of the skin with a shining pale red, and
 citron colour, without pulsation or cir-
 cumscribed tumour, spreading from one
 place to another.

Wiseman.

ESCALADE. *n. f.* [French.] The act
 of scaling the walls of a fortification.

In Geneva one meets with the ladders, petard,
 and other utensils, which were made use of in
 their famous *escalade*.

Addison.

ESCA'LOP. *n. f.*

1. A shellfish, whose shell is regularly in-
 dented.

The shells of those cockles, *escalops*, and peri-
 winkles, which have greater gravity, were en-
 cased in stone.

Woodward.

2. An inequality of margin; indenture.

The figure of the leaves is divided into jags
 and *escalops*, curiously indented round the edges.

Key.

ESCAPADE. *n. f.* [French.] Irregu-
 lar motion of a horse.

He with a graceful pride,
 While his rider every hand survey'd,
 Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade*;
 Not moving toward, yet with every bound
 Pressing, and seeming still to quit his ground.

Dryden.

TO ESCA'PE. *v. a.* [*echaper*, French.]

1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain
 security from; to fly; to avoid.

Since we cannot *escape* the pursuit of passion,
 and perplexity of thoughts, there is no way left
 but to endeavour all we can either to subdue or
 divert them.

Temple.

Had David died sooner, how much trouble
 had he *escaped*, which by living he endured in
 the rebellion of his son?

Wake.

2. To pass unobserved by one.

Men are blinded with ignorance and error:
 many things may *escape* them, in many they
 may be deceived.

Hooker.

'Tis still the same, although their airy shape
 All but a quick poetick light *escape*.

Denham.

ESC

The reader finds out those beauties of pro-
 priety in thought and writing, which *escaped* in
 the tumult and hurry of representing.

TO ESCA'PE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out
 of danger; to avoid punishment or
 harm.

Benhadad, the king of Syria, *escaped* on horse.

Chronicles.

They *escaped* all safe to land.

Adm.

Escape for thy life; look not behind thee,
 neither stay thou in all the plain: *escape* to the
 mountain, lest thou be consumed.

Genesis.

Whoso pleaseth God shall *escape* from her,
 but the sinner shall be taken by her.

Ecclesi.

Hemight put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchief,
 and so *escape*. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To convince us that there was no way to *escape*
 by climbing up to the mountains, he assures us
 that the highest were all covered.

Woodward.

Laws are not executed, men of virtue are dis-
 graced, and murderers *escape*.

Watts' Logic.

ESCA'PE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Flight; the act of getting out of
 danger.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy
 storm and tempest.

Psalms.

He enjoyed neither his *escape* nor his honour
 long; for he was hewn in pieces.

Hayward.

Men of virtue have had extraordinary *escapes*
 out of such dangers as have enclosed them, and
 which have seemed inevitable.

Addison.

2. Excursion; sally.

We made an *escape*, not so much to seek our
 own,

As to be instruments of your safety.

Denham.

3. [In law.] Violent or privy evasion
 out of some lawful restraint. For ex-
 ample, if the sheriff, upon a *capias* di-
 rected unto him, takes a person, and
 endeavours to carry him to gaol, and
 he in the way, either by violence or by
 flight, breaks from him, this is called
 an *escape*.

Cowell.

4. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.

St. Paul himself did not deipse to remember
 whatever he found agreeable to the word of
 God among the heathen, that he might take
 from them all *escape* by way of ignorance.

Rule'st.

5. Sally; flight; irregularity.

Thousand *escapes* of wit,
 Make thee the father of their idle dreams,
 And rack thee in their fancies.

Shakspere.

Loose *escapes* of love.

Milton.

6. Oversight; mistake.

In transcribing there would be less care taken,
 as the language was less understood, and so the
escapes less subject to observation.

Brerewood.

ESCAPATOIRE. *n. f.* [French.] A
 nursery of snails.

At the Capuchins I saw *escapatoires*, which I
 took the more notice of, because I do not re-
 member to have met with any thing of the same
 kind in other countries. It is a square place
 boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity
 of large snails, that are esteemed excellent food,
 when they are well dress'd.

Addison.

ESCHALOT. *n. f.* [French.] Pronounced
eshalot.

Eschalots are now from France become an
 English plant, managed after the same manner
 as garlick; only they are to be set earlier, and
 taken up as soon as the leaves begin to wither,
 lest the winter kills them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ESCHAR. *n. f.* [*eschara*.] A hard crust
 or scar made by hot applications.

When issues are made, or sores exposed, the
eschar should be cut out immediately.

Sharp.

ESCHA'ROTIC. *adj.* [from *eschar*.] Caus-
 tick; having the power to scar or burn
 the flesh.

ESC

ESCHAROTICK. n. f. A caustick application.

An eschar was made by the cathartick, which we thrust off, and continued the use of escharoticks.

Escharoticks applied of ash-ashes, or blistering plaster.

ESCHEAT. n. f. [from the French *eschéoir*.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial. *Escheat* is also used sometimes for the place in which the king, or other lord, has escheats of his tenants. Thirdly, *escheat* is used for a writ, which lies where the tenant, having estate of fee-simple in any lands or tenements holden of a superiour lord, dies seised without heir general or especial.

Cowell. If the king's ordinary courts of justice do not protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or *escheats*, I cannot say that such a country is conquered.

To ESCHÉAT. v. a. [from the noun.]

To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

In the last general wars there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whose lands were thereby saved to the heirs, which should have otherwise *escheated* to her majesty.

Spenser on Ireland. He would forbear to alienate any of the forfeited *escheated* lands in Ireland, which should accrue to the crown by reason of this rebellion.

ESCHEATOR. n. f. [from *escheat*.]

An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator, and certifies them into the exchequer.

Cowell. At a Baitholomew fair at London, an escheator of the city arrested a clothier, and seized his goods.

To ESCHÉW. v. a. [*eschéoir*, old Fr.]

To fly; to avoid; to shun; to decline. A word almost obsolete.

She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be *eschewed*.

Sidney. So let us, which this change of weather view, Change eke our minds, and former lives amend; The old year's sins to past let us *eschew*, And fly the faults with which we did offend.

Spenser. He who chews, destruction shall *eschew*; A wife man knows both when and what to do.

Sandys. Of virtue and vice, men are universally to practise the one, and *eschew* the other.

ESCO'RT. n. f. [*escort*, French.]

Convey; guard from place to place.

To ESCO'RT. v. a. [*escorter*, French.]

To convey; to guard from place to place.

ESCOT. n. f. [French.]

A tax paid in boroughs and corporations toward the support of the community, which is called *scot* and *lot*.

To ESCO'T. v. a. [from the noun.]

To pay a man's reckoning; to support.

What are they children? Who maintains them? How are they *escorted*?

ESCO'UT. n. f. [*escouter*, French.]

Lifteners or spies; persons sent for intelligence. Now *scout*.

They were well entrenched, having good *escout* abroad, and sure watch within.

ESP

ESCRITOIR. n. f. [French.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing. Pronounced *scritore*.

ESCU'AGE. n. f. [from *escu*, French, a shield.]

Escuage, that is service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Escuage* uncertain is likewise twofold: first, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in person to the king's wars so many days. The days of such service seem to have been rated by the quantity of the land so holden: as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was so much land as, in those days, was accounted a sufficient living for a knight; and that was six hundred and eighty acres as some think, or eight hundred as others, or 150. per annum. Sir Thomas Smith saith, that *centus equis* is 400 revenue in free lands. If the land extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord but twenty days. The other kind of this *escuage* uncertain is called *Castleward*, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. *Escuage* certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services.

ES'CULENT. adj. [*esculentus*, Latin.]

Good for food; eatable.

I knew a man that would fast five days; but the same man used to have continually a great whisp of herbs that he smelled on, and some *esculent* herbs of strong scent, as garlic.

ES'CULENT. n. f. Something fit for food.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as radish and parsnips, it will make the root the greater, and so it will do to the heads of onions; and where the fruit is the *esculent*, by strengthening the root, it will make the fruit also the greater.

ESCU'THEON. n. f. A French word,

from the Latin *scutum*, leather; and hence cometh our English word buckler, lepe in the old Saxon signifying leather, and buck or bock a buck or stag; of whose skins, quilted close together with horn or hard wood, the ancient Britons made their shields. *Peacocks.* The shield of the family; the picture of the ensigns armorial.

There he now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of chivalry, and some remembrance perhaps upon the *escutcheon*. *Racon.* We will pass over the *escutcheons* of the tribes of Israel, as they are usually described in the maps of Canaan.

ESPA'LIER. n. f. Trees planted and cut so as to join.

Plant your fairest tulips in places of shelter, and under *spaliers*.

Behold Villorio's ten years toil complete, His arbores darkened, his *spaliers* meet.

ESPA'RCET. n. f. [*medica*, or *trifolium*, Latin.]

A kind of sainfoin. *Mortimer.*

ESPE'CIAL. adj. [*specialis*, Latin.]

Principal; chief.

They had the *especial* engines been, to rear His fortunes up.

ESPE'CIALLY. adv. [from *especial*.]

Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree above any other.

I somewhat marvel, that they *especially* should think it absurd to oppose church government, a plain matter of action, unto matter of faith, who know that themselves divide the gospel into doctrine and discipline.

Would you proceed *especially* against Caius Marcius?

This delight children take in doing of mischief, but more *especially* the pleasure they take to put

ESP

any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot persuade myself to be any other than a foreign and introduced disposition.

Providence hath planted in all men a natural desire and curiosity of knowing things to come; and such things *especially* as concern our particular happiness, or the general fate of mankind.

ESPERANCE. n. f. [French.] Hope Not used.

To be worst, The lowest, most dejected things of fortune, Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear. *Shaksp.* Yet there is a credence in my heart, An *esperance* so obstinately strong, That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears.

ESPIAL. n. f. [French, from *espier*.]

A spy; a scout; one sent to bring intelligence. Not used.

Thole four garrisons, issuing forth at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence, or *espial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to another.

As he march'd along, By your *espials* were discovered Two mighty troops.

Shakspere. *Spials* have inform'd me,

The English in the suburbs close entrenched Went through a secret gate.

She had some secret *espials* to look about for graceful youths, to make Plantagenet.

ESPLANADE. n. f. [French.]

In fortifications, the same with the glacis of the counterscarp originally; but now it is taken for the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.

ESPO'USAL. adj. Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

The ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the *espousal* sheets: that the ceremony might amount to a consummation.

ESPO'USALS. n. f. without a singular.

[*sponsalia*, Latin; *espous*, French.]

The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.

To ESPO'USE. v. a. [*espouser*, French.]

1. To contract or betroth to another: with *to*.

Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *espoused* to me.

2. Or *with*.

He had received him as a suppliant, protected him as a person fled for refuge, and *espoused* him with his kinswoman.

3. To marry; to wed.

Lavinia will I make my empress, And in the sacred Pantheon her *espouse*.

With flowers, garlands, and sweet smelling herbs,

Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed.

They soon *espoused*; for they with ease were join'd.

Who were before contracted in the mind.

If her fire approves,

Let him *espouse* her to the peer she loves.

4. To adopt; to take to himself.

In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne, for his former favours, he *espoused* that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke.

5. To maintain; to defend.

Their gods did not only interest themselves in the event of wars, but also *espoused* the several parties in a visible corporeal descent.

The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

ESS

Men *espouse* the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varnish over their deformity. *Locke.*

The righteousness of the best cause may be overbalanced by the iniquities of those that *espouse* it. *Smalridge.*

The cause of religion and goodness, which is the cause of God, is ours by descent, and we are doubly bound to *espouse* it. *Atterbury.*

To *ESPY*. *v. a.* [*espier*, French.]

1. To see things at a distance.

Few there are of so weak capacity but publick evils they easily *espy*; fewer so patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniences thereof work sensible smart. *Hooker.*

2. To discover a thing intended to be hid.

He who before he was *espied* was afraid, after being perceived was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*

3. To see unexpectedly.

As one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his money. *Genesis.*

4. To discover as a spy.

Moses sent me to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again. *Joshua.*

To *ESPY*. *v. n.* To watch; to look about.

Said by the way and *espy*; ask him that stealth what is done? *Jeremiah.*

ESQUIRE. *n. f.* [*escuyer*, French.] See SQUIRE.

1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

2. A title of dignity, next in degree below a knight.

Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four *esquires* of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets; also of all knights of the Bath, and knights bachelor, and their heirs male in the right line; those that serve the king in any worshipful calling, as the serjeant chirurgeon, serjeant of the ewry, master cook, &c. such as are created *esquires* by the king, with a collar of S S, of silver, as the heralds and serjeants at arms. The chief of some ancient families are likewise *esquires* by prescription; those that bear any superior office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county, who retains the title of *esquire* during his life, in respect of the great trust he has had of the *posse comitatus*. He who is a justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer. Utter barristers, in the act of parliament for poll-money, were ranked among *esquires*. *Blount.*

What are our English dead?
—Sir Richard Ketley, *Davy Gam esquire.*
Shakespeare's Henry v.

To *ESSAY*. *v. a.* [*essayer*, French.]

1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour.

While I this unexampled task *essay*,
Pass awful gulfs, and beat my painful way,
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring. *Blackmore.*

No conquest she, but o'er herself desir'd;
No arts *essay'd*, but not to be admir'd. *Pope.*

2. To make experiment of.

3. To try the value and purity of metals.
The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable. *Locke.*

ESSAY. *n. f.* [from the verb. The accent is used on either syllable.]

1. Attempt; endeavour.

Frutless our hopes, though pious our *essays*;
Yours to preserve a friend, and mine to prize. *Smith.*

2. A loose fally of the mind; an irregular indigested piece; not a regular and orderly composition.

ESS

My *essays*, of all my other works, have been most current. *Bacon.*

Yet modestly he does his work survey,
And calls his finish'd poem an *essay*.
Poem to Rascommon.

3. A trial; an experiment.

This treatise prides itself in no higher a title than that of an *essay*, or imperfect attempt at a subject. *Glanville.*

He wrote this but as an *essay*, or taste of my virtue. *Shakespeare.*

Repetition wears us into a liking of what positively, in the first *essay*, displeased us. *Locke.*

4. First taste of any thing; first experiment.

Translating the first of Homer's Iliads, I intended as an *essay* to the whole work. *Dryden.*

ESSENCE. *n. f.* [*essentia*, Latin.]

1. Essence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no; a rose in winter has an *essence*; in summer it has existence also. *Watts.*

One thinks the soul is air; another, fire;
Another, blood diffus'd about the heart;
Another faith, the elements conspire,
And to her *essence* each doth give a part. *Davies.*

I could wish the nature of a spirit were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its existence, without meddling at all with its *essence*. *Morley's Divine Dialogues.*

He wrote the nature of things upon their names: he could view *essences* in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. *South.*

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is.

The visible church of Jesus is one in outward profession of those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very *essence* of christianity, and are necessarily required in every particular christian man. *Hooker.*

3. Existence; the quality of being.

In such cogitations have I stood, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very *essence*. *Sidney.*

4. Being; existent person.

As far as gods, and heav'nly *essences*
Can perish. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. Species of existent being.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends; as for Eupolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*. *Burton.*

6. Constituent substance.

For spirits when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncombined is their *essence* pure;
Not ty'd or manacled with joint or limb. *Milton.*

7. The cause of existence. This sense is not proper.

She is my *essence*; and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shakespeare.*

8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.

9. Perfume; odour; scent.

Our humble province is to tend the fair;
To save the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let the impious'd *essences* exhale. *Pope.*

To *ESSENCE*. *v. a.* [from *essence*.] To perfume; to scent.

The husband rails, from morning to night, at
Scented tops and tawdry courtiers. *Addison.*

ESSENTIAL. *adj.* [*essentialis*, Latin.]

1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing.

EST

The discipline of our church, although it be not an *essential* part of our religion, should not be rashly altered, as the very substance of our religion will be interested in it. *Bacon.*

From that original of doing good, that is *essential* to the infinite being of our Creator, we have an excellent copy transcribed. *Spratt.*

This power cannot be innate and *essential* to matter; and if it be not *essential*, it is consequently most manifest it could never supervene to it, unless impressed and infused into it by an immaterial and divine power. *Bentley.*

A great minister puts you a case, and asks your opinion; but conceals an *essential* circumstance, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns. *Swift.*

And if each system in gradation roll,
Alike *essential* to the amazing whole,
The least confusion but in one, not all
That system only, but the whole must fall. *Pope.*

2. Important in the highest degree; principal.

Judgment's more *essential* to a general
Than courage. *Drum m's Sophy.*

3. Pure; highly rectified; subtly elaborated; extracted so as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compass.

The juice of the cedar is an *essential* oil or balm, designed by nature to preserve the seed from corruption. *Arbuthnot.*

ESSENTIAL. *n. f.*

1. Existence; being.

His utmost ire to the height enrag'd,
Will either quite consume us, or reduce
To nothing this *essential*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Nature; first or constituent principles.

The plague of sin has even altered his nature,
and eaten into his very *essentials*. *South.*

3. The chief point; that which is in any respect of great importance.

ESSENTIALLY. *adv.* [*essentialiter*, Lat.]
By the constitution of nature; really;
according to the true state of things.

He that loves himself,
Hath not *essentially*, but by circumstance
The name of valour. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*
Body and spirit are *essentially* divided, though
not locally distant. *Glanville.*
All sin *essentially* is, and must be mortal. *South.*

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly
and *essentially* raises one man above another.
Addison's Guardian.

ESSONNE. *n. f.* [of the French *essonne*, or *exonnie*.]

1. He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause: as sickness.

2. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear and answer to an action real, or to perform suit to a court-baron, upon just cause of absence. *Corwell.*

3. Excuse; exemption.

From every work he challenged *esson*,
For contemplation sake; yet otherwise
His life he led in lawless riot. *Fair's Queen.*

To *ESTABLISH*. *v. a.* [*établir*, Fr.]

1. To settle firmly; to fix unalterably.

He may *establish* the to-day for a people unto himself. *Deuteronomy.*

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. *Genesis.*

The Normans never obtained this kingdom by such a right of conquest, as did or might alter the *established* laws of the kingdom. *Hale.*

2. To settle in any privilege or possession; to confirm.

Soon after the rebellion broke out, the presbyterian test was *established* in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and commons. *Swift.*

EST

3. To make firm; to ratify.
Every vow, and every binding oath to affirm
The soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband
may make it void. *Numbers.*
4. To fix or settle in an opinion.
So were the churches *established* in the faith. *Acts.*
5. To form or model.
He appointed in what manner his family should
be *established*. *Clarendon.*
6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immovably. A sense not in use.
For he hath founded it upon the seas, and *established*
it upon the floods. *Psalms.*
7. To make a settlement of any inheritance. A sense not in use.
We will *establish* our estate upon
Our eldest Malcolin, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakespeare's Macb.*
- ESTABLISHER. *n. f.* [from *establish*.]
He who establishes.
I reverence the holy fathers as divine *establishers*
of faith. *L. Dighy.*
- ESTABLISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *establish*;
établissement, French.]
1. Settlement; fixed state.
All happy peace, and goodly government,
Is settled there in true *establishment*. *F. Queen.*
2. Confirmation of something already done;
ratification.
He had not the act penned by way of recognition
of right; as, on the other side, he avoided
to have it by new law; but chose rather a kind of
middle way, by way of *establishment*. *Bacon.*
3. Settled regulation; form; model of a
government or family.
Now come into that general reformation, and
bring in that *establishment* by which all men
should be contained in duty. *Spenser.*
4. Foundation; fundamental principle;
settled law.
The sacred order to which you belong, and
even the *establishment* on which it subsists, have
often been struck at; but in vain. *Atterbury.*
3. Allowance; income; salary.
His excellency, who had the sole disposal of
the emperor's revenue, might gradually lessen
your *establishment*. *Swift.*
6. Settled or final rest.
Whilst we let up our hopes and *establishment*
here, we do not seriously consider that God has
provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*
- ESTATE. *n. f.* [*estat*, French.]
1. The general interest; the business of
the government; the publick. In this
sense it is now commonly written *state*.
Many times the things adduced to judgment
may be *meum & tuum*, when the reason and consequence
thereof may reach to point of *estate*: I
call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty,
but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration,
or dangerous precedent, or concerneth
manifestly any great portion of people. *Bacon's Essays.*
2. Condition of life, with regard to prosperity
or adversity.
Thanks to giddy chance,
She cast us headlong from our high *estate*. *Dryden.*
3. Condition; circumstances in general.
Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate
principles; but men are in the same uncertain,
floating *estate* with as without them. *Locke.*
4. Fortune; possession: generally meant
of possessions in land, or realties.
She accused us to the king, as though we went
about to overthrow him in his own *estate*. *Sidney.*
Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul;
Truck wares for wares, and justice from pole to
pole,
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vast *estate* he left his son! *Dryden.*
5. Rank; quality.

EST

- Who hath not heard of the greatness of your
estate? Who seeth not that your *estate* is much
excelled with that sweet uniting of all beauties. *Sidney.*
6. A person of high rank. Disused.
She is a dutchess, a great *estate*. *Latimer*
Here, on his birth-day, made a supper to his
lords, high captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee. *Mark.*
 - To ESTATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
settle as a fortune.
Why hath thy queen
Summon'd me hither?
—A contract of true love to celebrate,
And some donation freely to *estate*,
On the fleet lovers. *Shakespeare's Tempest*
 - To ESTEEM. *v. a.* [*estimer*, French;
estimo, Latin.]
1. To set a value whether high or low
upon any thing.
The worth of all men by their end *esteem*,
And then due praise, or due reproach them yield. *Spenser*
A knowledge in the works of nature they
honour, and *esteem* highly profound wisdom;
howbeit this wisdom saveth not. *Hooker.*
I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and
esteemed riches nothing in comparison of her. *Wisdom*
 2. To compare; to estimate by proportion.
Consider, those single forms the doth *esteem*,
And in her balance doth their values try. *Dantes.*
 3. To prize; to rate high; to regard
with reverence.
Who would not be loved more, though he were
esteemed less? *Rydin*
 4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.
One man *esteemeth* one day above another;
another *esteemeth* every day alike. *Romans.*
 - To ESTEEM. *v. n.* To consider as to
value; with of.
Many would little *esteem* of their own lives, yet
for remorse of their wives and children, would be
withheld from that heinous crime. *Spenser*
 - ESTEEM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] High
value; reverential regard.
Who can see,
Without *esteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabricius, or can cease to admire
The ploughman consul in his coarse attire?
Dryden's Fœnid
Both those poets lived in much *esteem* with good
and holy men in orders. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had
any *esteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world at
ter me. *Pope.*
 - ESTEEMER. *n. f.* [from *esteem*.] One
that highly values; one that sets a high
rate upon any thing.
This man, I instruct the proudest *estemer* of his
own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult
with others. *Locke.*
 - ESTIMABLE. *adj.* [French.]
1. Valuable; worth a large price.
A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable* or profitable
As flesh of mutton, beefs, or goats. *Shaksp.*
 2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of some
degree of honour and respect.
A lady said of her two companions, that one
was more amiable, the other more *estimable*.
You lost one who gave hopes of being, in time,
every thing that was *estimable* and good. *Temple.*
 - ESTIMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *estimable*.]
The quality of deserving regard.
 - To ESTIMATE. *v. a.* [*estimo*, Latin.]
1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to
judge of any thing by its proportion to
something else.

EST

- When a man shall sanctify his house to the
Lord, then the priest shall *estimate* it whether it be
gold or bid; as the priest shall *estimate* it, so
shall it stand. *Leviticus*
It is by the weight of silver, and not the name
of the piece, that men *estimate* commodities and
exchange them. *Locke*
2. To calculate; to compute.
ESTIMATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Computation; calculation.
Upon a moderate *estimate* and calculation of
the quantity of water now actually contained in
the abyss, I found that this alone was full enough
to cover the whole globe to the height altogether
Miles. *Hutton's*
 2. Value.
I'd love
My country's good, with a respect more tender,
More holy and profound than mine own life,
My dear wife's *estimate*, her womb's treasure,
The treasure of my loins. *Shakespeare*
 3. Valuation; assignment of proportional
value; comparative judgment.
The only way to come to a true *estimate* upon
the odds betwixt a publick and a private life,
is to try both. *Edmund Spenser*
Outward actions can never give a just *estimate*
of us, since there are many perfections of a man
which are not capable of appearing in actions. *Addison's Spectator*
 - ESTIMATION. *n. f.* [from *estimate*.]
1. The act of adjusting proportional
value.
If a man should sanctify unto the Lord some
part of a field, the *estimation* shall be according to
the field. *Leviticus*
 2. Calculation; computation.
 3. Opinion; judgment.
In our own *estimation* we account such particulars
more worthy than those that are already tried
and known. *Bacon*
 4. Esteem; regard; honour.
Cimex there were laid to his charge many, the
least whereof being just, had bereaved him of
estimation and credit with men. *Hooker*
Of your brace of unquarrelable *estimations*, the one
is but frail, and the other casual. *Shakespeare*
I know the gentleman
To be of worth and worthy *estimation*,
And not without desert so well reputed. *Shaksp.*
I shall have *estimation* among the multitude,
and honour with the elders. *Wisdom*
A plain reason of the publick honours due to
the magistrate is, that he may be in due *estimation*
and reverence. *Atterbury.*
 - ESTIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *estimate*.] Having
the power of comparing and adjusting
the preference.
We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial
faculty, an appetite or aversion, and locomotive
faculty answering the will. *Macle*
The error is not in the eye, but in the *estimative*
faculty, which mistakingly concludes that colour
to belong to the wall, which indeed belongs to
the object. *Boyle*
 - ESTIMATOR. *n. f.* [from *estimate*.] A
settler of rates; a computist.
 - ESTIVAL. *adj.* [*estivus*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to the summer.
2. Continuing for the summer.
 - ESTIVATION. *n. f.* [*estivatio*, Latin.]
The act of passing the summer.
A grotto is a place of shade, or *estivation*. *Bacon's Essays*
 - ESTOPPEL. *n. f.* [law term.] Such an
act as bars any legal process.
 - ESTOPPELS. *n. f.* [law term.] Necessa-
ries allowed by law.
 - ESTRADE. *n. f.* [French; *stratum*,
Latin.] An even or level space. *Dia.*

E S T

To **ESTRA'NGE**. *v. a.* [*estranger*, Fr.]

1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw.

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but also estranged ourselves from them in things indifferently, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause? *Hooker.*

They know it is our custom of simple reading, not for conversion of infidels estranged from the house of God, but for instruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the bosom of the church. *Hooker.*

See, she weeps;

Thinks me unkind, or false, and knows not why I thus estrange my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

1. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor.

They have estranged this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods. *Jeremiah.*

1. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindness to malevolence or indifference.

How comes it now, my husband, oh, how comes it,

That thou art thus estranged from thyself? Thyself I call it, being strange to me. *Shaksp.*

Adam, estrang'd in look, and alter'd style, Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd. *Milton.*

I came to grieve a father's heart estrang'd; But little thought to find a mistress chang'd. *Dryden.*

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has estrang'd him from me. *Pope.*

4. To withdraw or withhold.

We must estrange our belief from every thing which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. *Gloucester's Sermons.*

ESTRANGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *estranger*.]

Alienation; distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.

Desires, by a long estrangement from better things, come at length perfectly to birth, and fly off from them. *South.*

ESTRAPADE. *n. f.* [French.] The

defence of a horse that will not obey, who, to get rid of his rider, rises mightily before; and while his forehead is yet in the air, yerks furiously with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

ESTRA'PTE. *n. f.* [*extraitem*, Latin.]

The true copy of an original writing; for example, of ameracements or penalties, set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. *Cowell.*

ESTRE'PEMENT. *n. f.* [of the French word *estrepier*.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reversion. *Cowell.*

ESTRICH. *n. f.* [commonly written *ostrich*; *Struthiocamelus*.] The largest of birds.

To be furious,

Is to be frighted out of fear: and, in that mood, The dove will peck the ostridge. *Shakspere.*

The peacock, not at thy command, assumes His glorious train; nor ostrich her rare plumes. *Sundys.*

ESTUANCE. *n. f.* Heat; warmth. A

word rarely found.

Averroes restrained his hilarity, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober intemperance, and regulated *estruance* from wine. *Brown.*

ESTUARY. *n. f.* [*estuarium*, Lat.] An

arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.

E T E

To **ESTUATE**. *v. a.* [*estuo*, Latin.] To

swell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a state of violent commotion. *Diä.*

ESTUATION. *n. f.* [from *estuo*, Latin.]

The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion.

Rivers and lakes that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited into *estuations*; therefore some seas flow higher than others. *Brown.*

The motion of the will is accompanied with a sensible commotion of the spirits, and an *estuation* of the blood. *Norris.*

ESTURB. *n. f.* [*estus*, Latin.] Violence;

commotion.

The seas retain

Not only their outrageous *esturb* there, But supernatural mischief they expire. *Chapman.*

ESU'RIENT. *adj.* [*esuriens*, Latin.] Hun-

gry; voracious. *Diä.*

ESURINE. *adj.* [*esurio*, Latin.] Corrod-

ing; eating.

Over much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid. *Wifeman.*

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin

words *et cetera*, which signifies, and so on; and the rest; and others of the like kind.

To **ETCH**. *v. a.* [*etzen*, German.]

1. A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground

of wax, &c. and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the

figure of the drawing or print; which having its backside tintured with white

lead, will, by running over the strucken

out lines with a stiff, impress the exact

figure on the black or red ground; which

figure is afterwards with needles drawn

deeper quite through the ground, and all the shadows and hatchings put in; and

then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a sufficient

quantity of well tempered *aqua fortis*, which insinuating into the strokes made

by the needles, usually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or

drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.*

2. To sketch; to draw; to delineate [unless this word be mistaken by *Locke* for

etch]

There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems. *Locke.*

3. [This word is evidently mistaken by

Ray for *edge*.] To move forward to-

ward one side.

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to rest one quarter of an hour without

flitting of fides, or a least *etching* this way and that way, more or less. *Ray.*

ETCH. *n. f.* A country word of which

I know not the meaning.

When they sow their *etch* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. *Mortimer.*

Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ETERNAL. *adj.* [*eternus*, Latin.]

1. Without beginning or end.

The eternal God is thy refuge. *Deuter.*

2. Without beginning.

It is a question quite different from our having an idea of eternity, to know whether there were any real being, whose duration has been eternal? *Locke.*

3. Without end; endless; immortal.

E T E

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives.

—But in them nature's copy's not eternal. *Shakspere.*

4. Perpetual; constant; unintermitting.

Burnt offerings morn and evening shall be thine, And fires eternal in thy temple shine. *Dryden.*

5. Unchangeable.

Hobbes believed the eternal truths which he opposed. *Dryden.*

ETERNAL. *n. f.* [*eternel*, French.] One

of the appellations of the Godhead.

That law whereby the Eternal himself doth work. *Hooker.*

The Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray, Hung out of heav'n his golden scales. *Milton.*

ETERNALIST. *n. f.* [*eternus*, Latin.]

One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

I would ask the eternalist what mark is there that they could expect to desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is found in this? *Burnet.*

To **ETERNALIZE**. *v. a.* [from *eternal*.]

To make eternal. *Diä.*

ETERNALLY. *adv.* [from *eternal*.]

1. Without beginning or end.

2. Unchangeably; invariably.

That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any case, must be also eternally and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case. *South.*

3. Perpetually; without intermission.

Bear me, some god, to Baja's gentle seats, Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats, Where western gales eternally reside, And all the seasons lavish all their pride. *Addison.*

ETERNAL. *adj.* [*eternus*, Latin.] Eternal;

perpetual; endless.

The Cyclops hammers fall

On Mars his armour, hugg'd for proof eternal. *Shakspere.*

ETERNITY. *n. f.* [*eternitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration without beginning or end.

In this ground his precious root

Still lives, which, when weak times shall be pour'd out

Into eternity, an endless joys

Dancing an endless round, again shall rise. *Crawford.*

Thy immortal rhyme

Makes up this one short point of time, To fill up half the orb of round eternity. *Cowley.*

By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endless

addition of number, we come by the idea of eternity. *Locke.*

2. Duration without end.

Beyond is all abyss, Eternity, whole end no eye can reach! *Milton.*

Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought! Through what variety of untold being, Through what new scenes and changes must we pass! *Addison.*

To **ETERNIZE**. *v. a.* [*eterno*, Latin.]

1. To make endless; to perpetuate.

I with two fair gifts

Created him endow'd; with happiness, And immortality; that fondly lost, This other serv'd but to eternize woe. *Milton.*

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Mankind by all means seeking to eternize himself, so much the more as he is near his end, doth it by speeches and writings. *Sidney.*

And well befits all knights of noble name, That co'et in the immortal book of fame, To be eternized, that fame to haunt. *Fairy Queen.*

I might relate of thousands, and their names, Eternize here on earth: but those elect, Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n, Seek not the praise of men. *Milton.*

E T H

The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have eternized their fame, and thereby their own.

Both of them are set on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to eternize them.

3. *Creech* seems to have accented the first syllable.

Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove Hath eterniz'd the glory of his love.

ETHER. n. f. [*ether*, Latin; *αιθερ.*]

1. An element more fine and subtle than air; air refined or sublimed.

If any one should suppose that *ether*, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another; for I do not know what this *ether* is; and that its particles are exceedingly smaller than those of air, or even than those of light, the exceeding smallness of its particles may contribute to the greatness of the force by which those particles may recede from one another.

The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal pressure of the *ether*, and can have no other conceivable cause of their cohesion and union.

2. The matter of the highest regions above. There holds of light and liquid *ether* flow, Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.

ETHEREAL. adj. [from *ether*.]

1. Formed of ether. Man feels me, when I press th' *etherial* plains.

2. Celestial; heavenly. Go, heav'nly guest, *etherial* messenger, Sent from whose sov'reign goodness I adore. Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offspring of Heav'n, *Ethereal* virtues.

Such as these, being in good part freed from the entanglements of sense and body, are employed, like the spirits above, in contemplating the Divine Wisdom in the works of nature; a kind of anticipation of the *etherial* happiness and employment.

Vast chain of beings, which from God begin, Nature's *etherial*, human; angel, man.

ETHEREOUS. adj. [from *ether*.] Formed of ether; heavenly.

Behold the bright surface Of this *etherous* mould, whereon we stand.

ETHICAL. adj. [*ηθικο.*] Moral; relating on morality.

ETHICALLY. adv. [from *ethical*.] According to the doctrines of morality.

My subject leads me not to discourse *ethically*, but christianly of the faults of the tongue.

ETHICK. adj. [*ηθικο.*] Moral; delivering precepts of morality. Whence *Pope* entitled part of his works *Ethick* Epistles.

ETHICKS. n. f. without the singular. [*ηθικα.*] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality.

For of all moral virtues, she was all That *ethicks* speak of virtues cardinal. I will never set politics against *ethicks*; for true *ethicks* are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion.

Perfuss professes the stoick philosophy; the most generous amongst all the sects who have given rules of *ethicks*.

If the athletes would live up to the *ethicks* of Epicurus himself, they would make few or no proficients from the christian religion.

ETHNICK. adj. [*ηθικο.*] Heathen; pagan; not Jewish; not christian.

Such contumely as the *ethnick* world durst not offer him, is the peculiar insult of degenerated christians.

E V A

I shall begin with the agreement of profane, whether Jewish or *ethnick*, with the sacred writings.

ETHNICKS. n. f. Heathens; not Jews; not christians.

This first Jupiter of the *ethnicks* was then the same Cain, the son of Adam.

ETHOLOGICAL. adj. [*ηθολογικο.*] Treating of morality.

ETIOLOGY. n. f. [*αιτιολογια.*] An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper.

I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the *etiology* of this distemper.

ETYMOLOGICAL. adj. [from *etymology*.] Relating to etymology; relating to the derivation of words.

Excuse this conceit, this *etymological* observation.

ETYMOLOGIST. n. f. [from *etymology*.] One who searches out the original of words; one who shows the derivation of words from their original.

ETYMOLOGY. n. f. [*etymologia*, Latin; *ητυμογια* and *αιτυμολογια.*]

1. The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the analysis of compound words into primitives.

Consumption is generally taken for any universal diminution and colligation of the body, which acceptance its *etymology* implies.

When words are restrained, by common usage, to a particular sense, to run up to *etymology*, and confine them by dictionary, is wretchedly *etymological*.

Pelvis is used by comic writers for a looking-glass, by which means the *etymology* of the word is visible, and pelviders will signify a lady who looks in her glass.

If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark.

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

ETYMON. n. f. [*ητυμον.*] Origin; primitive word.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch *blau*; from whence they call *himmel-blue*, that which we call sky-colour or heaven's blue.

To *EVA'CATE. v. a.* [*vaco*, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate venene bodies, or to *evacuate* them.

To *EVA'CUATE. v. a.* [*evacuo*, Lat.]

1. To make empty; to clear.

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church.

We tried how far the air would manifest its gravity in so thin a medium, as we could make in our receiver, by *evacuating* it.

2. To throw out as noxious, or offensive.

3. To void by any of the excretory passages.

Boerhaave gives an instance, of a patient, who by a long use of whey and water, and garden fruits, *evacuated* a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his senses.

4. To make void; to evacuate; to nullify; to annul.

The defect, though it would not *evacuate* a marriage, after cohabitation and actual consummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract.

If the prophecies recorded of the Messiah are not fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth, it is impossible

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to know when a prophecy is fulfilled, and when not, in any thing, or person whatsoever, which would utterly *evacuate* the use of them.

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

As this neutrality was never observed by the emperor, so he never *ethnically* *evacuated* Catalonia.

EVA'CUANT. n. f. [*evacuans*, Latin.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVACUATION. n. f. [from *evacuate*.]

1. Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge.

Consider the vast *evacuations* of men that England hath had by assistance lent to foreign kingdoms.

2. Abolition; nullification.

Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it, by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies.

3. The practice of emptying the body by physick.

The usual practice of physick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon *evacuation*, either by bleeding, vomit, or some purgation.

4. Discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To *EVA'DE. v. a.* [*evado*, Latin.]

1. To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem.

In this point charge him home, that he affects Tyrannick power: If he *evade* us there, Inforce him with his envy to the people.

If thou covest death, as utmost end Of misery, try thinking to *evade*.

The penalty pronounced, doubt not but God Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeance, than to To be forestall'd.

He might *evade* the accomplishment of their afflictions he now gradually endures.

2. To avoid; to decline by subterfuge.

Our question thou *evadest*; how did'st thou dare To break hell bounds?

3. To escape or elude by sophistry.

My argument evidently overthrow's all that he brings to *evade* the testimonies of the faith.

4. To escape as imperceptible or unquerable, as too great or too subtle to be seized or subdued.

We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge and *evades* his power.

To *EVA'DE. v. n.*

1. To escape; to slip away. It is not now *evaded* with from.

His wisdom, by often *evading* from perils was tuck'd rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent.

Unarm'd they might Have easily, as spirits, *evaded* swift By quick contraction, or remove.

2. To practise sophistry or evasions.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways.

EVAGATION. n. f. [*evagor*, Latin.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble deviation.

These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, tend to stop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries.

EVANESCENT. adj. [*evanescent*, Latin.] Vanishing; imperceptible; lessening beyond the perception of the senses.

The canal grows still smaller and slenderer, as that the *evanescent* solid and fluid will last differ.

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The difference between right and wrong, on some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*. *Wollaston.*

The downy orchard, and the melting pulp of mellow fruit, the nameless nations feed Of *evanescent* insects. *Thomson's Spring.*

EVANGELICAL. *adj.* [*evangelique*, Fr. *evangelicus*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the christian law revealed in the holy gospel. This distinction between moral goodness and *evangelical* perfection, ought to have been observed. *Atterbury.*

God will indeed judge the world in righteousness; but 'tis by an *evangelical*, not a legal righteousness, and by the intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the Judge of the world. *Atterbury.*

2. Contained in the gospel. Those *evangelical* hymns they allow not to stand in our liturgy. *Hooker.*

EVANGELISM. *n. f.* [*from evangelize*.] The promulgation of the blessed gospel. Thus was this land saved from infidelity, through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

EVANGELIST. *n. f.* [*εὐαγγελιστής*.] 1. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus. Each of these early writers ascribe to the four *evangelists* by name their respective histories. *Addison.*

2. A promulgator of the christian laws. Those to whom he first entrusted the promulgating of the gospel, had instructors; and it were fit our new *evangelists* should show their authority. *Decay of Piety.*

To EVANGELIZE. *v. a.* [*evangelizo*, Latin; *εὐαγγελίζω*.] To instruct in the gospel; at law of Jesus. The spirit

Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends
To *evangelize* the nations; then on all
Baptiz'd, shall them with wondrous gifts endue. *Milton.*

EVANGELY. *n. f.* [*εὐαγγελίον*, that is, good tidings.] Good tidings; the message of pardon and salvation; the holy gospel; the gospel of Jesus. Good Lucius

That first receiv'd christianity,
The sacred pledge of Christ's *evangel*. *Fairy Queen.*

EVANID. *adj.* [*evanidus*, Latin.] Faint; weak; *evanescent*.

Where there is heat and strength *evanid* in the plant to make the leaves odorate, *evanid* the smell of the flower is rather *evanid* and weaker than that of the leaves. *Bacon.*

The decoctions of simples, which bear the visible colours of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of allum, argol, and the like. *Brown.*

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an *evanid* meteor. *Glanville.*

To EVANISH. *v. a.* [*evanesco*, Latin.] To vanish; to escape from notice or perception.

EVAPORABLE. *adj.* [*from evaporate*.] Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

Such cordial powders as are aromatick, their virtue lies in parts that are of themselves volatile, and easily *evaporable*. *Grew.*

To EVAPORATE. *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Lat.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waste insensibly as a volatile spirit.

Poetry is so subtle a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all *evaporate*. *Denham.*

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Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we should have talked less, and done more. *Decay of Piety.*

Being weary with attending the slow consumption of the liquor, we set it in a digesting furnace to *evaporate* more nimbly. *Boyle.*

This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to dispel it, cannot be cured otherwise than by burning, by which it *evaporates*. *Temple.*
The enemy takes a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage *evaporate* against stones and rubbish. *Swift.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. a.*

1. To drive away in fumes; to disperse in vapours.

If we compute that prodigious mass of water daily thrown into the sea from all the rivers, we shall then know how much is perpetually *evaporated*, and cast again upon the continents to supply those innumerable streams. *Bentley.*

Convents abroad are so many retreats for the speculative, the melancholy, the proud, the silent, the politic, and the morose, to spend themselves, and *evaporate* the noxious particles. *Swift.*

We perceive clearly that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or fallies.

My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the queen. *Wotton.*

EVAPORATION. *n. f.* [*from evaporate*.]

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; discharge.

They are but the fruits of adust choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit. *Horwell.*

Evaporations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun; so wherever they alight again in rain, 'tis superior in quantity to the rain of colder seasons. *Woodward.*

2. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away.

These waters, by rarefaction and *evaporation*, ascend. *Raleigh.*

3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger, or of a higher consistence than before. *Quincy.*

EVA'SION. *n. f.* [*evasum*, Latin.] Evasion; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice; artful means of eluding or escaping.

We are too well acquainted with those answers; But his *evasion*, wing'd thus swift with scorn, Cannot outfly our apprehensions. *Shakspeare.*

Him, after all disputes,
Forc'd I absolve: all my *evasions* vain,
And reasonings, though through mazes, lead me still

But to my own conviction. *Milton.*
In vain thou strive'st to cover shame with shame;
Thou by *evasions* thy crime uncover'st more. *Milton.*

EVA'SIVE. *adj.* [*from evade*.]

1. Practising evasion; elusive.

Thus he, though conscious of th' etherial guest, Answer'd *evasive* of the fly request. *Pope.*

2. Containing an evasion; sophistical; dishonestly artful.

EVA'SIVELY. *adv.* [*from evasive*.] By evasion; elusively; sophistically.

EUCHARIST. *n. f.* [*εὐχαριστία*.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Himself did better like of common bread to be used in the *eucharist*. *Hooker.*

Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an *eu-*

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charist and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received. *Taylor.*

EUCHARISTICAL. *adj.* [*from eucharist*.]

1. Containing acts of thanksgiving.

The latter part was *eucharistical*, which began at the breaking and blessing of the bread. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It would not be amiss to put it into the *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions: we praise thee, O God, for our limbs and senses. *Ray.*

2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

EUCHOLOGY. *n. f.* [*εὐχολογία*.] A formula of prayers.

EU'CRAZY. *n. f.* [*εὐκράζω*.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is said to be in a good state of health. *Quincy.*

EVE. } *n. f.* [*even*, Saxon; *avond*, or *EVEN.* } *avond*, Dutch.]

1. The close of the day; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darkness.

They, like so many Alexanders,
Have in their parts from moon till *even* fought,
And *thought* their swords for lack of argument. *Shakspeare.*

When the sun's orb both *even* and morn is bright,
Then let no fear of storms thy mind afflict. *Mary's Virg.*

Such sights as youthful poets dream
On summer *eves* by haunted stream. *Milnes.*
O, nightingale, that on yon bloomy spray
Wailest at *even*, when all the woods are still. *Milnes.*

Th' unerring sun by certain signs declares,
What the late *even*, or early morn prepares. *Dryden's Virg.*

Winter, oft at *even*, resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. The vigil or fast to be observed before a holyday. In this sense only *eve* is used, not *even*.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feast. *Dryden.*

EVEN. *adj.* [*even*, Saxon; *even*, Dutch; *aequus*, Latin.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal; smooth as opposed to rough.

To see a beggar's hat in riches flow,
Add's not a wrinkle to my *even* brow. *Dryden.*

The present face of Rome is much more *even* and level than it was formerly. *And son on Italy.*
The superficies of such plates are not *even*, but have many cavities and swellings, which, how shallow so ever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate. *Newton's Optics.*

2. Uniform; equal to itself.

Lay the rough paths of prewith nature *even*,
And open in each heart, a little heav'n. *Pope.*

3. Level with; parallel to.

That the net may be *even* to the middle of the altar. *Exod.*

And shall lay thee *even* with the ground. *Isa.*

4. Not having inclination any way; not leaning to any side.

He was
A noble servant to them, but he could not
Cure his honour *even*. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

5. Not having any part higher or lower than the other.

When Alexander demanded of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and desired him to set his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he did set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat on the *even*. *Dion.*

6. Equal on both sides; fair; not favouring either.

Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand
On *even* ground against his mortal foe. *Milton.*

7. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt.

We reckon with your several loves,
And make us *even* with you;
Henceforth be easy. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*
I will be *even* with thee, doubt it not. *Shaksp.*

I do confess
The blind led's power, while he inhabits there;
but I'll be *ev'n* with him nevertheless. *Suckling.*
In taking revenge, a man is but *even* with his
enemy; but in passing it over, he is superior.
Bacon's Essays.

Even reckoning makes lasting friends; and the
way to make reckonings *even* is to make them
often. *South.*

The publick is always *even* with an author who
has not a just defence for them: the contempt
is reciprocal. *Adelphi.*

The true reason of this strange doctrine was to
be *even* with the magistrate, who was against
them; and they resolved at any rate to be against
him. *Atterbury.*

8. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression; not uncertain.

Delires compos'd, affections ever *even*,
Tears that delight, and sighs that wait to heav'n.
Pope.

9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd.

Let him tell me whether the number of the
stars be *even* or odd. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
What verity there is in that numeral conceit in
the lateral division of man by *even* and odd, af-
firming the odd unto the right side, and *even* unto
the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To *EVEN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even.
2. To make out of debt; to put in a state in which either good or ill is fully repaid.
Nothing can, or ever shall content my soul,
'Till I am *even'd* with him wife for wife. *Shaksp.*
3. To level; to make level.

This temple Xerxes *even'd* with the foil, which
Alexander is said to have repaired. *Raleigh.*
Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and cammo-
nile; for now the ground is supple, and it will
even all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

To *EVEN*. *v. n.* To be equal to. Now dis-
used.

A like strange observation taketh place here as
at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never
even'd with the first. *Carew.*

EVEN. *adv.* [often contracted to *ev'n*.]

1. A word of strong assertion; verily.
Even to did those Gauls possess the coasts.
Spenser's Ireland.

Thou wast a soldier
Even to Cato's wish; not fierce and terrible
Only in strokes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Dungious rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stern,
And, in a word, ye *even* now worth this,
And now worth nothing. *Shakespeare.*

It is not much that a good man ventures;
as this life, if there be no God, he is as well as
the bad; but if there be a God, is infinitely better,
even as much as unpeppering and eternal happi-
ness is better than extreme and endless misery.
Tillotson.

He might *even* as well have employed his time,
as some princes have done, in catching moles.
Atterbury.

2. Notwithstanding; though it was so that.

All I can try for those passages is, that I knew
they were bad enough to please *even* when I wrote
them. *Dryden.*

3. Likewise; not only so, but also.

The motions of all the lights of heaven might
afford measures of time, if we could number
them; but most of those motions are not evident,

and the great lights are sufficient, and serve also to
measure *even* the motions of those others. *Holler.*
Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs
cease,
And sacred silence reigns, and universal peace.
Pope.

4. So much as.

Books give the same turn to our thoughts
that company does to our conversation, without
loading our memories, or making us *even* sensible
of the change. *Swift.*

5. A word of exaggeration in which a

secret comparison is implied: as, *even*
the great, that is, *the great like the mean*.
Nor death itself can wholly wash your stains,
But long contracted filth *ev'n* in the soul remains.
Dryden.

I have made several discoveries which appear
new, *even* to those who are versed in critical
learning. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. A term of concession.

Since you refined the notion, and corrected the
malignity, I shall *ev'n* let it pass. *Collier.*

EVENH'ANDED. *adj.* [even and hand.]

Impartial; equitable.
Evenhanded justice

Returns th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shaksp. and's Macbeth*

EVENING. *n. s.* [even, Saxon; *avend*,
Dutch.] The close of the day; the

beginning of night.
I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the *evening*,
And no man see me more. *Shakespeare.*

The devil is now more libidinous than ever, the
long day of mankind drawing towards an *evening*,
and the world's tragedy and time near at an end.
Raleigh's History.

Mean time the sun descended from the skies,
And the bright *evening* star began to rise.
Dryden's Fanti.

It was the sacred rule among the Pythagoreans,
that they should every *evening* thrice run over
the actions and affairs of the day. *Watts.*

EVENLY. *adv.* [from *even*.]

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise.

In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed;
no particles could convene by mutual attraction;
for every one there must have infinite matter
around it, and therefore must rest for ever, being
evenly balanced between infinite attractions.
Bentley.

2. Levelly; without asperities.

A path clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread;
not over thin and watery, but of a pretty solid
consistence. *Wotton.*

3. Without inclination to either side; in
a posture parallel to the horizon; hori-
zontally.

The upper face of the sea is known to be level
by nature, and *evenly* distant from the centre, and
waxes deeper and deeper the farther one saileth
from the shore. *Brewerwood.*

4. Impartially; without favour or enmity.

You have a great and gracious master, and
there is a most hopeful young prince; it becometh
you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between
them both. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

EVENNESS. *n. s.* [from *even*.]

1. State of being even.

2. Uniformity; regularity.

The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolu-
tions of the celestial bodies, and the making
them with that *evenness* and celerity is requisite
in them all. *Greene's Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. Equality of surface; levelness.

4. Freedom from inclination to either side;
horizontal position.

A crooked stick is not straightened, unless it be
bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it
may settle itself at the length in a middle state
of *evenness* between both. *Hooker.*

5. Impartiality; equal respect.

6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation,
equanimity.

Though he appeared to relish these blessings as
much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them,
when it happened, with great composure and
evenness of mind. *Atterbury.*

EVENSONG. *n. s.* [even and song.]

1. The form of worship used in the evening.

Thee, 'twan rests of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy *even-song*. *Milton.*
If a man were but of a day's life, it is well
if he last 'till *even-song*, and then say his curfew;
an hour before the time. *Tay.*

2. The evening; the close of the day.

He tun'd his notes both *even-song* and morn.
Dr. L.

EVENTIDE. *n. s.* [even and tide.] The
time of evening.

A swarm of gnats at *eventide*,
Out of the ferns of Allan do arise,
Their murmuring small trumpets founding wide.
Fairy Queen.

Isaac went out to meditate at the *eventide*.
Genesis.

EVENT. *n. s.* [eventus, Latin.]

1. An incident; any thing that happens
good or bad.
There is one *event* to the righteous and to the
wicked. *Rail.*

On heavy times, begetting such *events*.
Shakespeare's Henry vi.

2. The consequence of an action; the
conclusion; the upshot.

Two spears from Me. eage's hand were sent,
With equal force but various in th' *event*;
The first was fix'd in earth, the second stood
On the boar's blifted back, and deeply druck
his blood. *Dry.*

To *EVENTEAR*. *v. a.* [eventer, Lat.]

To rip up; to open by ripping the bell.

In a boat, when the hunters *eventer'd*, or
opened, I beheld the young ones, with all their
parts distinct. *Bacon.*

EVENFUL. *adj.* [event and full.] Full

of incidents; full of changes of fortune.
Last scene of all,

That ends this strange *eventful* history,
Is second childishness. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

To *EVENTILATE*. *v. n.* [eventilo, Latin.]

1. To winnow; to sift out.

2. To examine; to discuss. *Di.*

EVENTUAL. *adj.* [from *event*.] Hap-
pening in consequence of any thing;
consequential.

EVENTUALLY. *adv.* [from *eventual*.] In
the event; in the last result; in the
consequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not *eventually*,
disobliged you; and hath made you time a
better return, by restoring you your own heart.
Boyle's Seraphick Love.

E'VER. *adv.* [æppe, Saxon.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if *ever* they will know,
whether it be good or evil which hath been so
long retained. *Hobbes.*

If thou hast that, which I have greater reason
to believe now than *ever*, I mean valour, this
might shew it. *Shakespeare.*

You have a master who is as free from the
envy of friends, as *ever* any king was. *Bacon.*
So few translations deserve praise, that I scarce
ever saw any which deserved pardon. *Dodd.*

The most sensual man that *ever* was in the
world never felt so delicious a pleasure as a clear
conscience. *Tillotson.*

By repeating any idea of any length of time,
as of a minute, a year, or an age, as often as
we will in our own thoughts, and adding them to
one another, without *ever* coming to the end of
such addition, we come by the idea of eternity.
Locke.

3. At all times, always, without end.
God hath had *ever*, and *ever* shall have, some church visible upon the earth. *Hooker.*
I see things may leave long, but not serve *ever*. *Shakespeare.*

Riches endless is as poor as winter,
To him that *ever* fears he shall be poor.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Blinded greatness, *ever* in turmoil,
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*
There under ebon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,

In dark Cimmerian desert *ever* dwell. *Milton.*
The inclinations of the people must *ever* have a great influence. *Temple.*

He shall *ever* love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden.*
Mankind is *ever* the same, and nothing lost
out of nature, though every thing is altered.

Dryden's Fables, Pref.

Ever since that time Liliander has been at the house. *Tatler.*

Immortal Vida! on whose honour'd brow
The poet's lays and critic's ivy grow,
Cremona now shall *ever* boast thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame. *Pope.*

3. For *ever*. Eternally; to perpetuity.

Men are like a company of poor insects,
whereof some are bees, delighted with flowers,
and then sweetness; others beetles, delighted
with other kinds of vands; which, having en-
joyed for a season, they cease to be, and exist no
more for *ever*. *Locke.*

We'll to the temple: there you'll find your son:
And there he crown'd, or give him up for *ever*. *A. Philips.*

4. It is sometimes reduplicated.

For *ever* and for *ever*, farewell, Collins. *Shaks.*
I know a lord, who values no lease, though
for a thousand years, nor any estate that is not
for *ever* and *ever*. *Temple.*

The meeting points the fatal look discover
From the fair head for *ever* and for *ever*. *Pope.*

5. At one time, as *ever* and anon: that is, at one time and another; now and then.

So long as Guyon with her co-munured,
Un-to the ground the cast her modelt eye;
And *ever* and anon, with rosy red,
The bathful blood her snowy cheeks did dye.

Fairy Queen

The fat ones would be *ever* and anon making
sport with the lean, and calling them flavellings. *L'Estrange.*

He lay stretch'd along,
And *ever* and anon a silent tear
Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard. *Dryden*

6. In any degree.

Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever*
the less, because he sees the apostle safe from
that poison. *Hall.*

For a mine undiscovered, neither the owner of
the ground or any body else are *ever* the richer. *Cotter on Pride*

It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be
consider'd as one representation or picture, though
made up of *ever* so many particulars. *Locke.*

There must be somewhere such a rank as man;
And all the question, wrangle *ever* so long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong? *Pope's Essay.*

7. A word of enforcement, or aggravation.

As soon as *ever* he had done it; that is,
immediately after he had done it. In
this sense it is scarcely used but in fami-
liar language.

That *ever* this fellow should have fewer words
than a parrot, and yet the son of a woman.

Shakespeare's Henry 11.

They brake all their bones in plucking *ever*
they came at the bottom of the den. *Daniel.*
That purple in your hand, has a twin-brother,
is as like him as *ever* he can look. *Dryden.*

As soon as *ever* the bird is dead,
Opening again, he lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame. *Prior.*

The title of duke had been sunk in the family
ever since the attainder of the great duke of
Suffolk. *Addison on Italy.*

8. *Ever a.* [as *ever y*, that is, even ich
or ever each is each one, all.] Any.
This word is still retained in the Scottish
dialect.

I am old, I am old.

—I love thee better than I love *ever a* scurvy
young boy of them all. *Shakespeare.*

9. It is often contracted into *er*.

10. It is much used in composition in the
sense of always: as, *evergreen*, green
throughout the year; *everdaring*, endur-
ing without end. It is added almost
arbitrarily to neutral participles and ad-
jectives, and will be sufficiently explained
by the following instances:

EVERBU'BLING. adj. [ever and bubbling.]

Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.
Panting murmurs, fill'd out of her breast,
That *ever-bubbling* spring. *Grassano*

EVERBU'RNING. adj. [ever and burning.]

Unextinguished.
His tail was stretched out in wondrous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it taught;
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,
The *ever-burning* lamps from thence it brought. *Spenser.*

Torture without end

Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed
With *ever-burning* sulphur unconsum'd. *Milton*

EVERDU'RING. adj. [ever and during.]

Eternal; enduring without end.
Our souls, piercing through the impurity of
flesh, behold the highest heavens, and thence
bring knowledge to contemplate the *everdaring*
glo'y and termless joy. *Raleigh.*

Heav'n open'd wide

Her *everdaring* gates, harmonious found!
On golden hinges moving. *Milton.*

EVERGREEN. adj. [ever and green.] Ver-

dant throughout the year.

There will I build him
A monument, and plant it round with shade
Of laurel, *evergreen*, and branching palm. *Milton*

The juice, when in greater plenty than can
exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen*. *Abbot on Plants.*

EVERGREEN. n. f. A plant that retains

its verdure through all the seasons.
Some of the hardiest *evergreens* may be trans-
planted, especially if the weather be moist and
temperate. *Explan.*

I find you are against filling an English garden
with *evergreens*. *Addison's Spectator.*

EVERHO'NOURED. adj. [ever and honour-

ed.] Always held in honour or esteem.

Mentes, an *ever-honour'd* name, I old
High in Ulfes' local list enroll'd. *Pope*

EVERLASTING. adj. [ever and lasting.]

1. Lasting or enduring without end; per-

petual; immortal; eternal.

When we shall meet again, I know not;
Then so our *everlasting* friendship take:
For *ever*, and for *ever*, farewell Collins. *Shaks.*

The *everlasting* life, both of body and soul,
in that future state, whether in bliss or woe, has
been added. *Hammond.*

And what a trifle is a moment's breath,
Lest not to lose with *everlasting* death! *Daniel.*

2. It is used of past as well as future eter-

ernity, though not so properly.

EVERLASTING. n. f. Eternity; eternal

duration whether past or future.

Signify *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. *Psalm.*

We are in God through the knowledge which
is had of us, and the love which is born towards
us, from *everlasting*. *Hooker.*

EVERLASTINGLY. adv. [from *everlast-*
ing.] Eternally; without end.

I'll hate him *everlastingly*,
That bids me be of comfort any more. *Shaks.*

Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridi-
culous. *Swift.*

EVERLASTINGNESS. n. f. [from *ever-*
lasting.] Eternity; perpetuity; an in-
definite duration.

Nothing could make me slower to confess,
That this world had an *everlastingness*,
Than to consider that a year is run
Since both this lower world's and the sun's sun
Did set. *Donne.*

EVERLIVING. adj. [ever and living.]

Living without end; immortal; eternal;
incessant.

Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right
To that most glorious house, that glitt'ring bright
With burning flames and *everliving* fires? *F. Queen.*

In that life is man, he received life from the
Father, as from the fountain of that *everliving*
Deity. *Hooker.*

God's justice in the one, and his goodness in the
other, is exercised for evermore, as the *everliving*
subjects of his reward and punishment. *Faught.*

The instinct of brutes and insects can be the
effect of nothing else than the wisdom and skill of
a powerful *everliving* agent. *Newton.*

EVERMORE. adv. [ever and more.] Al-

ways; eternally. *More* seems an exple-

tive accidentally added, unless it signi-

fied originally from this time: as, *ever-*
more, always, henceforward; but this

sense has not been strictly preserved.

It grew'd was, and guided *evermore*,
Through wisdom of a nation grave and hoar.

Fairy Queen.

Sparks by nature *evermore* aspire,
Which makes them now to such a highness flee.

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from
the presence of God for *evermore*, infinitely before
the transitory pleasures of this world. *Tibbott.*

EVEROPEN. adj. [ever and open.] Never

closed; not at any time shut.

God is the great eye of the world, always
watching over our actions, and has an *everopen*
ear to all our words. *Taylor.*

EVERPLEASING. adj. [ever and pleasing.]

Delighting at all times; never ceasing
to give pleasure.

The *everpleasing* Pamela was content to urge a
little farther for me. *S. Jany.*

Emulating Sherril's *everpleasing* shore,
The winds to Marathon the virgin bore. *Pope.*

To *EVERSE. v. a.* [eversus, Latin.] To

overthrow; to subvert; to destroy. Not

used.

The foundation of this principle is totally
everse'd by the ingenious commentator upon im-
mortal beings. *Glavin.*

To *EVERR. v. a.* [everto, Latin.] To

destroy; to overthrow.

A process is valid, if the jurisdiction of
the judge is not yet *everred* and overturned. *Bayly.*

EVERWATCHFUL. adj. [ever and watch-

ful.] Always vigilant.

He'd settle betwixt us, and mark'd the skies,
Nor could sleepers *ever* close his eyes. *Pope.*

EVERY. adj. [In old language *everich*,

that is, ever each; *æpean* eale, Saxon.]

Each one of all. *Every* has therefore no

plural signification.

He prophecied untill God their necessities, and
they their own requests be relieved by of them. *Hooker.*

All the congregation are holy, every one of them.

The king made this ordinance, that every twelve years there should be set forth two ships. *Bacon.*
The virtue and force of every of these three is shrewdly allayed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Aristotle has long since observed, how unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof for every thing, which we have for some things.

Every one, that has an idea of a foot, finds that he can repeat that idea, and, joining it to the former, make the idea of two feet. *Locke.*

From pole to pole the thunder roars aloud,
And broken lightnings flash from every cloud.

2. EVERY-WHERE. In all places; in each place.

The substance of the body of Christ was not every-where seen, nor did it every-where suffer death; every-where it could not be entombed: it is not every-where now, being exalted into heaven. *Hooker.*

If I send my son abroad, how is it possible to keep him from vice, which is every-where to be found? *Locke.*

'Tis no-where to be found, or every-where. *Pope.*

EVERY-ONE. *adj.* [ever and young.] Not subject to old age, or decaying; undecaying.

Joy's every-where, unmix'd with pain or fear,
Fill the wide circle of the eternal year. *Pope.*

EVESDROPPER. *n. f.* [eves and dropper.] Some mean fellow that skulks about a house in the night to listen.

What makes you listening there? Get farther off; I preach not to thee, thou wicked evens-dropper. *Dryden's Spanish Flyer.*

But think how becoming your function it is to be disguised like a slave, and an evens-dropper under the women's windows. *Dryden.*

EVES-TRIGATE. *v. a.* [evestigo, Latin.] To search out. *Dict.*

EUGH. *n. f.* [This word is so written by most writers; but since the original is, Saxon, or Welsh *yeuon*, more favours the easier orthography of *yew*, I have referred it thither.] A tree.

At the first stretch of both his hands he drew
And almost join'd the horns of the tough eugh.

TO EVICT. *v. a.* [evincto, Latin.]

1. To dispossess of by a judicial course.
Treachery of England would speedily evict them out of their possession, and therefore they held it the best policy to cast off the yoke of English law. *Dryden on Ireland.*

2. To take away by a sentence of law.
His lands were evicted from him. *King James's Declaration.*

3. To prove; to evince. Little used.
This nervous fluid has never been discovered in live animals by the senses, however assisted; nor its necessity evinced by any cogent experiments. *Cheyne's Phil. Prim.*

EVICTOR. *n. f.* [from evict.]

1. Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature.
If any of the parties be laid asleep under pretence of a bribe, and the other party doth cautiously get the fiat at common law, yet the prior court will set back all things, and no subject had to evict or dispossess him. *Bacon.*

2. Proof; evidence; certain testimony.

A plurality of voices carries the question, in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an assertion of the right. *L'Estrange.*

EVIDENCE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. The state of being evident; clearness; indubitable certainty; notoriety.

2. Testimony; proof.

I had delivered the evidence of the purchase unto Baruch. *Jeremiah.*

Unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof and evidence for every thing which we have for some things. *Tillotson.*

Cato major, who had borne all the great offices, has left us an evidence, under his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs. *Locke.*

They bear evidence to a history in defence of christianity, the truth of which history was their motive to embrace christianity. *Addison.*

3. Witness; one that gives evidence. In this sense it is sometimes plural: as, the evidence were sworn: but sometimes regularly augmented, as evidences.

To swear by law three inches through a door, As Asiatic evidences swore. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

There are books extant, which they must needs allow of as proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting tables of right reason. *Bentley.*

TO EVIDENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince.

The horses must be evidenced by good testimonies to have been bred in Ireland. *Temple.*

If they be principles evident of themselves, they need nothing to evidence them. *Tillotson.*

These things the christian religion require, as might be evidenced from texts. *Tillotson.*

2. To show; to make discovery of.

Thou on earth had'st prospered, which thy looks now also evidence. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Although the same truths be elicited and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EVIDENT. *adj.* [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious.

It is evident, in the general frame of nature, that things most manifest unto sense have proved obscure unto the understanding. *Brown.*

They are incapable of making conquests upon their neighbours, which is evident to all that know their constitutions. *Temple.*

Children minded not what was said, when it was evident to them that no attention was sufficient. *Locke.*

EVIDENTLY. *adv.* [from evident.] Apparently; certainly; undeniably.

Laying their eggs, they evidently prove
The genial power and full effects of love. *Prior.*

The printing private letters is the worst sort of betraying conversation, as it evidently has the most extensive all consequences. *Pope.*

EVEL. *adj.* [ýpel, Saxon; ewel, Dutch.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good.

He hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin. *Deuteronomy.*

An evil disease cleaveth fast unto him; and now that he can be shall rise up no more. *Psalm.*

The good fig is very good, and the evil very evil; that cannot be catch they are to evil. *Jeremiah.*

That he cured many of evil spirits. *Luke.*

2. Wicked; bad; corrupt.

Is thine eye evil because I am good? *Matt.*

The imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth. *Genesis.*

3. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous.

And the officers did see that they were in evil case. *Exodus.*

All the ways of the afflicted are evil. *Proverbs.*

4. Miscellaneous; destructive; ravenous.

It is my son's coat; an evil beast hath devoured him. *Genesis.*

E'VIL. *n. f.* [generally contracted to ill.]

1. Wickedness; a crime.

Not in the legends
Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd
In cruelty to top Machevi! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Injury; mischief.

Who so rewardeth evil for good, evil shall not depart from his house. *Proverbs.*

Let thine enemies, and they that seek evil to my lord, be as Nabal. *Samuel.*

3. Malignity; corruption.

The heart of the sons of men is full of evil. *Ecclesi.*

4. Misfortune; calamity.

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil. *Job.*

A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself. *Proverbs.*

If we will stand boggling at imaginary evils, let us never blame a horse for starting at a shadow. *L'Estrange.*

Evil is what is apt to produce or increase any pain, or diminish any pleasure in us; or else to procure us any evil, or deprive us of any good. *Locke.*

5. Malady; disease: as, the king's evil.

What's the disease he means?
—'Tis called the evil. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

E'VIL. *adv.* [commonly contracted to ill.]

1. Not well in whatever respect.

Ah, forward Clarence, evil it becoms thee,
To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother! *Shakspeare.*

2. Not well; not virtuously; not innocently.

If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil;
but if well, why smitest thou me? *John.*

3. Not well; not happily; not fortunately.

It went evil with his house. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Injurious; not kindly.

The Egyptians evil entreated us, and afflicted us. *Deuteronomy.*

5. It is often used in composition to give a bad meaning to a word; but in this, as in all other cases, it is in the modern dialect generally contracted to ill.

EVIL-AFFECTED. *adj.* [evil and afflicted.]

Not kind; not disposed to kindness.

The unbelieving Jews stirred up the Gentiles,
and made their minds evilaffected against the brethren. *Acts.*

EVILDOER. *n. f.* [evil and doer.] Malefactor; one that commits crimes.

Whereas they speak evil against you as evil-doers, they may by your good works glorify God. *Peter.*

EVILFAVoured. *adj.* [evil and favoured.]

Ill countenanced; having no good aspect.

Machabel well noteth, though man evilfavoured in face, there is no trusting to the force of nature, except it be corroborated by custom. *Bacon.*

EVILFAVOURDNESS. *n. f.* [from evilfavoured.] Deformity.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish, or any evilfavouredness. *Deuteronomy.*

E'VILLY. *adv.* [from evil.] Not well.

This act, so evilly born, shall cool the hearts
Of all his people, and freeze up their zeal. *Shakspeare.*

EVILM'NDED. *adj.* [evil and mind.] Malicious; mischievous; malignant; wicked; insidious.

But most the fear'd, that travelling so late,
Some evilminded beasts might lie in wait,
And, without witness, wreak their hidden hate. *Dryden.*

E'VILNESS. *n. f.* [from evil.] Contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind.

The moral goodness and congruity, or usefulness, and unseasonableness of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EVILSPEAKING. *n. f.* [evil and speaking.]

Slander; defamation; calumny; calumniousness.

EUN

Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile,
and hypocrites and envies, and all evil-speaking,
Peter.

EVILWISHING. *adj.* [*evil* and *wish*.]
Wishing evil to; having no good will.
They heard of this sudden going out, in a
country full of *evilwishing* minds towards him.
Sidney.

EVILWORKER. *n. f.* [*evil* and *work*.]
One who does wickedness.
Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers*. *Phil.*

TO EVINCE. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.] To
prove; to show; to manifest; to make
evident.

Doubt not but that sin
Will reign among them as of thee begot;
And therefore was law given them, to *evince*
Their natural pravity. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

That religion, teaching a future state of souls,
is a probability: and that its contrary cannot,
with equal probability, be proved, we have
evinced. *South.*

The greater absurdities are, the more strongly
they *evince* the falsity of that supposition from
whence they flow. *Altenbury.*

EVINCIBLE. *adj.* [from *evince*.] Capable
of proof; demonstrable.

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves
highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and
evinced by true reason to be such. *Hale.*

EVINCIBLY. *adv.* [from *evincible*.] In
such a manner as to force conviction.

TO EVIRATE. *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Latin.] To
deprive of manhood; to emasculate.

TO EVISCERATE. *v. a.* [*eviscero*, Lat.]
To embowel; to draw; to deprive of
the entrails; to search within the entrails.

EVITABLE. *adj.* [*evitabilis*, Lat.] Avoid-
able; that may be escaped or shunned.

Of divers things evil, all being not *evitable*,
we take one: which one, saving only in case of
great urgency, were not otherwise to be taken.
Hooker.

TO EVITATE. *v. a.* [*evito*, Latin.] To
avoid; to shun; to escape.

Therein the doth *evitate* and thum
A thousand ineligious cursed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon
her. *Shakespeare.*

EVITATION. *n. f.* [from *evitate*.] The
act of avoiding.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and
continuity, of solution of continuity. *Bacon.*

EVITERNAL. *adj.* [*eviternus*, Latin.]
Eternal in a limited sense; of duration
not infinitely but in definitely long.

EVITERNITY. *n. f.* [*eviternitas*, *longe*
Latin.] Duration; not infinitely but
indefinitely long.

EU'LOGY. *n. f.* [*eu* and *λόγος*.] Praise;
eulogium; panegyric.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes,
through hearing the praises and famous *eulogies* of
worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like
commendations. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If some men's appetites find more melody in
discord, than in the harmony of the angelic quires;
yet even these seldom miss to be affected with
eulogies given themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

EUNUCH. *n. f.* [*εὐνοχος*.] One that
is castrated or emasculated.

He hath gelded the commonwealth, and made
it an *eunuch*. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that
much of Venus doth dim the sight, and yet *eunuchs*,
which are unable to generate, are never-
theless also dim-sighted. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

So charm'd you were; you ceas'd awhile to
doat

On nonsense garg'd in an *eunuch's* throat. *Fenton.*

EUP

TO EU'NUCHATE. *v. a.* To make an
eunuch.

It were an impossible act to *eunuchate* or castrate
themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EVOCATION. *n. f.* [*evocatio*, Latin.]
The act of calling out.

Would truth dispense, we could be content
with Plato, that knowledge were but remem-
brance, that intellectual acquisition were but re-
miniscential *evocation*. *Brown.*

Instead of a descent into hell, it seems rather
a conjuring up, or an *evocation* of the dead from
hell. *Notes to Odyssey.*

EVOLATION. *n. f.* [*evola*, Latin.] The
act of flying away.

TO EVO'LTE. *v. a.* [*evolvo*, Latin.] To
unfold; to disentangle.

The animal soul sooner expands and *evolutes*
itself to its full orb and extent than the human
soul. *Hale.*

This little active principle, as the body in-
creaseth and dilateth, *evolutes*, diffuseth, and
expandeth, if not his substantial existence, yet his
energy. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO EVO'LTE. *v. n.* To open itself; to
disclose itself.

Ambrosial odours
Does round the air *evolving* scents diffuse;
The holy ground is wet with heav'nly dews. *Prior.*

EVOLU'TION. *n. f.* [*evolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.

The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline
bodies was preceded by almost innumerable *evol-*
utions, which were so various that the little
bodies came to obvert to each other those parts
by which they might be best fastened together. *Boyle.*

2. The series of things unrolled or unfolded.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting
to everlasting, is so collectively and piecemeal
represented to God at once, as it all things
which ever we are, are, or shall be, were at this
very instant really present. *Moore.*

3. [In geometry.] The equable *evolution*
of the periphery of a circle, or any other
curve, is such a gradual approach of the
circumference to rectitude, as that all
its parts do meet together, and equally
evolve or unbend; so that the same line
becomes successively a less arch of a re-
ciprocally greater circle, till at last they
turn into a straight line. *Harris.*

4. [In tactics.] The motion made by a
body of men in changing their posture
or form of drawing up. And these *evo-*
lutions are doubling of ranks or files,
countermarches, and wheelings. *Harris.*

5. *EVOLU'TION of Powers.* [In algebra.]
Extracting of roots from any given
power, being the reverse of involution. *Harris.*

EVOMITION. *n. f.* [*evomo*, Latin.] The
act of vomiting out. *Dict.*

EU'PATORY. *n. f.* [*eupatorium*.] A plant.
EUPHONICAL. *adj.* [from *euphony*.] Sound-
ing agreeably. *Dict.*

EUPHONY. *n. f.* [*εὐφωνία*.] An agree-
able sound; the contrary to harshness.

EUPHORBISM. *n. f.*

1. A plant.

It hath flowers and fruit like the spurge, and
is also full of an hot sharp milky juice. The
plants are angular, and shaped somewhat like
the cereus or cactus-thistle. It is commonly beset
with spines, and for the most part hath no leaves.
Miller.

EXA

2. A gum resin, brought to us always in
drops or grains, of a bright yellow be-
tween a straw and a gold colour, and a
smooth glossy surface. It has no great
smell, but its taste is violently acrid and
nauseous. It is used medicinally in sin-
apisms. *Hill.*

EU'PHRASY. *n. f.* [*euphrasia*, Lat.] The
herb eyebright; a plant supposed to
clear the sight.

Then purg'd with *euphrasy*, and rue,
The visual nerve; for he had much to see;
And from the well of life three drops install'd. *Milton.*

EURO'CLYDON. *n. f.* [*ευροκλυδων*.] A wind
which blows between the east and north,
and is very dangerous in the Mediterra-
nean. It is of the nature of a whirlwind,
which falls suddenly on ships, makes
them tack about, and sometimes causes
them to founder, as Pliny observes. *Calmet.*

There arose against it a tempestuous wind cal-
led *euroclydon*. *Acts.*

EURUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The east wind.
Eurus, as all other winds, must be drawn with
blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his
body the colour of the tawny moon. *Peachment.*

EURYTHMY. *n. f.* [*εὐρυθμία*.] Harmony;
regular and symmetrical measure.

EUTHANASIA. } *n. f.* [*εὐθανασία*.]

EUTHANASY. } An easy death.

A recovery, in my case, and at my age, is im-
possible: the kindest wish of my friends is *eutha-*
nasia. *Arbutnot.*

EVULSION. *n. f.* [*evulso*, Latin.] The
act of plucking out.

From a strict enquiry we cannot maintain the
evulsion, or biting off any parts. *Brown.*

EVULGATION. *n. f.* [*evulgo*, Latin.] The
act of divulging; publication. *Dict.*

EWE. *n. f.* [*eope*, Saxon.] The she sheep;
the female to the ram.

Rams have more wreathed horns than *ewes*. *Bucov.*

Haste the sacrifice;
Seven bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chase;
And for Diana seven unspotted *ewes*. *Dryden.*

EWER. *n. f.* [from *eu*, perhaps anciently
eu, water.] A vessel in which water is
brought for washing the hands.

I dreamt of a silver basin, and *ewer* to-night.
Shakespeare.

Let one attend him with a silver basin
Full of rose-water, and bestow'd with flowers;
Another bear the *ewer*; a third a diaper;
And say, 'Whit' please your lordship cool your
hand?' *Shakespeare.*

The golden *ewer* a maid obsequious brings;
Replenish'd from the cool translucent springs;
With copious water the bright vase supplies
A silver laver, of capacious size:
They wash. *Pope's Olysses.*

EWERY. *n. f.* [from *ewer*.] An office in
the king's household, where they take
care of the linen for the king's table, lay
the cloth, and serve up water in silver
ewers, after dinner. *Dict.*

EX. A Latin preposition often prefixed to
compounded words: sometimes mean-
ing out, as *exhaust*, to draw out; some-
times only enforcing the meaning, and
sometimes producing little alteration.

TO EXACERBATE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*,
Latin.] To imbitter; to exasperate;
to heighten any malignant quality.

EXACERBATION. *n. f.* [from *exacerbate*.]

1. Increase of malignity; augmented force of feverity.

2. Height of a disease; paroxysm.

The patient may drive, by little and little, to overcome the symptom in *exacerbation*; and so, by time, turn suffering into nature. Bacon.

Watchfulness and delirium, and *exacerbation*, every other day. Arbuthnot on Diet.

EXACERVA'TION. *n. f.* [*aceruus*, Latin.]

The act of heaping up. DiD.

EXA'CT. *adj.* [*exactus*, Latin.]

1. Nice; not failing; not deviating from rule.

All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about, Were but in a combat in the lists life out. Pope.

2. Methodical; not negligently performed.

What if you and I enquire how money matters stand between us?—With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing; and let Hocus audit. Arbuthnot.

3. Careful; not negligent: of persons.

Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new masters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themselves. Spectator.

4. Honest; strict; punctual.

In my doings I was *exact*. Eccles.

To EXA'CT. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Latin.]

1. To require authoritatively.

Thou now *exact'st* the penalty, Which is a pound of this poor merchant's flesh. Shakspeare.

Of a foreigner thou mayest *exact* it again; but that which is thine with thy brother, thine hand shall release. Deuteronomy.

Exact of servants to be faithful and diligent. Taylor.

From us his foes pronounc'd glory he *exact's*. Milton.

The hand of fate is over us, and Heaven *Exact's* severity from all our thoughts. Addison.

2. To demand of right.

Years of service past,

From grateful souls *exact* reward at last. Dryden.

Where they design a recompence for benefits received, they are less solicitous to make it when it is *exact'd*. Smolridge.

3. To summon; to enjoin; to enforce.

Let us descend now therefore from this top Of speculation; for the hour precise *Exact's* our parting hence. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Duty,

And justice to my father's soul, *exact*

This cruel plety. Denham's Sophy.

To EXA'CT. *v. n.* To practise extortion.

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. Psalm.

EXA'CTER. *n. f.* [*from exact*.]

1. Extortioner; one who claims more than

his due, or claims his due with outrage and severity.

The peller and *exacter* of fees justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. Bacon's Essays.

I will also make thy officers peace, and thine *exacters* righteousness. Isaiah.

2. He that demands by authority.

Light and lewd persons, especially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily suborned to make an affidavit for money. Bacon's Office of Alienation.

3. One who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.

No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous *exacters* upon others, than such whole gaud was formerly least disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions. King Charles.

The grateful person being still the most severe *exacter* of himself, not only confessor, but proclaimer his debts. South.

There is no way to deal with this man of reason, this rigid *exacter* of strict demonstration for changes which are not capable of it. Tillotson.

EXA'CTION. *n. f.* [*from exact*.]

1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.

If he should break his day, what should I gain By the *exaction* of the forfeiture? Shakspeare.

2. Extortion; unjust demand.

They vent reproaches Most bitterly on you, for gutter on Of these *exactions*. Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

Remove violence and spoil, and execute judgment and justice; take away your *exactions* from my people. Ezekiel.

As the first earl did first raise the greatness of that house, by Irish *exactions* and oppressions; so Gerald the last earl did at last ruin it by the like extortions. Davies's State of Ireland.

3. A tribute severely levied.

They have not made bridges over the rivers for the convenience of their subjects as well as strangers, who pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry upon the least using of the waters. Addison on Italy.

EXA'CTLY. *adv.* [*from exact*.] Accurately;

nicely; thoroughly.

Both of 'em knew mankind *exactly* well: for both of 'em began that study in themselves. Dryden.

The religion they profess is such, that the more *exactly* it is sifted by pure unbiased reason, the more reasonable still it will be found. Atterbury

EXA'CTNESS. *n. f.* [*from exact*.]

1. Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity

to rule or symmetry.

The experiments were all made with the utmost *exactness* and circumspection. Woodward.

In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts Is not th' *exactness* of peculiar parts;

'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call But the joint force and full result of all. Pope.

The balance must be held by a third hand, who is to deal power with the utmost *exactness* into the several scales. Swift.

2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of

manners; care not to deviate.

I preferred not the outward peace of my kingdoms with men, before that inward *exactness* of conscience before God. K. Charles.

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another. Rogers.

To EXA'GGERATE. *v. a.* [*exaggero*,

Latin.]

1. To heap upon; to accumulate.

In the great level near Thorney, several oaks and his stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt water and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them. Hale

2. To heighten by representation; to en-

large by hyperbolical expressions.

He had *exaggerated*, as patriotically as he could the sense the people generally had, even despair of ever seeing an end of the calamities. Clarendon.

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. Addison

EXAGGERA'TION. *n. f.* [*from exaggerate*.]

1. The act of heaping together; a heap;

an accumulation.

Some towns that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between those towns and the sea, converted into him land. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. Hyperbolical amplification.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd found at Westminster. Swift.

To EXA'GGERATE. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Latin.]

1. To shake; to put in motion.

The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood. Arbuthnot.

2. To reproach; to pursue with invectives.

This sense is now disused, being purely Latin.

This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than *exagitate*. Hooker.

EXAGITA'TION. *n. f.* [*from exagitate*.]

The act of shaking or agitating. DiD.

To EXA'LT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, Fr. *altus*,

Latin; *exalto*, low Latin.]

1. To raise on high.

And thou, Capernaum, which art *exalted* unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell. Matt.

2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.

Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. Ezekiel.

As yet *exalt'st* thou thyself against my people, that thou wilt not let them go? Exodus.

How long shall mine enemy be *exalted* over me? Psalm.

3. To elevate to joy or confidence.

The covenanters, who understood their own want of strength, were very reasonably *exalted* with this success. Clarendon.

How much sorer the king's friends are dejected upon the passing those two acts, it is certain, they who thought they got whatsoever to lost were mightily *exalted*, and thought themselves now superior to any opposition. Dryden.

4. To praise; to extol; to magnify.

O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together. Psalm.

5. To raise up in opposition: a scriptural

phrase.

Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high? 2 Kings.

6. To intend; to enforce.

Now Mats, the said, let same *exalt* her voice: No let thy conquests only be her choice. Prior.

7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by

fire, as in chymistry.

The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted*; but for the same reason the fibres are harder. Arbuth.

With chymick art *exalts* the mineral pow'rs,

And draws the aromatick souls of flow'rs. Pope.

They meditate whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its noient qualities. Palfy.

8. To elevate in diction or sentiment.

But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains, Sicilian muses, through these happy plains,

Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns. Resonance.

EXALTA'TION. *n. f.* [*from exalt*.]

1. The act of raising on high.

2. Elevation to power, dignity, or ex-

cellence.

She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of those that were oppressed. Judith.

The former was an humiliation of Deity, the

latter an humiliation of manhood; for which cause there followed an *exaltation* of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. Hooker.

3. Elevated state; state of greatness or

dignity.

I wonder'd at my sight, and change To this high *exaltation*. Milton's Par. Lo.

In God all perfections, in their highest degree and *exaltation*, meet together. Tillotson.

You are as much esteemed, and as much be-

loved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your highest *exaltation*. Swift.

4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine

to a higher degree of virtue, or an in-

crease of the most remarkable property

of any body. Quincy.

5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers

are increased.

Astronomers tell us that the sun receives his *exaltation* in the sign Aries. Dryden.

EXAMEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] Examination;

disquisition; inquiry.

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This considered together with a strict account, and critical *examination* of reason, will also distract the wily determinations of astrology. *Bacon.*

EXAMINATE. *n. f.* [*examinatus*, Latin.] The person examined.

In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the words, asked in scorn one of the *examinatus*, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace. *Bacon.*

EXAMINATION. *n. f.* [*examination*, Lat.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment; accurate disquisition.

I have brought him forth, that, after *examination* had, I might have somewhat to write. *Asi.*

Different men leaving out or putting in several simple ideas, according to their various *examination*, skill, or observation of the subject, have different effects. *Locke.*

EXAMINATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] An examiner; an inquirer.

An inference, not of power to persuade a sensible *examinator*. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

TO EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*examinare*, Latin.]

1. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories.

Let them *examine* themselves whether they repent them truly. *Church Catechism.*

If we this day be *examined* of the good deed done to the impenitent man. *Asi.*

We ought, before it be too late, to *examine* our souls, and provide for futurity. *Wake.*

2. To interrogate a witness.

Command his accusers to come unto thee, by *examining* of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things. *Asi.*

3. To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition.

4. To try by experiment, or observation; to narrowly sift; to scan.

To write what may securely stand the test Of being well read over thrice at least,

Compare each phrase, *examine* every line, Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought refine. *Pope.*

5. To make inquiry into; to search into; to scrutinize.

When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connexion with words. *Locke.*

EXAMINER. *n. f.* [from *examine*.]

1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence.

A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner*, will make a witness speak what he truly never meant. *Hale's Law of England.*

2. One who searches or tries any thing; one who scrutinizes.

So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scrupulous *examiner* of things deserves to be applied. *Newton's Opticks.*

EXAMPLARY. *adj.* [from *example*.] Serving for example or pattern; proposed to imitation.

We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *exemplary* draughts or patterns, which subsisting in the bosom of the Highest, and being thence discovered, she fixeth her eye upon them. *Hobbes.*

EXAMPLE. *n. f.* [*exemple*, French; *exemplum*, Latin.]

• Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled or imitated.

The *example* and pattern of those his creatures he beheld in all eternity. *Raleigh's History.*

• Precedent; former instance of the like.

So hot a speed, with such advice dispos'd; Such temperate order in to fierce a course, Duth want *example*. *Shakespeare's King John.*

3. Precedent of good.

Let us then an *example* to our brethren. *Judith.*

Taught this by his *example*, whom I now Acknowledge my Redeemer ever blest! *Milton.*

4. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern.

Be thou an *example* of the believers. *1 Tim.*

5. One punished for the admonition of others.

Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themselves over to fornication, are set forth for an *example*, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. *Jude.*

6. Influence which disposes to imitation.

When virtue is present, men take *example* at it, and when it is gone, they desire it. *Wisdom.*

Example is a motive of a very prevailing force on the actions of men. *Rogers.*

7. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification.

Can we, for *example*, give the praise of valour to a man, who, seeing his gods prophaned, should want the courage to defend them? *Dryden.*

8. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

My reason is sufficiently convinced both of the truth and usefulness of his precepts: it is to pretend that I have, at least in some places, made *examples* to his rules. *Dryden.*

TO EXAMPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To exemplify; to give an instance of.

The proofs whereof I law sufficiently *exemplified* in these late wars of Munster. *Spenser.*

2. To set an example.

O, villainy do, since you profess to do Like workmen: I'll *example* you with thievery. *Shakespeare.*

EXANGUIOUS. *adj.* [*exanguis*, Latin.]

Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not sanguineous.

Merely they count the generation of perfect animals with imperfect, sanguineous with *exanguis*. *Bacon.*

The insects, if we take in the *exanguis*, both terrestrial and aquatick, may for number vie even with plants. *Ray.*

EXANIMATE. *adj.* [*exanimatus*, Latin.]

1. Lifeless; dead.

2. Spiritless; depressed.

The grey incorn Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch, *Exanimate* by love. *Thomson's Spring.*

EXANIMATION. *n. f.* [from *exanimate*.]

Deprivation of life. *Di.*

EXANIMOUS. *adj.* [*exanimis*, Lat.] Lifeless; dead; killed.

EXANTHEMATA. *n. f.* [*ἐξανθήματα*.]

Etiologies; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.

EXANTHEMATOUS. *adj.* [from *exanthemata*.] Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

TO EXANTHATE. *v. n.* [*exantho*, Lat.]

1. To draw out.

2. To exhaust; to waste away.

By time these seeds are wearied or *exanthated*, or unable to act their puts any longer. *Boyle.*

EXANTHATION. *n. f.* [from *exanthate*.]

The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

EXARATION. *n. f.* [*exaratio*, Latin.] The

manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing. *Di.*

EXARTICULATION. *n. f.* [*ex articularis*, Latin.] The dislocation of a joint. *Di.*

TO EXASPERATE. *v. a.* [*exaspero*, Latin.]

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1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate; to anger; to make furious.

To take the widow *exasperates*, makes mad her sister Goneril. *Shak.*

The people of Italy, who run thro' posticks, have something to *exasperate* them against the king of France. *Addison.*

2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter.

Matters grew more *exasperate* between the kings of England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another. *Bacon.*

When ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exasperated* at the vanity of its labours. *Parnell.*

3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity.

The platter alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and to *exasperate* it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

EXASPERATE. *n. f.* [from *exasperate*.]

He that *exasperates*, or provokes; a provoker.

EXASPERATION. *n. f.* [from *exasperate*.]

1. Aggravation; malignant representation.

My going to demand justice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exasperations* they could. *King Charles.*

2. Provocation; irritation; incitement to rage.

Their ill usage and *exasperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, disposed him to take liberty. *Atterbury.*

TO EXAUCTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Latin.]

1. To dismiss from service.

2. To deprive of a benefice.

Arch hereticks, in the primitive days of christianity, were by the church treated with no other punishment than excommunication, and by *exauctorating* and depriving them of their degrees therein. *Ayliffe's Pargson.*

EXAUCTORATION. *n. f.* [from *exauctorate*.]

1. Dismissal from service.

2. Deprivation; degradation.

Deposition, degradation, or *exauctoration*, is nothing else but the removing of a person from some dignity or order in the church, and depriving him of his ecclesiastical preferments. *Ayliffe.*

EXCANDESCENCE. } *n. f.* [*excanDESCO*,

EXCANDESCENCY. } Latin.]

1. Heat; the state of growing hot.

2. Anger; the state of growing angry.

EXCANTATION. *n. f.* [*excanto*, Latin.]

Disenchantment by a countercharm.

TO EXCARNATE. *v. a.* [*ex carnes*, Latin.] To clear from flesh.

The spleen is most cruelly *excarinated*, and the vessel is filled with wax, whereby its fibres and vessels are very well seen. *Grew.*

EXCARNIFICATION. *n. f.* [*excarnifico*, Lat.] The act of taking away the flesh.

TO EXCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Lat.]

To hollow; to cut into hollows.

The cups, gilt with a golden border about the rim, were of that wonderful fineness, that Faber put a thousand of them into an *excavated* pepper-corn. *Ray on the Creation.*

Though nitroustempets, and clandestine death, Fild the deep caves, and numerous vaults beneath, Which form'd with art, and wrought with endless toil,

Ran't rough the faithless *excavated* foil, See the unwearied Briton delves his way, And to the caverns lets in war and day. *Blackmore.*

Flat theez, some like hats, some like buttons, *excavated* in the middle. *Darwin's Phys. The.*

EXCAVATION. *n. f.* [from *excavate*.]

1. The act of cutting into hollows.
 2. The hollow formed; the cavity.
- While our eye measures the eminent and the hollowed parts of pillars, the total object appeareth the bigger; and so, as much as those *excavations* do subtract, is supplied by a fallacy of the sight. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To EXCE'ED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.]

1. To go beyond; to outgo.
- Nor did any of the crusts much *exceed* half an inch in thickness. *Woodward on Fossils.*
2. To excel; to surpass.
- Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth. *1 Kings.*

To EXCE'ED. *v. n.*

1. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness.
- In your prayers, and places of religion, use reverent postures and great attention, remembering that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly *exceed*. *Taylor.*

2. To go beyond any limits.
- Forty stripes he may give him, and not *exceed*. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To bear the greater proportion.
- Justice must punish the rebellious deed; Yet punish so, as pity shall *exceed*. *Dryden.*

EXCE'EDING. *participial adj.* [from *exceed*.]

Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

He saith, that cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the great flood. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'EDING. *adv.* [This word is not

analogical, but has been long admitted and established.] In a very great degree; eminently.

The country is supposed to be *exceeding* rich. *Abbott.*

The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea, and contended often with the Venetians for superiority. *Raleigh.*

Talk no more so *exceeding* proudly; let not arrogance come out of your mouth. *1 Sam.*

The action of the Iliad and that of the *Æneid* were in themselves *exceeding* short; but are beautifully extended and diversified by the invention of episodes, and the machinery of the gods. *Addison.*

The serum of the blood affords, by distillation, an *exceeding* limpid water, neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCE'EDINGLY. *adv.* [from *exceeding*.]

To a great degree; greatly; very much.

They cried out the more *exceedingly*, Crucify him. *Mark.*

Isaac trembled *exceedingly*. *Genesis.*

The earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared of the king's enemies, and *exceedingly* beloved of the king's subjects. *Davies.*

Precious stones look *exceedingly* well, when they are set in those places which we would make to come out of the picture. *Dryden.*

Is not this medium *exceedingly* more rare and subtle than the air, and *exceedingly* more clastick and active? *Newton's Opticks.*

To EXCE'L. *v. a.* [*excello*, Latin.] To

outgo in good qualities; to surpass.

Venus her myrtle, Phœbus has his bays;

Tea both *excell*, which you vouchsafe to praise. *Waller.*

How heroes *rise*, how patriots set,

Thy father's bloom and death may tell;

Excelling others, these were great;

Thou greater still, must these *excel*. *Prior.*

To EXCE'L. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent; to be great.

Then to Silvia let us sing,

That Silvia is *excelling*. *Shakespeare.*

Reuben, unstable as water, thou shalt not *excel*. *Genesis.*

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern, that is the more intelligent; but there is no less required, courage to protect, and, above all,

honesty and probity to abstain from injury: so fitness to govern is a perplexed business. Some men, some nations, *excel* in the one ability, some in the other. *Bacon's Holy Wars.*

Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing: those to be sought and frequented that *excel* in some quality or other. *Temple.*

He match'd their beauties where they most *excel*:

Of love sung better, and of arms as well. *Dryden.*

Let those reach others, who themselves *excel*;

And censure freely, who have written well. *Pope.*

EX'CELLENCE. } *n. f.* [*excellence*, French; *excellencia*, Latin.]

1. The state of abounding in any good quality.

2. Dignity; high rank in existence.

Is it not wonderful, that base desires should so extinguish in men the sense of their own *excellency*, as to make them willing that their souls should be like the souls of beasts, mortal and corruptible with their bodies? *Hooker.*

I know not why a fiend may not deceive a creature of more *excellency* than himself, but yet a creature. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

3. The state of excelling in any thing.

I have, amongst men of parts and business, seldom heard any one commended for having an *excellency* in music. *Locke.*

4. That in which one excels.

The criticisms have been made rather to discover beauties and *excellencies* than their faults and imperfections. *Addison.*

5. Purity; goodness.

She loves him with that *excellency*,

That angels love good men with. *Shakespeare.*

6. A title of honour. It is now usually applied to generals of an army, ambassadors, and governors.

They humbly sue unto your *excellency*, To have a goodly peace concluded of. *Shakspeare.*

EX'CELLENT, *adj.* [*excellens*, Latin.]

1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity.

Arts and sciences are *excellent*, in order to certain ends. *Taylor.*

2. Eminent in any good quality.

He is *excellent* in power and in judgment. *Job.*

EX'CELLENTLY. *adv.* [from *excellent*.]

1. Well in a high degree.

He determines that man was erect, because he was made with hands, as he *excellently* declareth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That was *excellently* observed, says I, when I read a passage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine. *Swift.*

2. To an eminent degree.

Comedy is both *excellently* instructive and extremely pleasant; satire lashes vice into reformation; and humour represents folly, so as to render it ridiculous. *Dryden.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin.]

1. To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position.

But when he saith, All things are put under him, it is manifest, that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him. *Corinthians.*

Adam, behold

Th' effects, which thy original crime hath wrought

In some to spring from thee, who never touch'd

Th' *excepted* tree. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections.

A succession which our author could not *except* against. *Locke.*

EXCE'PT. *preposit.* [from the verb. This

word, long taken as a preposition or conjunction, is originally the participle passive of the verb; which, like most

others, had for its participle two termi-

nations, *except* or *excepted*. All, *except* one; is all, one *excepted*. *Except* may likewise be, according to the *Teutonick* idiom, the imperative mood: all, *except* one; that is, all but one, which you must *except*.]

1. Exclusively of; without inclusion of.
- Richard *except*, those whom we fight against, Had rather have us win than lift they follow. *Shakspeare.*

God and his Son *except*,

Nought valued he not fear'd. *Milton.*

2. Unless; if it be not so that.

It is necessary to know our duty, because 'tis necessary for us to do it; and it is impossible to do it, *except* we know it. *Widdowson.*

EXCE'PTING. *preposition.* [from *except*. See EXCE'PT.] Without inclusion of; with exception of. An improper word.

May I not live without controul and awe, *Excepting* still the letter of the law? *Dryden.*

People come into the world in Turkey the same way they do here, and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they get but little by it. *Collier.*

EXCE'PTION. *n. f.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin.]

1. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position; exclusion of any person from a general law.

When God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all; but that Cham stood as fully invested with this right as any of his brethren. *Smith.*

Let the money be raised on land, with an *exception* to some of the more barren parts, that might be tax-free. *Addison.*

2. It should have from before the rule or law to which the exception refers; but it is sometimes inaccurately used with to.

Pleads, in *exception* to all gen'ral rulers, Your taste of follies, with our scorn of fools. *Pope.*

3. Thing excepted, or specified in exception.

Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted; unless those two, by which the earl of Stafford and sir John Fenwick lost their heads may pass for *exceptions*. *Swift.*

Who first taught souls enslav'd, and realms undone,

Th' enormous faith of many made for one;

That proud *exception* to all nature's laws,

T' invert the world and counterwork its cause. *Pope.*

4. Objection; cavil: with *against* or to.

Your assertion hath drawn us to make search whether these be just *exceptions against* the customs of our church, when ye plead that they are the same which the church of Rome hath, or that they are not the same which some other reformed churches have devised. *Hooker.*

He may have *exceptions* peremptory against the jurors, of which he then shall shew cause. *Spenser.*

Revelations will soon be discerned to be extremely conducive to reforming men's lives, such as will answer all objections and *exceptions* of flesh and blood *against* it. *Hammond.*

I will answer what *exceptions* they can have *against* our account, and confute all the reasons and explications they can give of their own. *Bentley.*

5. Peevish dislike; offence taken: sometimes with to.

I fear'd to shew my father Julia's letter, Lest he should take *exceptions* to my love. *Shakspeare.*

6. Sometimes with *as*.

He first took *exception as* this badge, Pronouncing, that the paleness of this flow'r Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart. *Shakspeare.*

7. Sometimes with *against*.

Roderigo, thou hast taken *against* me an *exception*; but I protest I have dealt most directly in thy affair. *Shakespeare.*

8. In this sense it is commonly used with the verb *take*.

He gave Sir James Tirrel great thanks; but took *exception* to the place of their burial, being too base for them that were king's children. *Bacon.*

EXCEPTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *exception*.] Liable to objection.

The only piece of pleasantry in Milton is where the evil spirits rally the angels upon the success of their artillery; this passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison.*

EXCEPTIOUS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Peevish; froward; full of objections; quarrelsome.

They are to *superstitious*, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and *exceptious*, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very foes of society. *South.*

EXCEPTIVE. *adj.* [from *except*.] Including an exception.

Exceptive propositions will make complex syllogisms, as none but physicians came to the consultation: the nurse is no physician, therefore the nurse came not to the consultation. *Watts.*

EXCEPTLESS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Omitting or neglecting all exception; general; universal. Not in use.

Forgive my general and *exceptless* rashness, Perpetual sober gods! I do proclaim One honest man. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

EXCEPTOR. *n. s.* [from *except*.] Objector; one that makes exceptions.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions. *Burnet.*

TO EXCERN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Latin.] To strain out; to separate or emit by strainers; to send out by excretion.

That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do *excern*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Exercise first sendeth nourishment into the parts; and secondly, helpeth to *excern* by sweat, and so maketh the parts assimilate.

An unguent or pap prepared, with an open vessel to *excern* it into. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXCEPTION. *n. s.* [*exceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of gleaning; selecting.

2. The thing gleaned or selected.

Times have consumed his works, saving some few *exceptions*. *Raleigh.*

EXCESS. *n. s.* [*excessus*, Latin.]

1. More than enough; faulty superfluity. Amongst the heaps of these *excesses* and superfluities, there is espied the want of a principal part of duty. *Hooker.*

Goodness answers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no *excess* but error: the desire of power in *excess* caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in *excess*, caused man to fall; but in charity there is no *excess*, neither can angel or man come in danger by it. *Bacon.*

Members are crooked or distorted, or disproportionate to the rest; either in *excess* or defect. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Exuberance; state of exceeding; comparative exuberance.

Let the superfluous and lust dieted man, That braves your ordinance, feel your power quickly;

So distribution shall undo *excess*, And each man have enough. *Shakespeare.*

The several rays in that white light retain their colorick qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do by their *excess* and predominance cause their proper colour to appear. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Intemperance; unreasonable indulgence in meat and drink.

It was *excess* of wine that set him on, And on his more advice we pardon him. *Shaksp.* There will be need of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *excess* and surfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts. *Duppa.*

4. Violence of passion.

5. Transgression of due limits.

A popular sway, by forcing kings to give More than was fit for subjects to receive, Ran to the same extremes; and one *excess* Made both, by striving to be greater, less. *Denham.*

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness: even parsimony itself, which fits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable *excess* of the two. *Atterbury.*

EXCESSIVE. *adj.* [*excessivus*, French; from *excessus*.]

1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.

If panicum be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an *excessive* bigness. *Bacon.*

2. Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.

Be not *excessive* toward any. *Eccles.* The people's property it is, by *excessive* favour to bring great men to misery, and then to be *excessive* in pity. *Hayward.*

EXCESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *excessive*.] Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

A man must be *excessively* stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side. *Addison.*

TO EXCHANGE. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, French; *excambiare*, low Latin.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another.

They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the first fruits. *Ezekiel.*

Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble, or a diamond. *Locke.*

Take delight in the good things of this world, so as to remember that we are to part with them, and to *exchange* them for more excellent and durable enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To give and take reciprocally.

Exchange forgiveness with me noble Hamlet, Mine and my father's blood be not upon thee, Nor thine on me. *Shakespeare.*

Words having naturally no signification, the idea must be learned by those who would *exchange* thoughts, and hold intelligible discourse with others. *Locke.*

Here then *exchange* we mutually forgiveness, So may the guilt of all my broken vows, My perjuries to thee be all forgotten. *Rome.*

3. It has *with* before the person with whom the exchange is made, and *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

The king called in the old money, and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was *exchanged* for new. *Camden.*

Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to *exchange* with those abroad. *Locke.*

EXCHANGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally.

And thus they parted, with *exchange* of haïms; Much blood the monsters lost, and they their arms. *Waller.*

They lend their corn, they make *exchanges*; they are always ready to serve one another. *Addison.*

2. Traffick by permutation.

The world is maintained by intercourse; and the whole course of nature is a great *exchange*, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the stated price of another. *South.*

3. The form or act of transferring, properly by bills or notes.

I have bills for money by *exchange* From Florence, and must here deliver them: *Shakespeare.*

4. The balance of the money of different nations.

He was skillful in the *exchange* beyond seas, and in all the circumstances and practices thereof. *Hayward on Edward.*

5. The thing given in return for something received.

If none appear to prove upon thy person Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons, There is my pledge: I'll prove it on thy heart. —There 's my *exchange*; what in the world he is That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Spend all I have, only give me so much time in *exchange* of it. *Shakespeare.*

It made not the silver coined go for more than its value in all things to be bought; but just so much as the denomination was raised, just so much less of commodity had the buyer in *exchange* for it. *Locke.*

If blood you seek, I will my own resign: O spare her life, and in *exchange* take mine. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

6. The thing received in return for something given.

The respect and love which was paid you by all who had the happiness to know you, was a wife *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden.*

7. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs; place of sale.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man, as he does in the market and *exchange*, who sells several things under the same name. *Locke.*

No thing, no place is strange, While his fair bosom is the world's *exchange*. *Denham.*

EXCHANGER. *n. s.* [from *exchange*.] One who practises exchange.

Whilst bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these *exchangers* generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law. *Locke.*

EXCHEAT. *n. s.* See *ESCHEAT*.

He by my ruins thinks to make them great: To make one great by others lots, is bad *excheat*. *Spenser.*

EXCHEATOR. *n. s.* See *ESCHEATOR*.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers; as sheriff, admiral, receiver, havener, customer, butler, searcher, comptroller, gager, *excheator*, feodary, auditor, and clerk of the market. *Clerus.*

EXCHEQUER. *n. s.* [*exchequier*, Norman French; *schacharium*, low Latin, from *schatz*, a treasure, German.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It consists of two parts; whereof one dealth specially in the hearing and deciding of all causes appertaining to the king's coffers: the other is called the receipt of the *exchequer*, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of money. It is also a court of record, wherein all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harrit.*

I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be *exchequers* to me. *Shakespeare.*

Your treasures Are quite exhausted, the *exchequer* 's empty. *Denham's Suppl.*

Clipped money will pass whilst the king's bankers and at last the *exchequer* takes it. *Locke.*

EXCISE. *n. s.* [*accis*, Dutch; *excisum*, Latin.] A hateful tax levied upon

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levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid.

The people should pay a rateable tax for their sheep, and an excise for every thing which they should eat. *Hayward.*

Ambitious now to take excise
Of a more fragrant paradise. *Chauveland*

Excise,
With hundred rows of teeth the shark exceeds,
And on all trades like callawai the feeds. *Marcel.*

Hue large houses, and oppress the poor
By farm'd excise. *Dryden's Fervent.*

To EXCISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy excise upon a person or thing.

In fourth-fa-days, not happier when furmis'd
The lord of thousands, than if now excis'd. *Pope.*

EXCISEMAN. *n. s.* [excise and man.] An officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.

EXCISION. *n. s.* [excise, Latin.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin; the act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

Pride is one of the vilest instruments of excision. *Deay of Piety.*

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have filled up the measure of iniquities, and are grown ripe for excision. *Atterbury*

EXCITATION. *n. s.* [from excita, to excite, Latin.]

1. The act of exciting or putting into motion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by ingress of the ambient body into the body putrefied, or by excitation and sollicitation of the body putrefied, by the body ambient. *Bacon.*

2. The act of rousing or awakening.

The original of sensible and spiritual ideas may be owing to sensation and reflection, the recollection and fresh excitation of them to other occasions. *Watts' Logic.*

To EXCITE. *v. a.* [excito, Latin.]

1. To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage.

The Lucademionians were more excited to desire of honour with the excellent verses of the poet *Tiræus*, than with all the exhortations of their captains. *Spenser's Ireland.*

That kind of poetry which excites to virtue the greatest men, is of greatest use to human kind. *Dryden.*

2. To put in motion; to awaken; to raise.

EXCITEMENT. *n. s.* [from excite.] The motive by which one is stirred up, animated, or put in action.

How stand I then,
That have a father kill'd, a mother stain'd,
Excitements of my reason and my blood,
And let all sleep? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

EXCITER. *n. s.* [from excite.]

1. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.

They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their excitors. *King Charles.*

2. The cause by which any thing is raised or put in motion.

Hope is the grand exciter of industry. *Deay of Piety.*

To EXCLAIM. *v. n.* [exclamo, Latin.]

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.

This ring,
Which, when y'up part from, lose, or give away,
Let it preface the ruin of your love,
And be my 'vantage to exclaim on you. *Shaksp.*

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Those who exclaim against foreign tyranny, do, to this intestine usurper, make an entire dedication of themselves. *Deay of Piety.*

The most insupportable of tyrants exclaim against the exercise of arbitrary power. *L'Estr.*

2. To declare with loud vociferation.

Is Cade the son of Henry the fifth,
That thus you do exclaim you'll go with him? *Shakespeare*

EXCLAIM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. Now disused.

Alas, the part I lath in Gloucester's blood
Doth more solicit me than your exclams,
To thr against the butchers of his life. *Shaksp.*

EXCLAIMER. *n. s.* [from exclaim.] One that makes vehement outcries; one that speaks with great heat and passion.

I must tell this exclaimers, that his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable. *Atterbury.*

EXCLAMATION. *n. s.* [exclamatio, Lat.]

1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with exclamations against abuses in the church. *Hooker, Delicution.*

Either be patient, or intreat me fair,
Or with the clamorous report of war,
Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shaksp.*

2. An emphatical utterance; a pathological sentence.

O Mufidorus! Mufidorus! but what serve exclamations, where there are no ears to receive the sound? *Sidney.*

3. A note by which a pathological sentence is marked thus!

EXCLAMATORY. *adj.* [from exclaim.]

1. Practising exclamation.

2. Containing exclamation.

To EXCLUDE. *v. a.* [excludo, Lat.]

1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission.

Fence'd with hedges and deep ditches round
Exclude the inroaching cattle from thy ground. *Dryden's Virg.*

Sure I am, unless I win in arms,
To stand excluded from Emilia's charms. *Dryden.*

Bodies do each singly posses its proper portion, according to the extent of its solid parts, and thereby exclude all other bodies from that space. *Locke.*

Though these three sorts of substances do not exclude one another out of the same place, yet we cannot conceive but that they must necessarily each of them exclude any of the same kind out of the same place. *Locke.*

If the church be so unhappily contrived as to exclude from its communion such persons excellent to have great abilities, it should be altered. *Swift.*

2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit.

Justice, that sits and frowns where publick laws
Exclude soft mercy from a private cause,
In your tribunal most herself does please;
There only smiles, because the lives at ease. *Dryd.*

This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

3. To except in any position.

4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.

They separate from all apparent hope of life and salvation, thousands whom the goodness of Almighty God doth not exclude. *Hooker.*

5. To dismiss from the womb or egg.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of deliquency, whereas with excluding but one a-day, the later brood unperturbed, by a forcible prurition, anticipates their period of exclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

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EXCLUSION. *n. s.* [from exclude.]

1. The act of shutting out or denying admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the exclusion of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt. *Bacon.*

2. Rejection; not reception in any manner.

If he is for an entire exclusion of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government. *Adams.*

3. The act of debarring from any privilege or participation.

4. Exception.

There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and exclusion that he should not marry her himself? *Bacon's Henry VII.*

5. The dismissal of the young from the egg or womb.

How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay sometimes twins, 'till they come to their due perfection and maturity for exclusion? *Ray on the Creation.*

6. Ejection; emission; thing emitted.

The salt and liguivated serosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and bladder, yet it remains undivided in body, and hath but a single descent by the guts with the exclusion of the billy. *Brown.*

EXCLUSIVE. *adj.* [from exclude.]

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission.

They obstack find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, exclusive bars:
Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Debarring from participation.

In scripture there is no such thing as an heir that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, exclusive of his brethren. *Locke.*

3. Not taking into an account or number; opposed to inclusive.

I know not whether he reckons the drops, exclusive or inclusive, with his three hundred and six tons of copper. *Swift.*

4. Excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from exclusive.]

1. Without admission of another to participation: sometimes with to, properly with of.

It is not easy to discern, among the many differing substances obtained from the same portion of matter, which ought to be esteemed exclusively to all the rest, its inessential elementary ingredients; much less what primogenital and simple bodies, convened together, compose it. *Bacon.*

Ulysses addicks himself to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not exclusively of the king. *Broome on the Ulysses.*

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, exclusively: the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusive. *Ayliffe's Pleading.*

To EXCOQU. *v. a.* [excoquo, Latin.] To boil up; to make by boiling.

Salt and sugar, excoqued by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To EXCOGITATE. *v. a.* [excoquito, Lat.]

To invent; to strike out by thinking.

If the wit of man had been to continue his origin, what could he have possibly excogitated more accurate? *Milton.*

The origin of the degeneration of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that origination, excogitated by the heathen, were particular. *Watts' Origin of Man.*

We shall find them to be less than we

gated and invented models, not much arising from the true image of the things themselves. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

EXCOMMUNICABLE. *adj.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

Perhaps *excommunicable*, yea, and cast out for notorious improbity. *Hooker.*

To EXCOMMUNICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure; to interdict from participation of holy mysteries. You shall stand curst and *excommunicate*; blessed shall he be, that doth revolt his allegiance to an heretick. *Shaksp.* That if they shall *excommunicate* me, hath the line of meekness any falve for me then. *Hammond's Pract. Cath.*

he office is performed by the parish-priest at ment, but not unto persons *excommunicated*.

EXCOMMUNICATION. *n. f.* [*from excommunicate*.] An ecclesiastical interdict; lusion from the fellowship of the church.

As for *excommunication*, it neither shutteth from the mythical, nor clean from the vi-church; but only from fellowship with the church in holy duties. *Hooker.*

EXCORIATE. *v. a.* To flay; to ip off the skin.

An *hyperæsthesia* arises upon the *excoriated* lid, and turneth it outward. *Wismann.* A looseness proves often a fatal symptom in ers; for it weakens, *excoriates*, and inflames bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCORIATION. *n. f.* [*from excoriate*.] Loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flaying.

The pituite secreted in the nose, mouth, and estines, is not an *excrementitious*, but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts from *excoriations*. *Arbuthnot.*

Plunder; spoil; the act of stripping possessions.

It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of a crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of a poorer sort. *Howel.*

EXCORTICATION. *n. f.* [*from ex and cortex*, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing. *Quincy.*

EXCREATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.

EXCREMENT. *n. f.* [*excrementum*, Lat.] That which is thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted from the natural passages of the body.

We see that those *excrements*, that are of the first digestion, smell the worst; as the *excrements* from the belly. *Bacon.*

It fares with politick bodies as with the physical; each would convert all into their own proper substance, and cast forth as *excrement* what will not be changed. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Their fordid avarice rakes *excrements*, and hires the very jakes. *Dryden.* Faeces, in itself, is of a nasty scent;

but the gain smells not of the *excrement*. *Dryd.* You may find, by dissection, not only their stomachs full of meat, but their intestines full of *excrement*. *Bentley.*

The *excrements* of horses are nothing but hay, and, as such, combustible. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCREMENTAL. *adj.* [*from excrement*.] That is voided as excrement.

God hath given virtues to springs, fountains, earth, plants, and the *excremental* parts of the basest living creatures. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTITIOUS. *adj.* [*from excrement*.] Containing excrements; con-

sisting of matter excreted from the body; offensive or useless to the body.

The *excrementitious* moisture passeth in birds through a fairer and more delicate strainer than in beasts. *Bacon.*

Toil of the mind destroys health, by attracting the spirits from their task of concoction to the brain; whither they carry along with them clouds of vapours and *excrementitious* humours. *Harvey.*

The lungs are the grand emunctory of the body; and the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an *excrementitious* fluid out of the mass of blood. *Woodward.*

An animal fluid no ways *excrementitious*, mild, elaborated, and nutritious. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCRESCENCE. } *n. f.* [*excreresco*, Latin.]
EXCRESCENCY. } Somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production; preternatural production.

All beyond this is monstrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an *excrecence*, and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden.*

We have little more than the *excrecences* of The Spanish monarchy. *Aldison on the War.*

They are the *excrecencies* of our souls; which, like our hair and beards, look hoard or becoming as we cut or let them grow. *Tatler.*

Tumours and *excrecencies* of plants, out of which generally issues a fly or a worm, are at first made by such insects which wound the tender buds. *Bentley.*

EXCRESCENT. *adj.* [*excrescens*, Latin.] That grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' *excrecent* parts. Of all, our vices have created arts: Then see how little the remaining sum, Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come. *Pope.*

EXCRETION. *n. f.* [*excretio*, Latin.]

1. Separation of animal substance; ejecting somewhat quite out of the body, as of no further use, which is called *excrement*. *Quincy.*

The symptoms of the *excretion* of the bile vitiated, are a yellowish skin, white hard feces, loss of appetite, and lixivial urine. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The thing excreted. The moss from apple-trees is little better than an *excretion*. *Bacon.*

EXCRETIVE. *adj.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements.

A diminution of the body happens by the *excretive* faculty, excreting and evacuating more than necessary. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXCRETORY. *adj.* [*from excretion*.] Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

EXCRETORY. *n. f.* The instrument of excretion.

Excretories of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne.*

EXCRUCIABLE. *adj.* [*from excruciate*.] Liable to torment. *Diſt.*

To EXCRUCIATE. *v. a.* [*excrutio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment.

And here my heart long time *excruciate*, Amongst the leaves I rested all that night. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Leave them as long as they keep their hardness and impatient hearts, to those gnawing and *excruciating* fears, those whips of the Divine Nemesis, that frequently scourge even atheists themselves. *Bentley.*

EXCUBATION. *n. f.* [*excubatio*, Latin.] The act of watching all night. *Diſt.*

To EXCULPATE. *v. a.* [*ex and culpo*, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault.

A good child will not seek to *exculpate* herself at the expense of the most revered characters. *Clarissa.*

To EXCUR. *v. n.* To pass beyond limits. Not used.

His disease was an asthma, oft *excuring* to an orthopnea; the cause, a translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXCURSION. *n. f.* [*excursion*, French; *excursio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; a ramble.

The muse whole early voice you taught to sing, Prescrib'd her heights, and prun'd her tender wing; Her guide now lost, no more attempts to rise, But in low numbers short *excursions* tries. *Pope.*

2. An expedition into some distant part. The mind extends its thoughts often beyond the utmost extension of matter, and makes *excursions* into that incomprehensible. *Locke.*

3. Progression beyond fixed limits. The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obscure. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

4. Digression; ramble from a subject. Expect not that I should beg pardon for this *excursion*, 'till I think it a digression, to insist on the blessedness of Christ in heaven. *Boyle.* I am too weary to allow myself any *excursion* from the main design. *Attisbury.*

EXCURSIVE. *adj.* [*from excursio*, Latin.] Rambling; wandering; deviating.

But why to far *excursive*, when at hand Fair-handed Spring unfolds us every grace. *Thomson.*

EXCUSABLE. *adj.* [*from excuse*.] Pardonable; that for which some excuse or apology may be admitted.

Though he were already steep into the winter of his age, he found himself warm in those duties, which were in his son far more *excusable*. *Sidney.*

Learned men are *excusable* in particulars, whereupon our salvation dependeth not. *Raleigh.*

Not only that; That were *excusable*, that and thousands more Of sensible import. *Shakspeare.*

For his intermeddling with arms he is the more *excusable*, because many others of his coat are commanders. *Howel.*

Before the gospel, impenitency was much more *excusable*, because men were ignorant. *Tillasson.*

EXCUSABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from excusable*.] Pardonableness; capability to be excused.

It may satisfy others of the *excusableness* of my dissatisfaction, to peruse the ensuing relation. *Boyle.*

EXCUSA'TION. *n. f.* [*from excuse*.] Excuse; plea; apology.

Prefaces *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are bravery. *Bacon.*

Goodness to be admired, that it refused not his argument in the punishment of his *excusatio*. *Brechin.*

EXCUSATORY. *adj.* [*from excuse*.] Pleading excuse; apologetical; making apology.

To EXCUSE. *v. a.* [*excuso*, Latin.]

1. To extenuate by apology. Bad men *excuse* their faults, good men will leave them; He acts the third crime that defends the first. *Ben Jonson.*

EXE

2. To disengage from an obligation; to remit attendance.
I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee have me excused.
Land attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been excused from it. *Clarendon*
3. To remit; not to exact: as, to excuse a forfeiture.
4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remission.
We should be in danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, excuse their journey. *South*
5. To pardon by allowing an apology.
O thou, whoever thou art, excuse the force. These men have us'd; and O befriend our cause! *Addison*
Excuse some courtly strains;
No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope*
6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology.
Think you that we excuse ourselves unto you? *2 Corinthians*
7. To justify; to vindicate. This sense is rare.
Accusing or else excusing one another. *Rom.*
EXCUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb. The last syllable of the verb is sounded as if written *excuse*, that of the noun with the natural sound.]
 1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology.
I was let upon by some of your servants, whom because I have in my just defence evil entreated, I came to make my excuse to you. *Shakspeare*
Begone, I will not hear thy vain excuse;
But, as thou sav'st thy life, make speed from hence. *Shakspeare*
As good success admits no examination, so the contrary allows of no excuse; how reasonable art just forever. *Raleigh*
We had out some excuse or other for referring good resolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death. *Addison*
 2. The act of excusing or apologizing.
Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence, That thou might'st win the more thy father's love. *Shakspeare*
 3. Cause for which one is excused.
Let no vain hope your easy mind seduce;
For rich ill poets are without excuse. *Roscommon*
Nothing but love this patience could produce;
And I allow your rage that kind excuse. *Dryden's Aurengzebe***EXCUSELESS.** *adj.* [from *excuse*.] That for which no excuse or apology can be given.
The voluntary enslaving myself is excuseless. *Decay of Piety*
- EXCUSER.** *n. f.* [from *excuse*.]
 1. One who pleads for another.
In vain would his excuser endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness. *Swift*
 2. One who forgives another.
- TO EXCUSSE.** *v. a.* [*excussus*, Lat.] To seize and detain by law.
The person of a man ought not, by the civil laws to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate has been first excused. *Ayliffe*
- EXCUSSION.** *n. f.* [*excussio*, Lat.] Seizure by law.
If upon an excussion there are not goods to satisfy the judgment, his body may be attached. *Ayliffe's Paragon*
- EXECRABLE.** *adj.* [*execrabilis*, Latin.] Hateful; detestable; accursed; abominable.

EXE

- For us to change that which he hath established, they hold it execrable pride and presumption. *Hooker*
- Of the visible church of Jesus Christ those may be, in respect of their outward profession; who, in regard of their inward disposition, are most worthily both hateful in the sight of God himself, and in the eyes of the fonder parts of the visible church most execrable. *Hooker*
Give sentence to this execrable wretch,
That hath been breeder of these dire events. *Shakspeare*
When execrable Troy in ashes lay,
Through fires, and swords, and seas, they forc'd their way. *Dryden*
- EXECRABLY.** *adv.* [from *execrable*.] Curfedly; abominably.
'Tis fustian all, 'tis execrably bad;
But if they will be fools, must you be mad? *Dryden*
- TO EXECRATE.** *v. a.* [*execror*, Lat.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.
Extinction of some tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for some form contrary to that which they lately execrated and detested. *Temple*
- EXECRATION.** *n. f.* [from *execrate*.] Curse; imprecation of evil.
Mischance and sorrow go along with you,
And threefold vengeance tend upon your steps!
— Cease, gentle queen, these execrations. *Shakspeare*
For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks shall be the execration. *Milford*
The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground in token of execration. *Smellingfleet*
- TO EXECUTE.** *v. a.* [*execo*, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away.
Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow an execution, the liver might not only be excised, but its office supplied by the spleen and other parts. *Harvey on Consumptions*
- EXECUTION.** *n. f.* [from *executi*.] The act of cutting out. See **EXECUT**.
- TO EXECUTE.** *v. a.* [*exequor*, Latin.]
 1. To perform; to practise.
Against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment. *Exodus*
He casts into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should execute, and of punishment to such as should neglect their commission. *South*
 2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined.
Men may not devise laws, but are bound for ever to use and execute those which God hath delivered. *Hooker*
The government here is so regularly disposed, that it almost executes itself. *Swift*
Abisalom pronounced sentence of death against his brother, and had it executed too. *Locke*
 3. To put to death according to form of justice; to punish capitally.
Fitz-aborn was executed under him, or discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of excitement. *Speiser*
Sir, William Breningham was executed for treason. *Darwin*
O Tyburn, could'st thou reason and dispute, Could'st thou but judge as well as execute, How often wou'dst thou change the felon's doom, And trost some stern chief justice in his room? *Dryden*
 4. To put to death; to kill.
The treacherous Falstaff wounds my peace, Whom with my bare fists I would execute, If I now had him. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*
- TO EXECUTE.** *v. n.* To perform the proper office.
The cannon against St. Stephen's gate executed so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. *Sir J. Heyward*
- EXECUTER.** *n. f.* [from *executi*.]

EXE

1. He that performs or executes any thing.
My sweet mistress
Weeps when she sees me work, and says (with b-lencis)
Had ne'er like *executer*. *Shakspeare's Temp.*
Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful pieces, are impartial *executors* of poetick justice. *Hemans*
2. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. In this sense the accent is on the second syllable.
Let's chuse *executors*, and talk of wills;
And yet not so; for what can we bequeath! *Shakspeare*
3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. *Disfused*.
The sad ey'd justice with his furly hum,
D-livers o'er to *executors* pale
The lazy yawning drone. *Shakspeare*
- EXECUTERSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *executer*.] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.
For fishing for testaments and *executorships* it is worse, by how much men submit themselves to mean persons, than in service. *Bacon*
- EXECUTION.** *n. f.* [from *execute*.]
 1. Performance; practise.
When things are come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity. *Bacon*
I with no letter
Than have him hold that purpose, and to put it in execution. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus*
I like thy counsel; and how well I like it, The execution of it shall make known. *Shakspeare*
The excellency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the execution. *Dryden*
 2. The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods.
Sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in execution for the whole six thousand pounds. *Clarendon*
 3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law.
Good rest.
— As wretches have o'er night,
That wait for execution in the morn. *Shakspeare*
I have seen,
When, after execution, judgment hath Repented o'er his doom. *Shakspeare*
Laws support those crimes they check before,
And executions now affright no more. *Crack*
 4. Destruction; slaughter.
Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,
Which smok'd with bloody execution,
Carv'd out his passage. *Shakspeare*
The execution had been too cruel, and far exceeding the bounds of ordinary hostility. *Haywood*
 5. It is used with the verb *do*.
When the tongue is the weapon, a man may strike where he cannot reach, and a word shall do execution both further and deeper than the mightiest blow. *South*
Ships of such height and strength, that his vessels could do no execution upon them. *Arbutnot*
- EXECUTIONER.** *n. f.* [from *execution*.]
 1. He that puts in act, or executes: in this sense *executioner* is now more used.
It is a comfort to the executioners of this offer, when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression. *Bacon*
The heart of every man was in the hand of God, and he could have made them executioners of his wrath upon one another. *Woodward*
In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be the executioner of the law of nature. *Locke*
 2. He that inflicts capital punishment; he that puts to death according to the sentence of the law.
He, born of the greatest blood, submitted himself to be servant to the executioners that should put to death Murtherers. *Sidney*

E X E

The deluge was not sent only as an *executioner* to mankind, but its prime errand was to reform the civil.

3. He that kills; he that murders.
Is not the *executioner* of the time's deaths;
As blameful as the *executioner*? *Shakespeare.*
I would not by thy *executioner*:
I say thee, for I would not injure thee;
Thou tell'st me there is murder in mine eyes.
Shakespeare.

4. The instrument by which any thing is performed.

All along
The walls, abominable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Full *executioners* of foul intents. *Crashaw.*

EXECUTIVE. *adj.* [from *execute*.]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimblest, agil, strongest instruments, fittest to be *executive* of the commands of the souls. *Hale.*

2. Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put in act the laws.
The Roman emperors were possessed of the whole legislative as well as *executive* power.

Addison's Freeholder.
Hobbes confounds the *executive* with the legislative power, though all well instituted states have ever placed them in different hands. *Swift.*

EXECUTRIX. *n. f.* [from *execute*.] A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his *executrix* the remnant of the term. *Bacon.*

EXEGETIC. *n. f.* [iξ'γησις.] An explanation.

EXEGETICAL. *adj.* [iξ'γητικός.] Explanatory; expostory.

I have here and there interspersed some critical and some *exegetical* notes fit for learners to know, and not unfit for some teachers to read.

EXEMPLAR. *n. f.* [exemplar, Latin.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God. *Raleigh.*

They begin at a known body, a barleycorn, the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which arithm, being multiplied to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds; and then the weights, as they happen to take them, are fixed by authority, and *exemplars* of them publicly kept.

If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwell did, he must persuade him that he resolves nothing but his safety; as the same grand *exemplar* hypocrisy did before. *South.*

Best poet! fit *exemplar* for the tribe Of Phœbus. *Philips.*

EXEMPLARILY. *adv.* [from *exemplary*.]

1. In such a manner as deserves imitation.
She is *exemplarily* loyal in a high exact obedience. *Howell.*

2. In such a manner as may warn others.
Some he punisheth *exemplarily* in this world, that we might from thence have a taste or glimpse of his future justice. *Halewell.*

If he had shut the commons house, whilst their champions were *exemplarily* punished, their jurisdiction would probably in a short time have been brought within due limits. *Clarendon.*

EXEMPLARINESS. *n. f.* [from *exemplary*.]

State of standing as a pattern to be copied.
In Scripture we find several titles given to Christ, which import his *exemplariness* as of a prince and a captain, a master and a guide. *Tillotson.*

EXEMPLARY. *adj.* [from *exemplar*.]

1. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation, whether persons or things.

E X E

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church; be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth: their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary*. *Bacon.*

If all these were *exemplary* in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive a mighty encouragement. *Swift.*

2. Such as may give warning to others.

Had the tumult been repressed by *exemplary* justice, I had obtained all that I designed. *King Charles.*

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream'd,
Much of my women and their gods agham'd,
From this abyss of *exemplary* vice
Retolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to rise. *Prior.*

When any duty is fallen under a general disuse and neglect, in such a case the most visible and *exemplary* performance is required. *Rogers.*

EXEMPLIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *exemplify*.] A copy; a transcript.

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace. *Hayward.*

A life of vice as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation, or rather an *exemplification*, of the malice of the devil. *South.*

TO EXEMPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar*.]

1. To illustrate by example.

This might be *exemplified* even by heaps of rites and customs, now superstitious in the greatest part of the christian world. *Hooker.*

Our author has *exemplified* his precepts in the very precepts themselves. *Spektor.*

A satire may be *exemplified* by pictures, characters, and examples. *Pope.*

2. To transcribe; to copy: in the juridical sense, to take an attested copy.

TO EXEMPLIFY. *v. a.* [exemplus, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from.

Things done well,
And with a care, *exempt* themselves from fear:
Things done without example, in their issue
Are to be fear'd. *Shakespeare.*

The religious were not *exempted*, but fought among the other soldiers. *Knolles.*

The emperors *exempted* them from all taxes, to which they subjected merchants without exception. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

EXEMPT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Free by privilege.

Be it my wrong you are from me *exempt*;
But wrong not that wrong with a mere contempt. *Shakespeare.*

An abbot cannot, without the advice of his convent, subject a monastery to any, from whose jurisdiction such monastery was *exempted*. *Ayliffe.*

2. Not subject; not liable to.

Do not once hope, that thou canst tempt
A spirit so resolved to tread
Upon thy throat, and live *exempt*
From all the nets that thou canst spread. *Ben Jonson.*

No man, not even the most powerful among the sons of men, is *exempt* from the chances of human life. *Atterbury.*

The god constrains the Greek to roam
A hopeless exile from his native home,
From death alone *exempt*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. Clear; not included.

His dreadful imprecation hear;
'Tis laid on all, not any one *exempt*. *Lee's Oed.*

4. Cut off from. Disused.

Was not thy father for treason 'headed?
And by his treason stand'st not thou attained,
Corrupted, and *exempt* from ancient gentry? *Shakespeare.*

EXEMPTION. *n. f.* [from *exempt*.] Immunity; privilege from evil; freedom from imposts or burdensome employments.

E X E

The like *exemption*, hath the writ to enquire of a man's death, which also must be granted freely. *Bacon.*

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to such as built ships or traded in corn. *Arbutnot.*

EXEMPTION. *adj.* [from *exemptus*, Latin.] Separable; that may be taken from another.

If the motion were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own. *More.*

TO EXEMTERATE. *v. a.* [exentero, Lat.]

To embowel; to deprive of the entrails.

A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to avoid that serious excretion, which may appear unto any that *exenterates* or dissects them. *Brown.*

EXENTERATION. *n. f.* [exenteratio, Lat.]

The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling.

Belonius not only affirms that chameleons feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon *exenteration* he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

EXEQUIAL. *adj.* [from *exequia*, Latin.]

Funeral; relating to funerals. *Dis.*

EXEQUIES. *n. f.* without a singular.

[*exequia*, Latin.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; the procession of burial. For this word *obsequies* is often used, but not so properly.

Let's not forget
The noble duke of Bedford late deceas'd,
But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Roan. *Shakespeare.*

The tragical end of the two brothers, whose *exequies* the next successor had leisure to perform. *Dryden.*

EXERCENT. *adj.* [exercens, Lat.] Practising; following any calling or vocation.

The judge may oblige every *exercens* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress for want of an advocate. *Ayliffe.*

EXERCISE. *n. f.* [exercitium, Latin.]

1. Labour of the body; labour considered as conducive to the cure or prevention of diseases.

Men ought to beware that they use not *exercise* and a spare diet both; but if much *exercise*, a plentiful diet; if sparing diet, little *exercise*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The wife for cure on *exercise* depend:
God never made his work for man to mend. *Dryden.*

He is exact in prescribing the *exercises* of his patients, ordering some of them to walk eighty stadia in a day, which is about nine English miles. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

The purest *exercise* of health,
The kind refresher of the Summer heats. *Thomson.*

2. Something done for amusement.

As a watchful king, he would not neglect his safety, thinking nevertheless to perform all things rather as an *exercise* than as a labour. *Bacon.*

3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness, air, and gentleness.

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger as he, by a well-disciplined *exercise*, taught it both to do and to suffer. *Sidney.*

The French apply themselves more universally to their *exercises* than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride. *Addison.*

4. Preparatory practice in order to skill: as, the *exercise* of soldiers.

5. Use; actual application of any thing.

The sceptre of spiritual regimen over us in this present world, is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the Father which gave it; that is, the use and *exercise* thereof shall cease, there

being no longer on earth any militant church to govern. *Hooker.*

6. Practice; outward performance.

Lewis refused even those of the church of England, who followed their master to St. Germain's, the publick exercise of their religion. *Addison on Italy.*

7. Employment frequently repeated.

The learning of the situation and boundaries of kingdoms, being only an exercise of the eyes and memory, a child with pleasure will learn them. *Locke.*

Children, by the exercise of their senses about objects that affect them in the womb, receive some few ideas before they are born. *Locke.*

Exercise is very alluring and entertaining to the understanding, while its reasoning powers are employed without labour. *Watts.*

8. Task; that which one is appointed to perform.

Patience is more oft the exercise Of saints, the trial of their fortitude Making them each his own deliverer, And victor over all That tyranny or fortune can inflict. *Milton.*

9. Act of divine worship, whether publick or private.

Good sir John, 'Tis your debt for your last exercise; Come the next sabbath, and I will content you. *Shakspeare.*

To EXERCISE. v. a. [exercere, Latin.]

1. To employ; to engage in employment.

This faculty of the mind, when it is exercised immediately about things, is called judgment. *Locke.*

2. To train by use to any act.

The Roman tongue was the study of their youth: it was their own language they were instructed and exercised in. *Locke.*

3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.

Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of age, have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil. *Hebr.*

Reason, by its own penetration, where it is strong and exercised, usually sees quicker and clearer without syllogism. *Locke.*

And now the goddess, exercis'd in ill, Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will, Ascends the roof. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To busy; to keep busy.

He will exercise himself with pleasure, and without weariness, in that godlike employment of doing good. *Atterbury.*

5. To talk; to keep employed as a penal injunction.

Sore travel hath God given to the sons of man, to be exercised therewith. *Eccles.*

Where pain of unextinguishable fire Must exercise us, without hope of end. *Milton.*

6. To practise; to perform.

A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy: for he may exercise them by his friend. *Bacon's Essays.*

Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wile; Virtue to know, and known, to exercise. *Denham.*

7. To exert; to put in use.

The princes of the gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them. *Matthew.*

Their consciences oblige them to submit to that dominion which their governors had a right to exercise over them. *Locke.*

8. To practise or use in order to habitual skill.

To you such scab'd hard fruit is given, as raw Young soldiers at their exercisings gnaw. *Dryden.*

Mean while I'll draw up my Numidian troop Within the square to exercise their arms. *Addis.*

To EXERCISE. v. n. To use exercise; to labour for health or for amusement.

The Lacedemonians were remarkable for the sport, and Alexander the great frequently exercised at it. *Broome.*

EXERCISER. n. f. [from exercise.] He that directs or uses exercise. *DiD.*

EXERCITATION. n. f. [exercitatio, Lat.]

1. Exercise.

It were some extenuation of the curse, if in sudore vultus tui were confinable unto a corporeal exertation. *Brown.*

2. Practice; use.

By frequent exertations we form them within us. *Felton.*

To EXERT. v. a. [exero, Latin.]

1. To use with an effort; to use with ardour and vehemence.

When the service of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may exert them both. *Dryden.*

Whatever I am, each faculty,

The utmost power of my exerted soul, Preserves a being only for your service. *Rosce.*

2. To put forth; to perform.

When the will has exerted an act of command upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exercise or employment of such a faculty or member. *SoutH.*

3. To enforce; to push to an effort. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still; Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

4. To bring out.

The several parts lay hidden in the piece, Till occasion but exerted that or this. *Dryden.*

5. To emit; to push out; to put forth.

The orchard loves to wave With winter winds, before the gems exert Their feeble heads. *Philips.*

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight Exert their heads from underneath the mists, And upward shoot and kindle as they pass, And with diffusive light adorn the heavenly place. *Dryden.*

EXERTION. n. f. [from exert.] The act of exerting; effort.

EXESION. n. f. [exesus, Latin.] The act of eating through.

Theophrastus denieth the exsion or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam. *Brown.*

EXESTUATION. n. f. [exestu, Lat.] The state of boiling; tumultuous heat; effervescence; ebullition.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward exstuations of the blood and humours. *Boyle.*

To EXFOLIATE. v. n. [ex and folium, Latin.] To shell off; to separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part. A term of chirurgery.

Our work went on successfully, the bone exfoliating from the edges. *Wise man's Surgery.*

EXFOLIATION. n. f. [from exfoliate.]

The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound. If the bone be dressed, the flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and incase it. *Wise man.*

EXFOLIATIVE. adj. [from exfoliate.] That has power of procuring exfoliation.

Dress the bone with the milder exfoliative, till the burnt bone is cast off. *Wise man's Surg.*

EXHALEABLE. adj. [from exhale.] That may be evaporated or exhaled.

The fire may resolve some of the more spirituous and exhaleable parts, whereof distillation has shewn me that alabaster is not destitute, into vapours. *Boyle.*

EXHALATION. n. f. [exhalatio, Latin.]

1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission.

2. The state of evaporating, or flying out in vapours; evaporation.

3. That which rises in vapours, and sometimes takes the form of meteors.

No natural exhalation in the sky, No 'scape of nature, no distemper'd day, But they would pluck away its natural cause, And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakspeare.*

Moving in so high a sphere, and with so vigorous a lustre, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations; which, condensed by a popular odium, are capable to cast a cloud upon the brightest merit and integrity. *King Charles.*

A fabrick huge

Rose like an exhalation with the sound Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet. *Milton.* It is no wonder if the earth be often shaken, there being quantities of exhalations within the mines, or cavernous passages, that are capable of rarefaction and inflammation. *Burnet.*

The growing towers like exhalations rise, And the huge columns heave into the skies. *Pope.*

To EXHALE. v. a. [exhalo, Latin.]

1. To send or draw out in vapours or fumes.

Yon light is not daylight, I know it well; It is some meteor that the sun exhales, To be to thee this night a torch-bearer. *Shakspeare.* I flattered myself with the hopes that the vapour had been exhaled. *Temple.* Fear freezes minds; but love, like heat, Exhales the soul sublime to seek her native fear. *Dryden.*

2. To draw out.

See, dead Henry's wounds Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh! Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity! For 'tis thy presence that exhales this blood From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells! *Shakspeare.*

EXHALEMENT. n. f. [from exhale.] Matter exhaled; vapour.

Nor will polished amber, though it send forth a gross and corporal exhalement, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. *Brown.*

To EXHAUST. v. a.

1. To drain; to diminish; to deprive by draining.

Single men be many times more charitable, because their means are less exhausted. *Baron.* Spermatick matter of a vitious sort abounds in the blood, exhausts it of its best spirits, and deprives the flower of it to the feminal vessels. *Wise man's Surgery.*

2. To draw out totally; to draw until nothing is left.

Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they exhausted not all its treasures; they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity of after-ages. *Locke.*

The nursing grove Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with foster earth; But when the alien compost is exhaust, Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

EXHAUSTION. n. f. [from exhaust.] The act of drawing or draining.

EXHAUSTLESS. adj. [from exhaust.] Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

Of heat and light, what everdure stores Brought from the sun's exhaustless golden stores, Through gulphs immense of intervening air, Enrich the earth, and every loss repair. *Blackm.*

To EXHIBIT. v. a. [exhibeo, Latin.]

1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal or publick manner.

EXH

If any claim redress of injustice, they should exhibit their petitions in the street. *Shakspeare.*
He suffered his attorney-general to exhibit a charge of high treason against the earl. *Clarendon.*

2. To show; to display.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually exhibiting a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. *Pope.*

EXHIBITER. *n. f.* [from *exhibit.*] He that offers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.
He seems indifferent,
Or rather swaying more upon our part,
Than cherishing th' exhibitors against us. *Shakspeare.*

EXHIBITION. *n. f.* [from *exhibit.*]

1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth.

What are all mechanick works, but the sensible exhibition of mathematic demonstrations?
Græv's Cosmologia Sacra

2. Allowance; salary; pension: it is much used for pensions allowed to scholars at the university.

I crave his disposition for my wife,
Due preference of place and exhibition,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakspeare.*

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like exhibition thou shalt have from me. *Shakspeare.*

All was assigned to the army and garrisons there,
and she received only a pension or exhibition out of his coffers. *Bacon.*

He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile upon a small exhibition. *Swift.*

3. Payment; recompence.

I would not do such a thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty exhibition. *Shakspeare.*

EXHIBITIVE. *adj.* [from *exhibit.*] Representative; displaying.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather, they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously exhibitivè or representative, according to the various modes of inimitability or participation. *Norris.*

To EXHILARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad; to gladden.

The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furnished, a beautiful person, and the like, do delight and exhilarate the spirits much. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with exhilarating vapours bland
About their spirits, had play'd, and inmost pow'rs
Made us, was now exhal'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Let them thank
Boon nature, that thus annually supplies
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
Exhilarates their languid minds within
The golden mean confin'd. *Ph. Lips.*

EXHILARATION. *n. f.* [from *exhilarate.*]

1. The act of giving gayety.

2. The state of being enlivened.
Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy,
though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon*

To EXHORT. *v. a.* [*exhorter*, Latin.]

To incite by words to any good action.
We beseech you, and exhort you by the Lord
Jesus, that as ye have received of us, how you
ought to walk, so you would abound. *Thyrs.*

My duty is to exhort you to consider the dignity of that holy mystery. *Common Prayer.*

Defining or exhorting glances w. r. *Milton.*

EXHORTATION. *n. f.* [from *exhort.*]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.

If we will not encourage publick beneficence,
till we are weary that no room shall be left
what we help to build, there is no room for exhortations to charity. *Attiebury.*

EXI

2. The form of words by which one is exhorted.

I'll end my exhortation after dinner. *Shakspeare.*

EXHORTATORY. *adj.* [from *exhort.*] Tending to exhort.

EXHORTER. *n. f.* [from *exhort.*] One who exhorts or encourages by words.

To EXICCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry; to dry up.

EXICCATION. *n. f.* [from *exsiccate.*] Aridification; act of drying up; state of being dried up.

What is more easily refuted than that old vulgar assertion of an universal drought and exiccation of the earth? As if the sun could evaporate the least drop of its moisture, so that it should never descend again, but be attracted and elevated quite out of the atmosphere. *Bentley*

EXICCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exsiccate.*] Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

EXIGENCE. *n. f.* [This word is probably only a corruption of *exigents*, vitiated by an unskilful pronunciation.]

1. Demand; want; need.

As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and place and form, according to the exigence of our own occasions in private. *Hooker.*

You have heard what the present condition and exigencies of these several charities are. *Atterb.*

While our fortunes exceed not the measure of real convenience, and are adapted to the exigencies of our station, we perceive the hand of Providence in our gradual and successive supplies. *Rogers.*

2. Pressing necessity; distress; sudden occasion.

This dissimulation in war may be called stratagem and conduct; in other exigencies addis and dexterity. *Brown.*

Now in such exigencies not to need,
Upon my word you must be rich indeed!
A noble superfluity it craves,
Not for yourself, but for your fools and knaves. *Pope.*

EXIGENT. *n. f.* [*exigens*, Latin.]

1. Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help.

In such an exigent I see not how they could have staid to deliberate about any other regiment than that which already was devised to their hands. *Hooker, Preface.*

The council met, your guards to find you sent,
And know your pleasure in this exigent. *Waller.*

2. [A law term.] A writ sued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the process leading to an outlawry.

Shakspeare uses it for any extremity. *Hammer.*

3. End.

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent
Wax dim, as drawing to their exigent. *Shakspeare.*

EXIGUITY. *n. f.* [*exiguitas*, Lat.] Smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness.

The exiguity and shape of the extant particles is now supposed. *Boyle on Colours.*

EXIGUOUS. *adj.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little. Not used.

Their subordinate and exiguous dose are consumed and exhaled in less than two hours time. *Harvey.*

EXILE. *n. f.* [*exilium*, Latin.] It seems anciently to have had the accent indifferently on either syllable: now it is uniformly on the first.]

EXI

1. Banishment; state of being banished from one's country.

Our state of bodies would bewray what life
We've led since tny exile. *Shakspeare.*

Welcome is exile, welcome were my death. *Shakspeare.*

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, flaving, pent to linger
But with a grain of day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakspeare.*

2. The person banished.

O must the wretched exiles ever mourn,
Nor after length of rowling years return? *Dryden.*

Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,
An exile from his dear paternal coast,
Deplor'd his absent queen, and empire lost. *Pope.*

EXILE. *adj.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; slender; not full; not powerful. Not in use, except in philosophical writings.

It were good to enquire what means may be to draw forth the exile heat which is in the air; for that may be a secret of great power to produce cold weather. *Bacon.*

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more exile sound than when the lid is open. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To EXILE. *v. a.* [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the last syllable, now generally on the first, though *Dryden* has used both.] To banish; to drive from a country; to transport.

Call home our evil'd friends abroad,
That fled the snares of watchful tyranny. *Shakspeare.*

Foul subornation is predominant,
And equity exil'd your highness' laud. *Shakspeare.*

For that offence,
Immediately we do exile him hence. *Shakspeare.*

They, fettered with the bonds of a long night,
lay there exiled from the eternal Providence. *Wisdom.*

His brutal manners from his breast exil'd;
His mien he fashion'd, and his tongue he fill'd. *Dryden.*

Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expell'd and exil'd. *Dryden.*

EXILEMENT. *n. f.* [from *exile.*] Banishment.

Fitzosborn was discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of exilement. *Hutton.*

EXILITION. *n. f.* [*exilitio*, Latin.] The act of springing or rushing out suddenly.

From saltpetre proceedeth the force and report of gunpowder: for sulphur and small-coal mixt will not take fire with noise or exilition; and powder which is made of impure and gleasy petre, hath but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

EXILITY. *n. f.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Slenderness; smallness; diminution.

Certain flies called ephemeræ, live but a day: the cause is the exility of the spirit, or perhaps the absence of the sun. *Bacon*

For exility of the voice, or other sounds, it is certain that the voice doth pass through solid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick; and through water, which is likewise a very close body, and such an one as letteth not in air. *Bacon*

A body, by being subtilized, can lose nothing of its copiousness; neither can it hereby gain any thing but exility; for all degrees of subtilty are essentially the same thing. *Grew.*

EXIMIOUS. *adj.* [*eximius*, Lat.] Famous; eminent; conspicuous; excellent. *Di.*

EXINATION. *n. f.* [*eximatio*, Latin.] Privation; loss.

He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his examination. *Decey of Piety.*

To EXIST. *v. n.* [*existo*, Latin.] To be; to have a being.

EXO

It is as easy to conceive that an Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to *exist de novo*, which did not *exist* before; as to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have *existed* from eternity. *South.*

It seems reasonable to enquire, how such a multitude comes to make but one idea, since that combination does not always *exist* together in nature. *Locke.*

One year is past, a different scene!
No farther mention of the dean:
Who now, alas, no more is mist
Than if he never did *exist*. *Swift.*

EXISTENCE. } *n. f.* [*existentia*, low Lat.]
EXISTENCY. } State of being; actual possession of being.

N^or is only the *existency* of this animal considerable, but many things delivered thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It is impossible any being can be eternal with successive eternal physical changes, or variety of states or manner of *existency*, naturally and necessarily concomitant unto it. *Hale.*

The soul, secur'd in her *existence*, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point. *Addison's Cato.*

When a being is considered as possible, it is said to have an essence or nature: such were all things before the creation. When it is considered as actual, then it is said to have *existence* also. *Watts.*

EXISTENT. *adj.* [from *exist*.] Having being; in possession of being or of *existence*.

Whatever sign the sun possessed, whose recess or vicinity denoteth the quarters of the year, those seasons were actually *existent*. *Brown.*

The eyes and minds are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent*. *Dryden.*

EXISTIMATION. *n. f.* [*existimatio*, Latin.]

1. Opinion.
2. Esteem.

EXIT. *n. f.* [*exit*, Latin.]

1. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the stage.
2. Recess; departure; act of quitting the stage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their *exits* and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts. *Shakespeare.*

A regard for fame becomes a man more towards the *exit* than at his entrance into life. *Swift.*

Many of your old comrades live a short life, and make a figure at their *exit*. *Swift.*

3. Passage out of any place.

In such a pervious substance as the brain, they might find an easy either entrance or *exit*, almost every where. *Glanville.*

4. Way by which there is a passage out.

The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits*, wells, and the outlets of rivers. *Woodward.*

EXITIAL. } *adj.* [*exitialis*, Latin.] De-

EXITIOUS. } structive; fatal; mortal; deleterious. Not in use.

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthrax, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential. *Harvey.*

EXODUS. } *n. f.* [*ἔξοδος*.] Departure;

EXODY. } journey from a place: the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish *exody* at least. *Hale.*

EXO

EXOLETE. *adj.* [*exoletus*, Latin.] Obsolete; out of use. *Diä.*

TO EXOLVE. *v. a.* [*exolvere*, Latin.] To loose; to pay. *Diä.*

EXOLUTION. *n. f.* [*exolutio*, Latin.] Laxation of the nerves.

Considering the *exolution* and languor ensuing that action in some, we cannot but think it much abridgeth our days. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXOMPHALOS. *n. f.* [*ἔξ and ὄμφαλος*.] A navel rupture.

TO EXONERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Lat.] To unload; to disburden; to free from any heavy charge.

The glands being a congeries of vessels curled, circumsgrated, and complicated, give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the secretory ones, which afterwards all *exonerate* themselves into one common ductus. *Ray.*

EXONERATION. *n. f.* [from *exonerate*.] The act of disburdening, or discharging.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration*. *Grew.*

EXOPTABLE. *adj.* [*exoptabilis*, Latin.] Desirable; to be fought with eagerness or desire.

EXORABLE. *adj.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by entreaty.

EXORBITANCE. } *n. f.* [from *exorbitant*.]

EXORBITANCY. } *n. f.* [from *exorbitant*.]

1. The act of going out of the track prescribed.
2. Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right.

I see some of this fault cleave to those, who have eminently corrected all other *exorbitancies* of the tongue. *Government of the Tongue.*

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies*. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

The people were grossly imposed on, to commit such *exorbitancies* as could not end but in the dissolution of the government. *Swift on the Diffusions in Athens and Rome.*

3. Boundless depravity.

They riot still,
Unbounded in *exorbitance* of ill. *Garth.*

EXORBITANT. *adj.* [*ex and orbita*, Lat.]

1. Going out of the prescribed track.
2. Deviation from the course appointed or rule established.

What signifies the fiction of the tortoise riding upon the wings of the wind, but to prescribe bounds and measures to our *exorbitant* passions. *L'Estrange.*

These phenomena are not peculiar to earthquakes in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly these *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe. *Woodward.*

3. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews who had laws so particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually injured with causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for. *Hooker.*

4. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive.

Their subjects would live in great plenty, were not the impositions so very *exorbitant*; for the courts are too splendid for the territories. *Addis.*
So endless are *exorbitant* are the desires of men, that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less. *Swift.*

TO EXORBITATE. *v. a.* [*ex and orbita*, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed.

The planets sometimes would have approached the sun as near as the orb of Mercury, and some-

EXO

times have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn. *Bentley.*

TO EXORCISE. *v. a.* [*exorcizo*, Latin.]

1. To adjure by some holy name.
2. To drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration.

3. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies.

And fly're, that through the wealthy regions run,
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls. *Dryden.*

EXORCISER. *n. f.* [from *exorcise*.] One who practises to drive away evil spirits.

EXORCISM. *n. f.* [*ἔξορκισμος*.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

Will his lordship behold and hear our *exorcism*? *Shakespeare.*

Symptoms supernatural, must be only curable by supernatural means; namely, by devout prayers or *exorcisms*. *Harvey.*

EXORCIST. *n. f.* [*ἔξορκιστής*.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorcists*, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits. *Acts.*

2. An enchanter; a conjuror. Improperly.

Soul of Rome!

Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjur'd up
My mortified spirit. *Shakespeare.*

Is there no *exorcist*

Reguiles the truer office of mine eyes?
Is't real that I see? *Shakespeare.*

EXORDIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A formal

preface; the proemial part of a composition.

Nor will I thee detain

With poets' fictions, nor oppress thy ear

With circumstance, and long *exordium* here. *May's Virgil.*

I have been distast'd at this way of writing, by reason of long prefaces and *exordiums*. *Addison.*

EXORNATION. *n. f.* [*exornatio*, Latin.]

Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

It seemeth that all those curious *exornations*

should rather cease. *Hooker.*

Hyperbolic *exornations* and elegancies many

much affect. *Hale.*

EXOSSATED. *adj.* [*exossatus*, Latin.] De-

prived of bones. *Diä.*

EXOSTOSIS. *n. f.* [*ἔξ and ὄστος*.] Any

protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal cases. *Quincy.*

EXOSSEROUS. *adj.* [*ex and ossa*, Latin.]

Wanting bones; boneless; formed without bones.

Thus we daily observe in the heads of fishes,

as also in snails and soft *exossous* animals, nature

near the head hath placed a flat white stone, or

testaceous concretion. *Brown.*

EXOTICK. *adj.* [*ἑξωτικός*.] Foreign; not

produced in our own country; not domestic.

Some learned men treat of the nature of let-

ters as of some remote *exotick* thing, whereof we

had no knowledge but by fabulous relations. *Hooker's Elements of Speech.*

Continue fresh hot-beds to entertain such *exotick*

plants as arrive not to their perfection without

them. *Baileyn's Calendar.*

EXOTICK. *n. f.* A foreign plant.

Claudian was seated on the other summit,

which was barren, and produced, on some spots,

EXP

plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call *exotics*. *Alfred's Guard.*

To **EXPAND**. *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin.]

1. To ~~be~~ lay open as a net or sheet;
2. To ~~be~~ spread out every way; to diffuse.

She useth most the target to fence away the blow, and leaves all other weapons to the Alchymist to propagate and *expand* itself. *Howell.*

Belshazzar's horse flamed of iron, and placed between two loadstones, with wings *expanded*, hung pendulous in the air. *Brown.*

An animal growing, *expands* its fibres in the air as a fluid. *Abbotson on Air.*

Along the stream of time thy name *Expanded* flies and gathers all its fame. *Pope.*

EXPANSIVE. *n. f.* [*expansum*, Latin.] A body widely extended without inequalities.

A murmuring sound
Of waters issue from a cave, and spread
Into a liquid plain; then flood unmov'd,
Pure as the *expansive* of heav'n. *Milton.*

Bright as the ethereal glows the green *expansive*. *San age.*

On the smooth *expansive* of crystal lakes,
The sinking stone at first a circle makes;
The trembling surface, by the motion stir'd,
Spreads in a second circle, then a third;
Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance,
Fill all the wat'ry plain, and to the margin dance. *Pope.*

EXPANSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *expansible*.]

Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface.

With the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, by which the atoms in one fluid are distinguished from those of another; else all fluids would be like in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities. *Greco.*

EXPANSIBLE. *adj.* [from *expansus*, Lat.]

Capable to be extended; capable to be spread into a wider surface.

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded. *Greco.*

EXPANSION. *n. f.* [from *expand*.]

1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space.

'Tis demonstrated that the condensation and *expansion* of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it. *Bentley.*

2. The act of spreading out.

The early *expansion* of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight. *Greco.*

3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended.

The capacious mind of man cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost *expansion* of matter, and makes excursions into that incomprehensible man. *Locke.*

4. Pure space, as distinct from extension in solid matter.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which *expands* this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter. *Locke.*

It would soon ever take an useless flight,
Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite. *Blackmore.*

5. **EXPANSIVE**. *adj.* [from *expand*.] Having the power to spread into a wider surface, or greater space.

The *expansive* or *expansive* faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itself when compressed, hath been made use of in the common weather glasses. *Edy on the Creation.*

EXP

The *expansive* atmosphere is cram'd with cold. *Thomson.*

To **EXPATRIATE**. *v. n.* [*expatrio*, Latin.]

1. To range at large; to rove without any prescribed limits.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatriate* in. *Alfred's Spectator.*

He looks in heav'n with more than mortal eyes,
Bids his free soul *expatriate* in the skies;
Amidst her kindred stars familiar roam,
Survey the region, and confess her home. *Pope.*

'Tis a noble deed o'er all this tinsel of man,
A mighty march! but not without a plan. *Pope.*

With wanderer tiz'd, we view the pleasing ground,
And with delight, and *expatriate* sound. *Pope.*

2. To enlarge upon in language.

They lost a custom of obliging the tongues to Mercury, because they believed him the giver of eloquence: Dacier *expatriates* upon this custom. *Bio me.*

3. To let loose; to allow to range.

This sense, which is active, is very improper. Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterwards afford an ample field of matter wherein to *expatriate* itself. *Dryden.*

To **EXPECT**. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]

1. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.

We *expected*

Immediate dissolution. *Milton.*

Needs must the serpent now his capital route *Expect* with mortal pain. *Milton.*

Good with bad

Expect to hear, supernal voice contending

With insinuations of man. *Milton.*

Ever, now *expect* great tidings. *Milton.*

2. To wait for; to attend the coming.

The guards,

By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect*

Thence motion. *Milton.*

With *expecting* there the queen, he rais'd

His wond'ring eyes, and toad the temple gaz'd. *Dryden.*

To **EXPECT**. *v. n.* To wait; to stay.

Eliza had *expected* till Job had spoken. *Job.*

EXPECTABLE. *adj.* [from *expect*.] To

be expected; to be hoped or feared.

Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable* from us; for being but water coarcted, it can never make good such qualities. *Brown.*

EXPECTANCE. *n. f.* [from *expect*.]

EXPECTANCY. *n. f.* [from *expect*.]

1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.

Every moment is *expectancy*.

Of more arrivance. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Enys have you petulency,

Or else sail upon the morn;

Your *expectancy* is too soon.

For before the second cock

Crow, the gates will not unlock. *Ben Jonson.*

This blessed *expectancy* must be now my trumpet.

But by, my wand'ring muse, how thou dost

slay!

Expectancy calls thee now in other way. *Milton.*

2. Something expected.

There is *expectancy* here from both the sides,

What further you will do. *Shakespeare.*

3. Hope; that of which the expectation

is accompanied with pleasure.

Of that a public mind is here withdrawn!

The *expectancy* and role of the fair state. *Shakespeare.*

EXPECTANT. *adj.* [French.] Wait-

ing expectation.

He hath offered concessions in order to

remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* party. *Swift.*

EXP

EXPECTANT. *n. f.* [from *expect*.] One who waits in expectation of any thing; one held in dependence by his hopes.

Fancy, vain *expectants* of the bridal hour,

My throes in various expence devour. *Pope.*

This treatise was agreeable to the whole nation,

except those who had employments; or were *expectants*. *Swift to Pope.*

EXPECTATION. *n. f.* [*expectatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of expecting.

The trees

Should have borne men, and *expectation* faint

Longing for what it had not. *Shakespeare.*

The rest,

That are within the note of *expectation*,

Already are in the court. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

'Tis *expectation* makes a blessing near.

Chaucer.

2. The state of expecting either with hope or fear.

Live in a constant and serious *expectation* of

this day, when we must appear before the Judge

of heaven and earth. *Shakespeare's Sermon.*

3. Prospect of any thing good to come.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my

expectation is from him. *Isaiah.*

4. The object of happy expectation; the

Messiah expected.

Now clear I understand,

What of my headstrong thoughts have search'd in

vain, *Why on great expectation should be laid*

The seed of woman. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. A state in which something excellent is

expected from us.

How fit it will be for you, born to great a

prince, and of so true that only *expectation* but

proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of

goodness. *Shakespeare.*

You first came home

From travel with such hopes as made you look'd

on, *By all men's eyes, a youth of expectation*

Pleas'd with your growing virtue I receiv'd you. *Shakespeare.*

EXPECTER. *n. f.* [from *expect*.]

1. One who has hopes of something.

To be an *expecter* great *expecters* and your ad-

mission, according to the period of governors

here. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who waits for another.

Singly this living interview

To the *expecter* of our Trojan part. *Shakespeare.*

To **EXPECTORATE**. *v. a.* [*ex* and

pector, Lat.] To eject from the breast.

Excrementitious humours are *expectorated* by a

cough after a cold or an asthma. *Harvey.*

Starbuck matter is either attenuated or as to

be returned into the channels, or *expectorated* by

coughing. *Arbutnot.*

EXPECTORATORY. *n. f.* [from *expectorate*.]

1. The act of discharging from the breast.

2. That discharge which is made by cough-

ing, as bringing up phlegm, or any

thing that obliquely the vessels of the

lungs, and straitens the breath. *Quincy.*

When water, vinegar, and honey, in quantities

and inflammation of the lungs, he match spices

for promoting *expectoration*. *Abbotson.*

EXPECTORATIVE. *adj.* [from *expectorate*.]

Having the quality of promoting ex-

pectoration.

Sneezes and other *expectoratives*, in coughs,

must necessarily occasion a greater cough. *Harvey on Consumption.*

EXP

practised, had not right reason dictated the high expediency and great use of such practices. *South.*
 2. It is used in *Shakspeare* for expedition; adventure; or attempt.

Let me hear
 What yesternight our council did decree,
 In forwarding this dear expedience. *Shakspeare.*
 3. It is also used by *Shakspeare* for expedition; haste; dispatch.

I shall break
 The cause of our expedience to the queen,
 And get her leave to part. *Shakspeare.*
 Eight tall ships, three thousand men of war,
 Are making hither with all due expedience.

Shakspeare's Rich. II.
EXPEDIENT. *adj.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable.
 All things are not expedient: in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally expedient. *Hooker.*

When men live as if there were no God, it becomes expedient for them that there should be none; and then they endeavour to persuade themselves so. *Tillotson.*

2. In *Shakspeare*, quick; expeditious.

The adverse winds
 Whose leisure I have staid, have given him time
 To land his legions all as soon as I:
 His marches are expedient to this town. *Shakspeare.*

EXPEDIENT. *n. f.* [*from the adjective.*]

1. That which helps forward, as means to an end.

God does not project for our sorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an expedient to the other.

Decay of Piety
 2. A shift; means to an end which are contrived in an exigence, or difficulty.

Th' expedient pleas'd, where neither lost his right:
 Mars had the day, and Venus had the night. *Dryden.*

He flies to a new expedient to solve the matter, and supposes an earth of a make and frame like that of Des Cartes. *Woodward.*

EXPEDIENTLY. *adv.* [*from expedient.*]

1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently.
 2. Hastily; quickly. Not used.

Let my officers of such a nature
 Make an extent upon his house and lands:
 Do this expediently, and turn him going. *Shakspeare.*

TO EXPEDITE. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Latin.]

1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.
 By sin and death a broad way now is pay'd,
 To expedite your glorious march. *Milton.*

2. To hasten; to quicken.

An inquisition would still be a further improvement, and would expedite the conversion of the Papists. *Swift.*

3. To dispatch; to issue from a publick office.

Though such charters be expedited of course, and all of right, yet they are varied by discretion. *Bacon.*

EXPEDITE. *adj.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]

1. Quick; hasty; soon performed.

Wholesome advice, and expedite execution in freeing the state of those monsters. *Sandys.*

2. Easy; disencumbered; clear from impediments.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and expedite enough, that many may come to the knowledge of it, and to be saved, and therefore the Scripture has been given. *Hooker.*

3. Nimble; active; agile.

The more any man's soul is cleaned from sensual lust, the more nimble and expedite it will be in its operations. *Tillotson.*

4. It seems to be used by *Bacon* for light armed in the Roman signification.

EXP

He sent the lord chamberlain with expedite forces to speed to Exeter, to the rescue of the town. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

EXPEDITELY. *adv.* [*from expedite.*] With quickness; readily; hastily.

Nature left his ears naked, that he may turn them more expeditely for the reception of sounds from every quarter. *Grew.*

EXPEDITION. *n. f.* [*from expedite.*]

1. Haste; speed; activity.

Prayers, whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that quick and speedy expedition wherewith ardent affections, the very wings of prayer, are delighted to present our souls in heaven. *Hooker.*
 Ev'n with the speediest expedition
 I will dispatch him to the emperor's court. *Shakspeare.*

2. A march or voyage with martial intentions.

Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,
 Come down upon us with a mighty power.
 Bending their expedition toward Philipp. *Shakspeare.*

EXPEDITIOUS. *adj.* [*from expedite.*]

1. Speedy; quick; soon done: as, an expeditious march.

2. Nimble; quick; swift; acting with celerity: as, an expeditious runner.

EXPEDITIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from expeditious.*] Speedily; nimbly; with celerity.

TO EXPEL. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin]

1. To drive out; to force away.

The Lord your God shall expel them from before you, and drive them from out of your sight. *Is.*

I may know the let why gentle peace
 Should not expel these inconvincible. *Shakspeare.*

Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would expel the waters out of their places with such violence as to fling them among the clouds. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To eject; to throw out.

Whitsoever cannot be digested by the stomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to expel by consent. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The virgin huntress was not slow
 To expel the shaft from her contracted bow. *Dryden.*

3. To banish; to drive from the place of residence.

Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,
 And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
 Expell'd and exil'd left the Trojan shore. *Dryden.*

4. To reject; to refuse.

And would you not poor fellowship expel,
 Myself would offer you to accompany,
 In this adventurous chanceful jeopardy. *Hub. Ta.*

5. To keep off; to exclude; to keep out.

Since she did neglect her looking-glass,
 And threw her sun expelling mask away,
 The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheeks,
 And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shakspeare.*
 Oh that that earth which kept the world in awe
 Would patch a wall, expel the winter's flaw! *Shakspeare.*

EXPELLER. *n. f.* [*from expel.*] One that expels or drives away.

TO EXPEND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to spend.

If my death might make this island happy,
 I would expend it with all willingness. *Shakspeare.*

The king of England waited the French king's country, and thereby caused him to expend such sums of money as exceeded the sum of his revenue.

The publick burdens, though they may be a good reason for our not expending so much in charity, yet will not justify us in doing nothing. *Atterbury.*

EXPENSE. *n. f.* [*expensum*, Lat.] Cost; charges; money expended.

EXP

Hence comes that wild and vast expense,
 That hath enforc'd Rome's virtue thence,
 Which simple poverty first made. *Ben Jonson.*
 A feast prepar'd with more than Pompey's,
 Much cost, more care, and more magnificence. *Dryden.*

Such provision made, that a country should not want so many springs as were convenient, and afford a supply every where suitable to the necessities and expenses of each climate. *Woodward.*

I can see no reason by which we were oblig'd to make those prodigious expenses. *Swift.*

EXPENSEFUL. *adj.* [*expense* and *full*.]

Costly; chargeable; expensive.

No part of structure is either more expensive than windows, or more ruinous. *Watson.*

EXPENSELESS. *adj.* [*from expense.*] Without cost.

A physician may save any army by this frugal and expenseless means only. *Milten.*

What health promotes, and gives uneasy'd peace,
 Is all expenseless, and procur'd with ease. *Blackmore.*

EXPENSIVE. *adj.* [*from expense*]

1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious.

Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and expensive are dangerous. *Temple.*

2. Costly; requiring expense: as, expensive dresses, an expensive journey.

3. Liberal; generous; distributive.

This requires an active, expensive, indefatigable goodness, such as our apostle calls a work and labour of love. *Spaul.*

EXPENSIVELY. *adv.* [*from expensive*]

With great expense; at great charge.

I never knew him live to get at and a penny as he hath done since his return from exile. *Swift.*

EXPENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from expensive.*]

1. Addition to expense; extravagance.

2. Costliness.

Their highways, for their extent, solidity, or expensiveness, are some of the greatest monuments of the grandeur of the Roman empire. *Abb.*

EXPERIENCE. *n. f.* [*experientia*, Lat.]

1. Practice; frequent trial.

Henceof experience hath inform'd reason, and time hath made those things apparent which were hidden. *Rail.*

But apt the mind or fancy is to rove
 Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end,
 'Till warn'd, or by experience taught, the hand
 That not to know at large of things remote
 From use, obscure and subtle, but to know
 That which before us lies in daily life,
 Is the prime wisdom; what is more, is true
 Or empuncts, or fond impuncts,
 And renders us in things that most concern
 Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and ill to seek. *Milten.*

2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.

Boys immature in knowledge,
 Pawn their experience to their present pleasures. *Swift.*

But if you'll prosper, mark what I advise,
 Whom age and long experience render wise. *Pope.*

TO EXPERIENCE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To try; to practise.

2. To know by practice.

He through the armed files
 Darts his experience'd eye. *Milten.*

EXPERIENCED. *participle adj.* [*from experience.*]

1. Made skilful by experience.

We must perfect as much as we can, our ideas of the different species: or learn them from such as are wiser in that sort of things, and are experienced in the same. *Locke.*

2. WISE BY PRACTICE.

To him *experiments* Nestor thus rejoin'd
O friend! what sorrows do'st thou bring to mind!
Pope.

EXPERIENCER. n. f. One who makes trials; a practiser of experiments.

A curious *experienter* did affirm, that the likeness of any object, if strongly enlightened, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, 'till he be dazzled by it; even after he shall have turned his eyes from it. *Digby on Bodies.*

EXPERIMENT. n. f. [experimentum, Lat.] Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which sheweth them to be wise, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular experiments; and the framing of our particular experiments, according to the rule of their principles, shall make us such as they are. *Hooker.*

It is good also not to try experiments in flares, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident. *Bacon.*

Adam! by sad experiment I know,
How little weight with thee my words can find.
Milton.

'Till his full man's mind was ignorant of nothing but a sin; or, at least, it rested in the notion without the smart of the experiment. *South's Sermons.*

When we are searching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this sort of observation is called *experiment*. *Hutcheson on the Mind.*

EXPERIMENT. v. a. [from the noun.]

To try; to search out by trial.

Practice Redi *experimented* that no putrid flesh will of itself, if all insects be carefully kept from it, produce any. *Ray on the Creation.*

To know by experience.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one *experiments* whilst he sleeps soundly. *Locke.*

EXPERIMENTAL. adj. [from experiment.]

Pertaining to experiment.

Built upon experiment; formed by observation.

Trust not my reading, nor my observations,
Which with *experimental* seal do warrant,
The tenor of my book. *Shakespeare.*

The *experimental* testimony of Gillius is most considerable of any, who beheld the course thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Known by experiment or trial.

We have no other evidence of universal immutability, besides a large experience, without an *experimental* exception. *Newton.*

There are to be found being subservient to atheists in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an *experimental* confirmation of the universal deluge. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXPERIMENTALLY. adv. [from experimental.]

By experience; by trial; by experiment; by observation.

The miscarriage being sometimes universal, has made us impart what we have *experimentally* earned by our own observations. *Evelyn.*

While the man is under the scourge of affliction, he is willing to abjure those evils which he now *experimentally* finds attended with such bitter consequences. *Rogers's Sermons.*

EXPERIMENTER. n. f. [from experiment.]

One who makes experiment.

Galileus and Morfennus, two exact *experimenters*, do think they find this verity by their experiences; but surely this is impossible to be done. *Digby on Bodies.*

EXPERT. adj. [expertus Latin.]

1. Skilful; addressful; intelligent.

Now we will take some order in the town,
Placing therein some *expert* officers. *Shakespeare.*

Again fair Alma sits confest,

On Flouimel's *expert* break;

When the the rising sigh constrains,

And by concealing speaks her pains. *Prior.*

2. Ready; dexterous.

The meanest sculptor in th' *Æmilian* square,

Can imitate in brass the nails and hair;

Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,

Able to expiess the parts, but not dispose the whole. *Dryden.*

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism, or *expert* in mode and figure. *Locke.*

3. Skilful by practice or experience. This sense is rare.

Expert men can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. *Bacon.*

4. It is used by *Pope* with of before the object of skill, generally with in.

Tuy oil bring I loom,

Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,

The gifts of Heaven to guard thy hoary state. *Pope's Odyssey.*

EXPERTLY. adv. [from expert.] In a skilful, ready, and dexterous manner.

EXPERTNESS. n. f. [from expert.] Skill; readiness; dexterity.

What his reputation, what his valour, honesty, and *expertness* in war. *Shakespeare.*

This army, for the *expertness* and valour of the soldiers, was thought sufficient to have met the greatest army of the Turks. *Knelles's History.*

EXPIABLE. adj. [from expiate.] Capable to be expiated or atoned.

To EXPIATE. v. a. [expio, Latin.]

1. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; to atone for.

Strong and able pious felons, in true penitence, implore permission to *expiate* their crimes by their assiduous labours in so innocent and to hopeful a work. *Bacon's Phys. Remains.*

The odium which some men's rigour or remissness had contracted upon my government, I resolved to *expiate* by regulations. *King Charles.*

For the cure of this disease an humble, serious, hearty, repentance is the only physic; not to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's atonement. *Ray.*

2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

3. To make reparation for.

The measure obliged himself to *expiate* the injury, to procure some declaration to that purpose, under his majesty's sign manual. *Clarindon.*

Thy more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more they endeavour to *expiate* that untruthfulness by a more careful managery for the future. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXPIATION. n. f. [from expiate.]

1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.

2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.

Law can discover sin, but not remove, Save by those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton.*

The former part of this poem is but a due *expiation* for my not serving my king and country in it. *Dryden.*

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtue be raised to the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him so many secret sins, so many human frailties, so many offences of ignorance, passion, and prejudice, so many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of such an *expiation* and atonement, as Christianity has revealed to us, it is impossible he should be saved. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the *Gregians* and *Romans* did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *Hayward.*

EXPIATORY. adj. [from expiate.] Having the power of expiation or atonement.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice. *Hooker.*

EXPIATION. n. f. [expilatio, Latin.] Robbery; the act of committing waste upon land to the loss of the heir.

EXPIRATION. n. f. [from expire.]

1. That act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breast. *Quincy.*

In all *expiration* the motion is outwards, and therefore rather driveth away the voice than draweth it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increases upon inspiration; by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in *expiration*. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. The last emission of breath; death.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration*. *Rambler.*

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, in transiency and sudden *expiration*. *Decay of Piety.*

Close air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is stronger. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed.

To satisfy ourselves of its *expiration* we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to discover any spark of fire. *Boyle.*

6. The conclusion of any limited time.

If 'till the *expiration* of your month, You will return and sojourn with my sister, Dismissing half your train, come then to me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

This he did in a fortnight after the *expiration* of the treaty of Uxbridge. *Clarendon.*

To EXPIRE. v. a. [expiro, Latin.]

1. To breathe out.

To save his body from the scorching fire, Which he from hellish entrails did *expire*. *Fairy Queen.*

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey.*

This chaff'd the bear; his nostrils flames *expire*, And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

2. To exhale; to send out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in insensible parcels. *Woodward.*

3. To close; to conclude; to bring to an end. Obsolete.

When as time flying with wings swift, *Expired* had the term that these two javels Should render up a reck'ning of their travels. *Hubbard's Tale.*

To EXPIRE. v. n.

1. To make an emission of the breath.

If the inspiring and *expiring* organ of any animal be stop'd, it suddenly dies. *Walton.*

2. To die; to breathe the last.

For when the fair in all their pride *expire*, To their first elements the founts retire. *Pope.*

3. To perish; to fall; to be destroyed.

All thy praise is vain,
Save what this verse which never shall *expire*,
Shall to thee purchase. *Spenser.*

EXP

The dead man's knell,
Is there scarce ask'd, for whom; and good men
lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying ere they sicken. *Shakespeare.*

4. To fly out with a blast.

The distance judg'd for that of every size,
The linlocks touch, the ponderous ball expires;
The vigorous seaman every porthole plies;
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

5. To conclude; to terminate; to come to an end.

A month before
This bond expires, I do expect return
Of thrice three times the value of this bond.
Shakespeare.

To EXPLAIN. v. a. [explans, Lat.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear by notes or commentaries.

Such is the original design, however we may explain it away. *Johnson's Paraphrase.*

You will have variety of commentators to explain the difficult passage to you. *Cay.*

Some explained the meaning quite away. *Pope.*

EXPLAINABLE. adj. [from explain.] Capable of being explained or interpreted.

It is symbolically explainable, and impleth purification and cleanness. *Brown.*

EXPLAINER. n. f. [from explain.] Expounder; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANATION. n. f. [from explain.]

1. The act of explaining or interpreting.

Before this explanation be condemned, and the bill found up in it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury. *Swift.*

2. The sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

Before this explanation be condemned, and the bill found up in it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury. *Swift.*

EXPLANATORY. adj. [from explain.] Containing explanation.

Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ explanatory notes. *Swift.*

EXPLETIVE. n. f. [expletivum, Latin.] Something used only to take up room; something of which the use is only to prevent a vacancy.

These are not only useful expletives to matters, but great ornaments of style. *Swift.*

Off the ear the open vowels tire,
While expletives their feeble aid do join. *Pope.*

Expletives, whether words or syllables, are made use of purely to supply a vacancy; do, before verbs plural, is absolutely such; and future refiners may explode did and don. *Pope.*

EXPLICABLE. adj. [from explicate.] Explainable; possible to be explained.

Many difficulties, scarce explicable with any certainty, occur in the fabric of human nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many of them seem to be explicable. *Boyle.*

To EXPLICATE. v. a. [explico, Lat.]

1. To unfold; to expand.

They explicate the leaves, and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood. *Blackmore.*

2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.

They do not understand that part of christian philosophy which explicates the secret nature of this divine sacrament. *Taylor.*

Although the truths may be elicited and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The last verse of his last satire is not yet sufficiently explicated. *Dryden.*

EXPLICATION. v. f. [from explicate.]

1. The act of opening, unfolding, or expanding.

EXP

2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

The church preacheth, first publishing by way of testimony, the truth which from them she hath received, written in the sacred volumes of scripture; secondly, by way of explication, discovering the mysteries which lie hid therein. *Hooker.*

Many things are needful for explication, and many for application unto particular occasions. *Hooker.*

Allowances are made in the explication of our Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the main scope. *Atterbury.*

3. The sense given by an explainer; interpretation.

This the substance of this theory I mainly depend upon, many single explications and particularities may be rectified upon further thoughts. *Brown's Theory of the Earth.*

EXPLICATIVE. adj. [from explicate.] Having a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or any way necessary to it, then it is called explicative; for it only explains the subject; as every mortal man is a son of Adam. *Matt's Logic.*

EXPLICATOR. n. f. [from explicate.] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLICIT. adj. [explicitus, Lat.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not obscure; not merely implied.

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of centuring by the hump, and bring things close to explicit proof and evidence. *Burnet.*

These speculations, when most refined, have only to show how impossible it is for us to have a clear and explicit notion of that which is infinite. *South's Sermons.*

EXPLICITLY. adv. [from explicit.] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.

This quibbling humour carries an implicit repugnance to God's disposition; but where it is indulged, it finally is its own explication, and eventually avows it. *Gower's View of the Tongue.*

To EXPLODE. v. a. [explodo, Latin.]

1. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neglect but open disdain or scorn.

Him old and young
Exploded, and had fix'd with violent hands,
Had not a cloud descending snatch'd him thence,
Unseen amid the throng. *Milton.*

Thus was th' applause they meant,
Turn'd to exploding his triumph to shame,
Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Milt.*

Old age explodes all but morality. *Reson.*

There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly exploded, as being against all experience. *Wilkins.*

Shall that man pass for a proficient in Christ's school, who would have been exploded in the school of Zeno? *South.*

Provided that no word, which a society shall give a sanction to, be antiquated and exploded, they may receive whatever new ones they shall find occasion for. *Swift.*

2. To drive out with noise and violence.

But late the kindled powder did explode
The mally ball, and the brass tube unload. *Blackmore.*

EXPLODER. n. f. [from explode.] A hisser; one who drives out any person or thing with open contempt.

EXPLOIT. n. f. [exploitum, Latin, from expletum.] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt.

EXP

Know'st thou not any whom corrupting gold
Would tempt into a close exploit of death? *Shakespeare Richard III.*

Flight cannot stain the honour which have won;
But mine it will that no exploit is done. *Henry VI.*

How shall I relate
To human sense the invisible exploits
Of waiting spirits? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He breaks fierce Hannibal's insulting heats;
Of which exploits thus our friend Ennius treats. *Denham.*

Will you thus dishonour
Your past exploits, and fully all your wars? *Addison's Cato.*

To EXPLOIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To perform; to achieve. Not used.

He exploited great matters in his own person in Callia, and by his son in Spain. *Camden.*

To EXPLORE. v. a. [exploro, Lat.] To search out; to try by searching; to explore.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith explore their way. *Brown.*

EXPLORATION. n. f. [from explore.] Search; examination.

For exact exploration scales should be suspended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more nicely convert upon their natural velocity. *Brown's Vul. I.*

Use may be made of the like way of exploration in that enquiry which puzzles to many modern naturalists. *Boyle.*

EXPLORATOR. n. f. [from explore.] One who searches; a searcher; an examiner.

EXPLORATORY. adj. [from explore.] Searching; examining.

To EXPLORE. v. a. [exploro, Latin.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial.

Abdiel that fight endur'd not, where he stood
Among the mightiest, bent on highest deeds,
And thus his own undaunted heart expir'd. *Milton.*

Divers opinions I have been inclined to our first not only as a naturalist, but as a chemist, whether they be agreeable to true ground, of philosophy, or the exploring experiments of the fire. *Boyle.*

But Cypres, and the rest of founder mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the wat'ry deep; at least to bore
The hollow sides, and hidden fountains explore. *Dryden's Troilus.*

The mighty Stagyrite first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deep explore;
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Meonian star. *Pope.*

EXPLOREMENT. n. f. [from explore.] Search; trial.

The frustrated search of Ports, upon the explosurement of many, could scarce find one. *Brown.*

EXPLOSION. n. f. [from explode.] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

Those parts which abound with strata of stone or marble, making the strongest opposition, are the most furiously shattered; an event observable not only in this, but all other explosions whatever. *Woodward's Natural History.*

In gunpowder the charcoal and sulphur edit take fire, and set fire to the nitre; and the fire of the nitre being thereby raised into vapour rushes out with explosion, after the manner that vapour of water rushes out of an æolipile: the sulphur also being volatile, is converted into vapour, and augments the explosion. *Newton.*

With explosion vast
The thunder raises his tremendous voice. *Thomson.*

EXPLOSIVE. adj. [from explode.] Driving out with noise and violence.

These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its *explosive* power, renders the shock greater. *Woodward.*

EXPONENT. *n. f.* [from *expono*, Lat.]

Exponent of a ratio, or proportion between any two numbers, or quantities, is the *exponent* arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus six is the *exponent* of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Also a rank of numbers in a geometrical progression, beginning from one, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progression, are called indices or *exponents*; and in this is founded the reason and demonstration of logarithms; for addition and subtraction of these *exponents* answers to multiplication and division in the geometrical numbers. *Harris.*

EXPONENTIAL. *adj.* [from *exponent*.]

Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though those terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed. *Harris.*

TO EXPORT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.]

To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick.

Glorious followers taint business for want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Baron.*

Edward III. by his encouragement of trade, turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandize, that, by a balance of trade taken in his time, the *exported* commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thousand pounds, and the imported but to thirty-eight thousand. *Addison.*

Great ships brought from the Indies precious wood, and exported pearls and robes. *Abraham.*

EXPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTATION. *n. f.* [from *export*.] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessaries, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift.*

EXPORTER. *n. f.* [from *export*.] He that carries out commodities, in opposition to the importer, who brings them in.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the prices of each species be by the law bigger or less. *Locke.*

TO EXPOSE. *v. a.* [*expono*, *expositum*, Latin; *exposer*, French.]

1. To lay open; to make liable.

Take physick, Pomp;
Festive thyself to feel what wretchedness feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And show Heaven's just. *Shakespeare's King Lear*

Will envy whom the highest place *exposes*
Foremost to stand against the Thunderer's aim? *Milton.*

To pass the ripe period of his age,
Acting his part upon a crowded stage,
To lull his toils *exposed*, and endless cares,
To open dangers, and to secret snares. *Prior.*

2. To put in the power of any thing.

But still he held his purpose to depart;
For as he lov'd her equal to his life,
He would not to the seas expose his wife. *Dryd.*

3. To lay open; to make bare; to put in a state of being acted upon.

Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature strong, renew their love;
Then fields the blades of bury'd corn disclose,
And while the balmy western spirit blows,
Earth to the breath her bosom dares *expose*.
Dryden's Virgil.

4. To lay open to censure or ridicule; to show in such a state as brings contempt.

Like Horace, you only *expose* the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. *Dryden.*

Tully has justly *exposed* a precept, that a man should live with his friend, in such a manner that if he became his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him. *Addison's Spectator.*

A fool might once himself alone *expose*,
Now one in verse makes many more in prose.

Your time and your property suffer alike, you are at once *exposed* and plundered. *Pope.*

5. To lay open to examination.

Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined. *Locke.*

6. To put in danger.

The *exposing* himself notoriously did change the fortune of the day, when his troops began to give ground. *Clarendon.*

7. To cast out to chance.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him; a third man finding him, breeds up and provides for him as his own. *Locke.*

Helpless and naked on a woman's knees,
To be *exposed* or read as she may please,
Feel her neglect, and pine from her disease. *Prior.*

8. To censure; to treat with dispraise. A colloquial abuse of the word.

A link wit is equally capable of *exposing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault. *Addison.*

EXPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *expose*.]

1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air.

Water he chafes clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition*. *Abraham.*

The diversity of *exposition* of the several kitchens in this city, whereby some receive the rays of the sun sooner, and others later, will occasion great inequality as to the time of dining. *Abraham.*

2. Explanation; interpretation. [from *expono*, *expono*, Latin.]

My lord of York, it better shew'd with you,
When that your back, assisted by the bell,
I reached you, to hear with reverence
Your *exposition* on the holy text. *Shakespeare.*

You are a worthy judge;
You know the law: your *exposition*
Hath been most found. *Shakespeare.*

I have sometimes very boldly made such *expositions* of my authors, as no commentator will give me. *Dryden.*

EXPOSITOR. *n. f.* [*expositor*, Latin.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

A moving jest,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's *expositor*,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged eyes play truant at his tales. *Shakespeare.*

In the picture of Abraham's sacrificing vision,
Hare is depicted as a little boy, which is no contemptuous unto the authority of *expositors*.

The former's confidence is the last *exposure* of the mind of God, under any judgment or affliction. *South's Sermon.*

Scholars, those copious *exposers* of places, pour out a vain overflow of learning on passages plain and easy. *Locke.*

TO EXPOSTULATE. *v. n.* [*expostulo*, Latin.] To canvas with another; to altercation; to debate without open rupture.

More bitterly could I *expostulate*,
Save that for reverence of some alive
I give a sparing hint to my tongue. *Shakespeare.*

The emperor's ambassador did *expostulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor. *Hume.*

It is manifest for friends and unarm'd innocence to *expostulate* with invincible power. *L'Estrange.*

Durst I *expostulate* with providence, I then might ask. *Corson.*

The bishop will *expostulate*, and the tenant will have regard to the reasonableness of the demand. *Swift.*

EXPOSTULATION. *n. f.* [from *expostulate*.]

1. Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair in private without rupture.

Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

2. Charge; accusation.

This makes our bleeding patients to accuse High Heaven, and their *expostulations* use;
Could nature then no private woman grace,
Whom we might dare to love with such a face? *Waller.*

Expostulation is a private accusation of one friend touching another, supposed not to have dealt singly or considerately in the course of good friendship. *Aylmer's Paragon.*

EXPOSTULATOR. *n. f.* [from *expostulate*.]

One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY. *adj.* [from *expostulate*.] Containing expostulation.

This table is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between bounty and ingratitude. *L'Estrange.*

EXPOSURE. *n. f.* [from *expose*.]

1. The act of exposing or setting out to observation.

2. The state of being open to observation.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in exposure, let us meet. *Shakespeare.*

3. The state of being exposed, or being liable to any thing.

Determine on some course,
More than a wild *exposure* to each chance
That starts i'th' way before thee. *Shakespeare.*

4. The state of being in danger.

To match us in comparisons with dirt;
To weaken and discredit our *exposure*,
How hard haveer rounded in with danger. *Shakespeare.*

5. Exposition; the situation in which the sun or air is received.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the hoar, in pots, two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*. *Erlyn.*

TO EXPOUND. *v. a.* [*expono*, Latin.]

1. To explain; to clear; to interpret; to show the meaning of.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of these words than pope Leo himself *expounded* them, whose speech, concerning our Lord's ascension, may serve instead of a marginal gloss. *Hooker.*

This by Calphurnia's dream is signified.
—And this way you have well *expounded* it. *Shakespeare.*

He *expounded* unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. *Locke.*

These light holy fathers, as in matters of faith they did not make truth, but gradually *expounded* it; in matters of civil and political government, they did not create powers, but ordered the countries which they inhabited. *Rakish.*

2. To examine; to lay open; a latinism.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch, with rings and lockets. *Hudibras.*

EXPOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *expound*.] Explainer; interpreter.

This they did partly as faithful witnesses; making a mere relation of what God himself had revealed unto them; and partly as careful *expounders*, teachers, and persuaders thereof. *Hooker.*

The best he was
And faithfullest *expounder* of the laws. *Dryden.*

TO EXPRESS. *v. a.* [*exprime*, *expressus* Latin.]

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1. To copy; to resemble; to represent.
So kids and whelps their tigs and dams *express*,
And to the great I measur'd by the less. *Dryden*.
Adorn a dream, *expressing* human form,
The shape of him who suffer'd in the form. *Dryden*.

2. To represent by any of the imitative arts; as poetry, sculpture, painting.
Each skillful artist shall *express* thy form
In animated gold. *Smith's Phœdia and Hippolitus*.

3. To represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.
Less than half we find *express*,
Envy bid conceal the rest. *Milton*.
Though they have learned those sounds, yet
there are no determined ideas laid up in their
minds, which are to be *expressed* to others by
them. *Locke*.
In moral ideas we have no sensible mark that
resemble them, whereby we can set them down:
we have nothing but words to *express* them by.
Locke.

True wit is nature to advantage dress'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well *express'd*.
Pope.

Others for language all their care *express*,
And value books, as women men, for diets. *Pope*.
To shed tears, among the ancients, when they
should *express* their gratitude to the gods with joy,
was esteem'd a prophanation. *Boomer*.

4. To show or make known in any manner.
No longer shall thy bodice aptly lace,
That air and shape of harmony *express*,
Fine by degrees, and delicately lets. *Prior*.

5. To utter; to declare: with the reciprocal pronoun.
Mr. Philips did *express* himself with much indignation against me one evening. *Pope*.

6. To denote; to designate.
Moses and Aaron took these men *expressed* by
their names. *Numbers*.

7. To squeeze out; to force out by compression.
Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits
out of which drink is *expressed*; as the grape, and
the apple. *Racon*.

8. To extort by violence, or elicit by art: a latinism.
Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds; 'tis only judgment waits
thee. *Ben Jonson*.
Art did *express*
A quintessence even from nothingness
From dull privatives and lean emptiness. *Donne*.

EXPRESS. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Copied; resembling; exactly alike.
Of his presence many a sign
Still following thee, still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love; his face
Express, and of his steps the track divine. *Milton*.

2. Plain; apparent; declared in direct terms.
There hath been some doubt whether containing
in scripture do import *express* setting down in plain
terms; or else comprehending in such sort, that
by reason we may from thence conclude all things
which are necessary. *Hooker*.
There is not any positive law of men, whether
general or particular, received by formal *express*
consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation;
but the same may be taken away, if occasion
leaves. *Hooker*.
All the gazers on the skies,
Read not in fair heav'n's story
Express truth, or truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes. *Ben Jonson*.

3. Clear; not dubious. This seems to be
no proper use.
I love to feel myself of an *express* and settled
judgment and affection, in things of the greatest
moment. *Miles's Divine Dialogues*.

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As to the testimonies of the fathers, let them be
never so *express* against all sorts of prayers and
invocations, they hold only of such a sort of
prayer. *Stillingfleet*.
Where reason or scripture is *express* for any opi-
nion, or action, we may receive it as of divine
authority. *Locke*.

4. On purpose; for a particular end.
They who are not induced to believe and live
as they ought, by those discoveries which God
hath made in scripture, would stand out against
any evidence whatsoever; even that of a messen-
ger sent *express* from the other world. *Atterbury*.

EXPRESS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A messenger sent on purpose.
The king sent an *express* immediately to the
marquis, with all the particular informations. *Clarendon*.
As if *expresses* from all parts had come,
With fresh alarms threatening the fate of Rome.
Dryden's Ju. enal.
Upon the first moment I was discovered, the
emperor had early notice of it by an *express*.
Guliver's Travels.

2. A message sent.
I am content my heart should be discovered to
the world, without any of those popular captations
which some men use in their speeches and *ex-
presses*. *King Charles*.
3. A declaration in plain terms. Not usual.
They do not only contradict the general design
and particular *expresses* of the gospel, but they falsify
against all logic and common sense. *Norris*.

EXPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [from *express*.]
1. That may be uttered or declared.
They had not only a memory and tradition of
it in general, but even of several particular acci-
dents of it likewise, which they handed down-
wards to the succeeding ages, with notes of the
greatest terror *expressible*. *Woodward*.

2. That may be drawn by squeezing or
expression.

EXPRESSIO. *n. f.* [from *express*.]
1. The act or power of representing any
thing.
There is nothing comparable to the variety of
instructive *expressions* by speech, whereas th a man
alone is endowed, as with an instrument suitable
to the excellency of his soul, for the communi-
cation of his thoughts. *Holter on Speech*.

2. The form or mode of language in which
any thoughts are uttered.
But all *expression* sometimes gives alloy
To noble thoughts, whose flame shall ne'er decay.
Buckingham.

The poet, to reconcile Helen to his reader,
brings her in as a penitent, condemning her own
infidelity in very strong *expressions*. *Broomer*.

3. A phrase; a mode of speech.

4. The act of squeezing or forcing out
any thing by a press.

Those juices that are so fleshy, as they cannot
make drink by *expression*, yet may make drink
by mixture of water. *Bacon*.
The juices of the leaves are obtain'd by ex-
pression: from this juice proceeds the taste.
Abbat on Plants.

EXPRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *express*.] Hav-
ing the power of utterance or represen-
tation. With of before the thing ex-
pressed.

Each verse so swells *expressive* of her woes,
And ev'ry tear in lines so mournful flows,
We, spite of fame, her fate revers'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think she ought to
live! *Tickel*.
And four fair queens, whose hands sustain a
flow'r,
Th' *expressive* emblem of their softer pow'r.
Pope.

A visible and exemplary obedience to God's
laws is the most *expressive* acknowledgment of

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the majesty and sovereignty of God, and disposed
others to glorify him by the same observances. *Rogers*.

EXPRESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *expressive*.]
In a clear and representative way.

EXPRESSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *expressive*.]
The power of expression, or re-
presentation by words.

The mountain has all the *expressiveness* that
words can give: it was here that Virgil strain'd
hard to outdo Lucretius. *Adams*.

EXPRESSLY. *adv.* [from *express*.] In di-
rect terms; plainly; not by implica-
tion; not generally.

It doth not follow, that of necessity we shall
sin, unless we *expressly* extend this in every par-
ticular. *Hooker*.

Articles of belief, and things which all men
must do, to the end that they may be saved, are
either *expressly* set down in scripture, or else
plainly thereby to be gathered. *Hooker*.
Who due cross 'em,
Baring the king's will from his mouth *expressly*?

The beginning of the worship of images in
these western parts, was by the folly and super-
stition of the people, *expressly* against the will of
their own bishop. *Stillingfleet*.

This account I *expressly* give of them, when I
enter on the argument. *Atterbury*.

All the duties that the best political laws en-
join, as conducive to the quiet and order of so-
cial life, are *expressly* commanded by our reli-
gion. *Rogers*.

EXPRESSURE. *n. f.* [from *express*.] Now
disused.]

1. Expression; utterance.
There is a mystery in the soul of state,
which hath an operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give *expression* to. *Shakspeare*.

2. The form; the likeness represented.
I will drop some obscure epithets of love,
wherein, by the colour of his beard, the manner
of his gait, the *expression* of his eye, forehead,
and complexion, he shall find himself personated.
Shakspeare.

3. The mark; the impression.
And nightly, meadow furie, look you sing,
Like to the garter-compais in a ring:
Th' *expression* that it bears, given 'let it be,
More fertile fresh than all the field to see.
Shakspeare.

To *EXPROBRATE*. *v. a.* [*exprobro*,
Lat.] To charge upon with reproach;
to impute openly with blame; to upbraid.

To *exprobrate* their stupidity, he induces the
providence of flocks: now, if the bird had been
unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and
the *exprobration* not so proper. *Brown*.

EXPROBRATION. *n. f.* [from *exprobrate*.]
Scornful charge; reproachful accusa-
tion; act of upbraiding.

The goodness we glory in, is to find out
somewhat whereby we may judge others to be
ungodly: each other's fault we observe as mat-
ter of *exprobration*, not of grief. *Hooker*.

The Parthians, with *exprobration* of Crassus's
thrift after money, poured gold into his mouth
after he was dead. *Abbot*.

It will be a denial with scorn, with a taunting
exprobration; and to be miserable without com-
miseration, is the height of misery. *South*.

No need such boasts, or *exprobrations* false
Of cowardice; the military mound
The British files transcend in evil hour
For their proud foes. *Philips*.

To *EXPROPRIATE*. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pro-
prius*, Latin.] To make no longer
our own; to hold no longer as a pro-
perty. Not in use.

When you have resigned, or rather consigned,
your *expropriated* will to God, and thereby en-

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trusted him to will for you, all his dispensations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

EXPUGNATION. *n. f.* [from *expugno*, Latin.] To conquer; to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION. *n. f.* [from *expugno*.] Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

The expugnation of Vienna he could never accomplish. *Sandys.*

EXPULSE. *v. a.* [from *expulsus*, Latin.]

To drive out; to expel; to force away.

For ever should they be expuls'd from France,

And not have title of an earldom there. *Shaksp.*

Suppose a nation where the custom were, that after full age the sons should expulse their fathers and mothers out of possessions, and put them to their pensions. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Inwardly received, it may be very diuretick, and expulse the stone in the kidneys. *Brown.*

Diffus relates, that Ptolemy was expuls'd from his kingdom by Acaclus. *Brown.*

EXPULSION. *n. f.* [from *expulse*.]

1. The act of expelling or driving out.

A wooer, More hateful than the foul expulsion is, Or the dear husband. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

Sole victor from th' expulsion of his tocs,

Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd. *Milton.*

Others think it possible so to contrive several pieces of steel and a load stone, that, by their continual attraction and expulsion of one another, they may cause a perpetual revolution of a wheel. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

This magnificent temple was not finished till after the expulsion of Turquin. *Stillingfleet.*

Coffee-droved urine proceeds from a mixture of a small quantity of blood with the urine; but often præg. effluates are a solution of the obstructing matter, and the expulsion of gravel or a stone. *Abrahamson on D. et.*

2. The state of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise after Adam's expulsion, if the universe had been Paradise. *Raleigh.*

EXPULSIVE. *adj.* [from *expulse*.] Having

the power of expulsion.

If the member be dependent, by raising of it up, and placing it equal with, or higher than the rest of the body, the influx may be restrained, and the part strengthened by expulsive bandages. *W. J. man's Surgery.*

EXPUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *expunge*.] Ex-

hibition; the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.

EXPUNGE. *v. a.* [from *expungo*, Latin.]

1. To blot out; to rub out.

The difference of the denarius and drachm having been done in the manuscript, it was needless to expunge it. *Aitken's Hist.*

Neither do they remember the many alterations, additions, and expungings made by great authors in those treatises which they prepare for the publick. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart d'spense The balm of mercy, and expunge th' offence? *Samuel.*

Deduct what is but vanity, or drefs,

Or learning's luxury, or idleness,

Or tricks to shew the stretch of human brain

More curious pleasure, or ingenious pain:

Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrecent parts

Of all, our wits have created arts:

Then see how little the remaining sum,

Which serve the past, and must the times to come!

Pope.

EXPURGATION. *n. f.* [from *expurgatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of purging or cleansing.

All the intestines, but especially the great ones, kidneys and ureters, serve for expurgation. *W. J. man's Surgery.*

2. Purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.

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Wife men know, that arts and learning want expurgation; and if the course of truth be permitted to itself it cannot escape many errors. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errors.*

EXPURGATOR. *n. f.* One who corrects by expunging.

They may well be allowed an expurgator. *Lord Digby.*

EXPURGATORY. *adj.* [from *expurgatorius*, Latin.] Employed in purging away what

is noxious; as, the expurgatory index of the Romanists directs the ebullition or expunction of passages admitted by any authors contrary to popery.

There wants expurgatory animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a conceded list, we might with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXQUISITE. *adj.* [from *exquisitus*, Latin.]

1. Far-fought; excellent; consummate; complete.

His absolute exactness they imitate by tending unto that which is most exquisite in every particular. *Hooker.*

Why should the state be troubled with this needless charge of keeping and maintaining to great a navy in such exquisite perfection and readiness. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Adam and Eve, before the fall, were a different species; and none but a poet of the most

unbounded invention, and the most exquisite judgment, could have fixed their conversation and behaviour to their state of innocence. *Atkinson.*

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beast in a more exquisite degree than they are by man, for they taste them sincere and pure, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atkinson's Sermons.*

2. Consummately bad.

With exquisite mischance they have mixed the gall and venom of flattery and contempt. *K. Charles.*

3. Very sensibly felt.

The scales of the senseless hinder objects from making too painful and exquisite impression on the nerves. *Chyvre.*

EXQUISITELY. *adv.* [from *exquisite*.]

Perfectly; completely: in either a good or ill sense.

We see more exquisitely with one eye shut than with both open; for that the spirits virtual unite themselves, and become stronger. *Bacon.*

A collection of rare manuscripts, exquisitely written in Arabic, and bought in the most remote parts by Epenius, the most excellent linguist. *Newton.*

The filder the, in Grecian arts unkindly,

Returning rich with plunder from the field,

If cups of silver or of gold be brought,

With jewels set, and exquisitely wrought,

To glorious trappings from the plate be turn'd,

And with the glittering spoils his horse adorn'd. *Pope.*

The poetry of opera is generally as exquisite as the music is good. *Johnson on L. et.*

EXQUISITENESS. *n. f.* [from *exquisite*.]

Nicety; perfection.

We suppose the superficies of the two glasses should be so exactly flat and smooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has informed us, that it is extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary tradesmen either glasses or marbles so much as approaching such an exquisiteness. *Boyle.*

EXSCRIPT. *n. f.* [from *exscriptum*, Latin.] A

copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT. *adj.* [from *exsiccat*.] Dry-

ing; having the power to dry up.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require exsiccants, as bones. *W. J. man.*

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TO EXSICCATE. *v. a.* [from *exsicco*, Lat.] To dry.

If in a dissolution of steel a separation of parts be made by precipitation, or exhalation, the exsiccated powder ascends not unto the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Great heats and droughts exsiccate and waste the moisture and vegetative nature of the earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

EXSICCATION. *n. f.* [from *exsiccat*.] The

act of drying.

That which is concreted by exsiccation, or exsiccation of humidity, will be resolved by humectation; as earth, dust, and clay. *Brown.*

EXSICCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exsiccat*.] Having the power of drying.

EXPIRATION. *n. f.* [from *expiratio*, Latin.] A

discharge of saliva by spitting. *Quincy.*

EXSUCTIO. *n. f.* [from *exsugo*, Latin.] The

act of sucking out or draining out, without immediate contact of the power of sucking with the thing sucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the sucker, after this first exsuction, you will drive out almost a whole cylinder full of air. *Boyle.*

EXSUDATION. *n. f.* [from *exsuda*, Latin.] A

sweating out; an extillation; an emission.

They seemed to be made by an exsudation, or extillation of some petifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham.*

EXSUFFLATION. *n. f.* [from *exsufflo*, Latin.] A

blast working underneath.

Of volatility, the utmost degree is when it will fly away without returning: the next is when it will fly up, but with ease return: the next is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of exsufflation, without vapouring. *Bacon.*

TO EXSUFFULATE. *v. a.* [a word peculiar to Shakspere.] To whisper; to

buzz in the ear; from the Italian *sussurrare*.

Exchange me for a goat,

When I shall turn the business of my soul

To such exsufflate and blown furnaces. *Othello.*

TO EXSUSCITATE. *v. a.* [from *exsuscito*, Lat.]

To rouse up; to stir up.

EXTANCY. *n. f.* [from *extant*.]

1. The state of rising above the rest.

2. Parts rising up above the rest; in opposition to those depressed.

The order of the little extancies, and consequently that of the little depressions, will be altered likewise. *Boyle on Colours.*

EXTANT. *adj.* [from *extans*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest.

That part of the teeth which is extant above the gums is naked, and not invested with that sensible membrane called periodontum, wherewith the other bones are covered. *Ray.*

If a body have part of it extant, and part of it immersed in fluid, then so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part shall be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

2. Publick; not suppressed.

The first of the continued weekly bills of mortality, extant at the parish clerks hall, began the twenty-ninth of December 1603. *Gravina's Bills of Mortality.*

EXTANTICAL. } *adj.* [from *extant*.] See EX-

EXTANTICK. } *STACY.*

1. Tending to something external.

I find in me a great deal of extant love, which continually carries me to good without myself. *Boyle.*

2. Rapturous; in a state in which the

soul seems to leave the body.

EXT

In trance *extatick* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round.

EXTEMPORAL. *adj.* [extemporalis, Lat.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden.

Alcibiades the sophist hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and extemporal far exceedeth premeditated speech.

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, of good extemporal judgment and discourse, for the fulfilling of publick ministers.

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be extemporal.

EXTEMPORALLY. *adv.* [from extemporalis, Lat.] Quickly; without premeditation.

Temporally will stage us, and piteous Our Alexandrian revels.

EXTEMPORANEOUS. *adj.* [extemporaneus, Latin.] Unpremeditated; sudden.

EXTEMPORARY. *adj.* [extemporarius, Lat.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick.

This custom was begun by our ancestors out of an ambition of showing their extemporary ability of speaking upon any subject.

That men should confer at very distant removes by an extemporary intercourse, is another reputed impossibility.

They write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent interjections, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations, or extemporary expletives.

EXTEMPORE. *adv.* [extempore, Lat.]

1. Without premeditation; suddenly; readily; without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it extempore; for it is but soaring.

Nothing great ought to be ventured upon without preparation; but, above all, how foolish is it to engage extempore, where the concern is eternity?

Hast thou no mark at which to lend thy bow?

Or, like a boy, pursued the cannon-row With pellets and with stones from tree to tree, A fruitless toil, and lo! it extempore?

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective, but very improperly.

I have known a woman branch out into a long extempore dissertation upon a piteous.

EXTEMPORINESS. *n. f.* [from extempore.] The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation; the state of being unpremeditated.

To EXTEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [from extempore.] To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

The extemporizing faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though even here it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer.

To EXTEND. *v. a.* [extendo, Latin.]

1. To stretch out in any direction.

See the figure of his lifeless friend, And his old sire, his lifeless arm extend.

Shouldst thou God's altar a vile image stand, Belies his features, and extends his hands.

2. To amplify; opposed to contract.

It is tolerable in any to use what liberty they list in their own manner of writing; but the contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office.

3. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand.

He much magnifies the capacity of his understanding, who persuades himself that he can ex-

EXT

tend his thoughts farther than God exists, or imagine any expansion where he is not.

4. To widen to a large comprehension.

Few extend their thoughts towards universal knowledge.

5. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space.

The mind, say they, while you sustain To hold her station in the brain?

You grant, at least the is extended.

6. To enlarge; to continue.

To Helen's bed the gods alone assign Her mine to extend the regal line.

7. To increase in force or duration.

In much you note him, You shall offend him, and extend his passion:

Feed and regard him not.

The eyes of Tobit crying unmercifully to one action of their own, were additionally promoted by that power which can extend their natures into production of effects, beyond created efficacies.

8. To enlarge the comprehension of any position.

Seeing it is not set down how far the bounds of his speech concerning diffiniteness reach, who can assure us that it extendeth farther than to those things only wherein the nations were idolatrous?

9. To impart; to communicate.

Let there be none to extend mercy unto him.

10. To seize by course of law.

The law, that fetters all you do, And muzzles where you did but woo; And if it judge upon you free, Will soon extend her for your bride;

And put her person, goods or lands, Or which you like best, into your hands.

To EXTEND. *v. n.* To reach to any distance.

My goodness extendeth not to thee.

The bigness of such a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of a mingling lungs can easily extend.

EXTENDER. *n. f.* [from extend.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.

The extension made, the extenders are to be loosened gently.

EXTENDIBLE. *adj.* [from extend.]

1. Capable of extension; capable to be made wider or longer.

Tubes, recently made of fluids, are easily lengthened; such as have often suffered force, growing rigid, and hardly extendible.

2. That may be seized by law.

EXTENDIENESS. *n. f.* [from extend.] Unlimited extension. In this sense it is once found; but, I think, with little propriety.

Certain molecule females must keep the world from an inundation and extendly nests of excursions every moment into new figures and animals.

EXTENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from extensibile] The quality of being extensibile.

In what manner they are mixed, so as to give a fibre extensibility, who can say?

EXTENSIBLE. *adj.* [extensio, Latin.]

1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth.

The malleous being fixed to an extensibile membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward.

2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

EXT

That love is blind, is extensibile beyond the object of poetry.

EXTENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from extensibile.] Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION. *n. f.* [from extensio, Lat.]

1. The act of extending.

2. The state of being extended.

The thorough coming of tumors of men, especially in children, which cause an extension of the stomach.

All rest is satisfied at the posture of moderate and none endure the extremity of tension.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters, or extension of it, is the waters, doing up the intercalation earth.

By this idea of fluidity is the extension distinguished from the extension of space.

extension of body being nothing but the extension of continuity of solid, impenetrable, movable parts, and the extension of space, the continuity of solid, impenetrable, and immoveable parts.

EXTENSIONAL. *adj.* [from extension.] Long drawn out; having great extent.

You run into these extensional pleasures, which I look upon as contemptuously, as do the quick wiggings up and down of pinnacles.

EXTENSIVE. *adj.* [extensivus, Latin.]

1. Wide; large.

I would not be understood to recommend all a pursuit of those sciences, to that extent, length to which the moderns have advanced them.

2. That may be extended. Not used.

Silver beavers chase the finest city, in which is most extensive under the sun.

EXTENSIVELY. *adv.* [from extensive.] Widely; largely.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgment concerning them, without extensive view of most of these engagements, and the extensive, and comparing and balancing them.

EXTENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from extensive.]

1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.

As we have reason to admire the extensiveness of this continuance, so have we to applaud the extensiveness of the benefit.

2. Possibility to be extended.

We take notice of the wonderful diffusiveness or extensiveness of the throats and gullets of serpents; I myself have taken two entire mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose was not bigger than my little finger.

EXTENSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The muscle by which any limb is extended.

Extensors are muscles so called, which extend any part.

Civil people had the flexors of the head strong; but in the insular there was a great overbalance of strength in the extensors of the neck.

EXTENT. *n. f.* [from extentus, Latin.]

1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended.

If I mean to reign David's true heir, and his full sceptre sway To a vast extent over all Israel's sons.

2. Bulk; size; compass.

The serpent, fabled a beast of all the field Of huge extent sometimes.

EXU

- Ariana, Darius' race,*
That shuld th' extent of Asia. *Glover.*
3. **COMMUNICATION**; distribution.
Emperour of Rome,
Troubled, confronted thus, and for th' extent,
Of equal justice us'd with such contempt. *Shaksp.*
4. **EXECUTION**; seizure.
Let my officers
Make an extent upon his house and land,
And turn him going. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
- To **EXTENUATE**. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Latin.]
1. To lessen; to make small or slender in bulk.
His body behind his head becomes broad,
from whence it is again extenuated all the way to the tail. *Grev's Museum.*
2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality.
To perfit
In doing wrong, extenuates not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shakspere.*
But fortune there extenuates the crime;
What's vice in me, is only mirth in him. *Dryd.*
3. To lessen; to degrade; to diminish in honour.
Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can extenuate thee? *Milton's Para. l. 1st.*
4. To lessen in representation; to palliate; opposite to *aggravate*.
When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me, as I am: nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice. *Shakspere.*
Upon his examination he denied little of that
wherewith he was charged, nor endeavoured
much to excuse or extenuate his fault; so that,
not very wisely thinking to make his offence less
by confession, he made it enough for condemnation.
Bacon.
Yet hear me, Sampson, not that I endeavour
To lessen or extenuate my offence. *Milton*
5. To make lean.
6. To make rare: opposed to *dense*.
The race of all things here is to extenuate and
thin things to be more pneumatical and rare, and
not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which
is dense. *Bacon.*
- EXTENUATION**. *n. f.* [*from extenuate*.]
1. The act of representing things less ill
than they are; contrary to *aggravation*; palliation.
2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.
When sin is to be judged, the kindest enquiry
is what deeds of charity we can alledge in extenuation
of our punishment. *Atterbury.*
3. A loss of plumpness, or a general decay
of the muscular flesh of the whole body.
A third sort of marasmus is an extenuation of
the body, caused through an immoderate heat
and dryness of the parts. *Hartley.*
- EXTERIOR**. *adj.* [*exterior*, Latin.]
Outward; external; not intrinsic.
And what is faith, love, virtue unclay'd
Alone, without exterior help sustain'd. *Milton.*
Seraphick and common lovers behold exterior
beauties, as children and astronomers consider
Galilei's optick glasses. *Dryd.*
Father, blacker, and murther, are words which,
together with the thing they denominate, imply
also something else separate and exterior to the
existence of that thing. *Locke.*
- EXTERIORLY**. *adv.* [*from exterior*.] Outwardly; externally; not intrinsically.
You have slander'd nature in my form;
Which, howsoever rude exteriorly,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind,
Than to be butcher of an innocent child. *Shakspere.*
- To **EXTERMINATE**. *v. a.* [*extermio*, Latin.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolish; to destroy.

EXT

- Unlucky vices, on which the exterminating
lot happened to fall. *Decay of Piety.*
Alexander left Grecian colonies in the Indies;
but they were exterminated by Sandrocottus.
Arbutnot on Coins.
- This discovery alone is sufficient, if the vices of
men did not captivate their reason, to explode
and exterminate rank atheism out of the world.
Bentley's Sermons.
- EXTERMINATION**. *n. f.* [*from exterminare*.] Destruction; excision.
The question is, how far an holy war is to be
pursued, whether to displanting and extermination
of people? *Bacon.*
- EXTERMINATOR**. *n. f.* [*extermiator*, Lat.]
The person or instrument by which any
thing is destroyed.
- To **EXTERMINE**. *v. a.* [*extermio*, Lat.]
To exterminate; to destroy. Not used.
If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love, your sorrow and my grief
Were both extermin'd. *As you Like it.*
- EXTERN**. *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]
1. External; outward; visible.
When my outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment extern, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at. *Shakspere's Othello.*
2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic; not depending on itself.
When two bodies are pressed one against another,
the rare body not being able to resist
division as the dense, and being not permitted
to retire back, by reason of the extern violence
impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be
severed. *Digby.*
- EXTERNAL**. *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]
1. Outward; not proceeding from itself;
operating or acting from without: opposite to
internal.
We come to be assured that there is such a
being, either by an internal impression of the
notion of a God upon our minds, or else by such
external and visible effects as our reason tells us
must be attributed to some cause, and which we
cannot attribute to any other but such as we
conceive God to be. *Tillotson.*
Shells being exposed loose upon the surface of
the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod
upon by horses and other cattle, and to many
other external accidents, are, in tract of time,
broken to pieces. *Woodward.*
2. Having the outward appearance; having
to the view or outward perception
any particular nature.
Adam was then a less glorious in his exterior
than he had a beautiful body as well as an im-
mortal soul. *South.*
He that commits only the external act of ido-
latri is as guilty as he that commits the internal
act of it. *St. John Chrys.*
- EXTERNALLY**. *adv.* [*from external*.]
Outwardly.
The exterior ministry, externally and alone,
lath in it nothing excellent, as being destitute
of the sanctity that God requires, and it is common
to wicked men and good. *Taylor.*
- To **EXTIL**. *v. n.* [*ex and fillo*, Latin.]
To drop or distil from.
- EXTILLATION**. *n. f.* [*from ex and fillo*, Latin.] The act of falling in drops.
They seemed made by an extillation or extil-
lation of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth.
Deham's Hist. Chesby.
- To **EXTIMULATE**. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Lat.] To prick; to incite by stimulation.
Choler is one excretion whereby nature ex-
cludeth another, which, descending into the

EXT

- bowels, extimulates and excites them unto re-
pulsion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- EXTIMULATION**. *n. f.* [*from extimulatio*, Lat.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation.
The native spirits admit great diversity; as,
hot, cold, active, dull, &c. whence proceed
most of the virtues of bodies; but the air inter-
mixed is without virtues, and maketh things in-
spid, and without any extimulation. *Bacon.*
- EXTINCT**. *adj.* [*extinctus*, Latin.]
1. Extinguished; quenched; put out.
They are extinct, quenched as tow. *Izaak.*
Their purple vengeance bath'd in gore retires,
Her weapons blunted, and extinct her fires. *Pope.*
2. At a stop; without progressive suc-
cession.
My days are extinct. *Yal.*
The royal family is all extinct,
And she who reigns bestows her crown on me. *Dryden.*
The nobility are never likely to be extinct,
because the greatest part of their titles descend to
heirs general. *Swift.*
3. Abolished; out of force.
A statute enacted a pure continues, though
such law be extinct, or the lawgiver removed
from his office. *Aylfe.*
- EXTINCTION**. *n. f.* [*extinctio*, Latin.]
1. The act of quenching or extinguishing.
Red hot needles or wires, extinguished in
quicksilver, do yet acquire a venicity according
to the laws of position and extinction. *Brown.*
2. The state of being quenched.
The parts are consumed through extinction of
their native heat, and dissipation of their radical
moisture. *Harvey.*
3. Destruction; excision.
The extinction of nations, and the desolation
of kingdoms, were but the effects of this de-
structive evil. *Rogers's Sermon.*
4. Suppression.
They lie in dead oblivion, losing halt
The fleeting moments of too short a life,
Total extinction of th' enlighten'd soul. *Thomson.*
- To **EXTINGUISH**. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Latin.]
1. To put out; to quench.
The lost god of pleasure that warm'd our de-
sires,
Has broken his bow, and extinguish'd his fires. *Dryden.*
Then rose the seed of chaos and of night,
To blot out order, and extinguish light. *Pope.*
2. To suppress; to destroy.
They extinguish the love of the people to the
young king, by remembering some imperfec-
tions of his father. *Hayward.*
My flame of elasticity, by which the skies
I see above, by thee extinguish'd dies. *Deham.*
3. To cloud; to obscure.
Let not once on her virtues that surmount,
Her match'd graces that extinguish. *Shakspere.*
- EXTINGUISHABLE**. *adj.* [*from extin-
guish*.] That may be quenched, sup-
pressed, or destroyed.
- EXTINGUISHER**. *n. f.* [*from extinguish*.]
A hollow cone put upon a candle to
quench it.
If it should ever offer to flame out again, I
would use the conium as an extinguisher to
smother it. *Mor's Divine Dialogues.*
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And loads the humors. *Dryden.*
'Tis better to cover the vital flame with an
extinguisher of honour, than let it consume till
it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the
locket. *Cotton on the Value of Life.*
- EXTINGUISHMENT**. *n. f.* [*from extin-
guish*.]

EXT

1. Extinction; suppression; act of quenching; destruction.

When death's form appears, the fear's not
An utter quenching, or *extinguishment*;
She would be glad to meet with such a let,
That to the might all future ill prevent.

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for
the better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of
Flanders.

The immediate cause of death is the resolution
or *extinguishment* of the spirits.

2. Abolition; nullification.

Divine laws of christian church polity may not
be altered by *extinguishment*.

3. Termination of a family or succession.

His heart richly conceived treason against the
crown, wherein he perished himself, and made
a final *extinguishment* of his house and honour.

To EXTIRP. v. a. [*extirpo*, Latin.] To eradicate; to root out. Not used.

Which to *extirp* he laid him privily
Down in a darksome lowly place far in. *Fairy Q.*
Nor shall that nation boast it to with us,
But be *extirp'd* from our provinces.

To EXTIRPATE. v. a. [*extirpo*, Lat.] To root out; to eradicate; to excise; to destroy.

The rebels were grown so strong, that they
made account speedily to *extirpate* the British
nation in that kingdom.

We in vain endeavour to drive the wolf from
our own to another's door; the wiser ought to
be *extirpated* out of the island.

It is not the business of virtue to *extirpate* the
affections, but to regulate them.

EXTIRPATION. n. f. [from *extirpare*.] The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; destruction.

It is said that popery, for want of utter *extirpation*,
hath in some places taken root and
sprung again.

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all these
passions and vices which render men unsociable
and troublesome to one another.

EXTIRPATOR. n. f. [from *extirpare*.] One who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTISPICIOUS. adj. [*extispicium*, Lat.] Augurial; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication.

Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his
augurial and *extispicious* inventions, from casual
and uncontrived contingencies, divining events
succeeding.

To EXTOL. v. a. [*extollo*, Latin.] To praise; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate.

Asid him that rideth upon the heavens.

When a rich man speaketh, every man holdeth
his tongue; and luck, what he saith they
extol it to the clouds.

Heaven and earth shall high *extol*
Thy praises with th' innumerable sound
Of hymns, and sacred songs; wherewith thy
throne

Encompass'd shall resound thee ever blest'd.

Let Araby *extol* her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet anisomum boast.

EXTOLLER. n. f. [from *extol*.] A praiser; a magnifier; one that praises to the skies.

EXTORSIVE. adj. [from *extort*.] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY. adv. [from *extorsive*.] In an extorsive manner; by violence.

EXT

To EXTORT. v. a. [*extorqueo*, *extortus*, Latin.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to wring from one.

'Till the injurious Roman did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakspeare.*
That glory never shall his wrath or might
Extort from me, to bow and sue for grace
With suppliant knee, and deify his pow'r.

I remember well the impious oath,
Hardly *extorted* from my trembling youth.

My earnest desires, not any doubts of your
goodness, but my real concern for your well-
fare, *extort* this from me.

2. To gain by violence or oppression.

His tail was stretch'd out in wondrous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it taught,
And with *extorted* power and borrow'd strength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought.

Are my chests fill'd up with *extorted* gold?

To EXTORT. v. n. To practise oppression and violence. Disused.

To whom they never gave any penny of enter-
tainment, but let them feed upon the countries,
and *extort* upon all men where they come.

Before they did *extort* and oppress the people
only by colour of a lawful custom, they did after-
wards use the same extortions by warrant.

EXTORTER. n. f. [from *extort*.] One who practises oppression or extortion.

Edric the *extorter* was deprived by king Can-
ute of the government of Mercia.

EXTORTION. n. f. [from *extort*.]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity.

That goodness
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by *extortion*.

Oppression and *extortion* did maintain the great-
ness, and oppression and *extortion* did extinguish
the greatness of that house.

2. Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.

Because the lords had power to impose this
charge, the freeholders were glad to give a
great part of their lands to hold the rest free from
that *extortion*.

A succeeding king's just recovery of rights from
unjust usurpations and *extortions*, shall never be
prejudiced by any act of mine.

EXTORTIONER. n. f. [from *extortion*.]

One who practises extortion; one who
grows rich by violence and rapacity.

There will be always murderers, adulterers,
extortioners, church-robbers, traitors, and other
scoundrel.

The covetous *extortioner* is involved in the same
sentence.

To EXTRACTION. v. a. [*extraho*, *extrac- tum*, Latin.]

1. To draw out of something.

The drawing out metal or mineral out of an-
other, we call *extracting*.
Out of the ashes of all plants they *extract* a
salt which they use in medicines.

The metallic or mineral matter is so dissolved
amongst the crasser matter, that it would never be
possible to separate and *extract* it.

2. To draw by chymical operation.

Whom sunny Borneo bears, are stor'd with
streams
Egregious, rum and rice's spirit *extract*.

3. To take from something of which the thing taken was a part.

EXT

I now see

Bone of my bone, *extract* my flesh, myself
Before me: woman is her name, of man
Extracted.

4. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

These waters were *extracted*, and laid up on the
surface of the ground.

5. To select an abstract from a larger treatise.

To see how this case is represented, I have *ex-
tracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious
fallhoods.

EXTRACT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing.

In tincture, if the superfluous spirit of wine
be distilled off, it leaves at the bottom that
thicker substance, which chemists call the *extract*
of the vegetables.

To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing
in our mouth but the *extract* and exhalation of
our inward bitterness, is a great infelicity.

2. The chief heads drawn from a book; an abstract; an epitome.

I will present a few *extracts* out of authors.

Some books may be read by *extracts* made of
them by others, but only in the less important
arguments, and the meaner books; else distilled
books are like common distilled waters, flabby
things.

Spend some hours every day in reading, and
making *extracts*, if your memory be weak.

3. Extraction; descent. Not used.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *ex-
tract*, branding it with the most ignominious im-
putation of foolishness.

EXTRACTION. n. f. [*extractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; the act of drawing out the principal substance by chymical operation.

Although the charge of *extraction* should ex-
ceed the worth, at least it will discover nature
and possibility.

The distillations of waters, *extractions* of oils,
and such like experiments, are unknown to the
ancients.

It would not defy the charge and labour of
the *extraction*, and must need be all unreticably
lost.

2. Derivation from an original; lineage; descent.

One whose *extraction* 's from an ancient line,
Gives hope again that well-born men may shine;
The meanness in your nature mild and good.
The noble rest secured in your blood.

EXTRACTOR. n. f. [Latin.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRACTIONARY. adj. [*extra* and *diſto*, Latin.] Not consisting in words but realities.

Of *extraditionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle
and logicians make six; but we observe men are
commonly deceived by four thereof.

EXTRAJUDICIAL. adj. [*extra* and *judicium*, Latin.] Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

A declaratory or *extrajudicial* abolition is con-
ferred in *foro pœnitentiæ*.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY. adv. [from *extrajudicial*.] In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

The confirmation of an election, though done
by a previous citation of all persons concerned,
may be said to be done *extrajudicially*, when op-
position ensues thereupon.

EXT

EXTRAMISSIION. *n. f.* [*extra* and *missio*, Latin.] The act of emitting outward; opposite to *intramission*.

Aristotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that sight is by reception, and not by *extramission*; by receiving the rays of the object unto the eye, and not by sending any out. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDA'NE. *adj.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Beyond the verge of the material world.

'Tis a philosophy that gives the exactest topography of the *extramundane* spaces. *Glauville.*

EXTRANEOUS. *adj.* [*extraneus*, Latin.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign; of different substance; not intrinsic.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something *extraneous* and superinduced. *Locke.*

When the mind refers any of its ideas to any thing *extraneous* to them, they are then called true or false. *Locke.*

Gold, when equally pure, and freed from extraneous matter, is absolutely alike in colour, confidence, specific gravity, and all other respects. *Woodward on Efflu.*

EXTRAORDINARILY. *adv.* [from *extraordinary*.]

1. In a manner out of the common method and order.

In the affairs which were not determinable one way or other by the scripture, himself gave an *extraordinarily* direction and counsel, as oft as they sought it at his hands. *Hockley.*

In government it is good to use men of one rank equally; for to countenance some *extraordinarily*, is to make them insolent, and the rest discontent. *Bacon.*

2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably.

He quotes me right; and I hope all his quotations, wherein he is so *extraordinarily* copious and elaborate, are so. *Howell.*

The temple of Solomon was a type, and therefore was *extraordinarily* magnificent. otherwise perhaps a cheaper structure might have been as serviceable. *Wilk. in Marsh. Magick.*

EXTRAORDINARINESS. *n. f.* [from *extraordinary*.] Uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness.

I chuse some few either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice. *Gow. of the Tongue.*

EXTRAORDINARY. *adj.* [*extraordinarius*, Latin.] This word and its derivatives are generally pronounced *extraordinary*, whereby the *a* is liquified into the *o*.]

1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary.

Evils must be judged inevitable, if there be no apparent ordinary way to avoid them; because where council and advice bear rule of God's *extraordinary* power, without *extraordinary* warrant, we cannot presume. *Hooker.*

Spain had no wars save those which were grown into an ordinary; now they have coupled therewith the *extraordinary* of the Volantine and the Palatinate. *Bacon.*

See what *extraordinary* armies have been transmitted thither, and what ordinary forces maintained there. *Darwin.*

2. Different from the common course of law.

If they proceeded in a martial or any other *extraordinary* way, without any form of law, his majesty should declare his justice and affection to in old faithful servant. *Clarendon.*

3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common

EXT

The house was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting to much any *extraordinary* kind of fineness, as an honourable representing of a firm stateliness. *Silney.*

The Indians worshipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great stones, and all things which seemed to have something *extraordinary* in them. *Stillingfleet.*

EXTRAORDINARY. *adv.* [This word seems only a colloquial barbarism, used for the ease of pronunciation.] *Extraordinarily.*

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are *extraordinary* rare. *Addison.*

EXTRAPAROCHIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Latin.] Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Latin.] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

An *extraprovincial* citation is not valid, *etraduas d'ictus*, above two days journey; not is a citation valid that contains many conditions manifestly inconvenient. *Asylle's Paragon.*

EXTRAREGULAR. *adj.* [*extra* and *regula*, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule.

His providence is *extraregular*, and produces strange things beyond common rules; and he led Israel through a sea, and made a rock pour forth water. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

EXTRAVAGANCE. } *n. f.* [*extravagans*,
EXTRAVAGANCY. } Latin.]

1. Excursion or fall beyond prescribed limits.

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance*: I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again. *Hammond.*

2. Irregularity; wildness.

3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and *extravagancy* of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion, and by stirring up their rage against others, have armed that fierce humour against themselves. *Tillotson.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombast.

Some verses of my own, Max min and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance*. *Dryden.*

5. Waste; vain and superfluous expence.

She was so expensive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance*. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVAGANT. *adj.* [*extravagans*, Latin.]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogeneal sense, but not now in use.

At his warning

The *extravagant* and erring spirit lies To his confine. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods.

I dare not ask for what you would not grant: But withers, madam, are *extravagant*; They are not bounded with things possible; I may wish more than I presume to tell. *Dryd.*

3. Not comprehended in any thing.

Twenty constitutions of pope John XIII. are called the *extravagants*; for that they being written in no order or method, *vulgata extra ordinem collectorum canonum.* *Asylle's Paragon.*

4. Irregular; wild.

For a dance they seem'd Somewhat *extravagant*, and wild. *Asylle.*

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuses, infinitely more beautiful than turn and polishing. *Addison.*

EXT

New ideas employed my fancy all night, and composed a wild *extravagant* dream. *Addison.*

5. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character, who is defective in this particular. *Addison.*

EXTRAVAGANT. *n. f.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

We pity or laugh at those satirical *extravagants*. *Glauville.*

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions. *L'Estrange.*

EXTRAVAGANTLY. *adv.* [from *extravagant*.]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly.

His passion was *extravagantly* new; But mine is much the madder of the two. *Dryd.*

2. In an unreasonable degree.

Some are found to praise our author, and others as rashly and *extravagantly* contradict his admirers. *Pope.*

3. Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully; profusely.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *extravagant*.] Excess; excursion beyond limits.

To **EXTRAVAGATE.** *v. n.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Latin.] To wander out of limits. *Dist.*

EXTRAVASATED. *adj.* [*extra* and *vasa*, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing vessels.

The vitious matter, which lies like leather upon the *extravasated* blood of pleurick people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVASATION. *n. f.* [from *extravasated*.] The act of forcing, or state of being forced, out of the proper containing vessels.

Aliment, too viscous, obstructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the small vessels of the lungs, after a rupture and *extravasation* of blood, easily produces an ulcer. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVENATE. *adj.* [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetic way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extraveneate* blood by the sympathick medicine, as to matter of fact, is with circumstances of good evidence ascertained. *Glennville's Scrips.*

EXTRAVE'RSION. *n. f.* [*extra* and *versio*, Latin.] The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles. *Boyle.*

EXTRAUGHT. *part.* [This is an obsolete participle from *extra*; as *dis*traught from *distract*.] Extracted.

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*?

To let thy tongue detect thy baseborn heart? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

EXTREME. *adj.* [*extremus*, Lat.] This word is sometimes corrupted by the superlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itself the superlative signification.]

1. Greatest; of the highest degree.

The Lord thill time thee with a fever, an inflammation, and an *extreme* burning. *Deut.*

They thought it the *extremest* of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and disorderly people. *Bacon.*

2. Utmost.

The hairy foot
Stood on th' *extremest* verge of the swift brook,
Augmenting it with tears. *Shakespeare.*

Milena's clip and Baub's le view'd,
That on the sea's *extremest* borders stood. *Adf.*

3. Last; that beyond which there is nothing.

Facew'd, ungrateful and unkind I go,
Condemn'd by thee, to mule and shades below:
I go th' *extremest* remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion, and to drench my love. *Dryd.*

4. Pressing in the utmost degree.

Of a necessity being to us not but urgent,
sometimes *extreme*, the consideration of publick
utility is urged equivalent to the easier kind of
necessity. *Hobbes.*

5. Rigorous; strict.

If thou be *extreme* to mark what is amiss, O
Lords who shall abide it? *Psalms.*

EXTREME. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. Utmost point; highest degree of any thing.

Thither by happy footed furies led,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought; and feet by turns the bitter change
Of *force extreme*, *extremes* by change more fierce;
From beds of raging fire to thieve in ice
Their soft ethereal sympathy, and there to pine
Immovable, inhald, and frozen round
Periods of time; whence hurried back to fire. *Milton.*

Avoid *extremes*, and shun the faults of such
Whop still are pleas'd too little, or too much. *Pope.*

They cannot bear that human nature, which
they know to be imperfect, should be rated in
an *extreme*, without opposition. *Pope.*

2. Points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity.

The true protestant religion is situated in the
golden mean; the enemies unto her are the *ex-*
trêmes on either hand. *Bacon.*

The syllogistical form only shews, that if the
intermediate idea agrees with those it is on both
sides immediately applied to, than those two re-
move ones, or, as they are called, *extremes* do
certainly agree. *Locke.*

EXTREME. adv. [from extreme.]

1. In the utmost degree.

She might hear, not far from her, an *extremely*
doleful voice; but so suppressed with a kind of
whispering note, that he could not conceive the
words distinctly. *Sidney.*

2. Very much; greatly: in familiar language.

Whoever sees a scoundrel in a gown reeling
home at midnight, is apt to be *extremely* com-
forted in his own vices. *Swift.*

EXTREMITY. n. f. [extremitas, Latin.]

1. The utmost point; the highest degree.

He that will take away *extreme* heat by setting
the body in *extremity* of cold, shall undoubtedly
remove the disease; but together with it the
diseased too. *Hobbes.*

Should anyone be cruel and uncharitable to that
extremity, yet this would not prove that prop-
riety gave any authority. *Locke.*

2. The utmost parts; the parts most remote from the middle.

In its proper colour it is inclining to white,
excepting the *extremities* or tips of the wing
feathers, which are black. *Brown.*

The *extremities* of the joints must be held in
hidden, and the *extremities* of end of the feet
never. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The extremity of pain often creates a calmness
in the *extremities*; but such a sensation is very
consistent with an inflammatory diathesis. *Boerhaave on Diet.*

3. The points in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the utmost distance from each other.

He's a man of that strange composition
Made up of all the worst *extremities*
Of youth and age. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. Remote parts; parts at the greatest distance.

They sent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *ex-*
trémities of Ethiopia, and imported quantities of
precious goods. *Abulphut.*

5. Violence of passions.

With equal measure she did moderate
The strong *extremities* of their outrage. *Spenser.*
If I shew no colour for my *extremity*, let me
be your tableport. *Shakespeare.*

6. The utmost violence, rigour, or distress.

Why should not the same laws take good ef-
fect on that people, being prepared by the sword,
and brought under by *extremity*. *Spenser.*

Then hearts the gullesteth,
And yields her to *extremity* of time. *Fairy Queen.*

He promised, if they should be besieged, to
relieve them before they should be reduced to
extremity. *Glendon.*

It should be never so exp sed to the *extremity*
of war as to fall into those barbarous hands.
Glendon.

I wish peace, and any terms prefer,
Before the last *extremities* of war. *Dryden.*

7. The most aggravated state.

The world is running mad after force, the
extremity of bad poetry; or rather the judgment
that is fallen upon dramatic writing. *Dryden.*

TO EXTRICATE. v. a. [extrico, Lat.]

To disembarass; to set free any one in
a state of perplexity; to disentangle.

We run into great difficulties about free created
agents, which reason cannot well extricate itself
out of. *Locke.*

These are beliefs to nature, as they give her an
opportunity of extricating herself from her op-
pressions, and recovering the several tones and
springs of her vessels. *Addison.*

EXTRICATION. n. f. [from extricate.]

The act of disentangling; disentangle-
ment.

Crude salt has a taste not properly acid, but
such as predominates in brine; and it does not
appear, that this acid spirit did as such pre-exist
in the salt whence it was obtained, so that we
may suppose it to have been made rather by trans-
mutation than extrication. *Boyle.*

EXTRINSICAL. adj. [extrinsecus, Lat.]

External; outward; not intimately be-
longing; not intrinsic. It is commonly
written so, but analogy requires *extrin-*
secal.

A body cannot move, unless it be moved by
some *extrinsic* agent: absurd it is to think that
a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itself.
Digby on Bodies.

Neither is the atom by any *extrinsic* impulse
diverted from its natural course. *Ray.*

Outward objects, that are *extrinsic* to the
mind; and its own operations, proceeding from
powers intrinsic, and proper to itself, which,
when reflected on by itself, become also objects
of its contemplation, are the original of all know-
ledge. *Locke.*

EXTRINSICALLY. adv. [from extrinsic.]

From without.

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from
the body, and *extrinsically* advenient, be an error,
almost all the world hath been mistaken. *Graville.*

EXTRINSICK. adj. [extrinsecus, Latin.]

Outward; external.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they
try if they can possess themselves of the outworks,
raise some prejudice against his most *extrinsic*
adherents. *Gow. of the Tongue.*

Extrinsic modes are such as arise from some-
thing that is not in the subject or substance itself;
but it is a manner of being which some sub-
stances attain, by reason of something external or
foreign to the subject; as, this globe lies within
two yards of the wall; this man is beloved or
hated. *Watts's Logic.*

To EXTRUCT. v. a. [extruo, extruam, Latin.] To build; to raise; to form into a structure.

EXTRUCTOR. n. f. [from extruo.] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

To EXTRUDE. v. a. [extrudo, Latin.]

To thrust off; to drive off; to push out with violence.

If in any part of the continent they found
the shells, they concluded that the sea had been
extruded and driven off by the mud. *Woodward.*

EXTRUSION. n. f. [extrusio, Latin.] The act of thrusting or driving out.

They suppose the channel of the sea formed,
and mountains and caverns, by a violent depres-
sion of some parts of the earth, and an *extrusion*
and elevation of others. *Burnet.*

EXUBERANCE. n. f. [ex and uber, Lat.]

Knobs, or parts protuberant; parts that
rise from the rest of the body.

The gouge takes off the irregularities or *exu-*
berances that lie farthest from the axis of the
work. *Morson's Mechanical Exercises.*

EXUBERANCE. n. f. [exuberantia, Latin.]

Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless
abundance; luxuriance.

Men esteem the overflowing of gall the *exu-*
berance of zeal, and all the promises of the faithful
combatant they confidently appropriate. *D'Arcy of Poetry.*

Though he expatiates on the same thoughts in
different words, yet in his similes that *exuberance*
is avoided. *Garth.*

EXUBERANT. adj. [exuberans, Latin.]

1. Growing with superfluous shoots; over-
abundant; superfluously plenteous; lux-
uriant.

Another Flora there of bolder hues,
Plays o'er the fields, and showers with sudden hand
Exuberant spring. *Thomson's Spring.*

His similes have been thought too *exuberant*,
and full of circumstances. *Pope.*

2. Abounding in the utmost degree.

Such immense power, such unsearchable wis-
dom, and such *exuberant* goodness, as may justly
ravisn us to an amazement, rather than a bare
admiration. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

A part of that *exuberant* devotion, with which
the whole assembly raised and animated one an-
other, catches a reader at the greatest distance of
time. *Addison's Freeholder.*

EXUBERANTLY. adv. [from exuberant.]

Abundantly; in a superfluous degree.

A considerable quantity of the vegetable mat-
ter lay at the surface of the antediluvian earth,
and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful. *Woodward.*

To EXUBERATE. v. n. [exubero, Latin.]

To abound in the highest degree.

All the loveliness imparted to the creature is
lent it, to give us enlarged conceptions of that
vast confluence and immensity that *exuberates* in
God. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

EXUCCOUS. adj. [exsuccus Latin.] With-

out juice; dry.

This is to be effected not only in the plant yet
growing, but in that which is brought *exu-*
cous and dry unto us. *Brown.*

EXUDATION. n. f. [from exudo, Latin.]

1. The act of emitting in sweat; the act
of emitting moisture through the pores.
The tumour sometimes arises by a general ex-
udation out of the cutis. *Wiseeman's Surgery.*

2. The matter issuing out by sweat from
any body.

The gum of trees, shining and clear, is but a
straining of the juice of the tree through the wood
and bark; and Cornish diamonds, and rock ru-
bies, which are yet more resplendent than gums,
are the fine *exudations* of stone. *Bacon.*

If it hath more dew at noon than in the evening, than it seemeth to be an *exudat*ion of the herb itself. *Bacon.*

Cut-know-pittles, or wood-eaters, that spumous frothy dew, or *exudation*, or both, is found especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To EXU'DATE. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Lat.] To sweat out; to issue out by sweat.

Some perforations in the part itself, through which the humour included doth *exudate*, may be observed in such as are fish. *Brown.*

The juices of the flowers are, first, the expected juice; secondly, a volatile oil, wherein the smell of the plant presides; thirdly, honey, *exuding* from all flowers, the bitter not excepted. *Antiquary.*

To EXU'DATE. } *v. a.* To force out, or throw out, as by sweat.

To EXULCERATE. *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Latin.]

1. To make sore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating sore.

Cantharides, applied to any part of the body, such the bladder and *exulcerate* it, if they stay on long. *Bacon.*

That the saliva hath a virtue of macerating bodies, appears by the effects in taking away warts, sometimes *exulcerating* the jaws, and rotting the teeth. *Roy on the Creation.*

The stagnating serum turning acrimonious, *exulcerates* and purifies the bowels. *Antiquary.*

2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage.

Thoughts, my tormentors, and mix'd with deadly stings, Mingle my apprehensive tender parts, *Exulcerate*, *exulcerate*, and raise Due inflammation, which no cooling herb Or medicinal liquor can assuage. *Milton.*

EXULCERATION. *n. f.* [from *exulcerate*.]

1. The beginning erosion, which wears away the substance and forms an ulcer.

Quincy.

1. Exacerbation; corrosion.

This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all occasions of excitation. *Hooker.*

EXULCERATORY. *adj.* [from *exulcerate*.]

Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

To EXULT. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Latin.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph; to be in high exaltation of gladness.

The whole world did seem to *exult* that it had occasion of pouring out gifts to so blessed a purpose. *Hooker.*

Who might be your mother, That you insult, *exult*, and rail, at once Over the wretched? *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

EXULTANCE. *n. f.* [from *exult*.] Transport; joy; triumph; gladness; exaltation.

We have great cause of *exultation* and joy, God's service being the most perfect freedom. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXULTATION. *n. f.* [*exultatio*, Latin.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards others, in them all towards their pastors, and in their pastor towards every of them; between whom there daily and interchangeably pass, in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, to many heavenly acclamations, *exultations*, provocations, petitions. *Hooker.*

Devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and fills their hearts with inward transports of joy and *exultation*. *Addison.*

To EXUNDATE. *v. n.* [*exundo*, Lat.].

To overflow.

EXUNDATION. *n. f.* [from *exundate*.]

Overflow; abundance.

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness. *Roy on the Creation.*

EXUPERABLE. *adj.* [*exuperabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; superable; vincible.

EXUPERANCE. *n. f.* [*exuperantia*, Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion.

Rome hath less variation than London; for on the west side of Rome are seated France, Spain, and Germany, which take off the *exuperance*, and balance the vigour of the eastern parts. *Brown.*

To EXUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*exuscito*, Lat.] To stir up; to rouse.

EXUSCATION. *n. f.* [*exussio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; consumption by fire.

EXUVIÆ. *n. f.* [Latin.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is thrown off, or shed by animals.

They appear to be only the skins or *exuvæ*, rather than entire bodies of fishes. *Woodward.*

EX, EA, EF, may either come from *ix*, an island, by melting the Saxon *ix* into *y*, which is usually done; or from the Saxon *ea*, which signifies a water, river, &c.

or, lastly, from *ieaz*, a field, by the same kind of melting. *Gibson.*

EX'AS. *n. f.* [*nîis*, French.] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself.

An army of children, little *eyases*, that cry out. *Shakespeare.*

EX'ASMUSKET. *n. f.* A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind. *Hammer.*

Here comes little Robin — How now, my *exasmusket*; what news with you? *Shakespeare.*

EYE. *n. f.* obsolete plural *eyne*, now *eyes*. [*auga*, Gothick; *ea*; Saxon; *oog*, Dutch; *ee*, Scottish, plur. *een*.]

1. The organ of vision; the medium of the sense of sight.

Good sir John, is you have one *eye* upon my follies, turn another to the register of your own, that I may pay with a reproof off the easier. *Shak.*

Vouchsafe, bright moon, and these thy stars to these, Those clouds remov'd, upon our watry *eyne*. *Shakespeare.*

Nor doth the *eye* itself, That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself, Not going from itself; but eyes oppos'd, Salute each other with each other's form. *Shak.*

He kept him as the apple of his *eye*. *Deut.*

As long looking against the sun or fire hurteth the *eye* by dilatation; so curious printing in small volumes, and reading of small letters, do hurt the *eye* by contraction. *Bacon.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprize, Nor durst the rash spectator meet his *eyes*; Eyes that censur'd him born for kingly sway, So fierce, they flash'd intolerable day. *Dryden.*

But here the *eye* of time beholds no name So bright as thine in all the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

2. Sight; ocular knowledge.

As hath bewen'd you, that you should not see the truth, before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth? *Gal.*

3. Look; countenance.

Let day you gay is not the morning's *eye*, For the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shak.*

4. Front; face.

To justify this worthy nobleman, He shew'd you hear disproved to your *eyes*. *Shak.*

5. A posture of direct opposition, where one thing is in the same line with another.

Now pass'd, on either side they nimble tack, Both strive to intercept and guide the wind; And in its *eye* more closely they come back, To finish all the deaths they left behind. *Dryden.*

6. Aspect; regard.

Having an *eye* to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with the living; sundry church-offices, dignities, and failings, for which they found no commandment in the holy scripture, they thought by the one only stroke of an axiom to have cut them off. *Hooker.*

As in scripture a number of laws, particular and positive, being in force, may not by any law of man be violated; we are, in making laws, to have thereunto an especial *eye*. *Hooker.*

The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his *eyes* shall not be evil towards his brother. *Deut.*

He that hath a bountiful *eye* shall be blessed. *Proverbs.*

None should be put into either of those commissions, with an *eye* of favour to their persons, to give them countenance or reputation in the places where they live. *Bacon to Villiers.*

These are intricate difficulties arising from the text itself, as the uncertainty sometimes who are the persons he speaks to, or the opinions or practices which he has in his *eye*. *Locke.*

Winds and hurricanes at land, tempests and storms at sea, have always been looked upon with an evil *eye* as earthquakes. *Woodward.*

Several performances have been justly applauded for their wit, which have been written with an *eye* to this predominant humour of the town. *Addison.*

We were the most obedient creatures in the world, constant to our duty, and kept a steady *eye* on the end for which we were sent hither. *Spekt.*

In this disposal of my sister, I have had an *eye* to her being a wit, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of sound judgement. *Tatler.*

Bookellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison.*

7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch.

Not satisfied with our oath, he appointed a band of horsemen to have an *eye* that we should not go beyond appointed limits. *Sidney.*

Lawmakers must have an *eye* to the place where, and to the men amongst whom. *Hooker.*

His majesty hath cast his *eyes* upon you, as finding you to be such as you should be, or hoping to make you to be such as he would have you to be. *Bacon.*

If the English had driven the Irish into the open country, where they might have an *eye* and observation upon them, the Irish had been easily kept in order. *Darwin on Ireland.*

Spenser has followed both Virgil and Theocritus in the charms which he employs for curing Brimontis of her love; but he had also our poet's Circe in his *eye*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Misdo not my constancy; and do not try; But stay and wait keep me in your *eye*. *Dryden.*

After this jealousy he kept a strict *eye* upon him. *1. Strange.*

This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the *eye* and direction of the tutor, till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages. *Locke.*

8. Opinion formed by observation.

She told her husband, she designed to be beautiful in no body's *eye* but his. *Sidney.*

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending in a prize. That thinks he hath done well in people's *eyes*. *Shakespeare.*

I was as far from meditating a war, as I was, in the *eye* of the world, from having any preparations for one. *King Charles.*

Though he in all the people's *eyes* seem'd great, Yet greater he appear'd in his retreat. *Denham.*

9. Sight; view; the place in which any thing may be seen.

Let us shall be practise tilts and tournaments, Hear sweet discourse, converse with noblemen; And be, in *eye* of every exercise, Worthy his youth and nobleness of birth. *Shak.*

10. Any thing formed like an eye.

EYE

We see colours like the eye of a peacock's feather, by pressing our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way. *Newton.*

11. Any small perforation.

This Afix has not so much wit as will stop the eye of Helion's needle. *Shakespeare.*

Does not our Sagittar himself speak of the insupportable difficulty which they cause in men's passage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and contract the gate which leads to life to the strictness of a needle's eye? *South's Sermons.*

12. A small catch into which a hook goes.

Those puts, if they cohere to one another but by rict only, may be much more easily dislocated and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and eyes, or other kind of fastenings, entangled in one another. *Boyle.*

13. Bud of a plant.

Prune and cut off all your vine-shoots to the very root, save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four eyes of young wood. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

14. A small shade of colour.

The ground indeed is tawny.
—With an eye of green. *Shakespeare.*
Red with an eye of blue makes a purple. *Boyle.*

15. Power of perception.

The eye of your understanding being enlightened. *Ephesians.*

A gift doth blind the eyes of the wise. *Deut.*

To EYE. v. a. [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view; to observe; to look on; to gaze on.

When they are laid in garriſon, they may better hide their defaults than when they are in camp, where they are continually eyed and noted of all men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Full many a lady
I've eyed with best regard. *Shakespeare.*

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck,
Clam'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare.*

Bid the cheek be ready with a blush,
Modest as morning, when the coldy eyes
The youthful Phœbus. *Shakespeare.*

Bold deed thou hast preſum'd, advent'rous Eve,
And peril great provok'd, who thus hath dar'd,
Had it been only coveting to eye
That sacred fruit. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Such a story as the baſilisk is that of the wolf,
concerning priority of viſion, that a man becomes
hoarſe and dumb, if the wolf have the advan-
tage firſt to eye him. *Brown.*

It was needful for the hare perpetually to eye
her purſuing enemy. *Moor.*

Then gave it to his faithful ſquire,
With leſſons how to obſerve and eye her. *Hudib.*

Eye nature's walks, thoſt fully as it flies,
And catch the manners living as they riſe. *Pope.*

Have a box when eunuchs ſing,
And ſitmoſt in the circle eye a king. *Pope.*

To EYE. v. n. To appear; to show; to bear an appearance. Not used.

Forgive me,
Since my becoming kill me when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shakespeare.*

EYEBALL. n. f. [eye and ball.] The apple of the eye; the pupil.

He ſubject to no fight but mine: invincible
To every eyeball elſe. *Shakespeare.*

I feel my hair grow ſiſt, my eyeballs rowl;
This is the only form could ſhake my ſoul. *Dryden.*

Not when a gilt buſſet's reflected pride
Turns you from ſound philoſophy aſide,
Not when from plate to plate your eyeballs roll,
And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. *Pope.*

EYEBRIGHT. n. f. [euphraſia, Latin.] A plant, called by Milton euphraſy.

EYEBROW. n. f. [eye and brow.] The hairy arch over the eye.

The lover,
Sighing like a furnace, with a woful ballad
Made to his miſtreſs' eyebrow. *Shakespeare.*

On the ſeventh day he ſhall ſhave all his hair off
his head, his beard, and his eyebrows. *Lev.*

Above ſtand the eyebrows, to keep any thing
from running down upon the eyes; as drops of
ſweat from the forehead, or duſt. *Ray.*

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red;
He look'd a lion with a gloomy ſtare,
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

EYED. adj. [from eye.] Having eyes; used in composition.

Some reliques of the true antiquity,
Though diſfigured, a well-eyed man
May nappily diſcover. *Spenser.*

I'll not be made a ſoft and dull-eyed fool,
To ſhake the head, relent and ſigh, and yield
To chriſtian intereſſers. *Shakespeare.*

EYEDROP. n. f. [eye and drop.] Tear.

That tyranny which never quait but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have waſh'd his knife
With gentle eyedrops. *Shakespeare.*

EYEGLANCE. n. f. [eye and glance.] Quick notice of the eye.

His countenance was bold, and baſhed not
For Guyon's looks; but ſcornful eyeglance at him
thot. *Fanny Queen.*

EYEGLASS. n. f. [eye and glaſs.] Spectacles; glaſs to aſſiſt the ſight.

Haſt not you ſeen Camillo?
But that's paſt doubt you have; or your eyeglaſſes
Is thicker than a ruckold's horn. *Shakespeare.*

By comparing it with a good perſpective of four
foot in length, made with a concave eyeglaſs, I
could read at a greater diſtance with my own in-
ſtrument than with the glaſs. *Newton.*

EYELASH. n. f. [eye and laſh.] The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EYELESS. adj. [from eye.] Wanting eyes; fightleſs; deprived of ſight.

A proclaim'd prize: moſt happy!
That eyeleſs head of thine was firſt fram'd ſleſh
To riſe my fortunes. *Shakespeare.*

Promiſe was, that I
Should Iſrael from Philitian yoke deliver:
Aſk for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeleſs in G'za, at the mill with ſlaves. *Milton.*

Pentheus durſt deride
The cheated people, and the eyeleſs guide. *Addiſ.*

Poor eyeleſs pilgrim. *Philips.*

Cyclop, if any pitying thy diſgrace,
Aſk who diſfigur'd thus that eyeleſs face. *Pope.*

EYELET. n. f. [ailet, French, a little eye.] A hole through which light may enter; any ſmall perforation for a lace to go through.

Sitting [the back and fingers of a glove, I
made eyelet holes to draw it cloſe. *Wiſeman.*

EYELID. n. f. [eye and lid.] The membrane that ſhuts over the eye.

Mark when the ſmiles with amiable cheer,
And tell me whereto can ye liken it!
When on each eyelid ſweetly do appear
An hundred graces as in ſhade to ſit. *Spenser.*

On my eyelids is the ſhadow of death.
Fetch me that flower; the herb I ſhew'd thee
once; *Job.*

The juice of it, on ſleeping eyelids laid,
Will make or man or woman madly doat
Upon the next live creature that it ſees. *Shakſ.*

The Turks have a black powder, made of a
mineral called alcohol, which with a fine lung
pencil they lay under their eyelids, which doth
colour black, whereby the white of the eye is
ſet off more white. *Ray on the Creation.*

At length, the crackling noiſe and dreadful blaze
Caſt up ſome waking lover to the fight;
And long it was ere he the ſeal could riſe,
Whoſe heavy eyelids yet were ſtill of night. *Dryden.*

EYESERVANT. n. f. [eye and ſervant.] A ſervant that works only while watched.

On the ſeventh day he ſhall ſhave all his hair off
his head, his beard, and his eyebrows. *Lev.*

Above ſtand the eyebrows, to keep any thing
from running down upon the eyes; as drops of
ſweat from the forehead, or duſt. *Ray.*

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And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

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Would, by beholding him, have waſh'd his knife
With gentle eyedrops. *Shakespeare.*

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That tyranny which never quait but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have waſh'd his knife
With gentle eyedrops. *Shakespeare.*

EYE

EYESERVICE. n. f. [eye and ſervice.] Service performed only under inſpection.

Servants obey in all things your maſters; not
with eyeservice as men-pleaſers, but in ſincerity
of heart. *Col.*

EYESHOT. n. f. [eye and ſhot.] Sight; glance; view.

I muſt not think of ſharing the booty before I
am free from danger, and out of eyeshot from the
other windows. *Dryden.*

I have preferred many a young man from his
eyeshot by this means. *Scot.*

EYESIGHT. n. f. [eye and ſight.] Sight of the eye.

The Lord hath recompens'd me according to
my cleanness in his eyesight. *Psalm.*

Mathinks I ſee thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb,
Either my eyesight fails, or thou look'ſt pale. *Shakespeare.*

Though ſight be loſt,
Life yet hath many ſolaces, enjoy'd
Where other ſancies want not then delights,
At home in lecture and domeſtick caſe,
Exempt from many a care and chanſe, to which
Eyesight expoſes daily men abroad. *M.*

Job plus ſets this down from his own eyes,
being himſelf a chief captain at the ſiege of Ja-
pata, where theſe events happen'd. *Wilkins' Maria Mag.*

He blinds the wife, gives eyesight to the blind,
And molds and ſtamps anew the lover's mind. *Dryden.*

EYESORE. n. f. [eye and ſore.] Something offenſive to the ſight.

Hath the church of Chriſt, from the ſuſtita-
gining, by a ſecret univerſal inſtinct of God's
good ſpirit, always tried itſelf to end neither ſe-
mon, nor almoſt any ſpeech of moment, which
hath concern'd matters of God, without ſome
ſpecial words of honour and glory to the Trinity,
which we all adore; and is the like concluſion of
pſalms become now, at length, an eyesore, or a
galling to the ears that hear it? *Hobbs.*

By, doſt this habit; ſhame to your eſtate,
And eyesore to our ſolemn feſtival. *Shakespeare.*

As ſoon as the two birds came thither they
covered, to the trouble of the other; but having
preſently to ſpeak, they were quickly freed from
that eyesore. *Clarendon.*

Mordecai was an eyesore to Haman. *L'Eſp.*

He's the beſt piece of man's fleſh in the mar-
ket; not an eyesore in his whole body. *Dryden.*

EYESPOTTED. adj. [eye and ſpot.] Marked with ſpots like eyes.

Not Juno's bird, in her eyespotted train,
So many goodly colours doth contain. *Spenser.*

EYESTRING. n. f. [eye and ſtring.] The ſtring of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke mine eyestrings; tract
them, but
To look upon him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To know whether the ſheep are ſound or no, ſee
that their gums be red and the eyestrings red. *No time.*

EYETOOTH. n. f. [eye and tooth.] The tooth in the upper jaw next on each ſide to the grinders; the fang.

The next tooth on each ſide ſtronger and
deeper rooted, and more pointed, called canines
in English *eye-teeth*, to ſeat the more tough ſort
of aliments. *Ray on the Creation.*

EYEWINK. n. f. [eye and wink.] A wink, as a hint or token.

They would have won any woman's heart,
and, I warrant you, they could never get an
eyewink of her. *Shakespeare.*

EYEWITNESS. n. f. [eye and witness.] An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts ſeen with his own eyes.

We made known unto you the power and
coming of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and were
witnesses of his majeſty. *2 Peter.*

E Y R

To meet him all his faints, who silent stood
Eyewitnesses of his almighty acts,
 With jubiles advanc'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 The curious, by laying together circumstances,
 attestations, and characters of those who are con-
 cerned in them, either receive or reject what at
 first but *eyewitnesses* could absolutely believe or
 disbelieve. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

EYRE. *n. f.* [*eyre*, French; *iter*, Latin.]
 The court of justices itinerants; and justices in

E Y R

eyre are those only, which *Bracton* in many places
 calls *justiciarios itinerantes*. The *eyre* also of the
 forest is nothing but the justice-seat, otherwise
 called; which is, or should, by ancient custom,
 be held every three years by the justices of the fo-
 rest, journeying up and down to that purpose.
Cowell.

EY'RY. *n. f.* [from *ey* an egg.] The place
 where birds of prey build their nests and
 hatch.

E Y R

But I was born so high,
 Our *eyrie* buildeth in the cedars top,
 And dallies with the wind, and scorns the sun.
Shakspeare's Richard 3d.
 The eagle, and the hawk,
 On cliffs and cedar-tops their *eyries* build. *Milton.*
 Some haggard hawk, who had her *eyrie* high,
 Will pounce'd to fasten, and will wing'd to fly.
Dryden.

F

F A B

F A consonant generally reckoned by
 authors, and admitted by *Sealiger*,
 among the semi-vowels, and according to
 that opinion distinguished in the enu-
 meration of the alphabet by a name be-
 ginning with a vowel, which yet has so
 far the nature of a mute, that it is easily
 pronounced before a liquid in the same
 syllable. It has in English an invariable
 sound, formed by compression of the
 whole lips and a forcible breath. Its
 kindred letter is V, which, in the
 Islandick alphabet, is only distinguished
 from it by a point in the body of the
 letter.

FABA'CIUS. *adj.* [*fabacius*, Lat.] Hav-
 ing the nature of a bean. *Dist.*

FABLE. *n. f.* [*fable*, French; *fabula*,
 Latin.]

1. A feigned story intended to enforce
 some moral precept.

Jotham's fable of the trees is the oldest extant,
 and as beautiful as any made since. *Addison.*

2. A fiction in general.

Troilus, to sing the nine,
 Shew'd plenty from his cart divine;
 But, spite of all those *fable-makers*,
 He never sow'd upon *Almaign* acres. *Dryden.*

Pilladius coming to die somewhere in the north
 part of Britain, may seem to give some kind of
 countenance to those *fables* that make him to have
 lived many years among the *Sects*. *Lloyd.*

3. A vitious or foolish fiction.
 But refuse profane and old wives *fables*.
1 Timothy.

4. The series or contexture of events
 which constitute a poem epick or
 dramatick.

The moral is the first business of the poet:
 this being formed, he contrives such a design or
fable as may be most suitable to the moral.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

The first thing to be considered in an epick
 poem is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect,
 according as the action, which it relates, is more
 or less so. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. A lie; a vitious falsehood. This sense
 is merely familiar.

F A B

It would look like a *fable* to report that this
 gentleman gives away a great fortune by secret
 methods. *Addison.*

TO FA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction.

That *Satan's* sons receiv'd the three-fold reign
 Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,
 Old poets mention *fabling*. *Prior.*

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell,
 That warring-conquest still desires to rove!
 In *Marlboro's* camp the goddess knows to dwell.
Prior.

2. To tell falsehoods; to lie; a familiar use.
 He *fables* not: I hear the enemy. *Shakspeare.*

TO FA'BLE. *v. a.* To feign; to tell falsely.

We mean to win,
 Or turn this heaven itself into the hell
 Thou *fablest*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Ladies of th' *Hesperides*, they seem'd
 Fairer than feign'd of old, or *fabl'd* since
 Of fancy damfels met in forest wide,
 By knights. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

FA'BLED. *adj.* [from *fable*.] Celebrated
 in fables.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!
 Thou fairest spot of fair *Britannia's* isle! *Ticket.*

FA'BLER. *n. f.* [from *fable*.] A dealer
 in fiction; a writer of feigned stories.

TO FA'BRICATE. *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Lat.]

1. To build; to construct

2. To forge; to devise falsely. This sense
 is retained among the Scottish lawyers;
 for when they suspect a paper to be
 forged, they say it is *fabricated*.

FABRICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *fabricate*.]
 The act of building; construction.

This *fabrication* of the human body is the im-
 mediate work of a vital principle, that formeth
 the first rudiments of the human nature.
Hall's Origin of Mankind.

FA'BRICK. *n. f.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]

1. A building; an edifice.

There must be an exquisite care to place the
 columns, set in several stories, most precisely one
 over another, that so the solid may answer to the
 solid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well
 for beauty as strength of the *fabrick*. *Watson.*

2. Any system or compages of matter;
 any body formed by the conjunction of
 dissimilar parts.

F A C

Still will ye think it strange,
 That all the parts of this great *fabrick* change;
 Quit their old station and primeval frame. *Prior.*
TO FA'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To build; to form; to construct.

Shew what laws of life
 The cheese inhabitants observe, and how
Fabrick their mansions. *Phillips.*

FA'BULIST. *n. f.* [*fabuliste*, French.] A
 writer of fables.

Quitting *Aesop* and the *fabulists*, he copies
Boccaccio. *Croxal.*
 Our bard's a *fabulist*, and deals in *fables*.
Garrick.

FABULO'SITY. *n. f.* [*fabulositas*, Latin.]
 Fulness of feigned stories; fabulous in-
 vention.

In their *fabulosity* they report, that they had
 observations for twenty thousand years. *Abbot.*

FA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*fabulosus*, Latin.]
 Feigned; full of fables, or invented tales.

A person terrified with the imagination of
 spectres, is more reasonable than one who thinks
 the appearance of spirits *fabulous* and groundless.
Addison's Spectator.

FA'BULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fabulous*.] In
 fiction; in a fabulous manner.

There are many things *fabulously* delivered, and
 are not to be accepted as truths. *Brown.*

FACE. *n. f.* [*face*, French, from *facies*,
 Latin.]

1. The visage.

The children of *Israel* saw the face of *Moses*,
 that the skin of *Moses's* face shone. *Exod.*

A man shall see *faces*, which, if you examine
 them part by part, you shall never find good; but
 take them together, are not uncomely. *Bacon.*
 From beauty still to beauty ranging,
 In every *face* I found a dart. *Addison's Spect.*

2. Countenance; cast of the features;
 look; air of the face.

Kick'd out, we let the best *face* on't we could.
Dryden's Virgil.

Stood and ty'd down to judge, how wretched I!
 Who can't be silent, and who will not lye;
 To laugh, a rare want of goodness and of grace;
 And to be grave, exceeds all power of *face*. *Pope.*

3. The surface of any thing.
 A mist watered the whole *face* of the ground.
Genesis.

F A C

4. The front or forepart of any thing.
The breadth of the face of the house, towards the East, was an hundred cubits. *Ezekiel.*

5. Visible state of affairs.
He look'd, and saw the face of things quite chang'd.

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feasts and dance. *Milton.*
This would produce a new face of things in Europe. *Addison.*

6. Appearance; resemblance; look.
Keep still your former face, and mix again
With these lost spirits; run all their mazes with
'em;

For such are treasons. *Ben Jonson*
At the first shock, with blood and powder
flam'd,
Nor heav'n, nor sea, their former face retain'd;
Fury and art produce effects so strange,
They trouble nature, and her visage change. *Wallis.*

His dialogue has so much the face of probability, that some have mistaken it for a real conference. *Baker.*

7. Preference; sight; state of confrontation.
Ye shall give her unto Eleazar, and one shall
slay her before his face. *Nathan.*

I've cannot fear; then tell me to my face,
That I of all the gods am least in grace. *Dryden.*

8. Confidence; boldness; freedom from bashfulness or confusion.

They're thinking, by his face,
To lessen in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

How many things are there which a man cannot
with any face or comeliness, say or do himself?
A man can scarce allege his own merits with modesty,
much less extol them: a man cannot to necessities
brook to supplicate or beg. *Bacon.*

Yet 'll had the thing will not be done
With ignorance and face alone. *Huilius.*

You, says the judge to the wolf, have the face
to challenge that which you never lost; and you,
says he to the fox, have the confidence to deny
that which you have stolen. *L'Estrange.*

This is the man that has the face to charge
others with false citations. *Tillotson.*

9. Distortion of the face.
Shame itself!

Why do you make such faces? *Shakespeare*

FACE TO FACE. [An adverbial expression.]

1. When both parties are present.
It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver
any man to die, before that he which is accused
have his accusers face to face. *Ascham.*

2. Nakedly; without the interposition of other bodies.

Now we see through a glass darkly; but then
face to face. *1 Cor.*

TO FACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

Thou needs must learn to laugh, to lie,
To face to forge, to scoff, to company. *Hub. Fals.*

2. To turn the face; to come in front.

Face about, man; a soldier, and afraid of the
enemy! *Dryden.*

Then thrice the mounted squadrons ride around
The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice resound
Hail and farewell they shouted thrice amain,
Thrice facing to the left, and thence they turn'd
again. *Dryden.*

TO FACE. *v. a.*

1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness.

I'll face
This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*

We get intelligence of the force of the enemy,
and call about for a sufficient number of troops
to face the enemy in the field of battle. *Addison on the War.*

F A C

They are as loth to see the fires kindled in
Snoothfield as his lordship; and, at least, as ready
to face them under a popish persecution. *Swift.*

2. To oppose with impudence: commonly with down.

We trepan'd the state, and fac'd it down
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*
Because he walk'd against his will.
He fac'd men down that he stood still. *Prior.*

3. To stand opposite to.

On one side is the head of the emperor Trajan;
the reverse has on it the Cincus Maximus, and a
view of the side of the Palatine mountain that
faces it. *Addison on Italy.*

The temple is described square, and the four
fronts with open gates, facing the different quar-
ters of the world. *Hope.*

4. To cover with an additional superficies; to invest with a covering.

The fortification of Solurie is faced with
mattle. *Addison*

Where your old bank is hollow, face it with
the first spit of earth that you dig out of the
ditch. *Motm's Husbandry*

- FACELESS. *adj.* [from face.] Being without a face. *Bailey.*

FACEPAINTER. *n. f.* [face and painter.]

A drawer of portraits; a painter who
draws from the life.

FACEPAINTING. *n. f.* [face and paint-
ing.] The art of drawing portraits.

Georgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled
in portraits or *facepainting*. *Dryden.*

FACESET. *n. f.* [facette, French.] A small
surface; a superficies cut into several
angles.

Honour that is gined and broken upon ano-
ther, both the quickest reflection, like diamonds
cut with facets. *Bacon.*

FACE'TIOUS. *adj.* [facetieux, French; *facetia*, Latin.] Gay; cheerful; lively;
merry; witty. It is used both of per-
sons and sentiments.

Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches
utted of him behind his back, made this *facetious*
reply, Let him beat me too when I am absent.
Government of the Tongue.

FACE'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *facetious*.]
Gayly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACE'TIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *facetious*.]
Cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.

FACE'ILE. *adj.* [facile, Fr. *facilis*, Lat.]
1. Easy; not difficult; performable or
attainable with little labour.

Then also those poets, which are now counted
most hard, will be both *facile* and pleasant.

Milton on Education.

To confine the imagination is as *facile* a per-
formance as the Goteham's design of hedging in
the cuckoo. *Glanville*

By dividing it into parts so distinct, the order
in which they shall find each disposed, will render
the work *facile* and delightful. *Evelyn's Kal.*

This may at first seem perplexed with many
difficulties, yet many things may be suggested to
make it more *facile* and commodious. *William.*

2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barr'd.

Milton.

3. Easy of access or converse; not haugh-
ty; not supercilious; not austere.

I meant the should be courteous, *facile*, sweet,
Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride,
I meant each lowliest virtue there should meet,
Fit in that fitter bosom to reside. *Ben Jonson.*

Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,
Benevolent and *facile*, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to
good or bad; ductile to a fault.

F A C

Too *facile* then, thou didst not much gainstay,
Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milton.*

Since Adam, and his *facile* comfort Eve

Lost Paradise, deceiv'd by me. *Milton.*

Some men are of that *facile* temper, that they
are wrought upon by every object they converse
with, whom any affectionate discourse, or serious
sermon, or any notable accident, shall put into
a fit of religion, which yet usually lasts no longer
than till somewhat else comes in their way. *Culver.*

TO FACILITATE. *v. a.* [faciliter, Fr.]
To make easy; to free from difficulty;
to clear from impediments.

Choice of the likeliest and best prepared model
for the version will *facilitate* the work. *Bacon*

They renewed their assault two or three days
together, and planted cannon to *facilitate* the
pillage, which did little hurt; but they kill'd
many men in the attempt. *Chambers.*

Though perspective cannot be called a certain
rule of picture, yet it is a great security and aid
to art, and *facilitates* the means of execution.

Dryden's Duple.

What produceth a due quantity of an ani-
mal's spirits, necessarily *facilitates* the animal and natu-
ral motions. *Arbutnot on the*

A war on the side of Italy would cause a great
diversion of the French forces, and *facilitate* the
progress of our arms in Spain. *Swift*

FACILITY. *n. f.* [facilité, French; *facilitas*, Latin.]

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty.

Yet reason faith, reason should have ability
To hold these worldly things in such preparation.

As let them come or go with even *facility*. *Shaks.*

Priety could not be diverted from this to a more
convenient business by any motives of picture
facility. *Ridley.*

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than
upon any other gentiles, both in point of religion
and in point of honour; though *facility* and hope
of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon*

2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.

They who have studied have not only learned
many excellent things, but also have acquired a
great *facility* of pointing then selves by reading
good authors. *Dryden's Duple.*

The *facility* which we get of doing things, is a
custom of doing, makes them often pass us
without our notice. *Locke*

3. Vitious ductility; easiness to be per-
suaded to good or bad; ready compli-
ance.

Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come
now and then; but if importunity or idle requests
lead a man, he shall never be without them. *Bacon.*

'Tis a great error to take *facility* for good na-
ture; tenderness without discretion, is no better
than a more pardonable folly. *Pliny.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; con-
descension; affability.

He opens and yields himself to the man of busi-
ness with difficulty and reluctance; but when
himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*, and
all the meeting readiness of appetite and desire. *Locke*

FACINEROUS. *adj.* [corrupted by *Shak-*
peare from *facinoratus*; *facinus*, *facinorosus*,
Latin.] Wicked; facinorous.

'Tis strange, 'tis very strange, that is the true
and the tedious of it; and he's of a most *facin-*
erous spirit that will not acknowledge it. *Shaks.*

FA'ING. *n. f.* [from *To face*.] An or-
namental covering; that which is put
on the outside of any thing by way of
decoration.

These offices and dignities were but the *faing*
and fling of his greatness. *Watson*

F A C

FACINOROUS. *adj.* [*facinora*, Lat.]
Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *facinor-*
ous.] Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT. *n. s.* [*factum*, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced;
something not barely supposed or sup-
posed, but really done.

In matter of *fact* they say there is some credit
to be given to the testimony of man; but not in
matter of opinion and judgment: we see the con-
trary both acknowledged and universally practised
also throughout the world.

As men are not to mistake the causes of these
operations, so much less are they to mistake the
act or effect, and rashly to take that for done
which is not done.

Those effects which are wrought by the per-
cussion of the sense, and by things in *fact*, are
produced likewise in some degree by the imagina-
tion: therefore if a man see another eat four or
acid things, which set the teeth on edge, that ob-
ject tainteth the imagination.

Matter of *fact* breaks out and blazes with too
great an evidence to be denied.

Reality; not supposition; not specu-
lation.

If this were true in *fact*, I do not see any col-
our for such a conclusion.

Manifold fins, though in speculation they may
be separable from *fact*, in reality and *fact* never
fail to attend it.

Action; deed.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:
Howe'er the doubtful *fact* is understood,
'Tis love of honour and his country's good;
The consul, not the father, sheds the blood.

FACTION. *n. s.* [*faction*, French; *factio*,
Latin.]

1. A party in a state.

The queen is valued thirty thousand strong;
If she hath time to breathe, be well assur'd
Her *faction* will be full as strong as ours.

He has been known to commit outrages,
And cherish *factious*.

By one of Simon's *faction* murders were com-
mitted.

By the weight of reason I should counterpoise
the overbalancing of any *factious*.

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

They remained at Newbury in great *faction*
among themselves.

FACTIONARY. *n. s.* [*factionnaire*, Fr.]
One of a faction; a party man. Not
in use.

Pity thee, fellow, remember my name is Me-
nennius; always *factious* of the party of your
general.

FACTIOUS. *adj.* [*factieux*, French.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in
a party; publicly dissentious; addicted
to form parties and raise publick dis-
turbances.

He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,
And crop away that *factious* pate of his.

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs.

2. Proceeding from publick dissensions;
tending to publick discord.

Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors
mix'd,

Assemblies and harangues are heard; but soon
In *factious* opposition.

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and ho-
nour of the two houses.

Why these *factious* quarrels, controversies, and
battles amongst themselves, when they were all
united in the same design?

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F A C

FACTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *factious*.] In
a manner criminally dissentious or tu-
multuous.

I intended not only to oblige my friends, but
mine enemies also; exceeding even the duties of
those that were *factiously* discontented.

FACTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *factious*.]
Inclination to public dissension; violent
clamorousness for a party.

FACTITIOUS. *adj.* [*factitious*, Latin.]
Made by art, in opposition to what is
made by nature.

In the making and distilling of soap, by one
degree of fire the salt, the water, and the oil or
grease, whereof that *factitious* concrete is made
up, being boiled up together, or easily brought to
incorporate.

Hardness wherein some stones exceed all other
bodies, and among them the adamant, all other
stones being exalted to that degree that art in vain
endeavours to counterfeit it; the *factitious* stones
of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected
by an ordinary lapidist.

FACTOR. *n. s.* [*facteur*, Fr. *factor*,
Latin.]

1. An agent for another; one who trans-
acts business for another. Commonly a
substitute in mercantile affairs.

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
Or lowly *factor* for another's gain.

Piercy is but my *factor*, good my lord,
T' engross up glorious deeds on my behalf.

You all three,
The first sort alone of this great world,
Chief *factors* for the gods.

We agreed that I should send up an English
factor, that whatsoever the island could yield
should be delivered at a reasonable rate.

The Scott had good intelligence, having some
factor doublets at this man, albeit they did not
openly trade.

Vile arts and restless endeavours are used by
some fly and venomous *factors* for the old repub-
lican cause.

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged,
by the chief *factors* for a general intromission of
all sorts, *facts*, and persuasions, into our com-
munion, is, that those who separate from us be
stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules
and orders of our church, and that, therefore,
they ought to be taken away.

Forc'd into exile from his rightful throne,
He made all countries where he came his own,
And viewing monarchs secret arts of sway,
A royal *factor* for their kingdoms lay.

2. [In arithmetick.] The multiplicator
and multiplicand.

FACTORY. *n. s.* [from *factor*.]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders
in a distant country.

2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTOTUM. *n. s.* [*factotum*, Latin.] It
is used likewise in burlesque French.

A servant employed alike in all kinds
of business; as *Strub* in the *Stratagem*.

FACTURE. *n. s.* [French.] The act
or manner of making any thing.

FAULTY. *n. s.* [*faute*, French; *facul-*
tas, Latin.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability;
whether corporeal or intellectual.

There is no kind of *faculty* or power in man,
or of any creature, which can rightly perform the
functions allotted to it without perpetual aid and
concurrence of that supreme cause of all things.

F A D

Orators may grieve; for to their *faculties*
Rather than heads, their *faculties* abide. *Dean.*
Reason in man supplies the defect of other *fac-*
ulties wherein we are inferior to beasts, and
what we cannot compass by sense we bring
about by stratagem.

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, rea-
son, memory.

I understand in the prime end
Of nature, her the inferior; in the mind
And inward *faculties*, which most excel. *Milton.*
In the ordinary way of speaking, the under-
standing and will are two *faculties* of the mind.

Neither did our Saviour think it necessary to
explain to us the nature of God, because it would
be impossible, without bestowing on us other *fac-*
ulties than we possess at present.

3. Mechanical power.
The fifth mechanical *faculty* is the wedge used
in cleaving wood.

4. A physick.
A power or ability to perform any action, nat-
ural, vital, and animal; by the first they un-
derstand that by which the body is nourished, or
another like it generated: the vital *faculty* is that
by which life is preserved, and the ordinary func-
tions of the body performed; and the animal
faculty is what conducts the operations of the
mind.

5. A knack; habitual excellence; dex-
terity.

He had none of those *faculties* which the other
had, of reconciling men to him.

Our author found out monarchical absolute
power in that text, he had an exceeding good *fac-*
ulty to find it himself where he could get shew
it others.

He had an excellent *faculty* in preaching if he
were not too refined.

6. Quality personal; disposition or habit
of good or ill.

'Tis traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My *faculties* nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing.

7. Natural virtue; efficacy.

In requital ope his leatheren temples
And drew me temples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous *faculties*.

8. Power; authority.

Hath born his *faculties* to force, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels.

9. Privilege; right to do any thing.

I will have set down to what persons, in what
causes, with what circumstances, should every
faculty or favour shall be granted.

10. Faculty, in an university, denotes the
masters and professors of the several
sciences: as, a meeting of the *faculty*
or *faculties*.

FACUND. *adj.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Elo-
quent.

To FA'DDIE. *v. n.* [corrupted from *To*
fidile, or toy with the fingers.] To
trifle; to toy; to play. A low word.

To FADE. *v. n.* [*fade*, French, infirm,
languid.]

1. To tend from greater to less vigour;
to grow weak; to languish.

2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker
colour.

The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for ap-
parent, because soon *fading* into a yellow, it
scarcely lasts at all, in comparison of the greenness
of an emerald.

The spots in this stone are of the same colour
throughout, even to the very edges; the stone being

F A G

an immediate transition from white to black, and the colours not *fading* or declining gradually.

Woodward

3. To wither, as a vegetable.

Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf *fadeth*, and as a garden that hath no water.

Isaiah.

4. To die away gradually; to vanish; to be worn out.

Where either through the temper of the body, or some other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade*.

Locke.

The stars shall *fade* away, the sun himself Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years.

Adelphi's Cato.

5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; to lose vigour or beauty easily.

The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a *fading* flower.

Isaiah.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in *fading* colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear.

Locke.

Narcissus' change to the vain virgin thows, Who trusts to beauty, trusts the *fading* rose.

Gay's Fables.

To FADE. v. a. To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.

This is a man, old, wrinkled, *faded*, withered; And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is.

Shakspeare.

His palms, though under weights they did not stand,

Still thriv'd; no winter could his laurels *fade*.

Dryden.

Reflects anxiety, forlorn despair, And all the *faded* family of care.

Garth.

To FANGE. v. n. [*fæfazan*, Saxon; *fugen*, German.]

1. To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another.

How will this *fudge*? my master loves her deathly,

And I, poor monster, fond as much on him; And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me.

Shakspeare.

2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.

When they thriv'd they never *fadg'd*, But only by the ears engag'd;

That dogs that snarl about a bone, And play together when they've none.

Hudib.

3. To succeed; to hit.

The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not *fadge*, away goes he presently.

L'Estrange.

4. This is a mean word not now used, unless perhaps in ludicrous and low compositions.

FÆCES. n. f. [Latin.] Excrements; settlings after distillation and infusion.

Quincy.

To FAG, v. a. [*fatigo*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness.

Creighton was held his force 'till the Italian began to *fag*, and then brought him to the ground.

MacKenzie's Lives.

FA'GEND. n. f. [from *fag* and *end*.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.

2. The refuse, or meaner part of any thing.

In the world's *fagend*

A nation lies.

Fanfhaw

When they are the worst of their way, and fix in the *fagend* of business, they are apt to look not kindly upon those who go before them.

Collins.

FA'GOT. n. f. [*faged*, Welsh and Armorick; *fagot*, French.]

1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.

About the pile of *fagots*, sticks, and hay, The bellows raised the newly-kindled flame.

Fairfax.

Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow; Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake.

Shakspeare.

Mitres or *fagots* have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables or not.

Watts.

2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.

The Black Prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as successfully as the generals of our armies do it with fascines.

Addison.

3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing.

To FA'GOT. v. a. [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle together.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,

But *fagot* his notions as they fell,

And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well.

Dryden.

To FAIL. v. n. [*failler*, French; *faeln*, Welsh. *Peatron*.]

1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short; not to be equal to demand or use.

The waters *fail* from the sea, and the flood decayeth and dieth up.

Job.

Wherefore should not strength and might There *fail* where virtue *faileth*, or weakest prove

Where boldest, though to fight unconquerable?

Milton.

Where the credit and money *fail*, barter alone must do.

Locke.

2. To be extinct; to cease; to be no longer produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men.

Psalms.

Whether such virtue spent of old now *faileth* More angels to create.

Milton.

3. To cease; to perish; to be lost.

By fate the strength of gods And this empirical substance cannot *fail*.

Milton.

For Titus, by the mighty loss dimm'd, Among th' heavens th' immortal fact display'd, Lest the remembrance of his grief should *fail*.

Addison.

4. To die; to lose life.

Had the king in his last sickness *faileth*,

Then heads shoud' have gone off.

Shakspeare.

Both he that helpeth shall *fail*, and he that is helped shall fall down, and the *fall* shall *fail* together.

Isaiah.

5. To sink; to be born down; to come to an end.

Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should *fail* before me.

Isaiah.

His works, which in our *fall*, For us created, needs with us must *fail*, Dependent made.

Milton.

6. To decay; to decline; to languish.

Let none henceforth seek needless cause to *approve*

The faith they owe; when earnestly they seek

Such proof, conclude, they then begin to *fail*.

Milton.

I perceive Thy mortal fight to *fail*: objects divine Must needs impair and weary human sense.

Milton.

7. To miss; not to produce its effect.

Consider of deformity not as a sign, which is deceivable, but as a cause which seldom *faileth* of the effect.

Bacon.

All these puissant legions, whose exile Hath emptied heav'n, shall *fail* to re-ascend.

Milton.

This jest was full of th' other house's making, And, five times try'd, has never *faul'd* of taking.

Dryden.

A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties that we meet with in the sciences, seldom *faileth* to carry us through them.

Locke.

He does not remember whether every grain came up or not; but he thinks that very few *faileth*.

Mortimer.

8. To miss; not to succeed in a design; to miscarry.

I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I *fail* Of the right cadet, never in my life To woo a maid in way of marriage.

Shakspeare.

At least our envious foe hath *faul'd*, who thought

All like himself rebellious.

Milnes.

In difficulties of state, the true reason of *fauling* proceeds from failings in the administration.

L'Estrange.

Men who have been *faul'd* in the pursuit of the philosopher's stone, have *faul'd* in their design.

Addison.

9. To be deficient in duty.

Or nature *faul'd* in me, and left some part

Not proof enough such object to sustain.

Milton.

Endeavour to fulfill God's commands, to repent as often as you *fail* of it, and to hope for pardon of him.

Watts.

To FAIL. v. a.

1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply; to disappoint.

The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune *faileth* them.

Sidney.

So hast thou oft with guile thine honour blent; But little may such guile thee now avail,

If wanted force and fortune do not much me *fail*.

Spenser.

There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars, mens hearts *failling* them for fear.

Locke.

Nor could the muse defend Her son, to *fail* not thou who thee implores.

Milton.

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold And venturous, if that *faileth* them, shrink and fear.

Milton.

Her heart *faul'd* her, and she would fain have compounded for her life.

L'Estrange.

He presumes upon his parts that they will not *fail* him at time of need, and so think's it superfluous labour to make any provision beforehand.

Locke.

2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help.

Since nature *faileth* us in no needful thing, Why want I means my inward self to see?

Dante.

3. To omit; not to perform.

The inventive God who never *faileth* his part, Inspires the wit when once he wais the heart.

Dryden.

4. To be wanting to.

Their shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne.

1 King.

FAIL. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Miscarriage; miss; unsuccessfulness.

2. Omission; non-performance.

Mark and perform it, feed thou? for the *fail* Of any point in't shall not only be

Death to thyself, but to thy lewd tongue's wife.

Shakspeare.

He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites.

Joshua.

3. Deficiency; want.

4. Death; extinction.

How grounded he his title to the crown

Upon our *fail*?

Shakspeare.

FA'ILING. n. f. [from *fail*.] Deficiency; imperfection; fault not atrocious; lapse.

Besides what *faillings* may be in the matter, even in the expressions there must often be great obscurities.

Digby.

To *faillings* mildly, but zealous for desert; The clearest head and the sincerest heart.

Pope.

Even good men have many temptations to *faul*, in my conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and many *faillings* and lapses to lament and recover.

Peters.

F A I

FAULTURE. *n. f.* [from *fail*.]
Deficiency; cessation.

There must have been an universal *faulture* and want of springs and rivers all the summer season. *Woodward.*

Omission; non-performance; slip.

He that being subj. et to an apoplexy, used still to carry his remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his clothes, and not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be surprised with a fit: he owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *faulture* of memory. *Sauth.*

3. A lapse; a slight fault.

FAIN. *adj.* [reagan, Saxon.]

1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is still retained in *Scotland* in this sense.

And in her hand she held a mirror bright,
Which in her face she often view'd *fain*. *Fanny Q.*
My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee,
and so will my soul whom thou hast delivered. *Psalms.*

2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This signification seems to have arisen from the mistake of the original signification in some ambiguous expressions: as, *I was fain to do this*, would equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was understood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for fear of worse*. Thus the primary meaning seems to have been early lost.]

Every weight to throud it did constrain,
And this fair couple eke to throud themselves were *fain*. *Spenser.*

Whoever will hear, he shall find God; who-
soever will study to know, shall be also *fain* to believe. *Hooker.*

I was *fain* to forswear it; they would else have married me to the rotten medlar. *Shakspeare.*

When Hildebrand had accused Henry iv.
there were none so hardy as to defend their lord;
wherefore he was *fain* to humble himself before
Hildebrand. *Raleigh.*

The leifed Castilio was *fain* to make trenches
at Bala, to keep himself from starving. *Locke.*

FAIN. *adv.* [from the adjective] Gladly;
very desirously; according to earnest
wishes.

Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea
for an acre of barren ground; I would *fain* die
a dry death. *Shakspeare.*

Why would'st thou urge me to confess a flame
I long have stifled, and would *fain* conceal. *Addison's Cato.*

Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,
And show th' immortal labours in my verse
Addison.

The plebeians would *fain* have a law enacted to
lay all men's rights and privileges upon the same
level. *Swift.*

To **FAIN**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
wish; to desire fondly.

Faier than direct, in his *faining* eye,
Whose sole aspect he counts felicity. *Spenser.*

To **FAINT**. *v. n.* [fainer, French.]

1. To decay; to wear or waste away
quickly.

Golden clouds, while we gaze upon them,
faint before the eye, and decay into confusion. *Pope.*

The show'ry arch
Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes
That views the war'ry brede with thousand *shows*
Of painture vary'd; yet unskill'd to tell
Or where one colour rises, or where one *faints*. *Philips.*

2. To lose the animal functions; to sink
motionless and senseless.

Their young children were out of heart, and
their women and young men *fainted* for thirst,
and fell down. *Judith.*

F A I

We are ready to *faint* with fasting. *Mac.*
Upon hearing the honour intended her, she
fainted away, and fell down as dead. *Guardian.*

3. To grow feeble; to decline in force or
courage.

They will stand in their order, and never *faint*
in their watches. *Eccles.*

The imagination cannot be always alike, con-
stant and strong, and if the success follow not
speedily it will *faint* and lose strength. *Bacon.*

O pity and shame, that they who to live well,
Enter'd to fair, should turn aside to tread
Paths up'd, or in the midway *faint*. *Milton.*

How while the *fainting* Dutch remotely fire,
And the fam'd Eugene's lion troops retire. *Smith.*

4. To sink into dejection.

Let them *faint*
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,
All terror hide. *Milton.*

To **FAINT**. *v. a.* To deject; to depress;
to enfeeble. A word little in use.

It *faints* me
To think what follows. *Shakspeare.*

FAINT. *adj.* [fane, French.]

1. Languid; weak; feeble.

In temperate climates, the spirits, exhaled by
heat or comprist by cold, are rendered *faint* and
sluggish. *Temple.*

Words pronounced at length, founded *faint*
and languid. *Swift.*

2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.

The blue compared with these is a *faint* and
dark colour, and the indigo and violet are much
darker and *fainter*. *Newton.*

The length of the image I measured from the
faintest and utmost red at one end, to the *faintest*
and utmost blue at the other end, excepting only
a little penumbra. *Newton's Opticks.*

From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In folds loose floating fell the *fainter* lawn. *Thomson.*

3. Not loud; not piercing.

The pump after this being employed from
time to time, the sound grew *fainter* and *fainter*. *Boyle.*

4. Feeble of body.

Two neighbouring shepherds *faint* with thirst,
stood at the common boundary of their grounds. *Rambler.*

5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous;
not ardent.

Faint heart never won fair lady. *Camden.*
Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their fervile hearts they own Octavius. *Dryden.*

6. Dejected; depressed.

Consider him that endureth such contradiction
against himself, lest ye be wearied and *faint* in
your minds. *Heb.*

7. Not vigorous; not active.

The defects which hindered the conquest, were
the *faint* prosecution of the war, and the looseness
of the civil government. *Davies on Ireland.*

FAINTHEARTED. *adj.* [faint and heart.]

Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily
depressed.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted*. *Isaiah.*
They should resolve the next day, as victorious
conquerors, to take the city, or else there, as
fainthearted cowards, to end their days. *Kneller.*

Now the late *fainthearted* rout
O'erthrown and scatter'd round about,
Chac'd by the horror of their fear,
From bloody fray of knight and bear,
Took heart again and fac'd about,
As if they meant to stand it out. *Hudibras.*

Villain, stand off! base, groveling, worthless
wretches, Mongrels in faction: poor *fainthearted*
traitors. *Addison's Cato.*

F A I

FAINTHEARTEDLY. *adv.* [from *faint-
hearted*.] Timorously; in a cowardly
manner.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *faint-
hearted*.] Cowardice; timoroufness;
want of courage.

FAINTING. *n. f.* [from *faint*.] Deli-
quium; temporary loss of animal mo-
tion.

These *faintings* her physicians suspect to pro-
ceed from contusions. *Wise's Surgery.*

FAINTISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *faint*.] Weak-
ness in a slight degree; incipient debi-
lity.

A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes
the fibres; whence proceeds the sensation of
faintness and debility in a hot day. *Arbuth.*

FAINTLING. *adj.* [from *faint*.] Timor-
ous; feeble-minded. A burlesque or
low word.

There's no having patience, thou art such a
fainting silly creature. *Arbuthnot.*

FAINTLY. *adv.* [from *faint*.]

1. Feebly; languidly.

Love's like a torch, which, if secur'd from
blasts,
Will *faintly* burn; but then it longer lasts;
Expos'd to storms of jealousy and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out. *Walsh.*

2. Not in bright colours.

Nature affords at least a glimmering light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn
right. *Pope.*

3. Without force of representation.

I have told you what I have seen and heard
but *faintly*; nothing like the image and horror
of it. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

An obscure and confused idea represents the
object *faintly*, that it doth not appear plain to
the mind. *Watts.*

4. Without strength of body.

With his left hand tongue he *faintly* licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her flux up as the lies. *Dryden.*

5. Not vigorously; not actively.

Though still the santh'd English, like pale
ghosts,
Faintly besiege us one hour in a month. *Shakspeare.*

6. Timorously; with dejection; without
spirit.

Loth was the ape, though prais'd, to adventure;
Yet *faintly* 'gan into his work to enter. *Ilub. 2. a.*

He *faintly* now declines the fatal strife;
So much his love was dearer than his life. *Denik.*

FAINTNESS. *n. f.* [from *faint*.]

1. Languor; feebleness; want of strength.

If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now
as a giant doth run his unwearied courses, should
through a languishing *faintness* begin to stand. *Hooker.*

It is proceeded not from any violence of pain,
but from a general languishing and *faintness* of
spirits, which made him think nothing worth the
trouble of one careful thought. *Temple.*

2. Inactivity; want of vigour.

This evil proceeds rather of the unboundness of
the councils, or of *faintness* in following, and ef-
fecting the same, than of any such fatal course
appointed of God. *Spenser.*

3. Timoroufness; dejection.

The palents of this law'r
Bewray'd the *faintness* of my master's heart. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

FAINTY. *adj.* [from *faint*.] Weak;
feeble; languid; debilitated; enfee-
bled.

F A I

When winter from the field with cold,
The sunny root can take no steady hold. *Dryd.*
The ladies grasp'd, and scakely could resist;
The breath of life, no longer air, but fire:
The fairer light, more torch'd, and knew not
To run for shelter; for made was not. *Dryd.*

FAIR *n. f.* [from *fair*, Sax. *fair*, Dan. *fær*.]
1. Beautifully; elegantly of feature; handsome. Fair seems in the common acceptation to be restrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.

He only fair, and what fair hath made,
All other fair like flowers, wither and fade. *Spenser.*
Thou art a fair woman to look upon. *Gen.*

2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.

I never yet saw man,
But she would spell him backward; if fair he'd,
She'd wear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black; why, nature, drawing of on antic,
Made a foul blot. *Shakespeare.*
Let us look upon men in several climates: the
Ethiopians are black, flat-nosed, and crisp haired;
the Moors tawny; the Northern people large, and
fair complexioned. *Hale.*

3. Pleading to the eye; excellent or beautiful in general to the eye or mind.

That which made her famous much the fairer
was that it was but an ambassador of a most fair
mind. *Stdney.*
Carry him gently to my fairest chamber,
And hang it round with all my wint'ring pictures. *Shakespeare.*
Thus was he fair in his greatness, and in the
length of his branches. *Ezek.*
For as by depredations wasps proclaim
The fairest fruit, so these the fairest same. *Young.*

4. Clear; pure.

A standard of a damask-rose, with the root on,
was set in a chamber where no fire was, upright
in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot
under the water. *Bacon.*
Even fair water, falling upon white paper or
linen, will immediately alter the colour of them,
and make it sadder than that of the unwetted
parts. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and filthy air. *Shaksp.*
Fair weather cometh out of the earth. *Joh.*
About three of the clock in the afternoon, the
weather was very fair and very warm. *Clarendon.*

6. Favourable; prosperous: as, a fair wind.

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may wait him over. *Prior.*

7. Likely to succeed.

Yourself, renowned prince, stood as fair
As any corner I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shakespeare's Merch of Venice.*
The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which
was in a fair way to be enlarged, until they fell
out. *Raleigh's History.*
O pity and shame! that they who to live well,
Enter'd to fair, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway saint. *Milton.*

8. Equal; just.

The king did so much desire a peace, that no
man need advise him to it, or could divert him
from it, if fair and honourable conditions of peace
were offered to him. *Clarendon.*

9. Not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not foul.

After all these conquests he pilled the rest of
his age in his own native country, and died a fair
and natural death. *Temple.*

10. Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts: as, a fair rival, a fair defendant.

Virtuous and vicious every man must be,
Few in the extreme, but all in the degree;

F A I

The regus and fool by his fair and wife,
And, as the best, by his, what they despise. *Pope.*

11. Open; direct.

For still, methought, she sung not far away;
At last I found her on a laurel spray:
Close by my side she sat, and fair in sight,
Full in a line, against her opposite. *Dryden.*

12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory.

All the lords came in, and, being by fair means
wrought thereunto, acknowledged king Henry. *Spenser on Ireland.*

For to reduce her by main force,
Is now in vain; by fair means, worse. *Hadibras.*

13. Mild; not severe.

Not only do I degrade them, or remit
To life obscure'd, which were a fair diminution;
But throw'd them lower than thou didst exalt
them high. *Milton's Argonnes.*

14. Pleading; civil.

Good sir, why do you start, and seem to fear
Things that do found to fair? *Shakespeare.*
When fair words and good counsel will not
prevail upon us, we must be frighted into our
duty. *L'Estrange.*

15. Equitable; not injurious.

His doom is fair,
That dust I am, and shall to dust return. *Milton.*

16. Commodious; easy.

Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice,
A stand where you may make the fairest shoot. *Shakespeare.*
I looked for the jugular veins, opened the
fairest, and took away a dozen ounces of blood. *Wijeman.*

17. Liberal; not narrow.

He through his virtue was as free from greediness,
as through his fair livelihoood, far from necessity. *Carew.*

FAIR *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Gently; decently; without violence.

He who fair and softly goes steadily forward,
in a course that points right, will sooner be at his
journey's end, than he that runs after every one,
though he gallop. *Locke.*

2. Civilly; complaisantly.

Well, you must now speak sir John Falstaff,
fair. *Shakespeare.*
One of the company spoke him fair, and would
have steep his mouth with a crust. *L'Estrange.*
In this plain fable you th' effect may see
Of negligence, and fond credulity:
And learn besides of flatterers to beware,
Then most pernicious when they speak too fair. *Dryden.*
His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made:
Thus fair they parted, 'till the morrow's dawn;
For each had laid his pledged faith to pawn. *Dryden.*
Kahib ascend, my fair spoke servant rise,
And soothe my heart with pleasing prophecies. *Dryden.*
This promised fair at first. *Addison.*

3. Happily; successfully.

O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiss thy hand,
In sign of league and amity with thee:
Now fair befall thee and thy noble house!
Thy garments are not spotted with our blood. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

4. On good terms.

There are other vice, though inferior cases, in
which a man must guard, if he intends to keep
fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

FAIR *n. f.*

1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman.

Of sleep forsaken, to relieve his care,
He sought the conversation of the fair. *Dryden.*
Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet
pay their devotions to one particular fair. *Spenser.*

2. Honesty; just dealing.

I am not much for that pretence; we'll settle
it between ourselves; fair and square, Nic,
keeps friends together. *Straburner.*

F A I

FAIR *n. f.* [from *fair*, French; *seria*, or *sera*, Latin.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers; a time of traffick more frequented than a market. The privilege of holding fairs in England is granted by the king.

With silver, iron, tin, and lead, they traded
in the fair. *Ezekiel.*
His corn, his cattle, were his only care,
And his supreme delight a country fair. *Dryden.*

The ancient Nundine, or fairs of Rome, were kept every ninth day; afterwards the same privileges were granted to the country markets, which were at first under the power of the consuls. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

FAIRING *n. f.* [from *fair*.] A present given at a fair.

Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If fairings come thus plentifully in. *Shakespeare.*
Like children that esteem every trifle, and
prefer a fairing before their fathers. *Ben Jonson.*
Now he goes on, and sings of fairs and shows;
For still new fairs before his eyes arose:
How pedlars stalk with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid. *Gay.*

FAIRLY *adv.* [from *fair*.]

1. Beautifully: as, a city fairly situated.

2. Commodiously; conveniently; suitably to any purpose or design.

Waiting 'till willing winds their Gills supply'd,
Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly situate on a haven's side. *Dryden.*

3. Honestly; justly; without shift; without fraud; not foully.

There is due from the judge to the advocate
some commendation and gracing where causes
are fairly pleaded. *Bacon.*
To the first advantages, we may fairly by
claim; I wish we had as good a title to the latter. *Atterbury.*
It is a church of England-man's opinion, that
the freedom of a nation consists in an absolute
unlimited legislative power, wherein the whole
body of the people are fairly represented, and in
an executive duly limited. *Swift.*

4. Ingeniously; plainly; openly:

The stage how loose does Atræa tread,
Who fairly puts all characters to bed! *Pope.*

5. Candidly; without sinister interpretations.

As I interpret fairly your design,
So look not with feverish eyes on mine. *Dryden.*

6. Without violence to right reason.

Where I have enlarged them, I desire the
false crickets would not always think that these
thoughts are wholly mine; but that either they
are secretly in the poet, or may be fairly de-
duced from him. *Dryden.*
This nutritious juice being a subtle liquor
scarce obtainable by a human body, the serum
of the blood is fairly substituted in its place. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

7. Without blots.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is engraf'd. *Shakespeare.*

8. Completely; without any deficiency.

All this they fairly overcome, by reason of the
continual presence of their king. *Spenser.*
Let them say, 'tis grossly done; so it be fairly
done, no matter. *Shakespeare.*
Our love is not so great, Hortensio, but we
may blow our nails together, and fast it fairly
out. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

FAIRNESS *n. f.* [from *fair*.]

1. Beauty; elegance of form.

That which made her fairness much the fairer,
was, that it was but a fair ambassador of a moist
was, that it was but a fair ambassador of a moist
fair mind, full of wit, and a wit which delighted
more to judge itself than to show itself. *Sidney.*

Honesty; candour; ingenuity.

Thus may the somewhat of wisdom, but little of goodness be *faulst* in this conduct.

Afterbury's Sermons, Preface.
FA'IR-SPOKEN. adj. [from *fair* and *speak*.] Bland and civil in language and address.

Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtlewitted and a marvellous *fa'ir-spoken* man, but discontented that he would be placed before him in honour, whose superiority he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

FA'IRY. n. f. [Ephræ, Saxon; see, Fr. *Ab*, terra; *ait* & *fige* Macedonian dialect; unde *uspo*, *uspo*, & Romanis inferi, qui Scoto Saxonibus dicuntur *series*, nostratig; vulgo corruptius *fairies*, *xataydimos* *delipous*, live dii manes. *Baxter's Glossary.*]

1. A kind of fabled being supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay.

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son, And three or four more of their growth, we'll dress Like urchins, duplices, and *fairies*, green and white. *Shakespeare.*

Then let them all encircle him about, And *fairy* like too pinch the unclean knight; And ask him, why, that hour, of *fairy* revel, In their so sacred paths he dares to tread In shape prophane. *Shakespeare.*

By the idea any one has of *fairies*, or centaurs, he cannot know that things, answering those ideas, exist. *Lake.*

Fays, *fairies*, genii, elves, and demons heat. *Pope.*

2. Enchantress. *Warburton.*
To this great *fairy* I'll commend thy acts, Make her thanks bless thee. *Shakespeare.*

FA'IRY. adj.

1. Given by fairies.
Be secret and discrete; these *fairy* favours Are lost when not conceal'd. *Dryden.*
Such borrowed wealth, like *fairy* money, though it were gold in the hand from which he received it, will be but leaves and dust when it comes to use. *Lake.*

2. Belonging to fairies.
This is the *fairy* land: oh, sight of sights, We talk with gubblings, owls, and elvish sprites. *Shakespeare.*

FA'IRYSTONE. n. f. [from *fairy* and *stone*.] A stone found in gravel-pits.

FA'ITH. n. f. [from *foi*, French; *fede*, Italian; *fides*, Latin.]

1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.
The name of *faith* being properly and strictly taken, it must needs have reference unto some uttered word, as the object of belief. *Horley.*
Faith, if it have not works, is dead. *James.*
Vision in the next life is the perfecting of that *faith* in this life, or that *faith* here is turned into vision there, as hope into enjoying. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Then *faith* shall fail, and holy hope shall die; One lost in certainty, and one in joy. *Prior.*

2. The system of revealed truths held by the christian church; the *credenda*.
Felix heard Paul concerning the *faith*. *Acts.*
This is the catholic *faith*. *Common Prayer.*

3. Trust in God.

Faith is an entire dependence upon the truth, the power, the justice, and the mercy of God; which dependence will certainly incline us to obey him in all things. *Swift.*

4. Tenet held.

Which to believe of her, Must be a *faith*, that reason, without miracle, Should never plant in me. *Shakespeare.*

5. Truth in the honesty or veracity of another.

6. Fidelity; unshaken adherence.
Her *faith*, while her *faith* to me remains, I should conceal. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

7. Honour; social confidence.
For you alone. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

I broke my *faith* with injur'd Palamon.

8. Sincerity; honesty; veracity.
She, in good *faith*, in meek verity. *Shakespeare.*
They are a very forward generation, children in whom is no *faith*. *Deuteronomy.*

9. Promise given.
I have been forsworn, In breaking *faith* with Julia whom I lov'd. *Shakespeare.*

FA'ITHREACH. n. f. [from *faith* and *reach*.] Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faithreach*; Those he commands, move only in command, Nothing in love. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FA'ITHED. adj. [from *faith*.] Honest; sincere. A word not in use.

Thou bastard I would the reposal Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee, Make thy words *faith'd*? *Shakespeare.*

FA'ITHFUL. adj. [from *faith* and *full*.]

1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.

To the saints which are at Ephesus, and the *faithful* in Christ Jesus. *1st Ep.*

Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. *Rev.*

2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty professed.

I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judgment, And by that name must die; yet, heav'n bear witness, And, if I have a conscience, let it sink me, Lest as the axe falls, if I be not *faithful*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

So spoke the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found; Among the *faithless* *faithful* only he. *Milton.*

3. Honest; upright; without fraud

My servant Moses is *faithful* in all mine house. *Numbers.*

4. Observant of compact or promise; true to his contract; sincere; veracious.

Well I know him; Of easy temper, naturally good, And *faithful* to his word. *Dryden.*

FA'ITHFULLY. adv. [from *faithful*.]

1. With firm belief in religion.

2. With full confidence in God.

3. With strict adherence to duty and allegiance.

His noble grace would have some pity Upon my wretched women, that to long Have follow'd both my fortunes *faithfully*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

4. Without failure of performance; honestly; exactly.

It on my wounded breast thou drop a tear, Think for whose sake my breast that wound did tear; And *faithfully* my last desires fulfil, As I perform my civil father's will. *Dryden.*

5. Sincerely; with strong promises.

For his own part he did *faithfully* promise to be still in the king's power. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

6. Honestly; without fraud, trick, or ambiguity.

They suppose the nature of things to be truly and *faithfully* signified by the names, and thereupon believe as they hear, and practise as they believe. *South's Sermons.*

F A I

7. In *Shakespeare*, according to Warburton, ferrency; perhaps rather confidently; steadily.
If his occasions were not yoked, I should not urge it half so *faithfully*. *Shakespeare.*

FA'ITHFULNESS. n. f. [from *faithful*.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

For there is no *faithfulness* in your mouth; your inward part is very wickedness. *Isaiah.*

The hand that knits together and supports all compact, is truth and *faithfulness*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Adherence to duty; loyalty.

The same zeal and *faithfulness* continues in your blood, which animated one of your noble ancestors to sacrifice his life in the quarrel of his sovereign. *Dryden.*

FA'ITHLESSNESS. n. f. [from *faithless*.]

1. Treachery; perfidy.

2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FA'ITHLESS. adj. [from *faith*.]

1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted.

Whatever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe we, or let us as yet *faithless*, for our conversion or confirmation, the force of natural reason is great. *Hooker.*

Never dare misfortune cross her foot, Unless she doth it under this excuse, That she is issue to a *faithless* Jew. *Shakespeare.*

2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, profession, promise, or allegiance.

Both Fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most;

A most unnatural and *faithless* service. *Shakespeare.*

Abdiel, *faithful* found;

Among the *faithless*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FA'ITOUR. n. f. [from *fa'itour*, French.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean fellow; a poltroon. An old word now obsolete.

To Philemon, false *fa'itour*; Philemon; I call to pay, that I so dearly bought. *Queen.*

Into new wares unwetting I was cast; By this false *fa'itour*. *Flory Queen.*

FAKE. n. f. [Among seamen.] A coil of rope.

FALCA'DE. n. f. [from *falcis*, Lat.]

A horse is said to make *falcades* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; therefore a *falcade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a step and half a flap. *Barrier's Dict.*

FA'LCATED. adj. [from *falcatus*, Lat.] Hooked; bent like a reaping hook, or sickle.

The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of a sickle, or reaping hook, which is while she is moving from the conjunction to the opposition, or from the new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *falcated*. *Haberm.*

FALCA'TION. n. f. [from *falcis*, Lat.] Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forked tail behind. *Brown.*

FA'LCION. n. f. [from *falcatus*; in French, *falchion*.] A short crooked sword; a cimeter.

I've seen the day, with my good biting *falcion*.

I would have made them skip: I am old now. *Shakespeare.*

Old *falcions* are new temper'd in the fires; The sounding trumpet every soul inspires. *Dryden's Æneid.*

What sighs and tears Hath Eugene caused! how many widows curse His cleaving *falcion*! *Shakespeare.*

FALCON. *n. f.* [*falcon*, French; *falcone*, Italian; *falco*, Latin. *Credo, a vespere falcat* five *adunio*, from the fal-cated or crooked bill.]

a. A hawk trained for sport.

As Venus' bird, the white, swift, lovely dove,
O happy dove that art compar'd to her,
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Kindling the gripe of falcon fierer not far. *Sidney.*
Air stops not the high-flying of my noble falcon. *Walton.*

Apulian saips, for the rich soil admir'd,
And thy large fields where falcons may be tir'd. *Dryden's Juv.*

Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smile with her varying plumage, spare the dove? *Pope.*

2. A sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter; shot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight. *Harris.*

FALCONER. *n. f.* [*falconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Hill! Romeo, hill! O for a falconer's voice,
To lure this tawny gentle back again. *Shaksp.*

The universal remedy was swallowing of pebble-stones, in imitation of falconers curing hawks. *Temple.*

I have learned of a falconer never to feed up a hawk when I would have him fly. *Dryden.*

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks:
With her of tartsels, and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

FALCONET. *n. f.* [*falconette*, French.] A sort of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six foot, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight. *Harris.*

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen,
With certain falconets and other small pieces, to take the heights. *Knolles.*

FALDAGE. *n. f.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Latin.] A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants' sheep. This *faldage* in some places they call a foldcourse or frechold. *Harris.*

FALDFEE. *n. f.* [*fald and fee*.] A composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Ditt.*

FALDING. *n. f.* A kind of coarse cloth. *DiB.*

FALDSTOOL. *n. f.* [*fald or fold and stool*.] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen* or *fallen*. [*peallan*, Saxon; *fullen*, German.]

1. To drop from a higher place.
Thou shalt make a bulwark for thy roof,
That thine being not blood upon thine house, if any man fall from thence. *Deut.*

I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more. *Shakspere.*

2. To drop from an erect to a prone posture.

Saul fell all along on the earth. *1 Sam.*
That is a step,
On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap;
For in my way it lies. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

3. To drop; to be held or adhere no longer.

His chains fall off from his hands. *Act.*

4. To move down any descent.

All liquid bodies are diffusive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and fall off any way, as gravity and the air presseth them. *Burnet.*

5. To drop ripe from the tree.

As the leaf fallth off from the vine, and as a falling fig from the fig-tree. *Isaiah.*

6. To pass at the outlet: as a river.

Cæsar therefore gave orders to build his galleys on the Loire, and the rivers that fall into it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

7. To be determined to some particular direction.

Birds and fowls that rest one foot to ease the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the centre of gravity may fall upon the foot they stand on. *Cheyne.*

8. To apostatize; to depart from faith or goodness.

Labour to enter into that rest, lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief. *Hebr.*

They brought scandal
To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propense enough before
To waver or fall off, and join with idols. *Milton.*

Whether some spirit on holy purpose bent,
Or some fall'n angel from below broke loose,
Who comes with envious eyes, and cunst intent,
To view this world and its created Lord. *Dryden.*

9. To die by violence.

God and good angels fight on Richmond's side,
And Richard fall in height of all his pride. *Shakspere's Richard III.*

If one should be a prey, how much the better
To fall before the lion than the wolf! *Shaksp.*
What other oath,
Than honesty to honesty engag'd?
That this shall be, or we will fall for it. *Shakspere's J. Cæsar.*

A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. *Psalms.*

Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall fall before you by the sword. *Leviticus.*

They not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin, deliver'd to fall. *Milton.*

Almon falls, old Tyreus' eldest care,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war. *Dryden's Æneid.*

10. To come to a sudden end.

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly fell and vanished, when their oppressions and extortions were taken away. *Davies.*

He first the fate of Cæsar did foretell,
And pity'd Rome when Rome in Cæsar fell;
In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light,
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night. *Dryden's Virgil.*

11. To be degraded from a high station; to sink into meanness or disgrace; to be plunged into sudden misery.

What can be his business
With a poor weak woman fall'n from favour? *Shakspere.*

12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.

What men could do,
Is done already; heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must fall, that we are innocent. *Addison.*

13. To enter into any state worse than the former.

He fell at difference with Ludovico Sfortia, who carried the keys which brought him in, and shut him out. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Some printers taking precepts in too literal a sense, have fallen thereby into great inconveniences. *Dryden.*

14. To come into any state of weakness, terror, or misery.

These, by obtaining the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will fall under the former guilt. *Hamman.*

One would wonder how so many learned men could fall into so great an absurdity, as to think that a river could preserve itself unmixed with the lake. *Addison on It.*

The best men fall under the severest persecution. *Horace.*

15. To decrease; to be diminished, as in weight.

From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the As fell to two ounces in the first Punic war; when Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. *Arbuthnot.*

16. To ebb; to grow shallow: as, the river falls.

17. To decrease in value; to bear less price.

When the price of corn fallth, men generally break no more ground than will supply their own turn. *Garruc.*

But now her price is fall'n. *Shakspere.*

Rents will fall, and incomes every day lessen, till industry and frugality, joined to a well-ordered trade, shall restore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. *Locke.*

18. To sink; not to amount to the full.

The greatness of an estate in bulk and territory, doth fall under measure; and the greatness of finances and revenue doth fall under computation. *Bacon.*

19. To be rejected; to become null.

This took must stand or fall with thee; not by any opinion I have of it, but thy own. *Lorke.*

20. To decline from violence to calmness; from intenseness to remission.

He was stirr'd,
And something spoke in choler, ill and hasty:
But he fell to himself again, and sweetly
In all the rest shew'd a most noble patience. *Shak.*

At length her fury fell, her foaming ceas'd;
And ebbing in her soul, the god decreas'd. *Dryd.*

21. To enter into any new state of the body or mind.

In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart,
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakspere.*

Solyman, chafed with the loss of his galleys and best soldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, fell into such a rage that he cur'd Barbarossa. *Knolles.*

When about twenty, upon the falseness of a lover, she fell distracted. *Temple.*

A spark like thee of the man-killing trade,
Fell sick, and thus to his physician said:
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part,
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;

My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Behold a filthy furr upon my tongue. *Dryden.*

And have you known none in health who have pined you? and behold, they are gone before you, ever since you fell into this dilemma. *Wake.*

He died calmly, and with all the easiness of a man falling asleep. *Atterbury.*

Portius himself, it falls in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success. *Addison.*

For as his own bright image he survey'd,
He fell in love with the fantastick shade. *Addison.*

F A L L

- I fell in love with the character of Pomponius*
Anticus; & longed to imitate him *Blount to Pope.*
22. **To sink into an air of discontent or dejection of the look.**
It thou persuade thyself that they shall not be taken, let not thy countenance fall. *Judith.*
If you have any other request to make, hide it not; for ye shall find we will not make your countenance to fall by the answer ye shall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
I have observ'd of late thy looks are fallen,
O'ercast with gloomy cares and discontent. *Addison's Cato.*
23. **To sink below something in comparison.**
Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,
Among the rest me hither brought,
Finding this fame fall short of truth,
Made me stay longer than I thought. *Waller.*
24. **To happen; to befall.**
For such things as do fall scarce once in many ages, it did suffice to take such order as was requisite when they fell. *Hooker.*
Out it falls out, that while one thinks too much of his doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking. *Sidney.*
A long advertent and deliberate connecting of consequences, which falls not in the common road of ordinary men. *Hale.*
Since this fortune falls to you,
Be content and seek no new, *Shakespeare.*
If the worst fall that ever fell, I hope, I shall make shift to go without him. *Shakespeare.*
O, how feeble is man's power,
That if good fortune fall,
Cannot add another hour,
Nor a last hour recall! *Donne.*
Since both can possess what both pursue,
I'm griev'd my friend, the chance should fall on you. *Dryden.*
I had more leisure, and disposition, than have since fallen to my share. *Swift.*
25. **To come by chance; to light on.**
I have two boys
Seek Percy and thyself about the held;
But seeing thou fall'st on me so luckily,
I will assy thee. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
The Roman's fell upon this in del by chance,
but the Spartans by thought and design. *Swift.*
26. **To come to a stated method.**
The odd hours at the end of the solar year, are not indeed fully six, but are deficient to 44': which deficiency, in 134 years, collected, amounts to a whole day: and hence may be seen the reason why the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Nicene council fell upon the 21st of March, falls now about ten days sooner. *Haller on Time.*
It does not fall within my sub-ect to try down the rules of odes. *Fulton on the Gosh ks*
27. **To come unexpectedly.**
I am fallen upon the mention of mercuries. *Boyle.*
It happened this evening that we fell into a very pleasing walk, at a distance from our house. *Addison's Spectator*
28. **To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.**
The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly falls to take pride in making truck of them. *Sidney.*
Each of us fell in praise of our country mistresses. *Shakespeare*
And the mist multitude fell a lusting. *Numbers.*
It is better to found a person afar off, than to fall upon the point at first; except you mean to surprise him by some short question. *Bacon.*
When a horse is hungry, and comes to a good pasture, he falls to his food immediately. *Hale.*
They fell to blows, in such that the Argonauts flew the most part of the Delonies. *L'Alfange*
29. **To handle or treat directly.**
We must immediately fall into our subject, and treat every part of it in a lively manner. *Addison.*

F A L L

30. **To come vindictively: as a punishment.**
There fell wrath for it against Israel. *2 Chron.*
31. **To come by any mischance to any new possessor.**
The stout bishop could not well brook that his province should fall into their hands. *Kneller.*
32. **To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence.**
Ulysses let no partial favours fall.
The people's parent, he protected all. *Pope.*
Some expressions fell from him, not very favourable to the people of Ireland. *Swift.*
33. **To come forcibly and irresistibly.**
Fear fell on them all. *Atti.*
A kind refreshing sleep is fallen upon him:
I saw him stretch at ease, his fancy lost
In pleasing dreams. *Addison*
34. **To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwise.**
All the lands, which will fall to her majesty's treasuries, are large enough to contain them. *Spencer.*
If you do chance to hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment falls on him that cuts him off. *Shaksp.*
Then 'tis most like
The sovereignty will fall upon Michael. *Shaksp.*
After the flood, arts to Chaldea fell;
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and instructor was. *Denn.*
You shall see a great estate fall to you, which you would have lost the rest of, had you known yourself born to it. *Addison.*
If to her share some female envious falls,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*
In their spiritual and temporal courts the labour falls to their vicars-general, proctors, apparitors, and tenebials. *Swift.*
35. **To languish; to grow faint.**
Their hopes or tears for the common cause rose or fell with your lordship's interest. *Addison.*
36. **To be born; to be yeaned.**
Lambs must have care taken of them at their first falling, else, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
37. **To FALL away. To grow lean.**
Wet, y vegetables are proper, and fish rather than flesh: in a Lent diet people commonly fall away. *Abraham on Diet.*
38. **To FALL away. To revolt; to change allegiance.**
The fugitives fell away to the king of Babylon. *2 Kings.*
39. **To FALL away. To apostatize; to sink into wickedness.**
These for awhile believe, and in time of temptation fall away. *Luke*
Say not thou, it is through the Lord that I fell away; for thou oughtest not to do the things that he hateth. *Feck.*
40. **To FALL away. To perish; to be lost.**
Still propagate; for still they fall away;
'Tis pudence to prevent entire decay. *Dryden*
How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul, which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, shall fall away into nothing, almost as soon as it is created? *Addison.*
41. **To FALL away. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish.**
In a curious piece of needlework one colour falls away by sun just degrees, and another rises so intensibly, that we see the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other. *Atti.*
42. **To FALL back. To fail of a promise or purpose.**
We have often fallen back from our resolutions. *Lav.*
43. **To FALL back. To recede; to give way.**

F A L L

44. **To FALL down. [down is sometimes added to fall, though it adds little to the signification.] To prostrate himself in adoration.**
All kings shall fall down before him; all nations shall serve him. *Isaiah.*
Shall I fall down to the stock of a tree? Isaiah.
45. **To FALL down. To sink; not to stand.**
As she was speaking, she fell down for faintness. *Effier.*
Down fell the beauteous youth; the yawning wound
Gush'd out a purple stream, and stain'd the ground. *Dryden.*
46. **To FALL down. To bend as a suppliant.**
They shall fall down unto thee; they shall make supplication unto thee. *Isaiah.*
47. **To FALL from. To revolt; to depart from adherence.**
Clarence
Is very likely to fall from him. *Shakespeare.*
The emperor being much followed by the sects not to be a help to turn their kingdom, fell by degrees from the king of England. *Hayward.*
48. **To FALL in. To concur; to coincide.**
Objections fall in here, and are the effect and most convincing arguments of the truth. *Isaiah.*
His reasonings in this chapter seem to fall in with each other; yet, upon a closer investigation, we shall find them proposed with great variety and distinction. *Atterbury.*
Any single paper that falls in with the popular taste, and pleads more than ordinary, brings one in a great return of letters. *Addison.*
When the war was begun, there soon fell in other incidents at home, which made the continuance of it necessary. *Swift.*
49. **To FALL in. To comply; to yield to.**
Our fine young ladies readily fall in with the direction of the graver sort. *Spektator.*
It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addison.*
You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to fall in with your projects. *Addison.*
That prince applied himself first to the church of England; and, upon their refusal to fall in with his measures, made the like advances to the dissenters. *See fr.*
50. **To FALL off. To separate; to be broken.**
Love cool, friendship falls off, brothers divide; in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord. *Shakespeare.*
51. **To FALL off. To perish; to die away.**
Language's need recruits to supply the place of those words that are continually falling off through disuse. *Feltan.*
52. **To FALL off. To apostatize; to revolt; to forsake.**
Oh, Hamlet, what a falling off was there! *Shakespeare.*
Revolted Mortimer?
—He never did fall off, my sovereign liege,
But by the chance of war. *Shakespeare.*
They, accustomed to assist at other times either silence or short assent to what he did purpose, did then fall off and forsake him. *Hayward.*
What cause
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of Heaven so highly, to fall off
From their Creator, and transgress his will? *Milton.*
Those captive tribes fall off
From God to worship calves. *Milton.*
Were it always grave, one half of my readers would fall off from me. *Addison.*
53. **To FALL on. To begin eagerly, to do anything.**
Some cold cold salad is before thee!
Pratt was the first, perhaps, and broken next,
F. Lov, and by thy appetite to eat. *Dryden.*

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54. To FALL on. To make an assault; to begin the attack.

They fell on, I made good my place: at length they came to the broomstaff with me: I dobed 'em still. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Fall on, fall on, and hear him not; Be spare his person for his father's sake. Dryden. Draw all; and when I give the word, fall on. *Oedipus.*

He pretends, among the rest, to quarrel with me, to have fallen foul on priesthood. Dryden.

55. To FALL over. To revolt; to desert from one side to the other.

And do'st thou now fall over to my foes? They wear a lion's hide! doff it, for shame, And hang a calve's skin on those recreant limbs. *Shakespeare's King John.*

56. To FALL out. To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.

Little needed those priors to one who would have fallen out with herself, rather than make any conjectures to Zellman's speeches. Sidney.

How fell you out, say that? —No contraries hold more antipathy Than I and such a knave. *Shakespeare.*

Meeting her of late behind the wood, Seeking sweet favours for this hateful fool, I did upbraid her, and fall out with her. *Shaksp.* The cedar, by the instigation of the loyalists, fell out with the homebians, who had elected him to be their king. *Howel.*

A soul exasperated in ill, falls out With every thing, its friend, itself. *Adison.* It has been my misfortune to live among quarrelsome neighbours: there is but one thing can make us fall out, and that is the inheritance of lord Strut's estate. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

57. To FALL out. To happen; to befall.

Who think you is my Dorus fallen out to be? *Sidney.*

Now, for the most part, it so falleth out, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are hardiest able to bring proof of their certainty. *Hooker.*

It so fell out, that certain players We o'er-rod on the way; of those we told him. *Shakespeare.*

Yet so it may fall out, because their end Is hate, not help to me. *Milton.*

There fell out a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange.* If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surprised, as if some unexpected thing had happened. *Tillotson.*

58. To FALL to. To begin eagerly to eat.

The men were fashion'd in a larger mould, The women fit for labour, big and bold; Gigantick hind, as soon as work was done, To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run; Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. Dryden.

59. To FALL to. To apply himself to.

They would needs fall to the practice of those virtues which they before learned. Sidney. I know thee not, old man; fall to thy prayer: How ill white hairs become a fool and jester! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Having been brought up an idle horseboy, he will never after fall to labour; but is only made fit for the halter. *Spenser.*

They fell to raising money under pretence of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*

My lady falls to play: so bad her chance, He must repair it. *Pope.*

60. To FALL under. To be subject to; to become the subject of.

We know the effects of heat will be such as will scarce fall under the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in. Bacon.

Those things which are wholly in the choice of another, fall under our deliberation. Taylor.

The idea of the painter and the sculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of

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the mind, by imitation of which imagined form, all things are represented which fall under human sight. Dryden's *Du Fresnoy.*

61. To FALL under. To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.

No rules that relate to pastoral poetry, or the georgicks, which fall under that class of poetry which consists in giving plain instructions to the reader. Addison on the *Georgicks.*

62. To FALL upon. To attack; to invade; to assault.

Amis falling upon these gillies, had with them a cruel and deadly fight. Knells.

An infection in a town first falls upon children, weak constitutions, or those that are subject to other diseases: but, spreading further, seizes upon the most healthy. Temple.

Man falls upon every thing that comes in his way; not a berry or mushroom can escape him. Addison's *Spectator.*

To get rid of fools and scoundrels was one part of my design in falling upon these authors. Pope.

63. To FALL upon. To attempt.

I do not intend to fall upon nice philosophical disquisitions about the nature of time. Holder.

64. To FALL upon. To rush against.

At the same time that the storm beats upon the whole species, we are falling foul upon one another. Addison.

65. FALL is one of those general words of which it is very difficult to ascertain or detail the full signification. It retains in most of its senses some part of its primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively descent, violence, or suddenness. In many of its senses it is opposed to rise; but in others has no counterpart or correlative.

To FALL. v. a.

1. To drop; to let fall.

To-morrow in the battle think on me, And fall thy edgeless sword, despair and die. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

If that the earth could teem with woman's tears, Each drop, the falls, would prove a crocodile. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Draw together;

And when I rear my hand, do you the like, To fall it on Gonzalo. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

I am willing to fall this argument, 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verse, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it. Dryden.

2. To sink; to depress; the contrary to raise.

If a man would endeavour to raise or fall his voice still by half notes, like the stops of a lute, or by whole notes alone without halts, as far as an eighth, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. Bacon's *Natural History.*

3. To diminish; to let sink; opposed to raise.

Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you fall the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade, or else prevent not the high use. Locke.

4. To yearn; to bring forth.

They then conceiving, did in yearning time Fall party-colour'd lambs, and those were Jacob's. *Shakespeare.*

FALL. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of dropping from on high.

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd, That promises a fall, and shakes at every blast. Dryden's *Æneid.*

2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again,

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and caught it again; or whether his fall enraged him, or how it was, he did to set his teeth, and did tear it. *Shakespeare.*

3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high.

My son coming in to his marriage-chamber, happened to have a fall, and died. *2 Eliza.* Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, if the first fall be broken, by means of a top, or otherwise, stayeth above; and if once mingled, it severeth not again, as oil doth. Bacon.

A fever or fall may take away my reason. *Locke.*

Some were hurt by the falls they got by leaping upon the ground. *Gulliver's Travels.*

4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.

Wait his fall, Whom I myself struck down. *Shakespeare.*

Our fathers were given to the sword, and for a spoil, and had a great fall before our enemies. *Judith.*

I will begin to pray for myself and for them; for I see the falls of us that dwell in the land. *Ezra.*

5. Ruin; dissolution.

Paul's, the late theme of such a muse, whole fight

Has bravely reach'd and soar'd above thy height, Now shalt thou stand, though sword, or time, or fire,

Or zeal more fierce than they, thy fall conspire. *Dent.*

6. Downfal; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation; state of being deposed from a high station; plunge from happiness or greatness into misery or meanness, or from virtue to corruption. In a sense like this we say the fall of man, and the fall of angels.

Her memory served as an accuser of her rage, and her own handwriting was there to bear testimony against her fall. Sidney.

Perhaps thou talk'st of me, and do'st enquire Of my restraint: why here I live alone; And pitiest this my miserable fall. *Daniel.*

He, careless now of interest, fame, or fate, Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great; Or deeming meanest what we greatest call, Beholds thee glorious only in thy fall. *Pope.*

7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion.

Till the empire came to be settled in Charles the Great, the fall of the Romans' huge dominion concurring with other universal evils, caused those times to be days of much affliction and trouble throughout the world. *Hooker.*

8. Diminution; decrease of value.

That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cause why our lands in purchase rise not as naturally they should, with the fall of our interest, appears evidently from the effect the fall of interest hath had upon houses in London. *Child.*

9. Declination or diminution of sound; cadence; close of music.

That strain again; it had a dying fall: O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South That breathes upon a bank of violets, Stealing and giving odours. *Shakespeare.*

How sweetly did they float upon the wings Of silence, through the empty-vaulted night, At every fall smoothing the raven down Of darkness till it smil'd! *Milton.*

10. Declivity; steep descent.

Waters, when beat upon the shore, or strained, as the falls of bridges, or dashed against themselves by winds, give a roaring noise. Bacon.

11. Cataract; cascade; rush of water down a steep place.

There will we sit upon the rocks, And as the shepherds feed their flocks By shallow rivers, to whose falls Melodious birds sing madrigals. *Shakespeare.*

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A whistling wind, or a melodious noise of birds among the spreading branches, or a pleasing fall of water running violently, these things made them so soon for fear. *Wisd.*
Down through the trembles of the living wills
The crystal streams descend in murm'ring falls. *Dryden.*

The swain, in hansen djelevis, with surprise
Sees lilies spring, and sudden verdure rise;
And starts, amidst the thrifty wilds, to hear,
New falls of water murm'ring in his ear. *Pope.*
Now under hanging mountains,

Before the falls of fountains,
He makes his mean;
And calls her ghost,
For ever, ever, ever lost! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

1. The outlet of a current into any other water.

Before the fall of the Po into the gulph, it receives into its channel considerable rivers. *Add.*

3. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves drop from the trees.

What crowds of patients the town doctor kills,
O how last fall he ruin'd the weekly bills. *Dryd.*

4. Any thing that comes down in great quantities.

Upon a great fall of rain the current carried away a huge heap of apples. *L'Estrange.*

5. The act of selling or cutting down: as, the fall of timber.

ALLACIOUS. *adj.* [*fallax*, Latin; *fallacius*, French.]

Producing mistake; sophistical. It is never used of men, but of writings, propositions, or things.

The Jews believed and assented to things neither evident nor certain, nor yet so much as probable, but actually false and fallacious; such as the absurd doctrines and stories of their rabbies. *South.*

2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with exulting vapour bland
About them spirits had play'd, and in most powers
Made err, was now exhibit'd. *Milton.*
False philosophy inspires
Fallacious hope. *Milton.*

FALLACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fallacious*.]

Sophistically; with purpose to deceive; with unfound reasoning.

We shall so far encourage contradiction, as to promise not to oppose any pen that shall contradict us. *Bacon.*

We have seen how fallaciously the author has stated the cause, by supposing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited punishment, are the methods that can be made use of. *Add.*

FALLACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *fallacious*.] Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.

FALLACY. *n. f.* [*fallacia*, Latin; *fallace*, French.] Sophism; logical artifice; deceit; deceitful argument; delusory mode of ratiocination.

Most pieces make themselves another thing from the people by a fallacy of argument, thinking themselves most kings when the subject is most basely subjected. *Sidney.*

Until I know this sure uncertainty, I'll entertain the favour'd fallacy. *Shaksp.*

It were a mere fallacy, and mistaking to ascribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which is but the force of imagination upon the proper body. *Bacon.*

All men, who can see an inch before them, may easily detect gross fallacies. *Dryden.*

FALLIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *fallible*.] Liability to be deceived; uncertainty; possibility of error.

There is a great deal of fallibility in the testimony of men; yet some things we may be almost as certain of, as that the sun shines, or that five twelves make an hundred. *Watts.*

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FALLIBLE. *adj.* [*fallus*, Latin.] I liable to error; such as may be deceived.

Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are fallible: to-morrow you must die. *Shaksp.*

He that creates to himself thousands of Irish hopes, uncertain in the promise, fallible in the event, and depending upon a thousand circumstances, often fails his expectations. *Taylor.*

Our intellectual or rational powers need little assistance, because they are so final and fallible in the present state. *Harris.*

FALLING. *n. f.* [from *fall*.] In-

FALLING in. } denting opposed to prominence.

It throws the nose and eyebrows, with the several prominences and fallings in of the features, much more distinctly than any other kind of figure. *Addison on Medals.*

FALLINGSICKNESS. *n. f.* [*fall* and *sick-*ness.] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

But Cæsar swoon'd?—He fell down in the market-place, and bann'd at mouth, and was speechless—He hath the fall as it knes. *Shakspere.*

The dagger is gird against the falling-sickness. *Watts.*

FALLOW. *adj.* [*alefe*, Saxon.]

1. Pale red, or pale yellow.

How does your fallow greyhound, Sir? I heard say, he was out-run at Cistale. *Shaksp.*

The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as fallow deer between Richmond and Hampton-court. *Clarendon.*

2. Unfowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. [Supposed to be so called from the colour of naked ground.]

The ridges of the fallow field lay traversed, as the English must cross them in painting the stage. *Hayward.*

3. Plowed, but not sowed; plowed as prepared for a second aration.

Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes call up the ground; and so leaving it fallow, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. *Herbert's Essay.*

4. Unplowed; uncultivated.

The dunel, hemlock, and rank tansy, Doth root upon. *Shakspere's Henry 5.*

5. Unoccupied; neglected.

Shakspere in civil described wallow Of fairs, and let the cause he fallow? *Hudibras.*

FALLOW. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.

The plowing of fallows is a benefit to land. *Norwich.*

The best ploughs to plow up summer fallow with. *Mortimer.*

2. Ground lying at rest.

Within an ancient forest's ample verge, There stands a lone y but a beautiful dwelling, Built for convenience, and the use of life; Around it fallows, meads, and pastures fair, A little garden, and a limpid brook, By nature's own contrivance seems dispos'd. *Ross's Jane Shore.*

To FALLOW. *v. n.* To plow in order to a second plowing.

Begin to plow up fallows: this first fallowing ought to be very shallow. *Mortimer.*

FALLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *fallow*.] Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit.

Like one, who, in her third widowhood, doth profess Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness, So affects my muse now a chaste fallowness. *Donne.*

FAL

FALSE. *adj.* [*fallus*, Latin; *faux*, *fausse*, French.]

1. Not morally true; expressing what which is not thought.

Immence shall make
False accusation blash, and tyranny
Tremble at p-tice. *Shakspere.*
There are false witnesses among men. *Strange.*

2. Not physically true; conceiving, that which does not exist.

For how can that be false, which every tongue Of every mortal man affirms for true? Which truth hath in all ages been so strong, As loadstone like, all hearts it ever drew. *Dante.*

A face is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and action of a face are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Succedaneous; supposititious.

Take a vessel, and make a false bottom of coarse canvas: fill it with earth above the canvas. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Deceiving expectation; not solid; not sound:

He fell, as a huge rocky cliff, Whose false foundation waves have walk'd away, With circuitous pools from the main-land left. *Fairy Queen.*

When that flood in its own depths was down'd, It left behind it false and slippery ground. *Dryd.*

The heart of man looks fair, but when we come to lay any weight upon 't, the ground is false under us. *L'Estrange.*

5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.

Now, by upon my false French, by mine honour, in true English, I love thee, Kate. *Shaksp.*

6. Not honest; not just.

The true prince may, for recreation, prove a false thief. In the poor abuses of the times want countenance. *Shakspere.*

Mere a tongue, which to pour out, receive, Who know false play, rather than lose, deceive. *Donne.*

7. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous; deceitful; hollow.

I grant him bloody, Lascivious, avaricious, false, deceitful, Sad ten, malicious, flackering of every sin That has a name. *Shakspere.*

Knife of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand. *Shakspere.*

A man to whom he had committed the trust of his person, in making him his chamberlain; this man, no ways disgraced, no ways discontent, no ways put in fear, turns false unto him. *Bacon.*

So hath thou cheated Thetis with a wife, Against thy vow, returning to beguile Under a borrow'd name; as false to me, So false thou art to him who set thee free. *Dryden.*

The ladies will make a numerous party against him, for being false to love in forsaking Diolo. *Dryden's Faint.*

8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real: as, a false diamond.

False, true true pity moves: the king commands To have his sisters. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

9. In all these senses true is the word opposed.

FALSE. *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; not exactly; falsely.

What thou would'st highly, That thou would'st holdly; would'st not play false, And yet would'st wrongly win. *Shaksp.*

To FALSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] This word is now out of use.

1. To violate by failure of veracity.

It's not enough that to this lady you did, Thou falsest both thy faith with perjury? *Fairy Q.*

2. To deceive.

F A L

Fair seemly pleasure each to other makes,
With goodly purposes there as they fit;
And in his *falsely* fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yet. *F. Queen.*

3. To defeat; to balk; to evade.
But, Guyon, in the heat of all his strife,
Was wary wife, and closely did await
Advantage, whilst his foe did rage most rife;
Sometimes a thwart, sometimes he struck him strait.
And *falsely* off his blows 'tillude him with such
bait. *Fairy Queen.*

FALSHENED. adj. [*falsely* and *heart*.]
'Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful;
hollow.

The treacherous or treacherous, who have misled
others, are severely punished; and the neutrals
and *falsely* friends and followers, who have
started aside like a broken bow, he noted. *Bacon.*

FALSHOOD. n. f. [*from falsely*.]

1. Want of truth; want of veracity.
Artificer of fraud; he was the first
That practis'd *falseness* under family show. *Milton.*

All deception in the course of life is, indeed,
nothing else but a lie reduced to practice, and
falseness passing from words to things. *South.*

2. Want of honesty; treachery; deceit-
fulness; perfidy.

Nothing wants, but that thy shape,
Like his, and colour serpentine, may show
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth: lest that too heav'nly form, pretended
To hellish *falseness*, snare them. *Milton.*

3. A lie; a false assertion.

In your answers there remains *falseness*. *Job.*

4. Counterfeit; imposture.

For no *falseness* can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness. *Milton.*

FALSERY. adv. [*from falsely*.]

1. Contrarily to truth; not truly.

Simon and Levi spake not only *falsely* but in-
sidiously, nay hypocritically, abusing profelytes
and religion. *Government of the Tongue.*

Already were the Belgians on our coast,
Whole fleet more mighty every day became
By late success, which they did *falsely* boast,
And now by first appearing seem'd to claim. *Dryden's Ann. Mir.*

Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,
And yet he *falsely* said he was in love;
Falsely; for had he truly lov'd, at least
He would have giv'n one day to my request. *Dryden's Aureng.*

Such as are treated ill, and upbraided *falsely*,
Had out an intimate friend that will hear their
complaints, and endeavour to soothe their secret
resentments. *Adison's Spectator.*

2. Erroneously; by mistake.

He knows that to be too venient which he
falsely think convenient for us. *Smith's Lge.*

3. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.

FALSHENESS. n. f. [*from falsely*.]

1. Contrariety to truth.

2. Want of veracity; violation of pro-
mise.

Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemnly
enacted, and the practice of fraud and rapine,
and perjury and *falseness* to a man's word, and
all vice were established by a law, would that
which we now call vice gain the reputation of
virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow
odious to human nature? *Tillotson.*

3. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity,
and all *falseness* or falseness of intentions, espe-
cially to personated devotion. *Hammond.*

4. Treachery; perfidy; traitoroufness.

King Richard might create a perfect guest,
That great Northumberland, then false to him,
Would of that seed grow to a greater *falseness*.
Shakespeare's Henry 1v.

F A L

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by
the *falseness*, or cheated by the avarice of such a
servant. *Rogers.*

FALSER. n. f. [*from falsely*.] A deceiver;
a hypocrite. Obsolete.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft coloured with simplicity;
And such end, parier, does all them remain,
That of such *falsers* friendship been fain. *Spenser's Past.*

FALSIFIABLE. adj. [*from falsify*.] Liable
to be counterfeited or corrupted.

FALSIFICATION. n. f. [*falsification*,
French; from *falsify*.]

1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so
as to make it appear what it is not.

Concerning the word of God, whether it be
by misconstruction of the sense, or by *falsification*
of the words, wittingly to endeavour that any
thing may seem divine which is not, is very plainly
to abuse, and even to falsify divine evidence,
which injury, offered but unto men, is most wor-
thily counted heinous. *Hosker.*

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his
coin is an high offence; but to counterfeit the liv-
ing image of a king in his person, exceeds all
falsifications; except it should be that of a Maho-
met, that counterfeits divine hon. ur. *Bacon.*

2. Confutation.

The poet invents this fiction to prevent possi-
bility from searching after this ill, and to preserve
his story from detection of *falsification*. *Brownie.*

FALSIFIER. n. f. [*from falsify*.]

1. One that counterfeits; one that makes
any thing to seem what it is not.

It happens in theories built on too obvious or
too few experiments, what happens to *falsifiers* of
coin; for counterfeit money will endure so no one
proof, others another, but none of them all proofs.
Boyle.

2. A liar; one that contrives falsehoods.

Boasters are naturally *falsifiers*, and the people,
of all others that put their claims the worst to-
gether. *L'Estrange.*

TO FALSIFY. v. a. [*falsify*, French.]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce
something for that which in reality it is
not.

We cannot excuse that church, which through
corrupt translations of scripture, delivereth, instead
of divine speech, any thing repugnant unto that
which God speaketh; or, through *falsified* addi-
tions, propounds that to the people of God as
scripture, which is in truth no scripture. *Hosker.*

The Irish hardy used to forge and *falsify* every
thing as they list, to please or displease any man.
Spenser on Ireland.

Falsifying the balance by deceit. *Amos.*

2. To confute; to prove false.

Our Saviour's prophecy stands good in the de-
struction of the temple, and the dissolution of the
Jewish economy, when Jews and pagans united
all their endeavours, under Julian the apostate,
to baffle and *falsify* the prediction. *Chubbson.*

3. To violate; to break by falsehood.

It shall be thy work, thy shameful work, which
is in thy power to shun, to make him live to see
thy faith *falsified*, and his bed defiled. *Sidney.*

He suddenly *falsified* his faith, and villainously
slew Selmes the king, as he was bathing him-
self, mistrusting nothing less than the falsehood of
the pirate. *Kneller's History.*

This superadds treachery to all the other pre-
sident ingredients of the crime; 'tis the *falsifying* the
most important trust. *Deacy of Piety.*

4. To pierce; to run through.

His crest is rath'd away, his ample shield
Is *falsified*, and round with jav'lines fill'd. *Dryd.*

Of this word Mr. *Dryden* writes thus: My
friends quarrelled at the word *falsified*, as an in-
novation in our language. The fact is confessed;
for I remember not to have read it in any English

F L A

author; though perhaps it may be found in *Spem-
fer's Fairy Queen*. But suppose it be not there:
why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a
polished language, the word which is wanting to
my native tongue? Horace has given us a clue
for coining words, *figurate fonte calant*, especially
when other words are joined with them which
explain the sense. I used the word *falsify*, in this
place, to mean that the shield of Turnus was not
of proof against the spears and javelins of the
Trojans, which had pierced it through and through
in many places. The words which accompany
this new one, makes my meaning plain:
Machi Ubi ro d'Ambr era perfetto,
Che mai poter falsarlo in nessun canto.

Falsify cannot otherwise be turned than by *falsify*.
for his shield was *falsified*, is not English. I might
indeed have contented myself with saying his
shield was pierced, and bored, and stuck with
javelins. *Dryden.*

Dryden, with all his effort, was not able to na-
turalize the new signification, which I have never
seen copied, except once by some obscure panie-
let's writer, and which indeed deserves not to be
received.

TO FALSIFY. v. n. To tell lies; to violate
truth.

This point have we gained, that it is absolutely
and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*. *Swi.*

FALSITY. n. f. [*falsitas*, Latin.]

1. Falshood; contrariety to truth.

Neither are they able to break through those
errors, wherein they are to determinately settled,
that they pay unto *falsity* the whole sum of w.
soever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hosker.*

Can you on him such *falsities* intrude?

And as a mortal the most wile delude? *Sandy.*

Probability does not make any alteration, either
in the truth or *falsity* of things; but only imports
a different degree of their cleanness or appearance
to the understanding. *Smith.*

2. A lie; an error; a false assertion or
position.

That Danubius ariseth from the Pyrenian hills,
that the earth is higher towards the north, are
opinions truly charged on Aristotle by the flower
of Epicurus, and all easily controllable *falsities*.
Glammell's Script.

TO FALTER. v. n. [*falter*, to be want-
ing, Spanish; *vultar*, a stammerer,
Islandick, which is probably a word
from the same radical.]

1. To hesitate in the utterance of words.

With *faltering* tongue, and trembling ev'ry
vein,
Tell on, quoth she. *Fairy Queen.*

The pile assistants of each other stand,
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd,
The trill-born sounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the *faltering* tongue. *Dryden.*

He changes, Gods! and *falters* at the question:
His fears, his words, his looks, declare him guilty. *Smith.*

2. To fail in any act of the body.

This cartoon shall have a feeling; and these stones
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellious arms. *Shaksp.*

He found his legs *falter*. *Wifeman's Surgeon.*

3. To fail in any act of the understanding.

How far idiots are concerned in the want of
weakness of any or all faculties, an exact obser-
vation of their several ways of *faltering* would
discuss. *Locke.*

TO FALTER. v. a. To sift; to cleanse.

This word seems to be merely rustick
or provincial.

Bailey for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and
clean *faltered* from foulness, feeds, and out-
Mortimer's Husbandry.

FALTERINGLY. adv. [*from falter*.] With
hesitation; with difficulty; with fee-
bleness.

F A M

To **FA'MLEE**. *v. n.* [*famler*, Danish.]
To hesitate in the speech. This word I find only in *Skinner*.

FAME. *n. f.* [*fama*, Latin; *φάμα*.]

1. Celebrity; renown.

The house to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnificent, of fame and of glory throughout all countries. *Chronicles.*

The desire of fame will not suffer endowments to lie idle.

What is this fame, for which we thoughtless empty.

The owner's wife which other men enjoy? *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

We have heard the fame of him, and all that he did in Egypt. *J. J. J.*

I shall show what are true f. m. *Bacon.*

FA'MED. *adj.* [from *fame*.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

He is *fam'd* for mildness, peace and prayer. *Shakespeare.*

He purports to seek the Christian God, According Diophanes, his more *fam'd* abode, Since Pulegion robbers made unsafe the road. *Dryden.*

Andronicus was an Athenian philosopher, *famed* for his learning and wisdom; but converted to christianity. *Addison.*

FA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *fame*.] Having no fame; without renown. Not in use.

Then let me, *fameless*, love the fields and woods, The fruitful water'd vales and running floods. *May's Virgil.*

FAM'LIAR. *adj.* [*familiaris*, Latin.]

1. Domestick; relating to a family.

They range *familiar* to the dome. *Pope.*

2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar. *Shakespeare.*

Be not too *familiar* with Pains: for he misuses thy favours so much, that he swears thou art to marry his sister Nell. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unceremonious; free, as among persons long acquainted.

Kalandar straight thought he saw his niece Parthenia, and was about in such *familiar* sort to have spoken unto her; but she in grave and honourable manner, gave him to understand that he was mistaken. *Sidney.*

4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or custom.

I see not how the scripture could be possibly made *familiar* unto all, unless far more should be read in the peoples hearing than by a sermon can be opened. *Hooker.*

Let us chuse such noble counsel, That war, or peace, or both at once, may be As things acquainted and *familiar* to us. *Shakespeare.*

Our sweet

Recess and only consolation left

Familiar to our eyes! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

One idea which is *familiar* to the mind, connected with orders which are new and strange, will bring those new ideas into easy remembrance. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. Well acquainted with; accustomed; habituated by custom.

Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd

In temper and in nature, will receive *Familiar* the fierce heat, and void of pain. *Milton.*

The senses at first let in particular ideas: and the mind, by degrees, growing *familiar* with some of them, they are lodged in the memory, and names got to them. *Locke.*

He was amazed how so impotent and groveling an insect as I, could entertain such inhuman ideas, and in so *familiar* a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the scenes of blood and desolation. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Patient permit the sadly-pleasing strain, *Familiar* now with grief, your tears restrain. *Pope.*

6. Common; frequent.

F A M

To a wrong hypothesis may be reduced the errors that may be occasioned by a true hypothesis, but not rightly understood: there is nothing more *familiar* than this. *Locke.*

7. Easy; unconstrained.

He unreins His muse, and sports in loose *familiar* strains. *Addison.*

8. Too nearly acquainted.

A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his wife, and because he spoke it abroad, and could not prove it, the priest sued him for defamation. *Camden.*

FAM'LIAR. *n. f.*

1. An intimate; one long acquainted.

The king is a noble gentleman, and my *familiar*. *Shakespeare.*

When he finds himself avoided and neglected by his *familiar*, this affects him. *Rogers.*

2. A demon supposed to attend at call.

Love is a *familiar*; there is no evil angel but love. *Shakespeare.*

FAMILIARITY. *n. f.* [*familiarité*, Fr. from *familiar*.]

1. Easiness of conversation; omission of ceremony; affability.

2. Acquaintance; habitude.

We contract at last such an intimacy and *familiarity* with them, as makes it difficult and unknown for us to call off our minds. *Atterbury.*

3. Easy intercourse.

They say any mortals may enjoy the most intimate *familiarities* with these gentle spirits. *Pope.*

To **FAMILIARIZE**. *v. a.* [*familiariser*, French.]

1. To make familiar; to make easy by habitude; to make common.

2. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.

The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination, and at once dispelled all fear and apprehensions. *Addison's Spectator.*

FAM'LIARLY. *adv.* [from *familiar*.]

1. Unceremoniously; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.

Because that I *familiarly* sometimes do use you for my fool, and chat with you, Your sauciness will jest upon my love. *Shakespeare.*

He talks as *familiarly* of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and I'll be sworn he never saw him but once in the tilt-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shakespeare.*

The governor came to us, and, after salutations, said *familiarly*, that he was come to visit us, and called for a chair and sat him down. *Bacon.*

2. Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernedness or easiness of long custom.

Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, do *familiarly* present our senses with as great alterations in the sun and moon. *Raleigh's History.*

3. Easily; without solemnity; without formality.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence, And without method talks us into sense; Will, like a friend, *familiarly* convey The truest notions in the easiest way. *Pope.*

FAM'LEE. [*en famille*, French.] In a family way; domestically.

Deluded mortals, whom the great

Chuse for companions *tee-a-tee*;

Who at their dinners, *en famille*, Get leave to sit where'er you will. *Swift.*

FA'MILY. *n. f.* [*familia*, Latin; *famille*, French.]

1. Those who live in the same house; household.

The night made little impression on myself; but I cannot answer for my whole *family*; for my wife prevailed on me to take somewhat. *Swift.*

F A M

2. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; a generation.

Of Gershon was the *family* of the Libnites. *Numbers.*

3. A course of descent; a genealogy.

If thy ancient but ignoble blood Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood, Go and complain thy *family* is young, Nor own thy fathers have been fools so long. *Pope.*

4. A class; a tribe; a species.

There be two great *families* of things, sulphureous and mercurial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and crude, oily and watery. *Bacon.*

FA'MINE. *n. f.* [*famine*, French; *fames*, Latin.] Scarcity of food; dearth; distress for want of victuals.

Our castle's strength Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie, Till *famine* and the ague eat them up. *Shakespeare.*

Famines have not been of late observed, partly because of the industry of mankind, partly by those supplies that come by sea, but principally by the goodness of God. *Hale.*

This city never felt a siege before, But from the lake receiv'd its daily store; Which now shut up, and millions crowded here, *Famine* will soon in multitudes appear. *Dryden.*

To **FA'MISH**. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Lat. *famis*, old French.]

1. To kill with hunger; to starve; to destroy by want of food.

What, did he marry me to *famish* me? *Shakespeare.*

The pains of *famish'd* Tantalus he'll feel, And Sisyphus, that labours up the hill

The rowling rock in vain; and curst Ixion's wheel. *Dryden.*

2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary to life. *Milton* uses it with *of*.

Thin air Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross, And *famish* him of breath if not of bread. *Milton.*

To **FA'MISH**. *v. n.* To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger.

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*. *Shakespeare.*

FA'MISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *famish*.] The pain of hunger; want of food.

Apicius, thou did'st on thy gut bestow Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent, Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou, Fearing to suffer thirst and *famishment*, In poison'd potion drank'st. *Hakewill.*

FA'MOSITY. *n. f.* [from *famous*.] Renown; celebrity. *Dia.*

FA'MOUS. *adj.* [*fameux*, French; *famosus*, Latin.]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praised.

Henry the fifth, too *famous* to live long; England ne'er lost a king of so much worth. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

There rose up before Moses two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, *famous* in the congregation, men of renown. *Numbers.*

She became *famous* among women; for they had executed judgment upon her. *Ezek.*

Pyreus was only *famous* for counterfeiting all base things; as earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, and wine tumbling in the mire; whereupon he was surnamed *Rupographus*. *Peachment on Drawing.*

I shall be nam'd among the *famous* Of women, sung at solemn festivals. *Milton.*

Many, besides myself, have heard our *famous* Waller own, that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey of Bulloign, turned into English by Fairfax. *Dryden.*

FAN

8. It has sometimes a middle signification, and imports fame whether for good or ill.

Meneceates and Menas, famous pyrates,
Make the sea serve them. *Shakespeare.*

- FA'MOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *famous*.] With great renown; with great celebration.

Then this land was *famously* enriched
With politick grave counsell; then the king
Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace. *Shakspeare*
They looked on the particulars as things *famously* spoken of and believed, and worthy to be recorded and read. *Grew's Synologia*

- FA'MOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *famous*.] Celebrity; great fame.

- FAN.** *n. f.* [*varanus*, Latin.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves.

With pearls, and fans, and double change of
brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, beads, with all this brav'ry. *Shakespeare.*

Flavia, the least and slightest toy
Can with restless art employ:
In other hands the fan would prove
An engine of small force to live;
But she, with such an air and mien,
Not to be told or falsely seen,
Directs its wanton motions so,
That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;
Gives cheeks to the matchless dame,
To every other breast a flame. *Atterbury.*
The modest fan was lifted up no more,
And virgins smil'd at what they blush'd before. *Pope*

2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with a broad base.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the
peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other
to show him such a fan of feathers. *L'Estrange*

3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed. [*van*, French.]

Flaute, strawfork, and rake, with a fan that is strong. *Tupper.*
After shall eat clean provender, winnowed
with the shovel and with the fan. *Isaiah*
In the wind and temp't of to tune's blown,
Distinction, with a loud and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakspeare*
For the cleansing of corn is commonly used
either a weake-fan, or fan with tails. *Mort*

4. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.

The prisoner, with a spring from prison broke;
Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,
And to the neighbouring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

5. An instrument to raise the fire.

Nature worketh in us all a love to our own
counsels; with the contradiction of others is a fan to
quench that love. *Hooker.*

To FAN. v. a.

1. To cool or recreate with a fan.

She was fanned into slumbers by cool slaves. *Spenser.*

2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.

Let every feeble humour shake your hearts;
Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes,
Fan you into despair. *Shakspeare's Coriol.*
The Norwegian banners flout the sky,
And fan our people cold. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
The air
Floats as they pass, fann'd with unnumber'd
plumes:

From branch to branch the smaller birds with song
Solicit the woods, and spread their printed wings.
Till even. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The fanning wind upon the bosom blows;
To insect the fanning wind the bosom robs:

FAN

The fanning wind and purling streams continue
her repose. *Dryden's Cym. and Iphig.*

Calm as the breath which fans our eastern
groves,

And bright, as when thy eyes first lighted up
our loves. *Dryden.*

And now his shorter breath, with sultry air,
Pants on her neck, and fans her parting hair. *Pope.*

3. To separate, as by winnowing.

I have collect'd me few, therein fanning the
old, not omitting any. *Bacon's Apophthegms*
Not to the wicked; but as chaff, which fann'd,
The wind drives, to the wicked shall not stand
in judgment. *Milton.*

- FANATICISM.** *n. f.* [from *fanatic*.] Enthusiasm; religious frenzy.

A church wrote doctrines are derived from
the clear fountains of the scriptures, whose polity
and discipline are formed upon the most uncor-
rupted models of antiquity, which has stood un-
shaken by the most furious assaults of popery on
the one hand, and fanaticism on the other; his tri-
umphed over all the arguments of its enemies,
and has nothing now to contend with but their
flanders and calumnies. *Rogers.*

- FANATIC.** *adj.* [*fanaticus*, Latin; *fanatique*, French.] Enthusiastic; struck with a superstitious frenzy.

Ofus, Ius, Ous, and tunc tunc,
With monstrous shapes and forceries abus'd
Fanatic Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wand'ring gods, disgorg'd in blouth forms. *Milton.*

- FANATIC.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

The double amature of St. Peter is a more
destructive engine, than the tumultuary weapon
fought up by a fanatic. *Deacy of Percy.*

- FANCIFUL.** *adj.* [*fancy* and *full*.]

1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason: of persons.

Some fan-fanc men have expected nothing but
confusion and ruin from those very means,
whereby both that and this is most effectually
prevented. *Wentworth's Nat. Hist.*

2. Dictated by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images: of things.

What treasures did he lay in his superstitious
buildings; and how foolish and fanciful were
they? *Hayward*

It would show as much singularity to deny that,
as it does a fanciful faculty to affirm it. *Guthrie.*

- FANCIFULLY.** *adv.* [from *fanciful*.] According to the wildness of imagination.

- FANCIFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *fanciful*.] Addition to the pleasures of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than reason.

A bittus Magnus, with some what too much
curiosity, was somewhat transfused with too
much fancifulness towards the influences of the
heavenly motions, and astrological calculations. *Hale.*

- FANCY.** *n. f.* [contracted from *phantasy*, *phantasia*, Latin; *phantasia*, Greek.] It should be *phantasy*.

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representation of things, persons, or scenes of being.

Shakspeare, fancy's sweetest child!
Warble his native woodland wild. *Milton.*

Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief: among these fancy next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful senses present,
She forms imaginations, any shapes,

FAN

Which reason joining, or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm, or what deny, and call
Our knowledge, or opinion. *Milton.*

Though no evidence affects the fan y lo
strongly as that of sense, yet there is other evi-
dence which gives as full satisfaction, and as
clear a conviction to our reason. *Atterbury.*

Love is by fancy led about,
From hope to tear from joy to doubt;

Whom we now a godd's call,
Divinely grac'd in every feature,
Sirait's a deform'd, a perjur'd creature;
Love and heat are fancy all. *Graville.*

2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason.

Men's private fancies must give place to the
higher judgment of that church which is in au-
thority over them. *Hooker.*

A portion of a full and ample fortune, who was
not disturb'd by any fancies in religion. *Clarendon.*
I have always had a fancy, that I might
be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

3. Taste; idea; conception of things.

The little chapel called the Scatation is very
new, and built with a pretty fan y. *Adelphi.*

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;
Of foolish fancies your companion making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have
died

With them they think on? *Shakespeare.*

5. Inclination; liking; fondness.

His fancy lay extremely to t'aveiling. *L'Estrange.*

For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourself,
To fit your fancies to your father's will;
Or else the law of Athens yields you up
To do till, of to a vow of single life. *Shakespeare.*
A resemblance in humour of opinion, a fancy
for the same business or diversion, is a ground of
affection. *Collier.*

6. In *Shakespeare* it signifies love.

Tell me where is fancy bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nourish'd?
It is engender'd in the eye;
With gazing fed, and fancy dies
In the cradle where it lies. *Shakespeare.*

7. Caprice; humour; whim.

True worth shall gain me, that it may be said
Desert, not fancy, once a woman led. *Dryden.*
The Sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence
with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile,
for fear they should take a fancy to turn the course
of that river. *Belsham.*

One that was just entering upon a long journey
took up a fancy of putting a trick upon Mercury. *L'Estrange.*

8. False notion.

The salt taste of the scent, colour, or taste of
fruit, by infusing, mixing, or cutting into the bark
or root of the tree, herb, or flower, any colour,
aromatic, or medicinal substance, are but fancy
the cause is, for that those things have pos-
sessed then period, and count not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.

London-pride is a pretty fancy for bankers. *Mortimer.*

- To FANCY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

All are not always bound to hate and punish the
true enemies of religion, much less any whom they
may fancy to be so; all are always obliged to love
its true friends, and to pray for its very enemies. *Spratt's Sermons.*

If our search has reached no further than simile
and metaphor, we rather fancy than know, and
are not yet penetrated into the inside and reality of
the thing; but content ourselves with what our
imaginings furnish us with. *Locke.*

- To FANCY.** *v. a.*

FAN

FAN *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. To portray in the mind; to image to himself; to imagine.

But whose noble genius is allow'd,
Who with stretch'd pinions soars above the crowd;

Who might'st thought can clothe with manly dress
He whom I fancy, but can never express.
Dryden's Juvenal

2. To like; to be pleased with.

Ninus both admiring judgment and valour,
together with her person and external beauty
fancied her so strongly, as neglecting all princely
respects, he took her from her husband.

*It is a little hard that the queen cannot de-
moldish this town in whatever manner she pleases
to fancy.*
Rowley

FANCY-MONGER *n. f.* [from fancy.] One
who deals in tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forests, that abuses
our young plants with carving Roland on their
barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies
on Brambles; all, forsooth, desiring the name
of Roland. If I could meet that fancy-monger,
I would give him (I me good counsel; for he
seems to have the quotidian of love upon him.

FANCYSICK *adj.* [fancy and sick.] One
whose imagination is unfound, one whose
distemper is in his own mind.

'Tis not necessity, but opinion, that make
men miserable; and when we come to be fancy-
sick, there's no cure.
Shakespeare

FAND *for found.* It is retained in Scot-
land.

This when as true by tryal he out fand,
He bid to open wide his bawny gear.
Spenser

FANE *n. f.* [fane, French; fanum, Lat.]
A temple; a place consecrated to reli-
gion. A poetical word

Not fane nor capitol,
The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Embellishments all of ours, shall lift up
Their not in privilege.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus
Old Calphe, who kept the sacred fane
Of Juno, now the fane's d.
Dryden's Æneid
Yet fane to fane repair'd, and humble rites,
Perform'd to Thor and Woden, fane d' gods,
Who with their votaries in one room shad.

*A sacred fane in Egypt's fruitful lands,
Hewn from the Theban mountain's rocky womb*
Philips

The fields are ravish'd from the industrious
swains,
From men their cities, and from gods their fanes.
Pope

FANFARON *n. f.* [French from the
Spanish. Originally in Arabick it signi-
fies one who promises what he cannot
perform. *Menage*]

1. A bully; a hector.

Venus makes *Æneid* a bold avower of his own
virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is
the character of a fanfaron or hector.
Dryden

2. A blusterer; a boaster of more than
he can perform.

There are fanfarons in the trials of wit too, as
well as in feats of arms; and none so forward to
engage in argument or dispute as those that are
least able to go through with it.
Johnson

FANFARON'DE *n. f.* [from fanfaron,
French.] A bluster; a tumour of fic-
titious dignity.

The bishop copied this proceeding from the
fanfaronade of monsieur B. uillems.
Swift

TO FANG *v. a.* [fan an, Saxon; van-
gen, Dutch.] To seize; to gripe; to
clutch. To fang is yet used in Devon-
shire.

Destruction fang mankind!
Shakspeare's Timon

FAN

FANG *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The long tusks of a boar or other ani-
mal by which the prey is seized and held;
any thing like them.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The serpent's difference; is the icy fang,
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind;
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I mutter and say
This is no flattery. *Shakespeare's As you like it*

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing
teeth, which we call fangs or tusks; as boars,
pikes, talmons, and dogs, though less.
Bacon

Prepar'd to fly,
The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves: the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, improp'ly, falls headlong on
the plain.
Dryden

Then charges, provoke the lion to the rage
Of fangs and claws, and: stooping from your horse,
Rivets the point to the ground. *Addison*

2. The nails; the talons.

3. Any shoot or other thing by which
hold is taken.

The potent fangs of the yuca are to be
erect'd like the tuberoses.
Evelyn's Kuhn-ur

FANGED *adj.* [from fang.] Furnished
with fangs or long teeth; furnished
with any instruments of destruction,
which can be exercised in imitation of
fangs

My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust as I will address fang'd,
They be in the mandate. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*
Not Scythians, nor fierce Dolans, onward rush
With half the speed, nor half so swift retreat:
In chariots, fang'd with scythes, they scour the
field,

Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whirl,
And strew a dreadful harvest on the plain.
Philips's Briton

FANCLE *n. f.* [from fencan, Sax.
to attempt. *Skinner*.] Silly attempt;
trifling scheme. It is never used, or
rarely but in contempt with the epithet
new: as, *new fangles, new fangleness*.

FANGLED *adj.* [from fangle.] This
word seems to signify gawdy; ridicu-
lously showy; vainly decorated: *new
fangled*, is therefore new-fashioned;
dressed out in new decorations.

Quick wits be in desire new fangled, and in
purpose unconstant. *Ascham*

A book of old, rare one!
Be not, as in this fang'd world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*

FANGLESS *adj.* [from fang.] Toothless;
without teeth.

The king hath wasted all his rids
On late offenders, that he now doth lack
The very instruments of chastisement;
So that his power, like to a fangleless hound,
May offer, but not hold. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

FANGOR *n. f.* A quantity of wares: as
raw silk, &c. containing from one to
two hundred weight three quarters.
DiA.

FANNELED *n. f.* [funon, French.] A sort
of ornament like a scarf, worn about
the left arm of a mas-priest when he
officiates. *DiA.*

FANNER *n. f.* [from fan] One that
plays a fan.

I will send unto Babylon fanners that shall fan
her. *Jeremiah*

FANTASTED *adj.* [from fantasy.] Filled
with fancies or imaginations.

As I travel'd hither through the land,
I found the people strangely fantastied. *Shakspeare*

FAN

FANTASM *n. f.* [See PHANTASM.] A
thing not real, but appearing to the
imagination.

FANTASTICAL *adj.* [fantastique, Fr.
FANTASTICK. } from fantasy.]

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagina-
tion.

The delight that a man takes from another's
sin, can be nothing else but a fantastical, preter-
natural complacency, arising from that which he
really has no feeling of. *South*

2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imagi-
nary.

Present fears

Are less than horrible imaginings:
My thought, whose mother yet is but fantastical,
Shakes to my fragile state of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing is,
But what is not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

Men are so possess'd with their own fancies,
that they take them for oracles; and are arriv'd
to some extraordinary revelations of truth, when
indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuse
themselves with the fantastical ideas of a busy
imagination. *Dodley of Vity*

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the
nature of phantoms which only assume
visible forms occasionally.

As ye fancy it, or it is indeed
Which outwits ye then? *Shakespeare*

4. Uncertain; unsteady; irregular.

Not happy, and not very true,
From out turn of a fan of the wheel. *Prior*

5. Whimsical; fanciful; capricious; hu-
morous; indulgent of one's own ima-
gination.

I lay put such words in the mouths of one of
the fantastical mind-infected people, that chil-
dren and musicians call him. *Sidney*

Put it up in filken things,
With' two yord conceited true love knots:
To be fantastick, may become a youth
Of greater time than I. *Shakespeare*

Dumvir is provided with an imperious, ex-
pensive, and fantastick mistress; to whom he re-
fers from the conversation of a discreet and af-
fectate wife. *Tuttle*

We are apt to think your metallists a little
fantastical in the different prices they set upon
them coins, without any regard to the metal of
which they are composed. *Addison*

FANTASTICALLY *adv.* [from fantastical.]

1. By the power of imagination

2. Capriciously; humorously; unitea-
dily.

England is fondly sing'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
By a vain, greedy, unwise, humours youth,
That she can't see her own. *Shakespeare*

3. Whimsically; in compliance with ima-
gination.

One can't so much as fantasically chafe, even
or old, to think out way. *Johnson*

FANTASTICALNESS *n. f.* [from fan-
tastick ss. } from fantasy.]

1. Humorouleness; mere complaisance with
fancy.

2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness.

I have not offence to get to you, but him
out of countenance, by having convinced him
of a fantastickness. *Johnson, Pref.*

3. Caprice; unsteadiness.

FANTASY *n. f.* [fantasie, French;
phantasy, Latin.]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of
imagining. See FANCY

How now, Horatio! you tremble and look
pale!

Is not this something more than fantasy? *Shakspeare*

F A R

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain fantasy:
Which is as thin of substance as the air,
And more unconsubstantial than the wind.
He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and ceremonies.
Go you, and where you find a maid,
That ere the sleep hath thrice her prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her fantasy,
Sleep the as found as careless infancy.
These spirits of sense, in fantasy's high court,
Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well;
And so they send a good or ill report
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell.

By the power of *fantasy* we see colours in a dream, or a mad man sees things before him which are not there.

2. Idea; image of the mind.

And with the fug'ly sweet thereof allure,
Chaste ladies ears to *fantasies* impure.

3. Humour; inclination.

I would wish that both you and others would
cease from drawing the propriety to your *fantasies*
and affections.

FANTOM. *n. f.* [See PHANTOM.] Something not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FAP. *adj.* Fuddled; drunk. It seems to have been a cant word in the time of *Shakspeare*.

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses; and being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered.

FAR. *adv.* [peon, Saxon; *fatt*, Erse.]

1. To great extent in length.

Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Left wrathful the *far-shooting* god emit
His fatal arrows.

2. To a great extent every way. This is less proper.

Is what I love; the *far* extended ocean
To a little riv'let I prefer.

With costly eates Rome stain'd her frugal board;
Then with ill-gotten gold she bought a lord;
Corruption, discord, luxury combin'd,
Down sunk the *far-fam'd* mistress of mankind.

From the same lineage stern *Aetæa* came,
The *far-fam'd* brother of th' enchantress dame.

3. To a great distance progressively.

Be faithful for redress of all these griefs,
And I will set this foot of mine as *far*
As who goes farthest.

Is it *far* you ride?
As *far*, my lord, as will fill up the time
'Twixt this and supper.

Far from that hated face the Trojans fly;
All but the fool who sought his destiny.

4. Remotely; at a great distance.

He meant to travel into *far* countries, until his friends affection either ceased or prevailed.

In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is once published, it presently takes effect *far* and wide; all states framing themselves thereunto.

And after that long strayed here and there,
Through every field and forest *far* and near.

Far be it from me to justify the cruelties used towards them, which had their reward soon after.

He sent light horsemen into Mesopotamia with a guide, because the country was unto him best known, following not *far* after himself with all his army.

And yet the lights which in my tower do shine,
Mine eyes, which view all objects nigh and *far*,
Look not into this little world of mine.

F A R

God hath bid dwell *far* off all anxious cares,
And not molest us; unless we ourselves
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts, and notions
vain.

I have been hunting up and down, *far* and near, since your unhappy indisposition, to find out a remedy.

The nations *far* and near contend in choice,
And send the flow'r of war by publick voice.

The painted lizard and the birds of prey,
Foes of the frugal kind, be *far* away.

Be *far*, ye foes of virtuous poetry!
Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe.

Far off you view them with a longing eye
Upon the topmast branch.

These words are so *far* from establishing any dominion, that we find the quite contrary.

'Till on the Po his blasted corps was hurl'd,
Far from his country in the western world.

5. To a distance.

As *far* as the east is from the west, so *far* hath he removed our transgressions from him.

Neither did those that were sent, and travel'd *far* off, undertake to difficult enterprises without a conductor.

But all in vain I which when he saw, he ceased
Contending, and remov'd his tents *far* off.

I had always a curiosity to look back into the sources of things, and view in my mind, so *far* as I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising world.

A lion's hide around his loins he wore;
The well pois'd javelin to the field he bore,
Inur'd to blood; the *far* destroying dart,
And the best weapon, an undaunted heart.

In a great part.
When they were by Jesus the day was *far* spent.

In a great proportion; by many degrees. It is commonly used with some word noting the comparative, but *Dryden* has used it absolutely.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies.

Such a communication passeth *far* better through the water than air.

Those countries have *far* greater rivers, and *far* higher mountains to pour down waters, than any part of the world.

The face of war
In ancient times, doth differ *far*
From what our fiery battles are.

Of negatives we have *far* the least certainty, and they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved.

Latin is a more *far* distinct language than the Italian, Spanish, French, or even than the English, which, by reason of its monosyllables, is *far* the most compendious of them.

The field is spacious I design to sow,
With oxen *far* unfit to draw the ploughn.

Besides, he's lovely *far* above the rest,
With you immortal, and with beauty blest.

Ah! hope not yet to breathe thy native air;
Far other journey first demands thy care.

To a great height; magnificently.
This is perhaps only in *Shakspeare*.

So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him.

You speak him *far*.
—I don't extend him, sir.

To a certain point; to a certain degree.

The substance of the service of God, so *far* forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law

F A R

of reason doth teach, may not be invented of men, as it is amongst the heathen; but must be received from God himself.

How *far* forth you do like their articles.

Not to resolve, is to resolve: and many times it breeds as many necessities, and engageth it *far* in some other sort, as to resolve.

Of this I need not many words to declare how *far* it is from being so much as any part of repentance.

My discourse is so *far* from being equivalent to the position he mentions, that it is a perfect contradiction to it.

The custom of these tongues sometimes *far* influences the expressions, that in these epistles may observe the force of the Hebrew conceptions.

At a great distance.
For though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost skirts
Of glory, and *far* off his steps adore.

To a great distance.
Cherubic watch, and of a fowrd the flame
Wide-waving, all approach *far* off to flight
And guard all passage to the tree of life.

Off is joined with *far*, when *far*, noting distance, is not followed by a preposition: as, *I set the boat far off, I set the boat far from me.*

Far is used often in composition; as, *far-shooting, far-fetching.*

FAR-FETCH. *n. f.* [*far* and *fetch*.] A deep stratagem. A ludicrous word.

But *far* fetches have deeper reaches,
In all their politic *far-fetches*;
And from their Coptic priest, Kucherus,
Found out this mystick way to jester us.

FAR-FETCHED. *adj.* [*far* and *fetch*.]

Brought from places remote.
Of little things others quickly will dispose,
Whose pains have earn'd the *far-fetch'd* spoil.

By his command we boldly cross the line,
And bravely fought where southern stars misfire.
We trac'd the *far-fetch'd* gold unto the mine,
And that which birth'd our fathers made our prize.

Studiously sought; elaborately strained; not easily or naturally introduced.

York, with all his *far-fetch'd* policy.
For *far-fetch'd* thymes make puzzled angels strain,
And in low prose dull Lucifer complain.

Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable *far-fetch'd* analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say, the meat is green when it is half roasted.

FAR-PIERCING. *adj.* [*far* and *pierce*.]

Striking, or penetrating a great way.
Atlas, her sire, to whose *far-piercing* eye
The wonders of the deep expanded he;
Th' eternal columns which on earth he rears,
End in the starry vault and prop the spheres.

FAR-SHOOTING. *adj.* [*far* and *shoot*.]

Shooting to a great distance.
Then loud he call'd *Aeneas* thrice by name;
The loud repeated voice to glad *Aeneas* came;
Great Jove he find, and the *far-shooting* god,
Inspire thy mind to make thy challenge good.

FAR. *adj.*

1. Distant; remote.
A man taking a *far* journey.

But we must beg our bread in climes unknown,
Beneath the scorching, or the freezing zone;
And some to *far* Oryx shall be fold,
To try the Lybian heat, or Scythian cold.

F A R

2. It was formerly used not only as an adverb but an adjective, with *off*.

These things seem small and undistinguishable, Like *far off* mountains turned into clouds. *Shaksp.*
If we may behold in any creature any one spark of that eternal fire, or any *far off* dawning of God's glorious brightness, the same in the beauty, motion, and virtue of this light may be perceived. *Raleigh's History of the World*

3. From *FAR*. In this sense it is used elliptically for a *far*, or remote place.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee from *far*, from the end of the earth. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Remoter of the two; in horsemanship, the right side of the horse, which the rider turns from him when he mounts.

No true Egyptian ever knew in horses the *far* side from the near. *Dryden*

5. It is often not easy to distinguish whether it be adjective or adverb: as,

The nations *far* and near center'd in choice. *Dryden.*

FAR. n. f. [contracted from *farrow*.]

The offspring of a sow; young pig.

Sows, ready to farrow at this time of the year, are for to be made of and mounted full dear; For now is the loss of the *far* of the sow more great than the loss of two calves of the cow. *Tupper.*

To FARCE. v. a. [*farcio*, Latin; *farcir*, French]

1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients.

Wrestling is a pastime which either the Corinthians derived from Corineus, their first pretended founder, or at least it ministered some stuff to the *farcio* of that fable. *Cavens*

The first principles of christian religion should not be *farced* with school points and private tenets. *Bp. Sanderson.*

2. To extend; to swell out.

'Tis not the balm, the sceptre and the ball, The sword, the mace, the crown imperial, The enticement of robe and gold and pearl, The *farced* title running 'fore the king. *Shaksp.*

FARCE. n. f. [from the verb; or from *farcir*, French, to mock.] A dramatick representation written without regularity, and stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a *farce* is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false: that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind; grotesque painting is the just resemblance of this. *Dryden's Disposition.*

What should be great, you turn to *farce*. Prior.
They object against it as a *farce*, because the irregularity of the plot should answer to the extravagance of the characters, which they say this piece wants, and therefore is no *farce*. *Guy.*

FARICAL. adj. [from *farce*.] Belonging to a *farce*; appropriated to a *farce*.

They deny the characters to be *farical*, because they are actually in nature. *Guy.*

FARCY. n. f. [*farcina*, Italian; *farcin*, French.] The leprosy of horses. It is probably curable by antimony.

FARDEL. n. f. [*fardello*, Italian; *fardeau*, French.] A bundle; a little pack.

Let us to the king: there is that in this *fardeau* will make him scratch his head. *Shaksp.*

Who would *fardeau* bear,
To groan and sweat under a weary life? *Shaksp.*

To FARE. v. n. [*far*, an, Saxon; *varen*, Dutch.]

1. To go; to pass; to travel.

At last, resolving forward still to *fare*,
Until the blustering storm is overblown. *Fairy Queen.*

His spirits pure were subject to our sight,
Like to a man in shew and shape he *fares*. *Fairfax.*

So on he *fares*, and to the border comes
Of Eden. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Sadly they *far'd* along the sea-beat shore;
Still heav'd their hearts. *Pope.*

2. To be in any state good or bad.

So bids thee well to *fare* thy nether friend. *Fairy Queen*

A stubborn heart shall *fare* evil at the last. *Eccles.*

Well *fare* the hand, which to our humble fight
Presents that beauty. *Waller*

So in this throng bright Sacharissa *far'd*,
Oppress'd by those who strive to be her guard:
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*

So *fares* the flag among th' enraged hounds;
Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds. *Denham.*

But as a barque, that, in foul weather,
Toss'd by two adverse winds together,
Is bruist and beaten to and fro,
And knows not which to turn him to;
So *far'd* the knight between two foes,
And knew not which of them to oppose. *Hudib.*
If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare*. *L'Estrange*

Thus *fares* the queen, and thus her fury blows
Amidst the crowd. *Dryden's Æneid*

English ministers never *fare* so well as in a time of war with a foreign power, which darts its the private feuds and animosities of the nation. *Adison's Freeholder*

Some are comforted that it will be a common calamity, and they shall *fare* no worse than their neighbours. *Swift*

3. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad.

Thus it *fares* when too much desire of contradiction causeth our speeches rather to pass by number than to stay for weight. *Hooler.*

So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*

4. To happen to any one well or ill: with *it* preceding in an impersonal form.

When the hand hands itself well warmed and cover'd, let it refuse the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head, 'till the body be starved or killed, and then we shall see how it will *fare* with the hand. *South.*

5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.

The rich man *fares* sumptuously every day. *Luke.*

Feed your ears with the music awhile, if they will *fare* so hardly, as on the trumpet's sound. *Shakspere's Timon.*

Men think they have *far'd* hardly, if, in times of extremity, they have descended so low as to eat dogs: but Galen delivereth, that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FARE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. Used only of that which is paid for the person, not the goods.

He found a ship going to Tarlish; so he paid the *fare* thereof, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarlish. *Jonah.*

He passage begs with unregarded pray'r,
And wants two farthings to discharge his *fare*. *Dryden's Farnel.*

2. Food prepared for the table; provisions.

But come, to well refresh'd, now let us pray,
As meet is, after such delicious *fare*. *Milton.*
But when the western winds with vital pow'r
Call forth the tender grass and budding flow'r,
Then, at the last, produce in open air
Both flocks, and send them to their summer's *fare*. *Dryden.*
This is what nature's want may well suffice;
He that would more is covetous, not wise;

F A R

But since among mankind to few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick *fare*,
This much I will indulge thee for thy ease,
And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Upon his rising up he ordered the peasant to set before him whatever food he had in his house: the peasant brought out a great deal of coarse *fare*, of which the emperor eat very heartily. *Addison.*

FAREWELL. adv. [This word is originally the imperative of the verb *farewell*, or *fare you well*; *sis felix, abi in bonum rem*; or *bene sit tibi*; but in time, use familiarized it to an adverb, and it is used both by those who go and those who are left.]

1. The parting compliment; adieu.

But *farewell* king: with thus thou wilt appear,
Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

Whether we shall meet again, I know not,
Therefore our everlasting *farewell* take;
For ever, and for ever, *farewell*, Cassius. *Shaksp.*
Be not amaz'd, call all your senses to you; defend your reputation, or bid *farewell* to your good life for ever. *Shakspere.*

An iron slumber shuts my swimming eyes;
And now *farewell*, involv'd in shades of night,
For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight. *Dryden.*
Farewell, says he; the parting sound scarce fell
From his faint lips, but he replied *farewell*. *Dryden.*

O queen, *farewell*! he still possess
Of dear remembrance, blessing still and blest! *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness.

Farewell, the year, which threaten'd to
The sunset light the world can show. *Waller.*
Treading the path to noble ends,
A long *farewell* to love I gave;
Resolv'd my country and my friends
All that remained of me should have. *Waller.*

3. Its original verbal meaning is preserved when it is used plurally.

Farewell, master Silence: I will not use many words with you; *fare you well*, gentlemen, both. *Shakspere's Henry IV.*

FAREWELL. n. f.

1. Leave; act of departure.

See now the morning opens her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun. *Shakspere's Henry IV.*

If chance the radiant sun with *farewell* sweet,
Extend his evening beam, the fields revive,
The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
Attest their joy, that hill and valley ring. *Milton.*

As in this grove I took my last *farewell*,
As on this very spot of earth I fell. *Dryden.*
Before I take my *farewell* of the subject, I shall advise the author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addison.*

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective; leave-taking.

Several ingenious writers who have taken their leave of the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but intend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and with a different title. *Spekator.*

FARINACEOUS. adj. [from *farina*, Lat.]

Mealy; tasting like meal or flower of corn.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy seeds of some culmiferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, yce, maize, panick, and millet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FARM. n. f. [*ferme*, French; *farm*, provision, Saxon.]

F A R

1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord.

Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and farms to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a palliation. *Hayward.*

2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

The lords of lands in Ireland do not use to let out their land in *farm*, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from year to year, and some during pleasure. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is great wisdom in landlords to make any longer farms unto their tenants. *Spenser.*

To FARM. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.

We are enjoin'd to farm our royal realm; The revenue whereof shall furnish us For our affairs in hand. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

2. To take at a certain rate.

They received from the banker's rent twenty shillings for thirty, which the earl of Cornwall farm'd of the king. *C Camden's Remains.*

3. To cultivate land.

FARMER. n. f. [fermier, French; or from farm.]

1. One who cultivates hired ground.

Thou hast seen a farmer's dog bark at a beggar, and the creature run from the cur: there thou might'st behold the great image of authority: a dog's obeyed in office. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.

Nothing is of greater prejudice to the farmer than the flocking of his land with cattle larger than it will bear. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FARMOIST. adj. [superlative of far.]

Most distant; remotest.

A spacious cave, within its farm'st part, Was new'd and fashion'd by laborious art, Through the hill's hollow side. *Dryden.*

FARNESSE. n. f. [from far.]

Distance; remoteness.

Their nearness on all quarters to the enemy, and their farms from timely succour by their friend, have forced the commanders to call forth the uttermost number of able hands to fight. *Cicero.*

FARRAGINOUS. adj. [from farrago, Lat.]

Formed of different materials.

Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a farraginous concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages, it is but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and many ways inconsistent with truth. *Brown.*

FARRAGO. n. f. [Latin.]

A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.

FARRIER. n. f. [ferrier, French; ferriarius, Latin.]

1. A shoer of horses.

But the utmost exactness in these particulars belong to farriers, saddlers, smiths, and other tradesmen. *Dryden.*

2. One who professes the medicine of horses.

If you are a piece of a farrier, as every groom ought to be, get sack, or strong-beer, to rub your horses. *Swift.*

To FARRIER. v. n. [from the noun.]

To practise physick or chirurgery on horses.

There are many pretenders to the art of farriering and cowlceeling, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mortimer.*

FARROW. n. f. [fearh, Saxon.]

A litter of pigs.

Pour in fow's blood that hath utter'd Her nine farrow. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

F A R

To FARROW. v. a. To bring pigs. It is used only of swine.

Sows ready to farrow this time of the year. *Tusser.*

The swine, al though multiparous, yet being bifidulous, and only cloven-hoofed, is farrowed with open eyes, as other bifidulous animals. *Roston.*

Ev'n her, who did her numerous offspring boast, As fair and fruitful as the sow that carries, The thirty pigs at one large litter farrow'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

FART. n. f. [fart, Saxon.]

Wind from behind.

Love is the fart Of every heart; It pains a man when 'tis kept close; And others doth offend, when 'tis let loose. *Shakespeare.*

To FART. v. a. [from the noun.]

To break wind behind.

As when we a gun discharge, Although the bore be never so large, Before the flame from muzzle bursts, Just at the breech it flashes first; So from my lord his passion broke, He farted first, and then he spoke. *Swift.*

FARTHER. adv. [This word is now generally considered as the comparative degree of far; but by no analogy can far make farther or fartherest: it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write further and furtherest, from forth, farther, fartherest, for, on, further, Saxon; the o and u, by resemblance of sound, being first confounded in speech, and afterwards in books.]

At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.

To make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when compared with one another, besides rules, there is farther required a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden's Virgil.*

They contented themselves with the opinions, fashions, and things of their country, without looking any farther. *Locke.*

FARTHER. adj. [supposed from far, more probably from forth, and to be written further.]

1. More remote.

Let me add a farther truth, that without ties of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honour you. *Dryden.*

2. Longer; tending to greater distance.

Before our farther way the fates allow, Here must we fix on high the golden bough. *Dryden's Æneid.*

FARTHERANCE. n. f. [more properly furtherance from further.]

Encouragement; promotion.

That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all the furtherance that I have obtained. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

FARTHERMORE. adv. [more properly furthermore.]

Besides; moreover; likewise.

Farthermore, the leaves, body, and boughs of this tree, by so much exceed other plants, as the greatest men of power and worldly ability surpass the meanest. *Raleigh's History.*

To FARTHER. v. a. [more proper To further.]

To promote; to facilitate; to advance.

He had farthered or hindered the taking of the town. *Dryden.*

F A S

FARTHEST. adv. [more properly fartherest. See FARTHER.]

At the greatest distance; to the greatest distance.

FARTHEST. adj. Most distant; remotest.

Yet it must be well considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be farthest from perfection. *Hobbes.*

FARTHING. n. f. [reor flint, Saxon, from, four, that is, the fourth part of a penny.]

1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin.

A farthing is the least denomination or fourth of money used in England. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

2. Copper money.

It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolic; as, it is not worth a farthing; or proverbial.

His son builds on, and never is content, 'Till the last farthing is in another's hand. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. A kind of division of land. Not in use.

Thirty acres make a farthing land; nine farthings a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. *Croce.*

FARTHINGALE. n. f. [This word has much exercised the etymology of Skinner, who at last seems to determine that it is derived from vertugade: if he had considered what vert signifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true cause.]

A hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings, With ruffs, and cuffs, and farthingales and things. *Shakespeare.*

Tell me, What compass will you wear your farthingale? *Shakespeare.*

Arthur wore in hall Round table, like a farthingale. *Hobbes.*

Some will have it that it extends the down of the French king; and observe, that the farthingale appeared in England a little before the ruin of the Spanish monarchy. *Hayward.*

She wears a medley of all ages, With a huge farthingale to twirl her round, A new comode, a broken and a ruff. *Shakespeare.*

FARTHINGSWORTH. n. f. [farthing and worth.]

As much as is sold for a farthing.

They are thy customers: I hardly ever sell them a farthing's worth of any thing. *Shakespeare.*

FASCES. n. f. [Latin.]

Rods anciently carried before the consuls as a mark of their authority.

The duke beheld, like Scipio, with disdain, That Carthage, which he ruin'd, rise once more; And shook aloft the fasces of the main, To fight those slaves with what they felt before. *Dryden.*

FASCIA. n. f. [Latin.]

A fillet; a bandage.

FASCIATED. adj. [from fascia.]

Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. *Diogenes.*

FASCINATION. n. f. [from fascia.]

Bandage; the act or manner of binding; disordered parts.

Three especial sorts of *fascination*, or rowling, have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity. *Wife-man.*

TO FASCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Lat.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

There be none of the affections which have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon.*

Such a *fascinating* sin this is, as allows men no liberty of confidence. *Decay of Priests.*

FASCINATION *n. f.* [from *fascinate*.] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.

He said turn a crafty and bewitching tale on, to bewitch my pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and enchantment to those that saw him or heard him. *Bacon.*

The folks hang old rags, or such like ugly things, upon their tancil horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller.*

There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of. *South.*

FASCINE. *n. f.* [French.] A faggot. Military cant.

The Black Prince passed many a river without the help of pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as successfully as the generals of our times do with *fascines*. *Adelphi's Spectator.*

FASCINIOUS. *adj.* [*fascinum*, Lat.] Caused or acting by witchcraft, or enchantment. Not in use.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

FASHION. *n. f.* [*façon*, French; *facies*, Latin.]

1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.

They pretend themselves grieved at our solemnities in erecting churches, at their form and *fashion*, at the stateliness of them and costliness, and at the opinion which we have of them. *Hooker.*

The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke.*

Stand these poor people's friend.

—I will, O let me life the *fashion* of a man. *Shakespeare.*

2. The make or cut of clothes.

I'll be at charges for a looking-glass, And cut stain a tresser or two of taylor's, To showy *fashions* to adorn my boy. *Shakespeare.*

You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Manner; sort; way.

For that I love your daughter In such a righteous *fashion* as I do, Perforce against all chucks, rebukes, and manneers, I must advance. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Pluck Cisca by the sleeve, And he will, after his four *fashions*, tell you What both proceeded. *Shakespeare's J. Caesar.*

The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images in churches; and that in such unseasonable and unseasoned *fashion*, as if it had been done, in hostility against them. *Hayward.*

4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments.

Here's the note, How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat, The fineness of the gold, the chargeful *fashion*. *Shakespeare.*

5. Custom; general practice.

Zalmene again, with great admiration, begun to speak of him; asking whether it were the *fashion* or no, in Arcadia, that shepherds should perform such valorous enterprises? *Sidney.*

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Though the truth of this hath been universally acknowledged, yet because the *fashion* of the age is to call every thing into question, it will be requisite to satisfy men's reason about it. *T. Harton.*

No wonder that pastorals are fallen into disesteem, together with that *fashion* of life upon which they were grounded. *W. A. J.*

It was not easily reconciled to the common method; but then it was the *fashion* to do such things. *Abraham.*

6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent.

So now to royalty in your t'p'rais, That I will deeply put the *fashion* on, And wear it in my heart. *Shakespeare.*

7. General approbation; mode.

A young gentleman accommodates himself to the innocent diversions in *fashion*. *Le. C.*

His pinceryicks were belov'd only on such persons as he had familiarly known, and only as such times as others cease to praise, when out of power, or out of *fashion*. *Pope.*

8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is used in a sense below that of quality.

It is strange that men of *fashion*, and gentlemen, should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Ruleigh.*

9. Any thing worn.

Now, by this maiden blossom in my hand, I scorn thee, and thy *fashion*, peevish boy. *Shakespeare.*

10. The farcy, a distemper in horses; the horses leprosy. A barbarous word.

His horse is possess'd with the glanders, infected with the *fashions*, and full of windgalls. *Shakespeare.*

TO FASHION. *v. a.* [*façonner*, French, from the noun.]

1. To form; to mould; to figure.

He loves me well, and I have giv'n him reasons I Send him but hither, and I'll *fash* on him. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And did not one *fash* on us in the womb? *J. b.*

The groves of the rebellious generations were already *fashioned* in the clouds, which form after should throw up all living creatures. *R. b. g.*

The rib he found and *fash* on'd with his hands; Under his forming hands a creature grew, Man like, but different sex. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Inability will every one find in himself, who shall go about to *fashion* in his understanding any simple idea, not received by his senses from external objects, or by reflection from the operations of his mind about them. *Locke.*

How could I this noble fabric be design'd, And *fashion'd* by a maker bute and hand? Could it of art such wonders invent? And raise a beautiful world of such extent? *Blackmore.*

A different tool another forge employs, Here the loud hammer *fash* on's female toys: Each trinket that adorns the modern dame, First to their little artists ow'd its frame. *Gay.*

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

Laws ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be imposed upon them according to the simple rule of equity. *Spenser.*

Ne do, I doubt, but that ye well can *fashion* Yourselfes thereto, according to occasion. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Nature, as it grows again towards earth, Is *fashion'd* for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

This cardinal, Though from an humble stock undoubtedly, Was *fashion'd* to much honour from his cradle. *Shakespeare.*

3. To counterfeit. Not used.

It better fits my blood to be disdain'd of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

The value of the labour employed about one parcel of silver more than another, makes a difference in their price; and thus *fashion'd* plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

FASHIONABLE. *adj.* [from *fashion*.]

1. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish.

The eminence of your condition will invite gentlemen to the study of urbane, and make philosophy *fashionable*. *Glammie.*

Examine how the *fashionable* practice of the world can be reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion. *Ev. g.*

The revealing example that hath now made it *fashionable*. *East. j.*

2. Made according to the mode.

Rice, *fashionable* robes her person deck; Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck. *Dryden's Ovid.*

3. Observant of the mode.

Time is like a *fashionable* host, That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand; But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly, Grasps in the corner: welcome ever smiles, And farewell goes out sighing. *Shakespeare.*

4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FASHIONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *fashionable*.] Modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the present custom.

Why should they not continue to value themselves for this outside *fashionableness* of the taylor or the woman's making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so? *Locke.*

FASHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *fashionable*.] In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance.

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might to *fashionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world. *Swift.*

FASHIONIST. *n. f.* [from *fashion*.] A follower of the mode; a fop; a coxcomb. *Ditt.*

TO FAST. *v. n.* [*fastan*, Goth. *fast*; *fastan*, Saxon.]

1. To abstain from food.

Our love is not so great, Hortensio, But we may blow our nails together, And *fast* a tandy out. *Shakespeare.*

I had rather fast from all four days, than drink so much in one. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

We have some meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to *fast* long after. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence.

When thou *fast'st*, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not unto men to *fast*. *Matthew.*

Last night the very god shew'd me a vision: I *fast*, and pray'd for their intelligence. *Shakespeare.*

FAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Abstinence from food.

A thousand men have back'd their *fasts* to-day, That ne'er shall dine, unless thou yield the crown. *Shakespeare.*

Where will this end? four times ten days I've fast, Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food Not tasted, nor had appetite: that *fast* To virtue I impute not, or count part Or what I suffer here. *Milton.*

Happy and innocent were the ages of our forefathers, who broke their *fasts* with herbs and roots; and when they were permitted flesh, eat it only dress'd with hunger and hie. *Taylor.*

F A S

She's gone unkindly, and refus'd to cast
One glance to feed me for so long a fast. *Dryden.*
2. Religious mortification by abstinence;
religious humiliation.

We humble ourselves before God this day, not
merely by the outward solemnities of a fast, but
by affliction our souls as well as bodies for ou
sins. *Armstrong.*

Nor pray'st nor fasts, its stubborn pulse re-
strain;

Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain. *Pope.*

FAST. *adj.* [fæst, Saxon.]

1. Firm; immovable.

He by his strength fetter'd fast mountains. *Pf.*

Last, the fire and his three sons,
With their four wives; and God made fast the
door. *Milton.*

Be sure to find,

What I have foretold thee, many a hard essay
Of dangers, and adventures, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre gett'st hold. *Milton.*

2. Strong; impregnable.

England, by report of the Chronicles, was in-
fested with robbers and outlaws; which, lurking
in woods and fast places, used often to break forth
to rob and spoil. *Spenser.*

3. Fixed; adhering; not separable.

Lodovinus with the breaking in of the horse-
men, was driven into a marsh; where, after that
he, being almost fast in the deep mud, had done
the uttermost, he yielded himself. *Kneller.*

A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that's
fast to a ship, looks as if he resolv'd to draw the
ship to him. *Temple.*

4. Deep; found.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper,
fold it, seal it, and again return to bed: yet
all this while in a most fast sleep. *Shakespeare.*

5. Firm in adherence.

Quick wits be in desire new-fangled; in pur-
pose, unconstant: light to promise any thing,
ready to forget every thing, both benefit and in-
jury; and thereby neither fast to friends, nor fear-
ful to foe. *Affham's Schoolmaster.*

6. [from *ffest*, Welsh, quick.] Speedy;
quick; swift. It may be doubted whe-
ther this sense be not always adverbial.

This work goeth fast on, and prospereth. *Ezra.*
Skill comes so flow, and life so fast doth fly,
We learn so little, and forget so much. *Darwin.*

The prince groweth up fast to be a man, and is
of a sweet and excellent disposition: it would be
a shame upon you if you should mislead, or suffer
him to be misled. *Bacon to Villiers.*

7. Fast and loose. Uncertain; variable;
inconstant; deceitful.

A rope of fair pearl, which now hiding, now
hidden by the hair, did, as it were, play at fast
and loose each with other, giving and receiving
richness. *Sidney.*

If he perceived by his outward cheer,
That any would his love by talk bewray,
Sometimes she heard him, sometimes stopt her
ear,

And play'd fast and loose the live-long day.

Fairfax.

The folly and wickedness of men, that think to
play fast and loose with God Almighty!

L'Estrange.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with
other atoms they might be separated again; and
so on in an eternal vicissitude of fast and loose,
without ever conlocuting into the huge condense
bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

FAST. *adv.*

1. Firmly; immoveably.

Bind the boy, which you shall find with me,
Fast to the chair. *Shakespeare's King John.*

This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me fast asleep.

Shakespeare.

2. Closely; nearly. In this sense it is
united with some other word, as by or
beside.

F A S

Barbarossa left fourteen galleys in the lake; but
the tacklings, sails, oars, and ordnance he had
laid up in the castle fast by. *Kneller.*

Sidon's brook that flow'd

Fast by the oracle of God. *Milton's Par. Lost*

Let purling streams be in her fancy seen;

And flow'ry meads, and vales of cheerful green;

And in the midst of deathless groves

Soft sighing withes lie,

And smiling hopes fast by,

And just beyond 'em ever-laughing loves.

Dryden's Lyr. Love.

Fast by the throne obsequious fame resides,

And wealth incessant rolls her golden tides. *Pope.*

Well-known to me the palace you inquire;

For fast beside it dwells my honour'd sire. *Pope*

Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,

And fast beside him once lean'd Edward sleeps.

Pope.

3. Swiftly; nimbly.

I would give a thousand pound I could run as
fast as thou canst. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*

These streams a spring of blood to fast,

From those deep wounds, as all embru'd the face.

Dan. cl.

The heaviest muse the swiftest course has gone,

As clocks run fast when most lead is on. *Pope.*

You are to look upon me as one going fast out

of the world. *Swift.*

4. Frequently.

Being tried only with a promise, he gave full
credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of
his fidelity as fast as occasions were offered.

Hammond's Pract. Catech.

TO FA'STEN. *v. a.* [from *fast*.]

1. To make fast; to make firm; to fix
immoveably.

A mantle coming under her right arm, and co-
vering most of that side, had no fastening on the
left side. *Sidney.*

Moses reared up the tabernacle, and fasten'd

his sockets. *Exodus.*

By chance a ship was fasten'd to the shore,

Which from old Clusium king Othius bore.

Dryden's Æneid.

2. To hold together; to cement; to link.

She had all magnetick force alone,

To draw and fasten hundred parts in one. *Donne.*

In the sea-coast of India there is no iron,

which flies not like a bird unto those mountains,

and therefore their ships are fasten'd with wood.

Brown's Vulgar Errors

3. To affix; to conjoin.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed
to the service of many successions of parties, with
very different ideas fasten'd to them. *Swift.*

4. To stamp; to impress; to fix.

Thinking, by this face,

To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage;

But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

5. To unite inseparably.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and
combated the opinions in their true shape, upon
which they could not so well fasten their disguise.

Decay of Piety.

6. To lay on with strength.

Could he fasten a blow, or make a thrust, when
not suffer'd to approach?

Dryden's Æneid, Dedication.

TO FA'STEN. *v. n.* To fix himself.

This paucity of blood may be observed in
other sorts of lizards, in frogs, and other fishes;
and therefore an horse-teen will hardly fasten
upon a fish. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He fasten'd on my neck; and bellow'd out,

As he'd burst heaven. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The wrong judgment that misleads us, and

makes the will often fasten on the worse side, lies

in misreporting upon comparisons. *Locke.*

FA'STENER. *n. s.* [from *fasten*.] One that

makes fast or firm.

FA'STER. *n. s.* [from *fast*.] He who ab-

stains from food.

Ainsworth.

F A T

FA'STANDED. *adj.* [fast and band.]
Avaricious; closehanded; closefisted;
covetous.

The king being fasthanded, and loth to part
with a second dowry, prevail'd with the prince
to be contracted with the Princess Catharine.

Rasselas.

FA'STIDIOUSLY. *n. s.* [from *fastidious*.]

Disdainfulness; contemptuousness.

Swift.

FASTIDIOUS. *adj.* [fastidiosus, Lat.

fastidieux, fastidieux, French.] Disdain-

ful; squeamish; delicate to a vice; in-

solently nice.

Reasons plainly delivered, and always after
our manner, especially with fine and fastidious
minds, enter but heavily and dully. *Bacon.*

Let their fastidious vain

Commission of the brain,

Run on and rage, twain, censure, and condemn,

They were not made for thee, let's thou to them.

Ben Jonson.

A squeamish fastidious niceness, in meats and

drinks, must be cur'd by staving. *L'Estrange.*

All hopes, raised upon the promises or supposed
kindnesses of the fastidious and fallacious great
ones of the world, shall fail. *Swift.*

FASTIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fastidious*.]

Disdainfully; contemptuously; squeam-

ishly.

Their sole talent is pride and scorn; they look
fastidiously, and speak disdainfully, concluding,
if a man shall fall short of their garrigue at their
knees and elbows, he is much inferior to them
in the furniture of his head. *Gent. of the Tongue.*

FASTIGIATED. *adj.* [fastigiatus, Lat.]

Roofed; narrowed up to the top. *Dia.*

FA'STINGDAY. *n. s.* [fast and day.]

Day of mortification by religious abili-

nence.

Do not call it a fasting-day, unless it's be a
day of extraordinary devotion and of alms.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

FA'STNESS. *n. s.* [from *fast*.]

1. State of being fast.

2. Firmness; firm adherence.

Such as had given the king distaste, did con-

tend by their forwardness to shew it was but their
fastness to their former government, and that
those affections ended with the time. *Bacon.*

3. Strength; security.

All the places are cleared, and places of fast-
ness laid open, which are the proper walls and
castles of the Irish, as they were of the British
in the time of Agricola. *Darwin on Ireland.*

The fœces had left the fastness of their place,

Prevail'd in fight, and had his men in chase.

Dryden's Æneid.

4. A strong place; a place not easily forced

If his adversary be not well aware of him, he
entrenches himself in a new fastness, and holds
out the siege with a new artillery. *Harris.*

5. Closeness; conciseness; not diffusion.

Not used.

Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such
firm fastness as Latin, as in Demosthenes.

Alcham's Schoolmaster.

FA'STUOUS. *adj.* [fastuosus, Latin; fas-

tuoux, fastueux, French.] Proud;

haughty. *Dich.*

FAT. *adj.* [fæt, Saxon.]

1. Full-fid; plump; fleshy; the contrary

to lean.

When gods have hot backs, whilst shall poor
men do? For me, I am here a Windfor stag, and
the fattest, I think, in the forest. *Shakespeare.*

Let our wives

Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow.

Shakespeare.

'Tis a fine thing to be fat and smooth.

L'Estrange.

Spare diet and labour will keep constitutions, where this disposition is the strongest, from being fat: you may see in an army forty thousand foot-soldiers, without a fat man; and I dare affirm, that by plenty and rest twenty of the forty shall grow fat.

Arbutnot.

Coarse; gross. [*fat*, French.]

We're hurry'd down
This lubric and adult'rate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
T' increase the steaming ordures of the stage.

Dryden.

Dull.

O souls! in whom no heav'nly fire is found,
Fat minds, and ever-grow'ling on the ground.

Dryden's Persius.

Wealthy; rich.

Some are allow'd to law, not on the contemptation of equity, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of luscious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees.

Milton.

These were terrible arms to persons grown fat and wealthy by a long and successful impotence.

South.

A fat benefice is that which so abounds with an effluve and revenues, that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking.

Ayliffe's Paterson.

FAT. n. f. An oily and sulphureous part of the blood; deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them. The fat is to be found immediately under the skin, in most parts of the body. There are two sorts of fat; one yellow, soft, and lax, easily melted; another firm, white, brittle, and not so easily melted, called suet or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third sort of fat.

Quincy.

In this ointment the strangest and hardest ingredients to come by, are the most upon the skull of a dead man unburied, and the fats of a bear and a bear, killed in the act of generation.

Bacon's Natural History.

This membrane separates an oily liquor called fat: when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquor.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

To FAT. v. a. [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

On how this villany

Dith fat me with the very thoughts of it!

Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

Ere this

I should have fatted all the region kites
With this slave's offal.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

They fat such enemies as they take in the wars,
that they may devour them.

Shelton.

The Cannibals were wont to geld their children,
on purpose to fat and eat them.

Lo ke.

Cattle fatt'd by good pasturage, after violent motion, sometimes die suddenly.

Arbutnot.

To FAT. v. n. To grow fat; to grow full fleshed.

Clement, he is well repaid!

He is fank'd up to fating for his pains.

Shaks.

The one labours in his duty with a good conscience; the other, like a beast, but fating up for the slaughter.

Lo ke.

An old ox fats as well, and is as good, as a young.

Mortimer.

FAT. n. f. [*fæt*, Saxon; *vatte*, Dutch.] This is generally written *vat*. A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.

The fets shall overflow with wine and oil.

Jerl.

A white stone used for flagging floors, for cisterns, and tanners fets.

Woodward on Fossils.

FATAL. adj. [*fatalis*, Lat. *fatal*, Fr.]

1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.

O fatal maid! thy marriage is endow'd
With Phrygian, Latian, and Rutilian blood.

Dryden's Æneid.

A palsy in the brain is most dangerous; when it seizes the heart, or organs of breathing,

fatal.

2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary.

Others delude their trouble by a graver way of reasoning, that these things are fatal and necessary, it being in vain to be troubled at that which we cannot help.

Tillotson.

3. Appointed by destiny.

It was fatal to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was still enforced to fight for it with rebels at home.

Bacon's Henry VII.

It was
Still fatal to stout Hudibras,
In all his feats of arms, when least

Hudibras.

He dreamt of it, to prosper best.

Behold the destin'd place of your abodes;

For thus Aeschylus prophesy'd of old,

And thus our fatal place of rest foretold.

Dryden's Æneid.

O race divine;
For beauty still is fatal to the line.

Dryden.

FATALIST. n. f. [from *fate*.] One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

Will the whitinate fatalists find sufficient apology?

Watts.

FATALITY. n. f. [*fatalité*, French; from *fatal*.]

1. Predetermination; predetermined order or series of things and events; preordination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession.

The Stoicks held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter.

South.

2. Decree of fate.

By a strange fatality men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present vogue.

Krug Charles.

All the father's precaution could not secure the son from the fatality of dying by a lion.

L'Estrange.

3. Tendency to danger; tendency to some great or hazardous event.

Seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the years sixy-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality.

Brown.

FATALLY. adv. [from *fatal*.]

1. Mortally; destructively, even to death.

The stream is so transparent, pure and clear,
That had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
So fatally deceiv'd he had not been,
While he the bottom, not his face, had seen.

Denham.

'Tis the procession of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow,
When fatal's their virtue they approve;
Cheerful in flames, and martyrs of their love.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.

2. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and invincible determination.

To say that the world was made casually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms compos'd the world mechanically and fatally; only they were not sensible of it.

Bentley.

FATALNESS. n. f. [from *fatal*.] Inevincible necessity.

FATE. n. f. [*fatum*, Latin.]

1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes.

FAT

Necessity or chance
Approach not me; and what I will is fate.

Milton.

There is a necessity in fate

Why still the brave bold man is fortunate.

Dryden.

You must obey me soon or late;

Why will you vainly struggle with your fate.

Dryden.

When empire in its childhood first appears,

A watchful fate oversees its rising years.

Random chance, or willful fate

Guides the thift from Cupid's bow.

2. Event predertained.

Tell me what fates attend the duke of Suffolk?

By water shall he die, and take his end.

3. Death; destruction.

Viewing a neighbouring hill, whose top of late

A chapel crown'd, 'till in the common fate

Th' adjoining abbey fell.

Looking, he feeds alone his famish'd eyes;

Feeds long'ting death, but looking not he dies:

Yet still he chose the longest way to fate,

Wasting at once his life and his estate.

Courage uncertain dangers may abate;

But who can bear th' approach of certain fate?

The whizzing arrow sings,

And bears thy fate, Antinous, on its wings.

4. Cause of death.

With full force his deadly bow he bent,

And feather'd fates among the mules and sumpters sent.

Dryden.

FATED. adj. [from *fate*.]

1. Deceiv'd by fate.

She fled her father's rage, and with a train,
Driv'n by the southern blasts, was fated here to reign.

Dryden.

2. Modelled in any manner by fate.

Her awkward love indeed was oddly fated;
She and her Polly were too near related.

3. Endued with any quality by fate. The stricture used by Dryden is unusual.

Bright Vulcanian arms,
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms,
Suspended shone on high.

4. Invested with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to Shakespeare.

The fated sky

Gives us free scope.

Shakespeare.

FATHER. n. f. [*fæðer*, Saxon. This word is found likewise in the Persian language.]

1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten.

Father is a notion superinduced to the substance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind.

Son of Ben-salem, thy father saith it: the man by whom thou hast breath and life speaketh the word.

11. I shall forget

Father and mother, and to his wife adhere.

2. The first ancestor.

It was said

It should not stand in thy posterity;

But that myself shall be the root and father

Of many kings.

3. The appellation of an old man.

A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognosticating weather: Epitom, a lawyer, said in scorn, Tell me, father, when doth the sun change? The old man answered, When such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven.

4. The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety.

You shall find one well accompanied

With reverend father's and well learned bishops.

5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.

F A T

- Just as was the *father* of all such as handle the
harp and organ. *Gen. ss.*
Father of verse. *Pope.*
6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first
centuries.
Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the
fathers, and seem to make the authority of the
fathers next to infallible; and yet expose them to
contempt. *Saltingfleet.*
7. One who acts with paternal care and
tenderness.
I was a *father* to the poor. *Sh.*
He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and to
all his house. *Gen. ss.*
8. The title of a popish confessor, particu-
larly of a jesuit.
I turned in apparel,
In garb and countenance fully like a *father*.
Shakespeare.
There was a *father* of a convent, very much
renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and
as persons under any great affliction applied them-
selves to the most eminent confessions, our beauti-
ful votary took the opportunity of confiding her-
self to this celebrated *father*. *Adams.*
9. The title of a senator of old Rome.
From hence the race of *Albani fathers* come,
And the long glories of majestic Rome. *Dryden.*
10. The appellation of the first person of
the adorable Trinity.
The eternal Son of God esteemed it his mea-
and drink to do the will of his *Father*, and for his
obedience alone obtained the greatest glory.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.
11. The compellation of God as creator.
We have one *Father*, even God. *John.*
Almighty and most merciful *Father*.
Common Prayer.
- FATHER-IN-LAW.** *n. f.* [from *father*.] The
father of one's husband or wife.
I must make my *father-in-law* a visit with a
great train and equipage. *Adams's Spectator.*
- To FA'THER.** *v. a.*
1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.
Ay, good youth,
And rather *father* thee than master thee.
Shakespeare.
2. To supply with a father, of certain
qualities.
I am no stronger than my *sex*,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded. *Shakespeare.*
How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend makes the
king bow!
He childed as I *father'd*. *Shakespeare.*
3. To adopt a composition.
Men of wit
Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*
4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring,
or production: with *on*.
And lest we seem to *father* any thing upon them
more than is their own, let them read. *Hooker.*
My name was made use of by several persons,
one of which was pleased to *father* on me a new
set of productions. *Swift.*
Magical relations comprehend effects derived
and *father'd* upon hidden qualities, whereof, from
received grounds of art, no reasons are derived.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
- FA'THERHOOD.** *n. f.* [from *father*.] The
character of a father; the authority of
a father.
Who can abide, that against their own doctors,
both of the middle and last age, fix whole books
should by their *fatherhoods* of Trent be, under the
pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God
and his church? *Hall.*
We might have had an entire notion of this *fa-
therhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

F A T

- FA'THERLESS.** *adj.* [from *father*.] Want-
ing a father; destitute of a father.
Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless*
child. *Exodus.*
Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shaks.*
The *fatherless* hath no friend. *Sandys.*
He taught his death the last county session,
where he would go to see justice done to a poor
widow woman and her *fatherless* children.
Adams's Spectator.
- FA'THERLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *father*.] The
tenderness of a father; parental kind-
ness.
- FA'THERLY.** *adj.* [from *father*.] Paternal;
like a father; tender; protecting;
careful.
Let me but move one question to your daughter,
And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power
That you have in her, bid her answer truly. *Shaks.*
The put which describes the *hirc*, I owe to the
piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch to his
fading subjects. *Dryden.*
- FA'THERLY.** *adv.* In the manner of a
father.
Thus *Adams*, *fatherly* displeas'd:
O execrable son! so to aspire
Above his brethren! *Milton.*
- FATHOM.** *n. f.* [*fæðm*, Saxon.]
1. A measure of length containing six feet,
or two yards; the space to which a man
can extend both arms.
The extent of this *fathom*, or distance between
the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon
expansion, is equal unto the space between the
sole of the foot and crown. *Brown.*
The arms spread cross in a straight line, and
measured from the end of the long finger on one
hand, to that of the other, a measure equal to the
 stature, is named a *fathom*. *Heller.*
2. It is the usual measure applied to the
depth of the sea, when the line for
sounding is called the *fathom line*.
Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.
3. Reach; penetration; depth of contriv-
ance; compass of thought.
Another of his *fathoms* they have none
To lead their business. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- To FA'THOM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encompass with the arms extended
or encircling.
2. To reach; to master.
Leave, leave to *fathom* such high points as these;
Nor be ambitious, ere the time is ripe. *Dryden.*
3. To found; to try with respect to the
depth.
'Tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights
and *fathom* the depths of his flights. *Felton.*
Our depths who *fathom*. *Pope.*
4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom
or utmost extent: as, I cannot fathom
his design.
- FA'THOMLESS.** *adj.* [from *fathom*.]
1. That of which no bottom can be found.
2. That of which the circumference can-
not be embraced.
Will you win counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinity;
And buckle in a waste most *fathomless*,
With spans and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shakespeare.*
- FATIDICAL.** *adj.* [*fatidicus*, Latin; *fa-
tidique*, French.] Prophetick; having
the power to foretell future events.
The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told
them what a fearful unfortunate business this
would prove. *Howell.*

F A T

- FA'TIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*fatifer*, Latin.]
Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Dos.*
- FA'TIGABLE.** *adj.* [*fatigo*, Latin] Eas-
ily wearied; susceptible of weariness.
- To FA'TIGATE.** *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To
weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhaust
with labour; to oppress with bondage.
Not in use.
By a d by the dim of w. 'gan to pease
His ready sense, when thought his coach did put
Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigued*,
And to the battle came he. *Shakspeare.*
- FATIGUE.** *n. f.* [*fatigue*, French; *fa-
tigo*, Latin.]
1. Weariness; lassitude.
2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.
The great Scipio fought long and hard, and
endured the *fatigues* with which he was
endued.
To FA'TIGUE. *v. a.* [*fatiguer*, French;
fatigo, Latin.] To tire; to weary; to
harass with toil; to exhaust with labour.
The man who struggles in the *fatigue*,
fatigues his arm as well as sight. *Tr.*
- FATIDNEYFD.** *adj.* [*fat* and *kidney*.]
Fat: by way of reproach or contempt.
Peace, ye *fat* *fatidneyfd*; with a *fat* *fatidneyfd*
do'st thou keep! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
- FA'LING.** *n. f.* [from *fat*.] A young
animal fed fat for the slaughter.
The calf and the young man, and the *fat*,
shall lie down together, and a little child
shall lead them. *Isaiah.*
- FA'TNER.** *n. f.* [from *fat*.] That which
gives fatness.
The wind was west, on which the philosopher
bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth.
Shakespeare.
- FA'TNESS.** *n. f.* [from *fat*.]
1. The quality of being fat, plump, or
full-fed.
2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh.
And by his *fat* made both home gluttony,
Defamed creature, on a filthy swine;
His belly was upblown with luxury,
And eke with *fatness* swollen were his eyes.
Fanny Quere.
3. Unctuous or greasy matter.
Earth and water, mingled by the help of the
sun, giveth a nutritious *fatness*. *Bacon.*
4. Oleaginousness; lunniness; unctuous-
ness.
But the olive-tree had not them, should I
have my *fatness* swarthy with them, they honour
God and man, and go to be promoted over the
trees? *Shakspeare.*
By reason of the *fatness* and heaviness of the
ground, Egypt did not produce barley, wheat,
pitch, and some fruits. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Fertility; fruitfulness.
God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the
fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine.
Gen. ss.
6. That which causes fertility.
When around
The clouds drop *fatness* in the middle of
The dew suspended fluid, and left unmoan'd
The execrable globe. *Philips.*
Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the
earth with the balm of dews and the *fatness* of
showers. *Bentley.*
- To FA'TTEN.** *v. a.* [from *fat*.]
1. To feed; to make fleshy; to plump
with fat.
Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities, of-
ten increaseth the force of the organs of digestion,
and *fattens* and increaseth the distempers.
Arbuthnot on Diet.
2. To make fruitful.

F A U

Town of fluff to fatten land. *Lib. Lancelotti.*
Dare not, on thy life,
Touch aught of mine;
This fashion clie, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields that fatten with thy blood.
Dryden

3. To feed grossly; to increase.
Oniscus Oniscus

Conveys his wealth to Fyber's hungry shores,
And fattens Italy with foreign whores. *Dryden.*

To FA'TTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat.*] To grow fat; to be pampered; to grow fleshy.

All agree to feed the publick good,
And villains fatten with the brave man's labour.
Ormay

Apollo check'd my pride, and bad me feed
My fatt'ning flocks, nor dare beyond the need.
Dryden.

Yet then this little spot of earth well fill'd,
A numerous family with plenty fill'd,
The good old man and thrifty outcast spent
Their days in peace, and fatt'ning with content;
Lay 'till the dregs of life, and liv'd to see
A long-ascending headful progeny. *Dryden.*
Tigers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,
The whale and dolphin fatten on the mead,
And every element exchange its kind,
When thriving honesty in courts we find.
Glanville

FA'RY. *adj.* [from *fat.*] Unctuous; oily; greasy; partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if oily or fatty, will not discharge; not because it thickens faster, but because an preyeth upon water, and flame and fire upon oil.
Bacon's Natural History.

The gourd
And thirty cucumbers, when they perceive
Th' approaching live, with resentment fly
Her fatty fibres, and with tendrils creep
Dexter, detesting contact. *Philips.*

The common symptoms of the muratick leucy are, a saline taste in the spittle, and a bilious uneasiness, sometimes with a fatty substance like a thin skin at top.
Alchabon on Alment.

FATU'ITY. *n. f.* [*fatuité*, French; from *fatuus*] Foolishness; weakness of mind; morbid; feebleness of intellect.

It had argued a very short sight of things, and extreme fatuity of mind in me, to bind my own man's it then requit.
King Charles.

These symptoms were so high in some as to produce a sort of fatuity of mind. *Abbatnot.*

FA'TUOUS. *adj.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]

1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind.
We pry or laugh at those fatuous extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable dose of what make them so. *G. Waller*

2. Impotent; without force; illusory; alluding to an ignis fatuus.

And when that stone finds combustible earth,
Thence fatuous fires and meteors take their birth.
Penham.

FA'TWITTED. *adj.* [*fat* and *wit.*] Heavy; dull; stupid.

Thou art fatwitted with drinking old sack,
and unbottoming thee after supper, and sleeping upon benches in the afternoon, that thou hast forgotten.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

FA'UCET. *n. f.* [*faucet*, French; *saucet*, Latin.] The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot. It is sometimes improperly written *fauset*.

You were out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a feffet-seller, and adjourned a controversy of three pence to a second audience. *Shakespeare.*

If you are sent down to draw drink, and find it will not run, blow strongly into the fauce, and it will immediately pour into your mouth. *Swift.*

F A U

FA'UCHION. *n. f.* [See FALCHION.] A crooked sword.

A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore;
A soldier's fauchion, and a veteran's oar. *Dryden*
FA'UFEL. *n. f.* [French.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

FAV'ELLOUS. *adj.* [*favulle*, Latin.] Consisting of ash: s.

As to foretelling of strangers, from the fungous particles about the wicks of the candle, it only bewitcheth a mortal about them, hindering the avolation of light and the favellous particles. *Brown.*

FA'ULCON. } *Ser* } FALCON.
FA'ULCONRY. } FA CONRY.

FAULT. *n. f.* [*faul*, *faute*, French; *fallar*, to be deficient, Spanish. The *l* is sometimes sounded; and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed.]

1. Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure or objection.

The prophet chideth rather to charge them with the fault of making a law unto themselves, than the crime of transgressing a law which God had made. *Hector.*

He finds no fault with their opinion about the true God, but only that it was not even and flower enough. *Samuel.*

He that hat conceives a crime in thought, Commits the danger of an actual fault:
Then what in it he expect not still proceeds
To commit sin, and work up thoughts to deeds. *Dryden*

If you like not my poem, the fault may possibly be in my writing: but more probably 'tis in your morals, which cannot bear the truth of it. *Dryden*

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is principally to find fault. *Dryden.*

To be deficients of a good name, and careful to do every thing, that we innocently may to obtain it, is to far from being a fault, even in private persons, that it is their great and indispensible duty. *Atterbury.*

Before his sacred name flies every fault,
And each exalted stanza, teems with thought. *Pope.*

Which of our thum-cap'd ancestors found fault,
For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt? *King.*

Being void of all friendship and enmity, they never complain, nor find fault with the times. *Swift.*

2. Defect; want; absence.
I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for fault of a better, to call my friend, I could be sad, and sad indeed to. *Shakespeare.*

3. Puzzle; difficulty: as, the inquirer is at a fault.

To FAULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail.

Which moved him rather in eclogues than otherwise to write, minding to furnish our tongue in this kind wherein it faulteth. *Spenser.*

To FAULT. *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.

For that I will not fault thee,
But for humbleness exalt thee. *Old Song.*

FA'ULTER. *n. f.* [from *fault.*] An offender; one who commits a fault.

Then tho, behold the faultier here in sight;
This hand committed that supposed offence. *Frederick.*

FA'ULTFINDER. *n. f.* [*fault* and *find.*] A censurer; an objector.

FA'ULTILY. *adv.* [from *faulty.*] Not rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneously.

F A V

FA'ULTINESS. *n. f.* [from *faulty.*]

1. Badness; viciousness; evil disposition.

When her judgment was to be practised no knowing faultiness by his first tokens, she was like a young fawn, who coming in the wind of the hunter, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be renewed. *Sidney.*

2. Delinquency; actual offence.

The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the faultiness of their people heretofore is laid upon. *Hector.*

FA'ULTLESS. *adj.* [from *fault.*] Exempt from fault; perfect; completely excellent.

While for our sins he faultless suffered pain,
There where he died, and where he liv'd again. *Fairfax.*

Who durst thy faultless figure thus detect?
Dryden's Æneid.

We never think a faultless piece to see,
Fancies what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope.*

FA'ULTY. *adj.* [*faulif*, French, from *faulx.*]

1. Guilty of a fault; blamable; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth speak as one which is faulty. *2 Samuel.*

Can thus
Th' image of God in many, created once
So goodly and erect, though faulty face!
To such multiply sufferings be deliv'd. *Milton.*

2. Wrong; erroneous.

The term of polity by them set down for perpetuity, is three way: faulty; faulty in omitting some things which in scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that ought to be of passions, when they grow to any great multitude; faulty in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, which in truth are nothing less; faulty also in urging some things by scripture mutable, as the lay elders. *Hosker.*

3. Defective; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended.

By accident of a faulty helmet that Parker had on, he was stricken into the mouth at the first couple, so that he died presently. *Bacon.*

To FA'VOUR. *v. a.* [*favere*, Latin.]

1. To support; to regard with kindness; to be propitious to; to countenance.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Whilst Heaven did favour his felicities,
Then Clonus, the sweet lion and heir
Of M. de Gaul. *Spenser.*

The self-same gods that arm'd the queen of Troy,

My favour favour'd the queen of Goths. *Shakspeare.*
Men favour wonders. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Fortune so favour'd him, that the town at his first coming surrendered unto him. *Kinsley.*

The good Æneas am I call'd; a name,
While fortune favour'd, not unknown to fame. *Dryden.*

Oh happy youth! and favour'd of the skies,
Delinquish'd care of guerdon desires. *Pope.*

2. To assist with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to favour an enemy in his approaches. *Addison.*

3. To resemble in feature.

The poster owned that the gentleman favoured his master. *Spectator.*

4. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*favor*, Latin; *favour*, French.]

1. Countenance; kindness; kind regard; propitious aspect: with *of* before the favourer.

It pleas'd your majesty to turn your looks
Of favour from myself, and all our house.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

FAV

The child Samuel was in *favour*, both with the Lord and also with men. *1 Samuel.*

They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hast a *favour* unto them. *Psalms.*

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind, Gave him the fear and *favour* of mankind. *Wal.*

This *favour*, had it been employed on a more deserving subject, had been an effect of justice in your nature; but, as placed on me, is only charity. *Dryden's Aureng. Pref.*

2. Support; defence; vindication; inclination to favour: with *of* before the thing favoured.

The pleasures which these scriptures ascribe to religion, are of a kind very different from those in *favour* of which they are here alledged. *Rogers.*

At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and wishes engaged on a sudden in *favour* of one side more than another. *Swift.*

They were invited from all parts for the use of kings, princes, and ministers. And in short, the *favour* of learning was the humour and mode of the age. *Temple.*

3. Kindness granted; benevolence shown.

All *favours* and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his favourites. *Sidney.*

The race is not to the swift, nor yet *favour* to men of skill. *Eccles.*

O, my royal master! The gods, in *favour* to you, made her cruel. *A. Philips.*

4. Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the lenity and *favour* of this sentence; but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Swift.*

5. Leave; good will; pardon.

Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure;—Give me your *favour*; my dull brain was wrought With things forgot. *Shakespeare.*

Yet ere we enter into open act, With *favour*, 'twere no loss if 't might be inquir'd What the condition of these arms would be. *Ben Jonson.*

Come down, said Reynard, let us treat of peace: A peace, with all my soul, said Chanticleer; But, with your *favour*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*

6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured.

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man, His chief delight and *favour*; him, for whom All these his work so wondrous he ordain'd. *Milton.*

7. Something given by a lady to be worn.

And every one his lovesuit will advance Unto his several mistress, which they'll know By *favours* several which they'd bestow. *Shaks.*

It is received that it becometh to continue love, if one wear the hair of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other like *favour*, may as well do it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

A blue ribband tied round the sword arm, I conceive to be the remains of that custom of wearing a mistress's *favour* on such occasions of old. *Speculator.*

8. Any thing worn openly as a token.

Here, Fluellen, wear thou this *favour* for me, and stick it in thy cap. *Shaks. Henry v.*

9. Feature; countenance. It is now little used.

That is only fairable in laying a foul complexion upon a nifty *favour*, setting forth both in fluttness. *Sidney.*

Young though thou art, thine eye Hath paid up on some *favour* that it loves. *Shaks.*

Discat thy *favour* with an usurped beard. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

FAV

There's no goodness in thy face: if Antony Be free and healthful, why so tart a *favour* To trumpet such good tidings? *Shakespeare.*

Yet well I remember The *favours* of these men: were they not mine? Did they not sometime cry, all hail! to me? *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

A youth of fine *favour* and shape. *Bacon.* By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness of their *favour*, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*

FA'VOURABLE. *adj.* [*favorable*, Fr. *favorabilis*, Latin.]

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.

Famous Plutogenet! most gracious prince, Lend *favorable* ear to our request. *Shakespeare.*

2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure.

None can have the *favorable* thought, That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden.*

3. Conducive to; contributing to; propitious.

People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the climate, *favorable* to generation, health, and long life. *Temple.*

4. Accommodate; convenient.

Many good officers were willing to stay there, as a place very *favorable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*

5. Beautiful; well favoured; well featured. Obsolete.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies Which do possess the empire of the air, Was none more *favorable*, nor more fair, Than Claiion the eldest son and heir Of Muscatol. *Spenser.*

FA'VOURABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from favorable*.] Kindness; benignity.

FA'VOURABLY. *adv.* [*from favorable*.]

- * Kindly; with favour; with tenderness; with kind regard.

Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence more *favorably* heard than theirs who allege sincerely for themselves, that they did as necessity constrained them. *Hooker.*

She goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, and sheweth herself *favorably* unto them in the ways. *W. Flom.*

The violent will condemn the character of Abalom, as either too *favorably* or too hardly drawn. *Dryden.*

We are naturally inclined to think *favorably* of those we love. *Rogers.*

FA'VOURED. *participial adj.* [*from favour*.]

1. Regarded with kindness.

Out with some *favoured* traveller they stay, And thine before him all the desert way. *Pope.*

2. [*from favour*, the noun.] Featured.

Always conjoined with *well* or *ill*. Of her there bred A thousand young ones, which the daily fed; Sucking upon her poisonous dugs, each one Of lundry shape, yet all ill *favoured*. *Fairy Q.*

The ill-*favoured* and lean flethed kine did eat up the seven *well-favoured* and fat kine. *Genesis.*

FA'VOUREDLY. *adv.* [*from favoured*.]

In a fair or foul way; with good or bad appearance. Always joined with *well* or *ill*.

FA'VOURER. *n. f.* [*from favour*.] One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness; a wellwisher; a friend.

If we should upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us with superstitious *favoured*, the answer which herein they would make us, let them apply unto themselves. *Hooker.*

Do I not know you for a *favourer* Of this new sect? ye are not sound. *Shaks.*

Being now a *favourer* to the Briton. *Shaks.*

FAU

Conjure their friends they had, labour for more, Solicit all reputed *favoured*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

All the *favoured* of magick were the most profest and bitter enemies to the christian religion. *Adrian.*

FA'VOURITE. *n. f.* [*favorite*, French; *favorita*, Italian.]

1. A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any thing in which pleasure is taken; that which is regarded with particular approbation or affection.

Every particular master in criticism has his *favorite* passages in an author. *Adrian.*

So fathers speak, persuasive speech and mild; Their sage experience to the *favorite* child. *Pope.*

2. One chosen as a companion by a superior; a mean wretch whose whole business is by any means to please.

All *favours* and punishments passed by her, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his *favorites*. *Sidney.*

I was a Christian gentleman, who, by chance, having killed a *favorite* of the prince of that country, was pursued to cruelty, that I no place but by favour or corruption they would obtain my destruction. *Sidney.*

The great man down, you mark, his *favorites* flies; The poor advanced, makes friends of enemies. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Bid her steal into the plashed tower, Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun, Forbid the sun to enter; like to *favorites*, Made proud by princes that advance them side Against that power that bred it. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a *favorite*, especially towards the winning time, and suspect of satiety. *Wotton.*

This man was very capable of being a great *favorite* to a great king. *Clarendon.*

What *favorites* gain, and what the nation owes, Fly the forgetful word. *Pope.*

FA'VOURLESS. *adj.* [*from favour*.]

1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness; having no patronage; without countenance.

Of that goddess I have fought the fight, Yet no where can her find; such happens Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favoured*. *F. Queen.*

FA'USEN. *n. f.* A sort of large eel.

He left the waves to wash; The wave sprung entrails, about which *fausers* and other fish Did thole. *Chapman's Italian.*

FA'USSEBRAYE. *n. f.* A small mount of earth, four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart, to fire upon the enemy, when he is so far advanced that you cannot force him back; and also to receive the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place. *Harris.*

FA'UTOR. *n. f.* [*Latin; fauteur*, French.]

Favourer; countenancer; supporter. I am neither author or *fautor* of any sect: I will have no man addit himself to me; but if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's not mine. *Ben Jonson.*

The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged, by the *fautors* of this opinion, as an instance in behalf of it, was not raised thus. *Woodward.*

FA'UTRESS. *n. f.* [*fautrix*, Latin; *fautrice*, French.] A woman that favours, or shows countenance.

It made him pray, and prove Minerva's aid his *fautress* still. *Chapman.*

He comes from banishment to the *faucets* of liberty, from the barbarous to the polite. *Garrh.*
FAWN. *n. f.* [*faon*, French, from *fan*, in the old French, a child, probably from *infans*, Latin.] A young deer.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
 Like a young *faun* that late hath lost the hind;
 And tick each where, where last I saw her face,
 Whole image yet I carry fresh in mind. *Spenser.*
 The buck is called the first year a *faun*, the second year a pricket. *Shakspeare.*

The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the *faun*, and so the calf. *Baron.*
 Who sat thy table feeds the wanton *faun*,
 For him as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope.*

FAWN. *v. n.* [of uncertain original. Perhaps a contraction of the French *fanfan*, a term of fondness for children.] To court by frikking before one, as a dog.

The dog straight *faun'd* upon his master for old knowledge. *Sidney.*
 Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
 Even like a *fauning* greyhound. *Shakspeare.*

To court by any means. Used of animals.
 Instead thereof he kiss'd her weary feet,
 And lick'd her lily hands with *fauning* tongue,
 As he her wrong'd innocence did weat. *Fairy Queen.*

Is it not strange that a rational man should worship an ox? that he should *faun* upon his dog? bow himself before a cat? and adore leeks and garlic? *South.*

To court servilely.
 My love, forbear to *faun* upon their frowns;
 What danger or what sorrow can befall thee,
 So long as Edward is thy constant friend? *Shak.*

And thou, fly hypocrite, who now would'st be Patron of liberty, who more than thou
 Once *faun'd*, and cring'd, and servilely ador'd
 Heaven's awful monarch? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Whom Ancus follows, with a *fauning* air;
 But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden.*
 Dextrous the craving *fauning* crowd to quit,
 And pleas'd to 'scape from flattery to wit. *Pope.*

4. To bring forth a fawn.
FAWN. *n. f.* A servile cringe; low flattery.

You will rather shew our gentle lowts
 How you can frown, than spend a *faun* upon them
 For the inheritance of their loves. *Shakspeare.*

FA'WNER. *n. f.* [from *faun*.] One that fawns; one that pays servile courtship.
 By softness of behaviour we have arriv'd at the appellation of *fauners*. *Spectator.*

FA'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *faun*.] In a cringing servile way.

FA'XED. *adj.* [from *fæx*, Saxon, hair.] Hairy. Obsolete.
 They could call a comet a *faxed* star, which is all one with *stella crinita*, or *cometa*. *Camden.*

FAV. *n. f.* [*fée*, French.]
 1. A fairy; an elf.
 And the yellow-skirted *faies*
 Fly after the night fleets,
 Leaving their moon-lov'd maze. *Milton.*

Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chief give ear;
Faies, faunes, genii, elves, and demons hear! *Pope.*

2. [from *foi*, French.] Faith. Wholly obsolete.
 Then all 'haviour garres men mislay,
 Both of their doctrine and their *foy*. *Spenser.*

FA'BERRY. *n. f.* [*grossularia*.] A gooseberry. *Di.*

TO FEAGUE. *v. a* [Gower uses *To feige*, for to censure; *fegen*, German, to

sweep; *fyken*, Dutch, to strike.] To whip; to chastise; to beat.

FE'ALTY. *n. f.* [*feaulté*, French.] Duty due to a superiour lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty.

I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
 And list'ng *fealty* to the new-made king. *Shakspeare.*
 Let my sovereign
 Command my eldest son, nay all my sons,
 As pledges of my *fealty*, and love. *Shakspeare.*

Man disobeying,
 Disloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and sins
 Against the high supremacy of Heav'n. *Milton.*

Each bird and beast behold
 After their kinds: I bring them to receive
 From thee their names, and pay thee *fealty*
 With low subjection. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Whether his first design be to withdraw
 Our *fealty* from God, or to disturb
 Conjugal love. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FEAR. *n. f.* [repan, Saxon, to fear; *vaer*, Dut. *feable*, Eric.]
 1. Dread; terror; painful apprehension of danger.

Fear is an uneasiness of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. *Locke.*
 Trembling *fear* still to and fro did fly,
 And found no place where safe she throw'd him
 might. *Fairy Queen.*

For *fear* was upon them, because of the people
 of those countries. *Ezra.*
 What then remains? Are we depriv'd of will?
 Must we not wish, for *fear* of wishing ill. *Dryden.*

Fear, in general, is that passion of our nature whereby we are excited to provide for our security upon the approach of evil. *Rogers.*

2. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any person or thing; terror impressed; with *of* before that which impresseth.

And the *fear* of you, and the dread of you,
 shal be upon every beast. *Genesis.*

3. Anxiety; solicitude.
 The principal *fear* was for the holy temple. *Mac.*

4. That which causes fear.
 Antony, flay not by his side:
 Thy demon, that's the spirit that keeps thee, is
 Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,
 Where Cæsar is not; but near him, thy angel
 becomes a *fear*, as being over-powered. *Shak.*

5. The object of fear.
 Except the God of Abraham and the *fear* of
 Isaac had been with me. *Genesis.*

6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise.
 He who fleeth from the noise of the *fear* shall
 fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of
 the midst of the pit shall be taken in the snare. *Isaiah.*

FEAR. *n. f.* [reopa, Saxon.] A companion. Obsolete.
 But I am Christ's to a lovely *fear*
 Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear. *Fairy Queen.*

TO FEAR. *v. a.* [repan, Saxon.]
 1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terror; to be afraid of.

Now, for my life, Hortensio *fears* his widow.
 —Then never trust me if I be afraid
 —You are very terrible, yet you miss my sense;
 I mean Hortensio is afraid of you. *Shakspeare.*

To *fear* the foe, since fear oppresth strength,
 Gives, in your weakness, strength unto your foe.
Shakspeare's Richard II.

There shall rise up a kingdom, and it shall be
fear'd above all the kingdom before it. *2 Esd.*
 When I view the beauties of thy face,
 I *fear* not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace. *Dryden.*

2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid.

The inhabitants, being *fear'd* with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings. *Cæsar.*

We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
 Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. *Shakspeare.*
 Some sitting on the hatches, would seem there,
 With hideous gazing, to *fear* away fear. *Donne.*

TO FEAR. *v. n.*
 1. To live in terror; to be afraid.

Will you may *fear* too far.
 —Safer than trust too far:
 Let me still take away the arms I *fear*,
 Nor *fear* still to be harm'd. *Shakspeare.*

If any such be here, if any *fear*
 Less for his person than an ill report;
 If any think brave death our we get a had life.
Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

2. To be anxious.
 Then let the greedy merchant *fear*
 For his ill-gotten gain;
 And pray to gods that will not hear,
 While the debating winds and billows bear
 His wealth into the main. *Dryden's Horace.*

See, pious king, with diff'rent strife,
 Thy struggling Allson's bosom torn:
 So much the *fears* for William's life,
 That Mary's fate the date not mourn. *Prior.*

FE'ARFUL. *adj.* [fear and full.]
 1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid.

He's gentle, and not *fearful*. *Shakspeare.*
 From that age of a *fearful* heart. *Isaiah.*

2. Afraid. It has *of* before the object of fear.

The Irish are more *fearful* to offend the law
 than the English. *Davies on Ireland.*
 I have made my heroine *fearful* of death,
 which neither Cassandra nor Cleopatra would
 have been. *Dryden.*

3. Awful; to be revered.
 Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful*
 in praises! *Exodus.*

4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing fear.

Neither list to friend, nor *fearful* to foe.
Ascham's Schoolmaster.
 Against such monsters God maintained his
 own, by *fearful* execution of extraordinary judgment upon them. *Hooker.*

What God did command touching Canaan,
 concerneth not us any otherwise than only as a
fearful pattern of his just displeasure. *Hooker.*
 All torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement,

Inhabits here: some heav'nly power guide us
 Out of this *fearful* country. *Shakspeare.*
 It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of
 the living God. *Heb.*

Lay down by those pleasures the *fearful* and
 dangerous thunders and lightnings, the horrible
 and frequent earthquakes, and then there will
 be found no companion. *Raleigh.*

This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present
 revenge which it takes upon sinners, besides the
fearful punishment which shall be inflicted
 on them in another life. *Tillotson.*

FE'ARFULLY. *adv.* [from *fearful*.]
 1. Timorously; in fear.

In such a night
 Did Thistle *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew,
 And sow the lion's shadow. *Shakspeare.*

2. Terribly; dreadfully.
 There is a cliff, whole high and bending head
 Looks *fearfully* on the conch'd deep. *Shakspeare.*

FE'ARFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *fearful*.]
 1. Timorousness; habitual timidity.

2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.
 It is credible that the acknowledgment of our
 own unworthiness, our professed *fearfulness* to
 ask any thing, otherwise than only for his sake
 to whom God can deny nothing, that this should
 be noted for a popish error? *Hooker.*

A third thing that makes a government justly
 despised, is *fearfulness* of, and mean compliances
 with, bold popular offenders. *South.*

FEA

FEARLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fearless*.] Without terror; intrepidly.

'Tis matter of the greatest astonishment to observe the stupid, yet common boldness of men who so *fearlessly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils. *Decay of Piety.*

FEARLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *fearless*.] Exemption from fear; intrepidity; courage; boldness.

He gave instances of an invincible courage and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon.*

FEARLESS. *adj.* [from *fear*.] Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold: with of before the subject.

From the ground the *fearless* doth arise, And walketh forth without suspect of crime. *Fairy Queen.*

The flaming seraph, *fearless* though alone Encompass'd round with toes, thus answer'd bold. *Milton.*

A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to be more *fearless* of death and danger than any other. *Temple.*

FEASIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *feasible*.]

1. Practicability.
2. A thing practicable.

Men often swallow fallacies for truths, dubiosities for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for possibilities themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FEASIBLE. *adj.* [*faible*, Fr.] Practicable; such as may be effected; such as may be done.

We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are easy *feasibles*. *Glanville's Sceple.*

Things are *feasible* in themselves; else the eternal wisdom of God would never have advis'd, and much less have commanded them. *South.*

FEASIBLY. *adv.* [from *feasible*.] Practicably.

FEAST. *n. f.* [*seste*, French; *festum*, Lat.]

1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers.

Here's our chief guest. If he had been forgotten, It had been as a gap in our great *feast*. *Shaksp.*

On Pharaoh's birthday he made a *feast* unto all his servants. *Genesis.*

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a *feast*, And made the lady of the flow'r her guest; When lo! a bow'd ascended on the plain, With sudden *feats* ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryden.*

2. An anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion: opposed to a *fast*.

This day is call'd the *feast* of Crispian. *Shaksp.*

3. Something delicious to the palate. Many people would, with reason, prefer the gripping of an hungry belly to the *feast* dishes which are a *feast* to others. *Locke.*

TO FEAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To eat sumptuously; to eat together on a day of joy.

Richard and Northumberland, great friends, Did *feast* together. *Shakspere's Henry iv.*

The parish funds, indeed; but our churchwarden.

Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

TO FEAST. *v. a.*

1. To entertain sumptuously; to entertain magnificently.

He was entertain'd and *feasted* by the king with great show of favour. *Hayward.*

2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.

All these are our's, all nature's excellence, Whose taste or finick can be the *feasted* sense. *Dry.*

FEASTER. *n. f.* [from *feast*.]

FEA

1. One that *feasts* deliciously.

Those *feasters* could speak of great and many excellencies in mango. *Taylor.*

2. One that entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL. *adj.* [*feast* and *full*.]

1. Festive; joyful.

The virgins also shall on *feastful* days Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice, From whence captivity and loss of eyes. *Milton.*

Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends,

Partes to blifs at the mid-hour of night, Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure. *Milton.*

2. Luxurious; riotous.

The lusty train Who crowd his palace, and with lawless power His herds and flocks in *feastful* rita devour. *Pope's Dunciad.*

FEASTRITE. *n. f.* [*feast* and *rite*.] Custom observed in entertainments.

His hospitable gate, Unbar'd to all, invites a numerous train Of daily guests; whole board with plenty crown'd. *Philips.*

Revives in *feastrites* old.

FEAT. *n. f.* [*fait*, French.]

1. Act; deed; action; exploit.

Pyrocles is his name, renowned far For his bold *feats*, and hardy confidence; Full oft approv'd in many a cruel war. *F. Queen.*

Tarquin's self he met, And struck him on his knee: in that day's *feats*.

When he might act the woman in the scene, He prov'd th' best man in th' field. *Shakspere.*

Our soldiers are men of strong heads for action, and perform such *feats* as they are not able to express. *Adrian's Spectator.*

2. A trick; an artful, festive, or ludicrous performance.

The joints are more supple to all *feats* of activity and motion in youth than afterwards. *Bacon's Essays.*

FEAT. *adj.* [*fait*, *bien fait*, French; *homo fictus adungum*.]

1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.

A page so kind, so dutious, diligent; So tender over his occasions, true, So *feat*, so nurse-like. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

2. It is now only used in irony and contempt.

That *feat* man at controversy. *Willing Street.*

3. Nice; neat.

Look how well my garments fit upon me, Much *feater* than before. *Shakspere's Tempest.*

FEATEOUS. *adj.* [from *feat*.] Neat;

dexterous. Obsolete.

FEATEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *feateous*.]

Neatly; dexterously. Not in use.

And with fine fingers crop'd full *feateously* The tender stalks on high. *Spenser.*

FEATHER. *n. f.* [*feðer*, Saxon; *feder*, German.]

1. The plume of birds.

Look, as I blow this *feather* from my face, The brave eagle does with sorrow see

The forest walled, and that ivy tree Which holds her nest, about to be overthrow'n, Before the *feathers* of her young are grown; She will not leave them, nor she cannot stay, But bears them boldly on her wings away. *Waller.*

When a man in the dark presses either corner of his eye with his finger, and turns his eye away from his finger, he will see a circle of colours like those in the *feathers* of a peacock's tail. *Newton's Opticks.*

FEA

I am bright as an angel, and light as a *feather*. *Shaksp.*

2. Kind; nature; species: from the proverbial expression, *birds of a feather*; that is, of a species.

Chifford, and the haught Northumberland, And of their *feather* many more proud birds, Have wrought the easy-melting king like wax. *Shakspere's Henry v.*

I am not of that *feather* to thrice off My friend, when he most needs me. *Shakspere.*

3. An ornament; an empty title.

4. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzling of hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of corn. *Farrier's Dict.*

TO FEATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in feathers.

2. To sit with feathers.

3. To tread as a cock.

Dame Parlet was the sovereign of his heart; Ardent in love, out agout in his play, He *feather'd* her a hundred times away. *Dry.*

4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

They flunk not to say, that the king, eared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself. *Bacon's Henry vi.*

5. To *FEATHER one's Nest*. [Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making their nest.]

To get riches together.

FEATHERED. *n. f.* [*feather* and *bed*.] A

bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed.

The husband cock looks out, and thar'sh'd, And meets his wife, which brings her *feather'd*. *Shakspere.*

FEATHERDRIVER. *n. f.* [*feather* and *drive*.] One who cleanses leathers by whisking them about.

A *featherdriver* had the residue of his long filled with the fine dust or down of the bird. *Darwin's Pterodactyl.*

FEATHERED. *adj.* [from *feather*.]

1. Clothed with feathers.

I saw young Harry with his beaver gay, His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd, Rite from the ground like *feather'd* Mercury. *Shakspere's Henry v.*

So when the new-born phoenix bird is young, Her *feather'd* subjects all adore their queen. *Shakspere.*

Dark'ning the sky; they hover o'er and o'er, The swanton sailors with a *feather'd* cloud. *Shakspere.*

Then ships of uncouth form shall from the And *feather'd* people crowd my weary train. *Shakspere.*

Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, among many other *feather'd* creatures, even little winged boys, perch upon the middle and. *Adrian's Spectator.*

2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.

An eagle had me all hap to be truck with arrow, *feather'd* from her own wing. *Shakspere.*

Not the bow they bend, nor boast the skill To give the *feather'd* arrow wings to kill. *Shakspere.*

FEATHEREDGE. *n. f.*

Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *feather-edge*. *Moss.*

FEATHEREDGED. *adj.* [*feather* and *edge*.]

Belonging to a featheredge.

The cover must be made of *featheredged* board in the nature of several dools with hinges at the reon. *Moss.*

FEATHERFEW. *n. f.* A plant both fine and double: it is increased by seeds, slips, and also by dividing the roots: flowereth most part of the summer.

Mortimer's Husband.

F E C

FEATHER-GRASS. *n. f.* [*gramen pulvisum.*] An herb.

FEATHERLESS. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Being without feathers.

This so high grown ivy was like that featherless bird, which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedness. *Howell.*

FEATHERLY. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Resembling feathers.

The accretion or pluvious agglutination of hail about the nother and fundamental atoms thereof, seems to be some featherly particle of snow, although snow itself be hexangular. *Brown.*

FEATHERSELLER. *n. f.* [*feather* and *seller.*] One who sells feathers for beds.

FEATHERY. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Clothed with feathers.

On whistle from the lodge, or village cock Count the night-watches to hisfeathery dames. *Milton.*

FEATLY. *adv.* [from *feat.*] Neatly; nimbly; dexterously.

Foot it featly here and there And, sweet sprites, the burthen bear. *Shaksp.*
The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly footing seem'd to skim the ground. *Dryden.*

FEATNESS. *n. f.* [from *feat.*] Neatness; nicety; dexterity.

FEATURE. *n. f.* [*feature*, old French.]

1. The cast or make of the face.

Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years. *Shak.*
Any lincament or single part of the face.

Though ye be the fairest of God's creatures,
Yet think that death shall spoil your goodly *features.* *Spenser.*

We may compare the face of a great man with the character, and try if we can find out in his looks and *features*, the haughty, cruel, or unmerciful temper that discovers itself in the history. *Addison on Medals.*

Though various *features* did the sisters grace,
A sister's likeness was in every face. *Addison.*

FEATURE. *v. a.* To resemble in countenance; to favour.

He liv'd in court most prais'd, most lov'd,
A sample to the young; to th' more mature,
A glass that *featur'd* them. *Shakspere's Cymb.*

FEAZE. *v. a.* [*faisse*, French.]

To untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its first flamina.

2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainsw.*

FEBRICITATE. *v. n.* [*febricator*, Latin.] To be in a fever. *DiD.*

FEBRICULOSE. *adj.* [*febriculosus*, Latin.] Troubled with a fever. *DiD.*

FEBRIFUGE. *n. f.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin; *febrifuge*, French.] Any medicine serviceable in a fever. *Quincy.*

Bitters, like choler, are the best sanguifiers,
and th' best *febrifuges.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

FEBRIFUGE. *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers.

Febrifuge draughts had a most surprising good effect. *Arbuthnot.*

FEBRILE. *adj.* [*febrilis*, Latin; *febrile*, French.] Constituting a fever; caused by a fever.

The spirits, embroiled with the malignity in the blood, and turgid and tumefied by the *febrile* fermentation, or by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey.*

FEBRUARY. *n. f.* [*Februarius*, Latin.] The name of the second month in the year.

You have such a *February* face
So full of froil, of storm, and cloudiness! *Shaksp.*

FECS. *n. f.* [*feces*, Latin; *seces*, Fr.]

VOL. I.

F E D

1. Dregs; lees; sediment; subfidence.

Hence the surface of the ground with mud
And slime besmear'd, the *feces* of the flood
Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and sucking in
The seeds of heat, new creatures did begin. *Dryden.*

2. Excrement.

The symptoms of such a constitution are a foul
smell in their *feces.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FE'CULENCE. *n. f.* [*feculentia*, Latin.]

1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.

2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs.
Pour upon it some very strong lee, to facilitate
the separation of its *feculencies.* *Boyle.*

Whether the wilding's fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
its *feculence*, which in more porous stocks
Of cyder plants finds passage free. *Philips.*

FE'CULENT. *adj.* [*feculentus*, Latin; *seculent*, French.] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.

But both his hands, most filthy *seculent*,
Above the water were on high extol'd,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly,
Yet nothing cleaer were for such intent. *Fairy Queen.*

They are to the body as the light of a candle to
the gross and *seculent* snuff, which as it is not
pent up in it, so neither doth it partake of its
impurity. *Glanville's Apology.*

FE'COND. *adj.* [*fecundus*, Latin; *se- cond*, French.] Fruitful; prolific.

The more sickly the years are, the less *fecund*
of fruitful of children also they be. *Graunt.*

FECUNDA'TION. *n. f.* [*fecundo*, Latin.]

The act of making fruitful or prolific.
She requested these plants as a medicine of *fecundation*, or to make her fruitful. *Brown.*

TO FECUNDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make prolific. *DiD.*

FECUNDITY. *n. f.* [from *fecund*; *secon- dité*, French.]

1. Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

I appeal to the animal and vegetable produc-
tions of the earth, the vast numbers whereof no-
toriously testify the extreme luxuriance and *fecundity* of it. *Woodward.*

2. Power of producing or bringing forth.

Some of the ancients mention some seeds that
retain their *fecundity* forty years; and I have
found that melon-seeds, after thirty years, are
best for raising of melons. *Raf.*

God could never create so ample a world, but
he could have made a bigger; the *fecundity* of his
creative power never growing barren, nor being
exhausted. *Bentley.*

FED. The pret. and part. pass. of *To feed.*

For on the grassy verdure as he lay,
And breath'd the freshness of the early day,
Devoing dogs the helpless infant tore,
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. *Pope.*

FE'DARY. *n. f.* [*fedus*, Latin, or from *feudum*.] This word, peculiar to *Shakspere*, may signify either a confederate; a partner; or a dependent.

Damn'd paper!
Black as the ink that's on thee, senseless hauble!
Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and lookst
So virgin-like without? *Shakspere's Cymb.*

FE'DERAL. *adj.* [from *fedus*, Latin.]

Relating to a league or contract.

It is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us, as eat-
ing and drinking, both among Jews and hea-
thens, was wont to be. *Hammond.*

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all
federal right and justice, both to part with Sar-
dinia, their lawful territory, and also to pay them
for the future a double tribute. *Grew.*

F E E

FE'DERARY. *n. f.* [from *fedus*, Latin.]

A confederate; an accomplice.

Due's a traitor, and Camillo is
A *fe'derary* with her. *Shakspere.*

FE'DERATE. *adj.* [*federatus*, Latin.]

Leagued; joined in confederacy.

FEE. *n. f.* [see, Saxon; *fee*, Danish, cat-
tle; *feudum*, low Latin; *feu*, Scottish.]

1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that
are held by any acknowledgment of su-
periority to a higher lord.

All lands and tenements, wherein a man hath
a perpetual estate to him and his heirs, &c. are
divided into *allodium* and *feudum*: *allodium* is
every man's own land, which he possesses merely
in his own right, without acknowledgement of
any service, or payment of any rent to any other.
Feudum, of *fee*, is that which we hold by the
benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe
services, or pay rent, or both, to a superior lord.
And all our land in England, the crown-land,
which is in the king's own hands, in right of his
crown, excepted, is in the nature of *feudum*; for
though a man have land by descent from his an-
cestors, or bought it for his money: yet is the
land of such a nature, that it cannot come to any,
either by descent or purchase, but with the bur-
then that was laid upon him who had novel *fee*,
or first of all received it as a benefit from his lord,
to him and to all such to whom it might descend,
or be any way conveyed from him. So that no
man in England has *directum dominium*, that is,
the very property or demesne in any land, but
the prince in right of his crown: for though he
that has *fee* has *jus perpetuum* & *utile dominium*,
yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not
simply his own. *Fee* is divided into two sorts;
fee-absolute, otherwise called *fee*-simple, and *fee*-
conditional, otherwise termed *fee*-tail: *fee*-simple
is that whereof we are seised in those general
words, To us and our heirs for ever: *fee*-tail is
that whereof we are seised to us and our heirs,
with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body.
And *fee*-tail is either general or special: general
is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of
his body: *fee*-tail special, is that where a man
and his wife are seised of land to them and the
heirs of their two bodies. *Cowell.*

Now like a lawyer, when he land would let,
On *fee*-simple in his master's name. *Hubb. Ta.*

Here's the lord of the soil come to seize me for
a stay, for entering his *fee*-simple without leave. *Shakspere.*

2. Property; peculiar.

What concern they?
The general cause? or is it a *fee*-grief,
Due to some single breast? *Shakspere.*

3. Reward; gratification; recompense.

Thine be the ways by which, without reward,
Livings in courts be gotten, though full land;
For nothing there is done without a *fee*. *Hubb. Ta.*
Not helping, death's my *fee*;
But if I live, what do you promise me? *Shaksp.*

4. Payments occasionally claimed by per-
sons in office.

Now that God and friends
Have turn'd my captive state to liberty,
At our enlargement what are thy due *fees*? *Shak.*

5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers.

He does not refuse doing a good office for a
man because he cannot pay the *fee* of it. *Addison.*

6. Portion; pittance; share. Obsolete.

In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Reserve to each estate their property *fees.* *Tusser.*

FE'FARM. *n. f.* [*fee* and *farm*.] *Tenure*
by which lands are held of a superior
lord.

John surrendered his kingdoms to the pope,
and took them back again, to hold in *fe'farm*,
which brought him into such hatred, as all his
lifetime after he was posses'd with fear. *Davies.*

To **FEED**. *v. a.* from the noun.

1. To reward; to pay.

No man *feeds* the sun, no man purchases the light, nor errs if he walks by it. *South.*

Watch the disease in time; for when within The dropsy rages and extends the skin, In vain for hellebore the patient cries, And *feed* the doctor; but too late is wife. *Dryd.*

2. To bribe; to hire; to purchase.

I have long loved her, and ingrossed opportunities to meet her; *feed* every slight occasion, that could but niggardly given me sight of her. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. To keep in hire.

There's not a thane of them but in his house I have a servant *feed*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

FEEDLE. *adj.* [*foible*, French.] Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm; without strength of body or mind.

The men carried all the *feeble* upon asses to Jericho. *2 Chron.*

Command th' assistance of a faithful friend, But *feeble* are the succours I can lend. *Dryden.*

How I have lov'd, excuse my faltering tongue; My spirits *feeble*, and my pains are strong. *Dryden.*

We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal soul; and though we be now miserable and *feeble*, yet we aspire after eternal happiness, and finally expect a great exaltation of all our natural powers. *Bentley.*

Rhyme is a crutch that helps the weak along, Supports the *feeble*, but retards the strong. *Smith.*

To **FEEDLE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power. Not in use.

Or as a castle reared high and round, By subtle engines and malicious flight Is undermined from the lowest ground, And her foundation forc'd and *feeble* quite. *Fairy Queen.*

Shall that victorious hand be *feeble* here, That in your chambers gave you chivalryment? *Shaksp. King John.*

FEEDLEMINDED. *adj.* [*feeble* and *mind*.] Weak of mind; defective in resolution and constancy.

Warn them that are unruly, comfort the *feedle-minded*, support the weak, be patient toward all men. *1 Thess.*

FEEDLENESS. *n. f.* [from *feeble*.] Weakness; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength.

A better head Rome's glorious body fits, Than his that shakes for age and *feedleness*. *Shaksp.*
Some in their latter years, through the *feedleness* of their limbs, have been forced to study upon their knees. *South.*

FEEDLY. *adv.* [from *feeble*.] Weakly; without strength.

Like mine, thy gentle numbers *feedly* creep, Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep. *Dryden.*

To **FEED**. *v. a.* [*foedan*, Gothick; *fedan*, poedan, Saxon.]

1. To supply with food.

Her heart and bowels through her back he drew, And *fed* the hounds that help'd him to pursue. *Dryden.*

Boerhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own weight. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To supply; to furnish.

A constant smoke rises from the warm springs that *feed* the many baths with which this island is stocked. *Addison.*

The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not *feed* them too fast. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To graze; to consume by cattle.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands, if you cannot get manure constantly to keep them in heart. *Mortimer.*

The frost will spoil the grass; for which reason take care to *feed* it close before winter. *Mortimer.*

4. To nourish; to cherish.

How oft from pomp and state did I remove, To *feed* desire, and cherish hopeless love. *Prior.*

5. To keep in hope or expectation.

Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor, craftily *feeding* him with the hope of liberty. *Kneller.*

6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from satiety.

The alteration of scenes, so it be without noise, *feeds* and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

7. To make fat. A provincial use.

To **FEED**. *v. n.*

1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.

To *feed* were best at home; From thence the fawce to meet is ceremony; Meeting were bare without it. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

2. To prey; to live by eating.

I am not covetous of gold; Nor care I, who doth *feed* upon my cost. *Shaksp.*

You cry against the noble senate, who, Under the gods, keep you in awe, which else Would *feed* on one another. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Galen speaketh of the curing of the scirrhus of the liver by milk of a cow, that *feedeth* upon certain herbs. *Bacon.*

Some birds *feed* upon the berries of this vegetable. *Brown.*

He *feeds* on fruits, which of their own accord, The willing grounds and laden trees afford. *Dryden.*

The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived in fields and woods, and *fed* only upon rice, milk, or herbs. *Temple.*

All *feed* on one vain patron, and enjoy Th' extensive blessing of his luxury. *Pope.*

3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed.

If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall *feed* in another man's field, he shall make restitution. *Exodus.*

4. To grow fat or plump. A provincial use.

FEED. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten.

A fearful deer then looks most about when he comes to the best *feed*, with a shuffling kind of tremor through all her principal parts. *Sidney.*
An old worked ox eats as well as a young one: their *feed* is much cheaper, because they eat no oats. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Pasture.

Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of *feed* Are now on sale. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

3. Meal; act of eating.

Plenty hung Tempting so high, to pluck and eat my fill I spared not: for such pleasure till that hour At *feed* or fountain never had I found. *Milton.*

FEEDER. *n. f.* [from *feed*.]

1. One that gives food.

The beast obeys his keeper, and looks up, Not to his master's but his *feeders* hand. *Denham.*

2. An exciter; an encourager.

When thou do'st hear I am as I have been, Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast, The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots. *Shaksp.*

3. One that eats.

With eager *feeding*, food doth choke the *feeder*. *Shaksp.*

But that our seats In every mess have folly, and the *feeders* Jest with it as a custom, I should blush To see you so attired. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush, called the misel-thrush, or *feeder* upon miselto. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

4. One that eats in a certain mode: as, a *nice feeder*, a *gross feeder*.

But such *fine feeders* are no guests for me; I agree not with frugality: Then, that unfashionable man am I, With me they'd starve for want of ivory. *Dryden.*

To **FEEL**. *v. n.* pret. *felt*; part. pass. *felt*. [*fehan*, Saxon.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch.

The sense of *feeling* can give us a notion of extension, shape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except colours. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To search by feeling. See **FEELER**.

They should seek the Lord, if happily they might *feel* after him, and find him. *Acts.*

3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong.

Man, who *feels* for all mankind. *Pope.*

4. To appear to the touch.

Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white *feels* smooth. *Dryden.*
Of these tumours one *feels* flaccid and tumpled; the other more even, flatulent, and springy. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To **FEEL**. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the touch.

Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars. *Judge.*

2. To try; to found.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour. *Shaksp.*

3. To have perception of.

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no *feeling* of her wings, or any resistance of air to mount herself by. *Raleigh.*

4. To have sense of external pain or pleasure.

Not did they not perceive the evil plight In which they were, or the fierce pains not *feel*. *Milton.*

But why should those be thought to *feele* who *feel* Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel? *Crash.*

5. To be affected by; to perceive mentally.

Would I had never trod this English earth, Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shaksp.*

The well-sung woes shall sooth my penive ghost; He best can paint them who can *feel* them most. *Pope.*

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd alive, E'er *felt* such grief, such terror, and despair. *Pope.*

6. To know; to be acquainted with.

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him; For then, and not till then, he *felt* himself, And found the blessedness of being little. *Shaksp.*

FEEL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch.

The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the *feel*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FEELER. *n. f.* [from *feel*.]

1. One that feels.

This hand, whose touch, Whose ev'ry touch would face the *feeler's* soul To th' oath of loyalty. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

2. The horns or antennæ of insects.

Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antennæ; and as they are perpetually feeling and searching before them with their *feelers* or antennæ, I am apt to think that besides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the uses here named may be admitted. *Darwin's Physico-Theology.*

FEELING. *participial adj.* [from *feel*.]

1. Expressive of great sensibility.

O wretched state of man in self-division! O well thou say'st a *feeling* declaration Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incision! *Sidney.*

FEI

Thy wailing words do much my spirits move,
They uttered are in such a *feeling* fashion. *Sidney.*
Write 'till your ink be dry, and with your
tears

Moist it again; and frame some *feeling* line,
That may discover such integrity. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sensibly felt. This sense is not sufficiently
analogical.

A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and *feeling* sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakespeare.*

I had a *feeling* sense
Of all your royal favours; but this last
Strikes through my heart. *Southerne.*

FE'ELING. *n. f.* [from *feel*.]

1. The sense of touch.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd;
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,
And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffus'd;
That she might look at will through every pore?
Milton.

2. Power of action upon sensibility.

The apprehension of the good
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worse. *Shak.*

3. Perception; sensibility.

Their king, out of a princely *feeling*, was spar-
ring and compassionate towards his subjects.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Great persons had need to borrow other men's
opinions to think themselves happy; for if they
judge by their own *feeling*, they cannot find it.

Bacon's Essays.
As we learn what belongs to the body by the
evidence of sense, so we learn what belongs to the
soul by an inward consciousness, which may be
called a sort of internal *feeling*. *Watts.*

FE'ELINGLY. *adv.* [from *feeling*.]

With expression of great sensibility.

The princes might judge that he meant him-
self, who spake so *feelingly*. *Sidney.*

He would not have talked so *feelingly* of Co-
drus's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow
in it. *Pope.*

So as to be sensibly felt.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the icy pang,
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,
This is no flattery: these are counsellors,
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am. *Shaksp.*
He *feelingly* knew, and had trial of the late
good, and of the new purchased evil. *Raleigh.*

FEET. *n. f.* The plural of *foot*.

His brother's image to his mind appears,
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his feet
with seas. *Pope.*

FE'ETLESS. *adj.* [from *feet*.] Being with-
out feet.

Goffrey of Bouloin broched three *feetless*
birds, called allierons, upon his arrow. *Camden.*

To FEIGN. *v. a.* [*feindre*, French;
 fingere, Latin.]

1. To invent; to image by an act of the
mind.

Abominable, inutterable, and worse
Than fables yet have *feign'd*, or fear conceiv'd,
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire!
Milton.

No such things are done as thou sayest, but
thou *feignest* them out of thine own heart. *Neh.*

2. To make a show of.

Both his hands, most filthy sculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And *feigned* to wash themselves incessantly.

3. To make a show of; to do upon some
false pretence.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain,
But *feigns* a laugh to see me search around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

FEL

4. To dissemble; to conceal. Obsolete.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they
hear,
As ghastly hug their hair on end does rear;
Yet both do strive their *fealfulness* to *feign*.

To FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falsely; to
image from the invention; to tell fabu-
lously.

Therefore the poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and
floods;
Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But musick for the time doth change his nature.

FE'IGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *feign*.] In fic-
tion; not truly.

Such is found to have been falsely and *feignedly*
in some of the heatings.

FE'IGNER. *n. f.* [from *feign*.] Inventer;
contriver of a fiction.

And these three voices differ; all the things
done, the doing and the doer; the thing *feigned*,
the *feigning* and the *feigner*; to the poem, the
poesy, and the poet. *Ben Jonson.*

FEINT. *participial adj.* [from *feign*, for
feigned; or *feint*, French.] Counterfeit;
seeming.

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of
real, solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to
any thing that can be but dressed up into any
feint appearance of it. *Lake.*

FEINT. *n. f.* [*feint*, French.]

1. A false appearance; an offer of some-
thing not intended to be.

Courtly's letter is but a *feint* to get off.

2. A mock assault; an appearance of aim-
ing at one part, when another is intended
to be struck.

Rut, in the breast encamp'd, prepares
For well-bred *feints* and future wars. *Prior.*

FE'LANDERS. *n. f.* Worms in hawks.

To FELICITATE. *v. a.* [*feliciter*,
French; *felicito*, Latin.]

1. To make happy.

I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys;
And find I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highness' love. *Shakespeare.*

2. To congratulate.

They might proceed unto forms of speeches,
felicitating the good, or depreciating the evil to
follow. *Brown.*

FELICITATION. *n. f.* [French; from *se-*
licitate.] Congratulation.

FELICITOUS. *adj.* [*felix*, Latin.]
Happy.

FELICITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felicitous*.]
Happily.

FELICITY. *n. f.* [*felicitas*, Latin; *se-*
licité, French.] Happiness; prosperity;
blissfulness; blessedness.

The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,
And grant that we, for whom thou didst die,
Being with thy dear blood clean wash'd from sin,
May live for ever in *felicity*. *Spenser.*

Others in virtue plac'd *felicity*;
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,
In corporal pleasure he, and careless ease. *Milt.*

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be
complete. *Atterbury.*

How great, how glorious a *felicity*, how ade-
quate to the desires of a reasonable nature, is re-
vealed to our hopes in the gospel? *Rogers.*

FE'LINE. *adj.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a
cat; pertaining to a cat.

FEL

Even as in the beaver; from which he differs
principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in
his tail, which is *feline*, or a long taper. *Grew.*

FELL. *adj.* [*felle*, Saxon.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

It seem'd fury, discord, madness *fell*,
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the same. *Fairfax.*

So *fell*st foes,
Whose passions and whole plots have broke their
sleep,

To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear
friends. *Shakespeare.*

2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.

That instant was I turn'd into a bait,
And my desires, like *fell* and cruel hounds,
Let since pursue me. *Shakespeare.*

I know thee, love! wild as the raging main,
More *fell* than tigers on the Lybian plain. *Pope.*

Scorning all the taming arts of man,
The keen hyena, *fell*est of the *fell*. *Thomson.*

FELL. *n. f.* [*felle*, Saxon.] The skin;
the hide. Not used.

Wipe thine eye;
The gonjers shall devour them, flesh and *fell*,
Ere they shall make us weep. *Shakespeare.*

The time has been my senses would have soot'd
To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of air
Would at a dismal trundle route and stir. *Shak.*

To FELL. *v. a.* [*fellen*, German.]

1. To knock down; to bring to the
ground.

Villain, stand, or I'll *fell* thee down. *Shak.*
Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now wards a *falling* blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*

Taking the small end of his musket in his
hand, he struck him on the head with the stock,
and *felled* him. *Raleigh.*

His fall, for the present, struck an earthquake
into all minds; nor could the vulgar be induced
to believe he was *felled*. *Howell.*

On their whole host I flew
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon *fell'd*
Their choicest youth: they only liv'd who fled. *Milton.*

2. It seems improperly joined with *down*
or *along*.

Whom with such force he struck he *fell'd* him
down,
And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryd.*

I *fell'd* along a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a thinning scale. *Dryd.*

3. To hew down; to cut down.

Then would he seem a tanner that would fell
Bargains of woods, which he did lately *fell*.
Hubbard's Tale.

Proud Alcide and fierce Palamon,
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their saulchions to and fro,
And shot a dreadful gleam; so strong they struck,
These seem'd less force requir'd to *fell* an oak. *Dryden.*

FELL. The preterit of *To fall*.

None on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks; but down they
fell

By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd. *Milton.*

FE'LLER. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] One that
hews down.

Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up
against us. *Isaiah.*

FEL'FLUOUS. *adj.* [*fel* and *flu*, Lat.]

Flowing with gall. *Dick.*

FE'LLMONGER. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] A
dealer in hides.

FE'LLNESS. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] Cruelty;
savageness; fury; rage.

When his brother saw the red blood trail,
Adown so fast, and all his armour sleep,
For very *fellness* loud he 'gan to weep. *Fairfax.*

FEL

FELLOS. *n. f.* [*felge*, Danish.] The circumference of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written *fally* or *filly*.

Out, out, thou trumpet Fortune! all you gods,
In general synod, take away her power;
Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel,
And bow the round nave down the hill of heav'n.
Shakespeare.

Axe-trees, naves, *fellies* and spokes were all
molten.
King.

FELLOW. *n. f.* [*quasi*, to follow, *Minshew*; from *fe*, faith, and *lag*, bound, Saxon, *Junius*; *fallow*, Scottish.]

1. A companion; one with whom we comfort.

In youth I had twelve *fellows* like unto myself,
but not one of them came to a good end.
Ascham's Schoolmaster.

To be your *fellow*,
You may deny me: but I'll be your servant,
Whether you will or no.
Shakspeare's Tempest.

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
That one should be the common good of both;
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove
His *fellow's* hindrance in pursuit of love?
Dryden.

2. An associate; one united in the same affair.

Each on his *fellow* for assistance calls;
At length the fatal sabuck mounts the walls.
Dryden's Virgil.

3. One of the same kind.

Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may
Without controul upon their *fellows* prey.
Waller.
A shepherd had one favourite dog: he fed
him with his own hand, and took more care of
him than of his *fellows*.
L'Estrange.

4. Equal; peer.

So you are to be hereafter *fellows*, and no
longer servants.
Sida. y.

Chieftain of the rest
I chose him here: the earth shall him allow;
His *fellows* late, shall be his subjects now.
Fairfax.

5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair.

When virtue is lodged in a body, that seems
to have been prepared for the reception of vice;
the soul and the body do not seem to be *fellows*.
Addison's Spectator.

6. One like or equal to another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow*.

7. A familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness; sometimes with esteem; but generally with some degree of contempt.

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.
—The same indeed; a very valiant *fellow*.
Shakspeare.

An officer was in danger to have lost his place,
but his wife made his peace; whereupon a pleasant *fellow* said, that he had been crushed, but that he saved himself upon his horns.
Bacon.

Full fifteen thousand lusty *fellows*
With fire and sword the fat maintain;
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,
Yet out they march'd like common men.
Prior.

8. A word of contempt: the foolish mortal; the mean wretch; the sorry rascal.

Those great *fellows* scornfully receiving them,
as foolish birds fallen into their net, it pleased the
eternal justice to make them suffer death by their
hands.
Sidney.

Calisto hath here been set on in the dark
By Rodrigo, and *fellows* that are 'scap'd.
Shakspeare.
I have great comfort from this *fellow*: methinks
he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion
is perfect gallows.
Shakspeare.

FEL

Opinion that did help me to the crown,
Had still kept loyal to possession;
And left me in reputation's banishment,
A *fellow* of no mark nor likelihood.
Shakspeare.
How oft the fight of means, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done? for had'st thou not been by,
A *fellow* by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and sign'd to do a deed of shame,
This murder had not come into my mind.
Shakspeare.
The Moor's abus'd by some most villainous
knave,
Some hate notorious knave, some scurvy *fellow*!
Shakspeare.

The *fellow* had taken more fish than he could
spend while they were sweet.
L'Estrange.

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This *fellow* would engraft a foreign name
Upon our stock, and the Sisyphian feed
By fraud and theft asserts his father's breed.
Dryden.

You will wonder how such an ordinary *fellow*,
as this Mr. Wood, could have got his majesty's
broad seal.
Swift.

You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
Or, coarser-like, the person will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*;
The rest is all but leather and prunella.
Pope.

9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.

The provost commanded his men to hang him
up on the nearest tree: then the *fellow* cried out
that he was not the miller, but the miller's man.
Hayward.

10. A member of a college that shares its revenues, or of any incorporated society.

There should be a mission of three of the *fellows*
or brethren of Solomon's house, to give us know-
ledge of the affairs and state of those countries to
which they were designed.
Bacon.

To **FELLOW.** *v. a.* To suit with; to pair with; to match. *Fellow* is often used in composition, to mark community of nature, station, or employment.

Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And *fellow'st* nothing.
Shakspeare.

FELLOW-COMMONER. *n. f.*

1. One who has the same right of common.

He cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, with-
out the consent of all his *fellow-commoners*, all
mankind.
Locke.

2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREATURE. *n. f.* One that has the same creator.

Reason is the glory of human nature, and one
of the chief eminences whereby we are raised
above our *fellow-creatures*, the brutes, in this
lower world.
Harris's Logic, Introduction.

FELLOW-HEIR. *n. f.* Coheir; partner of the same inheritance.

The gentils should be *fellow-heirs*.
Eph.

FELLOW-HELPER. *n. f.* Coadjutor; one who concurs in the same business.

We ought to receive such, that we might be
fellow-helpers to the truth.
John.

FELLOW-LABOURER. *n. f.* One who labours in the same design.

My *fellow-labourers* have commissioned me to
perform in their behalf this office of dedication.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

FELLOW-SERVANT. *n. f.* One that has the same master.

Nor lets think we of heav'n in tree on earth,
Than of our *fellow-servant*; and inquire
Gladly into the ways of God with man.
Milton.
Fair *fellow-servant*! may your gentle ear
Prove more propitious to my slighted care
Than the bright dawns we serve.
Waller.

FEL

Their fathers and yours were *fellow-servants*
to the same heavenly master while they lived;
nor is that relation dissolved by their death, but
ought still to operate among their surviving chil-
dren.
Atterbury.

FELLOW-SOLDIER. *n. f.* One who fights under the same commander. An encouraging appellation used by officers to their men.

Come, *fellow-soldier*, make thou proclamation,
Shakspeare.

Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in
labour, and *fellow-soldier*.
Philippus.

FELLOW-STUDENT. *n. f.* One who studies in company with another, in the same class, under the same master.

I pray thee, do not mock me, *fellow-student*.
Shakspeare's Hamlet.

If you have no *fellow-student* at hand, tell it
over with your acquaintance.
Watts's Logic.

FELLOW-SUBJECT. *n. f.* One who lives under the same government.

The bleeding condition of their *fellow-subjects*
was a feather in the balance with their private
ends.
Swift.

FELLOW-SUFFERER. *n. f.* One who shares in the same evils; one who partakes the same sufferings with another.

How happy was it for those poor creatures, that
your grace was made their *fellow-sufferer*? And
how glorious for you, that you chose to want rather
than not relieve?
Dryden.

We in some measure share the necessities of the
poor at the same time that we relieve them, and
make ourselves not only their patrons but *fellow-sufferers*.
Atterbury's Spectator.

FELLOW-WRITER. *n. f.* One who writes at the same time, or on the same subject.

Since they cannot raise themselves to the repu-
tation of their *fellow-writers*, they must sink it to
their own pitch, if they would keep themselves
upon a level with them.
Johnson.

FELLOW-FEELING. *n. f.* [*fellow* and *feeling*.]

1. Sympathy.

It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have
a *fellow-feeling* of the misfortune of my brother.
L'Estrange.

2. Combination; joint interest; commonly in an ill sense.

Even your milkwoman and your nurserymaid
have a *fellow-feeling*.
Archbishop.

FELLOWLIKE. } *adj.* [*fellow* and *like*.]
FELLOWLY. } Like a companion; on
equal terms; companionable.

All which good parts he graceth with a good
fellowlike, kind, and respectful carriage.
Carr.

One feed for another to make an exchange,
With *fellowly* neighbourhood seemeth not strange.
Tupper.

FELLOWSHIP. *n. f.* [from *fellow*.]

1. Companionship; comfort; society.

This boy cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for *fellowship*.
Shakspeare.

From blissful bow'rs
Of amaranthine shade, fountain, or spring,
By th' waters of life, where'er they sat
In *fellowships* of joy, the fons of light
Halted.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

There is no man but God puts excellent things
into his possession, to be used for the common
good; for men are made for society and mutual
fellowship.
Calamy's Sermons.

God having designed man for a sociable crea-
ture, made him not only with an inclination, and
under the necessity to have *fellowship* with those
of his own kind, but furnished him also with lan-
guage, which was to be the great instrument and
cement of society.
Locke.

FEL

1. Association; confederacy; combination.
We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his *fellowship* to die with us. *Shaksp.*
Those laws do bind men absolutely, even as
they are men, although they have never any fet-
tered *fellowship*, never any solemn agreement
amongst themselves. *Hooker.*
Most of the other christian princes were drawn
into the *fellowship* of that war. *Knollys.*
3. Equality.
4. Partnership; joint interest.
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That *fellowship* in pain divides not smart;
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load.
Milton's Paradise Regained
O love! thou sternly dost thy power maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all *fellowship* disdain. *Dryden.*
5. Company; state of being together.
The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our *fellowship*. But hark, a hail! *Shak.*
6. Frequency of intercourse; social plea-
sure.
In a great town friends are scattered, so that
there is not that *fellowship* which is in less neigh-
bourhoods. *Bacon's Essays.*
7. Fitness and fondness for festive entertain-
ments, with *good* prefixed.
He had by his excessive *good fellowship*, which
was grateful to all the company, made himself
popular with all the officers of the army. *Carendon.*
8. An establishment in the college, with
share in its revenue.
Corusodes having, by extreme parsimony, saved
thirty pounds out of a beggarly *fellowship*, went
to London. *Swift.*
9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural
proportion whereby we balance accounts,
depending between divers persons, hav-
ing put together a general stock, so
that every man may have his propor-
tional gain, or sustain his proportional
part of loss. *Cocker.*
- FEL'LY. *adv.* [from *fell*.] Cruelly; inhu-
manly; savagely; barbarously.
Fair ye be sure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a tyger, that with greediness
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beast doth *felly* him oppress. *Spens'r.*
- FEL'DE-SE. *n. f.* [In law.] He that
commits felony by murdering himself.
- FEL'ON. *n. f.* [*felon*, French; *felo*, low
Latin; *fel*, Saxon.]
1. One who has committed a capital
crime.
I apprehend thee for a *felon* here. *Shakspere.*
The wily fox
Chas'd even amid' the folds; and made to bleed,
Like *felons* where they did the murderous deed.
Dryden.
2. A whitlow, a tumour formed between
the bone and its investing membrane,
very painful.
The malign paronychia is that which is com-
monly called a *felon*. *Wise's Surgery.*
- FEL'ON. *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.
Ay me! what thing on earth that all things
breeds,
Might be the cause of so impatient plight!
What fury, or what fiend with *felon* deeds,
Hath stur'd up so mischievous despite! *Spenser.*
Then bids prepare th' hospitable treat,
Vain shews of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope.*
- FEL'ONIOUS. *adj.* [from *felon*.] Wicked;
traitorous; villanous; malignant; per-
fidious; destructive.
This man conceived the duke's death; but
what was the motive of that *felonious* conception
is in the clouds. *Wotton.*

FEM

- O thievish night!
Why should'st thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd the lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the milled and lonely traveller? *Milton*
In thy *felonious* heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dice. *Dryd*
- FEL'ONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felonious*.] In
a felonious way.
- FEL'ONOUS. *adj.* [from *felon*] Wicked.
Not used.
I am like for desperate dole to die,
Through *felonious* force of mine enemy. *Spens'r.*
- FEL'ONY. *n. f.* [*felonie*, French; *felonia*,
low Latin; from *felon*.] A crime de-
nounced capital by the law; an enor-
mous crime.
I will make it *felony* to drink small beer.
Shakspere's Henry vi.
- FELT. The preterit of *feel*.
- FELT. *n. f.* [felt, Saxon.]
1. Cloth made of wool united without
weaving.
It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with *felt*. *Shakspere.*
 2. A hide or skin.
To know whether sheep are found or not, see
that the *felt* be loose. *Mortimer's Usurper.*
- To FELT. *v. a* [from the noun.] To
unite without weaving.
The same wool one man *felts* into a hat, another
weaves it into cloth, another into kersey. *Hall.*
- To FELTRE. *v. a.* [from *felt*.] To clot
together like felt.
His *feltr'd* locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briars and thorns resemble
Furze.
- FEL'UCCA. *n. f.* [*felen*, French; *felkon*,
Arabick.] A small open boat with six
oars. *DiD.*
- FEM'ALE. *n. f.* [*sewelle*, French; *se-*
mella, Latin.] A she; one of the sex
which brings young; not male.
God created man in his own image, male and
female created he them. *Genesis*
If he offer it of the herd, whether it be a male or
female, he shall offer it without blemish. *Levit.*
And, more divine,
Indu'd with intellectual sense and soul,
Are maisters to their *females*, and their lords. *Shakspere.*
- FEM'ALE. *adj.*
1. Not male.
Fem'le of sex it seems. *Milton*
Swarming next appear'd
The *fem'le* bee, that feeds her husband drone. *Milton.*
 2. Not masculine; belonging to a she.
Other tuns, perhaps,
With their attendant moons thou wilt descry,
Communicating male and *female* light;
Which two great sexes animate the world. *Milton.*
Add what wants
In *female* sex, the more to draw his love. *Milton.*
He scupled not to eat
Against his better knowledge, nor decern'd,
But fondly overcome with *female* charm. *Milton.*
If by a *female* hand he had foreseen
He was to die, his wish had rather been
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen. *Dryden.*
 3. Female Rhymes. Double rhymes so
called because, in French, from which
the term is taken, they end in a weak or
feminine. These rhymes are female:
Th' excess of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable.
Camden.
The *female* rhymes are in use with the Italian in
every line, with the Spaniard promiscuously,

FEN

- and with the French alternately, as appears from
the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of their later
poems. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*
- FEME COVERT. *n. f.* [French.] A married
woman; who is also said to be under
covert baron. *Blount.*
- FEME SOLE. *n. f.* [French.] A single wo-
man; an unmarried woman.
- FEMINA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *femina*, Lat.]
Female nature.
If in the minority of natural vigour the parts
of *femininity* take place, upon the increase or
growth thereof the masculine appears. *Brown.*
- FEMININE. *adj.* [*femininus*, Latin.]
1. Of the sex that brings young; female.
Thus we chastise the god of wine
With water that is *feminine*,
Until the coo'ring nymph abate
His wrath, and so con corporate. *Cleaveland.*
 2. Soft; tender; delicate.
Her heavenly form
Angelick, but more soft and *feminine*. *Milton.*
 3. Effeminate; emasculated; wanting
manliness.
Nimias was no man of war at all, but altogether
feminine, and subjected to ease and delicacy.
Raleigh's History.
- FEM'ININE. *n. f.* A she; one of the sex
that brings young; a female.
O! why did God create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine*? *Milton.*
- FEM'ORAL. *adj.* [*femorialis*, Latin.] Be-
longing to the thigh.
The largest crooked needle should be used in
taking up the *femoral* arteries in amputation.
Sharp's Surgery.
- FEN. *n. f.* [Fenn, Saxon; *venne*, Dutch.]
A marsh; low flat and moist ground; a
moor; a bog.
Mexico is a city that stands in the midst of a
great marsh or *fen*. *Abbot.*
I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his *fen*
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen.
Shakspere's Coriolanus.
The surface is of black *fen* earth. *IFloodward.*
He to Partina's wat'ry marshes went;
A long canal the muddy *fen* divides,
And with a clear untully'd current glides. *Addis.*
- FEN'BERRY. *n. f.* [*fen* and *berry*.] A
kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*
- FENCE. *n. f.* [from *defence*.]
1. Guard; security; outwork; defence.
That proved not *fence* enough to the reputation
of their oppressors. *Decay of Piety.*
There's no *fence* against inundations, earth-
quakes, or hurricanes. *L'Estrange.*
To put them out of their parents' view, at a
great distance, is to expose them to the greatest
dangers of their whole life, when they have the
least *fence* and guard against them. *Locke.*
Let us bear this awful corps to Cæsar,
And lay it in his sight, that it may stand,
A *fence* against us and the victor's wrath. *Addison's Cato.*
 2. Enclosure; mound; hedge; fortified
boundary.
In vain did nature's wife command
Divide the waters from the land,
It daring ships and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main;
Th' eternal *fences* overleap,
And pass at will the bounccless deep. *Dryden.*
Shall I mention make
Of the vast mound that binds the Lucrine lake?
Or the disdainful sea, that, shut from thence,
Roars round the structure, and invades the *fence*? *Dryden.*
Employ their wives and unavailing care,
To pass the *fences* and surprise the fair. *Pope.*

3. The act of fencing; defence.

I bruised my skin th' other day, with playing
at sword and dagger with a master of fence.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

4 Skill in defence.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,

Despight his nice fence and his active practice.

Shakespeare.

To FENCE. *v. a.*

1. To enclose; to secure by an enclosure or hedge.

Th' inhabitants each pasture and each plain
Dissever'd have, each field to waste is laid;
In fenced towers belov'd is their grain;
Before thou can'st this kingdom to invade.

Fairfax.

He hath fenced up my way that I cannot pass,
and let darkness in my paths.

Job.

Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and
hast fenced me with bone and sinews.

Job.

He went about to make a bridge to a strong
city, which was fenced about with walls.

2 Macc.

See that the churchyard be fenced in with a de-
cent rail or other inclosure.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

2. To guard; to fortify.

So much of adders wisdom I have learnt,

To fence my ear against thy forgeries.

Milton.

With love to friend th' impatient lover went,
Fenced from the thorns, and trod the deep descent.

Dryden.

To FENCE. *v. n.*

1. To practise the arts of manual defence; to practise the use of weapons.

He having got some iron, should have it beaten
into swords, and put into his servants hands to
fence with, and bang one another.

Locke.

2. To guard against; to act on the defensive.

Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more
dangerous evil, and therefore in the first place to
be fenced against.

Locke.

3. To fight according to art, by obviating blows as well as giving.

If a throfile sing, he falls straight a capering:
He will fence with his own shadow.

Shakespeare.

A beautiful heifer in the wood is bred;
The flopping warriors aiming head to head;

Engage the r' clashing horns; with dreadful sound

The forest rattles, and the rocks rebound;

They fence and push, and, pushing loudly roars,

Their dewlaps and their sides are bath'd in gore.

Dryden.

A man that cannot fence will keep out of bul-
lies and gamesters company.

Locke.

These, being polemical arts, could no more
be learned alone than fencing or cudgelplying.

Arbutnot and Pope.

FENCELESS. *adj.* [from *fence*.] Without enclosure; open.

Each motion of the heart rises to fury,

And love in their weak bosoms is a rage

As terrible as hate, and as destructive:

So the wind roars o'er the wide fenceless ocean,

And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,

Alike from north, from south.

Rowe.

FENCER. *n. s.* [from *fence*.] One who teaches or practises the use of weapons, or science of defence.

Calimachus is great advantage; he that lets

Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,

Mark all his wand'lings, and enjoy his frets;

As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire.

Herbert.

A nimble fencer will put in a thrust so quick,

that the foil will be in your bosom when you

thought it a yard off.

Digby.

FENCIBLE. *adj.* [from *fence*.] Capable of defence.

Addison.

FENCINGMASTER. *n. s.* [fence and mas-
ter.] One who teaches the science of
defence, or the use of weapons.FENCINGSCHOOL. *n. s.* [fence and school.]

A place in which the use of weapons is
taught.

If a man be to prepare his son for duels, I
had rather mine should be a good wrestler than
an ordinary fencer, which is the most a gentle-
man can attain to, unless he will be constantly
in the fencing-school, and every day exercising.

Locke.

FEN-CRICKET. *n. s.* [grillotalpa.] An insect that digs itself holes in the ground.

To FEND. *v. a.* [from *defend*.] To keep

off; to shut out.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,

With fern beneath to fend the bitter cold.

Dryd.

To FEND. *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off

a charge.

The dextrous management of terms, and be-
ing able to fend and prove with them, passes for

a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct

from knowledge.

Locke.

FENDER. *n. s.* [from *fend*.]

1. An iron plate laid before the fire to
hinder coals that fall from rolling for-
ward to the floor.

2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a
ship to keep off violence.

FENERATION. *n. s.* [feneratio, Latin.]

Ufury; the gain of interest; the prac-
tice of increasing money by lending.

The bare figured not only pusillanimity and
timidity from its temper, but feneration and ufury

from its fecundity and superfecundation.

Brown.

FENNEL. *n. s.* [feniculum, Latin.] A plant of strong scent.

A sav'ry odour blown, more pleas'd my sense

Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teats

Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n.

Milton.

FENNELFLOWER. *n. s.* [nigella.] A plant.FENNELGIANT. *n. s.* [ferula.] A plant.FENNY. *adj.* [from *fen*.]

1. Marthy; boggy; moorish.

Driving in of piles is used for stone or brick

houses, and that only where the ground proves

ferny or moorish.

Morton.

The hungry crocodile, and hissing snake,

Lurk in the troubl'd stream and fenmy brake.

Prior.

2. Inhabiting the marsh.

Fillet of a fenmy snake,

In the cauldron boil and bake.

Shakespeare.

FENNYSTONES. *n. s.* A plant.FENSUCKED. *adj.* [fen and suck.] Sucked

out of marshes.

Infect her beauty,

You fensuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

FENUGREEK. *n. s.* [fenum Græcum, Lat.]

A plant.

FE'OD. *n. s.* [feodum, low Latin.] Fee;

tenure.

Diâ.

FE'ODAL. *adj.* [feodal, French; from

feod.] Held from another.

FE'ODARY. *n. s.* [from feodum, Latin.]

One who holds his estate under the

tenure of suit and service to a superiour

lord.

Hanmer.

To FEOFF. *v. a.* [fief, fiefser, French;

feoffare, low Lat.] To put in possession;

to invest with right.

FEOFFE. *n. s.* [feoffatus, Latin; fiefse,

French.] One put in possession.

The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking

forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands

to feoffees in trust, in hope to have cut off her ma-
jesty from the escheat of his lands.

Spenser.

FE'OFFER. *n. s.* [feoffator, low Latin.]

One who gives possession of any thing.

See FEOFFMENT.

FEOFFMENT. *n. s.* [feoffamentum, Lat.]

The act of granting possession.

Any gift or grant of any honours, call-
lands, or other immoveable things, to another in

fee-simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever,

by the delivery of seisin of the thing given;

when it is in writing, it is called a deed of feof-
ment; and in every feoffment the giver is called

the feoffor, feoffator, and he that receiveth by

virtue thereof the feoffee, feoffatus. The proper

difference between a feoffor and a donor is, that

the feoffor gives in fee-simple, the donor in fee-
tail.

Cowel.

FERACITY. *n. s.* [feracitas, Latin.]

Fruitfulness; fertility.

Diâ.

FE'RAL. *adj.* [feralis, Latin.] Funereal;

deadly.

Diâ.

FERIATION. *n. s.* [feriatio, Latin.] The

act of keeping holiday; cessation from

work.

As though there were any feriatio in nature,

this season is commonly termed the physicians

vacation.

Brown.

FE'RINE. *adj.* [ferinus, Latin.] Wild;

savage.

The only difficulty is touching those ferine,
noxious, and untameable beasts; as, lions, ty-
gers, wolves, bears.

Hale.

FFR'NNESS. *n. s.* [from *ferine*.] Bar-

barity; savageness; wildness.

A ferine and necessitous kind of life, a con-
versation with those that were fallen into a bar-
barous habit of life, would assimilate the next

generation to barbarism and ffernness.

Hale.

FE'RITY. *n. s.* [feritas, Latin.] Barba-

ricity; cruelty; wildness; savageness.

He reduced him from the most abject and stu-
pid ferity to his senses, and to sober reason.

Woodward's Natural History.

To FERMENT. *v. a.* [fermento, Latin;

fermenter, French.] To exalt or ransy

by intestine motion of parts.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferment your

blood,

And puer spirits swell the sprightly blood,

Now range the hills, the thickest woods beset,

Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net.

Pope.

To FERMENT. *v. n.* To have the parts

put into intestine motion.

FERMENT. *n. s.* [ferment, French; fer-

mentum, Latin.]

1. That which causes intestine motion.

The semen puts females into a fever upon im-
pregnation; and all animal humours which putridity

are purifying ferments.

Feyer.

2. Intestine motion; tumult.

Subdue and cool the ferment of desire.

Rogers.

FERMENTABLE. *adj.* [from ferment.] Ca-

pable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL. *adj.* [from ferment.] Hav-

ing the power to cause fermentation.

Not used.

Cucumbers, being waterish, fill the veins with

crude and windy ferocities, that contain little salt

or spirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and fer-

mental faculty of the stomach.

Brown.

FERMENTATION. *n. s.* [fermentatio,

Latin.] A slow motion of the intestine

particles of a mixt body, arising usually

from the operation of some active acid

matter, which rarifies, exalts, and sub-

tilizes the soft and sulphureous particles:

as when leaven or yeast rarifies, lightens,

and ferments bread or wort. And this

motion differs much from that usually

FER

called ebullition or effervescence, which is a violent boiling and struggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together.

The juice of grapes, after fermentation, will yield a *spiritus ardens*.
A man by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new kind of fermentation; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before.

The sap in silent dance,
And lively fermentation, mounting, spreads
All this innumerable colour'd scene of things.

FERMENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *ferment*.]
Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation.

Atomical spirits destroy by their fermentative

FERN. *n. f.* [peann, Saxon.] A plant.
The leaves are formed of a number of small pinules, dentated on the edges, and set close one by another on slender ribs. On the back of these pinules are produced the seeds, small and extremely numerous. The country people esteem it a sovereign remedy decolled for the rickets in children.

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood,
Horrid with fern and intricate with thorn;
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn.

There are great varieties of fern in different parts of the world; but they are seldom cultivated in gardens.

FERNY. *adj.* [from *fern*.] Overgrown with fern.

The herd suffice'd, did late repair
To ferny heaths, and to their forest-larc.

FEROUS. *adj.* [*ferox*, Latin; *feroce*, French.]

Savage; fierce.

Smedley rose in majesty of mud;
Shaking the horrors of his ampe brows,
And each ferocious feature grim with ooze.

Ravenous; rapacious.

The hare, that becometh a prey unto man,
unto beasts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto superlatation; but the lion and ferocious animal hath young ones but seldom, and but one at a time.

FEROICITY. *n. f.* [*ferocitas*, Latin; *ferocité*, French; from *ferocious*.] Savageness; wildness; fierceness.

An uncommon ferocity in my countenance,
with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procur'd me the name of lion.

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were
Inhospitable, full of ferocity.

FERREOUS. *adj.* [*ferreus*, Latin.] Irony; partaking of iron.

In the body of glass there is no ferreous or mag-

FERRER. *n. f.* [*fured*, Welsh; *suret*, French; *ferret*, Dutch; *viverra*, Lat.]

A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits. They are said to have been brought hither from Africa.

With what an eager earnestness she looked,
having threatening not only in her ferret eyes, but while she spoke, her nose seemed to threaten her chin.

Looks with such ferret and such fiery eyes
As we have seen him.

Conys are taken either by ferrets or pursuivants.

A kind of narrow woollen tape.

FERRER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

FER

drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney.

The archbishop had ferreted him out of all his holds.

FERRETER. *n. f.* [from *ferret*.] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FERRIAGE. *n. f.* [from *ferry*.] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRUGINOUS. *adj.* [*ferrugineus*, Fr. *ferrugineus*, Latin.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, not, purgative, diuretick, ferruginous, saline, petecifying, and bituminous.

FERRULE. *n. f.* [from *ferrum*, iron, Lat.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

The fingers ends are strengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our staves or forks with iron hoops or ferrules.

FE'RRY. *v. a.* [paran, to pass, Sax. *fabr*, German, a passage. Skinner imagines that this whole family of words may be deduced from the Latin *veho*. I do not love Latin originals; but if such must be sought, may not these words be more naturally derived from *ferri*, to be carried?] To carry over in a boat.

Cymocles heard and saw,
He loudly call'd to such as were aboard;
The little bark on the shore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford.

FE'RRY. *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.

Thence hurried back to fire,
They ferry over this Lethan found

FE'RRY. *n. f.* [from the verb, and *FE'RRYBOAT.* *n. f.* *boat*.]

1. A vessel of carriage; a vessel in which goods or passengers are carried over water.

By this time was the worthy Guyon brought
Unto the other side of that wide strand,
Where he was towing, and for passage sought;
Him needed not long call, she soon to land

Her ferry brought.

Bring them with imagin'd speed
Unto the Traject, to the common ferry
Which trades to Venice.

A ferryboat to carry over the king's household.

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary ferry.

2. The passage over which the ferry-boat passes.

FE'RRYMAN. *n. f.* [*ferry* and *man*.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water.

I pass, methought, the melancholy flood
With that grim ferryman which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.

The common ferryman of Egypt, that waited over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the ferryman of hell, and solemn stories raised after him.

The grisly ferryman of hell deny'd
Æneas entrance, till he knew his guide.

FERTH or Forth. Common terminations are the same as in English an army; coming from the Saxon word *fyrð*.

FE'RTILE. *adj.* [*fertile*, French; *fertilis*, Latin.]

1. Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.

I had hope of France,
As firmly as I hope for fertile England.

FER

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so fertile, that it has given me two harvests in a summer.

I ask whether in the uncultivated waste of America, a thousand acres yield as many conveniences of life as ten acres of equal fertile land do in Devonshire?

View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods,
Rich in her herds, and fertile by her floods.

2. With of before the thing produced.
The earth is fertile of all kinds of grain.

It is happy country is extremely fertile, as in those above, so likewise of its products on the ground.

FERTILNESS. *n. f.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfulness; fecundity.

To FERTILITATE. *v. a.* [from *fertile*.] To fecundate; to fertilize; to make fruitful or productive. Not in use.

A cock will in one day fertilize the whole race of eggs not excluded in many weeks after.

FERTILITY. *n. f.* [*fertilitas*, Latin] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness; plenteousness.

I will go root away
The noisome weeds, that without profit suck
The soil's fertility from wholesome flowers.

Paradise itself exceeded in beauty and fertility; and these places had but a resemblance thereof.

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expressions.

To inundations Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and the Indies owe their extraordinary fertility, and those mighty crops they produce after these waters are withdrawn.

To FERTILIZE. *v. a.* [*fertiliser*, French.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.

Rain-water comes along with it a sort of terrestrial matter that fertilizes the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables.

FERTILY. *adv.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfully; plenteously; plentifully; abundantly.

FE'RVENCY. *n. f.* [*servens*, Latin.]

1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness.

Did hang a salt fish on his hook, which he
With fervency drew up.

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

We have on all sides lost most of our fervency towards God.

There must be zeal and fervency in him which propoeth for the rest those tuns and supplications, which they by their joyful acclamations must ratify.

When you pray, let it be with attention, with fervency, and with perseverance.

FE'RVENT. *adj.* [*servens*, Latin; *servens* French.]

1. Hot; boiling.

Bubbling wave did ever freshly wade
Ne never would through fervent summer fade.

From the phlegmatick humour, the proper alloy of fervent blood, will flow a future quietude and serenity.

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They that are more fervent to dispute, be not always the most able to determine.

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.

FES

This man being *fervent* in the spirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord.

So spake the *fervent* angel; but his zeal None seconded, as out of season judg'd, Or singular and rash. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Let all enquiries into the mysterious points of theology be carried on with *fervent* petitions to God, that he would dispose their minds to direct all their skill to the promotion of a good life.

FERVENTLY. *adv.* [from *fervent*.]

1. Eagerly; vehemently.
They all that charge did *fervently* apply;
With greedy malice and importune toil.

2. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Epiphrae salueth you, labouring *fervently* for you in prayers.
He cares not how or what he suffers; to he suffer well, and be the friend of Christ; not where nor when he suffers, to he may do it frequently, *fervently*, and acceptably.

FERVID. *adj.* [*fervidus*, Latin.]

1. Hot; burning; boiling.
2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVIDITY. *n. f.* [from *fervid*.]

1. Heat.
2. Zeal; passion; ardour.

FERVIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fervid*.] Ardour of mind; zeal; passion.

As to the healing of Malchus's ear, in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidness* of St Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of.

FERULA. *n. f.* [*ferula*, French; from *ferula*, giant-fennel, Latin] An instrument of correction with which young scholars are beaten on the hand: so named because anciently the stalks of fennel were used for this purpose.

These differ as much as the root and *ferula*.

TO FERULE. *v. a.* To chastise with the ferula.

FERVOUR. *n. f.* [*fervor*, Latin; *ferveur*, French.]

1. Heat; warmth.

Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual *ferveur* proceeded from this star, yet would not the same determine the opinion.

Like bright Aurora, whose resplendent ray Foretells the *ferveur* of ensuing day,
And warns the shepherd with his flocks retreat
To leafy shadows, from the threaten'd heat.

These silver drops, like morning dew,
Foretell the *ferveur* of the day;
So from one cloud suit show'rs we view,
And blinding lightnings burst away.

2. Heat of mind; zeal.

Odious it must needs have been to abolish that which all had held for the space of many ages, without reason to great as might in the eyes of impartial men appear sufficient to clear them from all blame of such proceedings, if in *ferveur* of zeal they had removed such things.

Haply despair hath seiz'd her;
Or, wing'd with *ferveur* of her love, she's flown
To her dear'd Posthumus.

3. Ardour of piety.

There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greatest value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues in its present *ferveur*.

FERSCUR. *n. f.* [*veesc*, Dutch; *ferstu*, Fr.]

A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inside to signify some letter, when any of

FES

them is pointed at by the fore-finger of the right hand, or by any kind of *fescue*.

Teach them how manly passions ought to move;
For such as cannot think, can never love;
And since they needs will judge the poet's art,
Point 'em with *fescues* to each thinging part.

FESZLS. *n. f.* A kind of bafe grain.

Dismal not *feszls* or poor such to sow,

On care to make Egyptian lentils thrive.

FESSE. *n. f.* [In heraldry.]

The *fesse* is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band or girdle, possessing a third part of the escutcheon over the middle: if there be above one, you must call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as seven or nine, then you must name the field, and lay to many bars; if even, as six, eight, or ten, you must say bar-wife, or hary of six, eight, or ten; as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules, hary f eight.

TO FESTEER. *v. n.* [*fesse*, in Bavarian, a swelling corrupted, *Junius*.] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.

I might, even in my lady's presence, discover the fore which had deeply *fested* within me.

Inward corruption and infected sin,
Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained still,
And *festing* sore did rankle yet within.

How should our *fested* sores be cured?

I have some wounds upon me, and they taint,
To hear themselves remember'd.

—Well might they *fester* gain'd ingratitude,
And tent themselves with death.

Mind at their fouls

May make a peaceful and a sweet retire
From off these fields, where, wretches, their poor
bodies

Must lie and *fester*.

These was imagination, that between a knight whom the duke had taken into some good degree of favour, and Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well healed, which might perhaps be *festing* in his breast, and by a certain inflammation produce this effect.

Pulsion and unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery that makes it *fester*.

FESTINATE. *adj.* [*festinus*, Latin.]

Hasty; hurried. Not in use.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation: we are bound to the like.

FESTINATELY. *adv.* [from *festinate*.]

Hastily; speedily; with speed. Not in use.

Take this key; give enlargement to the swain, and bring him *festinately* hither.

FESTINATION. *n. f.* [*festinatio*, Latin.]

Haste; hurry.

FESTIVAL. *adj.* [*festivus*, Lat.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and *festival* entertainments, that he might manifest his divine charity to men.

FESTIVAL. *n. f.* Time of feast; anniversary day of civil or religious joy.

So tedious is this day,
As is the night before some *festival*,
To an impatient child that hath new robes,
And may not wear them.

Th' invited sisters with their graces blest
Their *festivals*.

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd
Through each high street.

Follow, ye nymphs and shepherds all,
Come celebrate this *festival*,
And merrily sing and sport and play;
'Tis Oriana's nuptial day.

By sacrifice of the tongues they purged away
whatever they had spoken amiss during the *festival*.

FET. *n. f.* [I suppose from *fait*, French, a part or portion.] A piece. Not in use.

The bottom clear
Now laid with many a *fet*
Of seed-pearl, e'er the bath'd her there
Was known as black as jet.

TO FETCH. *v. a.* preter. *fetched*; anciently *fet*, unless it rather came from *To fet*. [*feccan*, *feccan*, Saxon.]

1. To go and bring.

They have devis'd a mean
How he her chamber-window will ascend,
And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down.

We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people.

Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats.

The seat of empire where the Irish come,
And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom.

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,
Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground.

2. To derive; to draw.

On you noblest English,
Whole blood is *fetch'd* from fathers of war-proof.

3. To strike at a distance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is seen in ordinance and mulkett.

FET. *n. f.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay; befitting a feast.

The glad circle round them yield their souls
To *feste* mirth and wit that knows no gill.

FESTIVITY. *n. f.* [*festivitas*, Latin; from *festive*.]

1. Festival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Joseph came to be worshipped as a deity, and had an annual *festivity* observed unto her honour.

There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the sheep-shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich man some small repast.

2. Gayety; joyfulness; temper or behaviour befitting a feast.

To some persons there is no better instrument to cause the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holy-day.

FESTOON. *n. f.* [*feston*, French.] An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickset at the middle, and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly.

FERSTUCINE. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between green and yellow.

Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *ferstucine* or pale green, resembling a locust or grasshopper.

FESTUCOUS. *adj.* [*festuca*, Lat.] Formed of straw.

We speak of straws or *festucous* divisions, slightly drawn over with oil.

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F E T

4. To bring to any state by some powerful operation.

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in fetching men again, when they swoon. *Bacon.*

At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince, and may be fetched up to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age or two in other countries. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not fetch us within the compass of the ordinance. *Sanderson.*

6. To produce by some kind of force.

These ways, if there were any secret excellence among them, would fetch it out, and give it fair opportunities to advance itself by. *Milton on Education.*

An human soul without education is like marble in the quarry, which shews none of its beauties 'till the skill of the polisher fetches out the colours. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. To perform: it is applied to motion or cause.

I'll fetch a turn about the garden, plying The pangs of vari'd affections; though the king Hath charg'd you should not speak together. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

When evening grey doth rise, I fetch my round

Over the mount. *Milton*

To come to that place they must fetch a compass three miles on the right hand through a forest. *Kneller's History.*

8. To perform with suddenness or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd, Or race of youthful and unhandled colts, Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakespeare.*

The fox fetched a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious cluster of grapes. *L'Estrange.*

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her beauty by the small pox, the fetches a deep sigh. *Addison.*

9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time flew our ships, and straight we fetch

The tyrens' isle; a spleenless wind so stretcht Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

If earth, industrious of herself, fetch day Travelling east; and with her part averts From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for, says he, I can fetch up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange.*

10. To obtain as its price.

During such a state, silver in the coin will never fetch as much as the silver in bullion. *Locke.*

- To FETCH. v. n. To move with a quick return.

Like a shifted wind unto a sail, It makes the course of thoughts to fetch about. *Shakespeare.*

- FETCH. n. f. [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is easy to find, His cumbersome fetches are seldom behind; His fetch is to flatter, to get what he can; His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee then. *Tupper.*

It is a fetch of wit; You laying these slight flatteries on my son, As 'twere a thing a little soil'd by working. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

But Siderphel, as full of tricks As a men of politicks,

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F E T

Streight cast about to over-reach

Th' unwary conqueror with a fetch. *Hudibras.*
With this fetch he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Stillingfleet.*

The fox had a fetch in't.
From these instances and fetches
Thou mak'st of horses, clocks, and watches;
Quoth Mat, thou seem'st to mean
That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*

- FE'TCHER. n. f. [from to fetch.] One that fetches any thing.

- FE'TID. adj. [fatidus, Latin; fetid, Fr.] Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive.

Most putrefactions are of an odious smell; for they smell either fetid or mouldy. *Bacon.*

In the most severe orders of the church of Rome, those who practise abstinence, feel after it fetid hot exultations. *Arbutnot.*

Plague, fiercest child of Nemesis divine, Descends from Ethiopia's poison'd woods, From stifled Cairo's filth and fetid fields. *Thomson's Summer.*

- FE'TIDNESS. n. f. [from fetid.] The quality of stinking.

- FE'TLOCK. n. f. [fet and lock.] A tuft of hair that grows behind the pattern joint of many horses: horses of a low lize have scarce any such tuft. *Farrier's Dict.*

Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their aimed heels at their dead masters. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

White were the fetlocks of his feet before,
And on his front a snowy star he bore. *Dryden.*

- FE'TOR. n. f. [fator, Latin.] A stink; a stench; a strong and offensive smell. The fetor may discover itself by sweat and humour. *Brown.*

When the symptoms are attended with a fetor of any kind, such a disease will be cured by acceffent substances, and none better than whey. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

- FETTER. n. f. It is commonly used in the plural fetters. [from feet; petere, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet; and like manacles on the right hand. *Eichs.*

Drawing after me the chains and fetters whereunto I have been tied, I have by other men's errors failed. *Raleigh.*

Passions too fierce to be in fetters bound, And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

The wretch in double fetters bound, Your potent mercy may release. *Prior.*

Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg that just before had been so much pained by the fetter. *Addison.*

I thought her pride
Had broke your fetters, and assur'd your freedom. *A. Philips.*

- To FE'TTER. v. a. [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to shackle; to tie.

It is properly used of the feet, but is applied to other restraints.

Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could fetter his fickleness. *Sidney.*

My conscience! thou art fetter'd
More than my thanks and wills. *Shakespeare.*

Fetter strong madness in a silken thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakespeare.*

Doth a master chide his servant because he doth not come, yet knows that the servant is chained and fetter'd, so as he cannot move? *Bramhall.*

A chain which man to fetter man has made;
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*

- To FE'TTLE. v. n. [A cant word from

F E V

- feel.] To do trifling business; to ply the hands without labour.

When your matter is most busy in company, come in and pretend to settle about the room; and if he chides, say you thought he rung the bell. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

- FE'TUS. n. f. [fetus, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

That paradox of Hippocrates some learned physicians have of late revived, that the fetus respires in the womb. *Boyle.*

- FEUD. n. f. [fealt, enmity, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention; opposition; war.

Though men would had such mental feuds In tharn g of their publick goods. *Hudibras.*

In former ages it was a policy of France to raise and cherish intestine feuds and discords in Great Britain. *Addison.*

Scythia moorns
Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions
Lie half unpeopled by the feuds of Rome. *Addison's Cato.*

- FEUDAL. adj. [feudalis, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a superiour lord.

Wales, that was not always the feudal territory of England, having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws utterly strange to the laws of England. *Hale.*

- FEUDAL. n. f. A dependence; something held by tenure; a fee; a feu.

The duke of Parma was tempted to be true to that enterprise, by no less promise than to be made a feudatory, or beneficiary king of England, under the seignory in chief of the Pope, and the protection of Spain. *Bacon.*

- FE'VER. n. f. [fevre, French; febris, Latin.] A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent.

Think it thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to flattery and low bending?
Shakespeare's Henry v.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well. *Shakespeare.*

Should not a lingering fever be remov'd,
Because it long has rag'd within my blood?
Dryden.

He had never dream'd in his life, 'till he had the fever he was then newly recovered of. *Locke.*

- To FE'VER. v. a. [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The white hand of a lady fever thee!
Shake to look on't. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap,
She sprung from bed distracted in her mind. *Dryden.*

- FE'VERET. n. f. [from fever.] A slight fever; febricula.

A light fevret, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance. *Adelphi.*

- FE'VEFEW. n. f. [febris and fuge, Lat.] A plant

Common fevrefew is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England. *Milton.*

- FE'VERISH. adj. [from fever.]

1. Diseased with a fever.

To other climates heat's and birds retire,
And feverish nature burns in her own fire. *Cicero.*

When an animal that gives such turns fev'ish, that is, its juices more alk'line, the milk turns from its native genuine whiteness to yellow. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*

F E W

2. Tending to a fever.
A *few* right disorder disabled me. *Swift.*
3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.

We tofs and turn about our *feverish* will,
When all our ease must come by lying still;
For all the happiness mankind can gain,
Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain. *Dryden.*

4. Hot; burning.
And now four days the sun had seen our woes,
Four nights the moon beheld th' incessant fire;
It seem'd as if the flames more sickly tose,
And farther from the *feverish* north retire. *Dryden.*
Feverishness. *n. f.* [from *feverish*.] A slight disorder of the feverish kind.

Fe'verous. *adj.* [*fièvreux*-se, French; from *fever*.]
1. Troubled with a fever or ague.
Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world
Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakespeare.*

2. Having the nature of a fever.
All *feverous* kinds,
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs. *Milton.*

3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.
It hath been noted by the ancients, that
Southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do
cause a *feverous* disposition of the year; but with
rain not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Fe'very. *adj.* [from *fever*.] Diseased with a fever.
O Rome, thy head
Is drown'd in sleep, and all thy body *fevery*.
Ben Jonson's Catiline.

FE'UILLAGE. *n. f.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.
Of Homer's head I inclose the outline, that you
may determine whether you would have it
large, or reduced to make room for *feuilage* of
laurel round the oval. *Jervas to Pope.*

FE'UILLE-MORT. *n. f.* [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot*.

FE'UTERER. *n. f.* A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the kennel.

FEW. *adj.* [æo, æofo, Sax. *fua*, Dan.]

1. Not many; not in a great number.
We are left but *few* of many. *Jeremiah.*
So much the thirst of honour fires the blood;
So many would be great, so *few* be good;
For who would virtue for herself regard,
Or wed without the paction of reward? *Dryden.*

On winter seas we *fewer* storms behold,
Than foul diseases that infect the fold. *Dryden.*
Men have *fewer* or more simple ideas from
without, according as the objects they converse
with afford greater or less variety. *Locke.*

The *fewer* still you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*
Party is the madness of many, for the gain of
a *few*. *Swift.*

The imagination of a poet is a thing so nice
and delicate, that it is no easy matter to find out
images capable of giving pleasure to one of the
few, who, in any age, have come up to that char-
acter. *Berkeley to Pope.*

2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.
To answer both allegations at once, the very
substance of that they contain is in *few* but this.
Hooker.

So having said he thus to Eve in *few*:
Say, woman, what is this which thou hast done?
Milton.

Thus Jupiter in *few* unfolds the charge. *Dryden.*
The firm resolve I here in *few* disclose. *Pope.*

FE'WEL. *n. f.* [*feu*, French.] Combustible matter; materials for keeping fire: as firewood, coal.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed
falling even where the word was green, and far-
thest off from any inclination unto furious at-
tempts, must not the peril thereof be greater in

men, whose minds are as dry *fuel*, apt before-
hand unto tumults, seditions, and broils?

Others may give the *fuel* or the fire!
But they the breath, that makes the flame, in-
spire. *Denham.*

A known quantity of *fuel*, all kindled at
once, will cause water to boil, which being
lighted gradually will never be able to do it.
Bentley's Sermons.

To FE'WEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with *fuel*.
Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That *fuels* the infernal flame. *Corway.*

FE'WNESS. *n. f.* [from *few*.]
1. Paucity; smallness of number.
These, by reason of their *fewness*, I could not
distinguish from the numbers with whom they
are embodied. *Dryden.*

2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciseness.
Fewness and truth, 'tis thus. *Shakespeare.*
To FEY. *v. a.* [veghe, Dutch.] To cleanse
a ditch of mud.

Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,
That all a dry summer no water will yield,
By *feying* and casting that mud upon heaps,
Commodities many the husbandman reaps. *Tusser.*

FIB. *n. f.* [A cant word among children.]
A lie; a falsehood.
Destroy his *fib* or sophistry in vain,
The creature 's at his dirty work again. *Pope.*

I so often lie,
Scarce Harvey's self has told more *fib*s than I.
Pope.

To FIB. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to tell lies; to speak falsely.
If you have any mark, whereby one may know
when you *fib*, and when you speak truth, you
had best tell it me. *Abraham.*

FIBBER. *n. f.* [from *fib*.] A teller of *fib*s.
FIBRE. *n. f.* [*filre*, French; *fibra*, Lat.]

1. A small thread or string; the first constituent parts of bodies.
Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
And feed the *fibres* with reviving dew. *Pope.*

2. A *fib*, in physics, is an animal thread, of which some are soft, flexible, and a little elastic; and these are either hol-

low, like small pipes, or spongy and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy *fibres*: others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres*: and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Some so very small as not to be easily perceived; and others so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them appear to be composed of still smaller *fibres*: these *fibres* first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles. *Quincy.*

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd *fib* drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the springs of life:
The name of father awes me still. *Dryden.*

FIBRIL. *n. f.* [*fibrille*, French.] A small *fib*re or string.
The muscles consist of a number of *fibres*, and each *fib*re of an incredible number of little *fibrils* bound together, and divided into little cells. *Chyzer's Phil. Princ.*

FIBROUS. *adj.* [*fibreux*, French; from *fib*re.] Composed of *fibres* or stamina.

The difference between bodies *fibrous* and bodies viscidous is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton and silk, have a greediness of moisture. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I saw Petrus' arms employed around
A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;

F I B

F I C

This way and that he wrenched the *fibrous* hands.
The trunk was like a sapling in his hands. *Dryden.*
The *fibrous* and solid parts of plants pass un-
altered through the intestines. *Arbutnot.*

FFBULA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia: it lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle. *Quincy.*

FICKLE. *adj.* [*ficol*, Saxon.]

1. Changeable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady; mutable; change-ful; without steady adherence.
Remember where we are,
In France among a *fickle* wavering nation. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

A slave, whose easy borrow'd price
Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

Or likest hovering dreams,
The *fickle* pensioners of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*
They know how *fickle* common lovers are;
Their oaths and vows are cautiously believ'd;
For *few* there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

We in vain the *fickle* sex pursue,
Who change the constant lover for the new. *Pope.*

2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude.
He would be loth
Us to abolish; lest the adversary
Triumph, and lay *fickle* their state, whom God
Most favours! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FICKLENESS. *n. f.* [from *fickle*.] Incon-
stancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.
Neither her great worthiness, nor his own
suffering for her, could fetter his *fickleness*, but
before his marriage-day, he had taken to wit
that Baccha of whom she complained. *Sam.*

Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleness*,
In choice and change of thy dear loved dame. *Fairy Queen.*

I am a soldier and unapt to weep,
Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleness*. *Shakespeare.*
Instability of temper ought to be checked,
when it disposes men to wander from one term
of government to another, since such a *fickleness*
cannot but be attended with fatal consequences. *Hobbes's Leviathan.*

Whether out of *fickleness* or design I can't tell.
I found that what she liked one day she disliked
another. *Albion.*

FICKLY. *adv.* [from *fickle*.] Without
certainty or stability.
Do not now,
Like a young wistful heir, mortgage the hopes
Of gold like mine on bankrupt terms,
To raise a present pow'r that's *fickly* hold
By the frail tenure of the people's will. *Southey.*

FI'CO. *n. f.* [Italian.] An act of contempt
done with the fingers, expelling a *fib*s
for you.
Having once recovered his fortress, he then
gives the *fib* to his adversaries. *Caesar.*

FI'CTILE. *adj.* [*fictilis*, Latin.] Moulded
into form; manufactured by the potter.
The cause of fragility is an impetuosity to be
extended; and therefore stone is more fragile than
metal, and to *fictile* earth is more fragile than crude
earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FI'CTION. *n. f.* [*fictio*, Latin; *fictio*, Fr.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing.
If the presence of God in the image, by a mere
fiction of the mind, be a sufficient ground to wor-
ship that image, is not God's real presence in
every creature a far better ground to worship it?
Stillingfleet.

F I D

Fiction is of the essence of poetry, as with its of painting there is a resemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true story by a *fiction*.

Dryden's Duressway.

The thing feigned or invented.

It through mine ears pierce any consolations,
By wise discourse, sweet tunes, or poets fictions;
If ought I cease these hideous exclamations,
While that my soul, she, she lives in afflictions.

Sidney.

So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent, which tempted Evah.

Raleigh.

A falsehood; a lie.

Fictitious. *adj.* [*fictus*, Latin.] Fictitious; imaginary; invented. A word coined by *Prior*.

With fancy'd rules and arbitrary laws
Matter and motion man restrains,
And studied lines and *fictitious* circles draws.

Prior.

ICTYTIOUS. *adj.* [*fictitius*, Latin.]

Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

Draw him strictly to,

That all who view the piece may know
He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame.

Dryden.

Feigned; imaginary.

The human persons are as *fictitious* as the any ones; and Belinda resembles you in nothing but in beauty.

Pope.

Not real; not true; allegorical; made by *profopain*.

Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a shadowy and *fictitious* nature in the persons of sin and death, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory.

Addison.

ICTYTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fictitious*.]

Falsely; counterfeitedly.

These pieces are *fictitiously* set down, and have no copy in nature.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

IN. *n. f.* [*fitta*, Italian.] A pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cords.

Skinner.

FIDDLE. *n. f.* [*fidele*, Saxon; *vedel*, Dutch; *fidel*, German; *fiducula*, Latin; *fiil*, Erle.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin.

In trials of musical skill the judges did not crown the *fiddle*, but the performer.

Stillingfleet.

The adventure of the bear and *fiddle*, I sung; but breaks off in the middle.

Hudibras.

She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the bow over every part of the strings; but could not, for her heart, find whereabouts the tune lay.

Allison's Guardian.

FIDDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To play upon a fiddle.

The minstrels being desired at a feast to touch a lute, he said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city.

Bacon's Essays.

Others import yet I oblige as from France,
Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make senates dance.

Pope.

To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a *fiddle*.

A cunning fellow observed, that old Lew had stole away part of the map, and saw him *fiddling* and turning the nap, trying to join the two pieces together.

Arbutnot.

Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done.

Swift.

FIDDLEFADDLE. *n. f.* [A cant word.]

Trifles.

She said that her grandfather had a horse shot at Edgehill, and their uncle was at the siege of Buda; with abundance of *fiddlefaddle* of the same nature.

Spenser.

F I E

FIDDLEFADDLE. *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a bustle about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and so ceremonious that there was no bearing of her.

Arbutnot.

FIDDLER. *n. f.* [from *fiddle*.] A musician; one that plays upon the fiddle.

Let no saucy *fiddler* presume to intrude,
Unless he is sent for to vary our blifs.

B. Jonson.

Never put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more skilful in the trade than he was.

Taylor.

These will appear such chits in story,
'Twill turn all politicks to jests,

To be repeated like John Day,
When *fiddlers* sing at feasts.

Dryden.

When in its delights in her spinnet,
A *fiddler* may a fortune get.

Swift.

FIDDLESTICK. *n. f.* [*fiddle* and *stick*.]

The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

His gaily lead was long and thick,
With which he strung his *fiddlestick*.

Hudibras.

FIDDLERSTRING. *n. f.* [*fiddle* and *string*.]

The string of a fiddle; that which makes the noise.

A *fiddlestring*, moistened with water, will sink a note in a little time, and consequently must be relaxed or lengthened one sixteenth.

Arbutnot.

FIDELITY. *n. f.* [*fidelitas*, Latin; *fidelité*, French.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

The church, by her public reading of the book of God, preached only as a witness; now the principal thing required in a witness is *fidelity*.

Hocker.

2. Faithful adherence.

They mistake credulity for *fidelity*.

Clarke.

To FIDGLE. } *v. n.* [A cant word.] To
To FIDGET. } move nimbly and irregularly. It implies in Scotland agitation.

Tim, thou'lt the Punch to stir up trouble;
You wriggle, fidge, and make a rout,
Put all your brother puppets out.

Swift.

FIDUCIAL. *adj.* [*fiducia*, Latin.] Confident; undoubting.

Faith is cordial, and such as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promises, and obdiential submission to the commands.

Hammond's Psal. Catch.

FIDUCIARY. *n. f.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]

1. One who holds any thing in trust.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

The second oblique is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification: and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it.

Hammond.

FIDUCIARY. *adj.*

1. Confident; steady; undoubting; undoubted with doubt.

That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a *fiducial* assent to whatever the gospel has revealed.

Wake.

2. Not to be doubted.

Elisana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiducial* obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience.

Howell.

FIEF. *n. f.* [*sef*, French.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superior.

To the next realm the stretch'd her sway,
For painture near adjoining lay,
A pteous province and alluring prey;
A chamber of dependencies was fram'd;
And the whole *fief*, in right of pteury, she claim'd.

Dryden.

F I E

As they were honoured by great privileges, so their lands were in the nature of *fiefs*, for which the possessors were obliged to do personal service at sea.

Arbutnot on Coins.

FELD. *n. f.* [*feld*, Saxon; *feld*, German; *weld*, Dutch.]

1. Ground not inhabited; not built on.

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasure prove,
That hills and valleys, dale and *field*,
And all the craggy mountains yield.

Raleigh.

By the civil law the corpse of persons deceased were buried out of the city in the *fields*.

Ayliffe.

2. Ground not enclosed.

Field lands are not exempted from milldews, nor yet from smut, where it is more than in inclosed lands.

Mortimer.

3. Cultivated tract of ground.

Or great Oshus, who first taught the swain
In Pharian *fields* to sow the golden grain.

Pope.

4. The open country: opposed to house or quarters.

Since his majesty went into the *field*,
I have seen her rise from her bed.

Shakespeare.

5. The ground of battle.

When a man is in the *field*, a moderate skill in fencing rather exposes him to the sword of his enemy, than secures him from it.

Locke.

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

You maintain several factions;
And whilst a *field* should be dispatch'd and fought,

You are disputing of your generals.

Shakespeare.

What though the *field* be lost,
All is not lost.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

7. A wide expanse.

The god a clearer space for heav'n design'd;
Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.

Dryden.

Ak of yonder argent *fields* above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove.

Pope.

8. Space; compass; extent.

The ill-natured man gives himself a large *field* to expatiate in: he exposes failings in human nature.

Addison's Spectator.

I should enter upon a *field* too wide, and too much beaten, if I should display all the advantages of peace.

Smalridge.

Who can this *field* of miracles survey,
And not with Gales all in rapture say,
Behold a God, adore him and obey.

Blackmore.

9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.

Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean light, and well united with colour.

Dryden.

10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield.

FIELDED. *adj.* [from *field*.] Being in field of battle.

Now, Mars, I prythee, make us quick in work;

That we with smoking swords may march from hence,

To help our *felled* friends.

Shakespeare.

FIELD-BASIL. *n. f.* [*field* and *basil*.] A plant.

FIELDED. *n. f.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

Romeo, good night; I'll to my trucklebed,
This *fieldbed* is too cold for me to sleep.

Shakspeare.

FIELDFARE. *n. f.* [*feld* and *paran*, to wander in the fields; *turdus pilaris*.] A bird.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold winters.

Falcon.

FIELDMARSHAL. *n. f.* [*feld* and *marshal*.] Commander of an army in the field.

F I E

FIELDMOUSE. *n. f.* [*field* and *mouse*; *nitedula*.] A mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.

The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground.

Fieldmice are apt to gnaw their roots, and kill them in hard winters.

FIELD OFFICER. *n. f.* [*field* and *officer*.] An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE. *adj.* [*field* and *piece*.] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges. The balls planting his *fieldpieces* upon the hills did from thence grievously annoy the defendants.

FIEHD. *n. f.* [*fiend*, *fiond*, Saxon, a foe.]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; the devil.

Tom is followed by the foul *fiend*.

2. Any infernal being.

What now, had I a body again, I could, coming from hell; what *fiends* would with should be,

And Hannibal could not have wish'd to see.

The hell-hounds, as ungorg'd with flesh and blood,

Pursue their prey, and seek their wonted food; The *fiend* remounts his couster.

O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind is bent, all hell contains no fouler *fiend*.

FIERCE. *adj.* [*fier*, Fr. *ferox*, Lat.]

1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged.

Thou hunt'st me as a *fierce* lion.

2. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief.

Destruction enters in the treacherous wood, And vengeful slaughter, *fierce* for human blood.

Tyrants *fierce*, that unrelenting die.

With that the god, whose earthquakes rock the ground,

Fierce to Phœacia cross the vast profound.

3. Violent; outrageous; vehement.

Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath, for it was cruel.

4. Passionate; angry; furious.

This *fierce* abridgment Hath to it circumstantial branches, which Distinction should be rich in.

A man brings his mind to be positive and *fierce* for positions whose evidence he has never examined.

5. Strong; forcible; violent; with celerity.

The ships, though so great, are driven of *fierce* winds; yet are they turned about with a very small helm.

FIERCELY. *adv.* [from *fierce*.] Violently; furiously.

Battle join'd, and both sides *fiercely* fought.

The defendants, *fiercely* assailed by their enemies before, and beaten with the great ordnance behind, were grievously distressed.

The air, if very cold, irritates the flame, and maketh it burn more *fiercely*, as fire scorches in frosty weather.

FIERCENESS. *n. f.* [from *fierce*.]

1. Ferocity; savageness.

The defect of heat which gives *fierceness* to our manners, may contribute to that roughness of our language.

2. Eagerness for blood; fury.

Suddenly there came out of a wood a monstrous lion, with a fire-bear not far from her, of little less *fierceness*.

F I F

3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment.

The Greeks are strong, and skilful to their strength,

Fierce to their skill, and to their *fiercest* valiant.

4. Violence; outrageous passion.

His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor;

But scorn your mean suspicions of me more.

5. Vehemence; hasty force.

FIERIFA'CIAS. *n. f.* [In law.] A judicial writ, that lies at all times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, against whom the recovery was had.

FIERINESS. *n. f.* [from *fery*.]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.

The ashes, by their heat, their *fieriness*, and their dryness, belong to the element of earth.

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieriness* of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate.

FIERRY. *adj.* [from *fire*.]

1. Consisting of fire.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy East Yet harnessed his *fery* footed team,

Ne reard above the earth his flaming crest, When the last deadly smother aloft did steam.

I know thou'd'st rather Follow thine enemy in a *fery* gulph

Than flatter him in a bower.

2. Hot like fire.

Hath thy *fery* heart so parcht thy entrails, That not a tear can fall for Rutland's death?

3. Vehement; ardent; active.

Then *fery* expedition be my wing, Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king.

I drew this gallant head of war, And cull'd these *fery* spirits from the world,

To outlook conquest, and to win renown Even in the jaws of danger and of death.

4. Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked.

You know the *fery* quality of the duke; How unmoveable, and fixt he is In his own course.

5. Unrestrained; fierce,

Then, as I said, the duke, great Bolingbroke, Mounted upon a hot and *fery* steed,

Which his aspiring rider seem'd to know, With slow but stately pace kept on his course.

Through Elis and the Grecian towns he flew;

Th' audacious wretch four *fery* couriers drew.

6. Heated by fire.

The sword which is made *fery* doth not only cut, by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire.

See! from the brake the whirring pheasant springs,

And mousis exulting on triumphant wings: Short is his joy; he feels the *fery* wound,

Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground.

FIFE. *n. f.* [*sifre*, Fr.] A pipe blown to the drum; military wind music.

Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war That make ambition virtue! oh farewell!

Farewell the neighing steed and the shrill trump,

The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing *sife*.

FIFTEEN. *adj.* [*fifteen*, Saxon.] Five and ten.

Thus the gay victim, with fresh garlands crown'd,

Pleas'd with the sacred *fife's* enlivening sound, Through gazing crowds in solemn state proceeds.

FIFTEEN. *adj.* [*fifteen*, Saxon.] Five and ten.

I have dream'd and slept above some *fifteen* years and more.

FIFTEENTH. *adj.* [*fifteenth*, Saxon.]

The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth; containing one part in fifteen.

A *fifteenth* part of silver incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any water of separation, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw up the less.

London sends but four burgeses to parliament, although it bear the *fifteenth* part of the charge of the whole nation in all publick taxes and levies.

FIFTH. *adj.* [*fiftha*, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.

With smiling aspect you serenely move, In your *fifth* orb, and rule the realm of love.

Just as I wish'd the lots were cast on four, Myself the *fifth*.

2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they express; a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part.

The publick shall have but four *fifths* of its annual income for ever.

FIFTHLY. *adv.* [from *fifth*.] In the fifth place.

Fifthly, living creatures have a more exact figure than plants.

FIFTIETH. *adj.* [*fifteenth*, Saxon.]

The ordinal of fifty.

If this medium be rarer within the sun's body than at its surface, and rarer there than at the hundred part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the *fiftieth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I see no reason why the increase of density should stop any where.

FIFTY. *adj.* [*fifeti*, Saxon.] Five

tens.

A wither'd hermit, five score winters worn, Might shake off *fifty* looking in her eye.

Judas ordained captains over thousands, hundreds, *fifties*, and tens.

In the Hebrew there is a particle consisting but of one letter, of which there are reckoned up above *fifty* several significations.

FIG. *n. f.* [*ficus*, Latin; *figo*, Spanish;

figue, French.]

1. A tree that bears figs.

The characters are: the flowers, which are always inclosed in the middle of the fruit, consist of the leaf, and are male and female in the same fruit: the male flowers are situated towards the crown of the fruit; and the female, growing near the stalk, are succeeded by small hard seeds: the intire fruit is, for the most part, turbinate and globular, or of an oval shape, is fleshy, and of a sweet taste.

Full on its crown a *fig's* green branches rife, And shoot a leafy forth to the skies.

Or lead me through the maze, Embowering endless of the Indian *fig*.

2. A luscious soft fruit; the fruit of the fig-tree.

It maketh *figs* better, if a figtree, when it be ginneth to put forth leaves, have his top cut off.

FIGS are great subduers of acrimony.

TO FIG. *v. a.* [See *Fico*.]

1. To insult with fices or contemptuous motions of the fingers.

FIG

When Pistol lies, do this, and fig me like
The bragging Spaniard. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*

2. To put something useless into one's
head. Low cant.

Away to the low goes, and figs her in the
crown with another story. *L'Estrange.*

FIG'APPLE. *n. f.* A fruit. A species of
apple.

A figapple hath no core or kernel, in these re-
sembling a fig, and differing from other apples. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FIG-GNAT. *n. f.* [*culex ficarius.*] An in-
sect of the fly kind.

To FIGHT. *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part.
pass. *fought.* [*fehoh-an, Saxon.*]

1. To contend in battle; to war; to make
war; to battle; to contend in arms.
It is used both of armies and single com-
batants.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. *Shak.*
Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war. *Shakespeare.*

The common question is, if we must now sur-
render Spain, what have we been fighting for all
this while? the answer is ready: we have been
fighting for the ruin of the publick interest, and
the advancement of a private. *Swift.*

For her confederate nations fought, and kings
were slain,
Troy was overthrow'n, and a whole empire fell. *Philips.*

2. To combat; to duel; to contend in
single fight.

One shall undertake to fight against another. *2 Esdras.*

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
The young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. To act as a soldier in any case.

Richard, that rob'd the lion of his heart,
And fought the holy wars in Palestine,
By this brave duke came early to his grave. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Greatly unfortunate, he fights the cause
Of honour, virtue, liberty, and Rome. *Aldison.*

4. It has with before the person opposed;
sometimes against.

Ye fight with the Chaldeans. *Jeremiah.*
The stars in their courses fought against Sisera. *Judges.*

5. To contend.

The hot and cold, the dry and humid fight. *Sandys.*

To FIGHT. *v. a.* To war against; to
combat against.

Himself alone an equal match he boasts,
To fight the Phrygian and the Ausonian hosts. *Dryden's Æneid.*

FIGHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Battle.

Gabriel, lead forth to battle these my sons
Invincible, lead forth my armed saints,
By thousands and by millions rang'd for fight. *Milton.*

2. Combat; duel.

Herias in single fight I slew,
Whom with three lives Ferontid did endure;
And thrice I sent him to the Stygian shores,
'Till the last ebbing soul return'd no more. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Something to screen the combatants in
ships.

Who ever saw a noble fight,
That never view'd a brave sea-fight!
Hang up your bloody colours in the air,
Up with your fights and your notions prepare. *Dryden.*

FIG'HTER. *n. f.* [from *fight.*] Warriour;
duellist.

FIG

I will return again into the house, and desire
some conduct of the lady: I am no fighter. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

O, 'tis the coldest youth upon a charge,
The most deliberate fighter! *Dryden.*

FIG'HTING. *participial adj.* [from *fight.*]

1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.

An host of fighting men went out to war by
bands. *2 Chronicles.*

2. Occupied by war; being the scene of
war.

In fighting fields as far the spear I throw
As flies the arrow from the well-drawn bow. *Pope.*

FIGMA'RIGOLD. *n. f.* A plant. It is
succulent, and has the appearance of
houfeleck: the leaves grow opposite by
pairs. *Miller.*

FIGMENT. *n. f.* [*figmentum, Latin.*] An
invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.

Upon the like grounds was raised the figment of
Briareus, who, dwelling in a city called Hecaton-
chitta, the fancies of those times assigned him an
hundred hands. *Brown.*

Those assertions are in truth the figments of
those idle brains that brought romances into
church history. *Bishop Lloyd.*

It carried rather an appearance of figment and
invention, in those that handed down the mem-
ory of it, than of truth and reality. *Woodward.*

FIG'PECKER. *n. f.* [*fig and peck; ficedula,*
Latin.] A bird.

FIG'ULATE. *adj.* [from *figulus, Lat.*] Made
of potters clay.

FIG'URABLE. *adj.* [from *figuro, Lat.*]
Capable of being brought to certain
form, and retained in it. Thus lead is
figurable, but not water.

The differences of impichible, and not impref-
sible, *figurable* and not *figurable*, testible and not
testible, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*

FIGURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *figurable.*]
The quality of being capable of a cer-
tain and stable form.

FIG'URAL. *adj.* [from *figure.*]

1. Represented by delineation.

Incongruities have been committed by geogra-
phers in the *figural* resemblances of several
regions. *Brown.*

2. FIGURAL Number. Such numbers as
do or may represent some geometrical
figure, in relation to which they are
always considered, and are either lineary,
superficial, or solid. *Harris.*

FIG'URATE. *adj.* [*figuratus, Latin.*]

1. Of a certain and determinate form.

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which
inanimate bodies are not; for look how fast the
spirit is able to spread and continue itself, so far
goeth the shape or figure, and then is determined. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling any thing of a determinate
form: as, *figurate* stones retaining the
forms of shells in which they were formed
by the deluge.

3. FIG'URATE Counterpoint. [In musick.]
That wherein there is a mixture of dis-
cords along with the concords. *Harris.*

4. FIG'URATE Descant. [In musick.]
That wherein discords are concerned,
as well, though not so much, as con-
cords; and may well be termed the or-
nament or rhetorical part of musick, in
regard that in this are introduced all the
varieties of points, figures, syncopes,
diversities of measures, and whatever

FIG

else is capable of adorning the compo-
sition. *Harris.*

FIGURA'TION. *n. f.* [*figuratus, Latin.*]

1. Determination to a certain form.

Neither doth the wind, as far as it carrieth a
voice, with motion thereof confound any of the
delicate and articulate *figurations* of the air in
variety of words. *Raen's Nat. Hist.*

2. The act of giving a certain form.

If motion be in a certain order, there fol-
loweth vivification and *figuration* in living crea-
tures perfect. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FIG'URATIVE. *adj.* [*figurativus, French;*
from figura, Latin.]

1. Representing something else; typical;
representative.

This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served
by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow
out the true everlasting glory of a more divine
sanctity; whereinto Christ being long since en-
tered, it seemeth that all these curious exornations
should rather cease. *Hosker.*

2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the
primitive meaning; not literal.

How often have we been raised up for under-
standing words in a *figurative* sense, which can-
not be literally understood without overthrowing
the plainest evidence of sense and reason. *Stillingfleet.*

This is a *figurative* expression, where the words
are used in a different sense from what they sig-
nify in their first ordinary intension. *Rogers.*

3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical ex-
ornations; full of changes from the
original sense.

Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the
sublimest and with the most *figurative* expressions.
Dryden's Jew. Pref.

FIG'URATIVELY. *adv.* [from *figurative.*]
By a figure; in a sense different from
that which words originally imply; not
literally.

The custom of the apostle is *figuratively* to
transfer to himself, in the first person, what be-
longs to others. *Hammond.*

The words are different, but the sense is still
the same; for therein are *figuratively* intended
Uziah and Meechias. *Brown.*

Satyr is a kind of poetry in which human
vices are reprehended, partly dramatically,
partly simply; but, for the most part, *figuratively*
and occultly. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

FIGURE. *n. f.* [*figura, Latin.*]

1. The form of any thing as terminated
by the outline.

Flowers have all exquisite *figures*, and the
flower numbers are chiefly five and four; as in
primroses, biar-roses, single muskroses, single
pinks and gillflowers, which have five leaves;
lilies, flower-de-luces, borage, buglafs, which
have four leaves. *Bacon.*

Men find green clay that is soft as long as it
is in the water, so that one may print on it all
kind of *figures*, and give it what shape one pleases.
Boyle.

Figures are properly modifications of bodies;
for pure space is not any where terminated, nor
can be: whether there be or be not body in it, it
is uniformly continued. *Locke.*

2. Shape; form; semblance.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of
his age, doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of
a lion. *Shakespeare.*

3. Person; external form; appearance
graceful or inelegant, mean or grand.

The blue German shall the Tigris drink,
Ere I, forsaking gratitude and truth,
Forget the *figure* of that godlike youth. *Dryden.*

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his
figure and delivery, as well as with his discourses
Adelphi's Spiciator.

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either.

Clarissa.

4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character.

While fortune favour'd, while his arms support
The cause, and rul'd the counsels of the court,
I made some *figure* there; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my share of fame. *Dryd.*

The speech, I believe, was not so much designed by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye, and keep up his credit in the country. *Addison's Spectator.*

Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either as a maid, a wife, or a widow. *Addison's Guardian.*

Whether or no they have done well to set you up for making another kind of *figure*, time will witness. *Addison.*

Many princes made very ill *figures* upon the throne, who before were the favourites of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. Magnificence; splendour.

If it be his chief end in it to grow rich, that he may live in *figure* and indulgence, and be able to retire from business to idleness and hurry, his trade, as to him, loses all its innocency. *Law.*

6. A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else.

Several statues, which seemed at a distance of the whirlest marble, were nothing else but so many *figures* in snow. *Addison.*

7. Representations in painting; persons exhibited in colours.

In the principal *figures* of a picture the painter is to employ the fineness of his art; for in them consists the principal beauty of his work. *Dryd.*

My favourite books and pictures sell;
Kindly throw in a little *figure*,
And set the price upon the bigger. *Prior.*

8. Arrangement; disposition; modification.

The *figure* of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the middle term with the parts of the question. *Hutts's Logic.*

9. A character denoting a number.

Hearts, tongues, *figures*, senses, buds, poets cannot

Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number
His love to Antony. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for the publick; but he that plots to be the only *figure* among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age. *Bacon.*

As in accounts cyphers and *figures* pass for real sums, so in human affairs words pass for things themselves. *South's Sermons.*

10. The horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.

We do not know what is brought to pass under the profession of fortunetelling: the works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and daubry beyond our element. *Shakspere.*

He set a *figure* to discover
If you were fled to Rye or Dover. *Hudibras.*

Figure-slingers and star-gazers pretend to foretell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no fore-sight in what concerns themselves. *L'Estrange.*

11. [In theology.] Type; representative.

Who was the *figure* of him that is to come. *Romans.*

12. [In rhetoric.] Any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptance, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but they are confounded even by the exactest writers.

Silken terms precise,
Three pill'd hyperboles, sparse affection,
Figures pedimental, the ele summer flies
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Shakspere.*

Here is a strange *figure* invented against the plain and natural sense of the words; for by praying to bestow, must be understood only praying to play. *Stillingsfleet.*

They have been taught rhetorick, but never taught language; as if the names of the *figures* that embellish the discourse of those, who understood the art of speaking, were the very art and skill of speaking well. *Locke.*

13. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To *FIGURE*. *v. a.* [from *figuro*, Latin.]

1. To form into any determinate shape.

Trees and herbs, in the growing torn of them boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep no order. *Baron.*

Accept this goblet, rough with *figur'd* gold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To show by a corporeal resemblance; as in picture or statuary.

As when *figur'd* how Jove did abuse
Europa like a bull, and on his back
He through the sea did bear: to lively seen,
That it true sea, and true bull ye would ween. *Spenser.*

Now marks the course of rolling orbs on high,
O'er *figur'd* worlds now travels with his eye. *Pope.*

3. To cover or adorn with figures, or images.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads,
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,
My gay apparel for an almsman's gown,
My *figur'd* goblets for a dish of wood. *Shaksp.*

4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter.

But this effusion of such manly drops,
Startle mine eyes, and make me more amaz'd
Than had I seen the vaulty top of heav'n
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors. *Shaksp.*

5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.

When sacraments are said to be visible signs of invisible grace, we thereby conceive how grace is indeed the very end for which these heavenly mysteries were instituted; and the matter whereof they consist is such as signifieth, *figureth*, and representeth their end. *Hosker.*

There is a history in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceased. *Shakspere.*

Marriage rings are not of this stuff;
Oh! why should ought less precious or less tough
Figure out loves? *Danvers.*

An heroic poem should be more fitted to the common actions and passions of human life, and more like a glass of nature, *figuring* a more practicable virtue to us than was done by the ancients. *Dryden.*

The emperor appears as a rising sun, and holds a globe in his hand to *figure* out the earth that is enlightened and actuated by his beams. *Addison.*

6. To image in the mind.

None that feels sensibly the decays of age, and his life wearing off, can *figure* to himself those imaginary charms in riches and praise, that men are apt to do in the warmth of their blood. *Temple.*

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear
No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare. *Prior.*

7. To prefigure; to foreshow.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
In this the heaven *figures* some event. *Shaksp.*

8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal.

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to. *Locke.*

9. To note by characters.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As thro' a crystal glass the *figur'd* hours are seen. *Dryden.*

FIGURE-FLINGER. n. f. [*figure* and *fling*]
A pretender to astrology and prediction.

Quacks, *figure-fingers*, pettifoggers, and republican plotters cannot well live without it. *Collier of Conscience.*

FIGWORT. n. f. [*fig* and *wort*; *ficaria*.]
A plant. *Miller.*

FILACEOUS. adj. [from *filum*, Latin.]
Consisting of threads; composed of threads.

They make cables of the bark of lime trees it is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter commonly, and sometimes the down that groweth above. *Raon's Natural History.*

FILACER. n. f. [*filarius*, low Lat. *filum*.] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties: they make out all original process, as well real as personal and mixt. *Harris.*

FILAMENT. n. f. [*filament*, French; *filamenta*, Latin.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread.

The effluvium passing out in a smaller thread, and more enlightened *filament*, it thrusts not the bodies interpolated. *Bacon.*

The lungs of consumptives have been contumacious, nothing remaining but the ambient membrane, and a number of withered veins and *filaments*. *Harvey on Conjunction.*

The ever-rolling orb's impulsive ray
On the next threads and *filaments* does bear,
Which form the spongy texture of the an;
And those still strike the next, 'till to the light
The quick vibration propagates the light. *Blount.*

The dung of horses is nothing but the *filament* of the hay, and as such combustible. *Artifice.*

FILBERT. n. f. [This is derived by *Junius* and *Skinner* from the long beard or husks, as corrupted from *full beard* or *full of beard*. It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from some one that introduced or cultivated it; and is therefore corrupted from *Filbert* or *Filibert*, the name of him who brought it hither.] A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

In August comes fruit of all sorts; as plumbs, pears, apricots, barberries, *filberts*, muskmelons, monkhoods of all colours. *Bacon's Essays.*

Thou hast a brain, such as it is indeed!
On what else should thy worm of fancy feed?
Yet in a *filbert* I have often known
Maggots survive when all the kernel's gone. *Dryden.*

There is also another kind, called the *filbert* of Constantinople; the leaves and fruit of which are bigger than either of the former: the best are those of a thin shell. *Martinet.*

To *FILCH. v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology. The French word *filer*, from which some derive it, is of very late production, and therefore cannot be its original.] To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to pillage; to rob; to take by robbery. It is usually spoken of petty thefts.

He shall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in inclosures, where they shall always have safe being, that none are continually *filched* and stolen. *Spenser.*

The champion robbeth by night,
And prowleth and *filcherh* by day. *Tupper.*

Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;

But he that *filches* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakspere.*
He could discern cities like hives of bees,
wherein every bee did nought else but sting: some
like hornets, some like *filching* wasps, others as
drone. *Burton on Melancholy.*

What made thee venture to betray,
And *filch* the lady's heart away. *Hudibras.*
The pismire was formerly a husbandman, that
secretly *filched* away his neighbour's goods.
L'Estrange.

Fain would they *filch* that little food away,
While unrestrained those happy gluttons prey.
Dryden.

So speeds the wily fox, alarm'd by fear,
Who lately *filch'd* the turkey's callow care. *Gay.*

FILCHER. *n. f.* [from *filch*.] A thief;
a petty robber.

FILE. *n. f.* [*file*, French; *filum*, a thread,
Latin.]

1. A thread. Not used,
But let me resume the *file* of my narration,
which this object of books, best agreeable to my
course of life, hath a little interrupted. *Wotton.*

2. A line on which papers are strung to
keep them in order.
All records, wherein there was any memory of
the king's attainder, should be cancelled and
taken off the *file*. *Bacon.*

The petitions being thus prepared, do you con-
tinually set apart an hour in a day to peruse those,
and then rank them into several *files*, according to
the subject matters. *Bacon.*

The apothecary-train is wholly blind;
From *files* a random recipe they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make.
Dryden.

3. A catalogue; roll; series.
Our pious mothers grow upon the *file*
To live and twenty thousand men of choice.
Shakspere's Henry iv.

The val'd *file*
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle.
Shakspere's Macbeth.

4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind
another.
Those goodly eyes,
That o'er the *files* and musters of the war
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Upon a tawny front. *Shakspere.*

5. [from *fil*, Saxon; *wijle*, Dutch.] An in-
strument to rub down prominences.
The rough or coarse-toothed *file*, if it be large,
is called a rubber, and is to take off the uneven-
ness of your work which the hammer made in the
forging: the bastard-toothed *file* is to take out of
your work the deep cuts, or file-strokes, the
rough *file* made: the fine-toothed *file* is to take
out the cuts, or file-strokes, the bastard *file* made:
and the smooth *file* is to take out those cuts, or
file-strokes, that the fine *file* made. *Moxon.*

A *file* for the mattocks and for the coulters.
Samuel.

The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
Fils in their hand, and hammers at their side.
Dryden.

FILCUTTER. *n. f.* [*file* and *cutter*.] A
maker of files.
Gad-steel is a tough sort of steel: *filcutters* use
it to make their chisels, with which they cut
their files. *Moxon.*

FILE. *v. a.* [from *filum*, a thread.]
To string upon a thread or wire.
Whence to *file* a bill is to offer it in its
order to the notice of the judge.

From the day his first bill was *filed* he began to
collect reports. *Abbotnot and Pope.*

[from *feolan*, Saxon.] To cut with a
file.

They which would *file* away most from the
largeness of that offer, do in more sparing terms
acknowledge little less. *Hooker.*

Let men be careful how they attempt to cure
a blemish by *fining* or cutting off the head of such
an overgrown tooth. *Roy.*

3. To smooth; to polish.
His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory,
his tongue *filed*, and his eye ambitious. *Shaksp.*

4. [from *filan*, Saxon.] To foul; to
fully; to pollute. 'Tis sense is retained
in Scotland.

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind,
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd.
Shakspere.

His weeds divinely fashioned,
All *fil'd* and mangl'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

TO FILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
march in a file, not abreast, but one be-
hind another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till
we drew up in good order, and *filed* off. *Tuttle.*

Did all the greater atoms at the cell
Of chance *file* off to form the pondrous hall,
And undetermin'd into order fall? *Blackmore.*

FILMOT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *feuille*
morte, a dead leaf, French.] A brown
or yellow brown colour.

The colours you ought to wish for are blue or
filmot, turned up with red. *Swift.*

FILER. *n. f.* [from *file*.] One who files;
one who uses the file in cutting metals.

FILIAL. *adj.* [*filial-le*, French; *filius*,
Latin.]

1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son.
My mischievous proceeding may be the glory
of his *filial* piety, the only reward now left for so
great a merit. *Stebury.*

From imposition of strict laws, to free
Accessance of large grace; from servile fear
To *filial*; works of law, to works of faith. *Milton.*

He giv'd, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own *filial* love, a sadly pleasing thought.
Dryden.

2. Bearing the character or relation of a
son.
And thus the *filial* godhead answering spoke.
Milton.

Where the old myrtle her good influence sheds,
Sprigs of like leaf cut then *filial* heads;
And when the parent rose decays and dies,
With a resembling face the daughter buds and rises. *Prior.*

FILIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *filius*, Latin.]
The relation of a son to a father; cor-
relative to paternity.

The relation of paternity and *filiation*, between
the first and second person, and the relation be-
tween the sacred persons of the Trinity, and the
denomination thereof, must needs be eternal, be-
cause the terms of relation between whom that
relation antiently were eternal. *Hale.*

FILINGS. *n. f.* [without a singular; from
file.] Fragments rubbed off by the ac-
tion of the file.

The *filings* of iron infused in vinegar, will, with
a decoction of galls, make good ink, without any
copperose. *Brown.*

The chippings and *filings* of those jewels are of
more value than the whole mass of ordinary au-
thors. *Faeton on the Classics.*

TO FILL. *v. a.* [from *fillan*, Saxon.]

1. To store till no more can be admitted.
Till the waterpots with water, and they *filled*
them up to the brim. *John.*

I am who *fill*
Infinite, nor vacuous space. *Milton.*

The celestial quines, when orient light
Exhaling first from darkness they beheld;
Birth-day of heav'n and earth; with joy and shout
The hollow universal orb they *fill'd*. *Milton.*

2. To store abundantly.
Be fruitful, multiply, and in the seas
And lakes and running streams the waters *fill*. *Milton.*

3. To satisfy; to content.
He with his contented Eve
The story heard attentive, and was *fill'd*
With admiration and deep mule to hear. *Milton.*

Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infinite
can adequately *fill* and superabundantly satisfy the
infinite desires of intelligent beings. *Chaynes's Phil. Princ.*

4. To glut; to surfeit.
Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.
—Ay, to see neat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools.
Shakspere.

5. To *FILL* out. To pour out liquor for
drink.

6. To *FILL* out. To extend by something
contained.

I only speak of him
Whom pomp and greatness fits to lose about
That he wants majesty to *fill* them out. *Dryden.*

7. To *FILL* up. [*Up* is often used with-
out much addition to the force of the
verb.] To make full.

Hope leads from goal to goal,
And opens *fill*, and opens on his soul;
Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,
It pours the bliss that *fills* up all the mind. *Pope.*

8. To *FILL* up. To supply.
When the several trades and professions are sup-
plied, you will find most of those that are proper
for war absolutely necessary for *filling* up the labo-
rious part of life, and carrying on the underwork
of the nation. *Addison on the War.*

9. To *FILL* up. To occupy by bulk.
There would not be altogether so much water
required for the land as for the sea, to raise them
to an equal height; because mountains and hills
would *fill* up part of that space upon the land, and
to make less water requisite. *Burnet.*

10. To *FILL* up. To engage; to employ.
Is it far you ride?
—As far, my Lord, as will *fill* up the time
'Twixt this and supper. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

TO FILL. *v. n.*

1. To give to drink.
In the cup which the hath *filled*, *fill* to her
double. *Revelations.*

We *fill* to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss.
Shakspere.

2. To grow full.

3. To glut; to satiate.
Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*,
and do swim and hang more about the mouth
of the stomach, and go not down so speedily. *Bacon.*

4. To *FILL* up. To grow full.
Neither the Paulus Menis nor the Euxine, nor
any other seas. *fill* up, or by degrees grow shall-
lower. *Woodward.*

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of
matter, is by surgeons called digestion; the se-
cond, or the *filling* up with peth, incarnation;
and the last, or skinning over, cicatrization. *Sharp.*

FILL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. As much as may produce complete sa-
tisfaction.
Her neck and breasts were ever open bare,
That eye that out her bakes may suck their *fill*. *Fairy Queen.*

But thus inflam'd bespoke the captain,
Who scorneth peace shall have his *fill* of war. *Faust.*

When ye were thisly, did I not cleave the rock,
and waters flowed out to your *fill*? *2 Esdras.*

Mean while enjoy
Your *fill*, what happiness this happy state
Can comprehend, incapable of more. *Milton.*

FIL

Amid' the tree now got, where plenty hung
Tempting to nigh, to pluck and eat my fill,
I spar'd not. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Which made me gently first remove your fears,
That you might have room to entertain
Your fill of joy. *Denham's Sophy.*
You barbarity may have its fill of destruction. *Pope*

2. [more properly *thill*.] The place between the shafts of a carriage.
This mule being put in the fill of a cart, run away with the cart and timber. *Mortimer.*

FILLER. *n. f.* [from *fill*.]

1. Any thing that fills up room without use.

'Tis a meer *filler*, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryden's Aeneid, Dedication.*

A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and suitable expressions, of forced and inextricable conceits, and of needless fillers up to the rest. *Pope.*

2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

They have six diggers to four fillers, so 'as to keep the fillers always at work. *Mortimer.*

FILLET. *n. f.* [*fillet*, French; *filum*, Latin.]

1. A band tied round the head or other part.

His baleful breath inspiring, as he glides,
Now like a chain around her neck he rides;
Now like a fillet to her head repairs,
And with his circling volumes folds her hairs. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

She scorn'd the praise of beauty, and the care;
A belt her waist, a fillet binds her hair. *Pope.*

2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal.

The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,
On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they turn'd:
These mouths stay'd their stomachs; then the rest
They cut in legs and fillers for the feast. *Dryden.*

3. Meat rolled together and tied round.

Fillet of a fenny lake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakespeare.*
The mixture thus, by chymick art
United close in every part,
In fillers roll'd or cut in pieces,
Appear'd like one continu'd species. *Swift.*

4. [In architecture] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel.

Pillars and their fillers of silver. *Harris: Exodus.*

To FILLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.
2. To adorn with an astragal.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapters, and filleted them. *Exodus.*

To FILLIP. *v. a.* [A word, says Skinner, formed from the sound. This resemblance I am not able to discover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by some combination of ideas which cannot be recovered.] To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion.

If I do, *filip* me with a three-man beetle. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
Filip the stars: then let the murinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

We see, that if you *filip* a lute string, it sheweth double or treble. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

FILLIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FILLY. *n. f.* [*filoy*, Welsh; *filie*, French.]

FIL

1. A young horse or mare. Not now used. Geld fillies, but tits, yet a nine days of age, They die else of gelding, and gelders do rage: Young fillies so likely of bulk and of bone, Keep lush to be breeders, let gelding alone. *Tusser.*

A well-wayed horse will convey thee to thy journey's end, when an unbacked filly may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*

2. A young mare: opposed to a colt or young horse.

I jelt to Oberon, and make him smile,
When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a filly foal. *Shakespeare.*
I am joined in wedlock, for my fins, to one of those fillies who are described in the old poet. *Addison's Spectator.*

FILM. *n. f.* [*fylmeþa*, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or skin.

While the silver needle did work upon the sight of his eye, to remove the film of the catarrh, he never saw any thing more clear or perfect than that white needle. *Bacon.*

Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd,
Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight had bred. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A stone is held up by the films of the bladder, and so kept from grating or offending it. *Graunt.*

There is not one infidel so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phenomenon of sight, fancy, or cogitation, by those fleeting superficial films of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He from thick films shall purge the visual ray,
And on the fightless eyeballs pour the day. *Pope.*

To FILM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.

It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

FILMY. *adj.* [from *film*.] Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie;
And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,
Whose filmy cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden.*

The wasps with fruitless toil
Flip filmy pinions off, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound, 'till death
Bereave them of their worthless souls; such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain. *Philips.*
Loose to the winds their airy garments flew,
Thin glittering textures of the filmy dew;
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*

To FILTER. *v. a.* [*filtrare*, low Latin; *per filum trahere*.]

1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.
2. To strain; to percolate.

Dilute this liquor with fair water, *filter* it through a paper, and so evaporate it. *Cress.*

FILTER. *n. f.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]

1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it.
2. A strainer; a searce.

That the water passing through the veins of the earth, should be rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tenfold filter. *Ray on the Creation.*

FILTH. *n. f.* [*filþ*, Saxon.]

1. Dirt; nastiness; any thing that soils or fouls.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filth's favour but themselves. *Shakespeare.*
Neither may you trust waters that taste sweet;
for they are commonly found in rising grounds

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of great cities, which must needs take in a great deal of filth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

How perfect then is man? from head to foot
Defil'd with filth, and rotten at the root. *Sindhi.*

Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his filth about;
He still has gratitude and sap'ience,
To spare the folks that give him ha' pence. *Smy.*

2. Corruption; grossness; pollution.

Such do likewise exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the dross and filth of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

FILTHILY. *adv.* [from *filthy*.] Nastily; foully; grossly.

It black *filthily* in the camel's stomach that huts, bears, and the like, should be aimed, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange.*

FILTHINESS. *n. f.* [from *filthy*.]

1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.

Men of virtue suppressed it, lest their shining should discover the others' filthiness. *Smyth.*

2. Corruption; pollution.

They held this land, and with their filth
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd them beastly,
And 'gan abhor her blood's unkindly cure,
All were they born of her own native slum. *Spenser's Faery Queer.*

They never duly improved the utmost of luck,
a power, but gave themselves up to all the filth,
and licentiousness of life imaginable. *Shaw.*

FILTHY. *adj.* [from *filth*.]

1. Nasty; foul; dirty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and filthy air. *Shakespeare.*

2. Gross; polluted.

As all stories are not proper subjects for an epic poem or a tragedy, so neither are they a noble picture: the subjects both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or filthy in them. *Dryden's Preface.*

To FILTRATE. *v. a.* [from *filtrare*.]

To strain; to percolate; to filter.
The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to ashes, and those ashes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a fiery salt. *Arbutnot.*

FILTRATION. *n. f.* [from *filtrate*.] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. The filtration in use is straining a liquor through paper, which, by the smallness of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the rest behind. *Quincy.*

We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way of solution, *filtration*, and cogulation, reduced it into crystal, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong new crucible. *Boyle.*

FIMBLE Hemp. *n. f.* [corrupted from *female*.]

The light summer hemp, that bears no seed, which is called *female* hemp. *Mortimer.*
Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,

In May a good housewife will see it be sown;
And afterwards trim it, to leave it a need,
The *female* to spin, and the carle for her seed. *Tusser.*

FIN. *n. f.* [*fin*, Saxon; *vin*; Dutch.]

The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.

He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,
And hews down oaks with rushes. *Shakespeare.*
Their fins consist of a number of gristly bones, long and slender, like pins and needles. *Mor.*
Thus at half-ebb a rolling sea
Returns, and wins upon the shore;
The watery herd, affrighted at the roar,

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Rest on their *fin* awhile, and stay,
Then backward take their wond'ring way.

Dryden.

Still at his oar th' industrious Libys plies;
But as he plies, each busy arm thinks in,
And by degrees is fashion'd to a *fin*. *Addison.*
FIN-FOOTED. *adj.* [*fin* and *foot*.] Palmi-
pedous; having feet with membranes
between the toes.

It is described like *Stilpides*, or birds which
have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is
palmipedous or *fin-footed*, like swans and geese,
according to the method of nature in latipodous
or flat-billed birds; which being generally swim-
mers, the organ is wisely contrived unto the ac-
tion, and they are framed with *fin*s or oars upon
their feet. *Brown.*

FINABLE. *adj.* [from *fine*.] That ad-
mits a *fine*; that deserves a *fine*.

This is the order for writs of covenant that be
finable. *Bacon.*

He sent letters to the council, wherein he ac-
knowledge'd himself favoured in bringing his
cause *finable*. *Hayward.*

FINAL. *adj.* [*final*, French; *finalis*,
Latin.]

1. Ultimate; last.

And over them triumphant death his dart
Shook; but delay'd to strike, though oft invoc'd
With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope. *Milton.*

2. Conclusive; decisive.

There be many examples where sea-fights have
been *final* to the war. *Bacon.*
Henry spent his reign in establishing himself,
and had neither leisure nor opportunity to under-
take the *final* conquest of Ireland. *Davies.*

3. Mortal; destructive.

At last resolv'd to work his *final* smart,
He lifted up his hand, but back again did start. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

4. Respecting the end or motive.

Some things in such sort are allowed, that they
be also required as necessary unto salvation, by
way of direct, immediate, and proper necessity
final; so that, without performance of them,
they cannot by ordinary course be saved, nor by
any means be excluded from life, observing the
final. *Hooker.*

By its gravity air raises the water in pumps,
Siphons, and other engines; and performs all
those feats which former philosophers, in such
ignorance of the efficient cause, attributed to
final, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuum.
Kepler.

Your answering in the *final* cause, makes me
believe you are at a loss for the efficient. *Collier.*

FINALLY. *adj.* [from *final*.]

1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.

Sight becau'd
May chance to number thee with those
Whom patience *finally* must crown. *Milton.*

2. Completely; without recovery.

Not any house of noble English in Ireland was
utterly destroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the
hand of justice, but the house of Desmond only. *Davies on Ireland.*

Doubtless many men are *finally* lost, who yet
have no men's sins to answer for but their own. *South.*

FINANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Revenue;
income; profit. It is seldom used in
the singular.

This sort of *finance* hath been increased. *Bacon.*
The residue of these ordinary *finances* be casual
or uncertain; as be the escheats and forfeitures.

His pretence for making war upon his neigh-
bours was their pyracies, though he practised the
same trade when he was straitened in his *finances*
at the siege of Byzantium. *Arbutnot.*

FINANCIER. *n. f.* [French.] One who
collects or farms the publick revenue;
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one who understands the publick re-
venue.

FIN'ARY. *n. f.* [from *To fine*.] In the
iron works, the second forge at the iron
mills. *Diſt.*

FINCH. *n. f.* [*fin*, Saxon.] A small bird
of which we have three kinds, the gold-
finch, chaffinch, and bullfinch.

To FIND. *v. a.* [*findan*, Saxon; *winden*,
Dutch.]

1. To obtain by searching or seeking.

Ask, and it shall be given to you; seek, and
ye shall *find*. *Matthew.*
Whereas thou hast searched all my stuff, what
hast thou *found* of all the household stuff? *Gen.*
She disappeared, and left me dark; I wak'd
To *find* her, or for ever to deplore
Her loss. *Milton.*

A bird that flies about,
And beats itself against the cage,
Finding at last no passage out,
It hits and sings. *Cowley.*

2. To obtain something lost.

When he hath *found* his sheep, he layeth it on
his shoulders rejoicing. *Luke.*
In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight
The self-same way, with more advised watch,
To *find* the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft *found* both. *Shakespeare.*

3. To obtain something desired.

Thus I embolden'd hope, and freedom used
Permissive, and acceptance *found*. *Milton.*
Our voluntary service he requires,
Not our necessitated; such wish him
Finds no acceptance, nor can *find*. *Milton.*

4. To meet with; to fall upon.

These watchful at the gate they *find*
Suspicion with her eyes behind. *Dodley.*
In woods and forests thou art *found*. *Cowley.*
The bad must miss, the good unthought it
find. *Pope.*

5. To know by experience.

How oft will he
Of thy clau'd faith complain!
And his fortunes *find* to be
So airy and so vain! *Cowley.*
The torrid zone is now *four* habitable. *Cowley.*

6. To come to; to attain.

The sun that *finds* his way,
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,
But in the fruitful earth; there *find* he
His beams, unactive else, their vigour *find*. *Milton.*

7. To discover by study, or attention.

The fox that first this cause of grief did *find*,
Gan first thus plain his case with words unkind. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Physicians

With sharpen'd sight some remedies may *find*. *Dryden.*

Thy maid! ah, *find* some nobler theme,
Whereon thy doubts to place. *Cowley.*

8. To discover what is hidden.

A curse on him who *found* the oar. *Cowley.*

9. To hit on by chance; to perceive by
accident.

Tacy build on lands, which if unmov'd they
find. *Cowley.*

It's but because there was no wind.

10. To gain by any mental endeavour.

I by converting cannot these erect
From prone, nor in then ways complacence *find*. *Milton.*

If we for happiness could leisure *find*,
And wand'ring time into a method bind,
We should not then the great mens favour need. *Cowley.*

We oft review, each *finding* like a friend
Something to blame, and something to commend. *Pope.*

11. To remark; to observe; to perceive.

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Thus far to try thee, Adam, I was pleas'd,
And *find* thee knowing not of heat alone,
Which thou hast rightly nam'd, but of thyself. *Milton.*

Beauty or wit in all I *find*. *Cowley.*

12. To detect; to deprehend; to catch.

When thou *found* in a lie, talk to him of it as a
strange monstrous matter, and to shame him out
of it. *Locke.*

13. To reach; to attain.

They are glad when they can *find* the grave. *Job.*

They also know,
And reason not contemptibly; with these
Find pastime, and bear rule. *Milton.*

In solitude
What happiness, who can enjoy alone,
Or all enjoying, what contentment *find*? *Milton.*
He did the utmost bounds of knowledge *find*,
Yet found them not so large as was his mind. *Cowley.*

14. To meet.

A clear conscience and heroic mind,
Fills their business and their glory *find*. *Cowley.*

15. To settle; to fix any thing in one's
own opinion.

Some men
The marks of old and catholic would *find*. *Cowley.*

16. To determine by judicial verdict.

They would enforce them to *find* as they would
dicted; and if they did not, convict, imprison,
and fine them. *Bacon.*

His peers, upon this evidence,
Have *found* him guilty of high treason. *Shallsp.*

17. To supply; to furnish: as, he finds me in
money and in *vituals*.

A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if
we go roundly on at first; the war in continuance
will *find* itself. *Bacon.*

Still govern thou my song,
Urania, and hit audience *find*, though few. *Milton.*

18. [In law.] To approve: as, to find a
bill.

19. To FIND himself. To be; to fare with
regard to ease or pain, health or sick-
ness.

Pray, sir, how d'ye *find* yourself? says he duc-
tor. *L'Estrange.*

20. To FIND out. To unriddle; to solve.
The *finding* out of parables is a wearisome
labour of the mind. *Eccl.*

21. To FIND out. To discover something
hidden.

Canst thou by searching *find* out God? Canst
thou *find* out the Almighty unto perfection? *Job.*
There are agents in nature able to make the
particles of bodies stick together by very strong
attractions, and it is the business of experimental
philosophy to *find* them out. *Newton.*

What hinders then, but that thou *find* me out,
And hurry her away by manly force? *Addison.*

22. To FIND out. To obtain the know-
ledge of.

The principal part of painting is to *find* out,
and thoroughly to understand, what nature has
made most beautiful. *Dryden.*

23. To FIND out. To invent; to exco-
gitate.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to
find out every device which shall be put to him. *2 Chron. ii.*

24. The particle *out* is added often with-
out any other use than that it adds some
force or emphasis to the verb.

While the proudly march'd about,
Greater conquests to *find* out,
She beat out Susan by the by. *Cowley.*

It is agreeable to compute the face of a great
man with the character, and to try if we can *find*
out in his looks and features either the heavy,
cruel, or merciful temper. *Addison.*

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- He was afraid of being insulted with Greek; for which reason he desired a friend to find him out a clergyman rather of plain sense than much learning. Addison's Spectator.
25. To FIND, is a word of very licentious and capricious use, not easily limited or explained; its first idea is the consequence of search; the second, equally frequent, is mere occurrence.
- FINDER. *n. f.* [from *find*.] 1. One that meets or falls upon any thing. We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a finder of madmen. Shakespeare. 2. One that picks up any thing lost. Some lewd squeaking crier, May gall the finder's confidence, if they meet. Donne.
- O yes! if any happy eye This roving wanton shall detect, Let the finder surely know Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe The winged wand'ret. Gray.
- FINDERFAULT. *n. f.* [*find* and *fault*.] A censurer; a caviller. We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places, stops the mouth of all finders. Shakespeare.
- FINDY. *adj.* [*fynðig*, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm; solid. Not used. Thus the proverb, A cold May and a windy, Makes the barn fat and findy; means that it stores the barn with plump and firm grain. Junius.
- FINE. *adj.* [*finne*, French; *fijn*, Dutch and Erie; perhaps from *finius*, completed, Latin.] 1. Not coarse. Not any skill'd in loops of fingering fine, With this so curious net-work might compare. Spenser. He was arrayed in purple and fine linen. Luke. 2. Refined; pure; free from dross. Two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold. Ezra. 3. Subtle; thin; tenuous: as, the fine spirits evaporate. When the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object in the grosser, things show greater; but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the grosser medium and the object in the finer. Bacon. 4. Refined; subtly excogitated. In substance he promised himself money, honour, friends, and peace in the end; but those things were too fine to be fortunate, and succeed in all parts. Bacon. Whether the scheme has not been pursued so far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too fine to be capable of it, I will not determine. Temple. 5. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp. Great affairs are commonly too rough and stubborn to be wrought upon by the finer edges or points of wit. Bacon. 6. Clear; pellucid; transparent: as, the wine is fine. Let the wine without mixture or dross be all fine. Or call up the master. Johnson. 7. Nice; exquisite; delicate. Are they not senseless then, that think the soul Nought but a fine perfection of the sense? Davies. The irons of planes are set fine or rank: they are set fine when they stand so shallow below the file of the plane, that in working they take off a thin shaving. Moxon's Mech. Exerc. 8. Artful; dexterous. The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes' affairs, is rather fine delivery, and shiftings of

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- dangers and mischiefs, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof. Bacon.
9. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle. Through his fine handling, and his cleanly play, He all those royal signs had stol'n away. Hubbard's Tale. 10. Elegant; beautiful in thought or language. To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was fine. Dryden. 11. Applied to person, it means beautiful with dignity. 12. Accomplished; elegant of manners. He was not only the first gentleman of his time, but one of the first scholars. Felton. 13. Showy; splendid. It is with a fine genius as with a fine fashion; all those are displeased at it who are not able to follow it. Pope. The richest part of mankind will needs believe, that it is not impossible to be very fine and very filthy. Swift. 14. [Ironically.] Something that will serve the purpose; something worth contemptuous notice. That same knave, Ford, her husband, bath the first mad devil of jealousy in him, as flies Broom, that ever governed frenzy. Shakespeare. They taught us, indeed, to clothe, to dwell in houses, To feast, to sleep on down, to be profuse: A fine exchange for liberty. Philips' Briton.
- FINE. *n. f.* [*fin*, Cimbr.] 1. A mulct; a pecuniary punishment. The killing of an Irishman was not punished by our law as manslaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a fine or pecuniary punishment, called an erick. Davies on Ireland. 2. Penalty. Ev'n this ill night your breathing shall expire, Paying the fine of rated treachery. Shakespeare. 3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty. The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him: if the devil have him not in fee simple with fine and recovery, he will never, in the way of waste, attempt us again. Shakespeare. Besides fines set upon plays, games, balls and feasting, they have many customs which contribute to their simplicity. Addison. How vain that second life in others breath, Th' estate which wits inherit after death! Ease, health, and life for this they must resign, Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine! Pope. 4. [from *finis*, Latin; *fin*, *enfin*, French.] The end; conclusion. It is seldom used but adverbially, in fine. To conclude; to sum up all; to tell all at once. In fine, whatsoever he was, he was nothing but what it pleased Zelmane, the powers of his spirit depending of her. Sedgwick. His resolution, in fine, is that in the church a number of things are strictly observed, whereof no law of scripture maketh mention one way or other. Hooker. Still the fine's the crown; Whate'er the course, the end is the renown. Shakespeare. Your daughter, ere she seems as won, Desires this ring; appoints him an encounter; In fine, delivers me to fill the time, Herself most chaste and abstinent. Shakespeare. The blessings of fortune are the lowest: the next are the bodily advantages of strength and health: but the superlative blessings, in fine, are those of the mind. L'Estrange. In fine, he wears no limbs about him sound, With fores and sicknesses beleagu'rd round. Dryden's Journal. In fine, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece. Dryden.
- To FINE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

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1. To refine; to purify. The fining pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold. There is a vein for the silvery, and a place for gold, where they fine it. Job. 2. To embellish; to decorate. Now not in use. Hugh Capet, also, who usurp'd the crown, To fine his title with some shews of truth, Convey'd himself as heir to the lady Langere, Shakespeare's Henry v. 3. To make less coarse. It fines the girls, but makes it short, though thick. Mortimer. 4. To make transparent. It is good also for such, not to omit the shavings of it for the fining of wine. Mortimer. 5. [from the substantive.] To punish with pecuniary penalty. To fine men out of mind of their fortune, without any crime committed, seems very hard. Locke. To FINE. *v. n.* To pay a fine. What poet ever fin'd for himself, or who By rhymes and verse did ever lord mayors grow? Oldham
- To FINEDEW. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw*] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived. FINEDEWER. *n. f.* [from *finedraw*.] One whose business is to sew up rents. FINEFINGERED. *adj.* [*fine* and *finger*] Nice; artful; exquisite. The most finefinger'd workman on the ground, Atachne by his means was vanquished. Spenser.
- FINETV. *adv.* [from *fine*.] 1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than justly. Plutarch says very finely, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; because if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others. Addison. The walls are painted, and represent the labours of Hercules: many of them look very finely, though a great part of the work has been cracked. Addison on Italy. 2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point. Get you black lead, sharpened finely, Peachum. 3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gayly. He was alone, save that he had two persons of honour, on either hand one, finely attired in white. Bacon's New Plant. 4. In small parts; subtly; not grossly. Saltpetre was at grossly beaten; but it should not be finely powdered. Boyle. 5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deserve contemptuous notice. Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom finely govern'd in a short time. Swift. For him she loves: She nam'd not me; that may be Titusmond, Whom she has thrice in private seen this day: Then I am finely caught in my own snare. Dryden.
- FINENERS. *n. f.* [from *fine*.] 1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy. Every thing was full of a choice fineness, that, if it wanted any thing in majesty, it supplied with increase in pleasure; and if at the first it struck not admiration, it ravished with delight. Sidney. As the French language has more fineness and smoothness at this time, to it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne's days. Temple. The softness of her sex, and the fineness of her genius, conspire to give her a very distinguishing character. Prior. 2. Show; splendour; gayety of appearance.

FIN

The *fineness* of cloaths destroys the ease: it often helps men to pain, but can never rid them of any: the body may languish under the most splendid cover.
Decay of Piety.

3. Subtily; artfulness; ingenuity.

Those, with the *fineness* of their souls,
By reason guide his execution. *Shakspeare.*

4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures.

Our works are, indeed, nought else
But the provocative trials of great love,
To find perceptive constancy in men;
The *fineness* of which metal is not found
In to time's love. *Shakspeare.*

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently
refined metals; as whether iron, brass, and tin be
raised to the height: but when they come to such
fineness as serveth the ordinary use, they try
no farther. *Baron's Natural History.*

The ancients were careful to coin their money
in due weight and *fineness*; only in times of ex-
pense they have diminished both the weight and
fineness. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FINER. *n. f.* [from *fine*.] One who purifies metals.

Take away the dross from the silver, and there
shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*. *Proverbs.*

FINERY. *n. f.* [from *fine*.] Show; splendour of appearance; gayety of colours.

Dress up your houses and your images,
And put on all the city's *finery*,
To consecrate this day a festival. *Southern.*

The capacities of a lady are sometimes apt to
fall short in cultivating cleanliness and *finery* to-
gether. *Swift.*

Don't chafe your place of study by the *finery*
of the prospects, or the most various scenes of
futile things. *Watts.*

They want to grow rich in their trades, and to
maintain their families in some such figure and
degree of *finery*, as a reasonable christian life has
no occasion for. *Law.*

FINESSE. *n. f.* [French.] Artifice; stratagem: an unnecessary word which is creeping into the language.

A circumstance not much to be stood upon, in
case it were not upon some *finesse*. *Hayward.*

FINGER. *n. f.* [finger, Saxon; from *fungen*, to hold.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.

The *fingers* and thumb in each hand consist of
twenty bones, there being three to each *finger*.
Quincy.

You seem to understand me,
Be each at once her cheery *finger* laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakspeare's Macb.*

Dignity, who is never laid,
For aught that ever I could read,
For while, put *finger* to the eye, and sob,
Because he had no other job. *Hudibras.*

The hand is divided into four *fingers* bending
inwards, and one opposite to them bending back-
wards, and of greater strength than any of them
fingly, which we call the thumb, to join with
them severally or united; whereby it is fitted to
lay hold of objects of any size or quantity. *Ray.*

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious
number of *fingers* playing upon all the organ pipes
of the world, and making every one found a
particular note. *Keil against Parnet.*

Poor Peg sewed, spun, and-knit for a liveli-
hood, 'till her *finger* ends were sore. *Virbush.*

2. A small measure of extension; the breadth of a finger.

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thickest is the board.
Dryden's Juvenal.

One of these bows with a little arrow did
piece through a piece of steel three *fingers* thick.
Wilkins's Blath. Mag.

3. The hand; the instrument of work; manufacture; art.

Fool, that fangers her stubborn look,
This softness from thy *finger* took. *Waller.*

To FINGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them to anger me.
Shakspeare.

One that is covetous is not so highly pleased
with the nice fight and *fingering* of money, as
with the thoughts of his being confided as
a wealthy man. *Crew's Casmol. Sac.*

2. To touch unseasonably or thievishly.

His ambition would needs be *fingering* the
sceptre, and holding him into his father's throne.
South's Sermons.

3. To touch an instrument of music.

She hath broke the lute;
I did but tell her she mistook her treas,
And bow'd her hand to teach her *fingering*.
Shakspeare.

4. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

Not any skill'd in loops of *fingering* fine,
With this so curious net-work might compare.
Spenser.

FINGER-FERN. *n. f.* [finger and fern; *asplenium*, Latin.] A plant.

FINGER-STONE. *n. f.* [finger and stone; *telenites*, Latin.] A fossil resembling an arrow.

FINGLEFANGLE. *n. f.* [from *fangle*.] A trifle; a burlesque word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle
About the slightest *fingle-fangle*. *Hudibras.*

FINICAL. *adj.* [from *fine*.] Nice; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance.

A whorlson, glassgazing, superservicable,
finical rogue. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

I cannot bear a *finical* top romance; how
the king took him aside at such a time; what
the queen said to him at another. *L'Estrange.*

FINICALLY. *adv.* [from *finical*.] Foppishly.

FINICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *finical*.] Superfluous nicety; foppery.

To FINISH. *v. a.* [from *finir*, French; *finis*, Latin.]

1. To bring to the end proposed; to complete.

For which of you, intending to build a tower,
finish not down first and counten the cost,
whether he have sufficient to *finish* it? *Luke.*

As he had begun, so he would also *finish* in
you the same grace. *2 Corinthians.*

2. To make perfect.

A poet uses episodes; but *episodes*, taken
separately, *finish* nothing. *Brown on the Odyssey.*

3. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended.

Though here you all perfection should not find,
Yet is it all the Eternal Will design'd;
It is a *finish'd* work, and perfect in his kind.
Blackmore.

I would make what bears your name, as *finish'd*
as my last work ought to be; that is, more
nished than the rest. *Pope.*

4. To end; to put an end to.

FINISHER. *n. f.* [from *finish*.]

1. Performer; accomplisher.

He that of greatest works is *finisher*,
Oft does them by the weakest minister. *Shakspeare.*

2. One that puts an end; ender.

FIN

This was the condition of those times; the
world against Athanasius, and Athanasius against
it: half an hundred of years spent in doubtful
trials which of the two, in the end, would pre-
vail; the side which had all, or else that part
which had no friend but God and death, the
one a defender of his innocency, the other a
finisher of all his troubles. *Hooker.*

3. One that completes or perfects.

The author and *finisher* of our faith. *Hebrews.*
O prophet of glad tidings! *finisher*
Of utmost hope! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FINITE. *adj.* [from *finis*, Latin.] Limited; bounded; terminated.

Servius conceives no more thereby than a
finite number for indefinite. *Boetius.*

Finite of any magnitude holds not any pro-
portion to infinite. *Locke.*

That supposed infinite duration, will by the
very supposition, be limited at two extremes,
though never to remove alunder, and conse-
quently must needs be *finite*. *Bentley.*

FINITELESS. *adj.* [from *finite*.] Without bounds; unlimited.

It is ridiculous unto reason, and *finiteless* as
then desires. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FINITELY. *adv.* [from *finite*.] Within certain limits; to a certain degree.

They are creatures still, and that sets them at
an infinite distance from God; whereas all
their excellencies can make them but *finite*
distant from us. *Stillingfleet.*

FINITENESS. *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

I ought now to unbay the current of my
passion, and love without other boundary than
what is set by the *finiteness* of my natural powers.
Norris.

FINITUDE. *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. This is hardly an authorized word.

Finite, applied to natural or created things,
imports the proportions of the several degrees of
affections, or properties of these things to one
another; inordinate, the unboundedness of these
degrees of affections, or properties. *Locke.*

FINLESS. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Wanting fins.

He angers me
With telling of the midship and the ant,
And of a dragon and a *fin* fish. *Spenser.*

FINLIKE. *adj.* [from *fin* and *like*.] Former in imitation of fins.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And taught the Indian on the fiction dangle,
The sharp keel'd boats to stem the flood and
Or *fin* like oars did spread from cruet side. *Drake.*

FINED. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Having broad edges spread out on either side.

They plough up the turf with a broad *fin*,
plough. *Montmorency.*

FINNY. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Furnished with fins; formed for the element of water.

High over the main in wat'ry pomp he rides,
His azure car and *finny* counters guides;
Pretends his name. *Drake's Poem.*

New herds of beasts he sends the plains to
share;
New colonies of birds to people air;
And to their oozy beds the *finny* fish repair.
Dryden's Ovid.

While black with storms the ruffled ocean rolls,
And from the fisher's art depends her *finny* shoals.
Blackmore.

With hairy springs we the birds betray;
Slight lines of hair surprise the *finny* prey. *Pope.*

FINTOED. *adj.* [from *fin* and *toe*.] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

F I R

Such creatures as are whole footed, or *fintor'd*, viz. some birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and swim there. *Ruy.*

FENOCHIO. *n. f.* A species of fennel.

FIPPLE. *n. f.* [from *fibula*, Latin.] A stopper.

You must know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple* that straiteneth the air much more than the simple concave, would yield no sound. *Enon's Natural History.*

FIR. *n. f.* [*fyr*, Welsh; *ruh*, Saxon; *fyr*, Danish.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

It is ever green: the leaves are single, and for the most part produced on every side of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are propagated on cones, which are squamose. *Miller.*

He covered the floor of the house with planks of *fir*. *King.*
The spiring *fir* and stately box. *Pope.*

FIRE. *n. f.* [*fyrt*, Saxon; *feuer*, German.]

1. The igneous element.

The force of *fire* ascended first on high,
And took its dwelling in the vaulted sky;
Then air succeeds, in lightness next to *fire*. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing burning.

A little *fire* is quickly trodden out,
Which, being fuel'd, rivers cannot quench. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

Where two raging *fires* meet together,
They do consume the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakespeare*

So contraries on *Aëna's* top conspire;
Here hoary frosts, and by them break out *fire*. *Cowley.*

3. A conflagration of towns or countries.

There is another liberality to the citizens, who had suffered damage by a great *fire*. *Arbutnot.*
Tough fate thou think'st thy treasure lies,
Conceal'd in chests from human eyes,
A *fire* may come, and it may be
Bury'd, my friends, as far from thee. *Granville.*

4. Flame; light; lustre.

Stars hide your *fires*.
Let not night see my black and deep desires. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

5. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire,
To weary tortures, and to lie in *fire*? *Prior.*

6. The punishment of the damned.

Who among us shall dwell with the devouring *fire*?
Who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings? *Isaiah.*

7. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the passions.

What *fire* is in my ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd for pride and scorn to much? *Shakespeare.*

8. Ardour of temper; violence of passion.

He had *fire* in his temper, and a German bluntness; and, upon provocations, might strain a phrase. *Atterbury.*

9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; spirit of sentiment.

Nor can the know that age does shed
Upon thy rev'rend head,
Quench or allay the noble *fire* within,
But all that youth can be thou art. *Cowley.*

They have no notion of *fire* and *fire* in fancy and in words, and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure is good oratory and poetry to them. *Felton on the Cliffs.*

He brings, to make us from our ground retire,
The reasoner's weapons and the poet's *fire*. *Blackmore.*

Exact Racine, and Corneille's noble *fire*,
Taught us that France had something to admire. *Pope.*

F I R

The bold Longinus all the nine inspire,
And warm the critic with a poet's *fire*. *Pope*
Oh may some spark of your celestial *fire*,
The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. *Pope.*

10. The passion of love.

Love various hearts does variously inspire,
It stirs in gentle bosoms gentle *fire*,
Like that of incense on the altar laid;
But raging flames tempestuous souls invade;
A *fire* which every windy passion blows,
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden.*

The *fire* of love in youthful blood,
Like what is kindled in brush-wood,
But for a moment burns. *Shadwell.*

The god of love retires;
Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires*. *Pope.*
New charms shall still increase desire,
And time's swift wing shall fan the *fire*. *Moore's Fables.*

11. Eruption or imposthumation: as, St. Anthony's *fire*.

12. To set *fire* on, or set on *fire*. To kindle; to inflame.

Hermosilla courageously set upon the horsemen, and set *fire* also upon the stables where the Turks horses stood. *Kneller.*

He that set a *fire* on a pine-tree to spite his neighbour, and the plane-tree set *fire* on his neighbour's house, is found to pay all the loss, because it did all arise from his own ill intention. *Taylor.*

13. To set a *fire*. To inflame.

So inflam'd by my desire,
It may set her heart a-*fire*. *Carew.*

To *fire*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set on fire; to kindle.

They spoiled many parts of the city, and fired the houses of those whom they esteemed not to be their friends; but the rage of the *fire* was at first hindered, and then appeased by the fall of a sudden shower of rain. *Hayward.*

The breathless body thus bewail'd, they lay,
And *fire* the pile. *Dryden.*

A second Paris, diff'ring but in name,
Shall *fire* his country with a second flame. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

2. To inflame the passions; to animate.

Yet, if desire of fame, and thirst of power,
A beauteous princess with a crown in dower,
So *fire* your mind, in arms assert your right. *Dryden*

3. To drive by fire.

He that parts us, shall bring a brand from heaven
And *fire* us hence. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To *fire*. *v. n.*

1. To take fire; to be kindled.

2. To be inflamed with passion.

3. To discharge any firearms.

The fainting Dutch remotely *fire*,
And the fam'd Eugene's non troops retire. *Smith*

FIRFARMS. *n. f.* [*fire* and *arms*.] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns. Ammunition to supply their few *firearms*. *Clarendon.*

Before the use of *firearms* there was infinitely more scope for personal valour than in the modern battles. *Pope.*

FIREBALL. *n. f.* [*fire* and *ball*.] Grenado; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

Judge of those insolent boasts of confidence, which, like to many *fireballs*, or mouth grenades, are thrown at our church. *South.*

The same great man hath sworn to make us swallow his coin in *fireballs*. *Swift.*

FIREBRAND. *n. f.* [*fire* and *brand*.]

1. A piece of wood kindled.
I have cald my father-in-law of a *firebrand*, to set my own house in a flame. *L'Estrange.*

F I R

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who causes mischief.
Troy must not be, nor goodly Ithon stand;
Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all. *Shakespeare.*

He sent Surrey with a competent power against the rebels, who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Chamber, their *firebrand*. *Bacon.*

FIREBRUSH. *n. f.* [*fire* and *brush*.] The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to stir up the *fire*, clean away the ashes from betwixt the bars with the *firebrush*. *Swift.*

FIRECROSS. *n. f.* [*fire* and *cross*.] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms; the ends thereof burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood. It is carried from one place to another. Upon refusal to send it forward, or to rise, the last person who has it shoots the other dead.

He sent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the *firecross* to be carried; namely, two *firebrands* set in fashion of a cross, and pitched upon the point of a spear. *Hayward.*

FIREDRAGON. *n. f.* [*fire* and *dragon*.] A fiery serpent: I suppose the preller.

By the killing of the snake,
The rattling of the *fire-dragon*,
I charge thee thou this place forsake,
Nor of queen Mab be prattling. *Dryden.*

FIRELOCK. *n. f.* [*fire* and *lock*.] A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint.

Prime all your *firelocks*, taken well the flake. *Gay.*

FIREMAN. *n. f.* [*fire* and *man*.]

1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

The *firemen* twine beneath his crooked arms;
A leather casque his venturous head defends,
Boldly he climbs where thickest smoke ascends. *Gay.*

2. A man of violent passions.

I had last night the fate to drink a bottle with two of these *firemen*. *Tait.*

FIRENEW. *adj.* [*fire* and *new*.] New as from the forge; new from the melting-house.

Armando is a most illustrious knight
A man of *firenew* words, fashion's own knight. *Shakespeare.*

Some excellent jests, *firenew* from the mint. *Shakespeare.*

Upon the wedding-day I put myself, according to custom, in another suit *firenew*, with silver buttons to it. *Adelphi.*

FIREPAN. *n. f.* [*fire* and *pan*.]

1. A pan for holding fire; a vessel of metal to carry fire.

His *firepans*, and all the vessels thereof, thou shalt make of brass.
Pour of it upon a *firepan* well heated, as they do rose-water and vinegar. *Bacon.*

2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRE. *n. f.* [from *fire*.] An incendiary. Others burned Moullet, and the rest marched as a guard for defence of these *fires*. *Cureau.*

FIRESHIP. *n. f.* [*fire* and *ship*.] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themselves of the *fireship*, by cutting the spritsail tackle. *Wijman.*

FIR

FRESHOVEL. *n. f.* [*fire and shovel.*] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens. Culinary utensils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, *freshovels*, prongs, and irons. *Bacon.*

The neighbours are coming out with forks and *freshovels*, and spits, and other domestic weapons. *Dryden's Span. & Frian.*

FRESIDE. *n. f.* [*fire and side.*] The hearth; the chimney.

M. Judy sat it, that they ought all to be deluged, and ought to seive but for winter talk by the *freside*. *Bacon.*

Love no more is made By the *freside*, but in the cooler shade. *Carrow.*

By his *freside* he starts the hare, And turns her in his wicker chair. *Prior.*

What thou askest of them after all? Only to sit quietly at thy own *freside*. *Arbutnot.*

FIRESTICK. *n. f.* [*fire and stick.*] A lighted stick or brand.

Children when they play with *firesticks* move and wheel them round to fast, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and represent an intire circle of fire to them. *Digby on Bodies.*

FIRESTONE. *n. f.* [*fire and stone.*]

The *firestone*, or *pyrites*, is a compound metallic body, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions to the several masses. The most common sort, which is used in medicine, is a greenish shapdels kind found in our clays; out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name of *pyrites*, or *firestone*, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the sparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter struck from off the stone burning itself out before the spark becomes extinguished. *Hell's Math. Med.*

Firestone, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FIREWOOD. *n. f.* [*fire and wood.*] Wood to burn; fewel.

FIREWORK. *n. f.* [*fire and work.*] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

The king would have me present the princess with some delightful ostentation, or pageant, or antic, or *firework*. *Shakespeare.*

We represent also ordinance, and new mixtures of gunpowder, wondrous burning in water, and unquenchable; and a to *fireworks* of all variety. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of mixtures, by their ignorance of gunpowder and *fireworks*. *Bacon.*

In *fireworks* give him leave to vent his spite; Those are the only serpents he can write. *Dryden.*

Our companion proposed a subject for a *firework*, which he thought would be very amusing. *Milton's Guardian.*

Their *fireworks* are made up in paper. *Tatler.*

FIRING. *n. f.* [*from fire.*]

They burn the cakes, *firing* being there scarce. *Mortimer.*

FIRK. *v. a.* [*from ferio, Latin.*] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chastise.

Besides, it is not only *firish*, But vile idolatrous and popish, For one man out of his own skin To *firk* and whip another's sin. *Hudibras.*

FIRKIN. *n. f.* [*from f. oden, Saxon, the fourth part of a vessel.*]

A vessel containing nine gallons.

Strutt's servants get such a naught about that shop, that it will cost us many a *firkin* of strong beer to bring them back again. *Arbutnot.*

FIRKIN. *n. f.* [*from f. oden, Saxon, the fourth part of a vessel.*]

A small vessel.

You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder,

Which made the lye so much the louder;

FIR

Now list to another, that miracle's brother, Which was done with a *firkin* of powder. *Denham.*

FIRM. *adj.* [*firmitas, Latin.*]

1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to *soft*.

The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they are *firm* in themselves and they cannot be moved. *Job.*

Love's artillery then checks

The breastworks of the *firmest* sex. *Cleveland.*

Then 's nothing to be left void in a *firm* building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbish. *Dryden.*

That body, whose parts are most *firm* in themselves, and re by their peculiar shapes capable of the greatest contacts, is the most *firm*; and that which has parts very small, and capable of the least contact, will be most soft. *Woodward.*

2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken.

We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the fence which is God's lamp. *Bacon.*

He straight obeys

And *firm* believes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The great encouragement is the assurance of a future reward, the *firm* persuasion whereof is enough to raise us above any thing in this world. *Lilloston.*

The man that's resolute and just,

Firm to his principles and truth,

Nor hopes nor fears can blind. *Walsh.*

3. Solid; not giving way; not fluid.

God cooled the wind to blow to dry up the abundant slime and mud of the earth, and make the land more *firm*. *Ridgely.*

The muddy and limous matter brought down by the Nilus, settled by devices into a *firm* land. *Erasmus's Familiar Errors.*

It on *firm* land

Thaws not, but rather heap and ruin seems

Of ancient pile: all else deep snow and ice. *Milton.*

Sinking waters, the *firm* land to drain,

Filled the capacious deep, and form'd the main. *Roscommon.*

TO FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmitas, Latin.*]

1. To settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix.

On the death of the emperor they advertised Solymary, *firming* those letters with all their hands and seals. *Knolles.*

'Tis ready'd above by every god,

And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod. *Dryd.*

The power's, said he,

To you and yours, and mine, propitious be,

And *firm* our purpose with their angry. *Dryden.*

O thou, who fixed me from my doubtful state,

Long lost and wander'd in the maze of fate!

Be present still: oh goddess, in our aid

Proceed, and *firm* those omens thou hast made! *Pope's Statius.*

2. To fix without wandering.

He on his card and compass *firm'd* his eye,

The matters of his long experiment. *Fanny Queen.*

FIRMAMENT. *n. f.* [*firmentum, Latin.*] The sky; the heavens.

Even to the heavens then thinking shrill

Duth reach, and all the *firmament* duth fill. *Spenser.*

I am constant as the northern star,

Of whose true, fixt, and reeling quality

There is no fellow in the *firmament*. *Shakespeare.*

The Almighty, whose hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered stars, sun and moon, written on these large volumes of the *firmament*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The *firmament* expanse of liquid, pure,

Transparent, elemental air, diffus'd

In circuit to the uttermost convex

Of this great round. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The steeds climb up the first ascent with pain;

And when the middle *firmament* they gain,

FIR

If downward from the heavens my head I bow, And see the earth and ocean hang below,

Even I am seiz'd with horror. *Addison's Ovid.*

What an immeasurable space is the *firmament*, wherein a great number of stars are seen with our naked eye, and many more discovered with our glasses! *Denham's Astro-Theology.*

FIRMAMENTAL. *adj.* [*from firmament.*]

Celestial; of the upper regions.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,

In *firmamental* waters dipt above. *Dryden.*

FIRMLY. *adv.* [*from firm.*]

1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably.

Thou shalt come of force,

Though thou art *firmer* fasten'd than a rock. *Milt. Argonnes.*

How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can stick together so *firmly*, without something which causes them to be atracted towards one another, is difficult to conceive. *Newton.*

2. Steadily; constantly.

Himself to be the man the fates require;

I *firmly* judge, and what I judge desire. *Dryden.*

The common people of Lucca are *firmly* persuaded, that one Lucques can beat five Florentines. *Addison on Italy.*

FIRMNESS. *n. f.* [*from firm.*]

1. Hardness; compactness; solidity.

It would become by degrees of greater consistency and *firmness*, to as to resemble the *firmness* of the earth. *Bunnet.*

2. Durability; stability.

Both the easiness and *firmness* of union might be conjured, for that both people are of the same language. *Hayward.*

3. Certainty; soundness.

In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmness* of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other. *South's Sermons.*

4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution.

That thou should'st my *firmness* doubt To God or thee, because we have a foe

May tempt us, I expected not to hear. *Milton.*

Nor can the Egyptian patriarch blame my

Which for his *firmness* does his heat excuse. *Rej. mmm.*

This armed Job with *firmness* and fortitude. *Atterbury.*

FIRST. *adj.* [*first, Saxon.*]

1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.

Thy air,

Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the *first*: —A third is like the former. *Shakespeare.*

In the six hundredth and *first* year, in the *first* month, the *first* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth. *Genesis.*

2. Earliest in time; opposed to last.

The *first* covenant had also ordinances of divine service. *Hebrews.*

Man's first disobedience. *Milton.*

Who *first*, who last

Rous'd from the slumber. *Milton.*

Arms and the man I sing, the first who bore

His course to Lethum from the Trojan shore. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain!

Who *first* offend, will *first* complain. *Pope.*

3. Foremost in place.

Three presidents, of whom Daniel was *first*. *Daniel.*

First with the dogs, and king among the quires. *Spectator.*

'Tis little Will, the scourge of France,

No godhead, but the *first* of men. *Prior.*

5. Great; excellent.

My *first* son,

Where will you go? Take good Cuminius

With thee. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

F I R

FIRST. *adv.*

1. Before any thing else; earliest.

He, not unmindful of his usual art,
First in dissembling fire attempts to part;
Then roaring heats and running streams he tries.
Dryden.

Thy praise, and thine was then the publick
voice,
First recommended Guiscard to my choice.
Dryden.

Heaven, sure, has kept this spot of earth uncraft,
To show how all things were created first. *Prior.*

2. Before any other consideration.

First, metals are more durable than plants;
secondly, they are more solid and hard; thirdly,
they are wholly subterraneous; whereas plants
are part above earth, and part under the earth.
Bacon.

3. It has often at before it, and means at the beginning.

At first the silent venom slid with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden.*
Excepting fish and insects, there are very few
or no creatures that can provide for themselves at
first, without the assistance of parents. *Bentley.*

4. FIRST or LAST. At one time or other.

But sure a general damn on man is past,
And all are fools and lovers first or last. *Dryden.*

FIRST-BEGOT.

n. f. [from *first* and *begot*.] The eldest of children.

His first-begot we know: and fore have felt
When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep.
Milton.

FIRST-BORN. *n. f.* [from *first* and *born*.] Eldest; the first by the order of nativity.

Last, with one midnight stroke, all the first-born
Of Egypt must lie dead. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Hail, holy light, offspring of heav'n's first-born!
Milton.

The first-born has not a sole or peculiar right,
by any law of God and nature; the younger
children having an equal title with him. *Locke.*

FIRST-FRUITS. *n. f.* [from *first* and *fruits*.]

1. What the season earliest produces or matures of any kind.

A swart reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf.
Milton.

The blooming hopes of my then very young
patron have been confirmed by a most noble first-
fruits, and his life is going on towards a plentiful
harvest of all accumulated virtues. *Prior.*

2. The first profits of any thing.

Although the king loved to employ and ad-
vance bishops, because, having rich bishopricks,
they carried their reward upon themselves; yet
he did use to raise them by steps, that he might
not lose the profit of the first-fruits, which by
that course of gradation was multiplied. *Bacon.*

3. The earliest effect of any thing.

See, father, what first-fruits on earth are
sprung
From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton.*

FIRSTLING. *adj.* [from *first*.] That is first produced or brought forth.

All the firstling males that come of thy herd,
and of thy flock, thou shalt sanctify unto the
Lord thy God. *Deut.*

FIRSTLING. *n. f.* [from *first*.]

1. The first produce or offspring.

A shepherd next,
More meek, came with the firstlings of his flock,
Choicest and best. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The tender firstlings of my woolly breed,
Shall on his holy altar often bleed. *Dryden.*
The firstlings of the flock are doom'd to die.
Pope.

F I S

2. The thing first thought or done.

Our play
Leaps o'er the vault and firstlings of these broils,
'Ginning it the middle. *Shakespeare.*

The flighty purpose works o'erlook,
Unless the deed go with it: from this moment
The very firstlings of my heart shall be
The firstlings of my hand. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FISCAL. *n. f.* [from *fiscus*, a treasury, Latin.] Exchequer; revenue.

War, as it is entertained by diet, so can it
not be long maintained by the ordinary fiscal and receipt.
Bacon.

FISH. *n. f.* [from *fisc*, Saxon; *visch*, Dutch.]

1. An animal that inhabits the water. Fish is used collectively for the race of fishes.

The beasts, the fish, and the winged fowls,
Are their males subjects. *Shakespeare.*
And now the fish equally fates escape,
Since Venus ow'd her safety to their shape.
Grech.

There are fishes, that have wings, that are not
strangers to the airy region: and there are some
birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose
blood is cold as fish; and their flesh is so like
in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on
fish-days. *Locke.*

2. The flesh of fish, opposed to that of terrestrial animals, by way of eminence called flesh.

I fight when I cannot chuse, and I eat no fish.
Shakespeare's King Lear.
We mortify ourselves with the diet of fish, and
think we fast carefully if we abstain from the
flesh of other animals. *Brown.*

To FISH. *v. n.*

1. To be employed in catching fishes.

2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.

While others fish, with craft for great opinion,
I with great truth, catch mere simplicity. *Shakespeare.*

To FISH. *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish, or any thing else.

Some have fish'd the very jakes for papers left
there by men of wit. *Swift.*
Oft, as he fish'd, her nether realms for wit,
The goddess favour'd him, and favours yet.
Pope's Dunciad.

FISH-HOOK. *n. f.* [from *fish* and *hook*.] A hook to catch fishes.

A sharp point, bended upward and backward,
like a fish-hook. *Greene's M. Scum.*

FISH-POND. *n. f.* [from *fish* and *pond*.] A small pool for fish.

Fish-ponds are no small improvement of watry
boggy lands. *Mortimer's Highland Boy.*
Fish-ponds were made where former forests
grew,
And hills were level'd to extend the view. *Prior.*

After the great value the Romans put upon
fishes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hur-
mus should sell his fish-ponds for quadruples.
H. S. 32, 291. 131. 46. *Arrian's Hist.*

FISHER. *n. f.* [from *fish*.] One who is employed in catching fish.

In our fight the three were taken up
By fishermen of Cornish, as we thought:
At length another seiz'd on us,
And would have left the fishes of their prey,
Had not they been very slow of sail. *Shakespeare.*
We know that town is but with fishes fraught,
Where Theseus govern'd and where Plautus taught.
Sandy.

Left he should suspect it, draw it from him,
As fishes do the bait, to make him follow it.
Denham.

A soldier now he with his coat appears;
A fisher now, his trembling angle bears. *Pope.*

FISHERBOAT. *n. f.* [from *fisher* and *boat*.] A boat employed in catching fish.

F I S

FISHERMAN. *n. f.* [from *fisher* and *man*.] One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.

How fearful

And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!
The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
At length two monsters of unequal size,
Hard by the shore, a fisherman espies. *Waller.*
Do seals and fins bear price to this exact?
You might have bought the fisherman in his net.
Dryden's Fables.

FISHERTOWN. *n. f.* [from *fisher* and *town*.] A town inhabited by fishermen.

Others of them, in that time banded the
fishertown Moulchole. *Curew's Survey of Dorset.*
Lime in Dorsetshire, a little fishertown.
Clarke.

FISHERY. *n. f.* [from *fisher*.] The business of catching fish.

We shall have plenty of mackerel this season,
our fishery will not be disturbed by pirates.
Admiral's Office.

FISHFUL. *adj.* [from *fish*.] Abounding with fish; stored with fish.

Thus mean in state, and calm in spirit,
My fishful pond is my delight. *Locke.*

It is walled and guarded with the common
commodious for traffick to all parts of the world,
and water'd with pleasant, fishful, and navigable
rivers. *Candlish's River.*

To FISHIFY. *v. a.* [from *fish*.] To turn to fish: a cant word.

Here comes a Roarer,
—Wi hout his roe like a dried bearing
O flesh, flesh, how art thou fishified. *Shakespeare.*

FISHING. *n. f.* [from *fish*.] Commodity of taking fish.

There also would be planted a good town,
having both a good haven and a plentiful fishery.
Spenser on Ireland.

FISHKETTLE. *n. f.* [from *fish* and *kettle*.] A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

It is probable that the way of embalming
amongst the Egyptians was by boiling the body
in a long caldron like a fish-kettle, in some kind
of liquid balsam. *Greene's M. Scum.*

FISHMEAL. *n. f.* [from *fish* and *meal*.] Diet of fish; abstemious diet.

Then drink doth overcool their blood, and
making many fishmeals, they fall into a kind of
mild greenickness. *Shakespeare.*

FISHMONGER. *n. f.* [from *fish*.] A dealer in fish; a seller of fish.

I fear to play the fishmonger; and yet to leave
a commodity may not pass in silence. *Greene.*
The surgeon left the fishmonger to determine
the controversy between him and the pike.
Leigham.

FISHY. *adj.* [from *fish*.]

1. Consisting of fish.

2. Inhabited by fish.

My absent mates
But the bait, I feel, and from the fishy flood
Appeal the afflitive fierce desire of food. *Pope.*

3. Having the qualities or form of fish.

Few eyes have escaped the picture of mer-
maids, that is, according to Horace, a monster
with a woman's head above, and fishy extremities
below. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FISSILE. *adj.* [from *fissilis*, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone, clear as
water or crystal of the rock, and without co-
lour: enduring a red heat without losing its
transparency; and in a very strong heat clefting
without fusion. *Newton's Opticks.*

FIS

FISSE'LITY. *n. f.* [from *fissile*.] The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FISURE. *n. f.* [*fissura*, Latin; *fissure*, French.] A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

The floor was distinguished into strata or fissures; those strata were divided by parallel fissures, that were included in the stone. Woodward.

I see

The gaping fissures to receive the rain. Thomson

FISURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fissure.

By a fall or blow the skull may be fissured or fractured. Hysman.

FIST. *n. f.* [*fight*, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.

She quick and proud, and who did Pas despise, Up with her fist, and took him on the face; Another time, quoth she, become more wife; Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. Sidney.

And being down, the villain fore did bear And brule with clow with fist his manly face. Fairy Queen.

Anger causeth paleness in some; in others trembling, swelling, and bending the fist. Bacon. And the same hand into a fist may close, Which instantly a palm expanded shows. Denham.

Tyrreus, the foster-father of the beast, Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist. Dryden.

FIST. *v. a.* To strike with the fist.

I saw him spurning and fistling her most unmercifully. Dryden.

To gripe with the fist. We have been down together in my sleep, In buckling helms, fistling each other's throat, And wak'd half dead with nothing. Shakspeare.

FISTINUT. *n. f.* A pistachio nut.

FISTICUFFS. *n. f.* [*fist* and *cuff*.] Battle with the fist; blows with the fist.

Naked men belabouring one another with faggot sticks, or dully falling together by the ears at fisticuffs. Moore.

She would seize upon John's connivance: for which they were sure to go to fisticuffs. Arbuth. My invention and judgment are perpetually at fisticuffs, till they have quite disabled each other. Swift.

FISTULA. *n. f.* [Latin; *fistula*, French.]

1. A sinuous ulcer callous within; any sinuous ulcer.

That fistula which is recent is the easiest of cure: those of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and caries in the bone. Wiseman's Surgery.

2. **FISTULA Lachrymalis.** A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but this is only the first and mildest stage of the disease; in the next there is matter discharged with the tears from the puncta lachrymalia, and sometimes from an orifice broke through the skin between the nose and angle of the eye. The last and worst degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring soft parts, but also affected the subjacent bone. Sharp's Surg.

FISTULAR. *adj.* [from *fistula*.] Hollow like a pipe.

FIT

FISTULOUS. *adj.* [from *fistula*; *fistulæ*, French.] Having the nature of a fistula; callous or sinuous like a fistula.

How these sinuous ulcers become fistulous, I have shewn you. W. J. M. S. Surgery.

FIT. *n. f.* [from *fight*, Skinner, every fit of a disease being a struggle of nature; from *viit* in Flemish, frequent, Junius.]

1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper.

Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which case a fit of the stone in that part is the cure. Sharp's Surgery.

2. Any short return after intermission; interval.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try A short vicissitude, and fit of poverty. Dryden.

Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by fits and starts, feel certain motions of repentance. L'Estrange.

By fits my swelling grief appears, In rising sighs and falling tears. Addison on Italy.

Thus o'er the dying lamp the unsteady flame Hinges quivering on a point, leaps off by fits, And falls again, as loth to quit its hold. Addison.

Religion is not the business of some fits only and intervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, but a system of precepts to be regarded in all our conduct. Rogers.

All fits of pleasure we balanced by an equal degree of pain or languor: 'tis like spending this year, part of the next year's revenue. Swift.

3. Any violent affection of mind or body.

The life did fit away out of her nest, And all his senses were with deadly fit oppress'd. Fairy Queen.

An ambitious man puts it in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a fit of melancholy. Addison.

4. Disorder; distemper.

For your husband, He 's noble, wife, judicious, and best knows The fits of the season. Shakspeare's Macbeth.

5. It is used without an epithet of discrimination, for the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children; and by the vulgar for the epilepsy.

Mrs. Bull was so much engaged, that she fell down into a fit. Arbuthnot.

6. It was anciently used for any recommencement after intermission. The parts of a song, or cantos of a poem were called fits.

FIT. *adj.* [written, Flemish, Junius.]

1. Qualified; proper: with for before the noun, and to before the verb.

Men of valour, fit to go out for war and battle. Chronicles.

He lends him vain Goliath's sacred sword, The fittest help just fortune could afford. Cowley

This fury fit her intent the chose, One who deigns in wais and human woes. Dryden's Æneid.

It is a wrong use of my understanding to make it the rule and measure of another man's: a use which it is neither fit for, nor capable of. Locke.

2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

Since we have said it were good not to use men of ambitious natures, except it be upon necessity, it is fit we speak in what cases they are so. Bacon.

See how thou could'st judge of fit and meet. Milton

It is fit for a man to know his own abilities and weaknesses, and not think himself obliged to imitate all that he thinks fit to praise. Boyle.

If our forefathers thought fit to be grave and serious, I hope their posterity may laugh without offence. Addison.

TO FIT. *v. a.* [written, Flemish, Junius.]

1. To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another.

FIT

The carpenter marketh it out with a line: he fitteth it with planes. Isaiah.

Would fate permit To my desires I might my fortune fit, Troy I would raise. Denham.

2. To accommodate a person with any thing: as, the tailor fits his customer.

A taffemaker fitted the child with a pair of bodices, flannel on the same side. W. J. M. S.

3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing.

She shall be our messenger to this paucity knight: trust me I thought on her; she'll fit it. Shakspeare.

As much of the stone as was contiguous to the marble, fitted the marble so close as if it had been formerly liquid. Boyle.

4. To fit out. To furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or decoration.

A play, which if you dare but twelfth out, You'll all be slander'd, and be thought devout. Dryden.

The English fleet could not be paid and manned, and fitted out, unless we encouraged trade and navigation. Addison's Spectator.

5. To fit up. To furnish; to make proper for the use or reception of any.

He has fitted up his farm. Pope to Swift.

TO FIT. *v. n.* To be proper; to be becoming.

How civil fits it me to have such a son; and how much doth thy kindness upbraid my wickedness. Sidney.

Nor fits it to prolong the feast, Timeless, indecent, but true to rest. Pope.

FITCH. *n. f.* [A colloquial corruption of *vetch*.] A small kind of wild pea.

Now is the season For sowing of fitches, of beans, and of peason. Tupper.

FITCHAT. } *n. f.* [*fissau*, French; *fisse*, Dutch.] A stinking little

beast, that robs the hen roost and warren. Skinner calls him the stinking ferret; but he is much larger, at least as some provinces distinguish them, in which the polecat is termed a fitchat, and the stinking ferret a float.

'Tis such another fitchew' marry, a perfumed one: What do you mean by this haunting of me? Shakspeare.

The fitchat, the fulmar, and the like creatures, like upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. Walton's Angler.

FITFUL. *adj.* [fit and full.] Varied by paroxysms; disordered by change of maladies.

Duncan is in his grave: After life's fitful fever he sleeps well. Shakspeare.

FITLY. *adv.* [from fit.]

1. Properly; justly; reasonably.

Even so must fitly As you malign our senators. Shakspeare.

Where a man cannot fitly play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the stage. Bacon.

I cannot still compare marriage than to a lottery; for, in both, he that ventures may succeed, and may miss; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there he petty store of blanks for every prize. Boyle.

The whole of our duty may be expressed most fitly by departing from evil. Tillotson.

2. Commodiously; meetly.

To take a latitude, Sun or stars are fittest view'd At their brightest: but to conclude Of longitudes, what other way have we But to mark when, and where the dark eclipses be. Donne.

FIX

An animal, in order to be moveable must be flexible; and therefore is *fixity* made of separate and small solid parts, replete with proper fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Fi'TMENT. *n. f.* [from *fit*.] Something adapted to a particular purpose. Not used.

Poor beseeching: 'twas a *fitment* for

The purpose I then follow'd. *Shakspeare.*

Fi'TNESS. *n. f.* [from *fit*.]

1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness.

In things the *finest* whereof is not of itself apparent, nor easy to be made sufficiently manifest unto all, yet the judgment of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit. *Hobbes.*

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful *finest* That we adjourn this court. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*

We'll't my *finest*

To let these hands obey my boiling blood,

They're apt enough to dislocate and tear

Thy flesh and bones. *Shakspeare King Lear.*

2. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit.

Not time nor place

Did then cohere, and yet you would make both; They've made themselves, and that their *finest* now

Does unmake you. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Fi'TTER. *n. f.* [from *fit*.]

1. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing.

Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French suize seed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fit* of it for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [from *fetta*, Italian; *setzen*, German.] A small piece: as, to cut into *filters*.

FiTZ. *n. f.* [Norman, from *fils*, a son, Fr.] A son. Only used in law and genealogy: as *Fitzherbert*, the son of Herbert; *Fitzthomas*, the son of Thomas; *Fitzroy*, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

FIVE. *adj.* [𐛆𐛅𐛁, Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten.

And *five* of them were wife, and *five* were foolish. *Matthew.*

No person, no incident, but must be of use to carry on the main design: all things else are like *fix* fingers to the hand, when nature, which is superfluous in nothing, can do her work with *five*. *Dryden.*

Five herds, *five* bleating flocks, his pastures fill'd. *Dryden.*

Our British youth lose their figure by that time they are *five* and twenty. *Adelphi.*

Fi'VELEAVED *Grafs.* *n. f.* Cinquefoil; a species of clover.

FIVES. *n. f.*

1. A kind of play with a bowl.

2. A disease of horses.

His horse sped with spavins, rayed with the yellows, past cure of the *fives*, and stark spoiled with the staggers. *Shakspeare.*

To FIX. *v. a.* [*fixer*, Fr. *fixus*, Lat.]

1. To make fast, firm, or stable.

Hell heard th' unflincherable noise, hell saw Heav'n running from heav'n, and would have fled Alighted, but that fate had *fix'd* too deep Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Milton.*

2. To settle; to establish invariably.

Brightest seraph! tell

In which of all these orbs hath man His *fixed* seat, or *fixed* seat hath none, But all these shining orbs his choice to dwell! *Milton.*

FIX

One loves *fixed* laws, and the other arbitrary power. *Temple.*

When custom hath *fixed* his eating to certain stated periods, his stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour. *Locke.*

3. To direct without variation.

Why are thine eyes *fix'd* to the fallen earth, Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight! *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes, *Fix'd* on the walls with wonder and surprise. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is *fix'd*. *Locke.*

5. To pierce; to transfix. A sense purely Latin.

While from the raging sword he vainly flies, A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sundys.*

6. To withhold from motion.

To FIX. *v. n.*

1. To settle the opinion; to determine the resolution.

If we would be happy, we must *fix* upon some foundation that can never deceive us. *L'Estrange.*

He made himself their prey, T' impose on their belief, and Troy betray; *Fix'd* on his arm, and ultimately bent To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden.*

Here hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try, She *fix'd* on this her utmost remedy, Death was behind; but hard it was to die. *Dryden.*

In most bodies not propagated by feed, it is the colour we must *fix* on, and are most led by. *Locke.*

2. To rest; to cease to wander.

Your kindness banishes your fear, Resolv'd to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*

3. To lose volatility, so as to be malleable.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent, and put quicksilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FIXATION. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Stability; firmness; steadiness.

Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more necessary for your soul's than your kingdom's peace. *King Charles.*

2. Residence in a certain place.

To light, created in the first day, God gave no proper place or *fixation*. *Raleigh.*

3. Confinement; forbearance of excursion.

They are subject to errors from a narrowness of soul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects. *Watts.*

4. Want of volatility; destruction of volatility.

Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be observed; the colour, the fragility or phantasm, and the volatility or *fixation*, compared with the simple bodies. *Bacon.*

It is more difficult to make gold of other metals less ponderous and less material, than to make silver of lead or quicksilver, both which are more ponderous than silver; so that they need rather a degree of *fixation* than any condensation. *Bacon.*

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness.

Salt dissolved upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes. *Glanville.*

Fi'XEDLY. *adv.* [from *fixed*.]

1. Certainly; firmly; in a manner settled and established.

If we pretend that the distinction of species, or sorts, is *fixedly* established by the real and secret constitutions of things. *Locke.*

2. Steadfastly.

Omnipotency, omniscience, and infinite goodness enlarge the spirit while it *fixtly* looks on them. *Burnet.*

Fi'XEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fixed*.]

FLA

1. Stability; firmness.

2. Want or loss of volatility.

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire consumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

3. Solidity; coherence of parts.

Fluid or solid comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme *fixedness* and coherence, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Hobbes.*

4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolution.

A *fixedness* in religion will not give my conference leave to consent to innovations. *K. James.*

Fi'xITY. *n. f.* [from *fixed*.] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility. A word of *Boyle*.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixity* and volatility, and yet are so combined by the fit operation of the fire, that itself does it afterwards separate them. *Boyle.*

Fi'xITY. *n. f.* [*fixité*, French.] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility.

And are not the sun and fixed stars great and vehemently hot, whose heat is conveyed by a greatness of the bodies, and the mutual action and reaction between them, and the light which they emit, and whose parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them? *Newton's Optics.*

Fi'XTURE. *n. f.* [from *fix*.]

1. Position.

The *fixture* of her eye hath motion in't, As we were mock'd with art. *Shakspeare.*

2. Stable pressure.

The firm *fixture* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait. *Shakspeare.*

3. Firmness; stable state.

Frights, changes, horrors, D vent and crack, tend and detracate The unity and married calm of states Quite from their *fixture*. *Shakspeare.*

Fi'ZGIG. *n. f.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.

Can't thou with *fixgig* pierce him to the quick,

Or in his skull thy barbed trident seek? *Shakspeare.*

FLA'BBY. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Soft; not firm; easily shaking or yielding to the touch.

Paleness, a weak pulse, palpitations of the heart, *flabby* and black bellis, are symptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop

Her *flabby* dugs, and down they drop. *Swift.*

FLA'BILE. *adj.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Blown about by the wind; subject to be blown.

Did.

FLA'CCID. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the sun: the cause I take to be is, that the part against which the sun beate's waxeth more faint and *flaccid* in the stalk, and thereby less able to support the flower. *Bacon.*

They whose muscles are weak or *flaccid*, are unapt to pronounce the letter r. *Hobbes.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres are too *flaccid* and produce suaguts, or as they harden and produce callosities. *Arbuthnot.*

FLACCIDITY. *n. f.* [from *flaccid*.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension; want of stiffness.

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with insensibility. *Boyle's Surgery.*

To FLAG. *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, Dutch; *pleoan*, Saxon, to fly.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; in which, *flagging* down in the middle, men, wives and children lie together. *Abbot.*

The jades

That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowly, flow, and *flagging* wings
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*
It keeps those slender aerial bodies separated
and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of
their flexibility and weight, would *flag* or curl.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.

Like a fiery meteor sunk the sun,
The promise of a storm; the shifting gales
Forake by fits, and fill the *flagging* sails. *Dryden.*

2. To grow spiritless or dejected.

My *flagging* soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along
As if she were a body in a body;
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,
Their edge rebated: sure some ill approaches.

Dryden's Don Sebastian.

3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour.

Juice in language is somewhat less than blood:
for if the words be but becoming and signifying,
and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where
that wanteth the language is thin, *flagging*, poor,
starved, scarce covering the bone, and shews like
stones in a sack: some men, to avoid redundancy,
run into that; and while they strive to hinder ill
blood or juice, they *lose* their good. *Ben Jonson.*

His stomach will want victuals at the usual
hour, either fretting itself into a troublesome
excess, or *flagging* into a downright want of ap-
petite. *Locke.*

Fame, when it is once at a stand, naturally
lags and languishes. *Addison's Spectator.*

If on sublimer wings of love and praise,
My love above the airy vault I raise,
Lur'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust,
I *flag*, I drop, and flutter in the dust.

He sees a spirit hath been raised against him,
and he only watches 'till it begins to *flag*: he
goes about watching when to devour us. *Swift.*

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and
grow languid, giving way daily to cruel inroads
from the spleen. *Swift.*

To FLAG. v. a.

1. To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace;
As well as Cupid, time is blind;
Soon must those glories of thy face
The fate of vulgar beauty find:
The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye,
Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die.

Prior.

2. [from *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stone.

The sides and floor were all *flagged* with ex-
cellent marble. *Sandys.*
A white stone used for *flagging* floors. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FLAG. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a-bladed leaf, and yellow flower, so called from its motion in the wind.

She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in
the *flags* by the river's brink. *Exodus.*
Can bulrushes but by the river grow?
Can *flags* there flourish where no waters flow?

Sandys.

There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on
flags or stones. *Walton's Angler.*
Cut *flag* roots, and the roots of other weeds.

Morimer's Husbandry.

2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces, by which signals are made at sea, or regiments are distinguished in the field.

These *flags* of France that are advanced here,
Before the eye and prospect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your endamagement.

Shakespeare's King John.

He hangs out as many *flags* as be deveryeth
vessels; square, if ships; if gallies, pendants.

Sandys' Travels.

Democracies are less subject to sedition than
where there are ships of nobles; for if mens eyes
are upon the persons, it is for the business sake as
fittest, and not for *flags* of pedigree. *Bacon.*

Let him be girt

With all the grisly legions that troop
Under the footy *flag* of Acheron,
Harpies and hydras, or all the monstrous forms
'Twixt Africa and Inde, I'll find him out,
And force him to restore his purchase back,
Or drag him by the curls to a foul death. *Milton.*

The French and Spaniards, when your *flags*
appear,

Forget their hatred, and consent to fear. *Waller.*

The interpretation of that article about the *flag*,
is a ground at pleasure for opening a war. *Temple.*

In either's *flag* the golden terpenes bear,
Erecting crests alike, like volumes rear,
And mingle friendly hussings in the air. *Dryden.*

Then they, whose mothers, frantic with their
fear,

In woods and wilds the *flags* of Bacchus bear,
And lead his dances with dishevell'd hair

Dryden.

3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements. [*flache*, old French.]

Part of two *flags* staid, but deeper on one
side: than the other. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Flag stones will not split, as slate does, being
found formed into *flag*, or thin plates, which are
no other than so many strata. *Woodward.*

FLAG-BROOM. n. f. [from *flag* and *broom*.]

A broom for sweeping *flags* or pave-
ments, commonly made of birch-twigs,
or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, im-
ported from Spain.

FLAG-OFFICER. n. f. [*flag* and *officer*.]

A commander of a squadron.

Her grandfather was a *flag-officer*. *Addison.*

FLAG-SHIP. n. f. [*flag* and *ship*.]

The ship in which the commander of a
fleet is.

FLAG-WORM. n. f. [*flag* and *worm*.]

A grub bred in watery places among *flags*
or sedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flag*-
worm, or a green gentie. *Walton's Angler.*

FLAGGEBT. n. f. [*flageolet*, French.]

A small flute; a small instrument of wind
music.

Play us a lesson on your *flageolet*. *Morc.*

FLAGELLATION. n. f. [from *flagello*, Latin.]

The use of the scourge.

By Bidewell all descent,
As morning pray'r and *flagellation* end. *Garth.*

FLAGGINESS. n. f. [from *flaggy*.]

Lax-
ity; limberness; want of tension.

FLAGGY. adj. [from *flag*.]

1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense.

His *flaggy* wings when forth he did display,
Were like two sails, in which the hollow wind
Is gather'd full, and worketh speedy way.

Fairy Queen.

That basking in the sun thy bees may lye,
And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry.

Dryden's Virgil.

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

Graft an apple-cion upon the stock of a cole-
wort, and it will bear a great *flaggy* apple.

Bacon's Natural History.

FLAGITIOUS. adj. [from *flagitius*, Latin.]

1. Wicked; villainous; atrocious.

No villainy or *flagitious* action was ever yet
committed, but, upon a due enquiry into the
causes of it, it will be found, that a lye was first
or last the principal engine to effect it. *So th.*

There's no working upon a *flagitious* and per-
verse nature by kindness and discipline.

L'Estrange.

First, those *flagitious* times,
Pregnant with unknown crimes,
Conspire to violate the nuptial bed. *Roscommon.*

Perjury is a crime of so *flagitious* a nature, we
cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach
towards it. *Addison.*

But if in noble minds some diegs remain,
Not yet perg'd of spleen and sour disdain,
Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor let a death in these *flagitious* times. *Pope.*

2. Guilty of crimes.

He dies, but outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still, *flagitious* yet not great. *Pope.*

FLAGITIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *flagitius*.]

Wickedness; villany.

FLAGON. n. f. [*flaccal*, Welsh; lax, Saxon; *fliske*, Danish; *flagon*, French; *flasco*, Italian; *flasco*, Spanish.]

A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

A mad rogue! he poured a *flagon* of Rhenish
on my head once. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

More had sent him by a sutor in chancery two
silver *flagons*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Did they coin pilsots, bowls, and *flagons*
Int' officers of horse and dragons? *Hudibras.*

His trusty *fluger*, full of potent juice,
Was hang'd by, worn thin with age and use.

Roscommon.

One *flagon* walks the round, that none should
think

They either change, or stint him in his drink.

Dryden's Juvenal.

FLAGRANCY. n. f. [*flagrantia*, Latin.]

Burning; heat; fire.

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the sight
and the touch are the things desired; and therefore
the spirits resort to those parts. *Bacon.*

FLAGRANT. adj. [*flagrans*, Latin.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager. It is always used figuratively.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort
and heavenly delight, stirreth up *flagrant* desires
and affections, correspondent unto that which the
words contain. *Hooker.*

2. Glowing; flushed.

See Sappho, at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask;
So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope.*

3. Red; imprinted red.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beadle's lark still *flagrant* on their back.

Prior.

4. Notorious; flaming into notice.

When fraud is great, it furnishes weapons to
defend itself; and at worst, if the crimes be so
flagrant that a man is laid aside out of perfect
shame, he retires loaded with the spoils of the
nation. *Swift.*

With equal poize let steady justice sway,
And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;
But, 'till the proofs are clear, the stroke delay.

Smith.

FLAGRATION. n. f. [*flagro*, Latin.]

Burning. *Dié.*

FLAGSTAFF. n. f. [*flag* and *staff*.]

The staff on which the *flag* is fixed.

The duke, less numerous, but in courage more,
On wings of all the winds to combat flies;
His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,
And bloody crosses on his *flagstaff* rise. *Dryden.*

FLATL. n. f. [*flageletum*, Latin; *fliegel*, German.]

The instrument with which
grain is beaten out of the ear; the tool
of the thrasher.

Our soldiers, like the night-owl's lazy sigh,
Or like a lazy thresher with a *flail*,
Fell gently down as if they struck their friends.

Shakespeare's Henry vi.

FLA

When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy sail had thrash'd the corn,
That ten-days labourers could not end. *Milton.*
In this pile shall reign a mighty prince,
Born for a scourge of wit, and *flail* of sense.

The dextrous handling of the *flail*, or the
plough, and being good workmen with these
tools, did not hinder Gideon and Cincinnatus's
skill in arms and government. *Locke.*

The thief, *Duck*, could o'er the queen
prevail;

The proverb says, no fence against a *flail*. *Swift.*
FLAKE. *n. f.* [*floccus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing that appears loosely held to-
gether, like a flock of wool.

Crimson circles, like red *flakes* in the element,
when the weather is hottest. *Sidney.*

And from his wide devouring oven sent
A *flake* of fire, that flushing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almost made afraid.

The earth is sometimes covered with snow two
or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or
pieces of ice. *Burnet.*

Small drops of a misting rain, descending
through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into
one of those figured icicles; which, being tumbled
by the wind, in their fall are broken, and clus-
tered together into small parcels, which we call
flakes of snow. *Grew's Cosmology.*

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a
considerable time, and at the same time a se-
veral *flakes* of light rising up. *Atkyn.*

2. A stratum; layer; film; lamina.

The *flakes* of his tough flesh so firmly bound,
As not to be divorced by a wound. *Sandys.*

The teeth cut away great *flakes* of the metal,
till it received the perfect form the teeth would
make. *Mason.*

To FLEAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
form in flakes or bodies loosely con-
nected.

From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mold the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy snow,
Pope's Odyssey.

To FLICK. *v. n.* To break into laminae;
to part in loose bodies.

FLAKY. *adj.* [from *flake*.]

1. Loosely hanging together.

The silent hour steals on,
And *flaky* darkness breaks within the rift. *Shak.*
The trumpet sounds, long *flaky* flames expire,
With sparks that seem to set the world on fire. *Pope.*

Hence, when the snow in winter cease to weep,
And undissolv'd their *flaky* texture keep,
The banks with ease their humble streams contain,
Which swell in summer, and those banks disdain. *Blackmore.*

2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into
laminae.

FLAM. *n. f.* [A cant word of no certain
etymology.] A falsehood; a lie; an
illusory pretext.

A *flam* more sensible than the rog'ry.

Of old auspicy and aug'ry. *Hutchins.*
'Tis these men can prove the things, ordered by
our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or
indecent, all pretences or pleas of conference to
the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, *flam*
and delusion. *South.*

What are most of the histories of the world but
lies? Lyes immortal and confirmed over as
a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*

To FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
deceive with a lie. Merely cant.

Port to a *flam* was *flam'd*,
To avoid being *flam'd*. *Hutchins.*

God is not to be *flam'd* with lyes, who
knows exactly what he can do, and what not.
South.

FLA

FLAMBEAU. *n. f.* [French.] A lighted
torch.

The king *flam'd* a *flambeau* with zeal to destroy.
Dryden.

As the attendants carried each of them a *flam-
beau* in their hands, the sultan, after having or-
dered all the lights to be put out, gave the word
to enter the house, find out the criminal, and put
him to death. *Addison's Guardian.*

FLAME. *n. f.* [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*,
French.]

1. Light emitted from fire.

Is not flame a vapour, fume, or exhalation heat-
ed red hot, that is so hot, as to shine? For bodies
do not *flame* without emitting a copious fume,
and this fume burns in the *flame*. *Newton.*

What *flam*, what lightning e'er
So quick an active force did beat! *Corway.*

2. Fire.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;
The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him
now. *Corway.*

3. Ardour of temper or imagination;
brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest *flame*;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*;
In both our English genius is express'd,
Lofly and bold but negligently dress'd. *Waller.*

4. Ardour of inclination.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we come,
And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame*. *Pope.*

5. Passion of love.

My heart's on *flame*, and does like fire
To her aspire. *Corway.*

Come arm'd in *flames*; for I would prove
All the extremities of love. *Corway.*

No warning of th' approaching *flame*;
Swiftly like sudden death it came!

I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

To FLAME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission
of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire
your city is ready to *flame* in, with such weak
breath as this? *Shakspeare.*

He fell *flaming* through th' ethereal sky
To bottomless perdition. *Milton.*

Heil all around
As one great furnace *flam'd*. *Milton.*

2. To shine like flame.

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now break'd and glowing with the morning red;
Now at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And closing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

3. To break out in violence of passion.

FLAMECOLOURED. *adj.* [*flame* and *co-
lour*.] Of a bright yellow colour.

'Tis strong, and it does indifferent well in
flame-coloured stockings. *Shakspeare.*

August shall bear the form of a young man of
a fierce and choleric aspect, in a *flame-coloured*
garment. *Peachment.*

FLAMMEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] A prick; one
that officiates in solemn offices.

Ten first the *flammen* tasted living food;
Next his gurni-dol smear'd with human blood. *Pope.*

FLAMMABILITY. *n. f.* [*flamma*, Latin.]

The quality of admitting to be set on
fire, so as to blaze.

In the tulip of bodies torrid, that is, the
oil, fat, and nutritious parts, consist the prin-
ciples of *flammability*. *Brown.*

FLAMMATION. *n. f.* [*flammati*, Latin.]

The act of setting on flame.

White or crystalline arsenic, being artificial
and sublimed with fat, will not endure *flammation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FLAMMEOUS. *adj.* [*flammeus*, Latin.]

Consisting of flame; resembling flame.

FLA

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body.

FLAMMIFEROUS. *adj.* [*flammi*, Lat.]
Bringing flame.

FLAMMIVOMOUS. *adj.* [*flamma* and *vomus*,
Latin.] Vomiting out flame. *Did.*

FLAMY. *adj.* [from *flame*.]

1. Inflamed; burning; blazing.

My thoughts imprison'd in my secret woes,
With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in loud. *Sidney.*

2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital spirits of living creatures are a sub-
stance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter;
and though air and flame, being free, will not
well mingle, yet bound in by a body they will
mingle. *Boyle.*

FLANK. *n. f.* [*flanc*, French, according
to *Menage*, from *λαγν*; more probably
from *latus*, Latin.]

1. That part of the side of a quadruped
near the hinder thigh.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the
flank. *Peachment.*

2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower
belly.

He said, and pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent;
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His corset pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downward near his *flank* descends. *Pope.*

3. The side of any army or fleet.

Great ordnance and small shot thundered and
showered upon our men from their ramparts in
front, and from the gallees that lay at sea in *flank*.
Bacon's Hist. with Spain.

Gray was appointed to stand on the left *flank*,
in such sort as he might take the *flank* of the
enemy. *Huguenot.*

To right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retir'd. *Milton.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the
battion which reaches from the curtain
to the face, and defends the opposite
face, the flank and the curtain. *Harris.*

To FLANK. *v. a.*

1. To attack the side of a battalion or
fleet.

2. To be posted so as to overlook or com-
mand any pass on the side.

With *flanks* averse against their king's command,
Arm'd on the right, and on the left they stand,
And *flank* the passage. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

3. To secure on the side.

By the rich tent we found our perfum'd pavilion,
Which, *flank'd* with rocks, did close in covert
lay. *Dryden.*

FLANKER. *n. f.* [from *flank*.] A fortifi-
cation jutting out so as to command
the side of a body marching to the
assault.

The Turks, discouraged with the loss of their
fellows, and fore beaten by the Spaniards cut at
their *flankers*, were enforced to retire. *Keller.*

Like storms of hail the stones fell down from
high,
Cast from the bulwarks, *flankers*, ports, and
towers. *Faulstich.*

To FLANKER. *v. a.* [*flanker*, French.]

To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLANNEL. *n. f.* [*gaulanen*, Welsh; from
gwalan, wool, *Davies*.] A soft nappy
stuff of wool.

I cannot answer the Welsh *flannel*. *Shakspeare.*

FLAP. *n. f.* [*læppe*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose,
fastened only by one side.

FLA

There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous flap upon the opening of the larynx, which hath an open cavity for the admission of the air.

Some surgeons make a crucial incision, upon the supposition that the wound would more easily heal by turning down the flaps.

The motion of any thing broad and loose.

A disease in horses.

When a horse has the flaps, you may perceive his lips swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the nostrils is like the white of an egg: cut some flashes with a knife, and rub it on the with salt, and it will cure.

To FLAP. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.

A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, to kick tunc-tunc in a ditch with a beetle: the eagle flaps off the former, and devoured the other.

Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings, This painted child of dirt, that flinks and stings

2. To move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of any thing broad.

With frail it's toil
Flap filmy pins on out, to extricate
Then feet in liquid shackles bound.

Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And striking at her window thrice
The raven flapped his wing.

To FLAP. v. n.

1. To ply the wings with noise.

'Tis common for a duck to run flapping and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young.

The duck flapping on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, discomfited him in the duel.

2. To fall with flaps or broad parts depending.

When suffocating mists obscure the morn,
Let thy worst wig, long as it is to me,
This knows the powder'd soldier and with
Beneath his flapping hat secures his hair.

FLAPDRAGON. n. f. [from a dragon sup-posed to breathe fire.]

1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

He plays at cards well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles: ours for flapdragon, and rides the wild mare with the boys.

To FLAPDRAGON. v. a. [from the noun.]

To swallow; to devour. Low cant.
But to make an end of the ship, to see how the sea flapdragon it.

FLAPDRAID. n. f. [flap and ear.] Having loose and broad ears.

A whorl, beak-headed flapped knife.

To FLARE. v. a. [from flectere, to flutter, Dutch, Skinner; perhaps accidentally changed from glare.]

1. To flutter with a splendid show.

She shall be loose enob'd,
With ribbands pendant flaring 'bout her head.

2. To glitter with transient lustre.

Doctrine and life, colours, and light, in one
When they combine and mingle, bring
A strong regard and awe; but speech alone
Doth vanish like a flaring thing.
And in the ear, not conscience, ring.

3. To glitter offensively.

When the sun begins to sing
His flaring beams, me, guddies, bring
To arch'd walks of two light groves.

4. To be in too much light.

FLA

I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day.

FLASH. n. f. [from flash, Mingbeu.]

1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze.

When the cross the lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heav'n, I did present myself
In the aim and very flash of it.

We see a flash of a piece is seen sooner than the
noise is heard.

One with a flash begins, and ends in smoke;
The other out of smoke brings glorious light.

And as Algon, when with heaven he strove,
Died the lucky lightning from afar,
Al his mouth his flaming breath expir'd,
And flash for flash returns, and fires for fires.

2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.

Where be your gales now? your gambols?
Your forges? your flashes of merriment, that were
wont to set the rime to a rout?

Wicked men prefer the light flashes of a wan-
ton mirth, which for a while stupendous reflects, and
hide the finger from himself, to such disquiet
as awaken conscience.

3. A short transient state.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a
flash.

4. A body of water driven by violence.

This salt powdered, and put into a crucible,
was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal,
made to flash divers times, almost like melted
nitre.

2. To burst out into any kind of violence.

By day and night he wings me; every hour
He flashes into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at odds.

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or
bright thought.

They flash out sometimes into an irregular
greatness of thought.

To FLASH. v. a. To strike up large bodies
of water from the surface.

With his raging arms he rudely flash'd
The waves about, and all his armour sweep'd,
That all the blood and fish away was wash'd.

If the sea-water be flash'd with a stick or oar,
the same catches a shining colour, and the drops
resemble sparkles of fire.

FLASHY. n. f. [from flashy.] A man of
more appearance of wit than reality.

FLASHY. adv. [from flashy.] With
empty show; without real power of wit,
or solidity of thought.

FLASHY. adj. [from flashy.]

1. Empty; not solid; showy without
substance.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of
a large discourse.

When they list, their lean and flashy lungs
Grate on their terracotta pipes of wretched straw.

2. [from flaccidus, Skinner.] Inlaid; with-
out force or spirit.

Distilled books are, like common distilled
waters, flashy things.

The tastes that most offend in fruits, herbs, and
roots, are bitter, harsh, sour, watery, or flashy.

FLASK. n. f. [flasque, French.]

1. A bottle; a vessel.

FLA

Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask;
But the Champagne is to each man his flask.

2. A powder-horn.

1. Powder in a flask like soldier's flask
It set on fire.

FLASKET. n. f. [from flask.] A vessel in
which viands are served.

As other plac'd
The silver funds with golden flasks grace'd.

FLAT. adj. [flat, French.]

1. Horizontally level without inclination.

In us, all striking thunder,
Strike flat the thick tummy of the world.

2. Smooth; without protuberances.

In the dawning of the next day we might
plainly discern it was a land flat to our sight, and
full of best ge.

3. Not elevated; fallen; not erect.

Care to acquire, and beauty's plumes
Fall flat, and shrink into a trivial toy,
As every sudden lightning quite abate.

4. Level with the ground.

In them is placed taught, and easiest learner,
What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so,
What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities flat.

5. Lying prostrate; lying along.

The world is in people flat before her feet,
And worship her as goddess of the wood.

6. [In painting.] Wanting relief; want-
ing prominence of the figures.

7. Tasteless; insipid; dead.

He, like a puling cackald, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a flat tinned piece.

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.

Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are
thought to be shot out of secret intentions; but as
for large discourses, they are flat things, and not
so much noted.

9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.

I feel my genial spirits droop,
He made indeed, but flat insipid stuff.

10. Unpleasing; tasteless.

How weary, flat, fat and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world!

11. Peremptory; absolute; downright.

His host with flat uring taught him that
discreet flays make speedy journeys.

It is a flat wrong to punish the thought on pur-
pose of any before it be enacted; for true justice
punisheth nothing but the evil act or wicked
word.

As it is in the nature of all men to love liberty,
so they become flat libertines, and fall to ad-
liberating facts.

You start away,
And lend no ear unto my purposes;
Those prisoners you shall keep:
—I will, that's flat. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Thus repuls'd, our final hope
Is flat despair: we must exasperate
Th' Almighty Victor to spend all his rage;
And that must end us. *Milton's Paradise Lost*
If thou sin in wine or wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;
Fratry gets pardon by submissiveness,
But he that boasts, thrusts that out of his story,
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,
With his meek cloud of earth, the spacious sky. *Herbert.*

You had broke and robb'd his house,
And stole his talismanic louse;
And all his new-found old inventions,
With flat felonious intentions. *Hudibras*
12. Not shrill; not acute; not sharp in sound.

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no ring, but a flat noise or rattle. *Bacon.*
The upper end of the windpipe is endowed with several cartilages and muscles to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or sharp. *Ray on the Creation.*

FLAT. *n. f.*

1. A level; an extended plane.

The strings of a lute, viols, or virginals, give a far greater sound, by reason of the knot, board and concave underneath, than if there were nothing but only the flat of a board to let in the upper air into the lower. *Bacon.*

Because the air receiveth great tincture from the earth, expose flesh or fish, both upon a stake of wood some height above the earth, and upon the flat of the earth. *Bacon.*

It comes near an artificial miracle to make divers distinct eminences appear a flat by force of shadows, and yet the shadows themselves not to appear. *Watson's Architecture.*

He has cut the side of the rock into a flat for a garden; and by laying on it the waste earth, that he has found in several of the neighbouring parts, furnished out a kind of luxury for a hermit. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Even ground; not mountainous.

Now pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
'Till of this flat a mountain you have made,
'Till o'er top old Pelion, or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The way is ready and not long,
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a flat,
Fall by a mountain. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations.

The ocean, overpeering of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erboards your officers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

All the infections, that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall. *Shaksp.*

Half my pow'rs this night,
Passing these flats, are taken by the tide;
These Lincoln wathes have devoured them. *Shakespeare's King John.*

4. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep enough for ships.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats. *Shakespeare.*

The difficulty is very great to bring them in or out through so many flats and sands, if wind and weather be not very favourable. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Having newly left these grammatical flats and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably, they are now turmoiled with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton.*

Full in the prince's passage hills of sand,
And dangerous flats, in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And scamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryden.*

Must we now have an ocean of mere flat and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

5. The broad side of a blade.

A dated mandate came
From that great will which moves this mighty frame,

Bid me to thee, my royal change, repair,
To guard thee from the dæmons of the air;
My flaming sword above 'em to display,
All keen and ground upon the edge of day,
The flat to sweep the visions from thy mind,
The edge to cut 'em through that stay behind. *Dryden.*

6. Depression of thought or language.

Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when 'tis evident he creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

7. A surface without relief, or prominences.

Are there then such ravishing charms in a dull unvaried flat, to make a sufficient compensation for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills? *Bentley.*

To FLAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth.

The ancients say, if you take two twigs of several fruit-trees, and flat them on the sides, and bind them close, and set them in the ground, they will come up in one stock. *Bacon.*

With horrid shapes she does her sons expose,
Diffends their swelling lips, and flats their nose. *Greesh.*

2. To make vapid.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight four foot deep within the earth, though in a moist place and rainy time, were become a little harder than they were; otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat flattened. *Bacon.*

To FLAT. *v. n.*

1. To grow flat; opposed to swell.

I burnt it the second time, and observed the skin shrink, and the swelling to flat yet more than at first. *Temple.*

2. To render unanimated or evanid.

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it. *King Charles.*

FLATLONG. *adv.* [flat and long.] With the flat downward; not edgewise.

What a blow was there given?
—An it had not fallen flatlong. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

FLATLY. *adv.* [from flat.]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.

2. Without prominence or elevation.

3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.

4. Peremptorily; downright.

He in these wars had flatly refused his aid. *Sidney.*

Thereupon they flatly disavouch
To yield him more obedience, or support. *Dan.*

Unjust, thou say'st,
Flatly unjust, to bind with laws the free. *Milton.*
Not any interpreters allow it to be spoken of such as flatly deny the being of God; but of them that believing his existence, exclude him from directing the world. *Bentley.*

FLATNESS. *n. f.* [from flat.]

1. Evenness; level extension.

2. Want of relief or prominence.

It appears so very plain and uniform, that one would think the collier looked on the flatness of a figure, as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture. *Addison on Medals.*

3. Deadness; insipidity; rapidness.

Deadness of sense in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessel. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Dejection of fortune.

The emperor of Russia was my father:
Oh, that he were alive, and here beholding
His daughter's trial! that he did but see
The flatness of my misery! *Shakspare.*

5. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of spirit.

How fast does obscurity, flatness, and impertinency flow in upon our meditations! 'Tis a difficult task to talk to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier.*

6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity.

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into sustain, and others sunk into flatness. *Pope.*

7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

Take two saucers, and strike the edge of the one against the bottom of the other within a pale of water, and you shall find the sound groweth more flat, even while part of the saucer is above the water; but that flatness of sound is joined with a harshness. *Bacon.*

To FLATTEN. *v. a.* [flat, French; from flat.]

1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.

2. To beat down to the ground.
If they should lie in it, and beat it down, or flatten it, it will rise again. *Mortimer.*

3. To make vapid.

4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

To FLATTEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow even or level.

2. To grow dull and insipid.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeit, and flatten in the very tasting. *L'Estrange.*

FLATTER. *n. f.* [from flat.] The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.To FLATTER. *v. a.* [flater, French.]

1. To soothe with praises; to please with blandishments; to gratify with servile obsequiousness; to gain by false compliments.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,
He says he does; being then most flattered. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

His nature is too noble for the world;
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for's power to thunder: his heart's his mouth;

What his breast forges that his tongue must vent. *Shakspare.*

He that flattereth his neighbour, spreadeth a net for his feet. *Proverbs.*

He flattereth himself in his own eyes, until his iniquity be found hateful. *Psalms.*

After this way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, they contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Decay of Piety.*

Averse alike to flatter or offend. *Pope.*

I scorn to flatter you or any man. *Newton.*

2. To praise falsely.

Flatter'd crimes of a licentious age,
Provoke our censure. *Young.*

3. To please; to soothe. This sense is purely Gallick.

A consort of voices supporting themselves by their different parts makes a harmony, pleasingly fills the ears and flattens them. *Dryden.*

4. To raise false hopes.

He, always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of flatt'ring guile. *Milton.*

FLATTERER. *n. f.* [from *flatter*.] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing falsties.

When I tell him he hates flatterers;
He says he does; being then most flattered.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

Some praises proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary flatterer, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man: if he be a cunning flatterer, he will follow the arch flatterer, which is a man's self. But if he be an impudent flatterer, look wherein a man is conscious to himself that he is most defective, and is most out of countenance in himself, that will the flatterer entitle him to perform.

Bacon.

If we from wealth to poverty descend,
Want gives to know the flatterer from the friend.

Dryden.

After treating her like a goddess, the husband uses her like a woman: what is still worse, the most abject flatterers degenerate into the greatest tyrants.

Addison's Guardian.

The publick should know this: yet whoever goes about to inform them, shall be censured for a flatterer.

Swift.

FLATTERY. *n. f.* [from *flatter*; *flatterie*, French.] False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.

Minds, by nature great, are conscious of their greatness;

And hold it mean to borrow aught from flattery.

Rowe.

Simple pride for flattery makes demands. Pope.
See how they beg an aim of flattery!

They languish, O! support them with a lye.

Young.

FLATTISH. *adj.* [from *flat*.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

These are from three inches over to six or seven, and of a flattish shape.

Woodward on Fishes.

FLATULENCY. *n. f.* [from *flatulent*.]

1. Windiness; fulness of wind; turbulence by wind confined.

Vegetable substances contain a great deal of air, which expands itself, producing all the disorders of flatulency.

Arbutnot.

2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness.

Whether most of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to, may be determined by any that considers the natural flatulency of that airy scheme of notions.

Glanville.

FLATULENT. *adj.* [from *flatulentus*, Latin.]

1. Turgid with air; windy.

Peas are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion.

Arbutnot.

Flatulent tumours are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger; but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid state again.

Quincy.

2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy.

To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a flatulent vanity.

Glanville.

How many of these flatulent writers have sunk in their reputation, after seven or eight editions of their works.

Dryden.

FLATUOSITY. *n. f.* [from *flatuositas*, French; from *flatus*, Latin.] Windiness; fulness of air.

The cause is flatuosity; for wind stirred, moveth to expel; and all purgers have in them a raw spirit of wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach and belly.

Bacon.

FLATUOUS. *adj.* [from *flatus*, Latin.] Windy; full of wind.

Rhubarb in the stomach, in a small quantity, doth digest and overcome, being not flatuous nor loathsome; and so sendeth it to the mesentery veins, and, being opening, it helpeth down urine.

Bacon's Natural History.

FLATUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, caused by indigestion and a gross internal perspiration; which is therefore dissipated by warm aromatics.

Quincy.

FLATWISE. *adj.* [flat and wise: so it should be written, not flatways.] With the flat downwards; not the edge.

Its posture in the earth was flatwise, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was deposited.

Woodward on Fossils.

TO FLAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To make a fluttering show in apparel.

With ivy canopy'd, and interwove
With flaunting honey-suckle.

Milton.

These courtiers of applause deny themselves things convenient to flaunt it out, being frequently enough fain to immolate their own desires to their vanity.

Boyle.

Here, attir'd beyond our purse, we go,
For use is ornament and flaunting show;

We take on trust, in purple robes to shine,

And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine.

Dryden.

You sit, you loiter about alehouses, or flaunt

about the streets in your new-gilt chariot, never

minding me nor your numerous family.

Arbutnot.

2. To be hung with something loose and flying. This seems not to be proper: the words flaunt and flutter might with more propriety have changed their places.

Fortune in men has some small difference made;
One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade.

Pope.

FLAUNT. *n. f.* Any thing loose and airy.

How would he look to see his work so noble,
Wildly bound up, what would he say! or how
Should I in these my borrow'd flaunts behold
The sternness of his piety!

Shakespeare.

FLAVOUR. *n. f.*

1. Power of pleasing the taste.

They have a certain flavour, at their first appearance, from several accidental circumstances, which they may lose, if not taken early.

Addison.

2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance.

Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,
With bending heaps, so nigh their bloom disfecte,
Each seems to smell the flavour which the other
blows.

Dryden.

FLAVOROUS. *adj.* [from *flavour*.]

1. Delightful to the palate.

Sweet grapes degenerate there, and fruits decline'd

From their first flav'rous taste, renounce their kind.

Dryden.

2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW. *n. f.* [from *flā*, to break; *flōh*, Saxon, a fragment.]

1. A crack or breach in any thing.

This heart shall break into a thousand flaws
Or ere I weep.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Wool, new-shorn, being laid casually upon a vessel of verjuice, after some time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the vessel were whole, without any flaw, and had not the bung-hole open.

Bacon's Natural History.

We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or flaw.

Boyle.

A flaw is in thy ill-bak'd vessel found:
'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring sound.

Dryden.

As if great Atlas, from his height,
Should sink beneath his heavenly weight;

And with a mighty flaw the flaming wall, as
once it fell,

Should gape immense, and rushing down, o'er-whelm this nether ball.

Dryden.

Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,
Or some still china-jar receive a flaw.

Pope.

He that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or flaw, and supply it

immediately, else time alone will bring all to ruin.

Swift.

2. A fault; defect; something that weakens or invalidates.

Yet certain though it be, it hath flaws; for that the scribes and brokers do value unbound men to serve their own turn.

Bacon's Essays.

Traditions were a proof alone,

Could we be certain such they were, to known;

But since some flaws in long descents may be,

They make not truth but probability.

Dryden.

And laid her down out in law,

To nail her journey with a flaw.

Hudibras.

Their judgement has found a flaw in what the generality of mankind admires.

Addison.

So many flaws had this vow in its first conception.

Asterbury.

3. A sudden gust; a violent blast. [from *flō*, Latin.] Obsolete.

Being incens'd, he's flint;

As humorous as winter, and as lude;

As flaws congealed in the spring of day.

Shaksp.

Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall, 't' expel the winter's flaw.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

As a huge fish, laid
Near to the cold weed-gathering shore, is with a north-flaw afraid,

Shoots back; so, sent against the ground,

Was foil'd Eurialus.

Chapman's Iliad.

Bustling their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, and stormy gulf, and flaw,

Bores, and Cæcias, and Argelles loud,
And Thraecias tend the woods, and seas upturn.

Milton.

I heard the rack,
As earth and sky would mingle; but myself

Was distant; and these flaws, though mortals

scar them,

As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Or to the earth's dark basis underneath,

Are to the main inconsiderable.

Milton.

4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage
Until the golden circuit on my head
Do calm the fury of this madbrain'd flaw.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

The fort's revolted to the emperor,
The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,
And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in; I heard the mighty flaw

When first it broke, the crowding engines saw
Which choak'd the passage.

Dryden's Aureng.

5. A sudden commotion of mind.

Oh these flaws and starts,
Impossible to true fear, would become
A woman's story at a Winter's fire.

Shakespeare.

TO FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure.

But his flawed heart,
Alack, too weak the conflict to support,
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

The cup was flawed with such a multitude of little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like a crystalline cup.

Boyle.

The brazen cauldrons with the frosts are flawed
The garment stiff with ice, at hearth is thaw'd.

Dryden.

2. To break; to violate. Out of use.

France hath flawed the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchant's goods.

Shaksp. Henry VIII.

FLAWLESS. *adj.* [from *flaw*.] Without cracks; without defects.

A star of the first magnitude, which the more high, more val, and more flawless, shines only bright enough to make itself conspicuous.

Boyle.

FLAWN. *n. f.* [from *flā*, Saxon; *flan*, French; *vlaye*, Dutch.] A sort of custard; a pie baked in a dish.

Di.

F L E

Will oven full of *flaws*, Ginny pass, not for sleep.
To-morrow thy father his wake-day will keep.

To FLA'WTER. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin.

FLA'WY. *adj.* [from *flaw*.] Full of flaws.
FLAX. *n. s.* [pleax, flex, Saxon; *olas*, Dutch.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made.

2. The fibres of flax, cleansed and combed for the spinner.

I'll fetch some flax, and whites of eggs,
To apply to's bleeding face.

Then on the neck a scanty measure place
Of vital flax, and turn'd the wheel arace,
And turning sung.

FLA'XCOMB. *n. s.* [flax and comb.] The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLA'XRESSER. *n. s.* [flax and dress.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA'XEN. *adj.* [from flax.]

1. Made of flax.

The matron at her nightly task,
With pensive labour draws the flaxen thread.

The best materials for making ligatures are the flaxen thread that shoemakers use.

2. Fair, long, and flowing, as if made of flax.

I bought a fine flaxen long wig.

FLA'XFED. *n. s.* A plant.

To FLAY. *v. a.* [ad flaa, Islandick; flae, Danish; *vlaen*, Dutch.]

1. To strip off the skin.

I must have been eaten with wild beasts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been flayed alive.

While the old lexical hierarchy continued, it was part of the ministerial office to flay the sacrifices.

Then give command the sacrifice to haffle;
Let the flayed victims in the plains be call;
And sacred vows, and mystick songs, apply'd
To guilty Pluto and his gloomy bride.

2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing.

They flay their skin from off them, break their bones, and chop them in pieces.
Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting scraws, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins.

FLA'YER. *n. s.* [from flay.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.

FLEA. *n. s.* [alea, Saxon; *vlaye*, Dutch; *fleach*, Scottish.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which sucks the blood of larger animals.

While wormwood hath feed, get a handful or twain,

To save against March to make flies to refrain:
While chamber is swarmed, and wormwood is strown,

No flies for his life dare abide to be known.

A valiant flea that dares eat his breakfast on the nation.

FLA'YER. *n. s.* [from flay.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.

To FLA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLA'BANE. *n. s.* [flea and bane.] A plant.

It hath undivided leaves, which, for the most part, are glutinous, and have a strong scent: the cup of the flower is for the most part scaly, and of a cylindrical form; the flower is composed of

F L E

many florets, which are succeeded by seeds with a downy substance adhering to them.

FLE'ABITE. *n. s.* [flea and bite.]

FLE'ABITING. *n. s.* [flea and bite.]

1. Red marks caused by fleas.

The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a fleabiting.

2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.

A gout, a cholick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or searing the flesh, are but fleabites to the pains of the soul.

The same experience that breaks one man's back, is not a fleabiting to another.

FLE'ABITTEN. *adj.* [flea and bite.]

1. Stung by fleas.

2. Mean; worthless.

Of clarks and clarks any, like the rude
Chorus of Pindar's, where he men a guide,
With the same woolpack clergy by the side.

FLEAK. *v. a.* [from *fleccut*, Latin. See

FLAKE.] A small lock, thread, or twist.

The businesses of men depend upon these little long fleaks or threads of hemp and flax.

FLEAM. *n. s.* [corrupted from *phlebotomy*.] The instrument used in phlebotomy.

An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLE'AWORT. *n. s.* [flea and wort.] A plant.

To FLECK. *v. a.* [fleck, German, a spot, Skinner; perhaps it is derived from *fleak*, or *fleke*, an old word for a grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid transverse, from the Islandick *flake*] To spot; to streak; to stripe; to dapple; to variegate.

Let it not see the dawning fleck the skies,
Nor the grey morning from the ocean rise.

Fleck'd in her face, and with disorder'd hair
Her garments ruffled, and her bosom bare.

Both fleck'd with white, the true Arcadian strain.

To FLE'CKER. *v. a.* [from fleck.] To spot; to mark with strokes or touches of different colours; to mark with red wheelies.

The grey-cy'd morn smiles on the frowning night,

Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light;

And darkness fleck'd, like a drunkard, reels
From forth day's path, and Titan's burning wheels.

FLED. The preterite and participle; not properly of fly, to use the wings, but of flee, to run away.

Truth is fled far away, and laughing is hard at hand.

In vain for life he to the altar fled;

Ambition and revenge have certain speed.

FLEDGE. *adj.* [flederen, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the nest.

We did find
The shells of fledge souls left behind.

His looks behind,
Illustrious on his shoulders, fledge with wings,
Lay waving round.

To FLEDGE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

F L E

To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers.

The birds were not as yet fledge enough to shift for themselves.

The speedy growth of birds that are hatched in nests, and fed by the old ones, till they be fledge and come almost to full height in about a fortnight, seems to me an argument of Providence.

The sandals of celestial mould,
Fledge'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,

Surround her feet.

To FLEE. *v. n.* pret. fled. [This word is now almost universally written fly, though properly to fly, to run, to flee, is to move with wings, and flee, to run away. They are now confounded.] To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.

Be hold, this city is near to flee unto.

Macdoff is fled to England.

Like simple birds into a net,
So grossly woven and ill set,

None of us fall into those circumstances of danger, want, or pain, that can have a power of relief but from God alone; none in all the world to flee to, but him.

FLEECE. *n. s.* [fly, Saxon; *flece*, Dutch.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.

On a g account of the annual increase
Both of their lambs and of their wool's fleece,

So many days my ewes have been with young,
So many months are I shall shear the fleece.

I am shepherd to another man,
And do not shear the fleeces that I care.

Sailors have used every night to hang fleeces of wool on the sides of their ships, towards the water; and they have cruised fresh water out of them in the morning.

The sheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen manufacture, by the fineness of the fleeces.

To FLEECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To clip the fleece off a sheep.

2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool.

Courts of justice have a small pension, so that they are tempted to take bribes, and to fleece the people.

FLEE'CED. *adj.* [from fleece.] Having fleeces of wool.

As when two rams, arm'd with ambrosial pike,
Fight for the rule of the rich flock and flock,
Their horned fronts to fling on either side
Do meet, that with the terror of the shock
Attorned both stand transfixed as a block.

FLEE'CY. *adj.* [from fleece.] Woolly, covered with wool.

Not all the fleecy wealth
That doth enrich these downs is worth a thought
To that my errand.

From eastern point
Of Libya, to the fleecy fairs, that bears
Andromeda far off Atlantic fairs.

Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn,
Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn.

The good shepherd tends his fleecy care,
Seeks freshest pasture, and the purest air;

Explores the lost, the wand'ring sheep direct.

To FLEER. *v. n.* [leaptian, to trifle, Sax. fleardan, Scottish. Skinner thinks it formed from leer.]

1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt.

F L E

You speak to Cato's and to such a man
That is no *fleeing* tell-tale. *Shakespeare.*

Dares the slave
Come hither, cover'd with an antic face,
To *flee* and scorn at our solemnity! *Shakespeare.*
Do I, like the female tribe,
Think it well to *flee* and gibe? *Swift.*

2. To leer; to grin with an air of civi-
lity.

How popular and courteous; how they grin
and *flee* upon every man they meet! *Burton.*

FLEER. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Mockery expressed either in words or
looks.

Encave yourself,
And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable
scorns.

That dwell in every region of his face. *Shaksp.*

2. A deceitful grin of civility.

He shall generally spy such false lines, and
such a sly treacherous *flee* upon the face of de-
ceivers, that he shall be sure to have a cast of
their eye to warn him, before they give him a
cast of their nature to betray him. *South.*

FLEERER. n. f. [from *flee*.] A mocker;
a fawner. *Di.*

FLEET, FLEOT, FLOT. Are all derived
from the Saxon *leoz*, which signifies a
bay or gulf. *Gibson's Camden.*

FLEET. n. f. [*loza*, Saxon.] A company
of ships; a navy.

Our prayers are heard; our master's *fleet* shall go
As fast as winds can bear, or waters flow. *Prior.*

FLEET. n. f. [*leor*, Saxon, an estuary
or arm of the sea.] A creek; an inlet
of water. A provincial word, from
which the Fleet prison and Fleet-street
are named.

They have a very good way in Eff x of distin-
guishing of birds that have land-floods or *fleets* running
through them, which make a kind of a small
creek. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLEET. adj. [*flotur*, Islandick.]

1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.

Upon that throne he spied Atin II and;
To die by his master's left, when late he laid
In Ptolemy's *fleet* bark. *Fairy Queen.*

I take him for the better dog:

—Thou art a fool: if Echo were as *fleet*,

I would esteem him worth a dozen such. *Shaksp.*

He had in his stables one of the *fleest* horses
in England. *Clarendon.*

His fear was greater than his haste;

For fear, though *faster* than the wind,

Braves 'tis always left behind. *Hudibras.*

So fierce they drove, their counters were so *fleet*,

That the turf trembled underneath their feet. *Dryden.*

He told us that the welkin would be clear

When swallows *flee* four high and sport in air. *Gay.*

2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.]

Light; superficially fruitful.

Most cope-ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay;
unless where it is very *fleet* for pasture. *Mortimer.*

3. Skimming the surface. Cant word.

Thou'lt find it must be plow'd *flee*. *Mortimer.*

To FLEET. v. n. [*plozan*, Saxon.]

1. To fly swiftly; to vanish.

How all the other passions *flee* to air

As doubtful thoughts and rash embas'd despair! *Shakespeare.*

A wolf, who, hang'd for human slaughter,

Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul *flee*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be in a transient state: the same

with *flit*.

Our understanding, to make a complete notion,
must add something else to this *fleeing* and un-
removable superficialities, that may bring it to our
acquaintance. *Digby on Bodies.*

F L E

O *fleeing* joys
Of Paradise, dear bought with lasting woes! *Milton.*

While I listen to thy voice,
Chloris! I feel my life decay;
That powerful noise

Calls my *fleeing* soul away. *Waller.*

As empty clouds by rising winds are tost,

Their *fleeing* forms scarce sooner found than lost. *Prior.*

To FLEET. v. a.

1. To skim the water.

Who swelling sails in Caspian sea doth cross,

And in frail wood an Adrian gulph doth *flee*,
Doth not, I wren, so many evils meet. *Fairy Q.*

2. To live merrily, or pass time away

lightly.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day,

and *flee* at the time carelessly as they did in the
golden age. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In the country.] To skim milk; to

take off the cream: whence the word

fleeing dish.

FLEETINGDISH. n. f. [from *flee* and

dish.] A skimming bowl.

FLEETLY. adv. [from *flee*.] Swiftly;

nimble; with swift pace.

FLEETNESS. n. f. [from *flee*.] Swiftness

of course; nimbleness; celerity; ve-

locity; speed; quickness.

FLESH. n. f. [*plæc*, *plæce*, Saxon;

vleesch, Dutch; *fëel*, Erse.]

1. The body distinguished from the soul.

As if this *flesh*, which waits about our life,

Were brags impenetrable. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

A duce that 's in my *flesh*,

Which I must needs call mine. *Shakespeare.*

And from my soul, which turn it with curi-

ous eye

To view the beams of thine own form divine,

Know, that thou canst know nothing perfectly,

While thou art clouded with this *flesh* of mine. *Dante.*

2. The muscles distinguished from the skin,

bones, tendons.

Count hath not *flesh* and bones. *New Test.*

3. Animal food distinguished from vege-

table.

Flesh should be forborne as long as he is in coats,

or at least till he is two or three years old. *Luke.*

Flesh, without being qualified with *reason*, is too

alkaliescent a diet. *Archbishop on Animals.*

Acidity in the infant may be cured by a *flesh*

diet in the nurse. *Philosophy on Animals.*

4. The body of beasts or birds used in

food, distinct from fishes.

There is another indictment upon thee, for

fastening *flesh* to be eaten in thy house, contrary

to the law. *Shaksp. Ant. & Cle. IV.*

We mortify ourselves with *fast*; and think we

fast carefully, if we abstain from the *flesh* of other

animals. *Bacon.*

5. Animal nature.

The end of all *flesh* is come before me. *Gen.*

6. Carnality; corporal appetites.

Name no religion; for thou lov'st the *flesh*. *Shakespeare.*

Fasting serves to mortify the *flesh*, and subdue

the lusts thereof. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

7. A carnal state; worldly disposition: in

theology.

They that are in the *flesh* cannot please God. *Romans.*

The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit

against the *flesh*. *Galatians.*

8. Near relation: a scriptural use.

Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our

flesh. *Genesis.*

When thou seest the naked, cover him; and

hide not thyself from thine own *flesh*. *Isaiah.*

F L E

9. The outward or literal sense. The
orientals termed the immediate or literal
signification of any precept or type the
flesh, and the remote or typical meaning
the *spirit*. This is frequent in St. Paul.
Ye judge after the *flesh*. *John.*

To FLESH. v. a.

1. To initiate; from the sportsman's prac-

tice of feeding his hawks and dogs with

the first game that they take, or train-

ing them to pursuit by giving them the

flesh of animals.

Full bravely hath thou *flesh*d

Thy maiden sword. *Shakespeare's Ham. IV.*

Every puny swordsmen will think him a good

tame quarry to enter and *flesh* himself upon.

Government of the Tongue.

2. To harden; to establish in any prac-

tice, as dogs by often feeding on any

thing.

These princes finding them so *flesh*d in crutch,

as not to be reclaimed, secretly undertook the

matter alone. *Sidney.*

The women ran all away, saving only one,

who was so *flesh*d in malice that neither doing

nor after the night she gave any truce to her cru-

elty. *Sidney.*

3. To glut; to satiate.

Harry from cur'd licence plucks

The muzzle of restraint; and the wild dog

Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shaksp.*

He hath prevented a young gentlewoman and

this night he *fleshes* his will in the spoil of her ho-

nour. *Shakespeare.*

The kindred of him hath been *flesh*d upon

us;

And he is bred out of that bloody strain,

That hunted us in our familiar paths. *Shaksp.*

FLESHBROATH. n. f. [*flesh* and *broath*.]

Broath made by decocting *flesh*.

Her leg being emaciated, I advised bathing it

with *fleshbroath*, wherein had been decocted

emollient herbs. *Histeman.*

FLESHCOLOUR. n. f. [*flesh* and *colour*.]

The colour of *flesh*.

A complication of ideas together makes up the

single complex idea, which he calls man, when-

of white or *fleshcolour* in England is one. *Lake.*

A loose sort of a pale *fleshcolour*, that is, white

with a blush of red, is found in a mountain in

Cumberland. *Woodward.*

FLESHFLY. n. f. [*flesh* and *fly*.] A fly

that feeds upon *flesh*, and deposits her

eggs in it.

I would no more endure

This wooden slavery, than I would suffer

The *flesh* to blow my mouth. *Shakespeare.*

It is a wonderful thing in *fleshflies*, that a fly-

ing, not in five days space after it is hatched, ar-

ries at its full growth and perfect magnitude.

Ray on the Creation.

FLESHHOOK. n. f. [*flesh* and *hook*.] A

hook to draw *flesh* from the caldron.

All that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took.

Samuel.

FLESHLESS. adj. [from *flesh*.] Without

flesh.

FLESHLINESS. n. f. [from *fleshly*.] Car-

nal passions or appetites.

When strong passions or weak *fleshline*s

Would from the right way seek to draw him

wide,

He would, through temperance and steadfastness,

Teach him the weak to strengthen, and the strong

suppress. *Spenser.*

Corrupt manners in living, breed false judg-

ment in doctrine: sin and *fleshline*s bring forth

facts and heresies. *Ashmun.*

FLESHLY. adj. [from *flesh*.]

1. Corporeal.

Nothing resembles death so much as sleep;
Yet then our minds themselves from slumber
keep,
When from their *slightly* bondage they are free.
Denham.

2. Carnal; lascivious.

Belial, the dissolute spirit that fell,
The sensualist; and, after Asmodai,
The *slightly* incubus.
Paradise Regained.

3. Animal; not vegetable.

'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The stores of all she shows, and all the hides,
If men with *slightly* morsels must be fed,
And chew with bloody teeth the breathing bread.
Dryden.

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.

Else, never could the force of *slightly* a man
Ne molten metal in his flesh embrace.
Th' eternal Lord in *slightly* shine
Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line,
To purge away the guilt of sinful crime.
F. Queen.

Much ostentation, vain of *slightly* arm,
And of frail arms, much instrument of war
Before mine eyes thou'st set.
Milton's Par. R. p.
FLESHMEAT. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *meat*.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food.

The most convenient diet is that of *fleshments*.
Flyer.

In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of
human creatures, *fleshmeat* is monstrously dear.
Swift.

FLESHMENT. *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

He got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdued;
And in the *fleshment* of his dread exploit
Drew on me here again.
Shakespeare.

FLESHMONGER. *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] One who deals in flesh; a pimp.

Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward,
as you then reported him?
Shakespeare.

FLESHPOT. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *pot*.] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh.

If he takes away the *fleshpots*, he can also alter the appetite.
Taylor's Rule for Living Holy.

FLESHQUAKE. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *quake*.] A tremor of the body; a word formed by *Jonson* in imitation of earthquake.

They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *fleshquake* to possess their powers,
As they shall cry like ours:
In sound of peace or wars,
No harp e'er hit the flairs.
Ben Jonson's New Inn.

FLESHY. *adj.* [from *flesh*.]

1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; muscular.
All Ethiopians are *fleshy* and plump, and have great lips; all which betoken moisture retained, and not drawn out.
Bacon.

We say it is a *fleshy* file when there is much periphrases and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent.
Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

The sole of his foot is flat and broad, being very *fleshy*, and covered only with a thick skin; but very fit to travel in sandy places.
Ray.

2. Pulpous; plump; with regard to fruits.
Those fruits that are so *fleshy*, as they cannot make drink by expression, yet may make drink by mixture of water.
Bacon.

FLETCHER. *n. f.* [from *fleeche*, an arrow, French.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew
Mortimer's Husbandry.

FLET. The participle passive of *To flet*. Skimmed; deprived of the cream.

They drink *flet* milk, which they just warm.
Mortimer.

FLEW. The preterite of *fly*, *not* of *flor*.

The people *flew* upon the spoil.
O'er the world of waters *Hermes flew*,
'Till now the distant island rose in view.
Pope.
FLEW. *n. f.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.
Hammer.

FLEWED. *adj.* [from *flew*.] Chapped; mouthed.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so fanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
Shakespeare.

FLEXANIMOUS. *adj.* [*flexanimus*, Latin.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind.
Ditt.

That *flexanimous* and golden-tongued orator.
Howel.

FLEXIBILITY. *n. f.* [*flexibilité*, French; from *flexible*.]

1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.

Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ also in *flexibility*? And are they not, by their different inflexions, separated from one another, to as after separation to make the colours.
Newton's Opticks.

Corpuscles of the same set agree in every thing; but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specific gravity, in hardness, and in *flexibility*, as in ligness and figure.
Woodward.

2. Easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility.

Resolve rather to err by too much *flexibility* than too much perverseness, by meekness than by self-love.
Hammond.

FLEXIBLE. *adj.* [*flexibilis*, Latin; *flexible*, French.]

1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; easy to be bent; pliant; not stiff.

When splitting winds
Make *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks.
Shaks.

Take a stock gilly-flower, tie it upon a stick, put them both into a glass full of quicksilver, so that the flower be covered: after four or five days you shall find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less *flexible* than it was.
Bacon.

2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious.

Phocyon was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people.
Bacon.

3. Ductile; manageable.

Under whose care soever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and *flexible* years of his life, it should be one who thinks Latin and language the least part of education.
Locke.

4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose.
Rogers.

FLEXIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *flexible*.]

1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent; not stiffness; pliancy; compliance.

I will rather chuse to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose embated *flexibleness* shall be forced to bend.
King Charles.

Keep those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their *flexibleness* and weight, would flug or curl.
Boyle.

2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.

3. Ductility; manageableness.
The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable.
Locke.

FLEXILE. *adj.* [*flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse.

Every *flexile* wave
Obeys the blast, th' aerial tumult swells.
Thomson.

FLEXION. *n. f.* [*flexio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending.

2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.
Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions*, trial would be made.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.
3. A turn towards any part or quarter.
Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

FLEXOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.

Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muscles so strong that they are always bowing and crouching, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back.
Arbutnot.

FLEXUOUS. *adj.* [*flexuosus*, Latin.]

1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.

In regard of the soul, the numerous and crooked narrow cranies, and the restrained *flexuous* motions of corporeal things, are all contemptible.
Digby.

2. Bending; not straight; variable; not steady.

The trembling of a candle discovers a wind, that otherwise we do not feel; and the *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet.
Bacon's Natural History.

FLEXURE. *n. f.* [*flexura*, Latin.]

1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent.

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward.
Ray.

2. The act of bending.

The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy; His legs are for necessity, not *flexure*.
Shakespeare.

3. The part bent; the joint.

His mighty strength lies in his able loins,
And where the *flexure* of his navel joins.
Sandys.

4. Obsequious or servile creature. Not used.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to *flexure* and low bends?
Shaks.

TO FLICKER. *v. a* [*fligheren*, Dutch; *plieccian*, Saxon.] To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.

The wreath of radiant fire,
On flickering Phœbus' front.
Shakspeare.

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the mid' of night,
And Phosphor, on the confines of the light,
Promis'd the sun, ere day began to spring;
The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,
And *flick'ring* on her nest made short essays to sing.
Dryden.

At all her stretch her little wings she spreads,
And with her feather'd arms embrace'd the dead;
Then *flickering* to his pallid lips, she strove
To print a kiss, the last essay of love.
Dryden.

FLICKER. *v. a* [from *fly*.]

1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.

The gates are open, now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *flickers*.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Now the *flickers* from and forsakers of their places, carry the parliamentary power along with them.
King Charles.

2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest: as in a jack.

The *flicker* that had leaden feet,
Turn'd so quick, you scarce could see't.
Swift.

FLIGHT. *n. f.* [from *To fly*.]

1. The act of flying or running from danger.

And now, too late he wishes for the fight,
That strength he wasted in ignoble *flight*.
Denn.

He thinks by *flight*, his misdeeds must be won,
And claims the prize because he best did run.
Dryden's Lod. King.

As eager of the chase, the maid
Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd:
On law and lov'd, and, burning with desire,
Pursu'd her flight, her flight increas'd his fire.
Pope.

2. The act of using wings; volation.
For he so swift and nimble was of flight,
That from this lower tract he dar'd to fly
Up to the clouds, and thence with plumes light
To mount aloft unto the crystal sky. *Spenser.*
The fury sprang above the Stygian flood;
And on her wicker wings, sublime through night,
She to the Latin palace took her flight. *Dryden.*
Winds that tempests brew,
When through Arabian groves they take their flight,
Made wanton with rich odours, lose their spite. *Dryden.*

3. Removed from place to place by means of wings.

Ere the bat hath flown
His cloyer'd flight. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The towels shall take their flight away toge her. *2. Ephean.*

Fowls, by winter forc'd, forsake the floods,
And wing their hasty flight to happier lands.
Dryden's Aeneid.

4. A flock of birds flying together.
Flights of angels wing thee to thy rest. *Shaks.*
They take great pride in the feathers of birds,
and this they took from their ancestors of the
mountains, who were invited into it by the infinite
flights of birds that came up to the high
grounds. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

I can at will, doubt not,
Command a table in this wilderness;
And call swift flights of angels ministrant,
Array'd in glory, on my cup attend. *Milton.*

5. The birds produced in the same season:
as, the harvest flight of pigeons.

6. A volley; a shower; as much shot as
is discharged at once.

At the first flight of arrows sent,
Full three score Scuts they flew. *Cherry Chife.*
Above an hundred arrows discharged on my
left hand, picked me like so many needles; and
besides they shot another flight into the air, as we
do bombs. *Swift.*

7. The space past by flying.

8. Heat of imagination; folly of the soul.

Old Imdar's flights by him are reacht,
When on the gale his wings are stretcht. *Denham.*
He shew'd all the stretch of fancy at once; and
if he has failed in some of his flights, it was be-
cause he attempted every thing. *Pope.*
Strange graces still, and stranger flights she had;
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad. *Pope.*
Trust me, dear! good humour can prevail,
When airs and flights, and screams and scoldings
fail. *Pope.*

9. Excursion on the wing.

If there were any certain height where the
flights of ambition end, one might imagine that
the interests of Fiance were but to conserve its
present greatness. *Temple.*
It is not only the utmost pitch of impiety, but
the highest flight of folly, to decide these things.
Tillotson.

10. The power of flying.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight.
The self-same way. *Shakespeare.*

- FLIGHTY. *adj.* [from flight.]

1. Fleeting; swift.

Time, thou anticipat'st my dread exploits:
The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it. *Shakespeare.*

2. Wild; full of imagination.

- FLIMSY. *adj.* [Of this word I know not
any original, and suspect it to have crept
into our language from the cant of ma-
nufacturers.]

1. Weak; feeble; without strength of
texture.

2. Mean; spiritless; without force.
Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines. *Pope.*
To FLINCH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling*.
Skinner.]

1. To shrink from any suffering or under-
taking; to withdraw from any pain or
danger.

Every martyr could keep one eye steadily fixed
upon immortality, and look death and danger out
of countenance with the other: nor did they
flinch from duty, for fear of martyrdom. *South.*
A child, by a constant course of kindness, may
be accustomed to bear very rough usage without
flinching or complaining. *Locke.*

Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have
honoured with my friendship, should flinch at
last, and pretend that he can disburse no more
money. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies to fail.

It I break time, or flinch in property
Of what I love, unpunish'd let me die. *Shaks.*

- FLINCHER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] He
who shrinks or fails in any matter.

- To FLING. *v. a. p. p. t. e. r.* *flung; part.*
flung or fling. [from *fling*, Lat. *Skinner*:
according to others from *flying*; so to
fling is to *set flying*.]

1. To cast from the hand; to throw.

The matrons fling their gloves,
Ladies and maids their luffs and handkerchiefs
Upon him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
'Tis fate that flings the dice; and is the fling,
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings.
Dryden.

2. To dart; to cast with violence.

How much unlike that Hector who return'd
Clad in Achilles' spoils; when he, among
A thousand ships, like Jove, his lightning flung.
Denham.

3. To scatter.

Every beam new transient colours flings,
Colours that change whenc'er they wave their
wings. *Pope.*

4. To drive by violence.

A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters
out of their places with such a violence as to
fling them among the highest clouds. *Burnet.*

5. To move forcibly.

The knight seeing his habitation reduced to so
small compass, ordered all the apartments to be
flung open. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. To cast; in an ill sense.

I know thy generous temper:
Flung but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It straight takes fire. *Addison's Cato.*

7. To force into another condition, pro-
bably into a worse.

Squalid fortune, into baseness flung,
Doth scorn the pride of wou'ded ornaments. *Speuser.*

8. To FLING away. To eject; to dismiss.

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition;
By that sin fell the angels. *Shakespeare.*

9. To FLING down. To demolish; to ruin.

These are so far from raising mountains, that
they overturn and fling down some of those which
were before standing. *Woodward.*

10. To FLING off. To baffle in the chase;
to defeat of a prey:

These men are too well acquainted with the
chance to be flung off by any false steps or doubles.
Addison's Spectator.

- To FLING. *v. n.*

1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into
violent and irregular motions.

The angry beast
Began to kick, and fling, and wince,
As if he had been beside his sense. *Hulibras.*
Their consciences are galled by it, and this
makes them wince and fling as if they had some
mettle. *Tillotson.*

2. To FLING out. To grow unruly or
outrageous: from the act of any angry
horse that throws out his legs.

Duncan's horses,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakespeare.*

- FLING. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A throw; a cast.
2. A gibe; a surer; a contemptuous re-
mark.

No little scumbler is of wit so bare,
But has his fling at the poor wedded pair. *Shaks.*
I, who love to have a fling
Both at senate-house and king,
Thought no method more commodious
Than to throw their vices out. *South.*

- FLINGING. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. He who throws.

2. He who jeers.

- FLINT. *n. s.* [lin, Saxon.]

1. A semipellucid stone, composed of a
sil d-bas'd, of a blackish gray, of a
similar and equal substance, free from
veins, and naturally invested with a
whitish crust. It is sometimes finer
and equal, more frequently rough.
The size is various. It is well known to
strike fire with steel. It is useful in
glassmaking. *Hull on Flint.*

Scanning the window for a flint, I found
This page. *Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
Love melts the rigour which the rock of
bed;

A flint will break upon a steel, either of
There is the same force, and the same
ing you use in fire kind only a spark from
as if it were kindled by a beam from the sun.

Take this, and lay your flint on the
I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighbouring wood,
And strike the sparkling fire, and this the end.

2. Anything eminently or proverbially hard.

Your tears, a heart of flint
Might tender make. *Spenser.*
Through my heart
Against the flint and hardness of my fault.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

- FLINTY. *adj.* [from flint.]

1. Made of flint; strong.

Tyrant custom
Hath made the flinty and steel couch of war
My thrice-driven bed of down. *Shakespeare.*
A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind the mountains back.
Dryden.

2. Full of flints.

The gathering up of flints in flinty ground, and
laying them in heaps is no good husbandry.
Bacon's Natural History.

3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; in-
exorable.

Gratitude,
Through flinty Tartar's bowels, would peep forth,
And answer thanks. *Shakespeare.*

- FLIPP. *n. s.* [A cant word.] A liquor

much used in ships, made by mixing
beer with spirits and sugar.

The r. r. r. and w. w. is lolling at Madag,
gascar, with some drunken funburnt whore, ever
a can of flip. *Dennis.*

- FLIPPANT. *adj.* [A word of no great au-
thority, probably derived from *flip flap*.]

1. Nimble; moveable. It is used only of
the act of speech.

An excellent anatomist promised to dissect a
woman's tongue, and examine whether there may
not be in it certain juices which render it so
wonderfully voluble or flippan. *Addison.*

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2. Pert; petulant; waggish.
Away with *flippant* epilogues. *Thomson.*
- FLIPPANTLY.** *adv.* [from the adjective.]
In a flowing prating way.
- To FLIRT.** *v. a.* [*Skinner* thinks it formed from the sound.]
1. To throw any thing with a quick clastick motion.
Dick the scavenger
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*
 2. To move with quickness.
Permit some happier man
To kiss your hand, or *flirt* your fan. *Dorset.*
- To FLIRT.** *v. n.*
1. To jeer; to gibe at one.
 2. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.
- FLIRT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick clastick motion.
In unfurling the fan are several little *flirts* and vibrations, as also gradual and deliberate openings. *Athol's Spectator.*
Before you pass the imaginary fights
While the spread fan o'er shades your closing eyes,
Then give a *flirt*, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*
 2. A sudden trick.
Have hence to play,
At the hedge a *flirt*,
For a sheet or a shirt. *Ben Jonson's Gypsies.*
 3. A pert young huffey.
Scurvy knave, I am none of his *flirt* gills; I am none of his skins mates. *Shakespeare.*
Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison.*
- FLIRTATION.** *n. f.* [from *flirt*.] A quick sprightly motion. A cant word among women.
A muslin flounce, made very full, would give a very agreeable *flirtation* air. *Pope.*
- To FLIT.** *v. n.* [from *To fleet*; or from *flitter*, Danish, to remove.]
1. To fly away.
Like it seemeth, in my simple wit,
Unto the fair sunshine in summer's day,
That when a dreadful storm away is *flit*,
Through the broad world doth spread his goodly ray. *Spenser.*
 2. To remove; to migrate. In Scotland it is still used for removing from one place to another at quarter-day, or the usual term.
His grudging ghost did strive
With the frail flesh; at last it *flitted* us,
Whether the souls do die of men that live amiss. *Fairy Queen.*
So hardly he the *flitted* life does win,
Unto her native prison to return. *Fairy Queen.*
It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into some other. *Hooker.*
 3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.
He made a glancing shot, and miss'd the dove;
Yet miss'd to narrow that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd, by the foot, the *flitting* bird. *Dryden.*
Fear the just gods, and think of Scylla's fate!
Chang'd to a bird, and sent to *flit* in air. *Pope.*
 4. To be flux or unstable.
Himself uphigh the *flitted* from the ground,
And with strong flight did forcibly divide
The yielding air, which nigh too feeble found
Her *flitting* parts, and element unfound. *Fairy Queen.*
He flopt at once the passage of his wind,
And the free soul to *flitting* air resign'd. *Dryden.*
- FLIT.** *adj.* [from *fleet*.] Swift; nimble; quick. Not in use.
And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*,
And deadly sharp, he held; while heads were dight,
In poison and in blood, of malice and despite. *Fairy Queen.*

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- FLITCH.** *n. f.* [*pliece*, Sax. *flake*, Dan. *flecbe*, *floebe*, French, *Skinner*.] The side of a hog salted and cured.
But heretofore 'twas thought a sumptuous feast,
On birthdays, festivals, or days of state,
A salt dry *flitch* of bacon to prepare;
If they had fresh meat, 'twas delicious fare. *Dryden's Juxenal.*
While he from out the chimney took,
A *flitch* of bacon off the hook,
Cut out large slices to be fry'd. *Swift.*
He sometimes accompanies the present with a *flitch* of bacon. *Addison.*
- FLITTERMOUSE.** *n. f.* [*vespertilio*; from *flit* and *mouse*.] The bat; the winged mouse.
- FLITTING.** *n. f.* [*flit*, Saxon, scandal.] An offence; a fault; a failure; a desert.
Thou tatest my *flittings*, put my tears into thy bottle. *Psalms.*
- FLIX.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *flax*.] Down; fur; soft hair.
With his lidded tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *flax* up as the lies;
She trembling creeps upon the ground away,
And looks back to him with beseeching eyes. *Dryden.*
- FLIXWOOD.** *n. f.* A plant.
- To FLOAT.** *v. n.* [*flatter*, French.]
1. To swim on the surface of the water.
When the sea was calm, all boats alike
Shew'd masteryship in *floating*. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*
The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground,
Fast on the top of some high mountain fix'd. *Milton.*
That men being drowned and sunk, do *float* the ninth day, when their gall breaketh, are popular affirmations. *Brown.*
Three flouting nights, born by the feathered blast,
I *float*; and discover'd land at last. *Dryden.*
His tory wreath was dropt not long before,
Born by the tide of wine, and floating on the float. *Dryden.*
On foamy billows thousands *float* the stream,
In cumbrous mail. *Philips.*
Carp are very apt to *float* away with fresh water. *Mortimer.*
 2. To move without labour in a fluid.
What divine monsters, O ye gods, were these
That *float* in air, and fly upon the seas? *Dryden.*
Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the wind. *Pope.*
 3. To pass with a light irregular course: perhaps mistaken for *flit* or *flit*.
Floating with my make not deep impressions
enough to leave in the mind clear, distinct, lasting ideas. *Locke.*
- To FLOAT.** *v. a.* To cover with water.
Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands,
And leaves a rich manure of golden sands. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half *float*ed by a deluge. *Addison on Italy.*
Now Imoaks with show'rs the misty mountain-ground,
And *float*ed fields lie undistinguish'd round. *Pope's Statius.*
The vast parterres a thousand hands shall make:
Lo! Colham comes, and *floats* them with a lake. *Pope.*
- FLOAT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary to the *ebb*. A sense now out of use.
Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at their highest *float*. *Hooker.*
There is some disposition of bodies to rotation, particularly from east to west; of which kind we

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- conceive the main *float* and reflux of the sea, which is by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion. *Baron's Nat. Hist.*
2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water.
They took it for a ship, and as it came nearer, for a boat; but it prove a *float* of weeds and rushes. *Let strange.*
A passage for the weary people make;
With open *floats* the standing water flow,
Of massy stones make bridges, if it flow. *Dryden.*
 3. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of a fish.
You will find this to be a very choice bait, sometimes calling a little of it into the place where your *float* swims. *Warton.*
 4. A cant word for a level.
Banks are measured by the *float* or floor, which is eighteen foot square and one deep. *Mortimer.*
- FLOATY.** *adj.* Buoyant and swimming on the surface.
The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want sharpness of way forwards. *Kant.*
- FLOCK.** *n. f.* [*flocce*, Saxon.]
1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts.
She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will she love when the rich golden shaft
Hath kill'd the *flock* of all obnoxious life
That live in her! *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*
 2. A company of sheep, distinguished from herds, which are of oxen.
The cattle in the fields, and meadows green,
Thither came and fold up; that in *flcks*
Pasturing it once, and in broad herds upstaring. *Milton.*
France has a sheep by her, to shew the riches of the country consisted chiefly in *flcks* of pasturage. *Addison.*
 3. A body of men.
The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicomachus *flcks*. *2 Macc.*
 4. [from *float*.] A lock of wool.
A house well-timber'd shall be time to keep,
And, for a *flock* bed, I can shew my sheep. *Pope.*
- To FLOCK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or large numbers.
Many young gentlemen *flck* to him every day, and flock to the end fly. *Shakspeare.*
Upon the return of the ambassador, the son of all sorts *flck*ed together to the great man's house. *Knight's Life.*
Others ran *flcking* out of their houses to the general supplication. *2 Macc.*
Scipio, when the people *flck*ed about him, and that one said, The people come wondering to you, as if it were to see some strange beast; to faith he, it is to see a man which Dugres is full with his lustre at noon day. *Rabelais.*
Seeing his spirits *flcking* the nerves out of the arm's motion, upon its resistance they *flck* from other parts of the body to overcome it. *Dugly on Nerves.*
The wits of the town came thither;
'Twas strange to see how they *flck*ed together;
Each strongly confident of his own way,
Thought to gain the laurel that day. *Sackville.*
Friends dany *flock*. *Dryden's Æneid.*
The Trojan youth about the captive *flck*,
To wonder or to pity, or to mock. *Dryden.*
People do not *flck* to courts so much for their majesties service, as for making their fortunes. *12 Ephraim.*
- To FLOC.** *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Lat.] To lash; to whip; to chastise.
The schoolmaster's joy is to *floc*. *Swift.*
- FLONG.** *particip. passive*, from *To fling*, used by *Spenser*.
- FLOOD.** *n. f.* [*flob*, Saxon; *flot*, Fr.]
1. A body of water; the sea; a river.

What need the bridge much broader than the
Shakspeare.
 His dominion shall be also from the one sea to
 the other, and from the *flood* unto the world's end.
Palm.
 Or thence from Niger *flood* unto Atlas mount,
 The kingdoms of Almanzor, Fer, and Sus.
Milton.

All dwellings else
 Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
 Drip under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,
 Sea without shore
 Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing *floods*.
Dryden's Virg.

A deluge; an inundation.
 You see this confluence; this great *flood* of vi-
 ciousness.
Shakspeare.

By sudden *floods*, and fall of waters,
 Buckingham's army is dispers'd and scatter'd.
Shakspeare's Richard III.

Flow; flux; not ebb; not reflux;
 the swelling of a river by rain or inland
 flood.

We seek to know the moving of each sphere,
 And the strange cause of th' ebbs and *floods* of
 Nile.
Dante.

The general deluge.
 When went there by an age since the great
flood.
Shakspeare.
 But it was lam'd with more than with one man?
Brown.

It is commonly opinioned that the earth was
 tianly inhabited before the *flood*.
Brown.
 Catamenia.

Those who have the good fortune of miscary-
 ing, or being delivered, escape by means of their
floods, revelling the humours from their lungs.
Hart's Consumptions.

FLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 deluge; to cover with waters.

Wet meadows are *flooded* late in spring, roll
 them with a large barley-roller.
Mortimer.

FLOODGATE. *n. f.* [flood and gate.] Gate
 or shutter by which the watercourse is
 closed or opened at pleasure.

As if the opening of her mouth had opened
 some great *floodgate* of sorrow, whereof her heart
 could not abide the violent issue, she sunk to the
 ground.
Sidney.

Yet there the steel flaid not; but only bate
 Deep in his *floodgate*, and opened wide a red *floodgate*.
Spenser.

His youth, and want of experience in military
 service, but to what been the cause touch'd,
 even before the *floods*, and *floodgates* of popular
 liberty were yet set open.
Milton.

Floods descended for forty days, the clouds
 of *floodgates* of heaven being opened.
Dante.

Flood. *n. f.* [flood, a plough, German.]
 1. The broad part of the anchor which
 takes hold of the ground.

2. A flounder; a flat river fish.

FLOOR. *n. f.* [flor, flor, Saxon.]

1. The pavement: a pavement is always
 of stone, the floor of wood or stone;
 the part on which one treads.

His stepmother, making all her gestures coun-
 terfeit affliction, lay almost grooving upon the
 floor of her chamber.
Shakspeare.

He treads it in a door
 Where entered in, his foot could find no floor,
 But all a deep descent as dark as hell.
Shakspeare.

It is thick inlay'd with pieces of bright gold.
 There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
 But in his motion like an angel sings,
 Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims.
Shakspeare.

The ground lay strewed with pikes to thick as
 a floor is usually strewed with rushes.
Harvard.

He winnoweth barley to-night in the threshing
 floor.
Rush.

A story; a slight of rooms.

He that building lays at one
 floor, or the second, hath erected none.
Jonson.

To FLOOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 cover the bottom with a floor.
 Hewn stone and timber to *floor* the hauses.
2^d chronicles.

FLOORING. *n. f.* [from floor.] Bottom;
 pavement.

The *flooring* is a kind of red plaister made of
 brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked
 into mortar.
Attison.

To FLOP. *v. a.* [from flop.] To clap the
 wings with noise; to play with any
 noisy motion of a broad body.

A blackbird was frighted almost to death with
 a huge *flopping* kite that she saw over her head.
L'Estrange.

FLOREAL. *adj.* [floralis, Lat.] Relating
 to Flora, or to flowers.
 Let one great day
 To celebrated sports and *floral* play
 Be set aside.
Prior.

FLOREN. *n. f.* [So named, says Camden,
 because made by Florentines.] A gold
 coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

FLORENCE. *n. f.* [from the city Florence.]
 A kind of cloth.
Dick.

FLORET. *n. f.* [fleur, French.] A
 small imperfect flower.

FLORID. *adj.* [floridus, Latin.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with
 flowers.

2. Bright in colour; flushed with red.

Our beauty is in colour inferior to many
 flowers; and when it is most *florid* and gay, three
 fits of an ague can change it into yellowness and
 leanness.
Taylor's Rules of living holy.

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to
 be *florid*, when let out of the vessel, the red part
 coagulating strongly and soon.
Arbuthnot.

3. Embellished; splendid; brilliant with
 decorations.

The *florid*, elevated, and figurative way is for
 the passions; for love and hatred, fear and anger,
 are begotten in the soul, by shewing their objects
 out of their true proportion.
Dryden.

How did, play, the *florid* youth offend,
 Whole speech you took, and gave it to a friend?
Pope.

FLORIDITY. *n. f.* [from florid.] Fresh-
 ness of colour.

There is a *floridity* in the face from the good
 disposition of the red part of the blood.
Boyle.

FLORIDNESS. *n. f.* [from florid.]

1. Freshness of colour.

2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance.

Flourish a painted and adorned not delug the d is
 with his *florid* face, yet he may take a cue that
 he disfigure them not by flowers.
Boyle.

FLORIFEROUS. *adj.* [florifer, Latin.]
 Productive of flowers.

FLORIN. *n. f.* [French.] A coin first
 made by the Florentines. That of
 Germany is in value 2s. 4d. that of
 Spain 4s. 4d. halfpenny; that of Pa-
 lermo and Sicily 2s. 6d. that of Hol-
 land 2s.

In the Imperial chamber the praetors have
 had a *florin* taxed and allowed them for every
 substantial piece.
Boyle.

FLOREST. *n. f.* [fleuriste, French.] A
 cultivator of flowers.

Some botanists on *florists* at the least.
 And while they break
 On the charm'd eye, th' exulting *florist* marks
 With secret pride the wonders of his hand.
Thomson.

FLORENT. *adj.* [floris, Latin.] Flow-
 ery; blossoming.

He that building lays at one
 floor, or the second, hath erected none.
Jonson.

To FLOOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 cover the bottom with a floor.
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Dick.

FLORET. *n. f.* [fleur, French.] A
 small imperfect flower.

FLORID. *adj.* [floridus, Latin.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with
 flowers.

2. Bright in colour; flushed with red.

Our beauty is in colour inferior to many
 flowers; and when it is most *florid* and gay, three
 fits of an ague can change it into yellowness and
 leanness.
Taylor's Rules of living holy.

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to
 be *florid*, when let out of the vessel, the red part
 coagulating strongly and soon.
Arbuthnot.

3. Embellished; splendid; brilliant with
 decorations.

The *florid*, elevated, and figurative way is for
 the passions; for love and hatred, fear and anger,
 are begotten in the soul, by shewing their objects
 out of their true proportion.
Dryden.

How did, play, the *florid* youth offend,
 Whole speech you took, and gave it to a friend?
Pope.

FLORIDITY. *n. f.* [from florid.] Fresh-
 ness of colour.

There is a *floridity* in the face from the good
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1. Productive of flowers; covered with
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2. Bright in colour; flushed with red.

Harry, that prophesied thou shouldst be king,
Dost comfort thee in sleep; live thou and flourish.
Shakespeare.

He was the patron of my manhood, when I
flourished in the opinion of the world, though
with small advantage to my fortune.
Dryden.

But men as frequently prosper and flourish,
and that by the means of their wickedness.
Ne'lon.

3. To use florid language; to speak with
ambitious copiousness and elegance.

What Cicero sets the part of a rhetorician, he
dates and flourishes, and gives example instead
of rule.
Baker.

4. To describe various figures by inter-
secting lines; to play in wanton and
irregular motions.

Impetuous to read
The stream, and musick flourish'd o'er his
head.
Pope.

5. To boast; to brag.
6. [In music.] To play some prelude
without any settled rule.

To FLOURISH. *v. a.*
1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.
With shadowy verdure flourish'd high,
A sudden youth the groves enovs.
Fenton.

2. To adorn with figures of needlework.
3. To work with a needle into figures.

All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of
thread-cloth wound up, which, with a good
needle, perhaps may be flourish'd into large
works.
Bacon's War with Spain.

4. To move any thing in quick circles or
vibrations by way of show or triumph.

And all the powers of hell in full applause
Flourish'd their lances, and toid'd their flaming
brands.
Cassius.

5. To adorn with embellishments of lan-
guage; to grace with eloquence ostenta-
tiously diffusiv.

The labours of Hercules, though flourish'd with
much fabulous matter: yet notably set forth, the
consent of all nations and ages in the approbation
of the entertaining and debellating giants, mon-
sters, and tyrants.
Bacon.

6. To adorn; to embellish; to grace.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no flow,
Sister, it is the justice of your title to him.
Distinguish'd to excess.
Shakespeare.

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Sister, it is the justice of your title to him.
Distinguish'd to excess.
Shakespeare.

18. To adorn; to embellish; to grace.

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Sister, it is the justice of your title to him.
Distinguish'd to excess.
Shakespeare.

and flourish of wit and rhetoric interposed be-
tween the sight and the object.
L'Estrange.

The so much repeated ornament and flourish of
their finer speeches was commonly the truest
word they spoke, though least believed by them.
South's Sermons.

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he flurs his
crimes;
He lards with flourish his long harangue;
'Tis fine, say'st thou; what, to be pleas'd and
hang;
Dryden.

3. Figures formed by lines curiously or
wantonly drawn.

A child with delight looks upon emblems
finely drawn and painted, and takes some plea-
sure in beholding the neat characters and flourish
of a bible curiously printed.
Boyle.

They were intended only for ludicrous orna-
ments of nature, like the flourish about a great
letter that signify nothing, but are made only to
delight the eye.
More against Atheism.

4. To flourish. *n. f.* [from flourish.] One
that is in prime or in prosperity.

They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they
my, or in his flower;
For not our greatest flourisher can equal him in
pow'r.
Chapman.

5. To flourish. *v. a.* [flouten, Dutch;
flouwe, Frisick.] To mock; to insult;
to treat with mockery and contempt.

You must flout my insufficiency.
Shakespeare.

The Norway in banners flout the sky,
And fan our people cold.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;
Certainly he flout'd us downright.
Shakespeare.

She rail'd at her, that she should be so im-
modest to write to one she knew would flout her.
Shakespeare.

Philida flouts me.
Walton's Angler.

6. To flourish. *v. n.* To practise mockery;
to behave with contempt; to sneer.

Though nature hath given us wit to flout at
fortune, hath not fortune sent in this post to cut
off this argument?
Shakespeare.

With talents well endu'd
To be scornful and to rule;
When you perly use your flout,
Flout and gibe, and laugh and flout.
Swift.

7. To flourish. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A mock;
an insult; a word or act of contempt.

He would ask of those that had been at the
other's table, Tell truly, was there never a flout
or dry blow given?
Bacon.

She opened it, and read it out,
With many a smile and heaving flout.
Hudibras

Then do as we have'd you a butter flout;
Snarl, if you please; but you shall find without.
Dryden.

How in my flouts and jeers must I expiate my-
self by this repentance? How shall I answer
such an old acquaintance when he invites me to
an interperate cure?
Calamy's Sermons.

8. To flourish. *n. f.* [from flout.] One who
jeers.

To FLOW. *v. n.* [flow, an, Saxon.]

1. To run or spread as water.

The god am I, whose yellow water flows
Around these haids, and fattens as it goes.
Dryden's Aeneid.

Fields of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

Endless tears flow down in streams.
Swift.

2. To run; or posed to standing waters.

Whosoever stands in standing water flows;
Of misty fumes make bridges, if it flow.
Dryden.

3. To rise; not to ebb.

This river hath thrice flow'd, no ebb between.
Shakespeare.

4. To melt.
Oh that thou wouldst rent the heavens, that
the mountains might flow down at thy presence.
Isaiah.

5. To proceed; to issue.
I'll use that tongue I have; if wit flow from't,
I shall do good.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

The knowledge drawn from experience is
quite of another kind from that which flows from
speculation or discourse.
South.

6. To glide smoothly without asperity;
as, a flowing period.

This discourse of Cyprian, and the flowers of
rhetoric in it, shew him to have been of a great
wit and flowing eloquence.
Hakewell on Pericles.

7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly.
Vulgar is sweet and flowing in his hexameters.
Dryden.

Did sweeter sounds adorn thy flowing tongue
Than ever man pronounce'd, or angels sung.
Pope.

8. To abound; to be crowded.

The dry streets flow'd with men.
Chapman.

9. To be copious; to be full.
Then shall our names,
Be in their flowing cups freshly rememb'rd.
Shakespeare's Henry v.

There every eye with stumb'rous chains the
bound,
And dash'd the flowing goblet to the ground.
Pope's Essay on Criticism.

10. To hang loose and waving.
He was clothed in a flowing mantle of green
silk, interwoven with flowers.
Spenser.

11. To flow. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.
When hops is scarce, practical, what
you have a stream at hand to flow the ground.
Motimer's History.

Flow. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The rise of water; not the ebb.
Some from the diurnal and annual motion of
the earth, endeavour to solve the flow and ebb
of the seas, illustrating the motion of the
water in a bowl, that rises or falls according to the
motion of the vessel.
Brown's Essay on the Nature of the Sea.

The ebb of tides, and moon mysterious;
We as art's elements find understand.
Dryden.

2. A sudden plenty or abundance.
The noble power of suffering, bravely bearing
above that of enterprising, great, and noble
minded confidence and inflexible resolution, to
have an accidental flow of spirit, or a sudden
tide of blood.
Pope.

3. A stream of diction; volubility;
tongue.

Flowing is not a flow of words, nor the dis-
tinguishing of an hour-glass; but an effect of passion,
that a man know something which he knows
before, or to know better.

4. FLOW'ER. *n. f.* [flower, Fierch; flou-
res, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the
seeds.

Such are reckoned perfect flowers which have
petals, a stamen, apex, and style; and which
flower wants either of these is reckoned imper-
fect. Perfect flowers are divided into
ones, which are not composed of other parts,
and which usually have but one single flower;
compounded, which consist of many flowers
making but one flower. Simple flowers are
monopetalous, which have the body of the flower
all of one entire leaf, though sometimes
divided a little way into many seeming petals
or leaves; as in borage, bugloss, or poppy, in
which have distinct petals, and those falling
singly, and not altogether, as the seeming petals
of monopetalous flowers always do; but they
are further divided into uniform and dis-
similar flowers: the former have their right and left
hand parts, and the forward and backward petals
all alike, but the dissimilar have no such regularity
as in the flowers of sage and dead-nettle. A uni-
petalous dissimilar flower is like a six-petaled

vided into, first, semi-fistular, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the anilochia; 2d, labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthium and scordium, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate flowers; and here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and to turn the convex part downwards, as in the chamæcissus; but most commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and represents a kind of helmet, or monk-hood; and from thence these are frequently called galleate, cucullate, and galeiculate flowers; and in this form are the flowers of the lamium, and most verticillate plants. Sometimes the lamium is entire, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Comminate; that is, such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn, as the linnæa, delphinium, &c. and the carneculum, or calceolus, is always imperious at the tip of point. Compound flowers are first discous, or discoidal; that is, whose florets are set to close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the flower plain and flat, when, because of its round form, will be like a discus; which disk is sometimes indented, when there is a row of petals standing round in the disk, like the points of a star, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, &c. and sometimes naked, having no such radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the tanacetum; 2d, plamifolius, which is composed of plain flowers, set together in certain rows round the centre, and whose face is usually indented, notched, and jagged, as the linnæa. 3d, Pistular, which is compounded of long hollow little flowers, like pipes, all divided into large jagged at the ends. Imperfect flowers, because they want the petals, are called stamens, apetalous, and capillaceous; and those which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the orchids, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them crystals. The term campanulatus is used for such as are in the shape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for such as are in the form of a funnel.

Good men's lives
I prize before the flowers in their cups,
Dying ere they flicker. *Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.*
When flowers are woven in the train
The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets
Mourn. *Milton*
Beauteous flowers why do we spread
Upon the monuments of the dead? *Chapman*
Enough the time sun with all dildulic rays
Bathes our graves, and in the crimson blue
We praise the mangled self of his powers
And always let the gem above the flower. *Pope*

In the History of the plant be of most importance, we call it a flower; such are stalks, leaves, and roots.

2. An ornament; an embellishment.

The ornamentation of persons to their places, is a thing of great importance, and is the chief of the ornaments of the world.

This discourse of Cephalus, and the excellent discourse of Aristotle in it, show him to have been a great and powerful orator.

For he is a flower of speech. *Pope*

3. The prime; the flourishing part.

Alas! young man, you have a flower of a life; by the age you are in for a long. *Pope*

4. The edible part of corn; the meal.

The bread I would have in power, as it might be baked with the flower itself. *Spenser on Ireland*

I can make my audit up, that all

From me do back receive the flower of all,

And leave me but the bran. *Shakspeare*

The flower of grain, mixed with water, will

make a sort of glue. *Shakspeare on Hamlet*

But by thy case twelve mugs of wine he filled,

Next these in wort, and firm those urns he

filled; *Shakspeare*

Be twice ten measures of the choicest fear

Prepared, ere yet defends the evening hour. *Pope's Odyssey*

5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quintessence.

The choice and flower of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain, and more movingly express, by reason of their poetical form. *Hobbes*

Thou hast flown

The flower of Europe for his chivalry. *Shakspeare*

The French monarchy is exalted of its bravest subjects: the flower of the nation is consumed in its wars. *Alfred*

6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable.

He is not the flower of courtesy, but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb. *Shakspeare*

Flower de Luce. n. f. A bulbous iris.

Natural species thirty-four species of this plant; and among them the Persian flower de luce is greatly esteemed for the sweetness and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March.

Crop'd the flower de luce in your arms;

Of England's ear one half is cut away. *Shakspeare*

The flower de luce.

To Flower. v. n. [fleurir, French; or from the noun.]

1. To be in flower; to be in blossom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.

So forth they march'd in this goodly fort,

To take the bulwark of the open air,

And in flesh flowering fields themselves to sport. *Fanny Queen*

Sacred hill, whose head full high,

Is, as it were, for endless memory

Of that dear Lord, who on it was found,

For ever with a flowering garland crown'd. *Fanny Queen*

Then he's of every leaf, that fading early

Opting than various colours. *Milton*

Mark well the flowering almonds in the

wood.

If our ous hems the bearing branches bend,

Then he's of every leaf, that fading early

Opting than various colours. *Milton*

To leafless shrubs the flower is put in place,

And odd's my life to the noontide well. *Pope*

2. To be in the prime; to flourish.

Whom in youth, when flower'd my youth

fell from, *Milton*

Like swallow swift, I wander'd here and there;

For heat of heart is full me did to there;

That I of doubtful danger had no fear. *Shakspeare*

This rule did mead my flower's worth,

Whom a handsome dancer there to pine. *Shakspeare*

3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.

Those above water were the best, and that I on

did flower a little; whereas that under water did

rot, though it were fresh. *Bacon*

An extreme clarification doth spread the froth

to froth that they become dull, and the drink

dark, which ought to have a little foam. *Bacon's Natural History*

4. To come as cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations,

when I have flower'd off, and are, as it were, the

flowering of many studious and contemplative

years, I here give you them to dispose of. *Milton*

To Flower. v. a. [from the noun.]

To adorn with fictitious or imitated

flowers.

Flowerage. n. f. [from flower.] Stone

of flowers. *Dick*

Floweret. n. f. [fleuriet, French.] A

flower; a small flower.

Sometimes he had the folly would a wife

With gaudy garlands, of flesh flowers dight

About her neck, or rings of rushes made. *Fanny Queen*

That same dew, which for time on the links

Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls.

Good now within the pretty flower's eye,
Like tears that did their own disgrace bewail. *Shakspeare*

So to the Sylvan lodge

They came, to like Pomona's labour smile;

With flowers deck'd, and fragrant smile. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

Then hush'd the childish year with flower's

crowd,

And hush'd perfumes the field around;

But no fast flower'd mouth receiv'd

John the flake, a field of flowers. *Dryden*

Flowergarden. n. f. [flower and

garden.] A garden in which flowers

are principally cultivated.

Observing that this manner produced flowers

in the field, I made my gardeners take shells

in my flowergarden, and I never saw better

productions of flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

Floweriness. n. f. [from flower.]

1. The state of abounding in flowers.

2. Floridness of speech.

Floweringbush. n. f. A plant.

Flowerly. adj. [from flower.] Full of

flowers; adorned with flowers real or

fictitious.

My mother Circe, with the sirens three,

Amidst the flowerly kind Nereides. *Milton*

Dry's habinger

Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her

The pretty May, who from her green lips

The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose

draws. *Milton*

O'er his fair limbs a flowerly vest he threw.

Pope

To her the shady grove, the flowerly field,

The streams and fountains no delight could yield. *Pope*

Flowerly. adv. [from flower.] With

volubility; with abundance.

Flower. n. f. [flake, Scottish.] A flounder;

the name of a fish.

Amongst these the fish, the fish, and the fish

follow the tide up to the fish waters. *Shakspeare*

Flowerwort. n. f. The name of a plant.

Flown. The participle of fly, or fly,

they being confounded; properly of fly.

1. Gone away.

Apparal to fire, and left their charge.

Flown. n. f. [flake, Scottish.] A flounder;

the name of a fish.

Flown. The participle of fly, or fly,

they being confounded; properly of fly.

2. Paſſed; ſubſided; diſſipated.

Flown. The participle of fly, or fly,

they being confounded; properly of fly.

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Flown. The participle of fly, or fly,

they being confounded; properly of fly.

Harry, that prophesied thou shouldst be king,
Doth comfort thee in sleep; live thou and flourish.
Shakespeare.

He was the patron of my manhood, when I
fourish'd in the opinion of the world, though
with small advantage to my fortune. *Dryden.*
Bid men as frequently prosper and flourish,
and that by the means of their wickedness.
Nelson.

3. To use florid language; to speak with
ambitious copiousness and elegance.
What Cicero sets the part of a rhetorician, he
delates and flourisheth, and gives example instead
of rule. *Baker.*

They debate sometimes and flourish long upon a
trifle incident, and they skip over and but
lightly touch the drier part of their theme.
Watts's English.

4 To describe various figures by inter-
secting lines; to play in wanton and
irregular motions.
Impetuous spread
The stream, and impetuous flourish'd o'er his
head. *Pope.*

5. To boast; to brag.
6. [In music.] To play some prelude
without any settled rule.

To FLOURISH. v. a.
1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.
With shadowy verdure flourish'd high,
A sudden youth the groves enov. *Fenton.*

2. To adorn with figures of needlework.
3. To work with a needle into figures.
All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of
thread close wound up, which, with a good
needle, perhaps may be flourish'd into large
works. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

4. To move any thing in quick circles or
vibrations by way of show or triumph.
And all the powers of hell in full applause
Fleugh'd their snakes, and toid'd their flaming
brands. *Croshaw.*
Against the post their wicker shields they
clash,
Flourish the sword, and at the pike push.
Dryden.

5. To adorn with embellishments of lan-
guage; to grace with eloquence ostenta-
tiously diffusive.
The labours of Hercules, though flourish'd with
much fabulous matter; yet notably set forth, the
courage of all nations and ages in the application
of the expiating and debellating giants, mon-
sters, and tyrants. *Bacon.*
As they are likely to over flourish their own
case, so their flattery is hardest to be discovered.
Cotton.

6. To adorn; to embellish; to grace.
To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin,
Sithat it the office of your title to him
Dutiful flourish the crown. *Shakespeare*
FLOURISH. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Bravery; beauty; ambitious splendour.
I call'd thee then van flourish of my fortune;
I call'd thee then poor shadow, purged queen,
The pretension of but what I was. *Shakespeare.*
The flourish of his sober youth,
Was the pride of naked truth. *Croshaw.*

2. An ostentatious embellishment; am-
bitious copiousness; far-fetched ele-
gance.
This is a flourish; there follow excellent para-
bles. *Bacon.*
We can excuse the duty of our knowledge, if
we only bestow the flourish of poetry thereon, or
those commendatory conceits which popularly
furnish the ornament of this creature. *Bacon.*
The application is so deeply riveted into my
mind, that such rhetorical flourishings cannot at all
loosen or brush it out. *More.*
Villains have not the same countenance,
when there are great interests, plausible colours,

and flourish of wit and rhetoric interposed be-
tween the sight and the object. *L'Estrange.*

The so much repeated ornament and flourish of
their former speeches was commonly the truest
word they spoke, though least believed by them.
South's Sermons.

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he flurs his
crimes;
He lards with flourish his long harangue;
'Tis fine, say'st thou; what, to be prais'd and
hang;
Dryden.

3. Figures formed by lines curiously or
wantonly drawn.

A child with delight looks upon emblems
finely drawn and painted, and takes some plea-
sure in beholding the neat characters and flourish
of a bible curiously printed. *Boyle.*

They were intended only for ludicrous orna-
ments of nature, like the flourish about a great
letter that signify nothing, but are made only to
delight the eye. *More against Atheism.*

FLOURISHER. n. f. [from flourish.] One
that is in prime or in prosperity.

They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they
in y, or in his flower;
For not our greatest flourisher can equal him in
pow'r. *Chapman.*

To FLOUT. v. a. [fluyten, Dutch;
flouwe, Frisick.] To mock; to insult;
to treat with mockery and contempt.

You must flout my insufficiency. *Shakespeare.*
The Norway in banners flout the sky,
And fan our people cold. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;
Certainly he flout'd us downright. *Shakespeare.*
She rail'd at her, that she should be so im-
modest to write to one she knew would flout her.
Shakespeare.

Philida flouts me. *Walton's Angler.*

To FLOUT. v. n. To practise mockery;
to behave with contempt; to sneer.

Though nature hath given us wit to flout at
fortune, hath not fortune sent in this fool to cut
off this argument? *Shakespeare.*

With talents well endu'd
To be scurrilous and idle;
When you peevishly cuse your snout,
Flout and gibe, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

FLOUT. n. f. [from the verb.] A mock;
an insult; a word or act of contempt.

He would ask of those that had been at the
other's table, Tell truly, was there never a flout
or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

She opened it, and read it out,
With many a smile and kissing flout. *Hudibras.*
Then do as he bidd'st; and with a better flout;
Snatch, if you please, but you shall snail without.
Dryden.

How in my flouts and peevishness I expose my-
self to by your repentance? How shall I answer
such an old acquaintance when he invites me to
an interpoint cup? *Calamy's Sermons.*

FLOUTER. n. f. [from flout.] One who
jeers.

To FLOW. v. n. [flo, an, Saxon.]

1. To run or spread as water.

The god am I, whose yellow water flows
Around these fields, and fattens as it goes.
Dryden's Æneid.

Fields of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

Endless tears flow down in streams. *Swift.*

2. To run; or posed to standing waters.
Whither flows the standing water throw;
Of mally stones make bridges, if it flow. *Dryden.*

3. To rise; not to ebb.

This river hath thrice flow'd, no ebb between.
Shakespeare.

4. To melt.

Oh that thou wouldst rent the heavens, that
the mountains might flow down at thy presence.
Spenser.

5. To proceed; to issue.

I'll use that tongue I have: if wit flow from't,
I shall do good. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
The knowledge drawn from experience is
quite of another kind from that which flows from
speculation or discourse. *South.*

6. To glide smoothly without asperity;
as, a flowing period.

This discourse of Cyprian, and the flowers of
rhetoric in it, shew him to have been of a great
wit and flowing eloquence. *Hakewell on Pindar.*

7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly.
Virgil is sweet and flowing in his hexameters.
Dryden.

Did sweeter sounds adorn thy flowing tongue
Than ever man pronounc'd, or angels sung.
Pope.

8. To abound; to be crowded.

The dry streets flow'd with men. *Chapman.*

9. To be copious; to be full.

Then shall our names,
Be in their flowing cups faithfully remember'd.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

There every eye with stumbling chains the
bound,

And dash'd the flowing goblet to the ground.
Pope's Essay.

10. To hang loose and waving.

He was clothed in a flowing mantle of green
silk, interwoven with flowers. *Spenser.*

To FLOW. v. a. To overflow; to deluge.
When hope is scarce practicable, and
you have a stream at hand to flow the ground.
Montaigne's Husband.

FLOW. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The rise of water; not the ebb.
Some from the diurnal and annual motion of
the earth, endeavour to solve the flux and ebb
of these seas, illustrating the motion of water
in a bowl, that rises or falls according to the mo-
tion of the vessel. *Bacon's Essay.*

The ebb of tides, and then mysterious flow;
We as our elements shall understand. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden plenty or abundance.
The noble power of suffering breath is above
above that of enterprising greatness, as a well-
minded conference and noble relation, which
is an accidental flow of spirits, or a tide
of blood. *Pope.*

3. A stream of diction; volubility of
tongue.

Teaching is not a flow of words, nor the
ing of an insight; for an effectual power,
that a man know something which he cannot
define, or to know it better.

FLOWER. n. f. [flour, French; flos,
flours, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the
seeds.

Such are reckoned perfect flowers which have
petals, a stamen, apex, and stylos; and when the
flower wants either of these is reckoned imper-
fect. Perfect flowers are divided into simple
ones, which are not composed of other parts,
and which usually have but one single leaf, or
compounded, which consist of many flowers
making but one flower. Simple flowers are
monopetalous, which have the body of the flower
all of one entire leaf, though sometimes
divided a little way into many tearing petals
or leaves; as in borage, bugloss; or polypetalous,
which have distinct petals, and these subdivided
singly, and not altogether, as the tearing petals
of monopetalous flowers always do; but they
are further divided into uniform and disor-
derly flowers: the former have their right and left
hand parts, and the forward and backward parts
all alike, but the disform have no such regularity
as in the flowers of sage and dead-nettle. A mono-
petalous disform flower is likewise further di-

FLU

3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion.

The tempter
New parts put on; and, as to pass in mov'd
For states disturb'd. *Milton: Paradise Lost.*

4. To be in an uncertain state; to feel sudden vicissitudes.

As the greatest part of my estate has hitherto been of an uneasy and volatile nature, either on upon seas, or fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres and tenements. *Addison.*

To be irresolute; to be undetermined.
FLUCTUATION. *n. f.* [*fluctuatio*, Latin; *fluctuation*; French; from *fluctuo*.]

1. The alternate motion of the water.

Fluctuations are but motions indifferent, what winds, storms, frosts, thaws, and every intercurrent irregularity. *Brown.*

They were caused by the impulse and fluctuation of water in the bowels of the earth. *Newton.*

2. Uncertainty; indetermination.

It will not hinder it from making a proselyte of a person, that loves fluctuation of judgment little enough to be willing to be eased of it by any thing but error. *Boyle.*

FLUE. *n. f.* [A word of which I know not the etymology, unless it be derived from *fluo* of *fly*.]

1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke.

2. Soft down or fur, such as may fly in the wind.

FLUE-PAIN. *n. f.* The herb SPEEDWELL.

FLUENCY. *n. f.* [from *fluens*.]

1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity.

Fluency of numbers, and most expressive fluency of the poet, morals for the serious, and pleasurable for admirers of points of wit. *Garth's Preface to Ovid.*

2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility.

Our publick language must be either d, the better to please those men who gloried in then extemporary vein and fluency. *King Charles.*

We reason with such fluency and fire, the beaux we battle, and the learned too. *Tickel.*

The common fluency of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words; for whoever is a master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both. *Swift.*

3. Affluence; abundance. This sense is obsolete.

Those who grow old in fluency and ease, Behold him telt on seas. *Sundys' Paraph. on Job.*
God riches and renown to men imparts, Even all they wish; and yet then narrow hearts Cannot so great a fluency receive, But their fruition to a stranger leave. *Sinys.*

FLUENT. *adj.* [*fluens*, Latin.]

1. Liquid.

It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but firm. *Bacon.*

2. Flowing; in motion; influx.

Motion being a fluent thing, and one part of its duration being dependent upon another, it can not follow that because any thing moves at one moment, it must do so the next. *Ray.*

3. Ready; copious; voluble.

There have been natural dispositions, which have better grace in youth than in age, such as is a fluent and luxurious speech. *Bacon.*

I will lay before you all that's within me, And with it all I'll utterance. *Denham.*

FLUENT. *n. f.* Stream; running water.

Coming in their hands, that tedious strive To get their outrageous fluent; in this distress, I'm in the light of death. *Phillips.*

FLU

FLUENTLY. *adv.* [from *fluens*.] With ready flow; volubly; readily; without obstruction or difficulty.

FLUID. *adj.* [*fluidus*, Latin; *fluide*, French.] Having parts easily separable; not solid.

Or have they as a flow'ry verge to bind

The fluid finks of that fume wat'ry cloud,

Left it again dissolve, and there's the earth? *Milton.*

If particles slip easily, and are of a fine size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is humid. *Newton.*

FLUID. *n. f.*

1. Any thing not solid.

2. [In physick.] Any animal juice: as the blood.

C. Galen how long by hath introduced new diseases, and with them, not improbably, altered the whole count of the fluids. *Abulcasis and Eschschscholm.*

FLUIDITY. *n. f.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluide*.]

The quality in bodies opposite to stability; want of coherence between the parts.

Heat promotes fluidity very much by diminishing the tenacity of fluids; it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid in cold, and increases the fluidity of tenacious liquids; as of oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance. *Newton.*

A disease opposite to this spissitude is too great fluidity. *Abulcasis.*

FLUIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fluide*.] That quality in bodies opposite to stability.

What if we should say that fluidity, and stability depends so much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of that texture, the same parts may be made to constitute either a fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too? *Boyle.*

FLUMMEY. *n. f.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal.

Milk and flummery are very fit for children. *Locke.*

FLUNG. The participle and preterit of *fling*. Thrown; cast.

Several statues the Romans themselves flung into the river, when they would revenge themselves. *Addison on Italy.*

FLUOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A fluid state.

The particles of fluids which do not cohere too strongly, and are of such a fineness, as renders them most susceptible of those agitations which keep liquor in a fluid, are most easily separated and rushed into vapours. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Catamenia.

FLURRY. *n. f.*

1. A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast.

The boat was overtaken by a sudden flurry from the north. *Swift.*

2. Hurry; a violent commotion.

TO FLUSH. *v. n.* [*fluxen*, Dutch, to flow; *flus*, or *flux*, French.]

1. To flow with violence.

The pulse of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and sudden expansion of the blood in the ventricles, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to such a degree, doth suddenly, and all at once, flush up and run over the vessel. *Ray.*

It flushes violently out of the cock for about a quart, and then stops. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To come in haste.

If the piece but affords Any store of lucky birds, As I make him to flush Each owl out of his bush. *Ben Jonson's Owl.*

FLU

- 3 To glow in the skin; to produce a colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood. It is properly used of a sudden or transient heat of countenance; not of a settled complexion.

See yet the fact of most unrighteous tears Had left the flushing in her gaudied eyes, She married. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Thus Eve with countenance blithe her story told,

But in her cheek distemper flushing glow'd. *Milton.*

What can be more significant than the burning flush, and confusion of a blush? *Collier.*

What means that lovely flush? What mean, alas!

That blood which flushes guilty in your face? *Dryden.*

At once, array'd

In all the colours of the flushing year, The garden gave. *Thomson's Spring.*

4. To shine suddenly. Obsolete.

A flake of fire that flushing in his beard, His all amaz'd. *Spenser.*

TO FLUSH. *v. a.*

1. To colour; to redden: properly to redden suddenly.

The glowing dames of Zuma's royal court, Have faces flushed with more exalted charms. *Addison's Cato.*

Some court, or secret corner seek, Nor flush with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gray's Poem.*

2. To elate; to elevate; to give the appearance of sudden joy.

A prosperous people, flushed with great victories and successes, are rarely known to confine their joys within the bounds of moderation and innocence. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

FLUSH. *adj.*

1. Fresh; full of vigour.

He took my father grossly, full of bread, With all his crimes broad blown, and flushed as

May; And how his audit stands, who knows, save Heaven. *Shakespeare.*

I love to wear clothes that are flush, Not preferring old rags with plush. *Keats's Poem.*

2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.

I old Stout was not very flush in ready, either to go to law or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. *Arbutnot.*

FLUSH. *n. f.*

1. Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow.

This is commonly corrupted to *flush*: as, a *flush* of water.

Now that any man such a loss, once a widow, in the flush of his extravagancies for a dead wife. *Leigh Hunt.*

The pulse of the arteries is not only excited by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or flush, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Key.*

Success may give him a present flush of joy; but when the short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to the cure of becoming. *Rogers's Sermon.*

2. Cards all of a sort.

TO FLUSTER. *v. a.* [from *To flush*.]

To make hot and rosy with drinking; to make half drunk.

Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits, Have I to-night fluster'd with flowing cups, And they watch too. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

FLUTE. *n. f.* [*flute*, French; *fluyt*, Dutch.]

1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers.

The oars were silver, Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke. *Shakespeare.*

FLU

The soft complaining *flute*
In dying notes discovers
The woes of hopeless lovers,
Whose dirge is whisp'ring by the warbling lute.
Dryden.

2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute split.
TO FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

TO FLUTTER. *v. n.* [*flötepan*, Saxon; *flötter*, Fr.]

1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings.

As an eagle stirr'd up her nest, *fluttr'eth* over her young, and spreadeth abroad her wings, to the Lord alone did lead him. *Deuteronomy.*

Think you 've an angel by the wings!

One that gladly will be nigh,

To wait upon each morning-sigh;

To *flutter* in the balmy air

Of your well-perfumed prayer. *Crofton*

They fed, and, *flutt'ring*, by degrees withdrew. *Dryden.*

2. To move about with great show and bustle without consequence.

Excess muddles the best wit, and only makes it *flutter* and froth high. *Grew.*

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,

That once to *flutter'd*, and that once to wit. *Pope's Dunciad.*

3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.

Ye spirits, to your charge repair;

The *flutt'ring* fan be Zephyrus's care. *Pope*

They tell tall tales above the vessel's ear,

Or reach the *flutt'ring* sail to float in air. *Pope.*

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a state of uncertainty.

The idea being brought him what a glorious victory was got, and how long the *flutt'ring* upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surprised. *Houart's Fœtal Forst*

It is impossible that men should commonly discover the agreement or disagreement of ideas, would their thoughts *flutter* about, or stick only to sounds of doubtful signification. *Locke.*

It seems we think, my friends! event and chance, Produc'd by atoms from their *flutt'ring* dance. *Pope*

His thoughts are very *flutt'ring* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively. *Watts.*

TO FLUTTER. *v. a.*

1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused.

Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I

Thrust your Villains in Company. *Shakspeare.*

2. To hurry the mind.

3. To disorder the position of any thing.

FLUTTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.

An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the *flutter* of a fan: there is the airy *flutter*, the modest *flutter*, and the timorous *flutter*. *Adelphi's Spectator*

2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.

3. Confusion; irregular position.

FLUVIATICK. *adj.* [*fluvialis*, Latin.]

Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. *n. f.* [*fluxus*, Latin; *flux*, French.]

1. The act of flowing; passage.

The simple and primary motion of fire is a *flux*, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference. *Digby.*

By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbut.*

2. The state of passing away and giving place to others.

FLY

Whether the heat of the sun in animals whose parts are successive, and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloss of blackieis.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant change of affairs and *flux* of money, is hard to determine. *Locke.*

In the constituent matter of one body, turning naturally to another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted, nor the *flux* and alteration sensible. *Woodward.*

Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and stand in need of recruits to supply those words that are continually falling. *Felton.*

3. Any flow or issue of matter.

Quinces stop *fluxes* of blood. *Arbutnot.*

4. Dyfentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody *flux*.

Eat eastern spice, secure

From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture. *Hallifax.*

5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.

Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat.

Shakspeare.

6. Concourse; confluence.

Left and abandoned of his velvet friends;

'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part

The *flux* of company. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

7. The state of being melted.

8. That which mingled with the body makes it melt.

FLUX. *adj.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

TO FLUX. *v. a.*

1. To melt.

2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting.

He might fashionably and gently have been

duck'd or *flux'd* into another world. *South.*

FLUXILITY. *n. f.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Easiness of separation of parts; possibility of liquefaction.

Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed aversion of nature to a vacuum is but accidentally, or in consequence of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility* of the bodies concerned. *Boyle.*

FLUXION. *n. f.* [*fluxio*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing.

2. The matter that flows.

The *fluxion* increased, and abscesses were raised. *Wiseran.*

3. [In mathematics.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinite small or infinitely small quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given. *Harris.*

A penetration into the abstract difficulties and depths of modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those who design the learned professions as the business of life. *Watts.*

TO FLY. *v. n. præt.* *flew* or *fled*; part. *flown* or *flown*. [*leo* an, Saxon. To *fly* is properly to use wings, and gives *flew* and *flown*. To *flee* is to escape, or to go away, *lean*, Saxon, and makes *fled*. They are now confounded.]

1. To move through the air with wings.

Ere the bat hath *flown*

His cloister'd flight. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*

Fowl that may *fly* above the earth in the open firmament of heav'n. *Genesius.*

These men's hastiness the warier sort of you do not commend: ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not *flown* so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the eagle had been grown. *Hobbes.*

FLY

2. To pass through the air.

Mum is born unto trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward. *Job.*

3. To pass away, with the idea of swift-ness or escape.

Even a romance, a tune, a rhyme,

Help thee to pass the tedious time,

Which else would on thy hand remain:

Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again. *Prior.*

4. To pass swiftly.

The icons with *fly*ing speed

Return, and through the city spread the news. *Dryden.*

Earth rolls back beneath the *fly*ing sled. *Pope.*

5. To move with rapidity.

As *fly*, in a whip the top for sport,

On the smooth pavement of an empty court,

The wooden engine *flies* and whirls about. *Dryd.*

6. To part with violence.

Glad to catch this good occasion,

Melt thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff

And corn shall *fly* asunder. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*

He batters' heads, to save his own, made *fly*;

And now, the sultan to preserve, must die. *Water.*

7. To break; to shiver; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion.

Be bold, a frothy substance rise;

Be cautious, or your bottle *flies*. *Swift.*

8. [*lean*, Saxon; *fliehen*, German.] To

run away; to attempt escape. In this

sense the verb is properly to *flee*, whence

fled is formed; but the following ex-

amples show that they are confounded:

they are confounded oftener in the pre-

sent than in the preter tense.

Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,

As lion fierce, upon the *fly*ing piec'. *Spenser.*

Ye still *flee*, as ye *fled* from before the earth-

quake. *Job.*

Abraham escap'd, and *fled* from David. *1 Sam.*

What wonder if the kindly beams he shed,

Revolv'd the crowing sun again,

It once rais'd her head,

And tort humanity, that from rebellion *fled*. *Dryden.*

He oft desir'd to *fly* from Israel's throne,

And live in shades with her and love alone. *Pope.*

I'll *fly* from shepherds, flocks, and slowly

plow;

From shepherds, flocks, and plows I may remove,

Forake mankind, and all the world but love. *Pope.*

9. To *FLY* at. To spring with violence upon; to fall on suddenly.

A servant that he bred, it might with remote,

Oppos'd against the act, tending his sword

To his great matter; who, the next morn'g,

Law on him, and amongst them fell down dead. *Shakspeare.*

Though the dogs have never seen the dog-

killer, yet they will come furb, and bark, and

fly at him. *Brown's Natural History*

No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from

being miserable, when an engaged conscience

shall *fly* at him, and take him by the throat. *South's Sermons.*

This is an age that *fies* at all learning, and

enquires up into faults. *South.*

10. To *FLY* in the face. To insult.

I should discourage any man from doing you

good, when you will either neglect him, or *fly*

in his face; and he must expect only danger to

himself. *South's Discourses.*

11. To *FLY* in the face. To act in defiance.

Hyrcanum's face

—But how, if nature *fly* in my face first?

—Then nature's the aggressor. *Dryden.*

12. To *FLY* off. To revolt.

Dony to speak to me! They're sick, they're

weary;

They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;

The images of revolt and *fly*ing off. *Shakspeare.*

FLY

The traitor Syphax
Flew off at once with his Numidian horse.
Alkison's Cato.

13. To FLY out. To burst into passion.
How easy is a noble spirit discern'd,
In mirth and sulphurous matter that flies out
In contumelies, makes a noise, and stinks.
Ben Jonson's Catiline.

14. To FLY out. To break out into licence.
You use me like a courser spur'd and rein'd;
If I fly out, my fierceness you command. *Dryden's*
Papists, when unopposed, fly out into all the
follies of worship; but when they are hard
pressed by arguments, he close intrenched behind
the council of Trent. *Locke*

15. To FLY out. To start violently from any direction.
All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual
endeavour to recede from the centre, and every
moment would fly out in right lines, if they were
not restrained. *Boyle's Sermons*

16. To let FLY. To discharge.
The noisy culverin, o'rchang'd, let fly,
And built, unaiming, in the rended sky. *Gray*

17. To be light and unencumbered: as, a flying camp.
To FLY. v. a.
1. To shun; to avoid; to decline.
Love like a shadow flies, when tubalance love
pursues:
Pursuing that which flies, and flying what pur-
sues.
Shakespeare

O Jove, I think
Foundations fly the wretched; such I mean
Where they should be relief'd. *Shakespeare*
If you fly physick in health altogether, it will
be too strange for your body when you shall need
it. *Bacon's Essays.*

O whither shall I run, or which way fly
The sight of this so horrid spectacle. *Milton*

2. To refuse association with.
Sleep flies the wretch; or when with cares
oppress'd,
And his tosy'd limbs are weary'd unto rest,
Then dreams invade. *Dryden's Juvenal*
Nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden*

3. To quit by flight.
Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
The first who tail'd to air. *Dryden's Æneid*

4. To attack by a bird of prey.
If a man can tame this monster, and with her
fly other ravens, and kill them, it is some-
what worth. *Bacon*

5. It is probable that *flevo* was originally
the preterit of *fly*, when it signified vola-
tion, and *fled* when it signified escape:
flown should be confined likewise to
volation; but these distinctions are now
confounded. I know not any book ex-
cept the scriptures in which *fly* and *flee*
are carefully kept separate.

FLY. n. s. [fleo, Saxon.]

1. A small winged insect of many species.
As flies to wanton boys, are we to god's;
They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare's Lear.*
My country neighbours begin to think of being
in general, before they come to think of the fly
in their theep, or the tares in their corn. *Locke*
To prevent the fly, some purpose to sow ashes
with the seed. *Mrs. Hemm's Husbandry*
To bleed flies the window proves
A constant death. *Thomson's Summer*

2. That part of a machine which, being
put into a quick motion, regulates and
equalises the motion of the rest.
If we suppose a man tied in the place of the
weight, it were easy, by a single hair fastened

FOA

unto the fly or balance of the jack, to draw him
up from the ground. *Wilkins*

3. That part of a vane which points how
the wind blows.

To FLY-BLOW. v. a. [fly and blow.]
To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.
I am unwilling to believe that he deigns to
play tricks, and to fly-blow my words, to make
others dislike them. *Strlingfleet*

Like a fly-blown cake of tallow;
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift*
So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Stane, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope*

FLY-BOAT. n. s. [fly and boat.] A kind
of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

FLY-CATCHER. n. s. [fly and catch.] One
that hunts flies.

There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's
days, to mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a
flycatcher. *Dryden*

The swallow was a flycatcher as well as the
spider. *Leffing*

FLY'ER. n. s. [from fly.]

1. One that flies or runs away. This is
written more frequently *flier*.

They hit one another with darts, as the others
do with their hands, which they never throw
counter, but at the back of the flier. *Sanctus*
He gives so many Britons should be lost;
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,
To save the fliers than to win the field. *Waller*

2. One that uses wings.

3. The fly of a jack.

4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an
oblong square figure, whose fore and
back sides are parallel to each other, and
so are their ends: the second of these
flyers stands parallel behind the first, the
third behind the second, and so are said
to fly off from one another. *Alexon*

To FLY-FISH. v. n. [fly and fish.] To
angle with a hook baited with a fly,
either natural or artificial.

I shall give you some directions for fly-fishing.
Walton

FOAL. n. s. [fola, Saxon.] The off-
spring of a mare, or other beast of
burden.

Also flew his sled,
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a foal of Pig-fus's kind.
Fairy Queen

Twenty she-offers and ten foals. *Genfis*

To FOAL. v. a. [from the noun.] To
bring forth. Used of mares.

Give my horse to Timon; it foals me straight
Ten able hollies. *Shakespeare's Timon*

Such colts as are
Of generous race, straight, when they first are
foal'd, *May's Georgicks*
Walk proudly.

To FOAL. v. n. To be disburdened of
the fetus. Used of beasts of burden.

About September take your mares into the
house, where keep them till they foal. *Mertun*

FO'ALBIT. } n. s. Plants.

FO'ALFOOT. }

FOAM. n. s. [fām, Saxon.] The white
substance which agitation or fermenta-
tion gathers on the top of liquors;
froth; spume.

The foam upon the water. *Hofea*
Whitening down their mossy tinsured stream
Descends the pillow foam. *Thomson's Spring*

To FOAM. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To froth; to gather foam.
What a beard of the general cut will do a-
mong foaming bottles and ale-washed wits is
wonderful. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

FOC

Cæsar fell down in the market-place, and
foam'd at mouth, and was speechless. *Shakspeare*
To Pallas high the foaming bowl he crown'd
And sprinkl'd large libations on the ground.
Pope's Odyssey

Upon a foaming horse

There follow'd trait a man of royal post. *Rolls*
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.
He foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth. *Mar*

FO'AMY. adj. [from foam.] Covered with
foam; frothy.

More white than Neptune's foamy face,
When struggling rocks he would embrace. *Stida*
Behold how high the foaming billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the juncer side.
Dryden

FOB. n. s. [fippe, fupfacke, German.]
A small pocket.

Who pick'd a fob at holding forth. *Hud.*
When were the dice with more profusion
thrown?

The well-fill'd fob, not empty'd now alone.

He put his hand into his fob, and presented
me in his name with a tobacco stopper. *Adelphi*
Two pockets he call'd his fobs: they were two
large flits squeezed close by the pressure of his
belly. *Swift*
Orphans around his bed the lawyer fees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,
Fingers his finger's in the cully's fob. *Swift*

To FOB. v. a. [suppen, German.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
I think it is scurvy, and begin to find my
fobbl'd in it. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

Shall there be a gallows standing in England
when thou art king, and rebellion thus fobbl'd
as it is with the rusty curb of old father trick
the law. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*

He goes pressing forward, till he was fobbl'd
again with another fob. *Leffing*

2. To Fob off. To shift off; to put aside
with an artifice; to delude by a trick.

You must not think
To fob off our disgraces with a tale. *Shakespeare*
For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But these will not be fobbl'd off by.

They must have wealth and power too. *Hud.*

By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The rascal fobbl'd me off with only wine. *Adelphi*

Being a great lover of country sports, I abso-
lutely determined not to be a minister of state,
not to be fobbl'd off with a garter. *Adelphi*

FO'CAL. adj. [from focus.] Belonging
to the focus. See FOCUS.

Schammer denandeth whether the convex-
ity or concavity of the drum collect rays into a
fo'al point, or scatters them. *Doham*

FO'CIL. n. s. [focile, French.] The greater
or less bone between the knee and
ankle, or elbow and wrist.

The fracture was of both the foals of the left
leg. *Wifman*

FOCILLA'TION. n. s. [focillo, Latin.]

Comfort; support. *Did.*

FO'CUS n. s. [Latin.]

1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glass is
the point of convergence or concourse,
where the rays meet and cross the axis
after their refraction by the glass.

The point from which rays diverge, or to
which they converge, may be called their focus. *Newton's Opticks*

2. Focus of a Parabola. A point in the
axis within the figure, and distant from
the vertex by a fourth part of the para-
meter, or latus rectum. *Harris*

Focus of an Ellipse. A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that longer axis. *Harris.*

Focus of the Hyperbola. A point in the principal axis, within the opposite hyperbolas; from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Diſt.*

FODDER. *n. f.* [*foðre, foðen, Saxon.*] Dry food stored up for cattle against winter.

Then cattle, starving for want of fodder, corrupted the air. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*
Being not to be raised without wintering, they will help to force men into improvement of land by a necessity of fodder. *Temple.*
Of grains and fodder thou defiaud'st the dams,
And of their mothers dugs the starving lambs. *Dryden's Fanny.*

To FOLDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.

Natural earth is taken from just under the turf of the best pasture ground, in a place that has been well foddered on. *Evelyn.*

From Winter keep,
Well folder'd in the stalls, thy tender sheep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A form of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as many cowyards to fodder cattle in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Straw will do well enough to fodder with. *Mortimer.*

FODDERER. *n. f.* [from fodder.] He who fodders cattle.

FOE. *n. f.* [*rah, Saxon; fae, Scottish.*]

1. An enemy in war.

He had established his throne,
He fought great battles with his savage foe,
In which he them defeated ever more. *Fairy Q.*
Never but one more was either like
To meet so great a foe. *Milton.*

2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life.

God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and friends of foes. *Shakespeare.*

For'd by thy worth, thy foe in death become,
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a costly tomb. *Dryden's Fables.*

Thy defects to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry foe. *Pope.*

3. An opponent; an ill wisher.

He that considers and enquires into the reason of things, is counted a foe to received doctrines. *Harris on the Mind.*

FOEMAN. *n. f.* [from foe and man.]

Enemy in war; antagonist. Obsolete.

Here haunts that head, and does his daily sport;
Therefore henceforth be at your keep up well,
And ever ready for your formen fell. *Fairy Q.*

What valiant formen, like to Autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

FOETUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed;

but before it is called embryo. *Quincy.*

A *foetus* in the mother's womb, differs not much from the state of a vegetable. *Locke.*

FOG. *n. f.* [*fog, Danish, a storm.*] A

thick mist; a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water.

Infect her Beauty,
With fenfucked fogs drawn by the pow'ful sun,
To fall and blanch her pride. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

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Letter mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, present great alterations in the sun and moon. *Raleigh.*

Fly, fly, prophane fog! far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day
With your dull influence; it is for you
To sit and scoule upon night's heavy brow. *Crahan.*

Fog we frequently observe after sunsetting, even in our hottest months. *Woodward.*

Fog. *n. f.* [*fogagium, low Latin.*] *Grassmen in foresta regis locatur pro fogagio. Leges forest. Scotiae.* Aftergrass; grass which grows in autumn after the hay is mown.

FOGGILY. *adv.* [from foggy.] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

FOGGINESS. *n. f.* [from foggy.] The state of being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.

FOGGY. *adj.* [from fog.]

1. Misty; cloudy; dank; full of moist vapours.

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist
Of our self love, so passions do deceive,
We think they hurt, when most they do all. *Sidney.*

And Plæbus flying so, most shameful sight,
His blushing face in foggy clouds implies,
And hides his shame. *Spenser.*

Whence have they this mettle?
Is not their climate foggy, raw and dull? *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

As cleere Phæbus, when some foggy cloud
His brightness from the world a while doth
thowd,
Doth by degrees beginne to shew his light. *Brown.*

Let not air be subject to any foggy mistiness, from fens or marshes near adjoining. *Wotton's Archæologia.*

About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means foggy, retire your rarest plants. *Evelyn.*

2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.

FOH. *interject.* [from *foh*, Saxon, an

enemy.] An interjection of abhorrence: as if one should at sight of any thing hated cry out a foe!

Not to admit many proposed matches
Of her own choice, complexion and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends,
Foh! one may say I tell in such a wild mist tank,
Foul dispositions, thoughts unnatural. *Shakespeare.*

FOIBLE. *n. f.* [French.] A weak side; a blind side; a failing.

He knew the foibles of human nature. *Friend.*
The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their own foible, and therefore they carefully shun the attacks of argument. *Watts.*

FOIL. *n. f.* [French.] A weak side; a blind side; a failing.

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To FOIL. *v. a.* [affoler, to wound, old French.]

1. To put to the worst; to defeat; though without a complete victory.

Amazement seiz'd
The royal thrones; but greater rage to see
Thus foil'd their mightiest. *Milton.*

Leader of those armies bright,
Which but the omnipotent none could have foil'd. *Milton.*

Yet these subject not: I to thee disclose
What inward thence I feel, not therefore foil'd.
Who meet with various objects, from the sense
Variouly representing: yet still free,
Approve the best, and follow what I approve. *Milton.*

Strange, that your fingers should the pencil foil,
Without the help of colours or of oil! *Waller.*

He had been foil'd in the cure, and had left it to nature. *Waller's Surgery.*

If their conflicts with sin they have been so
often foil'd, that they now despair of ever getting
the day. *Culamy's Sermons.*

Virtue, disdain, despair, I oft have try'd;
And, foil'd, have with new aims my foe defied. *Dryden.*

But I, the consort of the thunderer,
Have wog'd a long and unsuccessful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am foil'd. *Dryden.*

2. [foille, French.] To blunt; to dull.

When light wing'd toys
Of sea-bird Cupid foil, with wanton dulness,
Mr. speculative and offic'd instruments. *Shakespeare.*

3. To defeat; to puzzle.

Would I am following one character, I am cross'd in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the chase. *Madison.*

FOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miscarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conquest.

We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One sudden foil that never breed distrust. *Shakespeare.*

Whoever overthroweth his mate in such sort,
as that either his back, or the one shoulder, and contrary heel do touch the ground, shall be accounted to give the foil: if he be endangered, and make a narrow escape, it is call'd a foil. *Carew.*

So after many a foil the tempter proud,
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,
Fell whence he stood to see his victor fall. *Milton.*

When age shall level me to impotence,
And twining pleasure leave me on the foil. *Southey.*

Death never was a stake with greater toil,
Nor ever was fate to near a foil. *Dryden.*

2. [feuille, French.] Leaf gilding.

A stately palace, built of squared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor
thick,
And golden foil all over them display'd. *Fairy Q.*

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the plucking foil
Set off to the world, nor in broad rumour lies. *Milton.*

3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre.

As the black silk cap on him begun
To set for foil of his milk-white to serve. *Sidney.*

Like bright metal on a tullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to set it off. *Shakespeare.*

The fulcrum of thy weary steps
Biteem a foil, wherein thou art to set
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis the property of all true diamonds to make
the foil closely to itself, and thereby better augment its lustre: the foil is a mixture of mastic and burnt ivory.

He who has a foil to set him off; we oppose the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector. *Proude on the Odyssey.*

4. [from foille, French.] A blunt sword used in fencing.

He that plays the king shall be overcome; his mastery shall have tribute of me: the adventurous knight shall use his foil and target. *Shakespeare.*

FOIL. *n. f.* [from foil.] One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN. *v. n.* [*foindre, Fr. Skinner.*] To push in fencing.

He hew'd, and lath'd, and foil'd, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did seek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward so mighty throws,
But yielded passage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Q.*

He cares not what mischief he doth, if his weapon be out: he will foil like any devil; he will spare neither man, woman, nor child. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

F O N

100

FOL

2. *Follicle* is a term in botany signifying seed-vessels, *capsulae feminulae*, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them; as that of the alkengi, pedicularis, &c. Quincy.

To FOLLOW. *v. a.* [folgian, Saxon; volgen, Dutch.]

1. To go after; not before, or side by side.

I had rather, forthwith, go before you like a man, than follow him like a dwarf. *Shakspeare.*

Him and all his train Follow'd in bright procession, to behold Creation, and the wonders of his might. *Milton.*

What could I do, But follow strain, inevitably thus led? *Milton.*

2. To pursue as an enemy; to chase.

Where ranks fell thickest was indeed the place To seek Sebastian, through a track of death I follow'd him by groans of dying foes. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany; not to forsake.

Yet doubt not but in valley and in plain God is as here, and will be found alike Present, and of his presence many a sign Still following thee, still compassing thee round With goodness and paternal love, his face Express, and of his steps the track divine. *Milton.*

Up he rode, Follow'd with acclamation and the sound Symphonious of ten thousand harps that tun'd, Angelic harmonies. *Milton.*

4. To attend as a dependant.

And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and followed Saul to the battle. *1 Samuel.*

Let not the muse then flatter lawless way, Not follow fortune where she leads the way. *Pope.*

5. To go after, as a teacher.

Not yielding over to old age his country delight, he was at that time following a merlin. *Sidney.*

Some pious tears the pitying hero paid, And follow'd with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden's Æneid.*

We follow fate, which does too fast pursue. *Dryden.*

6. To succeed in order of time.

Such follow him as shall be register'd, Part good, part bad, of bad the longer scroll. *Milton.*

Signs following signs, lead on the mighty year. *Pope.*

7. To be consequential in argument, as effects to causes.

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold And venturous, if that fail them, shrink and fear What yet they know must follow, to endure Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain. *Milton.*

8. To imitate; to copy as a pupil; or to be of an opinion or party.

Where Rome keeps that which is ancient and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worse, we had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

All patterns are sure to be followed more than good rules. *Locke.*

9. To obey; to observe, as a guide or direction.

If all who do not follow oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, then all who follow the council of Trent are no christians. *Tillotson.*

Most men admire Virtue, who follow not her lore. *Par. Regain'd.*

Fair virtue should I follow thee, I should be naked and alone, For thou art not in company, And scarce art to be found in one. *Evelyn.*

10. To pursue as an object of desire.

Follow peace with all men. *Hebrews.*

Follow not that which is evil. *John.*

FOL

11. To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.

They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been *followed* upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility. *Spenser.*

12. To attend to; to be busied with.

He that undertaketh and followeth other men's business for gain, shall fall into suits. *Ecclesi.*

To FOLLOW. *v. n.*

1. To come after another.

The famine shall follow close after you. *Jer.*

Welcome all that lead or follow To the oracle of Apollo. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To attend fervently.

Such smiling rogues as these foother every passion, That in the nature of their lords rebel; As knowing nought, like dogs, but following. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

3. To be posterior in time.

4. To be consequential, as effect to cause. If the neglect or abuse of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happiness mislead him, the miscarriages that follow on it must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of those under their care, great mischiefs cannot but follow. *Locke.*

5. To be consequential, as inference to premises.

Though there are or have been sometimes dwarfs, and sometimes giants in the world; yet it does not follow that there must be such in every age, nor in every country. *Temple.*

Dangerous doctrine must necessarily follow, from making all political power to be nothing else but Adam's paternal power. *Locke.*

6. To continue endeavours; to persevere.

Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord. *Hosai.*

FOLLOWER. *n. f.* [from follow.]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side.

Little gallant, you were wont to be a follower; but now you are a leader; whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your master's heels? *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

No stop, no stay, but clouds of sand arise, Spurn'd and cast backward on the follower's eyes. *Dryden.*

2. One who observes a guide or leader.

The understanding that should be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itself; and so brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind follower, under the conduct of a blind guide. *South's Sermons.*

3. An attendant or dependant.

No follower, but a friend. *Pope.*

4. An associate; a companion.

How accompanied, can't thou tell that? —With Poins, and other his continual followers. *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

5. One under the command of another.

I hold it no wisdom to leave unto the Irish chiefs too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their followers from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

And forc'd Æneas, when his ships were lost, To leave his followers on a foreign coast. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. A scholar; an imitator; a copier.

Be ye followers of me, even as I am of Christ. *1 Corinthians.*

The true profession of christianity invariably engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Spenser's Sermons.*

Every one's idea of identity will not be the same that Pythagoras and thousands of his followers have. *Locke.*

The church of Smyrna profess'd they worthily loved the martyrs, as the disciples and followers

FON

of our Lord; and because of their exceeding great affliction to their king and their master. *Nelson.*

The studious head or generous mind, Follower of God, or friend of human kind, Poet or patriot, rose but to restore

The faith and moral nature gave before. *Pope.*

7. One of the same faction or party.

FOLL. *n. f.* [folie, French.]

1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.

This is folly childhood's guide, This is childhood at her side. *Hawthornth.*

2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

I think't thou, that duty should have dead to speak, When power to flattery bows? To plainness honour

Is bound, when majesty to folly falls, *Shakspeare.*

3. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom. In this sense it has a plural.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see The pretty follies that themselves commit; For it they could, Cupid himself would blush To see me thus transform'd to a boy. *Shakspeare.*

Try hum'rous vein, thy pleasing folly, Lie all neglected, all forgot. *Pope.*

Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease, Whom folly pleases, or whose follies please. *Pope.*

To FOMENT. *v. a.* [fomentor, Latin; fumenter, French.]

1. To cherish with heat.

Every kind that lives, Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. *Milton.*

2. To bathe with warm lotions.

He fomented the head with opiates to procure sleep, and a solution of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbutnot.*

3. To encourage; to support; to cherish.

They love their givings, and foment their deeds no less than parents do their children. *Watson.*

Blame then thyself, as reason's law requires, Since nature gave, and thou foment'st my fires. *Dryden.*

They are troubled with those ill humours, which they themselves infused and fomented in them. *Locke.*

FOMENTA'TION. *n. f.* [fomentation, Fr. from foment.]

1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the steams breathe into the parts, and discuss obstructed humours. *Quirry.*

Fomentation calleth forth the humour by vapours; but yet, in regard of the way made by the poultis, draweth gently the humours out: for it is a gentle fomentation, and hath withal a mixture of some stupefactive. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

The medicines were prepared by the physicians, and the lotions of fomentations by the nurses. *Arbutnot.*

FOMENTER. *n. f.* [from foment.] One that foment; an encourager; a supporter.

These fatal distempers, as they did much hurt to the body politic at home, being like humours fixed in the natural without evacuation, so did they produce disagreeing effects abroad; and better had it been, that the rulers and fomenters of them had never sprung up. *Locke.*

FON. *n. f.* [Scott. A word now obsolete.]

A fool; an idiot.

Sicker I hold him for a greater fon, That loves the thing he cannot purchase. *Spenser.*

FOND. *adj.* [fon, Scottish. A word of which I have found no satisfactory etymology.]

mology. To *foane* is in *Chaucer* to doat, to be foolish.]

1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious.

That the Grecians or gentiles ever did think it a *fond* or unlikely way to seek men's conversion by sermons, we have not heard. *Hooker.*
He was beaten out of all love of learning by a *fond* school-master. *Ascham.*

Tell these sad women,
'Tis *fond* to wait inevitable strokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shakespeare's Coriol.*
Gizet I may never prove to *fond*. *Shakespeare.*
To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shakespeare.*
I am weaker than a woman's tear,
Tamer than sleep, *fonder* than ignorance. *Shakespeare.*
Fond thoughts may fall into some idle br. in;
But one belief of all, is ever wife. *Davies.*

How subtly to detain thee I devise,
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;
Fond 'twere it not in hope of thy reply. *Milton.*
Sofond are mortal men,
Fall'n into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themselves 't invite. *Milton.*
'Twas not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong
Those *af's* ears on Mida's temples hung;
But *fond* repentance of his happy with. *Waller.*
But reason with your *fond* religion fights;
For many gods are many infinities. *Dryden.*
This is *fond*, because it is the way to cheat
thyself. *Tillotson.*

2. Trifling; valued by folly.

Not with *fond* thekels of the tested gold,
Or stones, whose rate are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shakespeare's Meaf. for Meaf.*

3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent.

I'm a foolish *fond* wife. *Addison.*
Like Venus I'll shine,
Be *fond* and be fine. *Addison.*

4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted; with of.

Fame is in itself a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was perhaps too *fond* of it. *Dryden.*

I, *fond* of my well-chosen feat,
My pictures, medals, books complete. *Prior.*
Some are so *fond* to know a great deal at once,
and love to talk of things with freedom and boldness before they thoroughly understand them. *Harris on the Mind.*

To *FOND*. } v. a. [from the adjective.]

To *FONDLE*. } To treat with great indulgence; to caress; to coddle.

Howe'er unjust your jealousy appears,
It does my pity, not my anger move;
I'll *fond* it as the froward child of love. *Dryden*
When midst the favour of the feast,
The Tyrian hugs and *fond* thee on her breast,
And with sweet kisses in her arms contrails,
Thou may'st infuse the venom in her veins. *Dryden's Enrid*

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to use any *fondling* expressions. *Swift.*

To *FOND*. v. n. To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on.

How will this lad? My master loves her dearly;

And I, poor monster *fond* as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakespeare.*

FONDLE. n. f. [from *fond*.] One who fondles

FONDLING. n. f. [from *fondle*.] A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.

Partiality in a parent is commonly unlucky; *for fondlings* are in danger to be made fools; and the children in it are least cockered make the best and wisest men. *L'Estrange.*

The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or action, that may shew it to be a *fondling* of our own. *Locke.*

Any body would have guessed Miss to have been bled up under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the *fondling* of a tender mother. *Airbuthnot.*

Bred a *fandling* and an heiress,
Drets'd like any lady may'refs;
Cocker'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

FONDLY. adv. [from *fond*.]

1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciously.

Most shallowly did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantic man. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

For *fondly* ad. i. e. for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of some wholesome young man, and the blood to be sucked. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The military mood
The British flies transcend, in evil hour
For their proud foes, that *fondly* brav'd their fate. *Philips.*

Some valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind;
Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Locke.*

Under those sacred leaves, secure
From common lightning of the skies,
He *fondly* thought he might endure
The flashes of Arctura's eyes. *Swift.*

2. With great or extreme tenderness.

Ev'n before the fatal engine clos'd,
A wretched sylph too *fondly* interpos'd;
Fate urg'd the sheers, and cut the sylph in two. *Pope.*

Fondly or severely kind. *Savage.*

FONDNESS. n. f. [from *fond*.]

1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgment.

Fondness it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, though they gilden be. *Spenser.*

2. Foolish tenderness.

My heart had in it some foolish *fondness* for thee;
But hence! 'tis gone: I gave it to the winds. *Addison's Cato.*

Hopeless mother!
Whose *fondness* could compare her mortal offspring
To those which fair Latona bore to Jove. *Prior.*

3. Tender passion.

Your jealousy perverts my meaning still;
My very hate is condued into *fondness*. *Philips's D. West Meth.*

Corinna, with that youthful air,
Is thirty, and a bit to spare;
Her *fondness* for a certain ear
Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*

4. Unreasonable liking.

They are that either through indulgence to others, or *fondness* to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing that is less than a sincere resolution of new obedience, a tended with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

FONE. n. f. Plural of *foe*. Obsolete.

A barbaous troop of clownish *fone*. *Spenser.*

FONT. n. f. [from *font*, Latin; *font*, French.]

A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.

The presenting of infants at the holy *font* is by their godfathers. *Hooker.*

I have no name, no title;
No, not that name was given me at the *font*. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

FONTANEL. n. f. [from *fontanelle*, French.]

An issue; a discharge opened in the body.

A person plethoric, subject to hot delusions, was advised to a *fontanel* in her arm. *Hippoc.*

FONTANGE. n. f. [from the name of the first wearer.] A knot of ribbons on the top of the headdress. Out of use.

Those old-fashioned *fontanges* rose an ell above the head: they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of tulle, which were fringed, and hung down their backs. *Addison.*

FOOD. n. f. [from *æþan*, Saxon; *veeden*, Dutch, to feed; *feed*, Scottish.]

1. Victuals; provision for the mouth.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and *food*. *Shakespeare.*

Much *food* is in the tillage of the poor. *Prior.*
Under my lowly roof thou hast vouchsaf'd
To enter, and these earthly fruits to taste;
Food not of angels, yet accepted so,
As that more willingly thou could'st not seem
At heav'n's high feasts 't have fed. *Milton.*

2. Anything that nourishes.

Give me some musick: musick, moody *fool*
Of us that trade in love. *Shakespeare.*

O dear son Edgar,
The *fool* of thy abused father's wrath,
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

FOODFUL. adj. [from *food* and *full*.] Fruitful; full of food; plenteous.

There Titus was to see, who took his bit
From heav'n, his nursing from the *foolful* earth. *Dryden.*

FOODY. adj. [from *food*.] Eatable; fit for food.

To vessels, wine she drew;
And into well sew'd sacks pour'd *foody* meal. *Chapman.*

FOOL. n. f. [from *fol*, Welch; *fol*, Islandick; *fol*, French.]

1. One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an idiot.

Do'st thou call me *fool*, boy?
—All thy other titles thou hast given away that
tion was born with. *Shakespeare.*

The *fool* multi-ude, that chuse by show,
Not learning more than the *fool* eye doth teach,
Which pry not to the interior. *Shakespeare.*

It may be asked, when is the eldest *fool*, being a *fol*, shall inherit paternal power before the younger, a wife man. *Locke.*

He thanks his stars he was not born a *fool*. *Pope.*

2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.

The *fool* hath laid in his heart there is no God. *Psalm.*

3. A term of indignity and reproach.

To be thought a *fool*, you must first put the
fool upon all mankind. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester.

Where 's my knave, my *fool*? Gave you and call
my *fool* butner. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I from, although their dudge, to be their *fool*
or jester. *Milton.*

If this disguise fit not naturally on 'so grave a
person, yet it may become him better than that
fool's coat. *Denham.*

5. To play the *FOOL*. To play pranks like a hired jester; to jest; to make sport.

I returning where I left his armour, found another
instead thereof, and armed myself therein to
play the *fool*. *Shakespeare.*

6. To play the *FOOL*. To act like one void of common understanding.

Well, thus we play the *fools* with the time, and
the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock
us. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

It is worth the name of freedom to be at liberty
to play the *fool*, and draw shame and misery
upon a man's self? *Locke.*

To make a Fool of. **To disappoint ; to defeat.**

'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's a-hungry, to challenge him to the field, and then to break promise with him, and make a fool of him. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

To Fool. v. n. [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play; to dandle; to sport.
I, in this kind of merry fooling, am nothing to you; so you may continue and laugh at nothing still. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Fool not; for all may have,
If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave. *Herbert.*

If you have the luck to be court-fools, those that have either wit or honesty, you may fool withal, and spare not. *Denham.*

It must be an industrious youth that provides against age; and he that fools away the one, must either beg or starve in the other. *L'Estrange.*

He must be happy that knows the true measures of fooling. *L'Estrange.*

Is this a time for fooling? *Dryden.*

To Fool. v. a.

1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat.

And shall it in more shame be further spoken, That you are fool'd, discarded, and shook off? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Hi'n over-weening
To over-reach; but with the serpent meeting
Fool'd and beguild. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If men loved to be deceived and fooled about their spiritual estate, they cannot take a surer course than by taking their neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from their own heart. *South.*

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat:
For fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit. *Dryden.*

I'm tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

I would advise this blinded set of men not to give credit to those, by whom they have been led into fool's and imposture upon. *Addison's Fables.*

2. To infatuate; to make foolish:

If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts
Against their fathers, fool me not to much
To hear it tamely. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

When I am read, thou feign'st a weak applause,
As if thou wert my friend, but lack'st a cause:
Tis but thy judgment fools; the other way
Would both thy folly and thy spite betray. *Ben Jonson.*

It were an handsome plot,
But full of difficulties, and uncertain;
And he's too fond with downright honesty,
He'll never believe it. *Denham's Speech.*

A long and eternal adieu to all our lowly pleasures:
I will no longer be fooled or imposed upon by them. *Calamy's Sermons.*

A boor of Holland, whose cares of growing till
richer and richer, perhaps fool him so far as to
make him enjoy less in his riches than others in
poverty. *Temple.*

3. To cheat: as, to fool one of his money.

FOOLBORN. adj. [fool and born.] Foolish from the birth.

Re, ly not to me with a fool's jest. *Shakspeare.*

FOOLERY. n. f. [from fool.]

1. Habitual folly.

Folly, say, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines every where; I would be sorry, but the fool should be as oft with your master as with my mistress. *Shakspeare.*

2. An act of folly; trifling practice.

It is meer foolery to multiply distinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference lies only in words. *Watts.*

3. Object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these fooleries, it cannot be suspected. *Raleigh's History.*

We are transported with fooleries, which, if we understood, we should despise. *L'Estrange.*

FOOLHART. adj. [fool and happy.] Lucky without contrivance or judgment.

As when a ship, that flies fair under sail,
An hidden rock escaped unawares,
That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail;
The mariner, yet half amazed, stares
At perils past, and yet in doubt needs dotes
To joy at his fool-happy oversight. *Fairy Queen.*

FOOLHARDINESS. n. f. [from foolhardy.]
Mad rashness; courage without sense.

There is a difference betwixt daring and foolhardiness: Lucan and Statius often ventured them too far, our Virgil never. *Dryden.*

A false glozing parasite would call his foolhardiness valour, and then he may go on boldly because blindly. *South.*

FOOLHARDISE. n. f. [fool and hardisse, French.] Foolhardiness; adventurousness without judgment. Obsolete.

More huge in strength than wise in works he was,

And reason with foolhardise over-ran;
Stein melancholy did his courage pass,
And was, for terror more, all arm'd in shining brass. *Fairy Queen.*

FOOLHARDY. adj. [fool and hardy.]
During without judgment; madly adventurous; foolishly bold.

One mother, when as her foolhardy child
Did come too near, and with his talons play,
Haf dead't rough fear, her little babe revild. *Fairy Queen.*

Some would be so foolishly as to presume to be more of the cabinet council of God Almighty than the angels. *Howell.*

If a y yet be so foolhardy,
T' expose themselves to vain jeopardy;
If they come wounded off, and lame,
No honour's got by such a main. *Hudibras.*

FOOLISH. adj. [from fool.]

1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect.

I have a fish woman, feel thou not our mourning? *2 John.*

Pray do not mock me;
I am a very foolish fond old man;
I fear I am not in my perfect mind. *Shakespeare.*

He, of all the men that ever my foolish eyes
looked upon, was the best deserving a fair lady. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

2. Imprudent; indiscreet.

We are come off
Like Romans: neither fool's in our hands
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakespeare.*

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

It is a foolish thing to make a long prologue,
and to be short in the story itself. *2 Maccabees.*

When could the head perform alone,
If at their hands and we were gone?
A foolish figure he must make;
But not in the last sleep awake. *Prior.*

He shows himself in foolish pretences and contentments of his particular passions, without considering that he is to love every body as himself. *Laure.*

4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.

FOOLISHLY. adv. [from foolish.] Weakly; without understanding. In Scripture, wickedly.

Although we boast our winter sun looks bright,
And foolishly are glad to see it at its height;
Yet to much sooner comes the long and gloomy night. *Swift.*

FOOLISHNESS. n. f. [from foolish.]

1. Folly; want of understanding.

2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right.

Foolishness being properly a man's deviation from right reason, in point of practice, must needs consist in his pitching upon such an end as is unsuitable to his condition, or pitching upon means unsuitable to the compassing of his end. *South.*

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And shape my fool's sense to their desire. *Prior.*

FOOLSTONES. n. f. A plant. Miller.

FOOLTRAP. n. f. [fool and trap.] A snare to catch fools in: as a flytrap.

Betta at the first, were fooltraps, where the wife
Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*

FOOT. n. f. plural feet. [Foot, Saxon; voet, Dutch; fut, Scottish.]

1. The part upon which we stand.

The queen that bore thee,
Oft'ner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
His affection to the church was so notorious,
that he never deserted it, till both it and he were over-run and trod under foot. *Clarendon.*

2. That by which any thing is supported in the nature of a foot: as, the foot of a table.

3. The lower part; the base.

Yond' tow'rs, whose wanton tops do bustle the clouds,
Must kiss their own feet. *Shakspeare.*

Fretting, by little and little, washes a way and eats out both the tops and sides and feet of mountains. *Hume.*

4. The end; the lower part.

What dismal cries are those?
—Nothing; a trifling sum of misery,
New added to the feet of thy account:
Thy wife is sold by force, and burn away. *Dryden's Cimon.*

5. The act of walking.

Amiocus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea passable by foot. *2 Maccabees.*

6. On Foot. Walking; without carriage.

Israel journeyed about six hundred thousand on foot. *Exodus.*

7. A posture of action.

The centurions and their charges billeted already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakspeare.*

8. Infantry; footmen in arms. In this sense it has no plural.

Louis gathered three score thousand choice men of foot, and five thousand horsemen. *1 Mac.*
Himself with all his foot entered the town, his horse being quarrelled about it. *Clarendon.*

Thrice horse and foot about the fires are led,
And thrice with loud lament they wait the dead. *Dryden.*

9. State; character; condition.

Set on what foot we stand; a scanty store,
The sea behind, our enemies before. *Dryden.*

In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem to intimate that we are not upon the same foot with our fellow-subjects in England. *Swift.*

What colour of excuse can be for the contempt with which we treat this part of our species, the negroes, that we should not put them upon the common foot of humanity, that we should only set an insignificant line upon the man who murders them? *Addison.*

10. Scheme; plan; settlement.

There is no well-wisher to his country without a little hope, that in time the kingdom may be on a better foot. *Swift.*

Ask, whether upon the foot of our constitution, as it stood in the reign of the late king James, a king of England may be deposed? *Swift.*

11. A state of incipient existence; first motion. Little used but in the following phrase.

If such a tradition were at any time set on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment; but much more difficult how it should come to be universally propagated. *Tillotson.*

12. It seems to have been once proverbially used for the level, the square, &c.

Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under foot. *Bacon's Essays.*

13. A certain number of syllables, constituting a distinct part of a verse.

Feet, in our English versifying, without quantity and joints, be sure signs that the verse is either born deformed, unnatural, or lame.

Ascham's Schoolmaster.

Didst thou hear these verses?

—O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for some o' them had in them more *feet* than the verses would bear.

Shakespeare.

And Sidney's verse halts ill on Roman *feet*.

Pope.

14. Motion; action.

While other jests are something rank on *foot*, Her father hath commanded her to slip Away with Slender to marry.

Shakespeare.

In the government of the world the number and variety of the ends on *foot*, with the secret nature of most things to which they relate, must make a distinct remark of their congruity, in some cases very difficult, and in some unattainable.

Grew.

15. Step.

This man's son would, every *foot* and anon, be taking some of his companions into the orchard.

L'Estrange.

16. A measure containing twelve inches: supposed to be the length of a man's foot. When it signifies measure, it has often, but vitiously, *foot* in the plural.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight's space four *foot* deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten.

Bacon.

To FOOT. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.

Lonely the vale and full of horror stood,
Brown with the shade of a religious wood;
The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light:
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That fealty *foot*ing seem'd to skim the ground.

Dryden.

2. To walk; not ride; not fly.

By this the dreadful beast drew nigh to land,
Half flying, and half *foot*ing in his haste.

Fairy Queen.

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do *foot* by night.

Shakespeare.

The man set the boy upon the ass, and *foot*ed himself.

L'Estrange.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can *foot* it farthest. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
With them a man sometimes cannot be a penitent, unless he also turns vagabond, and *foots* it to Jerusalem; or wanders over this or that part of the world, to visit the shrine of such or such a pretended saint.

South.

To FOOT. v. a.

1. To spurn; to kick.

You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
and *foot* me as you spurn a stranger cut over your threshold.

Shakespeare.

2. To settle; to begin to fix.

What confederacy have you with the traitors
Late *foot*ed in the kingdom?

Shakespeare.

3. To tread.

Saint Withold *foot*ed thrice the wold:
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her tooth plight,
And awayn't thee, which, awayn't thee right. *Shalf.*
There haply by the ruddy damsel seen,
Or shepherd boy, they fealty *foot* the green.

Tickel.

4. To hold with the foot. Not in use.

We are the earth, and they,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about;
And till they *foot* and clutch their prey,
They never cool, much less give out.

Herbert.

FOOTBALL. n. f. [foot and ball.]

1. A ball commonly made of a blown bladder, cased with leather, driven by the foot.

Am I so round with you as you with me,
That like a *football* you do spurn me thus?

Shakespeare.

Such a winter-piece should be beautified with all manner of works and exercises of winter; as *footballs*, felling of wood, and sliding upon the ice.

Peacham.

As when a sort of lusty shepherds try
Their force at *football*, care of victory
Makes them salute so rudely, breast to breast,
That their encounter seems too rough for jest.

Waller.

One rolls along a *football* to his foe,
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows.

Dryden.

2. The sport or practice of kicking the football.

He was sensible the common *football* was a very imperfect imitation of that exercise.

Abuthnot.

FOOTBOY. n. f. [foot and boy.] A low menial; an attendant in livery.

Was it discretion, lords, to let this man,
This honest man, wait like a lowly *footboy*

At chamber-door? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Though I had nobody to assist but a *footboy*,
yet I made shift to try a pretty number of things.

Boy's on Colours.

Whenever he imagines advantages will redound to one of his *footboys* by oppression of me, he never disputes it.

Swift.

FOOTBRIDGE. n. f. [foot and bridge.]

A bridge on which passengers walk; a narrow bridge.

Palemon's shepherd, fearing the *footbridge* was not strong enough, loaded it so long, 'till he broke that which would have born a bigger burden.

Sidney.

FOOTCLOTH. n. f. [foot and cloth.] A

sumpter cloth.

Three times a day my *footcloth* horse did stumble,

And started when he looked upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughterhouse.

Shalf.

FOOTED. adj. [from foot.] Shaped in the foot.

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and *footed* like a goat.

Grew.

FOOTFIGHT. n. f. [foot and fight.] A

fight made on foot, in opposition to that on horseback.

So began our *footfight*, in such sort, that we were well entered to blood of both sides.

Sidney.

FOOTHOLD. n. f. [foot and hold.] Space

to hold the foot; space on which one may tread surely.

All fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little *foothold*, that the first blast laid it flat on the ground.

L'Estrange.

He's at the top; he has nothing above him to aspire to, nor any *foothold* left him to come down by.

L'Estrange.

FOOTING. n. f. [from foot.]

1. Ground for the foot.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
As full of peril and adventurous spirit
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unsteadfast *foot*ing of a spear. *Shakespeare.*
As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did shew the *foot*ing fount, for all the flood.

Davies.

In accents, every step gained is a *foot*ing and help to the next.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

2. Support; root.

Set cloven stakes; and wound'rous to behold,
Their sharpen'd ends in earth their *foot*ing place,
And the dry poles produce a living race.

Dryden.

3. Basis; foundation.

All those sublime thoughts take their rise and *foot*ing here: the mind stirs not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered.

Locke.

The reasoning faculties of the soul would not know how to move, for want of a foundation and *foot*ing in most men; who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original.

Locke.

4. Place; possession.

Whether the unctuous exhalations are
Fir'd by the sun, or seeming to alone;
Or each some more remote and slippery star,
Which loses *foot*ing when to mortals shewn.

Dryden.

5. Tread; walk.

As he forward moved his *foot*ing old,
So backward still was turn'd his wrinkled face.

Spenser.

I would outnight you, did nobody come;
But hark, I hear the *foot*ing of a man. *Shalf.*
Break off, break off; I feel the different found
Of some chaste *foot*ing near about this ground.

Milton.

6. Dance.

Make holyday; your eyes straw hats put on,
And these flesh nymphs encounter every one
In country *foot*ing.

Shakespeare's Tempest.

7. Steps; road; track.

He grew strong among the Irish; and in his
*foot*ing his son continuing, hath increased his son's name.

Spenser on Ireland.

Like running weeds, that have no certain root,
or like *foot*ings up and down, impossible to be traced.

Bacon's Henry VII.

8. Entrance; beginning; establishment.

Ever since our nation had any *foot*ing in this land, the state of England did desire to perfect the conquest.

Davies.

The defeat of colonel Bellasis gave them their first *foot*ing in Yorkshire.

Clarendon.

No useful arts have yet found *foot*ing here;
But all untaught and savage does appear.

Dryden.

9. State; condition; settlement.

Gaul was on the same *foot*ing with Egypt as to taxes.

Abuthnot.

FOOTLICKER. n. f. [foot and lick.] A

slave; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.

Do that good mischief which may make this island

Thine own for ever: and I thy Caliban,
For ay thy *foot*licker.

Shakespeare's Tempest.

FOOTMAN. n. f. [foot and man.]

1. A soldier that marches and fights on foot.

The numbers levied by her lieutenant did consist of *footmen* three millions, of horsemen one million.

Raleigh's History.

2. A low menial servant in livery.

He was carried in a rich chariot litterwise,
with two horses at either end, and two *footmen* on each side.

Bacon.

Like *footmen* running before coaches,
To tell the inn what lord approaches.

Prior.

3. One who practises to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP. n. f. [from footman.]

The art or faculty of a runner.

The Irish archers copying this, suddenly broke up, and committed the safety of their lives to their nimble *footman*ship.

Hayward.

Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and shifts than ever you did with your *footman*ship.

L'Estrange.

FOOTPACE. n. f. [foot and pace.]

1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascending the rest of the stairs.

Mason.

2. A pace so faster than a slow walk.

FOP

FOOTPAD. *n. f.* [*foot and pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horseback.

FOOTPATH. *n. f.* [*foot and path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horses or carriages.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?

—Both stile and gate, horseway and footpath.

Shakespeare's King Lear

FOOTPOST. *n. f.* [*foot and post.*] A post or messenger that travels on foot.

For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare we kly appoint th a *footpost*, whose dispatch is well near as speedy as the hussies.

Carew

FOOTSTALL. *n. f.* [*foot and stall.*] A woman's stirrup.

FOOTSTEP. *n. f.* [*foot and step.*]

1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot

Char-lighted reason, wisdom's judgment leads, And sense, her vassal, in her *footsteps* treads.

Denham

A man shall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, wherever he has the *footsteps* of others to follow.

Locke

2. Token; mark; notice given.

Let us turn our thought to the frame of our system, if there we may trace any visible *footsteps* of Divine wisdom and beneficence.

Bentley's Sermons

3. Example.

FOOTSTOOL. *n. f.* [*foot and stool.*] Stool on which he that sits places his feet

I have w *footstool* in from our seat, And made our *footstool* of security.

Shakespeare

They whose sacred office 'tis to bring Kings to only their God, and men their King, By these mysterious links to fix and tie Men to the *footstool* of the Deity.

Denham

Let echoing rhymes make his praises known On earth, his *footstool*, as in heaven his throne.

Roscommon

By the phrase of worshipping his *footstool*, no more is meant than worshipping God at his *footstool*.

Stillingfleet

FOP. *n. f.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology.] A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender; a man fond of show, dress, and flutter; an impertinent.

A whole tribe of *fops*,

Out 'twixt asleep and wake.

Shakespeare

When such a positive abandon'd *fop*, Among his numerous abominations, Stumbles upon some tolerable line, I first to see them in such company.

Roscommon

The lord's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a *fop* in a gay coat.

L'Estrange

In a dull stream, which moving slow, You hardly see the current flow; When a small breeze obliquely the course, It whirls about for want of force,

And in its narrow circle gathers

Nothing but chaff, and straw, and feathers:

The current of a female mind

Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;

Thus whirling round, together draws

Fools, *fops*, and rakes, for chaff and straw.

Swift

FOODOOLE. *n. f.* [*fop and doodle.*] A fool; an insignificant wretch.

Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,

And handled you like a *fopdoole*.

Hudibras

FOPPERY. *n. f.* [from *fop*.]

1. Folly; impertinence.

Let not the loud of shallow *foppery* enter

My sober house.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guineas of my

mind, the sudden surprise of my powers, drove the grossness of the *foppery* into a received belief, in dislight of the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies.

Shakespeare

This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we are sick in fortune, then the sorrows of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters, the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity.

Shakespeare's K. Lear

2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

They thought the people were better let alone in their *fopperies*, than to be suffered to break loose from that subjection which your superstition kept them in.

Stillingfleet

But though we fetch from Italy and France Our *fopperies* of tune and mode of dance, Our sturdy Britons scorn to borrow sense.

Granville

I wish I could say quare *fopperies* were wholly absent from graver subjects.

Swift

FOPPISH. *adj.* [from *fop*.]

1. Foolish; idle; vain.

Fools never had less grace in a year;

For wise men are grown *foppish*,

And know not how then wits to wear,

Then manners are to apish.

Shakespeare

2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious; vain of dress.

With him the present still some virtues have; The vain are sprightly, and the stupid grave; The slothful negligent, the *foppish* neat; The few'd are airy, and the sly discreet.

Garrick

The Romans grew extremely expensive and *foppish*; so that the emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their shoes, allowing it still to women.

Aristotle

You would know who is rude and ill-natured, who is vain and *foppish*, who lives too high, and who is in debt.

Law

FOPPISHLY. *adv.* [from *foppish*.] Vainly; ostentatiously.

FOPPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *foppish*.] Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity.

FOPPING. *n. f.* [from *fop*.] A petty fop; an under-rate coxcomb.

My works in Colce's toilet gain a part, And, with his taylor, share the *fopping*'s heart.

Tickel

FOR. *prep.* [for, Saxon; voor, Dutch.]

1. Because of.

That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God *for* the worthiness of his Son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant.

Hooker

Edward and Richard,

With fiery eyes sparkling for very wrath, Are at our backs.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Speak, good Commius;

Leave nothing out for length.

Shakespeare

For as much as the question cannot be scanned, unless the time of Abraham's journey be considered of, I will search into a tradition concerning his travels.

Raleigh's History

An astrologer saith, if it were not for two things that are constant, no individual would last one moment.

Bacon

For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other provocation, make war upon christendom for the propagation of their laws; so the christians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention.

Bacon's War with Spain

The governor's flying out, took great store of victual and warlike provision, which the Turks had for half left behind them.

Knapton's History

Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not able to keep that place three days for lack of victuals.

Knapton

Quit, quit, for shame; this will not move,

This cannot take her;

FOR

If of herself she will not love,

Nothing can make her.

Shubling

Care not for frowns or smiles.

Denham

The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wickedest for hoping.

Hammond's Practical Catech.

Let no man, for his own poverty, become more oppressing in his bargains; but quietly recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him.

Taylor

Persons who have lost most of their grinders, having been compelled to use three or four only in chewing, wore them so low, that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer for pain make use of them.

Ray on the Creation

I but revenge my fate; didaunt, betray'd, And suffer death for this ungrateful maid.

Dryden

Sole on the barren sands, the suff'ring chief, Roar'd out for anguish and indulg'd his grief.

Dryden

For his long absence church and state did groan, Madness the pulpit, faction seiz'd the throne.

Dryden

Nor with a superstitious fear is aw'd For what befalls at home or what abroad.

Dryden

I, my own judge, condemn'd myself before;

For pity, aggravate my crime no more.

Dryden

Matrons of renown, When tyrant Nero burnt the imperial town, Stuck'd for the downdial in a doleful cry, For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die.

Dryden

Children, discountenanced by their parents for any fault, find a refuge in the caresses of foolish flatterers.

Lactantius

A sound mind in a sound body is a short but full description of a happy state in this world: he that has these two has little more to wish for, and he that wants either of them will be but hulk the better for any thing else.

Locke

The middle of the gulph is remarkable for temptations.

Addison

My open'd thought to joyous prospect raise, And for thy mercy let me sing thy praise.

Prior

Which best or worst you could not think;

And die you must for want of drink.

Prior

It is a most infamous scandal upon the nation,

to reproach them for treating foreigners with contempt.

Swift

We can only give them that liberty now for something, which they have so many years exercised for nothing, of railing and scribbling against us.

Swift

Your sermons will be less valuable, for want of time.

Swift

2. With respect to; with regard to.

Rather our state's defective for request,

Than we to stretch it out.

Shaksp. Coriolanus

A paltry ring

That she did give me, whose poetry was,

For all the world, like cat's paw poetry

Upon a knife; love me and leave me not.

Shaksp.

For all the world,

As thou art at this hour, was Richard then.

Shaksp.

It was young counsel for the persons, and violent counsel for the matters.

Bacon's Essays

Austerity followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth; but for the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the political.

Bacon's Essays

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet for magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects.

Bacon's Essays

For me, if there be such a thing as I. Waller.

He saith these honours consisted in preserving their memories, and praising their virtues; but for any matter of worship towards them, he utterly denies it.

Stillingfleet

Our laws were for their matter foreign.

Hales

Now for the government, it is absolute monarchy; there being no other laws in China but the king's commands.

Temple

For me no other happiness I own,

Than to have been no issue to the throne.

Dryden

For me, my stormy voyage at an end,

I to the port of death securely tend.

Dryden's Essay

After death, we spring to life just such natures
We had, for all the world, when human creatures.

Dryden.

Such little natures, and yet so full of spite;
For bulk mere insects, yet in mischief strong.

Tate's Juvenal.

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of
the sense in general; but for particulars and cir-
cumstances, he continually laps them.

Pope.

Lo, some are vellow, and the rest as good,
For all his lordship knows, but they are wood.

Pope.

3. In this sense it has often as before it.

As for Marimadus the general, they had no
just cause to mist ke him, being an old captain
of great experience.

Knelles.

4. In the character of.

If a man can be fully assured of any thing for
a truth, without having examined, what is there
that he may not embrace for truth?

Locke.

She thinks you favour'd:

But let her go for an ungrateful woman.

Philips.

Say, is it fitting in this very field,

This field, where from my youth I've been a
carrier,

I, in this field, should die for a deserter?

Gay.

5. With resemblance of.

I hear for certain, and do speak the truth,
The gentle York is up.

Shakespeare's Henry v.

Now, now for sure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd.

Milton.

The flutt'ring steed was seiz'd with sudden
fright,

And bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight:
Edward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead.

Dryden.

6. Considered as; in the place of.

Our present lot appears

For happy, though but ill; for ill, not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe.

Melton.

The counsel table and par-chamber held for
honourable that which pleased, and for just that
which profited.

Carleton.

7. In advantage of; for the sake of.

An ant is a wise creature for itself: but it is a
shrewd thing in an orchard.

Bacon.

He refused not to die for those that killed him,
and shed his blood for some of those that spilt it.

Boyle.

Shall I think the world was made for one,
And men are born for kings, as beasts for men,

Not for protection, but to be devour'd.

Dryden.

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For those our critics much confide in;
Though meely writ at first for filling,
To raise the volume's price a shilling.

Swift.

8. Conducive to; beneficial to.

It is for the general good of human society,
and consequently of particular persons, to be true
and just; and it is for men's health to be temperate.

Tillotson.

It can never be for the interest of a believer
to do me a mischief, because he is sure, upon
the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser
by it.

Addison's Spectator.

9. With intention of going to a certain place.

We sailed from Peru for China and Japan.

Bacon.

As she was brought for England, she was cast
away near Harwich haven.

Hayward.

We sailed directly for Genoa, and had a fair
wind.

Addison.

10. In comparative respect.

For bulks with Indian elephants he strove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he
drove.

Dryden.

11. With appropriation to.

Shadow will urge for summer; prick him
for we have a number of shadows to fill up the
muster-book.

Shakespeare.

12. After O an expression of desire.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend

The brightest heaven of invention!

Shakespeare.

13. In account of; in solution of.

Thus much for the beginning and progress of
the deluge.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

14. Inducing to as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal
reason for that which we call virtue, and against
that which we call vice.

Tillotson.

15. In expectation of.

He must be back again by one and twenty,
to marry and propagate: the father cannot stay
any longer for the portion, nor the mother for
a new set of babies to play with.

Locke.

16. Noting power or possibility.

For a holy person to be humble for one whom
all men esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become
a devil, is as hard as for a prince to submit him-
self to be governed by tutors.

Taylor.

17. Noting dependence.

The columns of outward objects, brought into
a darkened room, depend for their visibility up on
the dimmets of the light they are beheld by.

Bye.

18. In prevention of; for fear of.

Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth for burning in mow.

Tusser.

And, for the time shall not seem tedious,

I'll tell thee what befel me on a day,

In this self place.

Shakespeare's Henry v.

There must be no alleys with hedges at the
hither end, for letting your prospect upon this
fair hedge from the green: nor at the further end,
for letting your prospect from the hedge through
the arches upon the heath.

Bacon's Essays.

She wrapped him close for catching cold.

Lowell.

19. In remedy of.

Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are
good for the toothach.

Gairdner.

20. In exchange of.

He made considerable progress in the study
of the law, before he quitted that profession for
this of poetry.

Dryden.

21. In the place of; instead of.

To make him copious is to alter his character;
and to translate him line for line is impossible.

Dryden.

We take a falling meteor for a star.

Cowley.

22. In supply of; to serve in the place of.

Most of our ingenious young men take up
some cried-up English poet for their model,
adore him, and imitate him as they think, with-
out knowing wherein he is defective.

Dryden.

23. Through a certain duration.

Some please for once, some will for ever please.

Roscom.

Those who sleep without dreaming, can never
be convinced that their thoughts are for four
hours busy, without their knowing it.

Locke.

The administration of this bank is for life,
and partly in the hands of the chief citizens.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

Since, hir'd for life, thy servile muse must sing
Successive conquests, and a glorious king;
And bring him laurels whatso'er they cost.

Prior.

The youth transported, asks without delay
To guide the sun's bright chariot for a day.

Garth's Ovid.

24. In search of; in quest of.

Philosophers have run so far back for argu-
ments of comfort against pain, as to doubt
whether there were any such thing; and yet,
for all that, when any great evil has been upon
them, they would cry out as loud as other men.

Tillotson.

25. According to.

Chymists have not been able, for aught is
vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true
sulphur from antimony.

Boyle.

26. Noting a state of smoothness or readiness.

Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am for you.

Shakespeare.

If he be brave, he's ready for the stroke. *Dryd.*
27. In hope of; for the sake of; noting
the final cause.

How quickly nature

Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!

For this the foolish, over-careful thers,
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains

with care,

Their bones with industry: for this engross'd

The cinker'd heaps of strong achieved gold,

For this they have been thoughtful to invent

Their sons with arts and martial exercises.

Shakespeare's Henry v.

The kingdom of God was first sent by the
self upon which counted twice are left for our
struggle, two marks.

Bacon.

Whether some hero's fate,

In words worth dying for, he celebrate.

Can.

For he writes not for money, nor for praise,

Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays.

Dryden.

There we shall see, a sight worthy dying for,
that blessed Saviour, who so highly deserves of us.

Bye.

He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be
miserable for company.

Tillotson.

Even death's become to me no dreadful name,
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,

I saw him, and condemn'd him first for you.

For this, his needful to prevent his art,

And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart.

Dryden's Fanny.

Some pray for riches; riches they obtain,
But watch'd by robbers, for their wealth are slain.

Dryden.

Let them who truly would appear my friends,
Employ their swords like mine for noble ends.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.

28. Of tendency to; toward.

The kettle to the top was hoist;
But with its upside down, to show

Its inclination for below.

Su.

29. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.

Ye suppose the laws for which ye strive are
found in Scripture; but those not against which
we strive.

Hooke's Preface.

It becomes me not to draw my pen in the de-
fence of a bad cause, when I have to often drawn
it for a good one.

Dryden.

Jove was for Venus; but he fear'd his wife.

Dryden.

He for the world was made, not us alone.

Corr's.

They must be void of all zeal for God's ho-
nour, who do not with sighs and tears intercede
with him.

Smaller's.

Aristotle is for poetical justice.

Denn's.

They are all for rank and foul feeding.

Johnson.

30. Noting accommodation or adaptation.

Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,
Spies that I bear so well her tyranny,

That she thinks nothing else fit for me.

Denn.

A few rules of logic are thought sufficient, in
th's case, for those who pretend to the highest
improvement.

Locke.

It is for wicked men to dread God; but a
virtuous man may have undisturbed thoughts
even of the justice of God.

Tillotson.

His country has good havens, both for the
Adriatic and Mediterranean.

Addison on Italy.

Persia is commodiously situated for trade both
by sea and land.

Arbutnot on Persia.

Scholars are frugal of their words, and not
willing to let any go for ornament, if they will
not serve for use.

Fleur.

31. With intention of.

And by that justice had remov'd the cause
Of those rude tempests, which, for rapine sent,
Tow off, alas, involv'd the innocent.

Waller.

Here confusion with delight may read,
How to chuse dogs for scent or speed.

Waller.

God hath made time things for as long a
duration as they are capable of.

Tillotson's Sermons.

FOR

For this, from Trivia's ample and her wood,
Are courtes div'n, who shed their masters' blood.

Dryden.

Such examples should be set before them, as
pattern for their daily imitation.

Locke.

The next question usually is, what is it for?

Locke.

Achilles is for revenging himself upon Agamemnon, by means of Hector.

Broome.

32. Becoming; belonging to.

It were not for your quiet, nor your good,
Nor for my manhood, honesty, and wisdom,
To let you know my thoughts.

Shakespeare.

Th' offers he doth make,
Were not for him to give, nor them to take.

Daniel.

It were more for his honour to raise his siege,
than to spend to many good men in the winning
of it by force.

Knolles.

Jells for Dutchmen and English boys.

Cowley.

Is it for you to ravish seas and land,
Unauthorized by my supreme command!

Dryden.

His fire already signs him for the skies,
And marks the seat amidst the deities.

Dryden.

It is a reasonable account for any man to give,
why he does not live as the greatest part of the
world do, that he has no mind to die as they do,
and perish with them.

Tillotson.

33. Notwithstanding.

This, for any thing we know to the contrary,
might be the self-same form which Philojudæus
expresseth.

Hooker.

God's desertion shall, for ought he knows, the
next minute supervene.

Decay of Piety.

Probability supposes that a thing may or may
not be for any thing yet certainly determined
on either side.

South.

For any thing that legally appears to the con-
trary, it may be a contrivance to fright us.

Swift.

If such vast masses of matter had been situated
nearer to the sun, or to each other, as they might
as easily have been, for any mechanical or for-
tuitous agent, they must necessarily have caused
a considerable disorder in the whole system.

Bentley.

34. To the use of; to be used in.

The oak for nothing ill,
The other good for twigs, the poplar for the mill.

Spenser.

Your understandings are not bright enough for
the exercise of the highest acts of reason.

Tillotson.

35. In consequence of.

For love they force through thickets of the
wood,

They climb the steepy hills and stem the flood.

Dryden.

36. In recompence of; in return of.

Now, for to many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl for Caesar's health;
Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators.

Dryden's Persius.

First the wily wizard must be caught;
For unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for naught.

Dryden's Virgil.

37. In proportion to.

He is not very tall, yet for his years he's tall

Shakespeare.

As he could see clear, for those times, through
superstition; so he would be blinded, now and
then, by human policy.

Bacon.

Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;

Too noble for revenge.

Dryden's Juvenal.

38. By means of; by interposition of.

Moral consideration can no way move the
sensible appetite, were it not for the will.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Of some calamity we can have no relief but
from God alone; and what would men do in such
a case, if it were not for God?

Tillotson.

39. In regard of; in preservation of.

I cannot for my life, is, I cannot if my life
might be saved by it.

Vol. I.

FOR

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate;
But could not get him for my heart.

Shakespeare.

I cannot for my heart leave a room, before I
have thoroughly examined the papers pasted
upon the walls.

Adelphi's Spectator.

40. For all; notwithstanding.

Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's
apparel, I will be the more womanish? since I
assure you, for all my apparel, there is nothing
I desire more than fully to prove myself a man
in this enterprise.

Sidney.

For all the carefulness of the christians, the
English bulwark was undermined by the enemy,
and upon the fourth of September part thereof
was blown up.

Knolles's History.

But as Noah's pigeon, which returned no
more,

Did shew the footing found for all the flood.

Davies.

They resolute, for all this, do proceed
Unto that judgment.

Daniel.

If we apprehend the greatest things in the
world of the emperor of China or Japan, we are
well enough contented, for all that, to let them
govern at home.

Stillingfleet.

I though that very ingenious person has anti-
cipated part of what I should say, yet you will,
for all that, expect that I should give you a
fuller account.

Boyle on Colours.

She might have passed over my business;
but my rabble is not to be mumbled up in si-
lence, for all her perfections.

Dryden.

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from
all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a
mean condition.

South.

41. For to.

In the language used two
centuries ago, for was commonly used
before to, the sign of the infinitive mood,
to note the final cause.

As I come,
for to see you, for I love to see you:

in the same sense with the French *pour*.

Thus it is used in the translation of the
Bible. But this distinction was by the
best writers sometimes forgotten; and,

for, by wrong use, appearing superfluous,
is now always omitted.

Who shall let me now

On this vile body for to wreak my wrong!

Fairy Queen.

A large posterity

Up to your happy palaces may mount,
Of blessed saints for to increase the count.

These things may serve for to represent how
just cause of fear this kingdom may have to-
wards Spain.

Bacon.

FOR. conj.

1. The word by which the reason is in-
troduced of something advanced before.

Heav'n doth with us as we with touches deal,
Not light them for themselves; for if our virtues

Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not.

Shakespeare.

Old husbandmen I at Sabinum know,
Who for another year dig, plough, and sow;

For never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one winter more would hold.

Denham.

Tell me what kind of thing is wit:
For the first matter loves variety least.

Cowley.

Thus does he foolishly who, for fear of any
thing in this world, ventures to displease God;

for in so doing he runs away from men, and
falls into the hands of the living God.

Tillotson.

2. Because; on this account that. It is
in this sense properly followed by *that*,
and without it is elliptical. This sense
is almost obsolete.

I doubt not but great troops would be ready
to run; yet for that the worst men are most
ready to remove, I would wish them chosen by
discretion of wise men.

Spenser on Ireland.

FOR

Jealous souls will not be answered to:
They are not ever jealous for a cause.

But jealous for they're jealous.

Shakespeare.

Heaven defend your good souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant;
For he is with me.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Nor (well'd his breast with uncouth pride,
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid;
But, for his great Creator would the same,
His will increas'd: so fire augmenteth flame.

Fairfax.

Many excellences of trees grow chiefly where
the tree is dead or faded; for that the natural
sap of the tree corrupteth into some preternatural
substance.

Bacon's Natural History.

3. For as much. In regard to that; in consideration of.

For as much as in publick prayer we are not
only to consider what is needful, in respect of
God; but there is also in men that which we
must regard; we somewhat incline to length,
lest over-quick dispatch should give occasion to
deem, that the thing itself is but little accounted of.

Hooker.

For as much as the thirst is intolerable, the
patient may be indulged the free use of sweet
water.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

4. For why. Because; for this reason that.

Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces; for
why, Solyman purposing to draw the emperor
into battle, had brought no pieces of battery
with him.

Knolles.

To FORAGE. v. n. [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a distance.
Not in use.

Forage, and run

To meet displeasure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him, ere he come to nigh.

Shakespeare's King John.

2. To wander in search of spoil, generally
of provisions.

As in a stormy night,

Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,

Forage for prey.

Denham.

There was a brood of young larks in the corn,
and the dam went abroad to forage for them.

L'Estrange.

Nor dare they stray

When rain is promis'd or a stormy day;

But near the city walls their waiting take,

Nor forage far, but short excursions make.

Dryden.

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.

His most mighty father on a hill

Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp

Ravage in blood of French nobility.

Shakespeare

To FORAGE. v. a. To plunder; to strip; to spoil.

They will both strengthen all the country round,
and also be as continual holds for her majesty, if
the people should revolt; for without such it is
easy to forage and over-run the whole land.

Spenser on Ireland.

The victorious Philistines were worried by the
captivated ark, which foraged their country more
than a conquering army.

South.

FORAGE. n. f. [fourage, German and French; from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding
abroad.

One way a hand select from forage drives

A herd of bees, fair oxen, and fair kine,

From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,

Ewes and their bleating lambs, over the plains

Their boot.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Provisions sought abroad.

Some of the public magazines preface,

And some are sent new forage to provide.

Dryden.

3. Provisions in general.

Provided forage, our spent arms renew'd.

Dryden's Fables.

FOR

FORAMINOUS. *adj.* [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous.

Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the found, will deaden it; but in the pass ge of the found they will admit it better than harder bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO FORBEAR. *v. n. pret. I forbore,* anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn* [*forbæ*; an, Saxon. *For* has in composition the power of privation; as, *forbear*: or depravation; as, *for swear*, and other powers not easily explained.]

1. To cease from any thing; to intermit.
Who can *forbear* to admire and adore him who weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance. *Chrysos.*

2. To pause; to delay.
I pray you, tarry: pause a day or two, Before you hazard; for in chusing wrong, I lose your company; therefore *forbear* a while. *Shakespeare.*

3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abstain.

He *forbare* to go forth. *1 Samuel.*
At this he started, and *forbare* to swear;
Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear. *Dryden.*

The wolf, the lion, and the bear,
When they their prey in pieces tear,
To quarrel with themselves *forbear*. *Denham.*

4. To restrain any violence of temper; to be patient.

By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded, and a soft tongue breaketh the bone. *Proverbs.*

TO FORBEAR. *v. a.*

1. To decline; to avoid voluntarily.

Forbear his preference, until time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure. *Shakespeare.*
So angry bulls the combat do *forbear*,
When from the wood a lion does appear. *Waller.*

2. To abstain from; to shun to do; to omit.

If it passed only by the house of peers, it should be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution should be thereupon *forborn* or suspended. *Clarendon.*

There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. To spare; to treat with clemency.

With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, *forbearing* one another in love. *Eph.*

4. To withhold.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not. *2 Chronicles.*

FORBEARANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbear*.]

1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice.

True nobleness would
Learn him *forbearance* from so foul a wrong. *Shakespeare.*

This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South.*

Liberty is the power a man has to do, or *forbear* doing, any particular action, according as, its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*

2. Intermision of something.

3. Command of temper.

Have a continent *forbearance*, 'till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.

Nor do I take notice of this instance of severity in our own country to justify such a proceeding, but only to display the mildness and *forbearance* made use of under the reign of his present majesty. *Addison's Freeholder.*

FOR

He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindness and beneficence, of long suffering and *forbearance*. *Rogers.*

FORBEARER. *n. f.* [from *forbear*.] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing

The west as a father all goodnests doth bring,
The east a *forbearer* no manner of thing. *Luffier.*

TO FORBID. *v. a. pret. I forbade; part. forbidden or forbid.* [*for*; beoan, Saxon; *verbieden*, Dutch.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.
A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean;
Have I not *forbid* her my house? *Shakespeare.*

It is
The practice and the purpose of the king,
From whose obedience I *forbid* my soul. *Shaksp.*

By tasting of that fruit *forbid*,
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find. *Dawies.*

The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a strict observance of what it commands, but especially of what it *forbids*. *South.*

All hatred of persons, by very many christian principles, we are most solemnly and indispensably *forbid*. *Spratt.*

The chaste and holy race
Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryden.*

2. To command; to forbear any thing.

She with sweet a rigour *forbad* him, that he durst not rebel. *Sidney.*

They have determined to consume all these things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Judith.*

3. To oppose; to hinder.

The moisture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, stayeth longer in the root, and so dilateth it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The plaster alone would pen the humour, and so exasperate it, as well as *forbid* new humour. *Bar.*

Thy throne is darkness in the abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the light.
O teach me to believe thee thus so *ceal'd*,
And search no farther than thyself reveal'd. *Dryden.*

4. To accuse; to blast. Now obsolete.

To *bid* is in old language to *pray*; to *forbid* therefore is to *curse*.

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid;
He shall live a man *forbid*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

TO FORBID. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.

Now the good gods *forbid*,
That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own! *Shakespeare.*

FORBIDDANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] Prohibition; edict against any thing.

How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict *forbiddance*! how to violate
The sacred fruit forbidden? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FORBIDDENLY. *adv.* [from *forbid*.] In an unlawful manner.

With all confidence he swears, as he had seen't,
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*. *Shakespeare.*

FORBIDDER. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.

This was a bold accusation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown.*

Other care, perhaps,
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *forbidder*! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FORBIDDING. *participial a'j.* [from *forbid*.] Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion.

Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible. *A. Hill.*

FORCE. *n. f.* [*force*, French; *fortis*, Latin.]

1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.

He never could maintain his part but in the force of his will. *Shakespeare.*

A ship, which hath struck sail, doth run
By force of that force which before it won. *Dante.*

2. Violence.

Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown,
Which now they hold by force, and not by right. *Shakespeare.*

The shepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride
By force away, and then by force enjoy'd;
But I by free content. *Dryden.*

3. Virtue; efficacy.

Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place where God is worshipped, hath in regard of us, great virtue, force, and efficacy; for that it serveth as a sensible help to the up-
votion. *Hosier.*

No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of force enough to destroy constant experience. *Lacke.*

4. Validness; power of law.

A testament is of force after men are dead. *Hebrews.*

Not long in force this charter stood;
Wanting that seal, it must be seal'd in blood. *Denham.*

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often forces in the plural.

O thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye. *Shaksp.*

The secret of the power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of miscellany forces of all nations. *Bacon.*

A greater force than that which here we find,
Ne'er pres'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind. *Waller.*

Those victorious forces of the rebels were not able to sustain your arms. *Dryden.*

6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.

TO FORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compel; to constrain.

Dangers are light, if they once seem light; and more dangers have deceived men than forced them. *Bacon.*

I have been forced to use the cant words of Whig and Tory. *Swift's Examiner.*

The actions and operations did force them upon dividing the single idea. *Brown.*

2. To overpower by strength.

O that fortune
Had brought me to the field where thou art
fam'd
To have wrought such wonders with an arm's
jaw,
I should have forc'd thee soon with other arms. *Milton.*

With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch, and insult the court. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To impel; to press; to draw or push by main strength.

Thou shalt not destroy the trees by forcing an ax against them. *Deuteronomy.*

Stooping, the spear descended on his chine;
Just where the bone distinguished either loin:
It stuck so fast, so deeply bury'd lay,
That scarce the victor forc'd the steel away. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To enforce; to urge.

Three blit'ring nights, born by the southern blast,
I floated, and discovered land at last;
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my strength, and gath'ring to the shore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never fere,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forc'd fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milton.*

5. To drive by violence or power.

This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of party contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Decay of Piety.*

FOR

To free the ports, and ope the Punique land
To Trojan guests; left, ignorant of fate,
The queen might *force* them from her town and
state. *Dryden.*

6. To gain by violence or power.
My heart is yours; but, oh! you left it here
Abandon'd to those tyrants hope and fear;
If they *forc'd* from me one kind look or word,
Could you not that, nor that small part afford?
Dryden.

7. To storm; to take or enter by violence.
Troy wall'd to high,
Atreides might as well have *forc'd* the sky. *Waller.*
Heav'n from all ages wisely did provide
This wealth, and for the bravest nation hide;
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horse,
Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force*.
Dryden's Ind. Emp.

8. To ravish; to violate by force.
Force her.—I like it not. *Dryden.*

9. To constrain; to distort; not to obtain naturally or with ease.
Our general taste in England is for epigram,
turns of wit, and *forc'd* conceits. *Addison.*

10. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison.
Here let them lie
Till famine and the age eat them up:
Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be
ours?
We might have met them daresful, beard to beard.
Shakspeare.

If you find that any great number of soldiers
be newly sent into Oroonoke, and that the
passages be already *forced*, then be well advised
how you land. *Raleigh's Apology.*

11. To *FORCE* out. To extort.
The heat of the dispute had *forced* out from
Luther expressions that seemed to make his
doctrine run higher than really it did. *Atterbury.*

To *FORCE*. v. n. To lay stress upon.
This word I have only found in the
following passage.
That moaning that he was to join battle with
Harold, his armourer put on his backpiece before
and his breastplate behind; the which being
espied by some that stood by, was taken among
them for an ill token, and therefore advised him
not to fight that day; to whom the duke an-
swered, I *force* not of such fooleries, but if I
have any skill in soothsaying, as in sooth I have
none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change
copy from a duke to a king. *Camden's Remains.*

To *FORCEDLY*. adv. [from *force*.] Violently;
constrainedly; unnaturally.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters
doth most aptly agree to that structure of the
abyss and antediluvian earth; but very improp-
erly and *forcedly* to the present form of the earth
and the waters. *Burnett's Theory.*

To *FORCEFUL*. adj. [*force* and *full*.] Vio-
lent; strong; driven with great might;
impetuous.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow
Our *forceful* instigation? *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Against the steel he threw
His *forceful* spear, which, hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*
Were it by chance, or *forceful* destiny,
Which forms in causes first what'er shall be,
Assisted by a friend, one moonless night,
This Palemon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*
He pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent,
Through Paris' shield the *forceful* weapon went.
Pope.

To *FORCEFULLY*. adv. [from *forceful*.]
Violently; impetuously.

To *FORCELESS*. adj. [from *force*.] Having
little force; weak; feeble; impotent.

To *FORCEPS*. n. s. [Latin.]
Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs; but
is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to ex-

FOR

tract any thing out of wounds, and the like oc-
casions. *Quercy*

To *FORCE*. n. s. [from *force*.]

1. That which forces, drives, or constrains.
2. The embolus of a pump working by
pulsion, in contradistinction to a sucker,
which acts by attraction.

The usual means for the ascent of water is
either by suckers or *forces*. *Wilkins' Dædalus.*

To *FORCIBLE*. adj. [from *force*.]

1. Strong; mighty; opposed to weak.
That punishment, which hath been sometimes
forcible to bridle sin, may grow afterwards too
weak and feeble. *Hooker.*

Who therefore can invent
With what more *forcible* we may offend
Our yet unwounded enemies? *Milton*

2. Violent; impetuous.

Jersey, below'd by all: for all must feel
The influence of a form and mind,
Where comely grace and constant virtue dwell,
Like mingl'd streams more *forcible* when join'd:
Jersey shall at thy altars stand,
Shall there receive the azure band. *Prior.*

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry sub-
stances, when broken; and so likewise in
oranges, the ripping of their rind giveth out their
smell more. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Prevalent; of great influence.

How *forcible* are right words. *Job.*
God hath assured us, that there is no inclina-
tion or temptation to *forcible* which our humble
prayers and desires may not frustrate and break
asunder. *Raleigh's History.*

5. Done by force; suffered by force.

He swifter far
Me overtook, his mother all dismay'd,
And in embraces *forcible* and foul
Ingend'ring with me. *Milton.*

The abdication of king James, the advocates
on that side look upon to have been *forcible* and
unjust, and consequently void. *Swift.*

6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

To *FORCIBLENESS*. n. s. [from *forcible*.]
Force; violence.

To *FORCIBLY*. adv. [from *forcible*.]

1. Strongly; powerfully.

The gospel offers such considerations as are fit
to work very *forcibly* upon two of the most sway-
ing and governing passions in the mind, our hopes
and our fears. *Tillotson.*

2. Impetuously; with great strength.

3. By violence; by force.

He himself with greedy great desire
Into the castle enter'd *forcibly*. *Fairy Queen.*
The taking and carrying away of women
forcibly, and against their will, except female
wards and bondwomen, was made capital
Racon.

This doctrine brings us down to the level of
horse and mule, whose mouths are *forcibly* holden
with bit and bridle. *Hammond.*

To *FORCIPATED*. adj. [from *forceps*.] Formed
like a pair of pincers to open and en-
close.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns be-
fore, with a long falcation or *forcipated* tail be-
hind. *Brown.*

When they have seized their prey, they will to
tenaciously hold it with their *forcipated* mouth,
that they will not part therewith, even when
taken out of the waters. *Derrham.*

To *FORD*. n. s. [from *ford*, Saxon, from *feran*,
to pass.]

1. A shallow part of a river where it may
be passed without swimming.

Her men the paths rode through made by her
sword;
They pass the stream, when she had found the
ford. *Furifax.*

FOR

2. It sometimes signifies the stream, the
current, without any consideration of
passage or shallowness.

Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards
The *ford*, and of itself the water flies
All taste of living wight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor undeplor'd
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*:
But rise, prepar'd in black to mourn thy peris'd
lord. *Dryden.*

To *FORD*. v. a. [from the noun.] To
pass without swimming.

Adam's thin-bones must have contained a
thousand fathom, and much more, if he had
forded the ocean. *Rail's History.*
Fording his current where thou had'st it now.
Perham.

To *FORDABLE*. adj. [from *ford*.] Passable
without swimming.

Pliny placeth the Scenietæ upon the Euphrates,
where the same beginneth to be *fordable*. *Raleigh.*
A countryman founded a river up and down,
to try where it was most *fordable*; and where it
water ran too smooth, he found it deepest; and,
on the contrary, shallowest where it made most
noise. *L'Estrange.*

To *FORE*. adj. [from *fore*, Saxon.]

1. Anterior; that which is before; not
behind.

Though there is an orb or spherical area of the
sound, yet they move stronger and go further
in the *fore* lines from the first local impression.
Bacon.

2. That which comes first in a progressive
motion.

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater
pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies
moving in them. *Cheyne.*

To *FORE*. adv.

1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears
first to those that meet it.

Each of them will bear six demiculverins and
four fakers, needing no other addition than a
slight spar deck *fore* and aft, which is a slight
deck throughout. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. *Fore* is a word much used in composi-
tion to mark priority of time, of which
some examples shall be given. A vitious
orthography has confounded *for* and *fore*
in composition.

To *FOREADVISE*. v. n. [*fore* and *advise*.]

To counsel early; to counsel before the
time of action, or the event.

Thus to have said,
As you were *foreadvise'd*, had touch'd his spirit,
And tried his inclination. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

To *FOREAPPOINT*. v. n. [*fore* and *ap-
point*.] To order beforehand.

To *FOREARM*. v. a. [*fore* and *arm*.] To
provide for attack or resistance before
the time of need.

A man should not *forearm* his mind with
this perturbation, that, losing his passion, what-
ever is offered to his inclination tends only to
deceive. *South.*

He *forearms* his care
With rules to push his fortune, or to bear.
Dryden's Æneid.

To *FOREBODE*. v. n. [*fore* and *bode*.]

1. To prognosticate; to foretell.

An ancient augur, skill'd in future fate,
With these *foreboding* words restrains their hate.
Dryden.

2. To foreknow; to be present of; to
feel a secret sense of something future.

Fate makes you dead, while I in vain implore:
My heart *forebodes* I never shall see you more.
Dryden.

My soul *forebodes* I should find the bow'r
Of some full monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r.
Pope.

FOREBODER. *n. f.* [from *forebode*.]

1. A prognosticator; a soothsayer.

Your raven has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen, and a kind of small prophet; a crow that had observed the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up for a *foreboder*. *L'Estrange*.

2. A foreknower.

FOREBY. *prep.* [*fore* and *by*.] Near; hard by; fast by.

Not far away he hence doth won
Foreby a fountain, where I late him left. *F. Queen*.

To FORECAST. *v. a.* [*fore* and *cast*.]

1. To scheme; to plan before execution.
He shall *forecast* his devices against the strong holds. *Daniel*.

2. To adjust; to contrive antecedently.

The feast was serv'd; the time to wail *forecast*,
That just when the dulcet and fruits were plac'd,
The fiend's alarm began. *Dryden*.

3. To foresee; to provide against.

It is wisdom to consider the end of things be-
fore we embark, and to *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange*.

To FORECAST. *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand.

And whatso heavens in their secret doom
Ordained have, how can frail fleshy wight
Forecast, but it must needs to issue come? *Spenser*.
When broad awake, the fiends in troublous slit,
Forecasting how his foe he might annoy. *F. Queen*.

FORECAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Con-
trivance beforehand; scheme; plan;
antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more *forecast*,
But while he thought to steal the single rein,
The king was fully finger'd from the deck! *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

He makes this difference to arise from the
forecast and predetermination of the gods. *Addison on Medals*.

The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man,
Saw helpless him from whom their life began:
Memory and *forecast* just returns engage;
That pointed back to youth, this on to age. *Pope*.

FORECASTER. *n. f.* [from *forecast*.] One
who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE. *n. f.* [*fore* and *castle*.] In
a ship, is that part where the foremast
stands, and is divided from the rest of
the floor by a bulkhead: that part of
the *forecastle* which is aloft, and not in
the hold, is called the prow. *Harris*.

The commodity of the new cook-room the
merchants have found to be so great, as that, in
all the ships, the cook-rooms are built in their
forecastles, contrary to that which had been an-
ciently used. *Raleigh's Fifth*.

FORECHOSE. *n. part.* [*fore* and *chosen*.]
Pre-elected.

FORECITED. *part.* [*fore* and *cite*.] Quoted
before, or above.

Greaves is of opinion, that the alteration men-
tioned in that *forecited* passage is continued. *Arbutnot on Coins*.

To FORECLOSE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *close*.]

1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.
The embargo with Spain *foreclosed* this trade. *Carew*.

2. To *FORECLOSE* a Mortgage, is to cut
off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK. *n. f.* [*fore* and *deck*.] The
anterior part of the ship.

I to the *foredeck* went, and thence did look
For *deck* Scylla. *Chapman's Odyssey*.

To FOREDESIGN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *design*.]
To plan beforehand.

All the steps of the growth and vegetation both
of animals and plants, have been foreseen and
foredesigned by the wise Author of nature. *Cheyne*.

To FOREDO. *v. a.* [from *for* and *do*, not
fore.]

1. To ruin; to destroy. A word obso-
lete. Opposed to making happy.

Befecching him, if either salves or oils,
A *foredo* wight from doos of death might raise,
He would at her request prolong her nephew's
days. *Fairy Queen*.

That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath,
And many souls in dolours had *foredone*. *F. Queen*.

This doth betoken,
The corse they follow did with desperate hand
Foredo its own life. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

This is the night
That either makes me, or *foredo* me quite. *Shakespeare*.

2. To overdo; to weary; to harass.

Whild the heavy plowman toars,
All with weary talk *foredone*. *Shakespeare*.

To FOREDOOM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom*.]

To predestinate; to determine before-
hand.

Through various hazards and events we move
To Latium, and the realms *foredoom'd* by Jove. *Dryden's Æneid*.

The willing metal will obey thy hand
Following with ease: if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art *foredoom'd* to view the Ægæan state. *Dryden*.

Fate *foredoom'd*, and all things tend
By course of time to then appointed end. *Dryden*.

Here Britain's statesmen oft the fall *foredoom*
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope*.

FORE-END. *n. f.* [*fore* and *end*.] The
anterior part.

I have liv'd at honest freedom; paid
More pious debts to heaven than in all
The *fore-end* of my time. *Shakespeare*

In the *fore end* of it, which was towards him,
grew a small green branch of palm. *Bacon*.

FOREFATHER. *n. f.* [*fore* and *father*.]

Ancestor; one who in any degree of al-
cending genealogy precedes another.

The custom of the people of God, and the de-
crees of our *forefathers*, are to be kept, touching
those things whereof the Scripture hath neither
one way or other given us charge. *Hooker*.

If it be a generous censure in men to know from
whence their own *forefathers* have come, it can-
not be displeasing to understand the place of our
first ancestor. *Raleigh's History*.

Conceit is still deriv'd
From some *forefather* grief: mine is not so. *Shak*.

Shall I not be disbraught,
And madly play with my *forefathers* joints. *Shakespeare*.

Our great *forefathers*,
Had left him nought to conquer but his country. *Addison*.

When a man sees the prodigious pains our
forefathers have been at in these barbarous build-
ings, one cannot but fancy what miracles of ar-
chitecture they would have left us, had they
been instructed in the right way. *Addison*.

Blest peer! his great *forefathers* ev'ry grace
Reflecting, and reflected in his race. *Pope*.

To FOREFEIND. *v. a.* [It is doubtful
whether from *fore* or *for* and *feind*. If
from *fore*, it applies antecedent provi-
sion; as *forefeind*; if from *for*, prohibi-
tory security; as *forbid*. Of the two
following examples one favours *for*, and
the other *fore*.

1. To prohibit; to avert.

I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;
No, heav'n's *forefeind*! I would not kill thy soul. *Shakespeare*.

Perhaps a fever, which the gods *forefeind*,
May bring your youth to some untimely end. *Dryden*.

2. To provide for; to secure.

Down with the nose,
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away
Of him, that, his particular to *forefeind*,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shakespeare*.

FOREFINGER. *n. f.* [*fore* and *finger*.]
The finger next to the thumb; the
index.

An agate stone
On the *forefinger* of an alderman. *Shakespeare*.

Polymnia shall be drawn, as it were, acting
her speech with her *forefinger*. *Peacocks*.

Some wear this on the middle-finger, as the
ancient Gauls and Britons; and some upon the
fore-finger. *Brown*.

FOREFOOT. *n. f.* plur. *forefeet*. [*fore* and
foot.] The anterior foot of a qua-
druped; in contempt, a hand.

Give me thy fist; thy *forefoot* to me give. *Shakespeare*.

He ran fiercely, and smote at Heliodorus with
his *forefeet*. *2 Maccabees*.

I continue my line from thence to the heel;
then making the breast with the equanimity thereof,
bring out his near *forefeet*, which I finish. *Peacocks*.

To FOREGO. *v. a.* [*fore* and *go*.]

1. To quit; to give up; to resign.

Is it a cr nature, or is it mer will,
To be so cruel to an humble foe?

If nature, then the may it mend with skill;
If will, then the at will may will *forego*. *Spenser*.

Having all before absolutely in his power, it
remaineth so still, he having already neither *fore-*
given nor *foregone* any thing thereby unto them,
but having received something from them. *Spenser*.

He is a great adventurer, said he,
That hath his sword through hard essay *foregone*;
And now hath vowed 'till heaven engaged be
Of that despite, never to wear none. *F. Queen*.

Special reason oftentimes causeth the will to
prefer one good thing before another; to leave
one for another's sake, to *forego* means for the
attainment of higher degrees. *Hooker*.

Must I then leave you? Must I needs *forego*
So good, so noble, and so true a master? *Shak*.

Let us not *forego*
That for a trifle which was bought with blood. *Shakespeare*.

How can I live without thee! how *forego*
Thy sweet converse and live so dearly join'd,
To live again in these wild woods forlorn! *Milton*.

This argument might prevail with you to *forego*
a little of your repose for the publick benefit. *Dryden's Juvenal, Ded.*

What they have enjoyed with great pleasure at
one time, has proved insipid or nauseous at an-
other; and therefore they see nothing in it for
which they should *forego* a present enjoyment. *Locke*.

2. To go before; to be past. [from *fore*
and *go*.]

By our remembrances of days *foregone*,
Such were our faults: O! then we thought them
not. *Shakespeare*.

It is to be understood of Cain, that many years
foregone and when his people were increased, he
built the city of Ench. *Raleigh*.

Reflect upon the two *foregoing* objections. *Boyle on Colours*.

This *foregoing* remark gives the reason why
imitation pleases. *Dryden's Dismiss*.

I was seated in my elbow-chair, where I had
indulged the *foregoing* speculations. *Addison*.

In the *foregoing* part of this work I presented
proofs. *Woodward*.

3. To lose.

This is the very efficacy of love,
Whose violent property *foregoes* itself,
And leads the will to desperate undertakings. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

FOREGOER. *n. f.* [from *forego*.] An-
cestor; progenitor.

FOR

Honours best thrive

When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our forefathers. *Shakespeare.*

FOREGROUND. n. f. [*fore and ground.*] The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can subsist on the foreground of the picture: the question therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is backward, the light being universal, and the figures supposed to be in an open field. *Dryden.*

FOREHAND. n. f. [*fore and hand.*]

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.

2. The chief part. Not in use.

The great Achilles whom opinion crowns
The finew and the forehead of our host. *Shaksp.*

FOREHAND. adj. Done sooner than is regular.

You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And to extenuate the forehead sin. *Shakespeare.*

FOREHAND'D. adj. [from *fore and hand.*]

1. Early; timely.

It is thus doing you have not secured your time by an early and foreheaded care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. Formed in the foreparts.

He 'a tubantail trout-bred beast, bravely foreheaded: mark but the cleanness of his shapes too. *Dryden.*

FOREHEAD. n. f. [*fore and head.*]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

1. breast of recubus,
When she did tucke Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's forehead when it spit forth blood
At Grecian swords contending. *Shakespeare.*

Some angel copy'd, while I slept, each grace,
And moulded ev'ry feature from my face:
Such majesty dots from her forehead life,
Her cheeks turn blishes cast, such rays her eyes. *Dryden.*

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness; audacity. The forehead is the part on which shame visibly operates.

A man of confidence presth forward upon every appearance of advantage; where his force is too feeble, he prevails by dint of impudence: these men of forehead are magnificent in promises, and infallible in their prescriptions. *Collier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legislature they can have the forehead to apply. *Swift's Presbyterian Plea.*

FOREHO'LDING. n. f. [*fore and hold.*]

Predictions; ominous accounts; superstitious prognostications.

How art superstitious men hagg'd out of their wits with the fancy of omens, foreheadings, and old wives tales! *L'Estrange.*

FOREIGN. adj. [*forain, French; foraino, Spanish; from foris, Latin.*]

1. Not of this country; not domestick.

Your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home. *Shakespeare.*

The learned correspondence you hold in foreign parts. *Milton.*

The positions are so far from being new, that they are commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domestick and foreign writers. *Atterbury.*

The parties and divisions amongst us may several ways bring destruction upon our country, at the same time that our united force would secure us against all the attempts of a foreign enemy. *Addison's Freeholder.*

1. Alien; remote; not allied; not belong-

ing; without relation. It is often used with *to*; but more properly with *from*.

I must dissemble,
And speak a language foreign to my heart. *Addison's Cato.*

Fame is a good so wholly foreign to our natures, that we have no faculty in the soul adapted to it, nor any organ in the body to relish it, placed out of the possibility of fruition. *Addison.*

This design is not foreign from some peoples thoughts. *Swift.*

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.

They will not stick to say you envied him;
And fearing he would rile, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a foreign man still; which so griev'd him,
That he ran mad and died. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forinsecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mould in their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

FOREIGNER. n. f. [from *foreign.*] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger.

Joy is such a foreigner,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts, I know
Not how to entertain him. *Dehman's Sophy.*

To this false foreigner you give your throne,
And wrong'd a friend, a kinsman, and a son. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

Water is the only native of England made use of in punch; but the lemons, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmegs, are all foreigners. *Addison.*

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater lustre, either to foreigners or subjects. *Swift.*

FOREIGNNESS. n. f. [from *foreign.*] Remoteness; want of relation to something.

Let not the foreignness of the subject hinder you from endeavouring to set me right. *Locke.*

TO FOREIMA'GINE. v. a. [*fore and imagine.*] To conceive or fancy before proof.

We are within compass of a for-imagined possibility in that behalf. *Cumden's Romans.*

TO FOREJU'DGE. v. a. [*fore and judge.*] To judge beforehand; to be prepossessioned; to prejudge.

TO FOREKNOW. v. a. [*fore and know.*] To have prescience of; to foresee.

We foreknow that the sun will rise and set, that all men born in the world shall die again; that after winter the spring shall come; after the spring, summer and harvest; yet is not our foreknowledge the cause of any of those. *Raleigh.*

He foreknew John should not suffer a violent death, but go into his grave in peace. *Proun.*

Calchas the sacred hier, who had in view
Things present and the past, and things to come
foreknew. *Dryden's Hind.*

Who would the ruses of man foreknow?
Not knowing, we but share our part of woe. *Dryden.*

FOREKNOWABLE. adj. [from *foreknow.*] Possible to be known before they happen.

It is certainly foreknowable what they will do in such and such circumstances. *Mor.*

FOREKNOWLEDGE. n. f. [*fore and knowledge.*] Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Christ by eternal foreknowledge, saveth us not without our actual and real adoption into the fellowship of his saints in this present world. *Hooker.*

I told him you was asleep: he seems to have a foreknowledge of that too, and therefore chuses to speak with you. *Shakespeare.*

FOR

If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,
Which had no less prov'd certain unforeknown. *Milton.*

I hope the foreknowledge you had of my esteem for you, is the reason that you do not dislike my letters. *Pope.*

FORELAND. n. f. [*fore and land.*] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape.

As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft to steers, and shifts her sails. *Milton.*

TO FORELAY. v. a. [*fore and lay.*]

1. To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush.

A serpent shoots his sting at unaware;
An ambush'd thief forelays a traveller:
The man lies murder'd, while the thief and snake,
One gains the thickets, and one treads the brake. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive antecedently.

TO FORELIFT. v. a. [*fore and lift.*] To raise aloft any anterior part.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled brass;
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Spenser.*

FORELOCK. n. f. [*fore and lock.*] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be said,
Unless she do him by the forelock take. *Spenser.*

Hyacinthine locks,
Round from his parted forelock manly hung,
Clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulders broad. *Milton.*

Zeal and duty are not slow,
But on occasion's forelock watchful wait. *Milton.*

Time is put with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must take time by the forelock; for, when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

FOREMAN. n. f. [*fore and man.*] The first or chief person.

He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been several times foreman of the petty jury. *Addison's Spectator.*

FOREMENTIONED. adj. [*fore and mentioned.*] Mentioned or recited before. It is observable that many participles are compounded with *fore*, whose verbs have no such composition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the forementioned figure on the pillar. *Addison on Italy.*

FOREMOST. adj. [from *fore.*]

1. First in place.

All three were set among the foremost ranks of fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt. *Sidney.*

Our women in the foremost ranks appear;
March to the fight, and meet your mistresses there. *Dryden.*

The bold Sempronius,
That still broke foremost through the crowd of patriots,
As with a hurricane of zeal transported,
And virtuous even to madness! *Addison's Cato.*

2. First in dignity.

While side foremost in the field,
As they the foremost rank of honour held. *Dryden.*

FORENAME. adj. [*fore and name.*] Nominated before.

And such are sure ones,
As Curius and the forenamed Lentulus. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

FORENOON. n. f. [*fore and noon.*] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: opposed to *afternoon*.

The manner was, that the *forenoon* they should run at tilt, the afternoon in a broad field in manner of a battle, till either the strangers or the country knights won the field. *Stdney.*

Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, consisting of two parts, turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the conveniency of *forenoon's* and *afternoon's* diversion. *Arbutnot on Coin.*

FORENOTICE *n. f.* [*fore* and *notice*.] Information of an event before it happens.

So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth gives some *forenotice* of it. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

FORENSICK *n. f.* [*forensis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Person is a *forensick* term, appropriating actions and their merit; and so belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery. This personality extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness. *Locke.*

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal cases; thence all sorts of disputations in courts of justice, where several persons make their distinct speeches, may come under the name of *forensick* disputes. *Watts on the Mind.*

TO FOREORDAIN *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain*.] To predestinate; to predetermine; to preordain.

The church can discharge, in manner convenient, a work of so great importance, by *foreordaining* some short collect, wherein briefly to mention thanks. *Hooker.*

FO'REPART *n. f.* [*fore* and *part*.]

1. The part first in time.
Had it been so raised, it would deprive us of the sun's light all the *forepart* of the day. *Raleigh's History.*

2. The part anterior in place.
The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the *forepart* or breast are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture. *Rav.*

FOREPA'ST *adj.* [*fore* and *past*.] Past before a certain time.

Now cease, ye damfels, your delights *forepast*; Enough it is that all the day is yours. *Spanjer.*

My *forepast* proofs, howe'er the matter fall,
Shall tax my tears of little vanity,
Having vainly fear'd too little. *Shakespeare.*

Such is the treaty which he negotiates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all *forepast* sins, and of a new covenant. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

FOREPOSSE'SSED *adj.* [*fore* and *posse'ss*.] Preoccupied; prepossessed; pre-engaged.

The testimony clear to the ancient fathers or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered, to the satisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *foreposse'ssed* with prejudice. *Sanderfon.*

FO'RERANK *n. f.* [*fore* and *rank*.] First rank; front.

Yet I save our cousin Catherine here with us; She is our capital demand, comprised Within the *forerank* of our articles. *Shakespeare.*

FORERECITED *adj.* [*fore* and *recite*.] Mentioned or enumerated before.

Did him recount
The *forecited* practices, whereof
We cannot feel too little, hear too much. *Shakspeare.*

TO FORERUN *v. a.* [*fore* and *run*.]

1. To come before as an earnest of something following; to introduce as a harbinger.

As all chances are ever merry;
But leave *foreruns* the good event. *Shakspeare.*

Was set, and thought from the east came
Forerunning night. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

She bids me hope; oh heav'n's, she pities me!
And pity still *foreruns* approaching love,
As lightning does the thunder. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

2. To precede; to have the start of.
I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not *forerun*, all that is or will be practised in London. *Graunt.*

FORERUNNER *n. f.* [*from forerun*.]

1. A harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow.

The six strangers seek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a *forerunner* come from a seventh, the prince of Morocco. *Shakespeare.*

A cock was sacrificed as the *forerunner* of day and the sun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of Providence. *Stillingfleet.*

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came,
Rough draughts of nature, ill design'd, and lame:
Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;
'Till I came smooth'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

2. A prognostick; a sign foreshowing any thing.

O Eve! some further change awaits us nigh,
Which heav'n, by these mute signs in nature,
Shews

Forerunners of his purpose. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the *forerunner* of death. *South.*

The keeping insensible perspiration up in due measure is the cause as well as sign of health, and the least deviation from that due quantity, the certain *forerunner* of a disease. *Arbutnot.*

Already Opera prepares the way,
The sure *forerunner* of her gentle sway. *Pope.*

TO FORESAY *v. a.* [*fore* and *say*.] To predict; to prophesy; to foretell.
Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foresay* it. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

TO FORESEE *v. a.* [*fore* and *see*.]

1. To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened; to have prescience; to foreknow.

The first of them could things to come *foresee*;
The next, could of things present best advise;
The third, things past, could keep in memory. *Fairy Queen.*

If there be any thing *foreseen* that is not usual, be armed for it by any hearty, though a short prayer, and an earnest resolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. *Taylor.*

At his *foreseen* approach, already quake
The Caspian kingdoms and Meotian lake;
Their seers behold the tempest from afar,
And threatening oracles denounce the war. *Dryden.*

2. To provide for; with to. Out of use.

A king against a storm must *foresee* to a convenient flock of treasure. *Bacon.*

TO FOREHAME *v. a.* [*fore* and *shame*.] To shame; to bring reproach upon.

Oh tell, *forehaming*
Those rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie
Without a monument. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

TO FORESHOW *v. a.* [See **FORESHOW**.]

FO'RESHIP *n. f.* [*fore* and *ship*.] The anterior part of the ship.

The shipmen would have cast anchors out of the *foreship*. *Asa.*

TO FORESHORTEN *v. a.* [*fore* and *shorten*.] To shorten figures for the sake of showing those behind.

The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost; and he forbids the *foreshortening*, because they make the parts appear little. *Dryden.*

TO FORESHOW *v. a.* [*fore* and *show*.]

1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate.

Christ had called him to be a witness of his death, and resurrection from the dead, according

to that which the prophets and Moses had *foreshown*. *Hooker.*

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,
Whose purple blush the day *foreshow*. *Denham.*
You chose to withdraw yourself from publick business, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent shifting of the wind *foreshow*ed a storm. *Dryden.*

2. To represent before it comes.

What is the law but the gospel *foreshown*?
What other the gospel than the law fulfilled? *Hooker.*

FO'RESIGHT *n. f.* [*fore* and *sight*.]

1. Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the last syllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here sleep below, while thou to *foresight* wak'st;
As once thou sleep'st, whilst she to life was form'd. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a sharp *foresight*, and working wit,
That never idle was, no once could rest a whit. *Spenser.*

In matters of arms he was both skilful and industrious, and as well in *foresight* as resolution, present and great. *Hayward.*

Difficulties and temptations will more easily be born or avoided, if with prudent *foresight* we arm ourselves against them. *Rocen.*

FORESIGHTFUL *adj.* [*foresight* and *full*.] Prescient; provident.

Death gave him no such pangs as the *foresightful* care he had of his fifty successor. *Sutton.*

TO FORESIGNIFY *v. a.* [*fore* and *signify*.] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify.

Diagrams of Christ already present, whose future coming the Psalmists did *foresignify*. *Hooker.*
Yet as being past times noxious, whence they light

On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent
They of *foresignify*, and threaten ill. *Milton.*

FO'RESKIN *n. f.* [*fore* and *skin*.] The prepuce.

Their own hand
An hundred of the faithful foe shall slay,
And for a dow'r their hundred *foreskins* pay,
Be Michol thy reward. *Spenser's Duenna.*

FO'RESKIRT *n. f.* [*fore* and *kirt*.] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect
No other obligation?
That promises more thousands: honour's train
Is longer than his *foreskirt*. *Shakespeare.*

TO FORESLACK *v. a.* [*fore* and *slack*.] To neglect by idleness.

It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion *foreslack*ed, that might have been the eternal good of the land. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

TO FORESLOW *v. a.* [*fore* and *slow*.]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

No stream, no wood, no mountain could *foreslow*
Their hasty pace. *Farfars.*

Now the illustrious nymph return'd again;
Brings every grace triumphant in her train:
The wond'ring Nereids, though they run'd no storm,

Foreslow'd her passage to behold her form. *Dryden.*

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it stood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto provoked the time in not encountering them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldness in *foreslowing*, but wisdom in chusing his time, resolved with speed to assail them. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

Our good purposes *foreslowed* are become our tormentors upon our death-bed. *Bishop Hall.*

Cherish how many fishers do you know
That rule their boats and use their nets aright,
That neither wind, nor time nor tide *foreflow*?
Some such have been: but ah! by tempests' spite
Their boats are lost; while we may sit and moan
That few were such, and now these few are none.
P. Fletcher.

To FORESLO'W. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter.

This may plant courage in their quailing
breasts,
For yet is hope of life and victory:
Foreflow no longer make we hence amain. *Shaksp.*

To FORESPEAK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *speak*.]

1. To predict; to forelay; to foreshow; to foretell.

Old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous
forespeaking to lie in names. *Camden's Rem.*

2. To forbid. [*from for* and *speak*.]

Thou hast *forespoke* my being in these wars,
And sayst it is not fit. *Shaksp.*

FORESPE'NT. *adj.* [*for* and *spent*.]

1. Wasted; tired; spent.

After him came spurring hard
A gentleman, almost *forespent* with speed. *Shaksp.*

2. Forepassed; past. [*fore* and *spent*.]

Is not enough thy evil life *forespent*? *F. Queen.*
You shall find his vanities *forespent*,
Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly. *Shaksp.*

3. Bestowed before.

We must receive him
According to the honour of his kender;
And towards himself, his goodness *forespent* on us,
We must extend our notice. *Shaksp.*

FORESPU'RRER. *n. f.* [*fore* and *spur*.]

One that rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet,
To show how costly summer was at hand,
As this *forespurrier* comes before his lord. *Shaksp.*

FOREST. *n. f.* [*forest*, French; *foresta*, Italian.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom
of heaven, because in a *forest* of many
wolves, sheep cannot chuse but feed in continual
danger of life. *Hooker.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnam-wood to Dunfinanc's high hill
Shall come against him.

—That will never be:

Who can impress the *forest*, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root. *Shaksp.*

There be airs which the physicians advise their
patients to remove unto, which commonly are
plain champagnes, but grafting, and not overgrown
with heath; or else timber-shades, as in *forests*.
Bacon.

How the first *forest* rais'd its shady head.

Roscommon.

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king for his pleasure.

The manner of making *forests* is this: the king sends out his commission, directed to certain persons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he has a mind to afforest: which returned into Chancery, proclamation is made, that none shall hunt any wild beasts within that precinct, without licence; after which he appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preservation of the vert and venison; and this becomes a *forest* by matter of record. The properties of a *forest* are these: a *forest*, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for the *forest*; the courts; the officers for preserving the vert and venison, so the justices

of the *forest*, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foresters, agisters, regarders, bailiffs, and beedles. The chief property of a *forest* is the swainmote which is no less incident to it than the court of pypowders to a fair. *Cowell.*

To FORESTA'LL. *v. a.* [*forestallan*, Saxon.]

1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.

If thou be master gunner, spend not all
That thou can'st speak at once; but husband it,
And give men turns of speech; do not *forefall*
By lavishness thine own and others wit,
As if thou mad'st it thy will. *Herbert.*

What need a man *forefall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would must avoid.
Milton.

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

And though good luck prolonged hith thy date,
Yet death then would the like mischief *forefall*.
F. Queen.

What's in prayer, but this twofold force
To be *forefallen* ere we come to fall,
Or pardon'd being down. *Shaksp.*

But for my tears,
I had *forefall'd* this dear and deep rebuke,
Ere you with grief had spoke. *Shaksp.*

If thou covest death, as utmost end
Of misery, so thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than fo
To be *forefall'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
I will not *forefall* your judgment of the rest.
Pope.

3. To seize or gain possession of before another; to buy before another in order to raise the price.

He bold spake, fir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this *forefallen* place at erst,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *F. Queen.*

4. To deprive by something prior: with of. Not in use.

May

This night *forefall* him of the coming day. *Shaksp.*

FORESTA'LLER. *n. f.* [*from forefall*.] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman must take at his master's rate, or sit still and starve, whilst, by this means, this new sort of ingrossers or *forefallers* having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

FORESTBORN. *adj.* [*forest* and *born*.]

Born in a wild.

This boy is *forestborn*,
And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments
Of desperate studies. *Shaksp.*

FO'RESTER. *n. f.* [*forestier*, French; from *forest*.]

1. An officer of the forest.

Forester, my friend, where is the bush,
That we stand and play the murtherer in?
—Here by, upon the edge of yonder coppice.
Shaksp.

2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

FO'RESWAT. } *adj.* [*from for* and *swat*,
FO'RESWART. } from *sweat*.] Spent with heat.

Miso and Mopla like a couple of *foreswat*
melters, were getting the pure silver of their bodies
out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

To FORETASTE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taste*.]

1. To have antepast of; to have precience of.

1. To taste before another.

Perhaps the fact

Is not so benious now, *foretasted* fruit,
Proban'd first by the serpent, by him first
Made common and unhallow'd, ere our taste.
Milton.

FO'RETASTE. *n. f.* Anticipation of;

A pleasure that a man may call as properly his own as his soul and his conscience, neither liable to accident, nor exposed to injury; it is the *fore-taste* of heaven, and the earnest of eternity. *South.*

To FORET'LL. *v. a.* *preter.* and *part.* *pass.* *fo'etold*. [*fore* and *tell*.]

1. To predict; to prophesy.

What art thou, whose heavy looks *foretell*
Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue?
Shaksp.

I found

The new created world, which came in heaven
Long had *foretold*. *Milton.*

Mercia's king,

Warn'd in a dream, his murder'd *foretell*,
From point to point, as alter it befell. *Dryden.*
When great Ulysses fought the Phrygian shores,
Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*:
Heaven seal'd my words, and you those deeds
behold. *Pope.*

2. To foretold; to foreshow.

To FORETE'LL. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and so that
follow after, have likewise *foretold* of these days.
Acts.

FORETE'LLER. *n. f.* [*from foretell*.] Predictor; foreshower.

Others are prophecied, not that the foretold events
should be known; but that the accomplishment
that expounds them may revive, that the *foreteller*
of them was able to foretell thee. *Boyle or C. Urs.*

To FORETH'NK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think*.]

1. To anticipate in the mind; to have precience of.

The soul of every man
Prophetically does *forethink* thy fall. *Shaksp.*
I do pray to thee,

Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom,
For thought by heav'n *Shaksp.*
Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments
due to neglect and disobedience; and felt,
by the proof thereof, in himself another terror
than he had *forethought*, or could imagine. *Ruleigh.*
Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
Her soul *forethought* the fiend would change his
game. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive antecedently.

Blessed be that God which hath given you an
heart to *forethink* this, and a will to honour him
with his own. *Bishop Hall.*

To FORETH'NK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.

What's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:
What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
Thou wife, *forethinking*, weighing politician?
Smith.

FORETHOUGHT. *n. f.* [*from forethink*.]

1. Precience; anticipation.

He that is undone, is equally undone, whether
it be by spitefulness of *forethought*, or by the folly
of oversight, or evil counsel. *L'Estrange.*

2. Provident care.

To FOR TO'KEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *token*.]

To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign.

The king from Ireland hastes; but did no
good:
Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretold* blood.
Daniel.

FORETO'KEN. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Prevenient sign; prognostick.

It may prove some ominous *foretold* of misfortune
Sidney.
They misliked nothing more in king Edward
the Confessor, than that he was *foretold*, and
accounted the desire of foreign language the to
be a *foretold* of bringing in of foreign power,
which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*

FORETOOTH. *n. f.* [*fore* and *tooth*.] The

tooth in the anterior part of the mouth ; the incisor.

The *foreteeth* should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzels. Ray
FORWARD. *n. f.* [*fore and top.*] That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.
Se may your hats your *foretops* never press,
Untouch'd your ribbons, sacred be your dies. Dryden.

FOREVOUCHED. *part.* [*fore and vouch.*] Affirmed before; formerly told.

Sure her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That monsters it; or your *forevouch'd* affects in
Fall'n into taint. Shakspeare. King Lear.

FORWARD. *n. f.* [*fore and ward.*] The van; the front.

They that marched in the *foreward* were all mighty men. Malcabees.

TO FOREWARN. *v. a.* [*fore and warn.*] 1. To admonish beforehand.

I will *forewarn* you whom you shall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell. Luke

2. To inform previously of any future event.

Divine interpreter, by favour sent
Down from the empyrean, to *forewarn*
Us timely of what might else have been our loss
Unknown. Milton's Paradise Lost.

3. To caution against any thing beforehand

Well I will arm me, being thus *forewarn'd*.
Shakspeare's Henry vi.

Thy pride,
And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,
Rejected my *forewarning*, and disdain'd
Not to be trusted. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Thou Phœbus had *forewarn'd* him of singing wars, yet the search of nature was free. Dryden.

Young Chæreus, who by love was led,
To win renown and fair Cassandra's bed,
Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid.
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetic maid. Dry.

TO FOREWASTE. *v. n.* [*fore and waste.*] To desolate; to destroy. Out of use.

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forewasted all, until gemissa gent
Persuaded him to cease. Fairy Queen.

High time 'gan it wax for Una fair,
To think of those her cap five parents dear,
And their *forewasted* kingdom to repair. Fairy Q.

TO FOREWEARY. *v. a.* [*for and weary.*] To dispirit with labour.

By your toil
And labour long, through which he hither came,
Ye both *forewearied* be: therefore a while
I read you rest, and to your bowers recoil. Fairy Queen.

TO FOREWISH. *v. a.* [*fore and wish.*] To desire beforehand.

The wiser sort ceased not to what in them lay,
to procure that the good commonly *forewished*
might in time come to effect. Knolles.

FOREWORN. *part.* [*fore and worn, from wear.*] Worn out; wasted by time or use.

Neither the light was enough to read the words:
and the ink was already *foreworn*, and in many places blotted. Sidney.

FORFEIT. *n. f.* [*forfeit, Fr. forfeit, Welsh.*]

1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; something paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.

Thy flanders I forgive, and therewithal
Remit thy *forfeits*. Shakspeare.

Th' execution leave to high disposal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy penal *forfeits* from thyself. Milton.

Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,
Of which foul treason does a *forfeit* make. Wal.

2. A person obnoxious to punishment; one whose life is forfeited by his offence. Now obsolete.

Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waste your words. Shakspeare.
Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater *forfeit* to the law than Angelo, who hath sentenced him. Shakspeare.

TO FORFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.

It then a man, on light conditions, gain
A great estate to him, and his, for ever;
If willfully he *forfeit* it again,
Who doth bemoan it is heir, or blame the giver? Davies.

Men displeased God, and consequently *forfeited*
all right to happiness. Boyle.

A satrui cannot alien the power he has over his child: he may perhaps to some degrees *forfeit* it, but cannot transfer it. Locke.

FORFEIT. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime; lost either as to the right or possession, by breach of conditions.

All the souls that are, were *forfeit* once;
And he that might the vantage best have took
Found out the remedy. Shakspeare

Beh that thou may't have leave to hang thyself;
And yet thy wealth being *forfeit* to the state,
Thou hast not left the value of a cord. Shakspeare.

This now fenceless world,
Forfeit to death. Milton.

Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty smoke,
And his long toils were *forfeit* for a look. Dryden
Methought with wondrous ease he swallow'd down

His *forfeit* honour, to betray the town. Dryden.
Here the murder'd pind his *forfeit* breath;
What lands so distant from that scene of death,
But trembling heard the fame! Pope's Olyf

FORFEITABLE. *adj.* [from *forfeit*.] Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

FORFEITURE. *n. f.* [*forfeiture, French; from forfeit.*]

1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of something possessed.

2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

The court is as well a Chancery to save and debar *forfeitures*, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if imperial *forfeitures* should go for good titles. Bacon's War with Spain

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors; nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously. Taylor's Rule of living holy.

He fairly abdicates his throne,
He has a *forfeiture* incur'd. Swift.

FORGAVE. The preterit of *forgive*.

FORGE. *n. f.* [*forge, French.*]

1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we use *forge* for large work, and *smithy* for small; but in books the distinction is not kept.

Now behold,
In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought.
How London doth pour out her citizens. Shakspeare's Henry v.

In other part stood one, who at the *forge*
Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass
Had melted. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Th' æolian labour'd Cyclop from his task retires,
Th' Æolian *forge* exhausted of its fires. Pope.

2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.

From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious. Hooker.

3. Manufacture of metalline bodies; the act of working.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy, the matter being ductile and sequacious and obedient to the stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, and moulded. Bacon.

TO FORGE. *v. a.* [*forger, old French.*]

1. To form by the hammer; to beat into shape.

The queen of marrials,
And Mars himself conducted them; both which
being *forg'd* of gold, Chapman.

Must needs have golden furniture. Chapman.
Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find
In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;
But lawless man the anvil dares profane,
And *forge* that steel by which a man is slain,
Which earth at first for plough-shares did afford,
Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword, Tate's Juvenal

2. To make by any means.

He was a kind of nothing, titleless,
Till he had *forg'd* himself a name i' th' fire
Of burning Rome. Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

His heart 's his mouth;
What his breast *forger*, that his tongue must vent. Shakspeare.

Those names that the schools *forger*, and put
into the mouths of scholars, could never get ad-
mittance into common use, or obtain the licence
of public approbation. Locke.

3. To counterfeit; to falsify.

Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;
For my more having would be but as sauce
To make me hunger more; that I should *forge*
Quarrels u' just against the good and loyal
Destroying them for wealth. Shakspeare.

FORGER. *n. f.* [from *forge*.]

1. One who makes or forms.

2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falsifier.

As in stealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves: so in flandering, if there were fewer spreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of libels. Government of the Tongue.

No *forger* of lies willingly and wittingly furnishes out the means of his own detection. West on the Resurrection.

FORGERY. *n. f.* [from *forge*.] The crime of falsification.

Has your king married the lady Gray?
And now, to sooth your *forgery* and his,
Sends me a paper to persuade me pat once. Shakspeare's Henry vi.

Nothing could have been easier than for the Jews, the enemies of Jesus Christ, to have disproved these facts had they been false, to have shewn their falsehood, and to have convicted them of *forgery*. Stephen's Sermons.

A *forgery*, in setting a false name to a writing which may prejudice another's fortune, the law punishes with the loss of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the same thing in print, though books sold under a false name are so many *forgeries*. Swift.

2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the *forge*.

He ran on embattled armies clad in iron,
And weapon'd himself,
Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forgery*
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass, Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail. Milton's Agassiz.

TO FORGET. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*;
part. forgotten or forgot. [from *for* and *gatan*, Saxon; *vergessen*, Dutch.]

1. To lose sight of; to be gone from the remembrance.

Which never I did remember to my knowledge,
I never in my life did look on him. *Shakespeare.*
When I am forgotten, as I shall be,
A sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
Of me must more be heard. *Shakespeare.*
Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not
unmindful of him in thy riches. *Erasmus.*

No sooner was our deliverance completed, but
we forgot our danger and our duty. *Atterbury.*
Alive, ridiculous; and dead, forgot. *Pope.*

2. Not to attend; to neglect.

Can a woman forget her sucking child? Yea,
they may forget; yet will I not forget thee.

Isaiah.

If we might forget ourselves, or forget God;
If we might disregard our reason, and live by
humour and fancy in any thing, or at any time,
or at any place, it would be as lawful to do the
same in every thing, at every time, and every
place. *Latou.*

The mass of mean forgotten things.

Anon.

FORGETFUL. *adj.* [from *forget*.]

1. Not retaining the memory of.

2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.

But when a thousand rolling years are past,
So long their punishments and penance last,
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethæan flood,
In large forgetful draughts to steep the cares
Of their past labours, and their inkstone years. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful;
careless.

Be not forgetful to entertain strangers.

Hebrews.

The queen is comfortless, and we forgetful
In our long absence. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Have you not love enough to hear with me,
When that rash humour, which my mother gave
me,
Makes me forgetful? *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

I, in fact, a real interest have,
Which to my own advantage I would save;
And, with the usual courtier's trick, intend
To serve myself, forgetful of my friend. *Prior.*

FORGETFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *forgetful*.]

1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss
of memory.

O gentle sleep!

Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in forgetfulness? *Shakespeare.*

All birds and beasts lie hush'd; sleep steals
away

The wild desires of men and toils of day;
And brings, descending through the silent air,
A sweet forgetfulness of human care. *Pope.*

2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is grievously charged
with forgetfulness of her duty. *Hooker.*

FORGETIVE. *adj.* [from *forge*.] That may
forge or produce. A word, I believe,
peculiar to *Shakespeare*.

Good things pass across me into the brain,
dries me there all the foolish, dull vapours, makes
it apprehensive, quick, forgetive, full of nimble
shapes, which, delivered to the voice, becomes
excellent wit. *Shakespeare.*

FORGETTER. *n. f.* [from *forget*.]

1. One that forgets.

2. A careless person.

To FORGIVE. *v. d. pret. forgive*;
part. pass. *forgiven*. [from *for* and *give*.]

1. To pardon a person; not to punish
Then heaven forgot him not. *Shakespeare.*

I do beseech your grace for charity.

If ever any malice in your heart.

Were hid against me, now forgive me frankly.

—Sir Thomas Love, I am free forgive you.

As I would be forgiven; I forgive you.

Slowly provok'd, she easily forgives. *Prior.*

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2. To pardon a crime.

The people that dwell therein shall be forgiven
their iniquity. *Isaiah.*

If prayers

Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would speed before thee, and be louder heard,
That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty and infirmity for forgiven,
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milton.*

3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.

The lord of that servant was moved with com-
passion, loosed him, and forgave him the debt.

Matthew.

FORGIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *forgiveness*,
Saxon.]

1. The act of forgiving.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and for-
giveness. *Daniel.*

2. Pardon of an offender.

Thou hast promised repentance and forgiveness
to them that have sinned against thee.

Prayer of Manass.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's death come not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakespeare.*

Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong;
But they need pardon who commit the wrong.

Dryden.

3. Pardon of an offence.

God has certainly promised forgiveness of sin
to every one who repents. *South.*

4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon.

Here are introduced more heroic principles of
meekness, forgiveness, bounty and magnanimity,
than all the learning of the heathens could invent.

Spratt.

Mercy above did hourly plead

For her resemblance here below;

And mild forgiveness intercede

To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

5. Remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

FORGIVER. *n. f.* [from *forgive*.] One
who pardons.

FORGOT. } [part. pass. of *forget*.]

FORGOTTEN. } Not remembered.

This long shall not be forgotten. *Deut.*
Great Strafford! worthy of that name, though
all

Of thee could be forgotten, but thy fall. *Denn.*

The lost ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were easily forgot. *Prior.*

To FORHAUL. *v. a.* [An old word. Pro-
bably for *forhaul*, from *for* and *haul*.]

To harass, tear, torment.

All this long tale

Nought eases the care that doth me forhaul.

Spenser's Pastorals.

FORK. *n. f.* [from *furca*, Latin; *forch*,
Welsh; *fourche*, French.]

1. An instrument divided at the end into
two or more points or prongs, used on
many occasions.

At midsummer down with the brambles and
brakes,

And after abroad with thy forks and thy rakes.

Tupper.

The vicar first, and after him the crew,
With forks and flaves the felon to pursue,

Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden's Nud's Priest.*

I dine with forks that have but two prongs.

Swift.

2. It is sometimes used for the point of
an arrow.

The bow is bent and drawn: make from the
shaft.

—Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The region of my heart. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

3. A point.

Several are amazed at the wisdom of the an-
cients that represented a thunderbolt with three
forks, since nothing could have better explained
its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melt-
ing. *Adams or Medals.*

To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
shoot into blades, as corn does out of
the ground.

The corn begins to fork. *Mortimer.*

FORKED. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Opening
into two or more parts.

Naked he was, for all the world, like a forked
radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it
with a knife. *Shakespeare.*

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,

A forked mountain, or blue promontory. *Shakespeare.*

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?

And yet it looks like the poor dappled fools

Should in their own confines, with forked heads,

Have their round haunches guarded. *Shakespeare.*

He would have spoke;

But his for his return'd, with forked tongue

To forked tongue. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Ye dragons, whose contagious breath

Poples the dark retreats of death,

Change your fierce hissing into joyful song,

And praise your Maker with your forked tongue. *Johnson.*

FORKEDLY. *adv.* [from *forked*.] In a
forked form.

FORKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *forked*.] The
quality of opening into two parts or
more.

FORKHEAD. *n. f.* [from *fork* and *head*.] Point
of an arrow.

It seizing, no way enter might;

But back rebounding, left the forkhead keen,

Effoons it fled away, and might no where be
seen. *Fairy Queen.*

FORKY. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Forked; fur-
cated; opening into two parts.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take

The crested basilisk and speckled snake;

Perad's the green lustre of the scales survey,

And with their forked tongue and pointless sting

shall play. *Pope's Messiah.*

FORLOREN. [The preterit and participle of
the Sax. *forleornan*, in Dutch *verloren*.]

Deserted; forsook; forsaken. Obsolete.

Such as Diana by the sandy shore

Of swift Eurytos, or on Cynthus' green,

Where all the nymphs have her forlore. *Fairy Queen.*

That wretched would be 'gan for to abhor,

And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing forlore. *Fairy Queen.*

Thus fell the trees, with noise the deserts roar;

The beasts their caves, the birds their nests forlore. *Fairy Queen.*

FORLOREN. *adj.* [from *forleorn*, from *for-*
leornan, Saxon; *verloren*, Dutch.]

1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretch-
ed; helpless; solitary.

Make them teem for that they wont to scorn;

Of fortune and of hope at once forlorn. *Hubb's Tale.*

Tell me, good Holinot, what gas thee greet?

What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs yorn?

Or is thy baggage broke, that sounds so sweet

On art thou of thy loved lass forlorn? *Spenser.*

In every place was heard the lamentation of
women and children; every thing showed the
heaviness of the time, and seemed as altogether
lost and forlorn. *Kneller's History.*

How can I live without thee! how forego

Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,

To live again in these wild woods forlorn. *Milt.*

Their way

Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear

wood;

The nodding honour of whose shady brows,

Threats the forlorn and wand'ring pailenger. *Milton.*

My only strength and stay! forlorn of thee,

Whither shall I betake me, where subsist? *Milton.*

Like a declining statesman, left forlorn

To his friends pity and pursuers scorn. *Dryden.*

The good old man, forlorn of human aid,

For vengeance to his heavenly patron pray'd. *Dryden's Hind.*

Philomel laments *forlorn*. *Pope.*

As some sad turtle his lost love deplores,
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;
Alike unheard, un pity'd, and *forlorn*. *Pope.*

2. Taken away. This sense shows that it is the participle of an active verb, now lost.

When as night hath us of light *forlorn*,
I with that day would shortly rescind. *Spenser.*
What is become of great Acrates' son!
Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,
That hath so many haughty conquests won?
Is all his force *forlorn*, and all his glory done?
Fairy Queen.

3. Small; despicable: in a ludicrous sense.

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any thick fight we're invincible. *Shakespeare's Ham. iv.*

FORLO'RN. *n. f.*

1. A lost, solitary, forsaken man.

Henry
Is of a king become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*. *Shakespeare.*

2. FORLO'RN Hope. The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish.

Criticks in plume,
Who lolling on our foremost benches sit,
And still charge first, the true *forlorn* of wit.
Dryden.

FORLO'RNNESS. *n. f.* [from *forlorn*.]

Destitution; misery; solitude.

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right to happiness; even whilst they compleated the *forlornness* of their condition by the lethargy of not being sensible of it. *Boyle.*

2. FORL'VE. *v. n.* [from *fore* and *lie*.]

To lie before.

Knit with a golden baldric, which *forlay*
Athwart her snowy breast, and did divide
Her dainty paps, which, like young fruit in May,
Now little 'gan to swell; and being ty'd,
Through her thin weed, their places only signify'd. *Fairy Queen.*

FORM. *n. f.* [forma, Latin; forme, French.]

1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape.

Nay, women are fast too,
—Ay, as the glasses where they view themselves,
Which are as easy broke as they make forms. *Shakespeare.*

It stood still; but I could not discern the form thereof. *Job.*

Gold will endure a vehement fire, without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts; yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its form. *Grew's Colmel. Sac.*

Matter, as wife logicians say,
Cannot without a form subsist;
And form, say I as well as they,
Must fail, if matter brings no grift. *Swift.*

2. Being, as modified by a particular shape.

When noble benefits shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Here tools and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their sentry keep;
With anxious pleasures of a guilty mind,
Deep frauds before, and open force behind. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Particular model or modification.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there perhaps as acutely as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism, nor can reduce any one argument to whole forms. *Locke.*

It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient form of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship. *Addison.*

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.

He hath no form nor comeliness. *Isaiah.*

5. Regularity; method; order.

What he spoke, though it lack'd form a little,
Was not like madness. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

Then those whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause. *Dryden.*

They were young heirs sent only for forms from schools, where they were not suffered to stay three months. *Swift.*

7. Ceremony; external rites.

Though well we may not pass upon his life,
Without the form of justice; yet our power
Shall do a courtesy to our wrath, which men
May blame, but not controul. *Shakespeare.*

A long table, and a square table, or a seat about the walls, seem things of form, but are things of substance: for at a long table, a few at the upper end, in effect, sway all the business; but in the other form, there is more use of the counsellors opinions that sit lower. *Bacon's Eff.*

That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or honourable form used in England, he caused a particular act to pass, that the lords of Ireland should appear in parliament robes. *Dawson.*

Their general used, in all dispatches made by himself, to observe all decency in their forms. *Clarendon.*

How am I to interpret, sir, this visit?
Is it a compliment of form, or love? *A. Phillips.*

8. Stated method; established practice; ritual and prescribed mode.

He who affirmeth speech to be necessary amongst all men, throughout the world, doth not thereby import that all men must necessarily speak one kind of language; even so the necessity of polity and regimen in all churches may be held, without holding any one certain form to be necessary in them all. *Hooker.*

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flatter and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it. *King Charles.*

Nor seek to know
Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden's Æneid.*

9. A long seat.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person without a back; and a form is a seat for several persons, without a back. *Watts's Logic.*

I was seen with her in the manorhouse, sitting with her upon the form, and taken following her into the park. *Shakespeare.*

10. A class; a rank of students.

It will be necessary to see and examine those works which have given so great a reputation to the masters of the first form. *Dryden.*

11. The seat or bed of a hare.

Now for a clod like hare in form thy peer;
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move;
Now the ambitious hawk, with mirror clear,
They catch, while he, full to himself makes love. *Sidney.*

Have you observ'd a firing hare,
Litt'ning, and fearful of the storm
Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear,
Afraid to keep or leave her form. *Prior.*

12. Form is the essential, specifical, or distinguishing modification of the matter of which any thing is composed, so as thereby to give it such a peculiar manner of existence. *Harris.*

Is different; whether they be framed large to augment, or strider to abridge the number of sacraments, we find grace expressly mentioned a their true essential form; and elements as the matter whereunto that form doth adjoin itself. *Hooker.*

3. A formal cause; that which gives essence.

They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had a soul and spirit, by which they did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity besides, but only the soul or essential form of the universe. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To FORM. *v. a.* [forma, Latin.]

1. To make out of materials.

God formed man of the dust of the ground. *Genesis.*

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit moulds prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought

Fusion, or grav'd in metal. *Milton.*

Determin'd to advance into our room
A creature form'd of earth. *Milton.*

She form'd the phantom of well-bodied air. *Pope.*

2. To model to a particular shape or state.

Creature in whom excell'd
Whatever can to fight or thought be form'd,
Holy, divine; good, amiable, or sweet. *Milton.*

Let Eve, for I have stretch'd her eyes,
Here sleep below, while thou to foresight wak'st;
As once thou sleep'st, while she to life was form'd. *Milton.*

3. To modify; to scheme; to plan.

Lucretius taught him not to form his heroes,
to give him piety of valour for his manners. *Dryden's Æneid, Dedication.*

4. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner: as, he formed his troops.

5. To adjust; to settle.

Our differences with the Romanists are thus form'd into an interest, and become the design not of single persons, but of corporations and successions. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To contrive; to coin.

The defeat of the design is the routing of opinions form'd for promoting it. *Decay of Piety.*

He dies too soon;
And fate, if possible, must be delay'd:
The thought that labours in my forming brain,
Yet crude and immature, demands more time. *Rousseau.*

7. To model by education or institution.

Let him to this with easy pains be brought,
And seem to labour when he labours not:
Thus form'd for speed, he challenges the wind
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryden's Virgil.*

FORMAL. *adj.* [formal, Fr. formalis, Latin.]

1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation.

The justice,
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. *Shakespeare.*

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a father. *Shakespeare.*

Ceremonies be not to be omitted to strangers and formal natures; but the exalting them above the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminish the credit of him that speaks. *Bacon.*

2. Done according to established rules and methods; not irregular; not sudden; not extemporaneous.

There is not any positive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by formal express assent, as in councils; or by secret approbation, as in custom: it cometh to pass, but may be taken away, if position serve. *Hooker.*

As *there are formal* and written laws, re-
spective to certain enemies; so there is a natural
and tacit confederation amongst all men against
the common enemies of human society; so as
there needs no intimation or denunciation of the
war; but all these formalities the law of nature
supplies, as in the case of pirates. *Bacon.*

3. Regular; methodical.

The formal stars do travel so,
As we their names and courses know;
And he that on their changes looks,
Would think them govern'd by our books. *Waller.*

4. External; having the appearance but
not the essence.

Of formal duty, make no more thy boast;
Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

5. Depending upon establishment or
custom.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in formal or in real chains. *Pope.*

6. Having the power of making any thing
what it is; constituent; essential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice;
the formal is constituted by the motions and
figure of the organs of speech affecting breath
with a peculiar sound, by which each letter is
discriminated. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
Bellarmine agrees in making the formal act of
adoration to be subjection to a superior; but
without he makes the mere apprehension of excel-
lency to include the formal act of it: whereas
mere excellency, without superiority, doth not
require any subjection, but only estimation. *Stillinger.*

The very life and vital motion, and the formal
essence and nature of man, is wholly owing to
the power of God. *Bentley.*

7. Retaining its proper and essential cha-
racteristick; regular; proper.

Thou should'st come like a fury cover'd with
snakes, *Shakspeare.*

I will not let him stir,
'Till I have us'd th' approved means I have;
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a formal man again. *Shakspeare.*

FORMALIST. *n. f.* [*formaliste*, French;
from *form*.] One who practises external
ceremony; one who prefers appearance
to reality; one who seems what he is not.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satire
to persons of judgment, to see what shifts *formalists*
have, and what prospectives to make tupefices
to seem a body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon.*

A grave, stanch, skillfully managed face, set
upon a grasping aspiring mind, navi- gator many
a fly *formally* the reputation of a primitive and
levelle piety. *South.*

FORMALITY. *n. f.* [*formalité*, French;
from *form*.]

1. Ceremony; established mode of beha-
viour.

The attire, which the minister of God is by
order to use at times of divine service, is but a
matter of mere *formality*, yet such as fur com-
eliness sake hath hitherto been judged not unne-
cessary. *Hooker.*

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are
never more studied and elaborate than in desperate
designs. *King Charles.*

Many a worthy man sacrifices his peace to
formalities of compliment and good manners. *L'Estrange.*

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a mat-
ter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Atterbury.*

2. Solemn order, method, mode, habit,
or dress.

If men forswear the deeds and bonds they draw,
Though sign'd with all *formality* of law;
And though the signing and the seal proclaim
The basest perjury, and the the same. *Dryden.*

The pretender would have infallibly landed in
our northern parts, and found them all far down
in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman
senators. *Swift.*

3. External appearance.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties, or
affections, is the impotence of our fancies, and
contradictory to his divinity. *Glanville's Scripps.*

4. Essence; the quality by which any thing
is what it is.

May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will
give a hundred pounds to an hospital? Here the
vow is made both to God and to A. and B. But
here A. and B. are only witnesses to the vow;
but the *formality* of the vow lies in the promise
made to God. *Stillinger.*

TO FORMALIZE. *v. a.* [*formaliser*, Fr.
from *formal*. A word not now in use.]

1. To model; to modify.

The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul
of our Saviour Christ, doth so *formalize*, unite,
and adunite his whole race, as if both he and
they were for many limbs compacted into one
body. *Hooker.*

2. To affect formality; to be fond of ce-
remony.

FORMALLY. *adv.* [from *formal*.]

1. According to established rules, methods,
ceremonies, or rites.

Formally, according to our law,
Depose him. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.

To be stiff and *formally* received, as if the
company did not deserve our familiarity, is a
downright challenge of homage. *Collier.*

3. In open appearance; in a visible and
apparent state.

You and your followers do stand *formally* di-
vided against the authorized guides of the church,
and the rest of the people. *Hooker.*

4. Essentially; characteristically.

This power and dominion is not adequately and
formally the image of God, but only a part of it. *South.*

The heathens and the christians may agree in
material acts of charity; but that which *formally*
makes this a christian grace, is the spring from
which it flows. *Smalridge.*

FORMA'TION. *n. f.* [*formation*, French;
from *formo*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming or generating.

The matter discharged from volcanoes, and
other spiracles, contributes to the *formation* of
mountains. *Woodward.*

The solids are originally formed of a fluid,
from a small point, as appears by the gradual
formation of a fetus. *Arbuthnot.*

Complicated ideas, growing up under obser-
vation, give not the same confusion, as if they
were all offered to the mind at once, without
your observing the original and *formation* of them. *Watts.*

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

The chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the
formation, the dam doth tear asunder. *Brown.*

FORMATIVE. *adj.* [from *formo*, Latin.]

Having the power of giving form;
plastic.

As we have established our assertion of the
feminal production of all kinds of animals; so
likewise we affirm, that the meanest plant can-
not be raised without seed, by any *formative*
power residing in the soil. *Bentley's Sermon.*

FORMER. *n. f.* [from *form*.] He that
forms; maker; contriver; planner.

The wonderful art and providence of the con-
triver and *former* of our bodies, appears in the
multitude of intentions he must have in the for-
mation of several parts for several uses. *Ray.*

FORMER. *adj.* [from *forma*, Sax. first;
whence *former*, and *formest*, now com-

monly written *foremost*, as if derived
from *before*. *Foremost* is generally ap-
plied to place, rank, or degree, and
former only to time; for when we say
the last rank of the procession is like the
former, we respect time rather than place,
and mean that which we saw *before*,
rather than that which had precedence
in place.]

1. Before another in time.

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the first;
—A third is like the *former*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad
critick: a man may be the *former* merely through
the misfortune of an ill judgment; but he can-
not be the latter without both that and an ill
temper. *Pope.*

3. Past; as, this was the custom in former
times.

The present point of time is all thou hast,
The future doubtful, and the *former* past. *Harte.*

FORMERLY. *adv.* [from *former*.] In
times past.

The places were all of them *formerly* the cool
retirements of the Romans, where they used to
hide themselves among the woods and mountains,
during the excessive heats of their summer. *Addison.*

As an animal degenerates by diseases, the
animal salts, *formerly* benign, approach towards
an alkaline nature. *Arbuthnot.*

FORMIDABLE. *adj.* [*formidabilis*, Lat.
formidabile, Fr.] Terrible; dreadful;
tremendous; terrific; to be feared.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make
it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind.
Dryden's Aeneid, Dedication.

They seem'd to fear the *formidable* sight,
And toll'd their billows on, to speed his flight. *Dryden.*

FORMIDABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *formi-
dable*.]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

2. The thing causing dread.

They rather chose to be the *formidable*-
ness of their danger, than by a blind embracing
it, to perish. *Decay of Piety.*

FORMIDABLY. *adv.* [from *formidable*.]
In a terrible manner.

Behold! even to remotest shores,
A conquering navy proudly spread;
The British cannon *formidably* roars. *Dryden.*

FORMLESS. *adj.* [from *form*.] Shapeless;
wanting regularity of form.

All turn is *formless*, other oddities,
Give what is opposite to England's love. *Shakspeare.*

FORMULARY. *n. f.* [*formulaire*, French;
from *formule*.] A book containing stated
and prescribed models or set forms.

FORMULARY. *adj.* Ritual; prescribed;
stated.

FORMULE. *n. f.* [*formule*, French;
formula, Latin.] A set or prescribed
model.

TO FORNIFICATE. *v. a.* [from *fornicare*,
Latin.] To commit lewdness.

It is a new way to *fornicate* at a distance. *Baron.*

FORNICATION. *n. f.* [*fornication*, French;
fornicatio, Latin.]

1. Concubinage, or commerce with an
unmarried woman.

Bliss met what a fry of *fornication* is at the
door. *Shakspeare.*

The law ought to be strict against *fornications* and adulteries; for, if there were universal liberty, the increase of mankind, would be but like that of foxes at best. *Graunt.*

2. In scripture, sometimes idolatry.

Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, and playdest the harlot, because of thy renown, and poudest out thy *fornications* on every one that passed by. *Ezekiel.*

FORNICA'TOR. *n. f.* [*fornicateur*, Fr. from *fornix*, Latin.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

A *fornicator* or adulterer steals the soul, as well as dishonours the body of his neighbour. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

FORNICA'TRESS. *n. f.* [from *fornicator*.]

A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

See you the *fornicatrix* be remov'd;
Let her have needful but not slavish means. *Shakspeare.*

To FORSA'KE. *v. a. pret. forsook*; *part. pass. forsook or forsaken.* [*versarfen*, Dutch.]

1. To leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike.

'Twas now the time when first Saul God forsook,
God Saul; the room in 's heart wild passions took. *Cowley.*

Orestes comes in time

To save your honour: Pyrrhus cools space;
Prevent his falsehood, and forsake him nest:
I know you hate him. *A. Philp's Distress Mother.*
Daughter of Jove, whose arms in thunder wield
Th' avenging bolt, and strike the dreadful shield,
Forsake by thee, in vain I sought thy aid. *Pope.*

2. To leave; to go away from; to depart from.

Unwilling I forsook your friendly state,
Commanded by the gods, and forc'd by fate. *Dryden's Aen.*

3. To desert; to fail.

Truth, modesty, and shame the world forsook;
Fraud, avarice, and force their places took. *Dryden's Ovid.*

When ev'n the flying fials were seen no more,
Forsaken of all light the left the shore. *Dryden.*
Their purple majesty,
And all those outward shows which we call greatness,

Languish and droop, seem empty and forsaken,
And draw the wondering gazers eyes no more. *Race.*

FORSA'KER. *n. f.* [from *forsake*.] Deserter; one that forsakes.

Thou dost deliver us into the hands of lawless enemies, most hateful *forsakers* of God. *Apocryp.*
FORSOO'TH. *adv.* [*forsooth*, Saxon.]

1. In truth; certainly; very well. It is used almost always in an ironical or contemptuous sense.

Wherefore doth Lyfander
Deny your love, so rich within his soul,
And tend me, *forsooth*, affection! *Shakspeare.*
A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm, who
had so goodly government in his own estate, *Hayward.*

Unlearned persons use such letters as justly express the power or sound of their speech; yet *forsooth*, we say, write not true English, or true French. *Holder on Speech.*

In the East Indies a widow, who has any regard to her character, throws herself into the flames of her husband's funeral pile, to shew, *forsooth*, that she is faithful to the memory of her deceased lord. *Addison's Freeholder.*

She would cry out murder, and disturb the whole neighbourhood; and when John came running down the stairs to enquire what the matter was, nothing, *forsooth*, only her maid had stuck a pin wrong in her gown. *Abraham.*

Some question the genuineness of this book; because, *forsooth*, they cannot discover in them that *flumen orationis* that Cicero speaks of. *Baker on Learning.*

2. It is supposed to have been once a word of honour in address to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, showed his attention by answering in the words yes, *forsooth*, which in time lost its true meaning; and instead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was supposed a compellation. It appears in *Shakspeare* to have been used likewise to men.

Our old English word *forsooth* has been changed for the French madam. *Guarlian.*

To FORSWE'AR. *v. a. pret. forswore*; *part. forsworn.* [*forþswærian*, Saxon.]

1. To renounce upon oath.

I humbly vow
Never to wooe her more; but do *forswear* her,
As one unworthy all the former favours
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal. *Shakspeare.*

2. To deny upon oath.

And that fell chain about his neck,
Which he *forswore* most nonchalantly to have. *Shakspeare.*

Observe the wretch who hath his faith forsook,
How clear his voice, and how assur'd his look!
Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold! *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, to *forswear himself*; to be perjured; to swear falsely.

To leave my Julia, shall I be *forsworn*?
To leave fair Sylvia, shall I be *forsworn*?
To wrong my friends, shall I be much *forsworn*?
And ev'n that power which gave me first my oath,
Provokes me to this treacherous perjury. *Shakspeare.*
One says, he never should endure the sight
Of that *forsworn*, that wrongs both God and laws. *Daniel.*

I too have sworn, ev'n at the altar sworn,
Eternal love and endless faith to Thebes;
And yet am false, *forsworn*: the hallow'd shrine,
That heard me swear, is witness to my falsehood. *Smith.*

To FORSWE'AR. *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

Take heed; for he holds vengeance in his hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.

—And that true vengeance doth hurl on thee,
For false *forswearing*, and for murder too. *Shakspeare.*

FORSWE'AKER. *n. f.* [from *forswear*.] One who is perjured.

FORT. *n. f.* [*fort*, French.] A fortified house; a castle.

They erected a *fort*, which they call'd the *fort d'Arz*; and from thence they battled like beasts of the forest. *Bacon.*

Now to them fort they are about to send
For the loud engines which their isle defend. *Waller.*

He that views a *fort* to take it,
Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest part. *Denham's Sophy.*

My fury does, like jealous *forts*, pursue
With death ev'n strangers who but come to view. *Dryden.*

FOR'TED. *adj.* [from *fort*.] Furnished or guarded by forts. Not used now.

Your desert speaks loud; and I should wrong,
To lock it up the wards of covert bosom,
When it deserves with characters of brass
A *forted* residence 'gainst the tooth of time
And rains of oblivion. *Shakspeare.*

FORTH. *adv.* [*forð*, Saxon; whence *further* and *furthest*.]

1. Forward; onward in time.

From that day *forth* I lov'd that face divine;
From that day *forth* I cast in careful mind
To seek her out. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Forward in place or order.

Look at the second admonition, and so *forth*,
where they speak in most unchristian manner. *Whitgift.*

Mad Pandarus steps *forth*, with vengeance
'vow'd
For Bitias' death. *Dryden's Aen.*

3. Abroad; out of doors.

Uncle, I must come *forth*. *Shakspeare's Othello.*
I have no mind of fasting *forth* to-night. *Shakspeare.*

Attend you here the door of our stern daughter?
Will she not *forth*? *Shakspeare.*

When winter past, and summer scarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labour in the sun. *Dryden.*

4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place.

They will privily relieve their friends that are
forth; they will send the enemy secret advertisements;
and they will not also stick to draw the
enemy privily upon them. *Speiser.*

Ev'n that sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,
That wash'd his father's fortunes *forth* of France. *Shakspeare.*

5. Out into a public character; public view.

You may set *forth* the same with firmness. *Prachon.*

But when your troubled country call'd you
forth,
Your flaming courage, and your matchless worth,
To fierce contention gave a prosperous end. *Waller.*

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. Out of use.

You, cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as seems you best. *Shakspeare.*

7. To a certain degree. Obsolete.

Hence we learn, how far *forth* we may expect
justification and salvation from the sufferings of
Christ; no *further* than we are wrought on by
his renewing grace. *Hummel.*

8. On to the end. Out of use.

I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquisitor bad
me say *forth*; I said I was taught no more. *Memoir of St. yre.*

FORTH. *prep.* Out of.

And here 's a prophesy that I brought with me
From *forth* the streets of Pompeii. *Shakspeare.*

Some *forth* their cabins creep,
And trembling ask what news, and do heart
As jealous husbands, what they would not know. *Pope.*

FORTHCOM'ING. *adj.* [*forþ* and *coming*.] Ready to appear; not absconding; not lost.

Curry this mad knave to jail: I charge you
see that he be *forthcoming*. *Shakspeare.*

We'll see your thinks here *forthcoming* ill. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

FORTHISSUING. *adj.* [*forþ* and *issuing*.] Coming out; coming forward from, a covert.

Forthissuing thus, the gale lion first to wield
A weighty ax, with truest temper steel'd,
And double edg'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FORTHRIGHT. *adv.* [*forþ* and *right*.] Straight forward; without flexions. Not in use.

He ever goes so just with the horse, either
forthright or turning, that it seemed as he bor-
rowed the horse's body, so he lent the horse his
mind. *Sidney.*

The river not running *forthright*, but almost
continually winding, as if the lower streams
would return to their spring, or that the river had
a mind to go back with itself. *Sidney.*

Arrived there, they passed in *fortnight*;
For still to hold the gate stood open wide.

Thither *fortnight* he rode to rouse the prey.
Dryden.

FORTHRIGHT. n. f. A straight path.
Here 's a maze trod, & decy'd.

Through *fortrights* and meanders. *Shakespeare.*
FORTHWITH. adv. [from *forth* and *with*.]
Immediately; without delay; at once;
straight.

Forthwith he runs, with feigned faithful haste,
Unto his guest; who, after troublous fights
And dreams, 'gan now to take more sound estate.
Spenser.

Few things are so restrained to any one end
or purpose, that the same being extinct, they
should *forthwith* utterly become frustrate. *Hooker.*
Neither did the martial men dally or prosecute
the service faintly, but did *forthwith* quench that
fire. *Davies on Ireland.*

Forthwith began these fury-moving sounds;
The notes of wrath, the music brought from hell,
The rattling drums. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The winged heralds, by command
Of sovereign power, throughout the host proclaim,
A solemn counsel *forthwith* to be held
At Pandemonium. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In his passage thither one put into his hand a
note of the whole conspiracy, desiring him to
read *it forthwith*, and to remember the giver of
it as long as he lived. *Scott.*

FORTIETH. adj. [from *forty*.] The
fourth tenth; next after the thirty-
ninth.

What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail? *Dennis.*
Burnet says, Scotland is not above a *fortieth*
part in value to the rest of Britain; and, with
respect to the profit that England gains from
hence, not the forty thousandth part. *Swift.*

FORTIFIABLE. adj. [from *fortify*.] What
may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION. n. f. [from *fortification*,
French; from *fortify*.]

1. The science of military architecture.

Fortification is an art showing how to fortify a
place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other
bulwarks; to the end that a small number of
men within may be able to defend themselves,
for a considerable time, against the assaults of a
numerous army without; so that the enemy, in
attacking them, must of necessity suffer great loss.
It is either regular or irregular; and, with respect
to time, may be distinguished into durable and
temporary. *Harris.*

The Phœnicians, though an unwelcome nation,
yet understood the art of *fortification*. *Broome.*

2. A place built for strength.

The hands were uncoupled, and the flag
thought it better to trust to the nimble nets of its
litter, than to the slender *fortification* of his lodg-
ing. *Sidney.*

Excellent devices were used to make even
their sports profitable; images, battles, and *forti-
fications* being then devised to their memory,
when, after stronger judgment, might dispens-
some advantage. *Sidney.*

3. Addition of strength. Not much used.
To strengthen the infected parts, give some
few advices by way of *fortification* and antidote.
Government of the Tongue.

FORTIFIER. n. f. [from *fortify*.]

1. One who erects works for defence.

The *fortifier* of Pandemonis made his advantage
of the commodity afforded by the ground.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

2. One who supports or secures; one who
upholds.

He was led forth by many armed men, who
often had been the *fortifiers* of wickedness, to the
place of execution. *Sidney.*

TO FORTIFY. v. a. [from *fortify*, French.]

1. To strengthen against attacks by walls
or works.

Great Dunstons he strongly *fortifies*. *Shaksp.*
He *fortified* the city against besieging. *Eccles.*

2. To confirm; to encourage.

It greatly *fortified* her desires, to see that her
mother had the like desires. *Sidney.*

To *fortify* the former opinions Tostatus adds,
that those which dwell near the falls of water are
deaf from their infancy; but this I hold as feigned.
Raleigh.

3. To fix; to establish in resolution.

But unborn worth that fortune can controul,
New strong and stiffer bent her softer soul:
The new-born affum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and *fortify'd* her face.
Dryden.

A young man, before he leaves the shelter of
his father's house, should be *fortified* with resolu-
tion to secure his virtues. *Locke.*

TO FORTIFY. v. n. To raise strong places.

Thou art impow'rd
To *fortify* thy tower and overway
With this potentous bridge the dark abyss.
Milton.

FORTILAGE. n. f. [from *fort*.] A little
fort; a block-house.

Yet was the place thereof but weak and thin
Nought tear'd their force that *fortilage* to win.
Spenser.

In all straights and narrow passages there should
be some little *fortilage*, or wooden castle (as)
which should keep and command the straight.
Spenser on Ireland.

FORTIN. n. f. [French.] A little fort
raised to defend a camp, particularly in
a siege. *Hammer.*

Thou hast talk'd
Of Palisades, *fortins*, porters. *Shaksp.*

FORTITUDE. n. f. [from *fortitudo*, Latin.]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity;
greatness of mind; power of acting or
suffering well.

In king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, *fortitude*,
I have no relict of them. *Shaksp.*

The better *fortitude*
Of patience, and bespoken martyrdom
Untung. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other
virtues; and without courage, a man will scarce
keep steady to his duty, and fill up the character
of a truly worthy man.

They thought it reasonable to do all possible
honour to the memories of martyrs; partly that
others might be encouraged to the same patience
and *fortitude*, and partly that virtue, even in this
world, might not lose its reward. *Nelson.*

2. Strength; force. Not in use.

He wrongs his time,
Depriving of his own arm's *fortitude*,
To join with wretches and the help of Hell!
Shaksp.

FORTLET. n. f. [from *fort*.] A little fort.

FORTNIGHT. n. f. [contracted from
fourteen nights, people's night, Sax.]

It was the custom of the ancient north-
ern nations to count time by nights:
thus we say, *this day seven-night*. So
Tacitus, *Non dierum numerum, ut nos, sed
noctium computant*. The space of two
weeks.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late,
Thou should make her keep within doors for one
fortnight. *Sidney.*

Hanging on a deep well, somewhat above the
water, for some *fortnight's* space, is an excellent
means of making drink fresh and quick. *Bacon.*

About a *fortnight* before I had finished it, his
majesty's declaration for liberty of conscience
came abroad. *Dryden.*

He often had it in his head, but never, with
much apprehension, 'till about a *fortnight* before.
Swift.

FORTRESS. n. f. [from *fortresse*, French.] A
strong hold; a fortified place; a castle
of defence.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he over-
ran all, breaking down all the holds and *fortresses*.
Spenser on Ireland.

The trump of death sounds in their hearing
still;
Their weapon, faith; their fortress was the grave.
Fairfax.

God is our *fortress*, in whose conqu'ring name
Let us resolve to scale their stony bulwarks.

There is no such way to give defence to ab-
surd doctrines, as to guard them round about
with legions of obscure and undefined words;
which yet makes these retreats more like the
dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the *fort-
resses* of fair warriors. *Locke.*

FORTUITOUS. adj. [from *fortuit*, French;
fortuitus, Latin.] Accidental; casual;
happening by chance.

A wonder it must be, that there should be any
man found so stupid as to persuade himself that
this most beautiful world could be produced by
the *fortuitous* concourse of atoms. *Ray.*

In casual concourse did the world compose,
And things and acts *fortuitous* arise,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring?
Blackmore.

FORTUITOUSLY. adv. [from *fortuitous*.]
Accidentally; casually; by chance.

It is partly evaporated into air, and partly
diluted into water, and *fortuitously* shared be-
tween all the elements. *Rogers.*

FORTUITOUSNESS. n. f. [from *fortui-
tous*.] Accident; chance; hit.

FORTUNATE. adj. [from *fortunatus*, Latin.]
Lucky; happy; successful; not subject
to misfortune. Used of persons or
actions.

I am most *fortunate* thus accidentally to en-
counter you; you have ended my business, and I
will merrily accompany you home. *Shaksp.*

He sigh'd; and could not but then fate deplore,
So wretched now, to *fortunate* before. *Dryden.*

No, there is a necessity in fate.
Why must he have bold man is *fortunate*.
He keeps his object ever full in sight,
His constant assurance holds him firm and right:
In a narrow path that leads to bliss,
Brav'd before there is no precipice;
Fear makes men look aside, and so their foot-
ing mis. *Dryden.*

FORTUNATELY. adv. [from *fortunate*.]
Happily; successfully.

Bright Luza, call'd Britannia's fate,
And happy wife, and *fortunately* great. *Prior.*

FORTUNATENESS. n. f. [from *fortunate*.]
Happiness; good luck; success.

O me, find thou, whose growth *fortunateness*
is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest
unfortunate benefit. *Sidney.*

FORTUNE. n. f. [from *fortuna*, Latin;
fortune, French.]

1. The power supposed to distribute the
lots of life according to her own humour.

Fortune, that strait whore,
Ne'er turns the key to the poor. *Shaksp.*

Though *fortune's* malice overthrow my fate,
My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel.
Shaksp.

2. The good or ill that befalls man.
Rejoice, said he, to-day;
In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies:
Among to have a people you are they
Whom heav'n has chose to fight for such a prize.
Dryden.

The adequate meaning of chance, as distinguished from *fortune*, in that the latter is understood to befall only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies. *Bentley.*

3. The chance of life; means of living.
His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his *fortune*. *Swift.*

4. Success, good or bad; event.
This terrestrial globe has been surrounded by the *fortunes* and boldness of many navigators. *Temple.*

No, he shall eat, and die with me, or live;
Our equal crimes shall equal *fortune* give. *Dryd.*

5. Estate; possessions.

If thou dost,
As this instructs thee, thou dost make thy way
To noble *fortunes*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh
To raise my *fortunes*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

But tell me, Tityrus, what heavenly power
Preserv'd your *fortunes* in that fatal hour? *Dryd.*

The fate which governs poets thought it fit
He should not raise his *fortunes* by his wit. *Dryd.*

He was younger son to a gentleman of a good
birth, but small *fortune*. *Swift.*

6. The portion of a man or woman: generally of a woman.

I am thought some heiress rich in lands,
Fled to escape a cruel guardian's hands;
Which may produce a story worth the telling,
Of the neat sparks that go a *fortune* stealing. *Prologue to Orphan.*

The *fortune* hunters have already cast their
eyes upon her, and take care to plant themselves
in her view. *Spectator.*

When mis delights in her spinnet,
A fiddler may a *fortune* get. *Swift.*

7. Futurity; future events.

You who mens *fortunes* in their faces read,
To find our mine, look not, alas, on me:
But mark her face, and all the features heed;
For only there is writ my destiny. *Cowley.*

8. *Fortune*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To befall; to fall out; to happen; to
come casually to pass.

It *fortuned*, as fair it then befel
Behind his back, unwitting, where he stood
Of ancient time there was a springing well,
From which fast trickled forth a silver flood. *Fairy Queen.*

It *fortuned* the same night that a Christian,
Leaving a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the
watchmen warning. *Knolles.*

I'll tell you as we pass along
That you will wonder what hath *fortuned* Shaks.
Here *fortun'd* Curt to slide. *Pope's Dunciad.*

9. *Fortuned*. *adj.* Supplied by fortune.

Not the imperious show
Of the full *fortun'd* Czar ever shall
Be brook'd with me. *Shakespeare.*

10. *Fortunebook*. *n. f.* [fortune and book.]

A book consulted to know fortune or
future events

Thou know'st a face, in whose each look
Beauty lays open love's *fortunebook*;
On whose fair revelations wait
The obsequious motions of love's fate. *Crahan.*

11. *Fortunehunter*. *n. f.* [fortune and hunt.]

A man whose employment is to
inquire after women with great portions,
to enrich himself by marrying them.

We must, however, distinguish between *fortune-*
hunters and *fortune-dealers*. *Spectator.*

12. *To fortune-tell*. *v. n.* [fortune and tell.]

1. To pretend to the power of revealing
futura.

We are simple men; we do not know what's
brought to pass under the profession of *fortune-*
telling. *Shakespeare.*

I'll conjure you, I'll *fortunetell* you. *Shaks.*

The gypsies were to divide the money got by
stealing linen, or by *fortunetelling*. *Warton.*

2. To reveal futurity.

Here, while his canting drone-pipe scan'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her *fortunetelling* lines. *Cleveland.*

3. *Fortuneteller*. *n. f.* [fortune and teller.]

One who cheats common people,
by pretending to the knowledge of
futura.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd
villain,
A thread-bare juggler, and a *fortuneteller*. *Shaks.*

A Welchman being at a tavern-house, and
seeing the prisoners hold up their hands at the
bar, related to some of his acquaintance that the
judges were good *fortunetellers*; for if they did
but look upon their hands, they could certainly
tell whether they should live or die. *Bacon.*

Hast thou given credit to vain predictions of
men, to dreams or *fortunetellers*, or gone about to
know any secret things by lot? *Duppa.*

There needs no more than impudence on one
side, and a superstitious credulity on the other,
to the setting up of a *fortuneteller*. *L'Estrange.*

Long ago a *fortune-teller*
Exactly said what now befell her. *Swift.*

4. *Forty*. *adj.* [fourty, Saxon.]

Four times ten.

On fair ground I could beat *forty* of them. *Shakespeare.*

He that upon levity quits his station in hopes
to be better, his *forty* to one loses. *L'Estrange.*

5. *Forum*. *n. f.* [Latin.] Any publick
place.

The *forum* was a publick place in Rome,
where lawyers and orators made their speeches
before their proper judge in matters of property,
or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to com-
plain or defend. *Watts on the Mind.*

Close to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins,
And near a *forum* flank'd with marble shrines,
Where the bold youth, the numerous fleets to
steer,
Shape the broad sail, or smooth the taper oar. *Pope.*

6. *To forward*. *v. a.* [for and wander.]

To wander wildly and wearily.

The better part now of the lingering day
They travel'd had, when as they far clip'd
A weary wight, *forward* ring by the way. *Fairy Queen.*

7. *Forward*. *adv.* [forward, Saxon.]

Forwards. } Toward a part or place
before; onward; progressively; straight
before.

When fervent sorrow flaked was,
She up arose, resolving him to find
Alive or dead, and *forward* forth doth pass. *Fairy Queen.*

From smaller things the mind of the heavens
may go *forward* to the knowledge of greater,
and climb up from the lowest to the highest
things. *Hack.*

He that is ased to go *forward*, and finds the
stop, falleth of his own favour, and is not the
thing he was. *Bacon's Essays.*

The Rhodian ship passed through the whole
Roman fleet, backwards and *forward* in several
times, carrying intelligence to Decianum. *Arulphus.*

8. *Forward*. *adj.* [from the adverb.]

1. Warm; earnest; not backward.

They would that we should remember the
poor, which I also was *forward* to do. *Gal.*

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.

You'll still be too *forward*. *Shakespeare.*

Unkill'd to dart the pointed spear,
Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war. *Prior.*

3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.

Old Bute's form he took, Anchitus squire,
Now left to rule Atreus by his fire;
And thus salutes the boy too *forward* for his
years. *Dryden.*

4. Not reserved; not over modest.

'Tis a peevish boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, *forward*, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

5. Premature; early ripe.

Short summer lightly has a *forward* spring. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

6. Quick; ready; hasty.

The mind makes not that benefit it should of
the information it receives from civil or natural
historians, in being too *forward* or too slow in
making observations on the particular facts re-
corded in them. *Lact.*

Had they, who would persuade us that there
are innate principles, considered separately the
parts out of which these propositions are made,
they would not perhaps have been too *forward* to
believe they were innate. *Lect.*

7. Antecedent; anterior: opposed to pos-
terior.

Let us take the instant by the *forward* top,
For we are old, and on our quick'd devices
Th' maudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare.*

8. Not behindhand; not inferior.

My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding, as
She is i' the rear o' our birth. *Shakespeare.*

9. *Forward*. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]

1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate
in growth or improvement.

As we house hot country plants, as lemons, to
save them; so we may house our own country
plants to *forward* them, and make them come
in the cold seasons. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Whenever I shine,
I *forward* the grass and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*

2. To patronise; to advance.

10. *Forwarder*. *n. f.* [from forward.] He
who promotes anything.

11. *Forwardly*. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

The sudden and surprising turns we ourselves
have felt, should not suffer us too *forwardly* to
admit presumption. *Astbury.*

12. *Forwardness*. *n. f.* [from forward.]

1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot
absolutely approve either willingness to live, or
forwardness to die. *Bacon.*

It is so strange a matter to find a good thing
furthered by ill men of a sinister intent and pur-
pose, whose *forwardness* is not therefore a bribe
to such as favour the same cause with a better
and sincere meaning. *Bacon.*

The great ones were in *forwardness*, the peo-
ple in fury, entertaining thus any phantasm with
incredible affection. *Bacon.*

2. Quickness; readiness.

He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his
teachers were fain to restrain his *forwardness*,
that his brothers, who were under the same
training, might hold pace with him. *Hester.*

3. Earliness; early ripeness.

4. Confidence; assurance; want of mo-
desty.

In France it is usual to bring their children into
company, and to cherish in them, from their in-
fancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance. *Addison on Itch.*

13. *Fosse*. *n. f.* [fossa, Latin; for, Welch.]

A ditch; a moat.

14. *Fosseway*. *n. f.* [fossé and way.] One
of the great Roman roads through
England, so called from the ditches
on each side.

15. *Fossil*. *adj.* [fossilis, Latin; fossilis,
French.] That is dug out of the earth.

The *fossil* shells are many of them of the same kinds with those that now appear upon the neighbouring shores; and the rest such as may be presumed to be at the bottom of the adjacent seas. *Woodward.*

Fossil or rock salt, and fall gem, differ not in nature from each other; nor from the common salt of salt springs, or that of the sea, when pure. *Woodward's Natural History.*

It is of a middle nature, between *fossil* and animal, being produced from animal excrements, intermixed with vegetable saks. *Arbuthnot.*

FOSSIL. n. f.

In this globe are many other bodies, which, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called by one common name *fossils*; under which are comprehended metals and minerals. *Locke.*

Many *fossils* are very oddly and elegantly shaped. *Bentley.*

By the word *fossil*, used as a denomination of one of three general divisions of natural productions, we understand bodies formed usually within the earth, sometimes on its surface, and sometimes in waters; of a plain and simple structure, in which there is no visible difference of parts, no distinction of vessels and their contents, but every portion of which is similar to and perfect as the whole. *Hill's Math. Med.*

Those bodies which will melt in the fire are called minerals, the rest *fossils*. *Pemberton.*

FOSTER. v. a. [fortenian, Saxon.]

1. To nurse; to feed; to support; to train up.

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children, *Shakspeare.*

Our kingdom's earth should not be fill'd
With that dear blood which it hath *foster'd*. *Shakspeare's Richard 11.*

That base wretches,
Bred but on arms, and *foster'd* with cold dishes,
With scraps o' th' court. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*
Fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Davies.*

No more let Ireland brag her harmless nation
Fosters no venom since that cots plantation. *Cleave and.*

The son of Mu'eiber,
Found in the fire, and *foster'd* in the plains,
A shepherd and a king at once he reigns. *Dryden.*

2. To pamper; to encourage.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but
foster'd up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney.*

3. To cherish; to forward.

Ye *fostering* breezes blow;
Ye softening dews, ye tender showers descend. *Thomson.*

FOSTERAGE. n. f. [from *foster*.] The charge of nursing; alterage.

Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge and *fostorage* of this child. *Raleigh's History.*

FOSTERBROTHER. n. f. [forten bi-odep, Saxon.] One bred at the same pap; one fed by the same nurse.

FOSTERCHILD. n. f. [forten cild, Saxon.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

The *fosterchildren* do love and are beloved of their fosterfathers. *Davies on Ireland.*

The goddess thus beguiled,
With pleasant flowers, her false *fosterchild*. *Addis.*

FOSTERDAM. n. f. [foster and dam.] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

There, by the wolf, were laid the martial twins;

Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung;
The *fosterdam* loll'd out her fawning tongue. *Dryden's Æneid.*

FOSTEREARTH. n. f. [foster and earth.] Earth by which the plant is nourished,

though it did not grow at first in it.

In vain the nursing grove
Seems fair a while, cherish'd with *fosterearth*;
But when the alien compost is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

FOSTERER. n. f. [from *foster*.] A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to *fosterers*; the rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the alterage of their children: in the opinion of the Irish, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Davies on Ireland.*

FOSTERFATHER. n. f. [forten fader, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

In Ireland fosterchildren do love and are beloved by their *fosterfathers*, and their sept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred. *Davies.*

The duke of Bretagne having been an host and a kind of parent or *fosterfather* to the king, in his tenderness of age and weakness of fortune, did look for aid this time from king Henry. *Bacon.*

Tyrheus the *fosterfather* of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist. *Dryden.*

FOSTERMOTHER. n. f. [foster and mother.] A nurse.

FOSTERNURSE. n. f. [foster and nurse.] This is an improper compound, because *foster* and *nurse* mean the same. A nurse.

Our *fosternurse* of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

FOSTERSON. n. f. [foster and son.] One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.

Mature in years, to ready honour move;
O celestial seed! O *foster-son* of Jove! *Dryden.*

FOUGADE. n. f. [French.] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, scarce more than ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification, and charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth. *DiB.*

FOUGHT. The preterit and participle of *fight*.

Though unknown to me, they fust *fought* well,
Whom Rupert led, and who were British born. *Dryden.*

FOUGHTEN. [The passive participle of *fight*. Rarely used.] Contested; disputed by arms.

On the *foughten* field
Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round
Cherubick waving fire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FOUL. adj. [fuls, Gothick; ful, Saxon.]

1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through most of its significations it is opposed to *fair*.

My face is *foul* with weeping. *Jeh.*

It's monstrous labour when I wash my brain,
And it grows *fouler*. *Shakspeare.*

He that can travel in deep and *foul* ways,
ought not to say that he cannot walk in fair. *Illustson.*

The stream is *foul* with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains. *Addis.*

2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.

With *foul* mouth,
And in the witness of his proper car,
To call him villain. *Shakspeare.*

Kill thy physician, and the fee bestow
Upon the *foul* distaste. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Intemperance and sensuality debate mens
minds, clog their spirits, and make them gross,
foul, lustier, and unactive. *Tillotson.*

3. Wicked; detestable; abominable.

Jesus rebuked the *foul* spirit. *Mark.*

He hates *foul* leavings and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubb. Tale.*
This is the grossest and most irrational supposition, as well as the *foulest* atheism, that can be imagined. *Hale.*

Satire has always shone among the rest,
And is the boldest way if not the best,
To tell men truly of their *foulest* faults,
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts. *Dryden.*

4. Not lawful; not according to the established rules.

By *foul* play were we heav'd thence,
But blessedly helped higher. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

5. Hatelul; ugly; loathsome.

Th' other half did woman's shape retain,
Most loathsome, filthy, *foul*, and full of vile disdun. *Perry Queen.*

Hast thou forgot
The *foul* witch Sycorax, who with age and envy
Was grown into a hoop? *Shakspeare's Tempest.*
Foul lights do rather displease, in that they excite the memory of *foul* things than in the immediate objects, and therefore, in pictures, those *foul* lights do not much offend. *Bacon.*

All things that seem to *foul* and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only relatively. *Moss.*

6. Disgraceful; shameful.

Too well I see and rue the dire event,
That with sad overthrow and *foul* defeat
Hath lost us heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Who first seduc'd them to that *foul* revolt?
Milton's Paradise Lost.

Reason half extinct
Or impotent, or else approving, sees
The *foul* disorder. *Thomson's Spring.*

7. Coarse; gross.

You will have no notion of delicacies if you
table with them: they are all for rank and *foul*
feeding, and spoil the best provisions in cooking. *Felton on the Glassick.*

8. Full of gross humours, or bad matter; wanting purgation or mundification.

You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is; what rank diseases grow,
And with what danger near the heart of it. *Shakspeare's Henry 14.*

9. Not bright; not serene.

Who's there besides *foul* weather?
One minded like the weather, most unquietly. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Be fair or *foul*, or rain or shine,
The joys I have profess'd in spite of fate are
mine. *Dryden.*

10. With rough force; with unseasonable violence.

So in this throng bright Sacharissa gar'd,
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*

In his fallies their men might fall *foul* of each other. *Clarendon.*

The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the heart is to keep fair with God himself, while men fall *foul* upon his laws. *Souch.*

11. [Among seamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor.

To FOUL. v. a. [fulan, Saxon.] To daub; to bemiire; to make filthy; to dirty.

Sweep your walks from autumnal leaves, lest
the worms draw them into their holes, and *foul*
your gardens. *Evelyn.*

While Traulus all his ordure scatters,
To *foul* the man he chiefly flatters. *Swift.*

She *fouls* a smock more in one hour than the
kitchen-maid doth in a week. *Swift.*

FOULFACED. adj. [foul and faced.]

Having an ugly or hateful visage.

It black scandal, or *foulfac'd* reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition.

Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

FOULLY. *adv.* [from *foul*.]

1. Filthily; nastily; odiously; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

We in the world's wide mouth

Live scandaliz'd, and foully spoken of. *Shaksp.*

The letter to the protector was gilded over
with many smooth words; but the other two did
fully and foully set forth his obitancy, avarice,
and ambition. *Hayward.*

O brother, brother! Filbert still is true;

I fo'ly wrong'd him; do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*

2. Not lawfully; not fairly.

Thou play'd'st not foully with me. *Shaksp.*

FOULMOUTHED. *adj.* [from *foul* and *mouth*.]

Scurrilous; habituated to the use of
opprobrious terms and epithets.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a
foulmouth'd man as he is, and said he would
cudgel you. *Shaksp.*

It was allowed by every body, that so foul-

mouth'd a witness never appeared in any cause.

My reputation is too well established in the

world to receive any hurt from such a foulmouth'd

scoundrel as he. *A. Burton.*

Now finding that, and scolding oft between,

Scolds answer foulmouth'd scolds; bad neigh-

bourhood I ween. *Pope.*

FOULNESS. *n. f.* [from *foul*.]

1. The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness.

The ancients were wont to make garments
that were not destroyed but purified by fire; and
whereas the spots or foulness of other cloaths are
washed out, in these they were usually burnt
away. *Hutton.*

2. Pollution; impurity.

It is no vice not to be a murderer, or foulness,

No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,

That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour.

There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so

free from all pollution or foulness: it is the

virgin of the world. *Bacon.*

3. Hatefulness; atrociousness.

Consul, you are too mild:

The foulness of some facts takes thence all

mercy. *Ben Jonson.*

It is the wickedness of a whole life, encircling

all its filth and foulness into this one quality,

as into a great sink or common shore. *South.*

4. Ugliness; deformity.

He by an affection sprung up from excessive

beauty, should not delight in horrible foulness.

He's fallen in love with your foulness, and

he'll fall in love with my anger. *Shaksp.*

The fury laid aside

Her looks and limbs, and with new methods tried

Th' foulness of th' infernal form to hide. *Dryden.*

5. Dishonesty; want of candour.

Pity is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity

and all falseness or foulness of intentions; espe-

cially to that perfidious devotion, under which

any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised.

FOUND. The pret. and part. pass. of *find*.

I am sought of them that asked not for me:

I am found of them that sought me not. *Isaiah.*

Authors now find, as once Achilles found,

The whole is mortal if a part be unfound. *Young.*

TO FOUND. *v. a.* [from *fundare*, Latin; *fonder*, French.]

1. To lay the basis of any building.

It felt not; for it was found upon a rock.

He hath found it upon the seas, and establish-

ed it upon the floods. *Psalms.*

2. To build; to raise.

These tunes of reason are Amphion's lyre,

Wherewith he did the Theban city found. *Davies.*

They Gabian walls and strong Pidera real,
Nomentum, Bola with Pomeria found,
And raise Colation towers on rocky ground.

Dryden's Æneid.

3. To establish; to erect.

This also shall they gain by their delay

In the wide wilderness; there they shall found

Their government, and their great senate chafe,

Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws or-

dain'd. *Milton.*

He founding a library, gathered together the

acts of the kings and prophets. *Mac.*

4. To give birth or original to; as, he founded an art; he founded a family.

5. To raise upon, as on a principle or

ground.

Though some have made use of the opinion of

some schoolmen, that dominion is founded in

grace; were it admitted as the most certain truth,

it could never warrant any such sanguinary

method. *Denay of Picty.*

A right to the use of the creatures is founded

originally in the right a man has to himself. *Locke.*

Power, founded on contract, can descend only

to him who has right by that contract. *Locke.*

The reputation of the liad they found upon

the ignorance of his times. *Pope.*

6. To fix firm.

Flunce is escaped,

—Then comes my fit again; I had else been

perfect.

Whole as the marble, founded as the rock. *Shaksp.*

TO FOUND. *v. a.* [from *fundere*, Latin; *fonder*, French.]

To form by melting and

pouring into moulds; to cast.

A second multitude

With wondrous art founded the in sly ore,

Severing each kind, scum'd the human drofs.

Milton.

FOUNDATION. *n. f.* [from *fondation*, French.]

1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.

The baseness of houses, the goodliness of trees,

when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but

that foundation which beareth up the one, that

root which nourisheth the other, nourish-

ment, is in the bosom of the earth concealed.

That is the way to make the city fluy;

To bring the roof to the foundation,

To bury all. *Shaksp.*

O Jove I think,

Foundations fly the wretched; such, I mean,

Where they should be relieved. *Shaksp.*

I draw a line along the shore;

I lay the deep foundations of a wall,

And Enos, nam'd from me the city call. *Dryden.*

2. The act of fixing the basis.

Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,

Since their foundation, came a nobler guest.

Locke.

3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised.

If we give way to our passions, we do but

gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our

future disquiet; but if we resist and conquer

them, we lay the foundation of perpetual peace in

our minds. *Tillotson.*

That she should be subject to her husband, the

laws of mankind and customs of nations have

ordered it so; and there is a foundation in nature

for it. *Locke.*

4. Original; rise.

Throughout the world, even from the first

foundation thereof, all men have either been

taken as lords or lawful kings in their own

houses. *Hooker.*

5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity.

He had an opportunity of going to school on

a foundation. *Swift.*

6. Establishment; settlement.

FOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *found*.]

1. A builder; one who raises an edifice;

one who presides at the erection of a city.

Of famous cities we the founders know;

But rivers, old as seas to which they go,

Are nature's bounty! 'tis of more renown

To make a river than to build a town. *Haller.*

Nor was Piceneite's founder wanting there,

Whom fame reports the son of Mulcher. *Dryden.*

2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose.

The wanting orphans saw with wat'ry eyes

Their founder's charity in the dust laid low. *Dryden.*

This hath been experimentally proved by the

honourable founder of this lecture in his treatise

of the air. *Bentley.*

3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.

And the rude notions of pedantic schools

Blaspheme the sacred founder of our rules.

When Jove, who saw from high, with just dis-

dain,

The dead inspir'd with vital breath again,

Struck to the centre with his flaming dart

Th' unhappy founder of the godlike art, *Phidias.*

King James I. the founder of the Stuart race,

had he not confined all his views to the present

his own reign, his son had not been involved in

such fatal troubles. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Nor can the skilful herald trace

The founder of the ancient race. *Swift.*

4. [*fondeur*, French.] A cafter; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.

Founders add a little antimony to their bell-

metal, to make it more sonorous; and so pew-

ters to their pewter, to make it found more clear,

like silver. *Gaillard's Almanac.*

TO FOUNDER. *v. a.* [*fondre*, French.]

To cause such a forensel and tenderness

in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set

it to the ground.

Phœbus' steeds are founder'd,

Or night kept charr'd below. *Shaksp.*

I have founder'd nine score and odd pulley;

and here, traveltainted as I am, have, in my

pure and immaculate salubrity, taken in full

Coleville of the Dale, a most furious knight

but what of that? he saw me and yielded.

Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as light

As any other Pegassus can fly;

So the object in view nimble in the mud,

Than all the swift hind'd racers of the flood.

Brutes find out where their talents lie:

A bear will not attempt to fly;

A founder'd horse will out-debat,

Before he tries a five-hand gate. *Swift.*

If you had a gentleman fond of your horse,

persuade your matter to tell him, but use him

vicious, and founder'd into the bargain. *Swift.*

Men of discretion, whom people in power meet

with little ceremony, and in heavy state they please

drive them through the hardest and deepest roads,

without danger of founder'd or breaking their

backs, and will be sure to find them rather

resty nor vicious. *Swift.*

TO FOUNDER. *v. n.* [from *fonder*, French,

the bottom.]

1. To sink to the bottom.

New ships, built at the rates, have been

ready to founder in the seas with every extraordi-

nary storm. *Railight's Essay.*

2. To fail; to miscarry.

In this point

All his tricks founder; and he helps his physick

After his patient's death. *Shaksp.*

FOUNDERY. *n. f.* [*fondrie*, Fr. from

fonder.] A place where figures are

formed of melted metal; a casting house.

FOUNDLING. *n. f.* [from *found* of *find*.]

A child exposed to charity; a child found without any parent or owner.
We, like bastards, are laid abroad, eyes as foundlings, to be trained up by grief and sorrow.

Sidney.
I pass the foundling by, a race unknown,
At doors expos'd, whom matrons make their own,
And into noble families advance
A nameless issue; the blind work of chance.

Dryden's Journal.
A piece of charity practised by most of the nations about us, is a provision for foundlings, or for those children who are exposed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents.

Addison.
The goddess long had mark'd the child's distress,
And long had sought his sufferings to redress;
She prays the gods to take the foundling's part,
To teach his hands some beneficial art.

FOUNDRESS. n. f. [from *funder*.]

1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing.

2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

For of their order she was patroness,
Albe Clarissa was their chief's foundress.

Fairy Queen.
For zeal like hers, her servants were to show;
She was the first, where need requir'd to go;
Herself the foundress, and attendant too.

FOUNT. } n. f. [fons, Latin; fontaine, French.]

1. A well; a spring.

He set before him spread
A table of celestial food divine,
Ambrosial fruits, fetch'd from the tree of life;
And from the fount of life ambrosial drink.

Milt.
2. A small basin of springing water.

Proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each grain of gravel.

Shakspeare's Henry VIII.
Can a man drink better from the fountain
finely paved with marble, than when it fivells
over the green turf?

Taylor.
Narcissus on the grassy verdure lies;
But whilst within the crystal fount he tries
To quench his heat, he feels new heat arise.

Addison.
3. A jet; a spout of water.

Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that sprinkles or spouts water; the other a fair receipt of water, without fish, or slime, or mud.

Bacon.
4. The head or first spring of a river.

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenor of their fountains: your compassion is general, and has the same effect as well on enemies as friends.

Dryden.
5. Original; first principle; first cause.

Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness.

Common Prayer.
You may reduce many thousand bodies to these few general figures, as unto their principal heads and fountains.

Peacocks.
This one city may well be reckoned not only the seat of trade and commerce, not only the fountain of habits and fashions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad manners to all England.

Spratt's Sermons.
FOUNTAINLESS. adj. [from *fountain*.]

Having no fountain; wanting a spring.

So large
The prospect was, that here and there was room
For barren desert fountainless and dry.

Milton.
FOUNTFUL. adj. [fount and full.] Full of springs.

But whed the fountful Ida's top they steald
with utmost haste,

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks.

Chapman.
FOUR. v. a. To drive with sudden impetuosity.

Out of use.
We pronounce, by the confession of strangers,
as smoothly and accurately as any of the nor-

three nations, who *four* their wants out of the
abroad with fat and full spirits.

FOUR. n. f. [properly, Saxon.] Twice two.

Just as I with'd, the lots were cast on four;
Myself the fifth.

Pope's Odyssey.
FOURBE. n. f. [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not in use.

Love's envoy, through the air,
Brings dismal tidings; as if such low care
Could reach their thoughts, or their repose disturb!

Thou art a false impostor, and a fourbe.

Debam.
FOURFOLD. adj. [four and fold.] Four times told.

He shall restore the lamb fourfold, because he had no pity.

Samuel.
FOURFOOTED. adj. [four and foot] Quadruped; having four feet.

Augur Attylos, whose art is vain
From flight diffund'd the four-footed train
Now beat the hoof with Nessus on the plain.

Dryden.
FOURSCORE. adj. [four and score]

1. Four times twenty; eighty.

When they were out of reach they turned and
cross'd the ocean to Spain, having lost fourscore
of their ships, and the greater part of their men.

Bacon's War with Spain.
The Chiots were first a free people, being a
commonwealth, maintaining a navy of fourscore
ships.

Sandys.
The Liturgy had, by the practice of near four-
score years, obtained great veneration from all
sober protestants.

Clarendon.
2. It is used elliptically for fourscore years
in numbering the age of man.

At seventeen years many their fortunes seek;
But at fourscore it is too late a week.

Shakspeare.
Some few might be of use in counsel upon
great occasions 'till after threecore and ten; and
the two late minutes in Spain were so 'till four-
score.

Temple.
FOUR SQUARE. adj. [four and square]

Quadrangular; having four sides and
angles equal.

The temple of Bel was invironed with a wall
carried foursquare, of great height and beauty;
and on each square certain brazen gates curiously
engraven.

Raleigh's History.
FOURTEEN. adj. [properly, Saxon.]

Four and ten; twice seven.

I am not fourteen pence on the score for sheer
ale.

Shakspeare.
FOURTEENTH. adj. [from *fourteen*.]

The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth
after the tenth.

I have not found any that see the ninth day,
few before the twelfth, and the eyes of some
not open before the fourteenth day.

Brown.
FOURTH. adj. [from *four*] The ordinal
of four; the first after the third.

A third is like the former: filthy bags!

Why do you shew me this? A fourth? I start eye!

What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of
doom?

Shakspeare.
FOURTHLY. adv. [from *fourth*] In
the fourth place.

Fourthly, plants have their seed and seminal
parts uppermost, and living creatures have them
lowermost.

Bacon's Natural History.
FOURWHEELED. adj. [four and wheel.]

Running upon four wheels.

Scarcely twenty fourwheeled cars, compact and
strong,

The massy load could bear, and roll along.

Pope's Odyssey.
FOUTRA. n. f. [from *foutre*, French.]

A fig; a scold; a word of contempt.
Not used.

A *fovea* for the world, and warbling base.

Shakspeare's Henry IV.
FOWL. n. f. [fugel, fuhl, Saxon; vogel, Dutch.]

A winged animal; a bird.

It is colloquially used of edible birds; but in books, of all the feathered tribes.

Fowl is used collectively: as, we dined upon fish and fowl.

The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls,
Are their male subjects, and at their controuls.

Shakspeare.
Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnifi-
cent house: Pompey said, this is a marvellous
house for the summer; but methinks very cold
for winter.

Lucullus answered, do you not think
me as wise as divers fowls, to change my habi-
tation in the winter season? *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

This mighty breath
Instructs the fowls of heaven.

Thomson's Spring.
TO FOWL. v. n. [from the noun.] To
kill birds for food or game.

FOWLER. n. f. [from *fowl*.] A sports-
man who pursues birds.

The fowler, warri'd
By those good omens, with swift early steps
Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields
and glades.

Offensive to the birds.

Philips.
With slaughtering guns th' unwear'd fowler
- roves,

When frosts have whiten'd all the naked groves.

Pope.
FOWLINGPIECE. n. f. [fowl and piece.]

A gun for birds.

'Tis necessary that the countryman be pro-
vided with a good fowlingpiece.

Martinet.
FOX. n. f. [fox, Saxon; vos, wofsch, Dutch.]

1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with
sharp ears, and a bushy tail, remarkable
for his cunning, living in holes and prey-
ing upon fowls or small animals.

The fox barks not when he would steal the
lamb.

Shakspeare.
He that trusts to you
Where he should find you lions, finds you hares;
Where foxes, geese.

Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.
These retreats are more like the dens of rob-
bers, or holes of foxes, than the fortresses of fair
warriors.

Locke.
2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave
or cunning fellow.

FOXCASE. n. f. [fox and case.] A fox's skin.

One had better be laughed at for taking a fox-
case for a fox, than be destroyed by taking a live
fox for a case.

L'Estrange.
FOXCHASE. n. f. [fox and chase.] The
pursuit of the fox with hounds.

See the same man, in vigour, in the gout;
Alone, in company; in place or out;
Early at business, and at hazard late;
Mad at a foxchase, wise at a debate.

Pope.
FOXVIL. n. f. [fox and evil.] A kind
of disease in which the hair sheds.

FOXFISH. n. f. [vulpes piscis.] A fish.

FOXGLOVE. n. f. [digitalis.] A plant.

Miller.
FOXHUNTER. n. f. [fox and hunter.] A
man whose chief ambition is to show
his bravery in hunting foxes. A term
of reproach used of country gentlemen.

The foxhunters went their way, and then out
Reels the fox.

L'Estrange.
John Wildfire, foxhunter, broke his neck over
a fix-bar gate.

Spektator.
FOXSHIP. n. f. [from *fox*.] The charac-
ter or qualities of a fox; cunning mil-
chievous art.

Had'st thou foxship
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome.
Than thou hast spoken words.

Shakspeare.

FRAUD. *n. f.* [from *fraus*, Latin.] A guile or snare to catch foxes.

Answer a question, at what hour of the night to let a *fourtrap*? *Tatler*.
[**For** *n. f.* [for, French.] Faith; allegiance. An obsolete word.

He Easterland subdued, and Denmark won,
And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise.

TO FRACT. *v. a.* [from *fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. Found perhaps only in the following passage.
His days and times are past,
And thy reliance on his *fractled* dates
Has sunk my credit. *Shakespeare's Timon*.

FRACTION. *n. f.* [from *fractio*, Fr. *fractio*, Latin.]
1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken.
The surface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it dislocated; several parcels of nature retain still the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

2. A broken part of an integral.
The *fracti* of her faith, arts of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greatly reliques
Of her o'er eaten faith, are bound to Diomedes.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers, but admits of *fracti* and broken parts. *Brown*.
Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a *fraction*. *Arbutnot on Coins*.

FRACTIONAL. *adj.* [from *fraction*.] Belonging to a broken number; comprising a broken number.
We make a cypher the medium between increasing and decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole numbers, and negative or *fractional* numbers. *Cocker's Arithmetick*.

FRACTURE. *n. f.* [from *fractura*, Latin.]
1. Breach; separation of continuous parts.
That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more stable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof. *Hale*.

2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.
But thou wilt fit and grief destroy,
That so the broken bones may joy,
And tune together in a well-set song,
Full of his praises,
Who dead men raises;
Fractures well cur'd, make us more strong. *Herbert*.

Fractures of the skull are dangerous, not in consequence of the injury done to the cranium itself, but as the brain becomes affected. *Sharp*.

TO FRACTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone.
The leg was dressed, and the *fractured* bones united together. *Wise man's Surgery*.

FRAGILE. *adj.* [from *fragile*, Fr. *fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.
To ease them of their griefs,
Their pangs of love, and other incident throes,
That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage. *Shakespeare's Timon*.

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon*.
When subtle wits have spun their threads too fine,
'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line. *Danban*.

A dry stick will be easily broken, when a green one will maintain a strong resistance; and yet in the moist substance there is less rest than in what is drier and more *fragile*. *Glanville*.

2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.
Which preservation, vain of earthly arms,
And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,

Long in preparing, soon in ruin brought,
Before mine eyes thou dost set. *Addison*.

FRAGILITY. *n. f.* [from *fragilis*.]
1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken.
To make an induration with toughness, and less *fragility*, decoct bodies in water for two or three days. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Weakness; uncertainty; easiness to be destroyed.
Fear the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the common chance of war, the violence of fortune. *Knolly's History*.

3. Frailty; lability to fault.
All could not be right, in such a state, in this lower age of *fragility*. *Wotton*.

FRAGMENT. *n. f.* [from *fragmentum*, Lat.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.
He who late a sceptre did command,
Now grasps a floating *fragment* in his hand. *Dryden*.

Cowley, in his unfinished *fragment* of the *Davidis*, has shown us this way to improvement. *Watts on the Mind*.

If a thin or plated body, which being of an even thickness, appears all over of one uniform colour, should be fit into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or *fragment* should not keep its colour. *Newton's Optics*.

Some on painted wood
Transix'd the *fragments*, some prepar'd the fowl. *Pope's Odyssey*.

FRAGMENTARY. *adj.* [from *fragment*.] Composed of fragments. Not elegant, nor in use.
She, she is gone; she's gone: when thou know'st this,
What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is,
Thou know'st it, and that it is not worth a thought;
He knows it too too much that thinks it nought. *Denne*.

FRAGOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A noise; a crack; a crash. Not used.
Pursu'd by hideous *fragors*, as before
The flames descend, they in their breaches roar. *Sandys*.

FRAGRANCE. *n. f.* [from *fragrantia*, Lat.]
FRAGRANCY. *n. f.* Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odour.
Eve separate her spies,
Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*, where she stood
Half spy'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

I am more pleas'd to survey my rows of coleworts and cabbages springing up in their full *fragrancy* and verdure, than to see the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by artificial heats. *Addison's Spectator*.

Not lovelier seem'd Narcissus to the eye;
Nor, when a flower, could boast more *fragrancy*. *Garth*.

Such was the wine; to quench whose fervent steam
Scarce twenty measures from the living stream
To cool one cup suffic'd: the goblet crown'd,
Breath'd aromatick *fragrances* around. *Pope*.

FRAGRANT. *adj.* [from *fragrans*, Latin.] Odorous; sweet of smell.
Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers; and sweet the coming on
Of grateful evening mild. *Milton*.

The nymph vouchsaf'd to place
Upon her head the various wreath:
The flow'rs, less blooming than her face;
Their scent less *fragrant* than her breath. *Prior*.

FRAGRANTLY. *adv.* [from *fragrant*.] With sweet scent.
As the hops begin to change colour, and smell *fragrantly*, you may conclude them ripe. *Mort*.

FRAIL. *n. f.*
1. A basket made of rushes.
2. A rush for weaving baskets.

FRAILTY. *n. f.* [from *frail*.] Weakness; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily destroyed.

I know my body's of so *frail* a kind,
As force without, fevers within can kill. *Davies*.

When with care we have raised an imaginary treasure of happiness, we find, at last, that the materials of the structure are *frail* and perishing, and the foundation itself is laid in the sand. *Rogers*.

2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction.
The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is told them of their neighbours; for if others may do amiss, then may these also speak amiss; man is *frail*, and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fall in words. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion*.

FRAILNESS. *n. f.* [from *frail*.] Weakness; instability.
There is nothing among all the *frailness* and uncertainties of this sublunary world so tottering and unstable as the virtue of a coward. *Norris*.

FRAILTY. *n. f.* [from *frail*.]
1. Weakness of resolution; instability of mind; infirmity.
Though Page be a secure fool, and stands so firmly on his wife's *frailty*, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shakespeare*.

Nor should'st thou have trusted that to woman's *frailty*:
Ere I to thee, thou to thyself wast cruel. *Mil*.

God knows our *frailties*, juries our weakness, and requires of us no more than we are able to do. *Locke*.

2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sin of infirmity: in this sense it has a plural.
Love did his reason blind,
And love's the noblest *frailty* of the mind. *Dry*.

Kind wits will thine light faults excuse;
Those are the common *frailties* of the muse. *Dryden*.

Death, only death, can break the lasting chain;
And here, ev'n then, shall my cold dust remain,
Here all its *frailties*, all its flames resign,
And wait, 'till 'tis no sin to mix with thine. *Pope*.

That christians are now not only like other men in their *frailties* and infirmities, might be in some degree excusable; but the complaint is, they are like heathens in all the main and chief articles of their lives. *Lave*.

FRAISCHUR. *n. f.* [French.] Freshness; coolness. A word foolishly innovated by *Dryden*.
Hither in summer-evenings you repair,
To taste the *fraischur* of the purer air. *Dryden*.

FRAISE. *n. f.* [French, the caul of an animal.] A pancake with bacon in it.

TO FRAME. *v. a.*
1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts.
The double gates he findeth locked fast;
The one fair *fram'd* of burnish'd ivory,
The other all with silver overcast. *Spenser*.

2. To fit one to another.
They rather cut down their timber to *frame* it, and to do necessities to their convenient use, than to fight.
Hew timber, saw it, *frame* it, and set it together. *M. Rimer*.

3. To make; to compose.
Then chiding out few words most horrible,
Therewith did verses *frame*. *Spenser*.

Fight valiantly to-day;
And yet I do thee warn to mind thee of it;
For thou art *fram'd* of the firm truth of valour. *Shakespeare*.

4. To regulate; to adjust.
Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to the *extensive* knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, if we do not *frame* our lives according to it. *Lilloston*.

5. To form to any rule or method by study or precept.

Thou art their soldier, and, being bred in broils,
Hast not the soft way; but thou wilt *frame*
Thyself forthwith hereafter theirs. *Shakspeare.*
I have been a truant to the law;
I never yet could *frame* my will to it,
And therefore *frame* the law unto my will.
Shakspeare's Henry vi.

6. To form and digest by thought.

The most abstruse ideas are only such as the
understanding *frames* to itself, by joining together
ideas that it had either from objects of sense or
from its own operations about them. *Locke.*
Full of that flame his tender scenes he warms,
And *frames* his goddess by your matchless charms.
Granville.

Urge him with truth to *frame* his sure replies,
And sure he will; for wisdom never lies. *Pope.*
How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in
the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a
length of years. *Watts.*

7. To contrive; to plan.

Unpardonable the presumption and insolence
in contriving and *framing* this letter was. *Claren.*

8. To settle; to scheme out.

Though I cannot make true wars,
I'll *frame* convenient peace. *Shakspeare's Coriol.*

9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad sense;
as, to *frame* a story or lie.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, *framed*
to their conceit eccentricities and epicycles. *Bacon.*

FRAME. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A fabrick; any thing constructed of
various parts or members.

If the *frame* of the heavenly arch should dis-
solve itself, if celestial spheres should forget
their wonted motions, and by irregular volubility,
turn themselves any way, as it might happen.
Hocker.

Castles made of trees upon *frames* of timber,
with turrets and arches, were anciently matters of
magnificence. *Bacon.*

These are thy glorious works, parent of good!
Almighty! thine this universal *frame*. *Milton.*

Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal *frame*. *Dryden.*

The gate was adamant; eternal *frame*,
Which, hew'd by Mars himself, from Indian
quarries came,

The labour of a god; and all along
Tough iron plates were clench'd to make it strong.
Dryden.

We see this vast *frame* of the world, and an
innumerable multitude of creatures in it, all
which we, who believe a God, attribute to him
as the author. *Tillotson.*

2. Any thing made so as to enclose or admit
something else.

Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on
into a convenient wooden *frame*, to keep them
from mischances. *Boyle.*

His picture scarcely would deserve a *frame*.
Dryden's Juvenal.

A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in
diameter, being put into a *frame* where it may be
swiftly turned round its axis, will, in turning,
shine, where it rubs against the palm of one's
hand. *Newton.*

3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or
disposition.

A woman, that is like a German clock,
Still a repairing, ever out of *frames*,
And never going aright. *Shakspeare.*

Your steady soul preserves her *frame*;
In good and evil times the same. *Swift.*

4. Scheme; order.

Another party did resolve to change the whole
frame of the government in state as well as church.
Clarendon.

5. Contrivance; projection.

John the butler,
Whole spirits to in *frame* of villanies. *Shakspeare.*

6. Mechanical construction.

7. Shape; form; proportion.

A bear's a savage beast,
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and *frame*. *Hudibras.*

FRA'MER. *n. f.* [from *frame*; *framman*,
Saxon.] Maker; former; contriver;
schemer.

The forger of his own fate, the *framer* of his
fortune, should be improper, if actions were
predetermined. *Hammond.*

There was want of accurateness in experiments
in the first original *framer* of those medals.
Arbutnot on Coins.

FRA'MPOLD. *adj.* [This word is written
by Dr. Hacket, *frampul*. I know not
its original.] Peevish; boisterous; rug-
ged; crossgrained.

Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads
an ill life with him! she leads a very *frampold*
life with him. *Shakspeare.*

The *frampul* man could not be pacified.
Hacket's Life of Williams.

FRANCHISE. *n. f.* [from *franchise*, French.]

1. Exemption from any onerous duty.

They granted them markets, and other *fran-
chises*, and erected corporate towns among them.
Davies on Ireland.

His precious estate the same *franchise* yields,
To all the wild increase of woods and fields.
Dryden.

3. District; extent of jurisdiction.

There are other privileges granted unto most
of the corporations, that they shall not be travel-
led forth of their own *franchises*. *Spenser.*

To FRANCHISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To enfranchise; to make free; to keep
free.

I lose no honour
In seeking to augment it; but still keep
My bosom *franchis'd*, and allegiance clear.
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

FRANGIBLE. *adj.* [from *frango*, Latin.] Fra-
gile; brittle; easily broken.

Though it seems the solidest wood, if wrought
before it be well seasoned, it will shew itself very
frangible. *Boyle.*

FRANION. *n. f.* [Of this word I know
not the derivation.] A paramour; a
boon companion.

I list by her side did sit the bold Samson,
Fit mate for such a mining minion,
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy,
Might not be found a franker *franion*. *Fairy Q.*

FRANK. *adj.* [from *franc*, French.]

1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.

The modest sorts of trees yield little more
for the reason of the *frank* putting up of the sap
into the boughs. *Boyle.*

They were left destitute, either by narrow
provision, or by their *frank* hearts and their open
hands, and their charity towards others. *Spencer.*

'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be
frank of civilities that cost them nothing.
L'Estrange.

2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.

Without conditions; without payment.

Thou hast it won; for it is of *frank* gift,
And he will care for all the rest to flout. *Hab. Tu.*

4. Not restrained; licentious. Not in use.

Might not be found a *franker* than I. *Spenser.*

FRANK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A place to feed hogs in; a sty; so cal-
led from liberality of food.

Where says he? Dost the old boar feed in the
old *frank*? *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

2. A letter which pays no postage.

You'll have immediately, by several *franks*,
my epistle to lord Cobham. *Pope to Swift.*

3. A French coin.

To FRANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up in a frank or sty. *Hannet.*

In the sty of this most bloody boar,
My son George Stanley is *frank'd* up in hold. *Shakspeare.*

2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Junius*
and *Ainsworth*.

3. To exempt letters from postage.

My lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and
you see I send this under his cover, or at least
frank'd by him. *Swift.*

Gazettes sent gratis down, and *frank'd*,
For which thy patron's weekly thank'd. *Pope.*

FRANKALMOIGNE. *n. f.* The same which
we in Latin call *libera elemosyna*, or free
alms in English; whence that tenure is
commonly known among our English
lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank
aumone*, or *frankalmoigne*, which, ac-
cording to *Britton*, is a tenure by divine
service. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

FRANKINCENSE. *n. f.* [from *frank* and *incense*;
so called perhaps from its liberal distribu-
tion of odour.]

Frankincense is a dry resinous substance in pieces
or drops, of a pale yellowish white colour; a
strong smell, but not disagreeable, and a bitter,
acid, and resinous taste. It is very inflammable.
The earliest histories inform us, that *frankincense*
was used among the sacred rites and sacrifices,
as it continues to be in many parts. We are still
uncertain as to the place whence *frankincense* is
brought, and as to the tree which produces it.
Lill.

Take unto thee sweet spices, with pure *frank-
incense*. *Exodus.*

I find in Dioscorides record of *frankincense*
gotten in India. *Brewster on Languages.*

Black ebony only will in India grow,
And odorous *frankincense* on the Sabran bough.
Dryden's Virgil.

Cedar and *frankincense*, an odorous pile,
Hlad on the hearth, and wide perfume'd the
isle. *Pope.*

FRANKLIN. *n. f.* [from *frank*.] A steward;
a bailiff of land. It signifies originally
a little gentleman, and is not improperly
English'd a gentleman servant. Not in
use.

A spacious court they see,
Pith plain and pleasant to be walk'd in,
Where them does meet a *franklin* fair and free.
Fairy Queen.

FRANKLY. *adv.* [from *frank*.]

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.

Oh, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance,
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now forgive me *frankly*.
Shakspeare's Henry viii.

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly*
forgave them both. *Luke.*

By the roughness of the earth, the sap cannot
get up to feed it so *frankly* as it should do. *Bacon.*

I value my garden more for being full of black-
birds than cherries, and very *frankly* give them
fruit for their songs. *Spenser.*

2. Without constraint.

The lords mounted their servants upon their
own horses; and they, with the volunteers, who
frankly lifted themselves, amounted to a body of
two hundred and fifty horse. *Clarendon.*

3. Without reserve.

He entered very *frankly* into those new designs,
which were contriv'd at court. *Clarendon.*

FRANKNESS. *n. f.* [from *frank*.]

1. Plainness of speech; openness; inge-
nuousness.

When the conde duke had some reinforcement
with the duke, in which he made all the protest-
ations of his sincere affection, the other received
his protestations with all contempt; and declared

with a very unnecessary *frankness*; that he would have no friendship with him. *Clarendon.*

Tom made love to a woman of sense, and always treated her as such during the whole time of courtship; his natural temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing disagreeable, as his sincerity and *frankness* of behaviour made him converse with her before marriage in the same manner he intended to do afterwards. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. Liberality; bounteousness.
3. Freedom from reserve.

He delivered with the *frankness* of a friend's tongue, word by word, what Kalandar had told him touching the strange story. *Sidney.*

The ablest men that ever were, have had all an openness and *frankness* of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity. *Bacon.*

FRANKPLEDGE. *n. f.* [*franciplegium*, Latin; of *franc*, i. e. *liber* & *pleige*, i. e. *fidei jussor*.] A pledge or surety for freedom.

The ancient custom of England, for the preservation of the publick peace, was that every freeborn man at fourteen years of age, religious persons, clerks, knights, and their eldest sons excepted, should find security for his fidelity to the king, or else be kept in prison: whence it became customary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to see each man of their pledge forthcoming at all times, or to answer the transgression of any one absenting himself. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit thereof was called *decenna*, because it commonly consisted of ten households; and every particular person, thus mutually bound, was called *decennier*. This custom was so strictly observed, that the sheriffs, in every county, did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and see that they combined in one dozen or other; this branch of the sheriff's authority was called *visus franciplegii*, view of frankpledge. *Cowell.*

FRANTICK. *adj.* [corrupted from *phreneticus*, *phreneticus*, Latin; *φρενιτικός*.]

1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; outrageously and turbulently mad.

Far off, he wonders what makes them so glad; Of Bacchus' merry fruit they did invent, Or Cybel's *frantick* rites have made them mad. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Transported by violence of passion; outrageous; turbulent.

Esteeming, in the *frantick* error of their minds, the greatest madness in the world to be wisdom, and the highest wisdom foolishness. *Hooker.*

To such height their *frantick* passion grows, That what both love, both hazard to destroy. *Dryden.*

She tears her hair, and, *frantick* in her griefs, Calls out Lucia. *Addison's Cato.*

3. Simply mad.

The lover, *frantick*, See Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt. *Shakspeare.*

FRANTICKLY. *adv.* [from *frantick*.] Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

Ie, lie, how *frantickly* I square my talk. *Shakspeare.*

FRANTICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *frantick*.] Madness; fury of passion; distraction.

FRATERNAL. *adj.* [*fraternel*, French; *fraternus*, Latin.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One shall arise Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content With fair equality, *fraternal* state, Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd, Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The admonitions, *fraternal* or paternal, of his fellow christians, or of the governors of the church, then more public reprehensions; and

upon their unsuccessfulness, the exhortations of the church, until he reform and return. *Hammond.*

Plead it to her, With all the strength and heats of eloquence *Fraternal* love and friendship can inspire. *Addison.*

FRATERNALLY. *adv.* [from *fraternal*.] In a brotherly manner.

FRATERNITY. *n. f.* [*fraternité*, French; *fraternitas*, Latin.]

1. The state or quality of a brother.
2. Body of men united; corporation; society; association; brotherhood.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and *fraternities*, and all manner of civil contracts, to have a strict regard to the humour of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*

3. Men of the same class or character.

With what terms of respect knaves and fops will speak of their own *fraternity*. *Smith's Sermons.*

FRATRICIDE. *n. f.* [*fratricide*, French; *fratricidium*, Latin.] The murder of a brother.

FRAUD. *n. f.* [*fraus*, Latin; *fraude*, French.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtilty; stratagem.

Our better part remains To work in close design, by *fraud* or guile, What force effected not. *Milton.*

None need the *frauds* of sly Ulysses fear. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

If success a lover's toil attends, Who asks if force or *fraud* obtain'd his ends. *Pope.*

FRAUDFUL. *adj.* [*fraud* and *fall*.] Treacherous; artful; trickish; deceitful; subtle.

The welfare of us all Hangs on the cutting throat that *fraudful* man. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

He, full of *fraudful* arts, This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden.*

FRAUDFULLY. *adv.* [from *fraudful*.] Deceitfully; artfully; subtilly; treacherously; by stratagem.

FRAUDULENCE. *n. f.* [*fraudentia*, Latin.] Deceitfulness; trickiness; proneness to artifice.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of Scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the *fraudulence* of heretics always to deprave the same. *Hooker.*

FRAUDULENT. *adj.* [*frauduleux*, French; *fraudentus*, Latin.]

1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful.

He with serpent tongue His *fraudent* temptation thus began. *Milton.*

She mix'd the potion, *fraudent* of soul; The potion mantled in the golden bowl. *Pope.*

2. Full of artifice; deceitful; treacherous.

Now thou hast aveng'd Supplanted Adam, And frustrated the conquest *fraudent*. *Milton.*

FRAUDULENTLY. *adv.* [from *fraudent*.] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

He that by fact, word, or sign, either *fraudently* or violently, does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make reparation. *Taylor.*

FRAUGHT. *partisip. pass.* [from *fraught*, now written *fraught*.]

1. Laden; charged.

In the narrow seas that part The French and English, there miscarried A vessel of our country, richly *fraught*. *Shakspeare.*

With joy And tidings *fraught*, to hail he now return'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

And now approach'd their fleet from India, *fraught* With all the riches of the rising sun, And precious sand from southern climate brought. *Dryden.*

2. Filled; stored; thronged.

The scripture is *fraught* even with laws of nature. By this sad *Una*, *fraught* with anguish fore, Arriv'd, where they in earth their blood had spill'd. *Spenser.*

I am so *fraught* with curious business, that I leave out ceremony. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

Whoever hath his mind *fraught* with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another. *Bacon.*

Hell, their fit habitation, *fraught* with fire, Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Abdallah and Belfora were so *fraught* with all kinds of knowledge, and possessed with a so constant passion for each other, that their solitude never lay heavy on them. *Addison.*

FRAUGHT. *n. f.* [from the participle.] A freight; a cargo.

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne To tyrannous hate! swell, bottom, with thy *fraught*; For 'tis of aspicks tongues. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

The bark that all our blessings brought, Charg'd with thyself and James, a doubly royal *fraught*. *Dryden.*

To **FRAUGHT.** *v. a.* [for *freight*, by corruption.] To load; to crowd.

Hence from my sight: If after this command thou *fraught* the court With thy unworthiness, thou dy'st. *Shakspeare.*

FRAUGHTAGE. *n. f.* [from *fraught*.] Lading; cargo. A bad word.

Our *fraughtage*, sir, I have convey'd aboard. *Shakspeare.*

FRAY. *n. f.* [*effrayer*, to fright, French.]

1. A battle; a fight.

Time tells, that on that ever blessed day, When christian swords with Persian blood were dy'd, The furious prince Tancredie from that *fray* His coward foes chased through forests wide. *Fairfax.*

After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

He left them to the fates in bloody *fray*, To toil and struggle through the well-fought day. *Pope.*

2. A duel; a combat.

Since, if we fall before th' appointed day, Nature and death continue long their *fray*. *Denham.*

The boaster Paris oft desir'd the day With Sparta's king to meet in single *fray*. *Pope.*

3. A broil; a quarrel; a riot of violence.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps Into a manly stride; and speak of *frays*, Like a fine bragging youth. *Shakspeare.*

To **FRAY.** *v. a.* [*effrayer*, French.]

1. To fright; to terrify.

The panther, knowing that his spotted hide Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them *fray*, Within a bush his dreadful head doth hide, To let them gaze, whilst he on them may prey. *Spenser.*

So diversely themselves in vain they *fray*, Whilst some more bold to measure out their *fray*. *Spenser.*

Fishes are thought to be *frayed* with the motion caused by noise upon the water.

These vultures prey only on carcasses, on such stupid minds as have not life and vigour to *fray* them away. *Government of the tongue.*

2. [*frayer*, French.] To rub.

FREAK. *n. s.* [*freak*; German, fancy, petulant; *frec*, Saxon, fugitive.]

1. A sudden and causeless change of place.
2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.

O! but a fear the sickle *freaks* quoth she,
Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field.

When that *freak* has taken possession of a fan-
tastical head, the distemper is incurable.

She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a
freak will instantly change her habitation.

To vex me more, he took a *freak*
To slit my tongue, and make me speak.

FREAK. *v. a.* [A word, I suppose, Scotch, brought into England by *Thomas*.] To variegate; to checker.

There furry nations harbour:
Sables of glossy black, and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue.

RE'AKISH. *adj.* [from *freak*.] Capri-
cious; humoriforme.

It may be a question, whether the wife or the
woman was the more *freakish* of the two; for
she was still the same uneasy fop.

RE'AKISHLY. *adv.* [from *freakish*.] Cap-
riciously; humoriformely.

RE'AKISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *freakish*.] Ca-
priciousness; humoriformeness; whim-
sicalness.

FREAM. *v. n.* [*fremore*, Latin; *fremir*, French.] To growl or grunt as a
boar.

RECKLE. *n. s.* [*fleck*, a spot, Germ. whence *fleckle*, *freckle*.] A spot raised in the skin by the sun.

Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue;
Some sprinkled *freckles* on his face were seen,
Whole dusk set off the whiteness of the skin.

Any small spot or discoloration.

The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see;
Those be rubies fairy favours;

In those *freckles* live their favours.

The farewell frosts and easterly winds now spot
our tulips; therefore cover such with mats, to
prevent *freckles*.

ECKLED. *adj.* [from *freckle*.] Spotted;
maculated; discoloured with small spots.

Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,
The *freckled* trout to take
With silken worms.

The even mead that erst brought sweetly forth
The *freckled* cowslip,
Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank,
Conceives by idleness.

Now thy face charms ev'ry shepherd,
Potted over like a leopard,
And thy *freckled* neck display'd,

My breeds in ev'ry maid.

ECKLY. *adj.* [from *freckle*.] Full of
reckles.

ED. The same with *peace*; upon which
our forefathers called their sanctuaries
redshole, i. e. the seats of peace. So

Frederic is powerful or wealthy in peace;
Winfred, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, sin-
cere peace.

EE. *adj.* [*fneah*, Saxon; *ory*, Dutch.]
At liberty; not a vassal; not enslaved;
not a prisoner; not dependant.

A *free* nation is that which has never been con-
quered, or thereby entered into any condition of
subjection.

Free, what, and better'd with so many chains?

How can we think any one *free* than to have
the power to do what he will?

This wretched body trembles at your pow'r:
Thus far could fortune; but the can no more:
Free, to herself my potent mind remains,
Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains.

Set an unhappy prisoner *free*,
Who ne'er intended harm to thee.

2. Uncompelled; unrestrained.

Their use of meats was not like unto our ce-
remonies, that being a matter of private action in
common life, where every man was *free* to order
that which himself did; but this is a public
constitution for the ordering of the church.

Do faithful homage, and receive *free* honours,
All which we pine for now.

It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I
should publish these discourses; yet the publica-
tion being once resolved, the dedication was not
indifferent.

3. Not bound by fate: not necessitated.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell
Not *free*, what proof could they have given
sincere

Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love,
Where only what they needs must do, appear'd;
Not what they would?

4. Permitted; allowed.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you?

Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure; and commands to some, leaves *free* to all.

To gloomy cares my thoughts alone are *free*.
Ill the gay sports with troubled thoughts agree.

5. Licentious; unrestrained.

O conspiracy!
Sham't thou to shew thy dangerous brow by
night,

When evils are most *free*?
Physicians are too *free*, upon the subject, in the
conversation of their friends.

The critics have been very *free* in their censure.

I know there are to whose presumptuous
thoughts
Those *free* beauties, ev'n in them, seem faults.

6. Open; ingenuous; frank.

Castulo, I have doubts within my heart;
Will you be *free* and candid to your friend?

7. Acquainted; conversing without reserve.

'Tis not to make me jealous;
To say my wife is fair, feeds well, loves com-
pany,

Is *free* of speech, sings, plays, and dances well,
Where virtue is, these make more virtuous.

Being one day very *free* at a great feast, he
suddenly broke forth into a great laughter.

Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Be us'd to sorrow, and inur'd to woe.

8. Liberal; not parsimonious: with of.

Gloster too, a foe to citizens,
O'erchanging your *free* parties with large fines,
That sucks a overthrow religion.

No statute in his favour lays,
How *free* or frugal I shall pass my days;
I, who at sometimes spend as other spare.

Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should
never be allowed but when some remarkable
beauty or propriety in them atones for the liberty:

Mr Dryden has been too *free* of these in his latter
works.

9. Frank; not gained by importunity;
not purchased.

We wanted words to express our thanks: his
noble *free* offers left us nothing to ask.

10. Clear from distress.

Who alone suffers, suffers most i' th' mind,
Leaving *free* things and happy shows behind.

11. Guiltless; innocent.

Make mind the guilty, and appall the *free*.
Confound the ignorant.

12. Exempt: with of anciently; more
properly from.

These
Are such allow'd inhumanities, that honesty
Is never *free* of.

Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name;
And *free* from conscience, is a slave to fame.

Let envy, then, those crimes within you see,
From which the happy never must be *free*.

Their steeds around,
Free from the harness, grace the flow'ry ground.

The will *free* from the determination of such
desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions.

13. Invested with franchises; possessing
any thing without vassalage; admitted
to the privileges of any body: with of.

He therefore makes all birds of every sect
Free of his farm, with promise to respect
Their several kinds alike, and equally protect.

What do'st thou make a shipboard? To what
end

Art thou of Bethlem's noble college *free*?
Stark-staring mad, that thou should'st tempt the
sea?

14. Without expence; by charity, as a
free school.

TO FREE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery
or captivity; to manumit; to loose.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is
By law and process of great nature thence
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a party to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of,
It any be the trespass of the queen.

He recovered the temple, *free'd* the city, and
upheld the laws which were going down.

Can't thou no other master understand,
I than him that *free'd* thee by the pretor's wand?

Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cold poison through the martial throng,
My jav'lin shall revenge to base a part,
And *free* the soul that quivers in thy heart.

2. To rid from; to clear from any thing
ill: with of or from.

It is no marvel, that he could think of no
better way to be *free'd* of these inconveniences
the passions of those meetings gave him than to
dissolve them.

Hercules
Freed Erymanthus from the foaming boar.

Our land is from the rage of tygers *freed*.

3. To clear from impediments or obstruc-
tions.

The chaste Sibylla shall your steps convey,
And blood of offer'd victims *free* the way.

Fierce was the fight; but hast'ning to his prey,
By force the furious lover *free'd* his way.

*Free*s every lock, and leads us to his person.

4. To banish; to send away; to rid. Not
in use.

We may again
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights,
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives

Never any Sabbath of release
Could *free* his travels and afflictions deep.

5. To exempt.

For he that is dead is *free'd* from sin.

FREERO'ETER. n. f. [*free and booty.*] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Perkin was not followed by any English of name, his forces consisted mostly of base people and *freeroeters*, fitter to spoil a coast than to recover a kingdom. *Bacon.*

The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any high fugates, or such *freeroeters* as failed under their commission, taken all the vengeance. *Clarendon.*

FREERO'TING. n. f. Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handily in his way; and when he goeth abroad in the night on *freerothing*, it is his best and surest friend. *Spenser.*

FRE'BORN. adj. [*free and born.*] Not a slave; inheriting liberty.

O baseness, to support a tyrant's throne,
And crush your *freborn* brethren of the world!

I shall speak my thoughts like a *freborn* subject, such things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am sure no Frenchman doubt. *Dryden.*

Shall *freborn* men in humble awe,
Submit to servile shame;
Who from content and custom draw
The same right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

FRE'CHAPPEL. n. f. [*free and chapel.*] Such chapels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation. *Cowell.*

FRE'ECOST. n. f. [*free and cost.*] Without expence; free from charges.

We must not vouch any man for an exact master in the rules of our modern policy, but such a one as has brought himself so far to hate and despise the absurdity of being kind upon *freecost*, as not so much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing. *South.*

FRE'EDMAN. n. f. [*free and man.*] A slave manumitted. *Libertus.*

The *freedman* jostles, and will be prefer'd;
First come, first serv'd, he cries. *Dryden.*

FRE'EDOM. n. f. [*from free.*]

1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence.

The laws themselves they do specially rage at,
As most repugnant to their liberty and natural freedom. *Spenser on Ireland.*

O freedom! first delight of human kind!
Not that which bondmen from their masters find,
The privilege of doles; nor yet t' inscribe,
Their names in this or t' other Roman tribe:
That false enfranchisement with ease is found;
Slaves are made citizens by turning round. *Dryden.*

2. Privileges; franchises; immunities

By our holy Sabbath have I sworn
To have the due and forfeit of my bond:
If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's freedom. *Shakespeare.*

3. Power of enjoying franchises.

This prince first gave freedom to servants, so
as to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest, which very much increased the power of the people. *Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination.

I else must change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree
Unchangeable, eternal which ordain'd
Their freedom; they themselves ordain'd their fall. *Milton.*

In every sin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by so much is the act the more sinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is so much an higher and perfecter degree of freedom about that act. *South.*

5. Unrestraint.

I will that all the feasts and sabbaths shall be all days of immunity and freedom for the Jews in my realm. *1 Maccabees.*

6. The state of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

The freedom of their state lays them under a greater necessity of always choosing and doing the best things. *Law.*

7. Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.

FRE'FOOTED. adj. [*free and foot.*] Not restrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *frefooted*. *Shakspeare.*

FRE'HEART D. adj. [*free and heart.*] Liberal; unrestrained.

Love must *frehearted* be, and voluntary;
And not enchanted, or by fate constrain'd. *Davies.*

FRE'HO'LD. n. f. [*free and hold.*] That land or tenement which a man holds in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

Freehold in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to such land or tenements before his entry or seizure. *Freehold* is sometimes taken in opposition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either *bockland*, that is, holden by book or writing, or *foleland*, that is, holden without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better sort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen, being such as we now call *freehold*. The latter was commonly in the possession of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord. *Cowell.*

No alienation of lands holden in chief should be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it was made by matter of record. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

There is an unspeakable pleasure in calling any thing one's own; a *freehold*, though it be but in ice and snow, will make the owner pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it. *Atty.*

My friends here are very few, and fixed to the *freehold*, from whence nothing but death will remove them. *Swift.*

I should be glad to possess a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give consent. *Swift.*

FRE'HO'LD. n. f. [*from freehold.*] One who has a freehold.

As extortion did banish the old English *freeholder*, who could not live but under the law; so the law did banish the *trith lord*, who could not live but by extortion. *Davies.*

FRE'LY. adv. [*from free.*]

1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery; without dependence.

2. Without restraint; heartily; with full gust.

If my son were my husband, I would *frelier* rejoice in that absence wherein he won honour, than in the embraces of his bed, where he would shew most love. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Plentifully; lavishly.

I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains

I have bestow'd to breed this present peace,
You would drink *freely*. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

4. Without scruple; without reserve.

Let such teach others who themselves excel,
And censure *freely* who have written well. *Pope.*

5. Without impediment.

To follow father the Goths in rhyming than the
Greeks in true verifying, we so even to eat acorns

with living wheat, we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men. *Alcibiades.*

The path to peace is virtue: what I show,
Thyself may *freely* on thyself bestow:

Fortune was never worshipp'd by the wise;
But set aloft by fools, usurps the skies. *Dryden.*

6. Without necessity; without predetermination.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell. *Milton.*

He leaves us to chuse with the liberty of reasonable beings; they who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely*; and they who reject it, do also *freely* reject it. *Regis.*

7. Frankly; liberally; without cost.

By nature all things have an equally common use; nature *freely* and indifferently opens the bosoms of the universe to all mankind. *South.*

8. Spontaneously; of its own accord.

FRE'MAN. n. f. [*free and man.*]

1. One not a slave; not a vassal.

Had you rather Cæsar were living, and die all slaves, than that Cæsar were dead, to live all *freemen*? *Shakspeare.*

If to break loose from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination and judgment which keeps us from chusing or doing the worst, be liberty, true liberty, madmen and fools are only the *freemen*. *Locke.*

2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

He made us *freemen* of the continent,
Whom nature did like captives treat before. *D.*

What this union was is expressed in the preceding verse, by their both having been made *freemen* on the same day. *Atty.*

FRE'MIND'D. adj. [*free and mind.*]

Unperplexed; without load of care

To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully disposed in hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting. *Bacon.*

FRE'NESS. n. f. [*from free.*]

1. The state or quality of being free.

2. Openness; unreservedness; ingenuousness; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he please, for the *freeness* of the confession. *Dryden.*

3. Generosity; liberality.

I hope it will never be said that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, died in their corporations exceed the clergy in their sons, in *freeness* of giving. *South.*

FREESCHOOL. n. f. [*free and school.*]

A school in which learning is given without pay.

To give a civil education to the youth of the land in the time to come, provision was made by another law, that there should be one *freeshool* at least erected in every diocese. *Bacon.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a *freeshool*; a gentleman who happened to have a better understanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better scholar. *Swift.*

FREESPO'KEN. adj. [*free and spoken.*]

Accustomed to speak without reserve

Nerva one night supped privately with Gaius Gracchus; amongst whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like course as Marcellus and Regulus had done: the emperor fell into discourse of the republic and tyranny of the former times, and, by name, of the two accusers; and said, what should we do with them, as if we had them now? One of the that was at supper, and was a *freeshpoken* man, said, Marry, they should sup with us. *Bacon.*

FRE'STONE. n. f. [*free and stone.*]

Stone commonly used in building.

Freestone is so named from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction.

I saw her hand; she has a leath'ry hand, a *freestone*-coloured hand. *Shakspeare.*

The *freethinkers* are generally puffed with brick or freestone, and always kept very neat. *Addison.*

FREETHINKER. *n. f.* [*free and think*] A libertine; a contemner of religion.

Atchelt is an old-fashioned word; I'm a *freethinker*, child. *Addison.*

Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against christianity? and therefore the *freethinkers* consider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependance on each other, that if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabric must fall to the ground. *Swift.*

FREIWILL. *n. f.* [*free and will.*]

1. The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate.

We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire: this seems to me the source of all liberty; in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *freewill*. *Locke.*

2. Voluntariness; spontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee. *Ezra.*

FREEWOMAN. *n. f.* [*free and woman.*]

A woman not enslaved.

All her ornaments are taken away of a *freewoman*; she is become a bondslave. *1 Maccabees.*

FREEZE. *v. n. preter. froze.* [*visio*, Dutch.]

1. To be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray.*

The *freezing* of water or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well serve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the sun. *Locke.*

2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

Orpheus with his lute made trees

And mountain tops, that *freeze*,
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art all ice, thy kindest *freezes*. *Shakspeare.*

Heav'n *freezes* above severe, the clouds congeal,
And thro' the crystal vault appear'd the standing hail. *Dryden.*

TO FREEZE. *v. a. pret. froze; part. frozen or froze.*

1. To congeal with cold.

2. To kill by cold.

When we both lay in the field,

Frozen almost to death, how did he lap me,
Even in his garments! *Shakspeare. Richard III.*

My master and mistress are almost *frozen* to death. *Shakspeare.*

3. To chill by the loss of power or motion.

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almost *freezes* up the heat of life. *Shakspeare.*

Death came on again,

And exercis'd below his iron reign;
Then upward to the seat of life he goes;
Sense fled before him, what he touch'd he *froze*. *Dryden.*

TO FREIGHT. *v. a. preter. freighted; part. fraught; which being now used as an adjective, freighted is adopted.*

[*freter*, French.]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation.

The princes

Have to the port of Athens sent their ships,
Freight with the ministers and instruments
Of cruel war. *Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida, Prol.*

Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than these,
Who *freights* a ship to venture on the seas;
With one frail, unproving plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by every wave,
Dryden's Juvenal.

Freight with iron, from my native land,
I steer my voyage. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To load as the burden; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted.

I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere
It should the good ship to have swallow'd, and
The *freighting* souls within her. *Shakspeare.*

FREIGHT. *n. f.*

1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded

He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freight*;
The leaky vessel groans beneath the weight. *Dryden.*

2. The money due for transportation of goods.

FREIGHTER. *n. f.* [*freteur*, French.]
He who freights a vessel.

FREN. *n. f.* A stranger. An old word wholly forgotten here; but retained in Scotland. *Beattie.*

But now from me his madding mind is flung,
And woos the widow's daughter of the glen;
And now fair Roland hath bred his mart,
So now his friend is changed for a *fren*. *Spenser.*

FRENCH CHALK. *n. f.* An indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft and unctuous to the touch; of a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green. *Hill.*

French chalk is unctuous to the touch, as scapites is, but harder, and nearer approaching the consistence of stone. *Wood.*

TO FRENCHIFY. *v. a.* [from *French*.]
To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.

They maddened nothing more in king Edward the Confessor than that he was *Frenchified*; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Garden's Remains.*

Has he familiarly drunk'd
Your yellow starch, or laid your doublet
Was not exactly *Frenchified*? *Shakspeare.*

FRENETICK. *adj.* [*frenetique*, French; *φρεντικός*; generally therefore written *phrenetick*.] Mad; distracted.

He himself impetent,
By means of his *frenetick* malady. *Daniel's Civil War.*

FRENZY. *n. f.* [*φρενις*; *phrenitis*, Latin: whence *phrenetick*, *phrenetick*, *phrenzy*, or *frenzy*.] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness.

Thou knowest, Ford, hath the finest mad devil of jealousy in him that ever governed *frenzy*. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides;
All else is touring *frenzy* and distraction. *Addison.*

Why such a disposition of the body induceth sleep, another disturbs all the operations of the soul, and occasions a lethargy, or *frenzy*: this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. *Bentley.*

FREQUENCY. *n. f.* [*frequent*, French; *frequentia*, Latin.] Crowd; concourse; assembly.

The *frequency* of degree,
From high to low throughout. *Shakspeare.*

He, in full *frequency* bright
Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake. *Milton.*

FREQUENCY. *n. f.* [*frequentia*, Latin.]

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themselves equally entitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle; its force and influence would be lost by the *frequency* of it. *Atterbury.*

2. Concourse; full assembly.

Thou canst not ere while into this senate: who
Of such a *frequency*, to many friends
And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee? *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

FREQUENT. *adj.* [*frequent*, French; *frequens*, Latin.]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring

The *frequent* these times are, the better. *Duty of Man.*

An ancient and imperial city falls;
The streets are fill'd with *frequent* funerals. *Dryden.*

Frequent heres shall besiege your gates. *Pope.*

2. Used often to practise any thing.

The christians of the first times were generally *frequent* in the practice of it. *Duty of Man.*

Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself hearty for the government. *Swift.*

3. Full of concourse.

Frequent and full. *Milton.*

TO FREQUENT. *v. a.* [*frequent*, Latin; *frequenter*, French.] To visit often; to be much in any place; to resort often to.

They in latter day,
Finding in it fit ports for fisher's trade,
Gave more the same *frequent*, and further to invade. *Spenser.*

There were synagogues for men to resort unto; our Saviour himself and the apostles *frequented* them. *Hooker.*

This fellow here, this thy creature,
By night *frequents* my house. *Shakspeare. Timon.*

At that time this land was known and *frequented* by the ships and vessels. *Bacon.*

With tears
Watching the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*

To serve my friends, the senate I *frequent*;
And there what I before digested, vent. *Deacon.*

That he *frequented* the court of Augustus, and was well received in it, is most undoubted. *Dryden.*

FREQUENTABLE. *adj.* [from *frequent*.]
Converfable; accessible. Not now used, but not inelegant.

While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age and his humour not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more *frequentable* and less dangerous. *Sidney.*

FREQUENTATIVE. *adj.* [*frequentativus*, Fr. *frequentativus*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER. *n. f.* [from *frequent*.]
One who often resorts to any place.

Persons under bad imputations are no great *frequenters* of churches. *Swift.*

FREQUENTLY. *adv.* [*frequenter*, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely; not seldom; a considerable number of times; manifold times.

I could not, without much grief; observe how *frequently* both gentlemen and ladies are at a loss for questions and answers. *Swift.*

FRESCO. *n. f.* [Italian.]

1. Coolness; shade; duskiness, like that of the evening or morning.

Hellish spirits
Love more the *fresco* of the nights. *Prior.*

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.

Here thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye;
A fading *fresco* here demands a sigh. *Pope.*

FRESH. *adj.* [*frere*, Saxon; *fraische*, French.]

1. Cool; not vapid with heat.

FRE

I'll cull the fairest need for thy repair;
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *fresh* spring.

2. Not salt.

They keep themselves unmixed with the salt
water; so that, a very great way within the sea,
men may take up as *fresh* water as if they were
near the land. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

3. New; not had before.

No borrow'd bays his temples did adorn,
But to our crown he did *fresh* jewels bring. *Dryd.*

4. New; not impaired by time.

'This second source of men, while yet but few,
And while the dread of judgment past remain,
fresh in their minds, fearing the Deity,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

5. In a state like that of recentness.

'That love which first was set, will first decay;
Mine of a *fresh* date will longer stay. *Dryden.*

We will revive those times and in our memories
Preserve and still keep *fresh* like flowers in water. *Denham.*

With such a care
As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still preserve them new,
And *fresh* as on the bush they grew. *Waller.*

Thou sun, said I, fair light!
And thou enlighten'd earth, so *fresh* and gay! *Milton.*

6. Recent; newly come.

'Think not, 'cause men flatter say,
You're *fresh* as April, sweet as May,
Bright as is the morning star,
That you are so. *Carver.*

7. Repaired from any loss or diminution.

Nor lies she long; but as her fates ordain;
Springs up to life, and *fresh* to second pain;
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*

8. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired.

'The criminals are seiz'd upon the place;
Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,
On engines they defend their tortur'd joints. *Dryden.*

9. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

Two swains
fresh as the morn, and as the season fair. *Pope.*

10. Brisk; strong; vigorous.

As a *fresh* gale of wind fills the sails of a ship. *Holder.*

11. Fasting: opposed to eating or drinking. A low word.

12. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking.

FRESH. n. f. Water not salt.

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not
show him
Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shakespeare.*

TO FRESHEN. v. a. [from fresh.] To make fresh.

Prelusive drops let all their moisture flow
In large effusion o'er the *freshen'd* world. *Thomson's Spring.*

TO FRESHEN. n. n. To grow fresh.

It is no rare observation in England to see a
fresh coloured lusty young man yoked to a con-
sumptive female, and him soon after attending
her to her grave. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

They represent to themselves a thousand poor,
t. B. innocent, *fresh* coloured young gentlemen. *Addison's Spectator.*

10. Brisk; strong; vigorous.

As a *fresh* gale of wind fills the sails of a ship. *Holder.*

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FRE

A *freshening* breeze the magic power supply'd,
While the wing'd vessel flew along the tide. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FRESH. n. f. [from fresh.] A pool of fresh water.

All fish from sea or shore.

FRESHLY. adv. [from fresh.]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former state renewed.

The weeds of heresy being grown unto such
ripeness as that was, do, even in the very cutting
down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which for a
while lie unseen and buried in the earth; but af-
terwards *freshly* spring up again, no less pernicious
than at the first. *Hooker.*

Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as household words,
Be in their flowing cups *freshly* remembered. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

3. With a healthy look; ruddily.

Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled?
Shakespeare.

FRESHNESS. n. f. [from fresh.]

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contra-

ry to vapidity.

Most odorous smell best broken or crushed;
but flowers pressed or beaten, do lose the *freshness*
and sweetness of their odour. *Bacon.*

3. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness.

For the constant *freshness* of it, it is such a plea-
sure as can never cloy or overwork the mind; for
surely no man was ever weary of thinking that he
had done well or virtuously. *Sout.*

4. Coolness.

There are some rooms in Italy and Spain for
freshness, and gathering the winds and air in the
heats of summer; but they be but pennings of the
winds, and enlarging them again, and making them
reverberate in circles. *Bacon.*

5. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength.

The Scots had the advantage both for number
and *freshness* of men. *Hayward.*

6. Freedom from saltiness.

She laid her down to rest,
And to the winds exposed her glowing breast,
To take the *freshness* of the morning air. *Add.*

7. Ruddy; colour of health.

The secret venom, circling in her veins,
Works through her skin, and bursts in bloating
flains;
Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness spreads her face. *Granville.*

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And an unusual paleness spreads her face. *Granville.*

20. Freedom from saltiness.

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And to the winds exposed her glowing breast,
To take the *freshness* of the morning air. *Add.*

21. Ruddy; colour of health.

The secret venom, circling in her veins,
Works through her skin, and bursts in bloating
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Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness spreads her face. *Granville.*

22. Freedom from saltiness.

She laid her down to rest,
And to the winds exposed her glowing breast,
To take the *freshness* of the morning air. *Add.*

23. Ruddy; colour of health.

The secret venom, circling in her veins,
Works through her skin, and bursts in bloating
flains;
Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness spreads her face. *Granville.*

24. Freedom from saltiness.

She laid her down to rest,
And to the winds exposed her glowing breast,
To take the *freshness* of the morning air. *Add.*

25. Ruddy; colour of health.

The secret venom, circling in her veins,
Works through her skin, and bursts in bloating
flains;
Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness spreads her face. *Granville.*

FRE

Business generally signifies any strait, *free*, or
channel of the sea, running between two shoals.
Brown.

2. Any agitation of liquors by ferment- ation, confinement, or other cause.

Of this river the surface is covered with froth
and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *free*,
and is still breaking against the stones that op-
pose its passage. *Addison on Italy.*

3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string.

It requirerh good winding of a string before it
will make any note; and, in the tops of lutes,
the higher they go, the less distance is between
the *free*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Work rising in protuberances.

The *free*s of houses, and all equal figures,
please; whereas unequal figures are but deforma-
ties. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets
Another chafe, may warm at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his *free*.
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Hobbs.*

6. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them still upon one place,
Till they have *freed* us a pair of graves
Within the earth. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

7. To corrode; to eat away.

It is *free* inward, whether it be bare within or
without.
The painful husband, plowing up his ground,
Shall find all *free* with rust, both pikes and
shields.
And empty beams under his harrow sound. *Halwell.*

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Within the earth. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

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It is *free* inward, whether it be bare within or
without.
The painful husband, plowing up his ground,
Shall find all *free* with rust, both pikes and
shields.
And empty beams under his harrow sound. *Halwell.*

30. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them still upon one place,
Till they have *freed* us a pair of graves
Within the earth. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

5. To form into raised work,
Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze, with bossy sculptures grav'n;
The roof was *fretted* gold. *Milton.*

6. To variegate, to diversify.
You grey lines
That *fret* the clouds are messengers of day.
Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

7. To make angry; to vex.
The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast, and they that overween,
And at thy growing virtues *fret* their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and ruth. *Milton.*

Because thou hast *fretted* me in all these things,
Behold I will recompence thy way upon thine head. *Ezekiel.*

Such an expectation, cries one, will never come
to pass, therefore I'll e'en give it up, and go and
fret myself. *Cullier.*

Injuries from friends *fret* and gall more, and
the memory of them is not so easily obliterated.
Arbutnot's History of John Bull.

To FRET. v. n.

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.
No benefits whatsoever shall ever alter or allay
that diabolical rancour that *frets* and ferments in
some hellish breasts, but that it will foam out in
slander and invective. *South.*

'Th'adjoining brook, that curls along
The vocal grove, now *fretting* o'er a rock,
Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool.
Thomson's Summer.

2. To be worn away; to be corroded.
Take a piece of gloves leather that is very thin,
and put your gold therein with sal armoniack,
binding it close, and then hang it up: the sal ar-
moniack will *fret* away, and the gold remain be-
hind. *Peacham on Draving.*

3. To make way by attrition or corrosion.
These do but indeed scrape off the exuberances,
or *fret* into the wood, and therefore they are very
seldom used to soft wood. *Moxon.*
It inflamed and swelled very much; many
wheels arose, and *fretted* one into another with
great excoriation. *Wifeman.*

4. To be angry; to be peevish; to vex
himself.

They trouble themselves with *fretting* at the
ignorance of such as withstand them in their opi-
nion. *Hooker.*

We are in a *fretting* mind at the church of
Rome, and with angry disposition enter into cogi-
tation. *Hooker.*

Helpless, what may it boot
To *fret* for anger, or for grief to moan!
Fairy Queen.

Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.
Shakespeare's Henry v.

Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who *frets*, or where conspirers are.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

His heart *fretts* against the Lord. *Proverbs.*
Hudibras *fretting*

Conquest should be so long a getting,
Drew up his force. *Hudibras.*

He swells with wrath, he makes outrageous
moan,
He *frets*, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the
ground. *Dryden.*

How should I *fret* to mangle every line,
In rev'rence to the sins of thirty-nine. *Pope.*

FRETFUL. adj. [from *fret*.] Angry;
peevish; in a state of vexation.

Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the *fretful* porcupine. *Shaksp.*

Where's the king?
—Contending with the *fretful* elements;
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea. *Shakespeare.*

They are extremely *fretful* and peevish, never
well at rest; but always calling for this or that, or
changing their posture of lying or sitting.

Harvey on Consumptions.

Are you positive and *fretful*?

Heedless, ignorant, forgetful? *Swift.*

FRETFULLY. adv. [from *fretful*.] Pee-
vishly.

FRETFULNESS. n. f. [from *fretful*.] Pas-
sion; peevishness.

FRETTY. adj. [from *fret*.] Adorned
with raised work.

FRIABILITY. n. f. [from *friable*.] Ca-
pacity of being easily reduced to powder.

Hardness, *friability*, and power to draw iron,
are qualities to be found in a loadstone. *Lucret.*

FRIABLE. adj. [from *friable*, French; *fri-*
abilis, Latin.] Easily crumbled; easi-
ly reduced to powder.

A spongy excellence groweth upon the roots
of the luter-tree, and sometimes on cedar, very
white, light, and *friable*, which we call agarick.

Bacon's Natural History.
The liver, of all the viscera, is the most *friable*,
and easily crumbled or dissolved. *Arbut.*

FRIAR. n. f. [A corruption of *frere*,
French.] A religious; a brother of
some regular order.

Holy Franciscan friar! brother! ho! *Shaksp.*
All the priests and *friars* in my realm
Shall in procession sing her endless praise. *Shaksp.*
He's but a *friar*, but he's big enough to be a
pope. *Dryden.*

Many jesuits and *friars* went about, in the dis-
guise of presbyterian and independent ministers,
to preach up rebellion. *Swift.*

A *friar* would need shew his talent in Latin.

FRIARLIKE. adj. [from *friar*.] Monas-
tick; unskilled in the world.

Their *friarlike* general would the next day
make one holiday in the Christian calendars, in
remembrance of thirty thousand Hungarian mur-
ders slain of the Turks. *Kneller.*

FRIARLY. adj. [from *friar* and *like*.] Like a
friar, or man untaught in life.

Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may'st
get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and
leave contentedly; yet have no abstract nor *friarly*
contempt of them. *Bacon's Essays.*

FRIARSCOWL. n. f. [from *friar* and *cowl*.] A
plant. It agrees with artum, from which
it differs only in having a flower resem-
bling a cowl.

FRIARY. n. f. [from *friar*.] A monas-
tery or convent of friars.

FRIARY. adj. Like a friar.

Francis Counfield did scratch his elbow when he
had sweetly invented to signify his name St. Fran-
cis, with a *friary* cowl in a corn field. *Camden's Remains.*

To FRIBBLE. v. n. To trifle.

Though cheats, yet more intelligible
Than those that with the stars do *fribble*, *Hudib.*

FRIASULER. n. f. [from the verb.] A
trifler.

A *fribbler*, is one who professes rapture for the
woman, and dreads her consent. *Speator.*

FRICASSEE. n. f. [French.] A dish
made by cutting chickens or other small
things in pieces, and dressing them with
strong sauce.

Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing
dogs,

Their sinking cheese, and *friary* of frogs!
He'd raise no fables, sing no flagrant lies,
Of boys with custard choak'd at Newberry. *King.*

FRICTION. n. f. [from *fricatio*, Latin.] The
act of rubbing one thing against another.

Gentle *friction* draweth forth the nourishment,
by making the parts a little hungry, and heating
them: this *friction* I wish to be done in the
morning. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will
flame, attract vigorously, and most thereof without
friction, as good hard wax, which will convert
the needle almost as actively as the loadstone

Brown.
FRICTION. n. f. [from *friction*, French; *frictio*,
from *frico*, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.

Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial
parts, and especially with sulphureous ones, emit
light as often as those parts are sufficiently agitated,
whether the agitation be made by heat, *friction*,
percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion.

Newton's Opticks.

2. The resistance in machines caused by
the motion of one body upon another.

3. Medical rubbing with the flesh brush or
cloths.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full, as
we see both in men and in the currying of horses;
for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits to
the parts. *Bacon.*

FRI DAY. n. f. [from *frigeðæg*, Saxon.] The
sixth day of the week, so named of
Frya, a Saxon deity.

And she were not kin to me, she would be as
fast on *Friday*, as Helen is on Sunday. *Shakespeare.*
For Venus like her day will change her cheer,
And seldom shall we see a *Friday* clear. *Dryden.*

FRIEND. n. f. [from *friend*, Dutch; *freond*,
Saxon.] This word, with its deriva-
tives, is pronounced *friend*, *friendly*: the
i totally neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevo-
lence and intimacy: opposed to foe or
enemy.

Friends of my soul, you twain
Rule in this realm, and the god's state sustain. *Shakespeare.*

Some man is a *friend* for his own occasion, and
will not abide in the day of thy trouble. *Ecclesi.*

God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and *friends* of
foes. *Shakespeare.*

Wonder not to see this soul extend
The bounds, and seek some other self, a *friend*. *Dryden.*

2. One without hostile intentions.

Who comes to fast in silence of the night?

—A *friend*. *Shakespeare.*

—What *friend*? your name?

3. One reconciled to another: this is put
by the custom of the language somewhat
irregularly in the plural number.

He's *friends* with Caesar,
In state of health thou say'st, and thou say'st free. *Shakespeare.*

My son came then into my mind; and yet my
mind

Was then scarce *friends* with him. *Shakespeare.*
If she repent, and would make me amends,
Bid her but send me her's, and we are *friends*. *Caesar.*

4. An attendant or companion.

The king ordains their entrance, and ascends
His regal seat, surrounded by his *friends*. *Dryden.*

5. Favourer; one propitious.

Aurora riding upon Pegasus, threw her swift-
ness, and how fit is a *friend* to poetry, and all in-
genious inventions. *Pascher.*

6. A familiar compellation.

Friends, how comest thou in hither? *Mist.*
What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, *friend*, to have lost mine eyes
o'erply'd

In liberty's defence. *Milton.*

To FRIEND. v. a. [from *frāre*, Lat.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support.

I know that we shall have him well to friend.
Shakespeare.

When vice makes mercy, mercy's so extended,
That, for the fault's love, is the offender friended.
Shakespeare.

FRIENDED. adj. Well disposed; inclined to love.

Not friended by his will to your high person,
His will is most malignant, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends.
Shakespeare.

FRIENDLESS. adj. [from *frind*.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance; destitute; forlorn.
Alas! I am a woman, friendless, hopeless.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon
None so much as upon the friendless person.
South.

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,
Oh friendless and forsaken virtue fly.
Dryden.

To what new clime, what distant sky,
Forsaken, friendless, will ye fly?
Pope.

2. **FRIENDLESS Man.** The Saxon word for him whom we call an outlaw, because he was, upon his exclusion from the king's peace and protection, denied all help of friends.

FRIENDLINESS. n. f. [from *friendly*.]

1. A disposition to friendship.

Such a liking and friendliness as hath brought
forth the effects.
Sidney.

2. Exertion of benevolence.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers,
charity, friendliness and neighbourhood, and means
of spiritual and corporal health.
Taylor.

FRIENDLY. adj. [from *frind*.]

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent.
They gave them thanks, desiring them to be
friendly still unto them.
2 Mac.

Thou to mankind
Be good, and friendly still and oft return!
Milton.

How art thou

To me so friendly grown above the rest
Of brutal kind?
Milton's Paradise Lost.

Let the Nassau-star in rising majesty appear,
And guide the prosperous mariner
With everlasting beams of friendly light.
Prior.

2. Disposed to union; amicable.

Like friendly colours found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new strength and
light.
Pope.

3. Salutary; homogeneal.

Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such power to stir up joy as this,
To life so friendly, or so cool to thirst.
Milton.

FRIENDLY. adv. In the manner of friends; with appearance of friends; amicably.

Here between the armies,
Let's drink together friendly, and embrace;
That all their eyes may bear those tokens home
of our restored love and amity.
Shakespeare.

FRIENDSHIP. n. f. [*viendſchap*, Dutch.]

1. The state of mind united by mutual benevolence; amity.

There is little friendship in the world, and least
of all between equals, which was wont to be magni-
fied: that that is, is between superior and inferior,
whose fortunes may comprehend the one the other.
Bacon.

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any
friendship with the favourites.
Clarendon.

2. Highest degree of intimacy.

My sons, let your unseemly discord cease,
If not in friendship, live at least in peace.
Dryden's Ind. Emp.

3. Favour; personal kindness.

His friendship, all so few com'd,
Were always of the meddling kind.
Swift.
Raw captains are usually sent only preferred by
friendship, and not chosen by sufficiency.
Spenser.

4. Assistance; help.

Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel:
Some friendship will it lend you against the tem-
pest;
Repose you there.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

We know those colours which have a friendship
with each other, and those which are incompatible,
in mixing together those colours of which we
would make trial.
Dryden's Duressney.

FRIEZE. n. f. [*drap de frise*, French.]

A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first
in Friesland.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but
frizze.
Milton.

The All-giver would be unthank'd,
The captive Germans of gigantic size,
Are rank'd in order, and are clad in frizze.
Dryden's Persius.

He could no more live without his frizze coat
Than without his skin.
Addison's Guardian.

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of frizze;
As if a man, in making poies,
Should bundle thistles up with roses.
Swift.

FRIEZE. } n. f. [In architecture.] A

FRIZE. } large flat member which sepa-
rates the architrave from the cornice;
of which there are as many kinds as
there are orders of columns.
Harris.

No jutting frizze,
Buttrice, nor coigne of 'vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.
Shakespeare.

Nor did there want
Cornice or frizze with bossy sculptures grav'n;
The roof was fretted gold.
Milton's Par. Lost.
Polydore designed admirably well as to the prac-
tical part, having a particular genius for frizzen.
Dryden's Duressney.

FRIEZED. adj. [from *frizze*.] Shagged
or napped with frieze.

FRIEZELIKE. adj. [*frizze* and *like*.] Re-
sembling a frieze.

I have seen the figure of Thalia, the comick
muse, sometimes with an entire headpiece, and a
little frizze-like tower, running round the edges of
the face, and sometimes with a mask for the face
only.
Addison on Italy.

FRIGAT. n. f. [*frigate*, French; *fregata*,
Italian.]

1. A small ship. Ships under fifty guns
are generally termed frigats.

The treasure they fought for was, in their view,
embezzled in certain frigats.
Raleigh's Apology.
On high rais'd decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shades our humble frigats go.
Dryden.

2. Any vessel on the water.

Behold the water work and play
About her little frigate, therein making way.
Fairy Queen.

FRIGEFACITION. n. f. [*frigus* and *facio*,
Latin.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT. v. a. [*frightan*, Saxon.]

To terrify; to disturb with fear; to
shock with fear; to daunt; to dismay.
This was in the old authors more fre-
quently written *affright*, as it is always
found in the Scripture.

The herds
Were strongly clapp'd in the frighted folds.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the frighted deep,
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse confounded.
Milton.

Cherubic watch, and of a sword that flame
Wide-waving, all approach far off to fright,
And guard all passage to the tree of life.
Milton.

Nor exile or danger can fright a brave spirit,
With innocence guarded,
With virtue rewarded,
I make of my sufferings a merit.
Dryden.

The mind frights itself with any thing reflect-
ed on in grief, and at a distance: things thus of-
fered to the mind carry the shew of nothing but
difficulty.

Whence glaring oft with many a broaden'd orb,
His frights the nations.
Thomson's Autumn.

FRIGHT. n. f. [from the verb.] A sud-
den terrour.

You, if your goodness does not plead my cause,
May think I broke all hospitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by night,
And put your noble person in a fright.
Dryden.

To FRIGHTEN. v. a. To terrify; to
shock with dread.

The rugged bear's, or spotted lynx's brood,
Frighten the valleys, and infect the wood.
Prior.

FRIGHTFUL. adj. [from *fright*.]

1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy schooldays frightful, desperate, wild, and fu-
rious.
Shakespeare.
Without aid you durst not undertake
This frightful passage o'er the Stygian lake.
Dryden.

2. A cant word among women for any
thing unpleasing.

FRIGHTFULLY. adv. [from *frightful*.]

1. Dreadfully; horribly.

This will make a prodigious mass of water, and
looks frightfully to the imagination; 'tis huge and
great.
Burnet.

2. Disagreeably; not beautifully. A wo-
man's word.

Then to her glass; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look frightfully to-day?
Swift.

FRIGHTFULNESS. n. f. [from *frightful*.]
The power of impressing terrour.

FRIGID. adj. [*frigida*, Latin.]

1. Cold; wanting warmth. In this sense
it is seldom used but in science.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been in-
tolerable, and in the frigid zones the cold would
have destroyed both animals and vegetables.
Cheyne's Phil. Princ.

2. Wanting warmth of affection.

3. Impotent; without warmth of body.

4. Dull; without fire of fancy.

If justice Phillips's coltish head
Some frigid rhymes disturbs,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurses.
Swift.

FRIGIDITY. n. f. [*frigiditas*, Latin.]

1. Coldness; want of warmth.

2. Dulness; want of intellectual fire.

Driving at these as at the highest elegancies,
which are but the frigidities of wit.
Brace.
Of the two extremes, one would sooner pardon
phrensy than frigidty.
Pope.

3. Want of corporeal warmth.

The boiling blood of youth hinders that seren-
ity which is necessary to severe intenseness; and
the frigidity of decrepitude is as much its enemy
by reason of its dulling moisture.
Glanville.

4. Coldness of affection.

FRIENDLY. adv. [from *frigid*.] Coldly;
dully; without affection.

FRIQUENESS. n. f. [from *frigid*.]
Coldness; dulness; want of affection.

FRIGORIFEROUS, *adj.* [*frigorifera*, *Fr.*] Causing cold. A word used in science.

Frigerific atoms or particles, mean those nitrous salts which float in the air in cold weather, and occasion freezing. Quincy.

FRILL, *v. n.* [*frilleux*, French.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk: as the hawk *frills*. Ditt.

FRINGE, *n. f.* [*friggio*, Italian; *frange*, French.] Ornamental appendages added to drefs or furniture. It is in conversation used of loofe and feparate threads.

Those offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes* of his greatness. Wotton.

The golden *fringe* even fet the ground on flame, And drew a precious trail. Dryden.

The shadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, whereof that which was contiguous to the shadow was broadest and moft luminous; and that which was remotest from it was narrowest, and fo faint as not eafily to be vifible.

Newton's Opticks.

FRINGE, *v. a* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

Either fide of the bank, *fringed* with moft beautiful trees, refifted the fun's darts. Sidney.

Of fiver wings he took a fhining pair, *Fringed* with gold. Fairfax.

Here, by the facred bramble ting'd, My pettycoat is doubly *fring'd*. Swift.

FRIPPERY, *n. f.* [*from frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

FRIPPERY, *n. f.* [*fripperie*, Fr. *fripperia*, Italian.]

1. The place where old clothes are fold. We know what belongs to a *frippery*. Shafp. Lurana is a *frippery* of bankrupts, who fly thither from Druina to play their after-game.

Houel's Vocal Forest.

2. Old clothes; caft drefses; tattered rags; Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,

Whole works are ev'n the *frippery* of wit; From brocade is become fo bold a thief, As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it.

Ben Jonfon.

The fighting-place now feamens rage fupply, And all the tackling is a *frippery*. Donne.

Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London, where old cloaths and *frippery* are fold. Pope.

FRISK, *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to fkip.

Put water into a glafs, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glafs, preffing it fomewhat hard; and after drawing it fome few times about, it will make the water *frisk*, and fprinkle up in a fine dew. Bacon's Nat. Hift.

The fifh fell a *frifking* in the net. L'Estrange.

Whether every one hath experimented this troublefome intrufion of fome *frifking* ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not. Locke.

2. To dance in frolick or gayety.

We are as twinn'd lambs, that did *frisk* i' th' fun, And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd Was innocence for innocence; we knew not The doctrine of ill-doing. Shafp. Winter's Tale.

About them *frifking* play'd All beafts of th' earth. Milton's Paradise Loft.

A wanton heifer *frifk'd* up and down in a meadow, at eafe and pleafure. L'Estrange.

Watch the quick motions of the *frifking* tail, Then ferve their fury with the rufhing male. Dryden's Virgil.

So Bacchus through the conquer'd ludies rode, And beafts in gambols *frifk'd* before their honeft god. Dryden.

Off to the mountain's airy tops advanc'd, The *frifking* fityra on the fummits danc'd. Addison.

Those merry blades

That *frifk* it under Pindus' fhades. Prior.

Peg faints at the found of an organ, and yet will dance and *frifk* at the noife of a bagpipe. Arbuthnot's Hiftory of John Bull.

Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's ifle, To catch a monkey by a wile,

The mimick animal amufe; They place before him gloves and fhoes;

Which when the brute puts awkward on, All his agility is gone:

In vain to *frifk* or climb he tries; The huntfmen feize the grinning prize. Swift.

FRISK, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gayety.

FRISKER, *n. f.* [from *frifk*.] A wanton; one not content or fettled.

Now I will wear this and now I will wear that; Now I will wear I cannot tell what:

All new fafhions be pleafant to me: Now I am a *frifker*, all men on me look;

What fhould I do but fet cock on the hoop? Camden.

FRISKINESS, *n. f.* [from *frifk*] Gayety; livelinefs. A low word.

FRISKY, *adj.* [*frifque*, French; from *frifk*.] Gay; airy. A low word.

FRIT, *n. f.* [among chymifts.] Alhes or falt baked, or fried together with fand. Ditt.

FRITH, *n. f.* [*fretum*, Latin.]

1. A ftrait of the fea where the water, being confin'd, is rough.

What defp'rate madman then would venture o'er The *frith*, or haul his cables from the fhore? Dryden's Virgil.

Batavian fleets Defraud us of the glittering funny fwarms

That heave our *friths*, and crowd upon our fhores. Thomson.

2. A kind of net. I know not whether this fenfe be now retained.

The Wear is a *frith*, reaching through the Ofc, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with an eye hook; where the fifh entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are ftop't from iffuing out again. Carew.

FRITILLARY, *n. f.* [*frutillaire*, French.] A plant. Miller.

FRITINANCY, *n. f.* [from *frutini*, Latin.] The fcream of an infect, as the cricket or cicada.

The note or *frutinancy* thereof is far more fhill than that of the locuft, and its life fhort. Brown.

FRITTER, *n. f.* [*friture*, French.]

1. A fmall piece cut to be fried.

Maid, *fritters* and pancakes y now fee ye make; Let flut have one pancake for company fake. Taffer.

2. A fragment; a fmall piece.

Sheefe and putter! have I lived to ftand in the taunt of one that makes *fritters* of Englifh? Shafppeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

If you ftrike a folid body that is brittle, as glafs or fugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into fhivers and *fritters*; the motion, upon the preffure, fearching all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body weakeft. Bacon's Natural Hiftory.

The ancient errant knights Won all their ladies' hearts in fights; And cut whole giants into *fritters*,

To put them into anorous twitters. Hudibras.

3. A cheefecake; a wig. Anfworth.

FRITTER, *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To cut meat into fmall pieces to be fried.

2. To break into fmall particles or fragments.

Joy to greet thee! let divifion reign!

My racks and tortures foon fhall drive them hence, Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their fefp.

Pope's Dunciad. How prologues into prefaces decay, And thefe to notes are *fritter'd* quite away. Dunciad.

FRIVOLOUS, *adj.* [*frivolus*, Latin; *frivole*, French.] Slight; trifling; of no moment.

It is *frivolous* to fay we ought not to ufe bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and prefume all fuch bad as it pleafeth themfelves to dilike. Hofter.

These fceem very *frivolous* and fruitiefs; for, by the breach of them, little damage can come to the commonwealth. Spenser.

She tamed the brinded lionefs, And spotted mountain pard; but fet at nought The *frivolous* bolt of Cupid. Milton.

Those things which now fceem *frivolous* and flight Will be of ferious confequence to you, When they have made you once ridiculous. Rofcommon.

All the impeachments in Greece and Rome agreed in a notion of being concern'd, in point of honour, to condemn whatever perfon they impeach'd, however *frivolous* the articles, or how-ever weak the proofs. Swift.

I will not defend any miftake, and do not think myfelf oblig'd to anfwer every *frivolous* objection. Arbuthnot.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of importance; triflingnefs.

FRIVOLOUSLY, *adv.* [from *frivolous*.] Triflingly; without weight.

FRIZLE, *v. a* [*frifer*, Fr.] To curl in fhort curls like nap of frieze.

Th' humble fhurb And bufh, with *frizled* hair implicit. Milton.

They *frizled* and curled their hair with hot iron. Hakewill.

I doff'd my fhoe, and fwear Therein I fpy'd this yellow *frizled* hair. Gay.

FRIZLER, *n. f.* [from *frizle*.] One that makes fhort curls.

FRO, *adv.* [of *fra*, Saxon.]

1. Backward; regreffively. It is only ufed in oppofition to the word *to*; *to* and *fro*, backward and forward, *to* and *from*.

The Carthaginians having fpoiled all Spain rooted out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians, fo betwixt them both, *to* and *fro*, there was fcarce a native Spaniard left. Spenser.

As when a heap of gathered thorns is caft, Now *to*, now *fro* before th' autumnal blaft, Together clung, it rolls around the field. Pope.

2. It is a contraction of *from*, not now ufed. They turn round like grindftones, Which they dig out *fro* the delves, For their bairns bread, wives, and felves. Ben Jonfon.

FROCK, *n. f.* [*froc*, French.]

1. A drefs; a coat.

That monfter, custom, is angel yet in this, That to the ufe of aétions fair and good, He likewife gives a *frock* or livery, That aptly is put on. Shafppeare's Hamlet.

Chaly bean temper'd fteel, and *frock* of mail, Adamantean proof. Milton's Agamemnon.

2. A kind of clofe coat for men.

I ftrip my body of my fhepherd's *frock*. Dryden.

3. A kind of gown for children.

FROG, *n. f.* [*frōgga*, Saxon.]

1. A fmall animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalifts among mixed animals, as partaking of beaft, and fifh; famous in Homer's Poem. There is likewife a

small green frog that *perches* on trees, said to be venomous.

Poor Twa, that eats the swimming frog, the toad, the todpole. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Auffer is drawn with a put or urn, pouring forth water, with which shall descend frogs. *Peasbarn on Drawing.*

2. The hollow part of a horse's hoof.

FROG BIT. *n. f.* [*frog* and *bit*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

FROG FISH. *n. f.* [*frog* and *fish*.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

FROG GRASS. *n. f.* [*frog* and *grass*.] A kind of herb.

FROGLETTUCE. *n. f.* [*frog* and *lettuce*.] A plant.

FROIZE. *n. f.* [from the French *froisser*, as the pancake is crisped or crimped in frying.] A kind of food made by frying bacon enclosed in a pancake.

FROGLICK. *adj.* [*vrolick*, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

We faillies that do run

By the triple Hecate's team,
From the presence of the sun,
Following darkness like a dream,
Now are *frollick*. *Shakespeare.*

Whether, as some sages sing,
The *frollick* wind that breathes the spring,
Zephyr with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a maying;
There on beds of violets blue,
And fresh-blown roses waf'd in dew,
Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and debonnaire. *Milton.*

Who ripe, and *frollick* of his full grown age,
Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,
At last betakes him to this ominous wood. *Milton.*

The gay, the *frollick*, and the loud, *Walker.*

FROGLICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity.

He would be at his *frollick* once again,
And his pretensions to divinity. *Roscommon.*

Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like *frollicks* and excursions, was immediately accused of this. *Swift.*

While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er
Her *frollick*, and pursues her tail no more. *Swift.*

To FROGLICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gayety.

Manly spirit and genius plays not tricks with words, nor *frollicks* with the caprices of a frothy imagination. *Glanville.*

Then to her new love let her go,
And deck her in golden array;
Be finest at every fine show,
And *frollick* it all the long day. *Roscoe.*

FROGLICKLY. *adv.* [from *frollick*.] Gayly; wildly.

FROGLICKSOME. *adj.* [from *frollick*.] Full of wild gayety.

FROGLICKSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *frollicksome*.] Wildness of gayety; pranks.

FROGLICKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *frollicksome*.] With wild gayety.

FROM. *prep.* [from, Saxon and Scottish.]

1. Away; noting privation.
Your slighting Zulema, this very hour
Will take ten thousand subjects *from* your power. *Dryden.*

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
And took him trembling *from* his sovereign's side. *Dryden.*

Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two edg'd weapon *from* the shining case. *Pope.*

2. Noting reception.
What time would spare *from* steel receives its date. *Pope.*

3. Noting procession, descent, or birth.

Thus the hard and stubborn race of man
From animated rock and flint began. *Blackmore.*

The song began *from* Jove. *Dryden.*

Succeeding kings rise *from* the happy bed. *Irene.*

4. Noting transmissiion.
The messengers *from* our sister and the king. *Shakespeare.*

5. Noting abstraction or vacation.
I shall find time
From this enormous state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

6. With *to* following: noting succession.
Those motions we must examine *from* first to last, to find out what was the form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

He bid her *from* time to time be comforted. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. Out of: noting emission.
When the most high
Eternal Father, *from* his secret cloud
Amid't, in thunder uttered thus his voice. *Milt.*

Then pierc'd with pain, she shook her haughty head,
Sigh'd *from* her inward soul, and thus she said. *Dryden's Æneid.*

8. Noting progress from premises to inferences.
If an objection be not removed, the conclusion of experience *from* the time past to the time present will not be found and perfect. *Bacon.*

This is evident *from* that high and refined morality which shined forth in some of the ancient heathens. *South.*

9. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought.

The king is coming, and I must speak with him *from* the bridge.

—How now, Fluellan, can't thou *from* the bridge? *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

10. Out of: noting extraction.
From high Meonia's rocky shores I came,
Of poor descent; Acates is my name. *Addison.*

11. Because of: noting the reason or motive of an act or effect.

You are good, but *from* a nobler cause;

From your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws. *Dryden.*

David celebrates the glory of God, *from* the consideration of the greatness of his works. *Tillotson.*

We sicken soon *from* her contagious care;

Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. *Prior.*

Relaxations *from* plenitude is cured by spare diet, and *from* any cause by that which is contrary to it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

12. Out of: noting the ground or cause of any thing.

By the sacred radiance of the sun,

The mysteries of Hecate, and the night;

By all the operations of the orbs,
From whom we do exist, and cease to be,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakespeare.*

They who believe that the praises which arise *from* valour are superior to those which proceed *from* any other virtues, have not considered. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid, Dedication.*

What entertainment can be raised *from* so pitiful a machine? We see the success of the battle *from* the very beginning. *Dryden.*

'Tis true *from* force the strongest title springs,
I therefore hold *from* that which first made kings. *Dryden.*

13. Not near to: noting distance.

His regiment lies half a mile at least

South *from* the mighty power of the king. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

14. Noting separation or recession.

To die by thee, were but to die in jest;

From thee to die, were torture more than death. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

Hast thou beheld when *from* the goal they start,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race, and, panting, scarcely bear,
Th' extremes of set'ring hope and chilling fear. *Dryden's Virgil.*

15. Noting exemption or deliverance.
From jealousy's tormenting strife
For ever be thy bosom free'd. *Prior.*

16. Noting absence.

Our father he hath writ, to hatch our sister,
Of differences, which I best thought it fit
To answer *from* our home. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

17. Noting derivation.

I lay the deep foundations of a wall

And Enos, named *from* me, the city call. *Dryden.*

18. Since: noting distance from the past.

The flood was not the cause of mountains, but there were mountains *from* the creation. *Raleigh.*

I had, *from* my childhood, a wart upon one of my fingers. *Bacon.*

The other had been trained up *from* his youth in the war of Flanders. *Clarendon.*

The milk of tygers was his infant food,
Taught *from* his tender years the taste of blood. *Dryden.*

Were there, *from* all eternity, no memorable actions done 'till about that time? *Tillotson.*

19. Contrary to. Not in use.

Any thing to overcome is *from* the purpose of playing; whose end, both at the first and now, was and is to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Do not believe,

That *from* the sense of all civility,

I thus would play and trifle with your reverence. *Shakespeare.*

Did you draw bonds to forfeit? Sign to break?

Or must we read you quite *from* what we speak,
And find the truth out the wrong way? *Donne.*

20. Noting removal.

Thrice *from* the ground the leap'd. *Dryden.*

21. From is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs: as, *from* above, *from* the parts above; *from* below, *from* the places below; of which some are here exemplified.

22. From above.

He, which gave them *from* above such power,

for miraculous confirmation of that which they taught, endued them also with wisdom *from* above,

to teach that which they so did confirm. *Hooker.*

No sooner were his eyes in slumber bound,
When *from* above, a more than mortal sound
Invades his ears. *Dryden's Æneid.*

23. From afar.

Light demillances *from* afar they throw. *Dryden's Æneid.*

24. From beneath.

With whirlwinds *from* beneath the toll'd the ship,

And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryden.*

An arm arises of the Stygian flood,
Which, breaking *from* beneath, with bellowing sound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around. *Dryden.*

25. From behind.

See, to their hafe restor'd, earth, seas, and air,

And joyful ages *from* behind in crowding ranks appear. *Dryden.*

26. From far.

Their train proceeding on their way,

From far the town and lofty tow'rs survey. *Dryden.*

27. From high.

I then heav'n's imperious queen shot down *from* high. *Dryden.*

28. From thence. Here *from* is superfluous.

In the necessary differences which arise *from* thence, they rather break into several divisions than join in any one publick interest; and *from* hence have always risen the most dangerous factions, which have ruined the peace of nations. *Clarendon.*

29. From whence. From is here superfluous.

While future realms his wand'ring thoughts

delight,

His daily vision, and his dream by night,

Forbidden Thane appears before his eye,
From whence he sees his absent brother fly.
Pope's Statius.

30. FROM *where.*

From where high Ithaca, o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'er-arching shades and pendent
woods,
Us to their shores our filial duty draws.
Pope.

31. FROM *without.*

When the plantation grows to strength, then it
is time to plant it with women as well as with
men, that it may spread into generations, and not
be pieced from without.
Bacon.
If native power prevail not, shall I doubt
To seek for needful succour from without.
Dryden.

32. From is sometimes followed by another
preposition, with its proper case.33. FROM *amidst.*

Thou too shalt fall by time or barb'rous foes,
Whose circling walls the sev'n fam'd hills enclose;
And thou, whose rival tow'rs invade the skies,
And, from amidst the waves, with equal glory rise.
Addison.

34. FROM *among.*

Here had new begun
My wand'ring, had not he, who was my guide
Up hither, from among the trees appear'd,
Presence divine!
Milton's Par. Lost.

35. FROM *beneath.*

My worthy wife our arms mislaid,
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd.
Dryden's Æneid.

36. FROM *beyond.*

There followed him great multitudes of people
from Galilee, and from beyond Jordan.
Mat.

37. FROM *forth.*

Young Aretus, from forth his bridal bow'r,
Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour,
And canisters of consecrated flour.
Pope.

38. FROM *off.*

The sea being constrained to withdraw from off
certain tracts of lands, which lay till then at the
bottom of it.
Woodward.
Knights, unhors'd, may rise from off the plain,
And light on foot, their honour to regain.
Dryden.

9. FROM *out.*

The king with angry threatnings from out a win-
dow, where he was not ashamed the world should
behold him a beholder, commanded his guard
and the rest of his soldiers to hasten their death.
Sidney.

And join thy voice unto the angel-quire,
From out his secret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire.
Milton.

Now shake, from out thy fruitful breast, the
seeds
Of envy, discord, and of cruel deeds.
Dryden.

Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre sways
The freezing north and hyperborean seas,
Terror is thine, and wild amazement, flung
From out thy chariot, withers ev'n the strong.
Dryden.

10. FROM *out of.*

Whatsoever such principle there is, it was at
the first found out by discourse, and drawn from
out of the very bowels of heaven and earth.
Hooker.

41. FROM *under.*

He, though blind of sight,
Despis'd, and thought extinguish'd quite,
With inward eyes illuminated,
His very virtue rous'd
From under ashes into sudden flame.
Milton.

42. FROM *within.*

From within
The broken bowels, and the bloated skin,
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms.
Dryden.

FROMWARD. *prep.* [from and peard,
Saxon.] Away from: the contrary to
the word *towards*. Not now in use.

As cheerfully going towards as Pyrocles went
forward fromward his death.
Sidney.
The horizontal needle is continually varying
towards east and west; and so the dipping or in-

clining needle is varying up and down, towards
or fromwards the zenith.
Cheyne.

FRONTIEROUS. *adj.* [frondifer, Lat.]
Bearing leaves.
Did.

FRONT. *n. f.* [frons, Latin; front, Fr.]

1. The face.

His front yet threatens, and his frowns con-
mand.
Prior.

They stand not front to front, but each deth
view

The other's tail, pursu'd as they pursue.
Cicero's Manilius.

The patriot virtues that defend thy thought,
Spread on thy front and in thy bosom glow.
Thomson.

2. The face, in a sense of censure or dis-
like; as, a hardened front; a fierce front.
This is the usual sense.

3. The face as opposed to an enemy.

His forward hand, inur'd to wounds, makes
way
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce.
Daniel.

4. The part or place opposed to the
face.

The access of the town was only by a neck of
land: our men had shot, that thundered upon
them from the rampier in front, and from the
gallies that lay at sea in flank.
Bacon.

5. The van of an army.

'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
A dreadful interval! and front to front
Presented, stood in terrible array.
Milton.

6. The forepart of any thing, as of a
building.

Both these sides are not only returns, but
parts of the front; and uniform without, though
severally partitioned within, and are on both
sides of a great and stately tower, in the midst of
the front.
Bacon.

Palladius adviseth the front of his edifice should
so respect the south, that in its first angle it re-
ceive the rising rays of the winter sun, and de-
cline a little from the winter setting thereof.
Brown.

The prince approach'd the door,
Possess'd the porch, and on the front above
He fix'd the fatal bough.
Dryden's Æneid.

One sees the front of a palace covered with
painted pillars of different orders.
Addison.

7. The most conspicuous part or particular.

To FRONT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oppose directly, or face to face;
to encounter.

You four shall front them in the narrow lane;
we will walk lower: if they leap from your en-
counter, then they light on us.
Shakspeare.

Can you, when you have push'd out of your
gates the very defender of them, think to front
his revenges with easy groans.
Shakspeare.

Some are either to be won to the state in a fast
and true manner, or fronted with some other of
the same party that may oppose them, and so
divide the reputation.
Bacon's Essays.

I shall front thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me.
Dryden.

2. To stand opposed, or over against any
place or thing.

The square will be one of the most beautiful in
Italy when the statue is erected, and a town house
built at one end to front the church that stands
at the other.
Addison on Italy.

To FRONT. *v. n.* To stand foremost.

I front, but in that file,
Where others tell steps with me.
Shakspeare.

FRONTAL. *n. f.* [frontale, Latin; frontal,
French.] Any external form of medi-

cine to be applied to the forehead, ge-
nerally composed among the ancients of
coolers and hypnoticks.
Quincy.

We may apply intercipients upon the temples
of mastick: frontales may also be applied.
Wifeman.

The torpedo, alive, stupifies at a distance; but
after death produceth no such effect; which had
they retained, they might have supplied opium,
and served as frontals in phrenesies.
Brown.

FRONTATED. *adj.* [from frons, Latin.]

In botany, the frontated leaf of a flower
grows broader and broader, and at last
perhaps terminates in a right line: used,
in opposition to cusped, which is
when the leaves of a flower end in a
point.
Quincy.

FRONTBOX. *n. f.* [front and box.] The
box in the playhouse from which there
is a direct view to the stage.

How vain are all these glories, all our pains,
Unless good sense preserve what beauty gains!
That men may say, when we the front-box grace,
Behold the first in virtue, as in face.
Pope.

FRONTED. *adj.* [from frons.] Formed
with a front.

Part fronted brigades form.
Milton.

FRONTIER. *n. f.* [frontiere, Fr.] The
marches; the limit; the utmost verge
of any territory; the border: properly
that which terminates not at the sea,
but fronts another country.

Draw all the inhabitants of those borders away
or plant garisons upon all those frontiers about
him.
Spenser on Ireland.

Upon my frontiers here keep residence,
That little which is left so to defend.
Milton.

FRONTIER. *adj.* Bordering; contermi-
nous.

A place there lies on Gallia's utmost bounds,
Where rising seas insult the frontier grounds.
Addison.

FRONTISPIECE. *n. f.* [frontispicium, id
quod in fronte conspicitur; frontispice,
French.] That part of any building or
other body that directly meets the eye.

With frontispice of diamond and gold
Embellish'd, deck with sparkling orient gems
The portal thence.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

Who is it has inform'd us that a rational soul
can inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such
a sort of frontispice?
Locke.

The frontispice of the townhouse has pillars of
a beautiful black marble, streaked with white.
Addison on Italy.

FRONTLESS. *adj.* [from front.] Not
blushing; wanting shame; void of dis-
fidence.

Thou, frontless man, we follow'd from afar,
Thy instruments of death and tools of war.
Dryden.

For vice, though frontless, and of harden'd face,
Is shamed at the sight of awful grace.
Dryden.

Strike a blush through frontless flattery.
Pope.

FRONTLET. *n. f.* [from frons, Latin;
fronteau, French.] A bandage worn
upon the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet
on? You are too much of late i' th' frown.
Shakspeare's King Lear.

They shall be as frontlets between thine eyes.
Deuteronomy.

To the forehead frontlets were applied, to
restrain and intercept the sight.
Wifeman.

FRONTROOM. *n. f.* [front and room.]
An apartment in the forepart of a house.

If your shop stands in an eminent street, the
frontrooms are commonly more airy than the back-
rooms; and it will be inconvenient to make the
frontroom shallow.
Menon.

FRORE. *adj.* [bevrozen, Dutch, frozen.]
Frozen. This word is not used since
the time of Milton.

The parching air
Burns *frost*, and cold performs th' effect of fire.
Milton.

FROZEN *adj.* [*befrozen*, frozen, Dutch.]

Frozen; congealed with cold. Obsolete.

O, my heart-blood is well nigh *frozen* I feel,
And my galage grown fast to my heel. *Spenser.*

FROST *n. s.* [*froſt*, Saxon]

1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation.

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost*,
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

When the *frost* seizes upon wine, only the
more warlike parts are congealed: there is a
mighty spirit which can retreat into itself, and
within its own compass lie secure from the freez-
ing impression. *South.*

2. The appearance of plants and trees
sparkling with congelation of dew.

Behold the groves that shine with silver *frost*,
Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure lost.

FROSTBITTEN. *adj.* [*frost* and *bitten*.]

Nipped or withered by the frost
The leaves are too much *frostbitten*. *Motimer.*

FROSTED. *adj.* [*from frost*.] Laid on
in inequalities like those of the hoar frost
upon plants.

The rich brocaded silk unfold,
Where rising flows grow stiff with *frosted* gold.
Gay.

FROSTILY. *adv.* [*from frosty*.]

1. With frost; with excessive cold.

2. Without warmth of affection.

Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it *frostily*.

FROSTINESS. *n. s.* [*from frosty*.] Cold;
freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL. *n. s.* [*frost* and *nail*.] A
nail with a prominent head driven into
the horse's shoes, that it may pierce
the ice.

The claws are strait only to take hold, for
better progression; as a horse that is shod with
frostnails. *Grew's Cosmol.*

FROSTWORK. *n. s.* [*frost* and *work*.]
Work in which the substance is laid on
with inequalities, like the dew con-
gealed upon shrubs.

By nature Chap'd to various figures, those
The fruitful rain, and these the hail compose;
The snowy fleece and curious *frostwork* these,
Produce the dew, and those the gentle breeze.
Blackmore.

FROSTY. *adj.* [*from frost*.]

1. Having the power of congelation;
excessive cold.

For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel shed,
For all the *frosty* nights that I have watch'd,
Be pitiful to my condemned sons. *Shakespeare.*

The air, if very cold, irritates the flame,
and maketh it burn more fiercely; as fire
scorcheth in *frosty* weather. *Bacon.*
A gnat half-starved with cold and hunger,
went out one *frosty* morning to a bee-hive.
L'Estrange.

2. Chill in affection; without warmth of
kindness or courage.

What a *frosty* spirited rogue is this! *Shaks.*

3. Hoary; gray-haired; resembling frost.

Where is loyalty?

If it be banish'd from the *frosty* head,

Where shall it find a harbour in the earth? *Shaks.*

FROTH. *n. s.* [*froe*, Dan. and Scottish.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in
liquors by agitation.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And therewith all enwrap the nimble thighs
Of his *froth* foamy feed. *Fairy Queen.*

When wind expieth from under the sea, as it
causeth some resounding of the water, so it causeth
some light motions of bubbles, and white circles
of *froth*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to thivers dash'd, th' assault renew;
Vain batt'ry, and in *froth* or bubbles end.

The useless *froth* swims on the surface, but the
pearl lies covered with a mass of waters.
Glanville.

The scatter'd ocean flies;
Black sands, discolour'd *froth*, and mingled mud
arise. *Dryden.*

They were the *froth* my raging folly mov'd
When it boil'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd most. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be
mingled, let water, a little thickened with soap,
be agitated to raise a *froth*; and after that *froth*
has stood a little, there will appear, to one that
shall view it intently, various colours every
where in the surfaces of the bubbles; but to one
that shall go so far off that he cannot distinguish
the colours from one another, the whole *froth*
will grow white, with a perfect whiteness.
Newton.

A painter having finished the picture of a horse,
excepting the loose *froth* about his mouth and his
bridle; and after many unsuccessful essays, de-
spairing to do that to his satisfaction, in a great
rage threw a sponge at it, all besmeared with the
colours, which fortunately hitting upon the right
place, by one bold stroke of chance most exactly
supplied the want of skill in the artist. *Bentley.*

2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or
eloquence.

3. Any thing not hard, solid, or sub-
stantial.

Who eateth his veal, pig and lamb being *froth*,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth.

TO FROTH. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To
foam; to throw out spume; to generate
spume.

He frets within, *froths* treason at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth. *Dryden.*
Excess muddles the best wit, and only makes
it flutter and *froth* high. *Grew.*

FROTHILY. *adv.* [*from frothy*.]

1. With foam; with spume.

2. In an empty trifling manner.

FROTHY. *adj.* [*from froth*.]

1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.

The sap of trees is of differing natures; some
watery and clear, as vines, beeches, pears; some
thick, as apples; some gummy, as cherries; and
some *frothy*, as elms. *Bacon.*

Behold a *frothy* substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

2. Soft; not solid; waiting.
Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need
not fear that bathing should make them *frothy*.

3. Vain; empty; trifling.
What's a voluptuous dinner, and the *frothy*
vanity of discourse that commonly attends these
pompous entertainments? What is it but a mortifi-
cation to a man of sense and virtue? *L'Estrange.*

Though the principles of religion were never so
clear and evident, yet they may be made ridicu-
lous by vain and *frothy* men; as the gravest
and wisest person in the world may be abused by being
put in a fool's coat. *Tillotson.*

FROUNCE. *n. s.* A word used by fal-
coners for a distemper, in which white
spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

TO FROUNCE. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]

To wrinkle or curl the hair about the
face. This word was at first probably
used in contempt.

Some *frounce* their curled hair in country ruffs,
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen.*
Some warlike sign must be used; either a flow-
erly huskin, or an overflaring *frounce*. *Ed. ad.*

Thus, night oft see me in thy pale career,
Till civil suited morn appear;
Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as she was wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

FROUZY. *adj.* [A cant word.]

1. Fetid; muffy.

Petticoats in *frouzy* heaps. *Swift.*

2. Dim; cloudy.

When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A *frouzy* dirty-coloured red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

FROWARD. *adj.* [*frow*, *earb*.] Peevish;
ungovernable; angry; perverse; the
contrary to *toward*.

The *froward* pain of mine own heart made me
delight to punish him, whom I esteem'd the
chiefest let in the way. *Sidney.*

She's not *froward*, but modest as the dove
She is not hot, but temperate as the moon, *Shaks.*
Whole ways are crooked, and they *froward* in
their paths. *Franklin.*

I move so round, that a *froward* retea-
tion of custom is as turbulent a thing as innova-
tion. *Bacon's Essays.*

'Tis with *froward* men, and *froward* factions
too, as 'tis with *froward* children; they'll be
sooner quieted by fear than by any sense of duty.
L'Estrange.

Motions occasion sleep, as we find by the com-
mon use and experience of rocking *froward* chil-
dren in cradles. *Temple.*

FROWARDLY. *adv.* [*from froward*.] Pec-
vishly; perversely.

I hid me and was wroth, and he went *frowardly*
in the way of his heart. *Isaiah.*

FROWARDNESS. *n. s.* [*from froward*.]
Peevishness; perverseness.

How many *frowardnesses* of ours does it smother?
How many indignities does he pay by?
how many affronts does he put up at our hands?
South.

We'll mutually forget
The warmth of youth, and *frowardness* of age.
Addison's Cato.

FROWER. *n. s.* [I know not the etymo-
logy.] A cleaving tool.

A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a sawpit, good husbandly hath.
Tupper.

TO FROWN. *v. n.* [*frowner*, old French,
to wrinkle. *Skinner.*] To express dis-
pleasure by contracting the face to
wrinkles; to look stern.

Say, that the *frowns*; I'll say, the looks are
clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shaks.*

They chuse their magistrate;
And such a one as he, who puts his shall.
His popular shall, against a graver bench
Than ever *frown'd*. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

How now, daughter, what makes that frown
on? You are too much of late i' th' *frown*.
— Thou wast a pretty fellow, when thou
hadst no need to care for her *frowning*. *Shaks.*

Heroes in animated marble *frown*. *Pope.*
The wood,
Whose shady horrors on a rising brow
Ward high, and *frown'd* upon the stream below.
Pope.

FROWN. *n. s.* [*from the verb*.] A wrinkled
look; a look of displeasure.

Patience endure that *frown* of fortune, and
by some notable exploit win again her favour.
Kneller's History of the Turks.

In his half-clos'd eyes
Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand;
His front yet threatens, and his *frowns* command.
Prior.

RO'WNINGLY, *adv.* [from *frown*.] Stern-
ly; with a look of displeasure.

What, look'd he *frowningly*?
A countenance more in sorrow than in anger.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

RO'WY *adj.* Muffy; mossy. This word
is now not used; but instead of it *frouzy*
But if they with thy gotes should yede,
They soon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the *frouzy* fede,
Or with the weeds be gluttid.
Spenser.

FRO'ZEN, *part. pass.* of *freeze*.

1. Congealed with cold.
What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with European arms?
E'en such have heard, if any such there be,
Whole earth is bounded by the *frozen* sea.
Dryden.

Fierce Boreas, with his offspring, issues forth
T' invade the *frozen* wagon of the north. *Dryd.*
A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire
They warm'd their *frozen* feet, and dry'd their
wet attire. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

2. Chill in affection.
Against whom was the fine *frozen* knight,
frozen in despair; but his armour naturally re-
presenting ice, and all his furniture lively answer-
ing thereto. *Sidney.*

Be not ever *frozen* coy;
One beam of love will soon destroy
And melt that ice to floods of joy. *Carcw.*

Void of heat of appetite.
Even here, where *frozen* chastity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
Who *virtu* profess
Shine in the dignity of F. R. S. *Pope.*
FRUIT'EROUS, *adj.* [from *fruit*, Latin.]
Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth*

FRUCTIFICATION, *n. f.* [from *fructify*.]
The act of causing or of bearing fruit;
fecundation; fertility.

That the sap doth powerfully rise in the spring,
to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he
that hath beheld how many gallons of water may
be drawn from a birch tree, hath slender reason to
doubt. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

TO FRUCTIFY, *v. a.* [from *fructify*, Fr.]
To make fruitful; to fertilize.

The legal levies the sovereign raises are as va-
pours which the sun exhales, which fall down in
sweet showers to *fructify* the earth. *Howell.*

Where'er the looks, behold some sudden birth
Adorns the trees, and *fructifies* the earth.
Granville.

TO FRUCTIFY, *v. n.* To bear fruit.
It watereth the heart, to the end it may *fruc-
tify*; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of
magnanimity and courage; and serveth as a most
approved remedy against all doleful and heavy ac-
cidents which befall men in this present life.
Hooker.

Thus would there nothing *fructify*, either near
or under them, the sun being horizontal to the
poles. *Brown.*

FRUCTUOUS, *adj.* [from *fructus*, French;
from *fructify*.] Fruitful; fertile; im-
pregnating with fertility.

Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn
On interlac'd occur, and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does *fructuous* moisture o'erabound!
Philips.

FRUGAL, *adj.* [from *frugali*, Latin; *frugal*,
French.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimo-

nious; not prodigal; not profuse; not
lavish.

Reasoning, I oft admire,
How nature wise and *frugal* could commit
Such disproportions, with superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater to manifold to this one use. *Milton.*
And wing'd purveyors his sharp hunger fed
With *frugal* scraps of flesh and massin bread.

If through mists he shoots his fallen beams,
Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams,
Suspect a drifting day. *Dryden's Virgil.*

FRUGALLY, *adv.* [from *frugal*.] Parli-
moniously; sparingly; thriftily.

Mean time young Pafimond his marriage
pretis'd,
And *frugally* resolv'd, the charge to shun,
To join his brother's bridal with his own. *Dryd.*

FRUGALITY, *n. f.* [from *frugalitas*, French;
frugalitas, Latin.] Thrift; parsimony;
good husbandry.

As for the general sort of men, *frugality* may
be the cause of drinking water; for that is no
small saving, to pay nothing for one's drink.
Bacon.

Frugality and bounty too,
Those differing virtues, meet in you. *Waller.*
In this *frugality* of your praises, some things I
cannot omit. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lines:
it is impossible to march up close to the frontiers of
frugality, without entering the territories of parsi-
mony. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

FRUGIFEROUS, *adj.* [from *frugifer*, Latin]
Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth*

FRUIT, *n. f.* [from *fructus*, Latin; *frwyth*,
Welsh; *fruit*, French.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which
the seeds are contained.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best
Neighbour'd by *fruit* of baser quality. *Shaksp.*

2. That part of a plant which is taken for
food.

By talking of that *fruit* forbid,
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find.
Davies.

See how the rising *fruits* the gardens crown.
Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own.
Blackmore.

3. Production.
The *fruit* of the spirit is in all goodness, and
righteousness, and truth. *Ephesians.*

4. The offspring of the womb; the young
of any animal.

Can't thou their reek'nings keep? the time
compute,
When their swollen bellies shall enlarge the *fruit*?
Sandys.

5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or
conduct.

What is become of all the king of Sweden's
victories? Where are the *fruits* of them at this
day? Or of what benefit will they be to posterity?
Su. fr.

Another *fruit*, from considering things in them-
selves, will be, that each man will pursue his
thoughts in that method which will be most
agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his
apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

6. The effect or consequence of any action.

She blushed when she considered the effect of
granting; she was pale when she remembered the
fruits of denying. *Saltys.*

They shall eat of the *fruit* of their own way.
Proverbs.

FRUITAGE, *n. f.* [from *fruitage*, French.]
Fruit collectively; various fruits.

In heav'n the trees
Of life ambrosial *fruitage* bear, and vines
Yield nectar. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Greedy they pluck'd
The *fruitage*, fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flam'd.
Milton.

What is more ordinary with them than the
taking in flowers and *fruitage* for the garnishing
of their work? *More.*

FRUIT'BEARER, *n. f.* [from *fruit* and *bearer*.]
That which produces fruit.

Trees, especially *fruitbearers*, are often in-
fected with the measles. *Mortimer.*

FRUIT'BEARING, *adj.* [from *fruit* and *bear*.]
Having the quality of producing fruit.

By this way graft trees of different kinds one
on another, as *fruitbearing* trees on those that
bear not. *Mortimer.*

FRUIT'ERER, *n. f.* [from *fruitier*, Fr.] One
who trades in fruit.

I did fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a
fruiterer, behind Gray's-inn. *Shakspere.*
Walnuts the *fruit'er's* hand in Autumn stain;
Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain. *Gay.*

FRUITERY, *n. f.* [from *fruiterie*, French.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.
Oft, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, on the small *fruitery*
Exempt from ills, an oriental blait
Disasterous thies. *Philips.*

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL, *adj.* [from *fruit* and *full*.]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal
of vegetable product.

If the continued cruel, he could no more
sustain his life than the earth remain *fruitful* in
the sun's continual absence. *Sidney.*

The earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n, so small,
Nor glitt'ring, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun that barren shines,
Whole virtue on itself works no effect,
But in the *fruitful* earth. *Milton.*

2. Actually bearing fruit.
Adonis' gardens,

That one day bloomed, and *fruitful* were the
next. *Shakspere.*

3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.

Hear, Nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a
father!

Suspend thy purpose, if thou did'st intend
To make this creature *fruitful*:
Into her womb convey sterility. *Shakspere.*

Male he created thee, but thy comfort
Female for race, then blest'st mankind, and said,
Be *fruitful*, multiply, and fill the earth;
Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold. *Milton.*
I have copied nature, making the youths
vigorous and the *daughters fruitful*. *Gay.*

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,
Through nations *fruitful* of immortal lays. *Adams.*

FRUITFULLY, *adv.* [from *fruitful*.]

1. In such a manner as to be prolifick.
How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through universal night
And empty space did *fruitfully* unite. *Reveries.*

2. Plenteously; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off:
if your will want not, time and place will be
fruitfully offered. *Shakspere.*
Fruitfully abound. *Dryden.*

FRUITFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *fruitful*.]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful pro-
duction.

Nor can we ascribe the same *fruitfulness* to
any part of the earth, nor the same virtue to any
plant thereon growing, that they had before the
flood. *Rakia's History.*

2. The quality of being prolifick, or
bearing many children.

The goddess, presents at the match she made,
So bless'd the bed, such *fruitfulness* convey'd;
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born.

Dryden's Ovid.

3. Exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no labour will help the contrary; I will like and praise some things in a young writer, which yet, if he continues in, I cannot but justly hate him for.

Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

FRUIT-GROVES. *n. f.* [from *fruit* and *groves*.]

Shades, or cōseplantations of fruit-trees.

The faithful slave,

Whom to my nuptial train Icarus gave,

To tend the *fruitgroves*.

Pope's Odyssey.

FRUITION. *n. f.* [from *fruior*, Latin.] Enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use.

Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with *fruition* of that wherewith his life is preserved, or with performance of such actions as advance him most deservedly in estimation.

Hooker.

I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,

Either to seek shipwreck, or to arrive

Where I may have *fruition* of her love.

Shakspeare.

God riches and renown to men imparts,

Ev'n all they wish, and yet their narrow hearts

Cannot so great a fluency receive,

But their *fruition* to a stranger leave.

Sandys.

Wit once, like beauty, without art or dress,

Naked and unadorned, could find success;

But by *fruition*, novelty destroy'd,

The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd.

Graunville.

Affliction generally disables a man from pursuing those vices in which the guilt of men consists: if the affliction be on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition* destroyed.

Rogers' Sermons.

FRUITIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing; having the power of enjoyment. A word not legitimate.

To what our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven, to know how happy we shall be when there.

Boyle.

FRUITLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fruitless*.]

Vainly; idly; unprofitably.

After this fruit curiosity *fruitlessly* enquireth, and confidence blindly determineth.

Brown.

Walking they talk'd, and *fruitlessly* divin'd

What friend the priests by those words design'd

Dryden.

FRUITLESS. *adj.* [from *fruit*.]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.

The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as high as the trees, and was *fruitless*.

Raleigh's History.

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again

Back to the world, whose joys so *fruitless* are;

But let me here for aye in peace remain,

Or straightway on that last long voyage fare.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

Serpent! we might have spar'd our coming

hither,

Fruitless to me, though fruit be here t' excess.

Milton.

The other is for entirely waving all searches into antiquity, in relation to this controversy, as being either needless or *fruitless*.

Waterland.

3. Having no offspring.

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitless* crown,

And put a barren sceptre in my gripe;

No son of mine succeeding.

Shakspeare.

FRUIT-TIME. *n. f.* [from *fruit* and *time*.]

The autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

FRUIT-TREE. *n. f.* [from *fruit* and *tree*.]

A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

Lady, by your wisdom I vow,
That tips with silver all these *fruit-tree* tops.

Shakspeare.

They possessed houses full of all goods, wells digged, vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruit-trees* in abundance.

Nehemiah.

All with a border of rich *fruit-trees* crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound.

Waller.

FRUMENTACIOUS. *adj.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain.

DiB.

FRUMENTY. *n. f.* [from *frumentum*, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat

Skinner.

To FRUSH. *v. a.* [from *fruffer*, French.] To break, bruise, or crush.

Hanmer.

I like thy armour well;

I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,

But I'll be master of it.

Shakspeare.

FRUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running toward the heel in the form of a fork.

Farrier's Dict.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *frustra*, Latin.]

Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage.

Their attempts being so *frustraneous*, and the demonstrations to the contrary so perspicuous, it is a marvel that any man should be zealously affected in a cause that has neither truth nor any honest usefulness in it.

Moss.

He timely withdraws his *frustraneous* baffled kindnesses, and sees the folly of endeavouring to stroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour.

South.

To FRUSTRATE. *v. a.* [from *frustror*, Latin; *frustrer*, French.]

1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.

It is an axiom of nature, that natural desire cannot utterly be *frustrate*.

Hooker.

I survive,

To mock the expectations of the world;

To *frustrate* prophecies, and to raise out

Rotten opinion.

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

Stern look'd the fier'd, as *frustrate* of his will;

Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill.

Dryden.

Not more almighty to resist our might,

Than wife to *frustrate* all our plots and wiles.

Mil.

2. To make null; to nullify.

The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and *frustrate* all such conveyances.

Spenser.

Now thou hast aveng'd

Supplanted Adam; and by vanquishing

Temptation, hast regain'd lost paradise,

And *frustrated* his conquest fraudulent.

Milton.

The peculiar strength of the motive may of itself perhaps contribute to *frustrate* the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to be suspected by him to whom it is addressed.

Atterbury.

FRUSTRATE. *participial adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable.

He is drown'd

Whom thus we stray to find, and the sea mocks

Our *frustrate* search on land.

Shakspeare's Tempest.

The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian banished in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls of fire issuing near the foundation, and oft consuming the workmen, made the enterprise *frustrate*.

Raleigh's History.

All at once employ their thronging darts;

But out of order thrown, in air they join,

And multitude makes *frustrate* the design.

Dry.

2. Null; void.

For things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that, the same being extinct, they should forthwith naturally become *frustrate*.

Hooker.

FRUSTRATE. *n. f.* [from *frustrare*, Latin; from *frustrare*.] Disappointment; defeat.

Is *frustrate* irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermands their deepest projects, splits their counsels, and smites their most refin'd policies with *frustration* and a curse.

South.

FRUSTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *frustrare*.] Fallacious; disappointing.

Ansler.

FRUSTRATORY. *adj.* [from *frustrare*.] That makes any procedure void; that vacates any former process.

Bartolus restrains this to a *frustratory* appeal.

Asyl.

FRUSTUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRY. *n. f.* [from *froe*, foam, Danish, *Skinner*.]

1. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn.

They come to us, but as love draws;

He swallows us, and never chaws;

By him, as by chain'd shot, whole ranks do die;

He is the tyrant pike, and we the *fy*.

Forthwith the sounds and seas, each creek and bay,

With *fy* innumerable swarm, and shoals

Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales

Glide under the green wave in flocks, that oft

Bank the mid-sea.

Milton's Parad. Lost.

The angler had the hap to draw up a very little

fish from among the *fy*.

So close behind some promontory lie

The huge leviathans t' attend their prey;

And give no chase, but swallow in the *fy*,

Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way.

Dryden.

2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt.

Out of the *fy* of these rakehell horseleves, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their ken continually supplied and maintained.

Spenser.

Them before the *fy* of children young,

Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play,

And to the maidens founding timbrels sung.

Fairy Queen.

Draw me no constellations there,

Nor dog, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;

Nor any of that monstrous *fy*

Of animals that stock the sky.

The young *fy* must be held at a distance, and kept under the discipline of contempt.

Conte.

FRY. *n. f.* A kind of sieve.

He dresteth the dust from malt, by running it

through a fan or *fy*.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

To FRY. *v. a.* [from *frigo*, Latin; *frío*, Welsh; *fríjck*, Erse.] To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY. *v. n.*

1. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.

2. To suffer the action of fire.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron *fríe*,

The bubbling waters from the bottom ríe;

Above the brims they force their fiery way,

Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.

Dryden's Ænoid.

3. To melt with heat.

Spices and gums about them melting *fríe*,

And, phœnix-like, in that rich nest they die.

Wal.

4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

Oil of sweet almonds, newly drawn with sugar,

and a little spice spread upon bread toasted, is an

excellent nourisher; but then, to keep the oil from

fríe in the stomach, drink mild beer after it.

Bacon's Nat. History.

Where no ford be made, no water *fríe*,

Nor hills with unequal murmurs roar,

But smoothly slide along, and swell the shore,

That seems to float.

Dryden's Ænoid.

FAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.

FAY'INGPAN. *n. f.* [*fry* and *pan*.] The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.

If I pass by sea, I may chance to fall from the fryingpan into the fire. *Howell's Voc. For.*
We understand by out of the fryingpan into the fire, that things go from bad to worse.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with the twanking of a brass kettle or a fryingpan. *Addison.*

TO FUB. *v. a.* To put off; to delay by false pretences; to cheat. It is generally written *fob*. See **FOB**.

A hundred mark is a long lone for a poor lone woman to bear! and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been *fubb'd* off and *fubb'd* off from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

FUB. *n. f.* A plump chubby boy. *Ansaw.*

FUCATED. *adj.* [*fucatus*, Latin]

1. Painted; disguised with paint.

2. Disguised by false show.

FUCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Paint for the face. Not in use.

Women chat
Of *fucus* this, and *fucus* that. *Ben Jonson.*
Those who paint for debauchery should have the *fucus* pulled off, and the coarseness underneath discovered. *Collier.*

TO FUD'DLE. *v. a.* [of unknown etymology] To make drunk.

The table floating round,
And pavement faithless to the fuddled feet.

Thomson

TO FUD'DLE *v. n.* To drink to excess.

Men will be whoring and fuddling on still.

L'Estrange.

FUEL. *n. f.* [from *feu*, fire, French]

The matter or aliment of fire.

This shall be burning and fuel of fire. *Isaiah.*

This spark will prove a raging fire,
My wind and fuel be brought to feed it with.

Shakspeare's Henry VI

Mov'd by my charms, with them your love may cease;

And as the fuel sinks, the flame decrease.

Prior.

TO FUEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed fire with combustible matter.

And yet she cannot waste by this,
Nor long endure this torturing wrong;
For more corruption needful is,
To fuel such a fever long.

Donne.

Never, alas! the dreadful name
That fuels the infernal flame.

Cowley.

The fuel'd chimney blazes wide.

Thomson.

2. To store with firing.

Some are plainly economical, as that the seat be well watered, and well fuelled.

Wotton.

FUEILLEMORTE. *n. f.* [French] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomat*.

Fueillemorte colour signifies the colour of withered leaves in autumn.

Locke.

FUGACIOUS. *adj.* [*fugax*, *fugacis*, Latin.]

Volatile.

FUGACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*fugax*, Latin.]

Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGACITY. *n. f.* [*fugax*, Latin.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.

Spirits and salts, which, by their *fugacity*, colour, smell, taste, and diverse experiments that I purposely made to examine them, were like the salt and spirit of urine and foot.

Boyle.

2. Uncertainty; instability.

FUG. *interj.* [perhaps from *φύγ*.] An expression of abhorrence. Commonly *fob*.

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A very stichy fellow: how odiously he smells of his country garlic! *fugh*, how he stinks of Spain! *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

FUGITIVE. *adj.* [*fugitif*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.

Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, still in a boundless progression, that can stop nowhere. *Locke.*

Happiness, object of that waking dream,
Which we call life, mistaking: *fugitive* theme
Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.

3. Volatile; apt to fly away.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more sturdier vegetables, fall off, for want of the supply from beneath: those only which are more tenacious, making a shift to subsist without such recruit. *Woodward.*

4. Flying; running from danger.

Whilst yet with Parthian blood thy sword is warm,
The *fugitive* Parthians follow. *Shakspeare.*

The Trojan chief

Thrice *fugitive* about Troy wall. *Milton.*

5. Flying from duty; falling off.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears? *Clarissa.*

6. Wandering; runagate; vagabond.

The most malicious surmise was countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician. *Wotton.*

FUGITIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his station or duty.

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects; for they are light to run away, and almost all *fugitives* are of that condition. *Bacon.*

Back to thy punishment,
False *fugitive*! and to thy speed add wings,
Lest with a whip of scorpions I pursue
Thy ling'ring. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

We understand by some *fugitives*, that he hath commanded

The generals to return with victory, or expect
A shameful death. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment.

Too many, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the seas, where they live under princes which are her majesty's professed enemies; and converse and are confederates with other traitors and *fugitives* there abiding.

Your royal highness is too great and too just, either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives*. *Dryden.*

3. One hard to be caught or detained.

What muse but his can Nature's beauties hit,
Or catch that airy *fugitive*, call'd wit. *Harte.*

FUGITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *fugitive*.]

1. Volatility; fugacity.

That divers salts, emerging upon the analysis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the *fugitiveness* of salt and of hartshorn attending in distillation. *Boyle.*

2. Instability; uncertainty.

FUGUE. *n. f.* [French; from *fuga*, Latin] In music, some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth, and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow. *Harris.*

The reports and *fugues* have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and traduction. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The skilful organist plies his grave and fancied defecant in lofty *fugues*. *Milton on Education.*

His volant touch
Inflinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant *fugue*. *Milton.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a *fugue* expire. *Addison.*

FULCIMENT. *n. f.* [*fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*, Latin.] That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.

The power that equiponderates with any weight, must have the same proportion unto it, as there is between their several distances from the centre or fulciment. *Wilkins.*

TO FULFIL. *v. a.* [*full* and *fill*]

1. To fill till there is no room for more.

This sense is now not used.

Six gates 'i th' city, with massy staples,
And responsive and fulfilling bolts,
Sparre up the sons of Troy. *Shakspeare.*

2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every sabbath-day, they have fulfilled them in condemning him. *Acts.*

The fury hath'd them in each other's blood;
Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies,
And bears fulfill'd her promise to the skies. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To answer any purpose or design.

Here nature seems fulfill'd in all her ends. *Mil.*

4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification.

If on my wounded breast thou drop'st a tear,
Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear;

And faithfully my last desires fulfill,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden.*

5. To answer any law by obedience.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the fulfilling of the law, *Romans.*

'Tis I my glory account
My exaltation, and my whole delight,
That thou in me well-pleas'd declar'st thy will
Fulfill'd, which to fulfill is all my bliss. *Milton.*

FULFRAUGHT. *adj.* [*full* and *fraught*.]

Fully stored.

Thy fall hath left a kind of blot
To mark the *fulfraught* man, the best endu'd,
With some suspicion. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

FULGANCY. *n. f.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splen-

dour; lustre; glitter. *Di.*

FULGENT. *adj.* [*fulgens*, Latin] Shini-

ing; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

As from a cloud his fulgent head,

And shape star-bright, appear'd. *Milton.*

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to obscure or extinguish all perceptibility of reason. *Moré's Divine Dialogues.*

FULGID. *adj.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shini-

ing; glittering; dazzling.

FULGIVITY. *n. f.* [from *fulgid*] Splen-

dour; dazzling glitter. *Di.*

FULGOUR. *n. f.* [*fulgor*, Latin.] Splen-

dour; dazzling brightness like that of lightning.

Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark; which *fulgour*, notwithstanding, ceaseth after death. *Brown.*

When I set my eyes on this side of things, there shines from them such an intellectual *fulgour*, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes visible through them. *Moré.*

FULGURATION. *n. f.* [*fulguratio*, Lat.]

The act of lightening.

FULHAM. *n. f.* A cant word for false dice.

Hammer.

Let virtues gripe thy guts, for gourd and
Fulham's hold,
 And high and low beguile the rich and poor.
Shakespeare.

FULIGINOUS. *adj.* [*fuligineux* *se*, French.
fuliginosus, Latin.] Sooty; smoky.

Burrage hath an excellent spirit to repress the
fuliginous vapours of dusky melancholy, and to
 cure madness.
Bacon.

Whereas history should be the torch of truth,
 he makes her in divers places a *fuliginous* link of
 lies.
Horvel.

FULIMART. *n. s.* [This word of which
Skinner observes that he found it only in
 this passage, seems to mean the same
 with *foet*] A kind of stinking ferret.

The fitchat, the *fulimart*, and the ferret, live
 upon the face, and within the bowels of the
 earth.
Wulton's Angler.

FULL. *adj.* [*fulle*, Saxon; *vol.* Dutch.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; having no
 space void.

Better is an handful with quietness, than both
 the hands full with travel and vexation of spirit.
Ecclesiastes.

Valley full of chariots.

The trees of the Lord are full of sap.
Psalms.

Where all must full or not coherent be.
Pope.

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
 He met her full, but full of warefulness.
Sidney.

You should tread a course

Pretty and full of view.
Shakspeare. Cymb.

Followers, who make themselves as trumpets
 of the commendation of those they follow, are
 full of inconvenience; they taint business through
 want of secrecy, and export honour from a man,
 and make him a return in envy.
Bacon.

That must be our cure,
 To be no more; sad cure; for who would lose,
 Though full of pain, this intellectual being,
 Those thoughts that wander through eternity.
Milton.

Gay religion's full of pomp and gold.

In that sweet season, as in bed I lay,
 I turn'd my weary side, but still in vain,
 Though full of youthful health and pain.
Dryden.

He is full of wants which he cannot supply,
 and compassed about with infirmities which he
 cannot remove.
Tillotson.

From yon bright heaven our author fetch'd his
 fire,
 And paints the passions that your eyes inspire;
 Full of that flame, his tender scenes he warms,
 And frames his goddess by your matchless charms.
Granville.

3. Stored with any thing; well supplied
 with any thing

Full of days was he;

Two ages past, he liv'd the third to see.
Tuck.

4. Plump; saginated; fat.

A gentleman of a full body having broken his
 skin by a fall, the wound inflamed.
Wifeman.

5. Saturated; fated.

I am full of the burnt offerings of rams.
Isaiah.

The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the
 eye, before it be full of the same object.
Bacon.

6. Crowded with regard to the imagina-
 tion or memory.

Every one is full of the miracles done by cold
 baths on decayed and weak constitutions.
Locke.

7. That fills or makes full; large; great
 in effect.

Water digesteth a full meal sooner than any
 liquor.
Arbutnot.

8. Complete; such as that nothing further
 is desired or wanted.

That day had seen the full accomplishment
 Of all his travels.
Daniel's Civil War.

What remains, ye gods;

But up and enter now into full bliss?
Milton.

Being tried at that time only with a promise,
 he gave full credit to that promise, and still gave
 evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were
 offered.
Hammond's Practical Catechism.

The resurrection of Jesus from the dead hath
 given the world full assurance of another life.
Tillotson.

9. Complete without abatement; at the
 utmost degree.

At the end of two full years Pharaoh dreamed.

After hard riding plunge the horses into water,
 and allow them to drink as they please; but gallop
 them full speed, to warm the water in their
 bellies.
Swift's Directions to the Groom.

10. Containing the whole matter; ex-
 pressing much.

Where my expressions are not so full as his,
 either our language or my art were defective; but
 where mine are fuller than his, they are but the
 impressions which the often reading of him have
 left upon my thoughts.
Denham.

Should a man go about with never so fet study
 to describe such a natural form of the year before
 the deluge as that which is at present established,
 he could scarcely do it in so few words, so fit and
 proper, so full and express.
Woodward.

11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.

I did never know to full a voice issue from so
 empty a heart; but the empty vessel makes the
 greatest sound.
Shakspeare.

Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber,
 make all noises in the same more full and re-
 sounding.
Bacon's Natural History.

Dryden taught to join

The varying verse, the full resounding line.
Pope.

12. Mature; perfect.

In the sultanry of the Mamalukes, slaves
 reigned over families of free men; and much
 like were the case, if you suppose a nation,
 where the custom were that after full age the
 sons should expulse their fathers out of their
 possessions.
Bacon.

So law appears imperfect, and but given
 With purpose to resign them in full time
 Up to a better covenant.
Milton.

These thoughts

Full counsel must mature.
Milton.

13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete
 in its orb.

Towards the full moon, as he was coming home
 one morning, he felt his legs faulter.
Wifeman's Surgery.

14. Not continuous, or a full stop.

Therewith he ended, making a full point of a
 hearty sign.
Sidney.

15. Spread to view in all dimensions.

'Till about the end of the third century, I do
 not remember to have seen the head of a Roman
 emperor drawn with a full face: they always ap-
 pear in profile.
Addison on Medals.

FULL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Complete measure; freedom from de-
 ficiency.

When we return,
 We'll see those things affected to the full.
Shakspeare.

He liked the pomp and absolute authority of a
 general well, and preserved the dignity of it to
 the full.
Clarendon.

The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by
 authors to the full.
Dryden.

Sicilian tortures and the brazen bull,
 Are emblems, rather than express the full
 Of what he feels.
Dryden's Persius.

If where the rules not far enough extend,
 Some lucky licence answer to the full
 Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule.
Pope.

2. The highest state or degree.

The swan's down feather,
 That stands upon the swell at full of tide,
 Neither way inclines.
Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.

3. The whole; the total.

The King hath won, and hath sent out
 A speedy power to encounter you, my lord;
 This is the news at full.
Shakspeare's Henry IV.

But what at full I know, thou know'st no
 part;
 I knowing all my peril, thou no art.
Shakspeare.

4. The state of being satiated.

When I had fed them to the full.
Jeremiah.

5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in
 which the moon makes a perfect orb.
 Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are
 fullest in the full of the moon.
Bacon.

FULL. *adv.*

1. Without abatement or diminution.

The full
 Resplendent all his Father manifest
 Express'd.
Milton.

In the unity of place they are full as frequen-
 tious; which many of their critics limit to that
 very spot of ground where the play is supposed to
 begin.
Dryden's Dramatick Poets.

A modest blush the wears, not form'd by art;
 Free from dust his face, and full as tree his
 heart.
Dryden.

The most judicious writer is sometimes un-
 taken after all his care; but the hasty critic,
 who judges on a view, is full as liable to be de-
 ceived.
Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.

Since you may
 Suspect my courage, if I should not lay,
 The pawn I proffer shall be full as good.
Dryden.

2. With the whole effect

'Tis the pencil, thrown luckily full upon the
 horse's mouth to express the foam, which the
 painter, with all his skill, could not perform
 without it.
Dryden's Disfranchising.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,

This universal frame began:

From harmony to harmony,

'Trough all the compass of the notes it ran,

The diapason closing full in man.
Dryden.

3. Exactly.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood,

An arm ariseth of the Stygian flood.
Alfieri.

Full nineteen sailors did the ship convey,

A shoal of nineteen dolphins round her play.
Addison's Ovid.

4. Directly.

He met her full, but full of warefulness.
Sidney.

He then confronts the bull,

And on his ample forehead aiming full,

The deadly stroke descending pierc'd the skull.
Dryden.

At length resolv'd, he throws with all his
 force.

Full at the temples of the warrior horse.
Dryden.

5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives,
 to intend or strengthen their sig-
 nification.

Tell me why on your shield, so goodly stor'd,

Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?

Full lively is the semblant, though the substance
 dead.
Spenser.

I was set at work

Among my maids; full little, God knows,
 looking

Either for such men or such business.
Shakspeare.

Full well ye reject the commandment.
Mark.

Adam was all in tears, and to his guide

Lamenting turn'd full sad.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

You full little think that you must be the be-
 ginner of the discourse yourself.
Montaigne.

Full little thought of him the gentle knight.
Dryden.

Full well the god his sister's envy knew,

And what her aims and what her arts pursue.
Dryden.

There is a perquisite full as honest, by which
 you have the best part of a bottle of wine for
 yourself.
Swift.

FULL is much used in composition to in-
 timate any thing arrived at its highest
 state, or utmost degree.

FULL-BLOWN, *adj.* [*full and blown*.] 1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom.

My glories are past danger; they're full-blown: Things, that are blasted, are but in the bud.

Denham's Sophy.

My full-blown youth already fades apace; Of short being 'tis the shortest space! *Dryd.*

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.

He who with bold Cratinus is inspir'd, With zeal and equal indignation fir'd; Who at enormous villany turns pale, And rears against it with a full-blown sail.

Dryden's Persius.

FULL-BOTTOMED, *adj.* [*full and bottom*.] Having a large bottom.

I was obliged to sit at home in my morning gown, having pawned a new suit of cloaths and a full-bottom'd wig for a sum of money.

Guardian.

FULL-EARED, *adj.* [*full and ear*.] Having the heads full of grain.

As flames roll'd by the winds conspiring force, Or ear-full corn, or torrents raging courts.

Denham.

FULL EY'ED, *adj.* [*full and eye*] Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED, *adj.* [*full and fed*.] Sated; fat; saginated.

All as a partridge plump, full-fed and fair, She form'd this image of well-bodied air.

Pope.

FULL-LADEN, *adj.* [*full and laden*.] Laden till there can be no more added.

It were unfit that so excellent a reward as the gospel promises should stoop down, like fruit upon a full-laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand.

Tillotson.

FULL SPREAD, *adj.* [*full and spread*.] Spread to the utmost extent.

How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind, With full spread sails to run before the wind; But those that gainst stiff gales lacerating go, Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too.

Dryden.

FULL-SUMMED, *adj.* [*full and summed*.] Complete in all its parts.

The cedar stretched forth his branches, and the king of birds nested within his leaves, thick feather'd, and with full-summed wings fastening his talons east and west; but now the eagle is become half naked.

Huvel's Vocal Forest.

To FULL, *v. a.* [*fullere*, Latin.] To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

FULLAGE, *n. f.* [*from full*.] The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

FULLER, *n. f.* [*fullo*, Latin.] One whose trade is to cleanse cloth.

The clothiers have put off

The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.

Shakspeare.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can whiten them.

Mark.

FULLERS Earth, *n. f.* A marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch; when dry it is of a greyish brown colour, in all degrees from very pale to almost black, and generally has a greenish cast in it. The finest is dug in our own island.

Hill's Mat. Medica.

The fullers earth of England very much exceeds any yet discovered abroad in goodness; which is one great reason why the English surpasses all other nations in the woollen manufacture.

Woodward.

FULLERS Thistle, or Weed, *n. f.* [*disfacus*] A plant.

FULLERY, *n. f.* [*from fuller*.] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FULLINGMILL, *n. f.* [*full and mill*.] A mill where the water raises hammers which beat the cloth till it be cleansed.

By large hammers, like those used for paper and fulingmills, they beat their hemp.

Mottinier.

FULLY, *adv.* [*from full*.]

1. Without vacuity.

2. Completely; without lack; without more to be desired.

There are many graces for which we may not cease hourly to sue, graces which are in bestowing always, but never come to be fully had in this present life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endless thanks must have their beginning in a state which bringeth the full and final satisfaction of all such perpetual desires.

Hooker.

He fully possessed the entire revelation he had received from God, and had thoroughly digested it.

Locke.

The godless cry'd It is enough, I'm fully satisfy'd.

Aldson.

FULMINANT, *adj.* [*fulminant*, French, *fulminans*, Latin.] Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FULMINATE, *v. n.* [*fulmino*, Latin; *fulminer*, French.]

1. To thunder.

I cannot fulminate nor tonitruate words To puzzle intellects; my ninth lap affords No Lycophronian buskins.

The Randolph.

2. To make a loud noise or crack.

Whilst it was in fision we cast into it a live coal, which presently kindled it, and made it boil and flash for a pretty while; after which we cast in another glowing coal, which made it fulminate afresh.

B. y. l.

In damps one is called the suffocating, and the other the fulminating damp.

W. b. u. d.

3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.

To FULMINATE, *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terror.

As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England as now fulminated; so this constitution is out of use among us in a great measure.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

FULMINATION, *n. f.* [*fulminatio*, Latin; *fulmination*, French, *from fulminate*]

1. The act of thundering.

2. Denunciation of censure.

The fulminations from the vatican were turned into ridicule.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

FULMINATORY, *adj.* [*fulminatus*, Latin; *from fulminate*.] Thundering; striking hoitour.

FULNESS, *n. f.* [*from full*.]

1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant.

Your heave offering shall be reckoned the fulness of the wine-press.

Nabbits.

Let the sea rear and the fulness thereof. Doth To the houses I wished nothing more than safety, *fulsa*, and freedom.

King Charles.

2. The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.

3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired.

Your enjoyments are so complete, I turn wishes into gratulations; and congratulating their fulness only wish their continuance.

South.

4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts.

The king set forwards to London, receiving the exclamations and applauses of the people as he went; which indeed were true and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very demonstration and fulness of the cry.

Bacon's Henry VII.

5. Completeness; freedom from deficiency.

In thy presence is fulness of joy.

Psalms.

He is the half part of a blessed man, Left to be finished to such as she; And the a fair divided excellence, Whole fulness of perfection lies in him.

Shakspeare.

6. Repletion; satiety.

I need not instance in the habitual intemperance of rich tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of fulness, pride and lust, wantonness and softness.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

7. Plenty; wealth.

To lay in *fulsa*

Is forer than to be for need; and falsehood

Is worse in kings than beggars.

Shakspeare.

8. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind

A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the fulness of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce.

Bacon.

9. Largeness; extent.

There wanted the fulness of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought; and perhaps something might have been added to the beauty of the style.

Dryden.

10. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour of sound.

This sort of pastoral derives almost its whole beauty from a natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that of most other kinds consists in the strength and fulness of both.

Pope.

FULSOME, *adj.* [*from fulle*, Saxon, *foul*]

1. Nauseous; offensive

He that brings *fulsa* me objects to my view, With nauseous images my fancy fills, And all goes down like oxymel of squills.

Reformation.

How half the youth of Europe are in arms, How *fulsome* must it be to stay behind, And die of rank diseases here at home?

Orway.

2. Rank; gross; to the smell.

White lilyon is of a dainty smell, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and those not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and fulsome smell.

Bacon.

3. Lushful

He stuck them up before the *fulsome* ewes.

Shakspeare.

4. Tending to obscenity.

A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is more *fulsome* than any passage I have met with in our poet.

Dryden.

FULSOMELY, *adv.* [*from fulsome*.] Nauseously; rankly; obscenely.

FULSOMENESS, *n. f.* [*from fulsome*.]

1. Nauseousness.

2. Rank smell.

3. Obscenity.

No decency is considered, no *fulsomeness* is omitted, no venom is wanting, as far as dulness can supply it.

Dryden.

FUMADO, *n. f.* [*fumus*, Latin.] A smoked fish

Fish that serve for the hotter countries, they used at first to smoke, by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, drying them with the smoke of a soft and constant fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumados*.

Carena.

FUMAGE, *n. f.* [*from fumus*, Latin.] Heathmoney.

Diis.

FUMATORY, *n. f.* [*fumaria*, Latin; *fumaterre*, French.] An herb.

Her fallow leas

The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumatory,

Doth root upon.

Shakspeare's Henry V.

To FUMBLE, *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Dutch]

1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly.

Our mechanick theists will have their atoms never once to have *fumbled* in these their motions, nor to have produced any inept system.

Cudworth.

2. **To puzzle; to strain in perplexity.**

Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuse.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

3. **To play childishly.**

I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his friend's end.

Shakespeare's Henry v.

To FUMBLE. v. a. To manage awkwardly.

As many farewells as be stars in heav'n,
With distinct breath and config'd kisses to them,

He *fumbles* up all in one loose adieu. *Shaksp.*

His greatly bald-pate choir

Came *fumbling* o'er the beads, in such an agony

They told 'em false for fear. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*

FUMBLER. n. f. [from fumble.] One who acts awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY. adv. [from fumble.] In an awkward manner.

FUME. n. f. [fume, French; fumus, Latin.]

1. **Smoke.**

Thus fighting fires awhile themselves consume;

But freight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,
They first lay tender bridges of their *fume*,
And o'er the breach in nectuous vapours fly. *Dryden.*

2. **Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.**

Love is a smoke rais'd with a *fume* of sighs:
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes.

Shakespeare.

It were good to try the taking of *fumes* by pipes,
as they do in tobacco, or other things, to dry and comfort.

Bacon.

In winter, when the heat without is less,
breath becomes so far condensed as to be visible,
flowing out of the mouth in form of a *fume*, or
crasser vapour; and may, by proper vessels, set
in a strong freezing mixture, be collected in a
considerable quantity. *Woodward.*

3. **Exhalation from the stomach.**

The *fumes* of drink discompose and stupify the
brains of a man overcharged with it. *Saule.*

Plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine,
As fill'd with *fumes* of undigested wine. *Dryden.*

Power, like new wine, does your weak brain
surprize,

And its mad *fumes* in your discourses rise;
But time these yielding vapours will remove:
Mean while I'll taste the sober joys of love. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

4. **Rage; heat of mind; passion.**

The *fumes* of his passion do really intoxicate
and confound his judging and discerning faculty. *South.*

5. **Any thing unsubstantial.**

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassail so convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a *fume*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

6. **Idle conceit; vain imagination.**

Plato's great year would have some effect, not
in renewing the state of like individuals; for that
is the *fume* of those; that conceive the celestial
bodies have more accurate influence upon these
things below, than they have, but in grofs.

Bacon.

To lay aside all that may seem to have a show
of *fumes* and fancies, and to speak solids, a war
with Spain is a mighty work. *Bacon.*

To FUME. v. n. [fumer, French; fumo, Latin.]

1. **To smoke.**

Their pray'rs pass'd
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors; then clad
With incense, where the golden altar *fum'd*
By the great intercessor; came in sight
Before their father's throne. *Milton.*

From thence the *fuming* trail began to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head.

Dryden's Æneid.

Strait hover round the fair her airy band;
Sense, as the sp'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd.

Pope.

2. **To vapour; to yield exhalations, as by heat.**

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,
Keep his brain *fuming*. *Shakespeare.*

Silenus lay,

Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain,
And always boil in each extended vein. *Rossmun.*

3. **To pass away in vapours.**

We have

No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning:
Our hate is spent and *fum'd* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work. *Ben Jonson.*

Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their
fixity, and also by the vast weight and density of
the atmospheres incumbent upon them. *Cicero's Phil. Princ.*

The first fresh dawn than wak'd the gladden'd
race,

Of uncorrupted man, nor blus'd to see
The sluggish sleep beneath its sacred beam;
For their light slumbers gentle *fum'd* away. *Thomson's Spring.*

4. **To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.**

When he knew his rival free'd and gone,
He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous
moan:

He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the
ground,

The hollow tow'r with clamors rings around. *Dryd.*

To FUME. v. a.

1. **To smoke; to dry in the smoke.**

Those that serve far hot countries they used at
first to *fume*, by hanging them upon long sticks
one by one, and drying them with the smoke of
a soft fire. *Carew.*

2. **To perfume with odours in the fire.**

She *fum'd* the temples with an od'rous flame,
And oft before the sacred altars came,
To pray for him, who was an empty name. *Dryden.*

The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, gailick,
or other unfavoury things, will drive moles out of
the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. **To disperse in vapours.**

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*

FUMET. n. f. The dung of the deer.

FUMETTE. n. f. [French.] A word introduced by cooks, and the pupils of cooks, for the stink of meat.

A haunch of venison made her sweat,
Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*

FUMID. adj. [fumidus, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.

A craft and *fumid* exhalation is caused from the
combat of the sulphur and iron with the acid and
nitrous spirits of aquafortis. *Brown.*

FUMIDITY. n. f. [from fumid.] Sinokiness; tendency to smoke.

Di.

To FUMIGATE. v. n. [from fumus, Latin; fumiger, French.]

1. **To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour.**

Would thou preserve thy famish'd family,
With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*,
And break the waxen walls to save the state. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. **To medicate or heal by vapours.**

FUMIGATION. n. f. [fumigatio, Latin; fumigatio, Fr. from fumigatus.]

1. **Scents raised by fire.**

Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial. *Arbutnot.*

My *fumigation* is to Venus, just
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust;

And, lo! to make my *fumigation* good,
Tis mist with sparrows brains and pigeons blood. *Dryden.*

2. **The application of medicines to the body in fumes.**

FUMINELY. adv. [from fume.] Angily, in a rage.

That which we move for our better learning and
instruction sake, turneth unto anger and choler in
them: they grow altogether out of quietness with
it; they answer *fumingly*, that they are ashamed
to defile their pens with making answer to such idle
questions. *Hooker.*

FUMITER. n. f. A plant. See FUMATORY.

Why, he was met even now,
As mad as the vex'd sea; singing aloud,
Crown'd with rank *fumiter* and furrow weeds. *Shakespeare.*

FUMOUS. } adj. [fumeus, French; from

FUMY. } fume.] Producing fumes.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puff'd the *fumy* god from out his breast:
Ev'n then he dreamt of drink and lucky play;
More lucky had it lasted 'till the day. *Dryden.*

FUN. n. f. [A low cant word.] Sport; high merriment; frolicksome delight.

Don't mind me, though, for all my *fun* and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd
folks. *Moss.*

FUNCTION. n. f. [functio, Latin.]

1. **Discharge; performance.**

There is hardly a greater difference between
two things than there is between a representing
commoner in the *function* of his public calling, and
the same person in common life. *Swift.*

2. **Employment; office.**

The ministry is not now bound to any one
tribe: now none is secluded from that *function* of
any degree, state, or calling. *Whitgift.*

You have paid the heav'n's your *function*, and
the prisoner the very other debt of your calling.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

Nor was it any policy, or obstinacy, or partiality
of affection either to the men or their *functions*,
which fixed me. *King Charles.*

This double *function* of the goddess gives a con-
siderable light and beauty to the ode which Horace
has addressed to her. *Aldrich.*

Let not these indignities discourage us from as-
serting the just privileges and pre-eminence of our
holy *function* and character. *Atterbury.*

3. **Single act of any office.**

Without difference those *functions* cannot, be
orderly sort, be executed. *Hooker.*

They have several offices and prayers against
fire, tempests, and especially for the dead, in
which *functions* they use sacerdotal garments. *Stillingfleet.*

4. **Trade; occupation.**

Follow your *function*; go, and batten on cold
bits. *Shakespeare.*

5. **Office of any particular part of the body.**

The bodies of men, and other animals, are ex-
cellently well fitted for life and motion; and the
several parts of them well adapted to their particular
functions. *Bentley's Sermons.*

6. **Power; faculty: either animal or intellectual.**

Tears in his eyes, distraction in his aspect,
A broken voice, and his whole *function* suiting
With forms to his conceit. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Nature seems

In all her *functions* weary of herself:
My race of glory run, and race of shame;
And I shall shortly be with them that rest. *Milton.*

Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head,
As the mind opens, and its *functions* spread,
Imagination plies her dancing art,
And pours it all upon the peasant part. *Pope.*

Though every human constitution is morbid, yet
are their *functions* consistent with the common
functions of life. *Arbutnot.*

FUN

FUND. *n. f.* [*fund*, French; *fundo*, a bag, Latin.]

1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is supported.

He touches the passions more delicately than Ovid, and performs all this out of his own fund, without diving into the arts and sciences for a supply.

Part must be left, a fund when foes invade, And part employ'd to roll the wat'ry tide. Dryd.
In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust entirely to the stock or fund of their own reason, advanced indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. Swift.

2. Stock or bank of money.

As my estate has been hitherto either tost upon seas, or fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed in substantial acres. Addison.

FUNDAMENT. *n. f.* [*fundamentum*, Latin.] The back part of the body.

FUNDAMENTAL. *adj.* [*fundamentalis*, Latin, from *fundament*.] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; important; not merely accidental.

Until this can be agreed upon, one main and fundamental cause of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth. Raleigh.

You that will be less fearful than discreet, That love the fundamental part of state, More than you doubt the charge of 't. Shakspeare.

Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant, thought the succession should go to the next heir, according to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, as if the last king were actually dead. Swift's Examiner.

Gain some general and fundamental truths, both in philosophy, in religion, and in human life. Watts.

Such we find they are, as can controul The servile actions of our wav'ring soul, Can fright, can alter, or can chain the will; Their ill all built on life, that fundamental ill. Prior.

Yet some there were among the sounder few, Of those who less presum'd, and better knew, Who durst assert the juster ancient cause, And here restor'd wit's fundamental laws. Pope.

FUNDAMENTAL *n. f.* Leading proposition; important and essential part which is the groundwork of the rest.

We propose the question, whether those who hold the *fundamentals* of faith may deny Christ damnable in respect of superfluities and consequences that arise from them. South.

It is a very just reproach, that there should be so much violence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in all *fundamentals*, and only differ in some ceremonies, or mere speculative points. Swift.

FUNDAMENTALLY. *adv.* from *fundamental*.] Essentially; originally.

As virtue is foster'd *fundamentally* in the intellect, so perspective in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason, in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. Green.

Religion is not only useful to civil society, but *fundamentally* necessary to its very birth and constitution. Bentley.

The unlimited power placed *fundamentally* in the body of a people, the legislators endeavour to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people. Swift.

FUNERAL. *n. f.* [*funus*, Latin; *funerailles*, French.]

1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies.

Here, under leave of Brutus, and the rest, Come I to speak in Caesar's funeral. Shakspeare.

All things that we obtained festival; Turn from their office to black funeral. Shakspeare.

He that had cast out many unburied, had none to mourn for him, nor any solemn funeral, nor sepulchre with his fathers. 2 Mac.

No widow at his funeral shall weep. Sandys.

2. The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried.

The long funeral's blacken all the way. Pope.
You are sometimes desirous to see a funeral pass by in the street. Swift.

3. Burial; interment.

May he find his funeral
I th' lands, when he before his day shall fall. Denham.

FUNERAL. *adj.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

Our instruments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding cheer to a sad funeral feast. Shakspeare.
Let such honours

And funeral rites, as to his birth and virtues
Are due, he first perform'd. Denham's Sophy.

Thy hand o'er towns the funeral torch displays,
And forms a thousand ills ten thousand ways. Dryden.

FUNERAL. *adj.* [*funerea*, Latin.] Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal.

But if his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,
Inhabitant of deep disastrous night,
Homeward with pious speed repass the main,
To the pale shades funeral rites ordain. Pope.

FUNGOSITY. *n. f.* [from *fungus*.] Unsolid excrecence.

FUNGUS. *adj.* [from *fungum*.] Excrecent; spongy; wanting in firmness.

It is often employed to keep down the fungous lips that spread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the escharotic medicines. Sharp.

FUNGUS *n. f.* [Latin.] Strictly a mushroom: a word used to express such excrecences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrecence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larch-tree, and auricular judæ from elder. Quincy.

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce funguses, or as they harden and produce callosities. Arbuthnot on Diet.

This eminence is composed of little points, or granula, called *fungus*, or proud flesh. Sharp.

FUNICLE. *n. f.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A small cord; a small ligature; a fibre.

FUNICULAR. *adj.* [*funicularis*, French, from *funicle*.] Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK *n. f.* A stink. A low word.

FUNNEL. *n. f.* [*infundibulum*, Latin; whence *funtable*, *fundle*, *funnel*.]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow mouths; a tundish.

If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives a little of it; but with a funnel, and by degrees you shall fill many of them. Ben Jonson.

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which ingested meats with ease descend. Blackmore.

The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and contracted by degrees to draw the sound inward, to take in as much as may be of it, as we use a funnel to pour liquor into any vessel. Ray.

2. A pipe or passage of communication.

Towards the middle are two large funnels, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or fresh air. Addison.

FUR. *n. f.* [*fourrure*, French.]

1. Skin with soft hair, with which gar-

ments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament.

December must be expressed with a horrid and fearful countenance; as who at his back a bundle of holly, holding in fur mittens the sign of captivity.

It's but dressing up a bird of prey in his cap and furs to make a judge of him. L'Estrange.

And loudly gout wrapt up in fur,
And wheezing asthma loth to stir. Swift.

2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, where nature provides coats suitable to the weather; hair in general.

This night, wherein the cuddrawn bear would couch,
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry, unbonneted he runs,
And bids what will take all. Shakspeare. King Lear.

Such animals as feed upon flesh qualify it, the one by swallowing the hair or fur of the beasts they prey upon, the other by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with. Ray on the Creation.

3. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks on the part.

Metinks I am not right in ev'ry part;
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart:
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy fur upon my tongue. Dryden.

To FUR *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair.

How mad a sight it was to see Dametas, like rich tissue furred with lambkins!
Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear; Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. Shakspeare.

You are for dreams and slumbers, brother priest,
You fur your gloves with reason. Shakspeare.

2. To cover with soft matter.

To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a litten basin; and, as it groweth to be furred and black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. Peacham.

Three sisters, mourning for their brother's loss,
Their bodies hid in bark, and furr'd with moss. Dryden.

Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry furr'd tongues. Philips.

A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls
On all sides furr'd with mouldy damp, and hung
With clots of rosy gore. Addison.

FUR. *adv.* [It is now commonly written *fur*.] At a distance.

The white lovely dove
Doth on her wing her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur. Sidney.

FUR-WROUGHT. *adj.* [*fur* and *wrought*.] Made of fur.

Silent along the many margin stray,
And with the fur-wrought fly delude the prey. Gay's Fable.

FURACIOUS. *adj.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thievish; inclined to steal.

FURACITY. *n. f.* [from *furax*, Latin.] Disposition to theft; thievishness.

FURBELOW. *n. f.* A piece of stuff plaited and puckered together, either below or above, on the petticoats or gowns of women. This, like a great many other words, is the child of mere caprice. Trev. Diss.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow
To chin, or a bounce, or add a *furbelow*. Pope.

To FURBELL *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress.

When arguments too fiercely glaze,
You calm them with a milder air;
To break their points, you turn their force,
And *furbelow* the plain discourse. Prior.

She was bounc'd and *furberow'd*; every ribbon was crinkled and every part of her garments in curl.

TO FURBISH. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, French.] To burnish; to polish; to rub to brightness. It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat, And *furbiſh* new the name of John o' Gaunt.

Shakespeare's Richard III.
Furbish the spears, and put on the brigandines.

Jeremiah.
Some others who *furbiſh* up and reprint his old errors, hold that the sufferings of the damned are not to be, in a strict sense, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there shall be a general gaol-delivery of the souls in prison, and that not a farther execution, but a final release.

South.
As after Numa's peaceful reign,
The martial Ancus did the sceptre wield;
Furbish'd the rusty sword again,
Resum'd the long-forgotten shield,
And led the Latins to the dusty field.
Dryden.
Inferior ministers, for Mars repair
His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;
And send him forth again, with *furbiſh'd* arms.

FURBISHER. *n. s.* [*fourbisseur*, French; from *furbiſh*.] One who polishes any thing.

FURCACTION. *n. s.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

When flags grow old they grow leis branched,
and first lose their brow-antlers, or lowest *furca-*
tions next the head.

FURFUR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Husk or chaff, scurf or dandruff, that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran.

FURFURACEOUS. *adj.* [*furfuraceus*, Latin.] Husky; branny; scaly.

FURIOUS. *adj.* [*furieux*, French; from *furiosus*, Latin.]

1. Mad; phrenetic.
No man did ever think the hurtful actions of
furiosus men and innocents to be punishable.

2. Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason.

Who can be wife, amaz'd, temperate and *fur-*
ious,

Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.
To be *furiosus*,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood
The dove will seek the estridge.

Noise, other than the found of dance or song,
Torment, and loud lament and *furiosus* rage.

3. Violent; impetuously agitated.
With clamour thence the rapid currents drive,
Towards the retreating sea their *furiosus* tide.

FURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *furiosus*.] Madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother saw, fraught with great grief

And wrath, he to him leapt *furiously*.
They observe countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on *furiously* to that which of themselves they are inclined.

She heard not half, so *furiously* she flies;
Fear gave her wings.

FURIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *furiosus*.] Phrensy; madness; transport of passion.

TO FURL. *v. a.* [*frayer*, French.] To draw up; to contract.

When fortune sends a stormy wind,
Then flew a brave and present mind;
And when with too indulgent gales
She swell'd too much, then *furl* thy sails.

FURLONG. *n. s.* [furlang, Saxon.] A

measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

If a man stand in the middle of a field and speak aloud, he shall be heard a *furlong* in round, and that in articulate sounds.

Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they pass'd through a very thick grove.

FURLOUGH. *n. s.* [*verloof*, Dutch.] A temporary dismissal from military service; a licence given to a foldier to be absent.

Brutus and Cato might discharge their souls,
And give them *furloughs* for another world;
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand
In *furloughs* nights, and wait th' appointed hour.

FURMENTY. *n. s.* [More properly *frumenty* or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Latin.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
The feed-cake, the palties, and *furmenty* pot.

FURNACE. *n. s.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An enclosed fireplace.

Heat not a *furnace* for your foe so hot
That it may singe yourself.

The firing pot is for silver and the *furnace* for gold.

We have also *furnaces* of great diversities, that keep great diversity of heat.

The kings of Spain have erected divers *furnaces*, and forges, for the trying and firing of their gold.

Whoſo falleth not down and worſhippeth,
ſhall the ſame hour be caſt into the midſt of a burning fiery *furnace*.

A dungeon horrible, on all ſides around,
As one great *furnace*, flami'd.

TO FURNACE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To throw out as sparks from a furnace.

A bad word.

He *furnaces*
The thick ſighs from him.

TO FURNISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, French.]

1. To supply with what is necessary to a certain purpose.

She hath directed
How I ſhall take her from her father's houſe;
What gold and jewels ſhe is *furniſh'd* with.

His training ſuch,
That he may *furniſh* and inſtruct great teachers,
And never ſtick for aid out of himſelf.

Thou ſhalt *furniſh* him liberally out of thy ſtick.

Come, thou ſtranger, and *furniſh* a table, and ſet me of that thou haſt ready.

Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by ſea and land, *furniſh'd* the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder.

I ſhall not need to heap up inſtances; every one's reading and conſideration will ſufficiently *furniſh* him, if he wants to be better ſtor'd.

2. To give; to supply.

Theſe ſimple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are ſuggeſted and *furniſh'd* to the mind only by theſe two ways, ſenſation and reflection.

It is not the ſlate, but a compact among private perſons, that hath *furniſh'd* out theſe ſeveral renatances.

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.

Something deeper,
Whereof perſequence theſe are but *furniſhings*.

Plato entertained ſome of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and coltly *furniſh'd*. Diogenes came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, ſaying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered, But with greater pride, Diogenes.

We were led into another great room, *furniſh'd* with old inſcriptions.

6. To equip; to fit out, for any undertaking.

Will your lordſhip lend me a thouſand pounds to *furniſh* me?

Ideas, forms, and intellects,
Have *furniſh'd* out three different ſects.

Doubtleſs the man Jeſus Chriſt is *furniſh'd* with ſuperior powers to all the angels in heaven, becauſe he is employ'd in ſuperior work.

5. To decorate; to supply with ornamental household stuff.

The wounded arm would *furniſh* all their rooms,
And bleed for ever ſcarlet in the looms.

FURNISHER. *n. s.* [*fournisseur*, French; from *furniſh*.] One who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE. *n. s.* [*fourniture*, French; from *furniſh*.]

1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament.

No man can transport his large retinue, his sumptuous fare, and his rich *furniture* into another world.

There are many noble palaces in Venice; the *furniture* is not very rich, if we except the pictures.

2. Appendages.

By a general conflagration mankind shall be destroyed, with the form and all the *furniture* of the earth.

3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.

Young Clarion, with vountful luted, After his guise did cast abroad to fare, And thereto 'gan his *furniture* prepare.

The duke is coming; see the barge be ready, And fit it with such *furniture* as suits The greatness of his person.

The ground must be of a mixt brown, and huge enough, or the horse's *furniture* must be of very sensible colours.

FURRIER. *n. s.* [from *fur*.] A dealer in furs.

FURROW. *n. s.* [*furrow*, Saxon.]

1. A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed.

Wheat must be sowed above *furrows* before Michaelmas.

Then ploughs for seed the fruitful *furrows* broke,

And oxen labour'd first beneath the yoke.

2. Any long trench or hollow: as a wrinkle.

My lord it is, though time has plow'd that face.

With many *furrows* since I saw it first:
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground quite to forget it.

FURROW-WEED. *n. s.* [*furrow* and *weed*.]

A weed that grows in furrowed land.

Crown'd with rank tanner, and *furrow-weed*.

TO FURROW. *v. a.* [from the noun; Fynian, Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows.

While the ploughman near at hand,
Whistles o'er the *furrow'd* land.

2. To divide in long hollows.

No briny tear has *furrow'd* her smooth cheek.

The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mark
On the rough-sea, and smooths his *furrow'd* face.

3. To make by cutting.

There go the ships that *furrow* out their way;
Yes, these of whines enormous fights we see.

FURRY. *adj.* [from *fur*.]

1. Covered with furs; dressed in fur.

From Voltaire's *banket* imperious Cesar
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war.

Confisting of fur.
Stretch out thy lazy limbs, awake, awake,
And winter from thy *furry* mantle shuke. *Dryd.*
Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,
Or claws to seize their *furry* spoils in fight. *Dryd.*
FURTHER. *adj.* [from *forth*, not from
far, as is commonly imagined; *forib.*
furib., *furibest*, corrupted from *farther*,
foribest, *ponibest*, *Saxon*. *Forther* is
used by Sir *Thomas More*. See *FORTH*
and *FARTHER*, of which the examples
are to be referred to in this word.]
1. At a greater distance.
2. Beyond this.

What *farther* need have we of witnesses. *Matthew.*
Satan had journey'd on, pensive and slow;
But *farther* way found none, so thick intwin'd,
As one continu'd break, the undergrowth
Of shrubs and tangling bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast that pass'd that way. *Milton.*
Their earnest eyes they fix'd, imagining
For one forbidden tree a multitude
Now ris'n, to work them *farther* woe or shame. *Milton.*

I may meet
Some wand'ring spirit, from him to draw
What *farther* would be learn'd. *Milton.*
3. *Further* has in some sort the force of a
substantive in the phrase *no further*, for
nothing further.

Let this appease
Thy doubt, since human reach no *farther* knows. *Milton.*
FURTHER. *adv.* [from *forth*] To a
greater distance.
And the angel of the Lord went *farther*, and
stood in a narrow place. *Numbers.*
To *FURTHER.* *v. a.* [from the adverb,
forþþrian, *Saxon*.] To put onward;
to forward; to promote; to counte-
nance; to assist; to help.

Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,
Shall *farther* thy harvest, and pleasure thee best. *Tupper.*
Could their fond superstition have *farthered* to
great attempts without the mixture of a true per-
suation concerning the irresistible force of divine
power. *Hooker.*
Grant not, O Lord, the desires of the wicked;
farther not his wicked device. *Psalms.*

This binds thee then to *farther* my design,
As I am bound by vow to *farther* thine. *Dryden.*
FURTHERANCE *n. f.* [from *farther*] *Pro-*
motion; advancement; help.

The Gauls learned them first, and used them
only for the *fartherance* of their trade and private
business. *Spenser.*
Our diligence must search out all helps and
fartherance of direction, which scriptures, coun-
cils, fathers, histories, the laws and practices of
all churches afford. *Hobbes.*
For gain and work, and success in his affairs
he seeketh *fartherance* of him that hath no man-
ner of power. *Hooker.*

Canst not my body, nor blood sacrifice,
Intreat you to your wonted *fartherance*? *Shakspeare.*
If men were minded to live righteously, to
believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice
to any such design, but very much for the ad-
vancement and *fartherance* of it. *Tillotson.*

FURTHERER. *n. f.* [from *farther*.] *Pro-*
motor; advancer.
That earnest *fartherer* and *fartherer* of God's
true religion, that faithful servitor to his prince
and country. *Albani.*

FURTHERMORE. *adv.* [from *farther* and *more*.]
Moreover; besides.
This ring I do accept most thankfully,
And so, I pray you, tell him *farthermore*;

I pray you, show my youth, old Shylock's house.

FURTIVE. *adj.* [*furtive*, French; *furti-*
vus, Latin.] Stolen; gotten by theft.
Or do they, as your schemes, I think, have
shown,

Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own,
All servants to that source of light, the sun? *Prior.*

FURUNCLE. *n. f.* [*furuncle*, French; *fu-*
runculus, Latin.] A bile; an angry
pustule.

A *furuncle* is in its beginning round, hard,
and inflamed; and as it increaseth, it riseth up
with an acute head, and sometimes a pustule;
and then it is more inflamed and painful, when
it arrives at its state, which is about the eighth or
ninth day. *Wifeman.*

FURY. *n. f.* [*furor*, Latin; *fureur*, Fr.]
1. Madness.

2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of
mind approaching to madness.
I do oppose my patience to his *fury*; and am
arm'd

To suffer with a quietness of spirit
The very tyranny and rage of his. *Shakspeare.*
He hath given me to know the natures of
living creatures, and the *furies* of wild beasts. *H'jm.*

3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.

Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with
a divine *fury* inspired; and her voice would, in so
belov'd an occasion, second her wit. *Sidney.*

A sylil that had number'd in the world
The sun to count two hundred compasses,
In her prophetick *fury* few'd the work. *Shakspeare.*
Greater than human kind the seem'd to look,
And with an accent more than mortal spoke;
Her flaming eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,
When all the God came rushing on her soul. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. [from *furia*, Latin.] One of the
deities of vengeance; and thence a
stormy, turbulent, violent, raging wo-
man.

The fight of any of the house of York,
Is as a *fury* to torment my soul. *Shakspeare.*

It was the most proper place for a *fury* to make
her exit; and I believe every reader's imagination
is pleas'd, when he sees the army godd's thus
sinking in a tempest, and plunging herself into
hell, amidst such a scene of horror and confusion. *Addison's Essay.*

FURZ. *n. f.* [*fur*, Saxon; *genifla spi-*
nosia, Latin.] Gorse; goss.

The whole plant is very thorny: the flowers,
which are of the pea-bloom kind, are disposed
in short thick spikes, which are succeeded by
short compressed pods, in each of which are con-
tained three or four kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*
Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
Both timber and *furzin*, the turf and the cole. *Tupper.*

For fewel, there groweth great store of *furze*,
of which the shrubby sort is called tame, and the
better grown French. *Carew.*

We may know,
And when to reap the grain, and when to sow,
Or when to sell the *furzes*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

FURZY. *adj.* [from *furze*.] Overgrown
with *furze*; full of gorse.

Wide through the *furzy* field their route they
take.

Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*

FUSCATION. *n. f.* [*fuscus*, Latin.] The
act of darkening or obscuring. *Diag.*

To FUSE. *v. a.* [*fundo*, *fusum*, Latin.]
To melt; to put into fusion; to liquify
by heat.

To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted; to be ca-
pable of being liquified by heat.

FUSES. *n. f.* [*fuscau*, French.]

1. The cone round which is wound the
cord or chain of a clock or watch.

The reason of the motion of the balance is by
the motion of the next wheel, and that by the
motion of the next, and that by the motion of the
fuse, and that by the motion of the spring: the
whole frame of the watch carries a reasonable-
ness in it, the passive impression of the intellectual
idea that was in the artist. *Hale.*

2. A firelock [from *fusil*, French]; a
small neat musket. This is more pro-
perly writt'n *fusil*.

3. **FUSES** of a bomb or granado shell, is
that which makes the whole powder or
composition in the shell take fire, to do
the designed execution. 'Tis usually a
wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire,
or some such matter; and is intended
to burn no longer than is the time of
the motion of the bomb from the mouth
of the mortar to the place where it is
to fall, which time *Anderson* makes
twenty seven seconds. *Harris.*

4. Track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*
FUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *fuse*] Capable of
being melted; capable of being made
liquid by heat.

Colors afforded by metalline bodies, either
colliques with, or otherwise penetrate into
bodies, especially *fusible* ones. *Boyle.*

FUSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *fusible*.] Capa-
city of being melted; quality of grow-
ing liquid by heat.

The ancients observing in that material a kind
of metallical nature, or at least a *fusibility*, seem
to have resolv'd it into a nobler use. *Watson.*

The bodies of most use, that are sought for
out of the depths of the earth, are the metals which
are distinguished from other bodies by their
weight, *fusibility*, and malleableness. *Locke.*

FUSIL. *adj.* [*fusile*, French; *fusilis*, La-
tin]

1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable
by heat.

Some, less skillful, fancy these scapi that occur
in most of the larger Gothick buildings of Eng-
land are artificial; and will have it, that they are
a kind of *fusil* masonry. *Woodward.*

2. Running by the force of heat.

The hand ore he drain'd
Into fit molds pour'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be
wrought

Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Perpetual flames,
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,
Prevailing, turn into a *fusil* sea. *Philips.*

FUSIL. *n. f.* [*fusil*, French.]

1. A firelock; a small neat musket.

2. [In heraldry; from *fusus*, Latin.]
Something like a spindle.

Fusils must be made long, and small in the
middle: in the ancient coat of Montague, argent
three *fusils* in fesse gules. *Peacocks on Blazoning.*

FUSILIER. *n. f.* [from *fusil*] A soldier
armed with a fusil, a musketeer.

FUSION. *n. f.* [*fusio*, Latin; *fusio*,
French.]

1. The act of melting.
2. The state of being melted; or of run-
ning with heat.

Metals in *fusio* do not flame for want of a
copious fume, except spelter, which fumes co-
piously, and thereby flames. *Newton's Opt.*

middle of the week before; as, might.
The Baron de Saxe to have had gene-
rally the same accent; whence
your lady's name is pronounced jax.
G.A. had it. [overriding Italian.]
A. [overriding Italian] German droll.
My wife says it is a French word; it
means a great deal of nonsense. [overriding! Shepperson]

GAD

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon my Jewish gabardine. *Shakspere.*
The knight did frown submit,
And laid his weapons at her feet:
Next he discol'd his gabardine,
And with it did himself resign. *Hudibras*

GABBLE. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian; *gabbelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make an inarticulate noise.

When thou could'st not, savage,
Shew thine own meaning, but would'st gabble
like
A thing most brutish, I endo'd thy purposes
With words that made them known. *Shakspere.*
Flocks of fowl, that when the tempest rars,
With their horrid gabbling seek the flock their
Dydeon's *Amiel*.

2. To prate loudly without meaning.
Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but
to gabble like tinkers at this time of night? Do
ye make an alehouse of my lady's house?

Which made some think, when he did gabble,
Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. *Shakspere.*
Such a rout, and such a rabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding gabble. *Swift*

GABBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.

Not to know what we speak one to another,
to wittem to know, is to know straight our
purpose: though's language, gabble enough, and
good enough. *Shakspere.*

2. Loud talk without meaning.
Forthwith a hideous gabble rises loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Not understood. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

GABBLER. *n. f.* [from *gabble*.] A prater;
a chattering fellow.

GABEL. *n. f.* [*gabelle*, French; *gaballo*,
Italian; *gabel*, Saxon, a tribute.] An
excise; a tax.

The gabels of Naples are very high on oil,
wine, and tobacco. *Addison on Italy.*

GABION. *n. f.* [French.] A wicker
basket which is filled with earth to make
a fortification or intrenchment.

His bat cry was defended all along with gabions,
and catks filled with sand. *Knoles.*

GABLE. *n. f.* [*gaval*, Welsh; *gable*,
French.] The sloping roof of a building.

Take care that all your brick-work be covered
with the tiling, according to the new way of build-
ing, without gable ends, which are very heavy,
and very apt to let the water into the brick-work.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

GAD. *n. f.* [*zad*, Saxon; *gaddur*, Islandick,
a club.]

1. A wedge or ingot of steel.

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to
Dort, and other parts, some in bars, and some
in gads; and therefore called Flemish steel, and
sometimes gad steel. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

2. It seems to be used by *Shakspere* for a
style or graver. [from *gab*, Saxon, a
goad.]

I will go get a leaf of brass,
And with a gad of steel will write these words. *Shakspere.*

TO GAD. *v. n.* [Derived by *Skinner*, from
gadfly; by *Junius* from *gadaw*, Welsh,
to forsake; thought by others only the
preterit of the old word *agaan*, to go.]
To ramble about without any settled
purpose; to rove loosely and idly.

How now, my headstrong, where have you
been gadding?

—Where I have learnt me to repent. *Shakspere.*
Giving the water no passage, neither a wicked
woman liberty to gad abroad. *Ecclus.*

VOL. I.

GAG

The lesser devils arose with ghastly rore,
And thunged forth about the world to gad;
Each land they fill'd, river, stream and shore. *Fairfax.*

Envy is a gadding passion, and walketh the
streets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon*

Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call
Of an untrained hope or passion;
To court each place or fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*

There, shepherd, there, the woods and desert
caves,
With wild thyme and the gadding vine o'ergrown,
And all their echo's moan. *Milton*
A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their flings draw
blood,
And drive the cattle gadding through the wood. *Dryden.*

She wrecks her anger on her rival's head;
With furies fights her from her native home,
And drives her gadding, round the world to
roam. *Dryden.*

There's an ox lost, and this coxcomb runs a
raiding of air and wind. *L'Estrange*
No wonder then what thoughts should be perpetu-
ally thinking from what disgusts them, and seek
better entertainment in more pleasing objects,
after which they will unavoidably be gadding. *Locke*

GADDER. *n. f.* [from *gad*.] A rambler;
one that runs much abroad without busi-
ness.

A drunken woman, and a gadder abroad,
cudeth great anger, and she will not cover her
own shame. *Ecclus.*

GADDLINGLY. *adv.* [from *gad*.] In a ram-
bling, roving manner.

GADFLY. *n. f.* [*gad* and *fly*; but by
Skinner, who makes it the original of
gad, it is called *goadfly*. Supposed to be
originally from *goad*, in Saxon *gab*, and
fly.] A fly that when he stings the cattle
makes them gad or run madly about;
the breeze.

The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of somewhat
that swimmeth upon the top of the water, and
is most about ponds. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Light fly his humbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry *gadflies* taken on the head. *Thomson.*

GAFF. *n. f.* A harpoon or large hook.

GAFFER. *n. f.* [*gefere*, companion,
Saxon.] A word of respect, now obso-
lete, or applied only in contempt to a
mean person.

For *loffe*, Thordwell told us by the bye,
Exceeding torow is exceeding dry. *Gay's Past.*

GATFELS. *n. f.* [*gafelucar*, spears, Sax.]
1. Artificial spurs put upon cocks when
they are set to fight.

2. A steel lever to bend crossbows. *Ainsw.*

TO GAG. *v. n.* [from *gagbel*, Dutch, the
palate, *Mirssheu*.] To stop the mouth
with something that may allow to
breathe, but hinder to speak.

He's out of his guard already: unless you
laugh and mimic occasion to him, he is gagged.
Shakspere's Twelfth Night.

There seem'd rebellious logick, gagged and
bound. *Pope.*

GAG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Something
put into the mouth to hinder speech or
eating.

Some, when the kids their dams too deeply
drain,

With gags and muzzles their soft mouths restrain. *Dryden.*

Your woman would have run up stairs before
me; but I have secured her below with a gag in
her chaps. *Dryden*

GAI

GAGE. *n. f.* [*gage*, French.]

1. A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any
thing given in security.

He, when the sham'd shield of slain Sansloy
He spy'd, with that same fairy champion's page,
He to him leapt; and that same ev'ous gage,
Of victor's glory from him snatcht away. *Fairy Queen.*

There I throw my gage,
Disclaiming here the kindred of a king,
And lay aside my high blood's royalty. *Shakspere.*
There is my gage, the manual seal of death,
That marks thee out for hell. *Scott's Rob. R.*
They from their mothers breasts poor orphans
tend,

Nor without gages to the needy lend. *Sandys.*
I am made the cautionary pledge,
The gage and hostage of your keeping it. *Southey's Oron.*

But since it was decreed, auspicious king,
In Britain's right that thou should'st wed the
main,
Heav'n, as a gage, would cast some previous
thing,
And therefore doom'd that Lawton should be
slain. *Dryden.*

In any truth, that gets not possession of our
minds by self-evidence or demonstration, the
arguments that gain assent, are the vouchers
and gages of its probability. *Locke.*

2. A measure; a rule of measuring.

One judges, as the weather declares, right
The poem is at noon, and wrong at night;
Another judges by a finer gage,
An author's principles or parentage. *Young.*

TO GAGE. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]

1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to
impawn; to give as a caution, pledge,
or security.

A moiety competent
Was gaged by our king. *Shakspere. Hamlet.*

He found the Turkish merchants making merr-
y: unto these merchants he gave due salutations,
gaging his faith for their safety, and they likewise
to him. *Knoles' History.*

2. To bind by some caution or surety; to
engage.

My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me gaged. *Shakspere.*

3. To measure; to take the contents of
any vessel of liquids particularly. More
properly *gauge*. See **GAUGE**.

We shall see your hearing.
—Nay, but I bar to night: you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shakspere.*

TO GAGGLE. *v. n.* [*gagen*, *gagelen*,
Dutch.] To make a noise like a goose.

Birds prune their feathers, geese *gaggle*, and
crows seem to call upon rain; which is but the
comfort they receive in the settling of the air.
Bacon's Natural History.

May fat geese *gaggle* with melodious voices,
And never want gooseberries or apple-lauce. *Ang.*

GAILY. *adv.* [from *gay*.]

1. Anily; cheerfully.

2. Splendidly. See **GAYLY**.

GAIN. *n. f.* [*gain*, French.]

1. Profit; advantage: contrary to *loss*.

But what mumps were gain to me, these I
counted loss for Christ. *Phil.*

Besides the purpose it were now, to teach how
victory should be used, or the gains thereof
communicated to the general content. *Raleigh.*

Havock and spoil, and ruin are my gain. *Milton.*

It is in praise of men as in gettings and gains;
for light gains make heavy purses; for light gains
come thick, whereas great come but now and
then. *Bacon's Essays.*

A gallant man, whose thoughts fly at the highest game, requires no further insight. *Digby.*

3. Fine; noble; spacious.

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;
But hollow men, like hollies hot at hand,
Make gallant shew and promise of their mettle. *Shakespeare.*

4. Courtlly with respect to ladies.

He discoursed, how gallant and how brave a thing it would be for his highness to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his mistress. *Warton.*

When first the soul of love is sent abroad,
The gay troops begin
In gallant thought to plume their painted wings. *Thompson.*

GALLANT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man.

The new proclamation.

—What is't for?

—The reformation of our travell'd gallants,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and
taylor. *Shakespeare.*

The gallants and lusty youths of Naples came
and offered themselves unto Vastius. *Knolles.*

The gallants, to protect the lady's right,
Their faucions brandish'd at the gilly knight. *Dryden.*

Gallants, look to't, you say there are no
sprights;

But I'll come dance about your beds at nights. *Dryden.*

2. A whoremaster, who caresses women to debauch them.

One, worn to pieces with age, shews himself
a young gallant. *Shakespeare.*

She had left the good man at home, and
brought away her gallant. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter senses it has commonly the accent on the last syllable.

GALLANTLY. *adv.* [from *gallant*.]

1. Gayly; splendidly.

2. Bravely; nobly; generously.

You have not dealt so gallantly with us as we did with you in a parallel case: last year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. *Swift.*

GALLANTRY. *n. f.* [*galanterie*, French.]

1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; glittering grandeur; ostentatious finery.

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all
The English youth flock to their admiral. *Waller.*

2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity.

The civility of your condition, and the gallantry of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and ennobling study of nature. *Glaucius's Suppl. Preface.*

3. A number of gallants.

Hector, Despatch, and all the gallantry of
Troy, I would have arm'd to-day. *Shakespeare.*

4. Courtship; refined address to women.

The martial Moors, in gallantry refin'd,
Invent new arts to make their chambers kind. *Granville.*

5. Vicious love; lewdness; debauchery.

It looks like a sort of compounding between
virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a prostitute; as if there were a certain point where gallantry ends, and infamy begins. *Swift.*

GALLEASS. *n. f.* [*galeas*, Fr.] A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. It carries three masts, but they cannot be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty-two seats for rowers, and six or seven slaves to each. They carry three

tire of guns at the head, and at the stern there are two tire of guns. *Dict.*

My father hath no less

Than three great argosies, besides two galleasses,
And twelve tight galleys. *Shakespeare.*

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten galleasses. *Addison.*

GALLEON. *n. f.* [*galion*, French.] A large ship with four or sometimes five decks, now in use only among the Spaniards.

I assured them that I would stay for them at Trinidad, and that no force should drive me thence, except I were sunk, or hit on hit by the Spanish galleons. *Raleigh's Apology.*

The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof galleasses and galleons twenty-two, goodly ships, like floating towers or castles. *Bacon's Hist. with Spain.*

GALLERY. *n. f.* [*galerie*, French; derived by *Du Cange* from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant arbors, that, one answering another, they became a gallery aloft from tree to tree, almost round about, which below gave a perfect shade. *Sidney.*

High lifted up were many lofty towers,
And goodly galleries fair overlaid. *Spenser.*

Your gallery
Have we pass'd through, not without much content. *Shakespeare.*

The row of return on the banquet side, let it be all stately galleries, in which galleries let there be three cupolas. *Bacon.*

A private gallery 'twixt th' apartments led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Denham.*

Nor is the shape of our cathedrals proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with galleries gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish churches of London are daily space, as appears by the many galleries every day built in them. *Graynt.*

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addison.*

2. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

Woe adds it to the gallery stands,
And all the thunder of the pit around. *Pope.*

GALLEYLE. *n. f.* I suppose this word has the same import with *gallipot*.

Make a compound body of galls and galleyle's; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcid on, being a bluff between a porcelaine and a glass. *Bacon's Phys. R. m.*

GALLEY. *n. f.* [*galea*, Italian; *galere*, French; derived as some think, from *galea*, a helmet, pictured anciently on the prow; as others from *galeon*, the swordfish; as others from *galleon*, expressing in Syriac men exposed to the sea. From *galley* come *galleass*, *galleon*, *galliot*.]

1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.

Great Neptune grieved underneath the load
Of ships, hulks, galleys, barks, and brigandines. *Faust.*

In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, by the use of galleys, and such vessels as could hardly brook the ocean. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Jafon ranged the coasts of Asia the Left in a open boat or kind of galley. *Raleigh's Hist.*

On poxy ground his galleys in it;
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them.

The most voluptuous person, were he bid to follow his hawks and his hounds, his deer and his courtships every day, would find the greatest torment that could befall him: he would fly to his mines and the galleys for his recreation, and to the spade and the mallet for a diversion from the misery of a continual uninterrupted pleasure. *Swift.*

GALLEYSLAVE. *n. f.* [*galley* and *slave*.]

A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys.

As if one chain were not sufficient to discipline men, he must be clogg'd with unnumerable chains: this is just such another freedom as the Turkish galleyslaves do enjoy. *Bramhall.*

Hardened galleyslaves despise manumission. *Deans of Paris.*

The furies gently dash against the shore,
Flows quit the plums, and galleyslaves throng. *Goethe.*

GALLIARD. *n. f.* [*gaillard*, French, imagined to be derived from the Gaulish *ard*, genius; and *gay*.]

1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow.

Seldom is a galliard by himself. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

2. An active, nimble, spritely dance. It is in both senses now obsolete.

I did think, by the excellent constitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the star of a lion. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

There's nought in France
That can be with a nimble galliard won. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

You cannot level into dukedoms there. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

If there be any that would take up all the time let him find means to take them out, and bring others on; as musicians used to do with a dance that dance too long galliards. *Bacon.*

The triple and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion, when galliard time and measure time are in the melody of one dance. *Bacon.*

GALLIARDISE. *n. f.* [French] Musement; exuberant gayety. Not in use.

At my nativity my atendant was a well sign of Scorpius: I was born in the plumb hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way to be trusted nor disposed for the ninth and galliardise company. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

GALLICISM. *n. f.* [*gallicisme*, French; from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language: such as, he *figured* in controversy; he *held* this conduct; he *held* the same language that another had *held* before; with many other expressions to be found in the pages of *Boingbroke*.

In truth I would have gallicisms avoided, but we must keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our literature. *Johnson on the Clarendon.*

GALLIGASKINS. *n. f.* [*Caliga*, Latin; *Va conum*, Skinner.] Large open boots.

Not used but in ludicrous language.

My galligaskins, that have long been used
The writer's fury, and encroaching trusts,
By times subdu'd, what will not time subdue. *Pope.*

GALLIMATIAS. *n. f.* [*gallimatias*, Fr.]

Nonsense; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUFRY. *n. f.* [*gallimaufre*, Fr.]

1. A hotch-potch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat; a medley. *Hammer.*

GAL

They have made of our English tongue a *gallimaufry* or hodge-podge of all other speeches. *Spenser.*

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

They have a dance, which the wench says is a *gallimaufry* of gambols, because they are not in it. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The painter, who under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with such varieties after the truth of history, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere *gallimaufry* of his work. *Dryden's Duress.*

3. It is used by Shakespeare ludicrously of a woman.

So John affects thy wife.

—Why, sir, my wife is not young.

—He wooes both high and low, both rich and poor.

He loves thy *gallimaufry* friend. *Shakespeare*

GA'LLIOT. n. f. [*galliotte*, French.] A small swift galley.

Barbarossa departing out of Hellefontus with eighty galleys and certain *gallies*, shaped his course towards Italy. *Amiel's History.*

GA'LLIPOT. n. f. [*gleye*, Dutch, shining earth. *Skinner.* The true derivation is from *gala*, Spanish, finery. *Gala*, or *gallypot*, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines.

Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's *gallipots*, that had on the outside apes, owls, and satyrs; but within, precious drugs.

Bacon's Apophthegms.

Here phials in nice discipline are set:

There *gallipots* are rang'd in alphabet. *Garth.*

Alexandrus thought it unsafe to trust the real secret of his phial and *gallipot* to any man. *Spektator.*

Thou that dost *Esculapius* deride,

And o'er his *gallipots* in triumph ride. *Fenton.*

GA'LLON. n. f. [*gelo*, low Latin.] A liquid measure of four quarts.

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a gallon of wine, in a vessel close stopp'd. *Wifman's Surgery.*

GA'LLOON. n. f. [*galon*, French.] A kind of clove lace made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

To GA'LLOP. v. n. [*galoper*, French.] Derived by all the etymologists, after *Bucalus*, from *gal*; but perhaps it comes from *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full speed.]

1. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once.

I did hear

The *galloping* of hounds: who was't come by?

Shakespeare's Much Ado.

His steeds will be restrain'd,

But *gallop* lively down th' western hill. *Doune.*

In such a shape grim Saturn did restrain,

His heavy limbs, and flow'd with such a mane,

When half surpris'd, and farring to be seen,

The lecher *gallop'd* from his jealous queen. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.

Seeing such streams of blood as threaten'd a drowning life, we *galloped* toward them to part them. *Sidney.*

They 'gan espy

An armed knight towards them *gallop* fast,

That seem'd from some feared foe to fly. *Fairy Queen.*

He who fair and softly goes steadily forward,

In a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he *gallop* all day full speed. *Locke.*

3. To move very fast.

GAL

The golden fun

Gallop the roadster in his glitt'ring coach. *Shaksp.*

Whom doth time *gallop* withal?

—With a thief to the gallows. *Shakspere.*

He that rides post through a country may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie: such superficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke.*

GA'LLOR. n. f. [from the verb.] The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed; in which, making a kind of a leap forward, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almost at once. *Farrier's Dict.*

GA'LLOPPER. n. f. [from gallop.]

1. A horse that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough *gallopers*, though some of them are very fleet. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

To GA'LLOW. v. a. [axelpān, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wretched slaves

Gallow the very wand'ers of the dark,

And make them keep their caves. *Shakspere.*

GA'LOWAY. n. f. A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland.

GA'LOWGLASSES. n. f.

1. It is worn likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen the Irish call *gallowglass*: the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallow* signifies an English fervitor or yeoman. And he being so armed in a long shirt of mail down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *peles* grave's armature; and was instead of the footmen that now wear a corset, before the corset was used, or almost invented. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. [Hammer, otherwise than *Spenser*] Soluets among the wild Irish, who serve on horseback

A poss'nt and mighty power
Of *gallow* glances and stout knives
Is marching hither and in piad away. *Shaksp.*

GA'LLOW. } n. f. [It is used by some in
GA'LLOWS. } the singular; but by more
only in the plural, or sometimes has
another plural *gallowyses*. *Galgo*, Goth.
deal, a, Saxon; *galge*, Dutch; which
some derive from *gabalus furca*, Latin;
others from גלגל high, others from
gallu, Welsh, power: but it is probably
derived like *galow*, to fright, from
a Saxon, the *gallows* being the great
object of legal terror.]

1. A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monster sat like a champion upon a pair of *gallows*: in his right hand he was girded holding a crown of larch, in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were delatation of *gal* is and *gallowyses*. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

I prophesied if a *gallows* were on land,

This fellow could not drown. *Shakspere.*

GAM

He took the mayor aside, and whispered him that execution must that day be done, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* should be erected. *Hayward.*

A poor fellow, going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the finart of waps while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.

—Ay, and a shiewd unhappy *gallows* too. *Shakspere.*

GA'LLOWSFREE. adj. [gallows and free.]

Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowsfree* by my consent,

And nothing suttier, since he nothing meant. *Dryden.*

GA'LLOWTREE. n. f. [gallows and tree.]

The tree of terror; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more de-

fame,

On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his dearest dame. *Spenser.*

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got loose,

Drops into Styx, and turns a suland goose. *Claveland.*

GAMBA'DE. } n. f. [gamba, Italian, a

GAMBA'DO. } leg.] Spatterdash; boots

worn upon the legs above the shoe.

The peitotogger ambles tiber in his *gambadoes*

once a week. *Dennis's Letters.*

GA'MBLER. n. f. [A cant word, I suppose,

for game or gamester.] A knave whose

practice it is to invite the unwary, to

game and cheat them.

GA'MBOGE. n. f. A concreted vegetable

juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature, heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America and the East Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia. *Hill.*

To GA'MBOL. v. n. [gambiller, Fr.]

1. To dance; to skip; to trisk; to jump

for joy; to play merry holicks.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,

Gambol before them. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The king of this, and little fairy queen,

Gambols on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

The monsters of the flood

Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,

And heavy whales in awkward measures play. *Pope.*

2. To leap; to start.

'Tis not madrest

That I have utter'd, I engage to the test,

And I the mat of willie's out, which madrest

Will *gambol* in a moment. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*

GA'MBOL. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A garden ar had a very comely spaniel, that

would be still jumping and leaping upon him,

and playing a true and pretty *gambol*. *L'Estrange.*

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,

And boasts in *gambols* trink'd before then borest

god. *Dryden.*

2. A frolick; a wild prank.

How wondrously plays his part he,

With such unsustained rambles! *Hudibras.*

GA'MBREL. n. f. [from gamba, gambella, Italian.] The leg of a horse.

What can be more admirable than for the prin-

ciples of the fibres of a tendon to be so mix'd as

to make it a soft body, and yet to have the

strength of iron? as appears by the weight which

the tendon, lying on a horse's *gambrel*, doth then

command, when he rears up with a man upon

his back. *Grew.*

G A M

GAME. *n. f.* [*gaman*, a jest, Islandick.]

1. Sport of any kind.
We have had pastimes here, and pleasing game.

2. Jest: opposed to earnest or seriousness.
Then on her head they set a garland green,
And crowned her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt game.

3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult.
Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,
On my refusal, to distress me more;
Or make a game of my calamities?

4. A single match at play.
Mutual vouchers for our fame we find,
And play the game into each other's hand.

5. Advantage in play.
This seems to be the present game of that
crown, and that they will begin no other till they
see an end of this.

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.
If about this hour he make his way,
Under the colour of his usual game,
He shall here find his friends with horse and men,
To set him free from his captivity.

7. Field sports; as, the chase, falconry.
What arms to use, or nets to frame
Wild beasts to combat, or to tame,
With all the myst'ries of that game.

8. Animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legal sportsmen.
Hunting, and men, not beasts, shall be his
games,
With wit, and hostile game, such as refuse
Subjection to his envious tyrannous.

9. Solemn contests, exhibited as spectacles to the people.
The games are done, and Cæsar is returning.

10. To play at any sport.
Milo, when entering the Olympick game,
With a huge ox upon his shoulders came.

11. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.
Gambling leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no
way profits either body or mind.

12. To play with dice.
Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no
way profits either body or mind.

13. To play with dice.
Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no
way profits either body or mind.

14. To play with dice.
Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no
way profits either body or mind.

15. To play with dice.
Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no
way profits either body or mind.

G A M

Geron, though old, yet gamefome, kept one en
with Cosma.
I am not gamefome; I do lack some part
Of that quick spirit that is in Antony.

The gamefome wind among her tresses play,
And crouch up those growing riches short.

Belial, in like gamefome mood.
This gamefome humour of children should ra-
ther be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and
improve their strength and health, than curled
or restrained.

GA'MESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *gamefome*.]
Sportiveness; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY. *adv.* [from *gamefome*.]
Merrily.

GA'MESTER. *n. f.* [from *game*.]
1. One who is vitiously addicted to play.

Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good
student from his book, and it is words for
nothing.

A gamester, the greater master he is in his art,
The worse man he is.
Gamesters for whole patrimonies play;
The steward brings the deeds, which must convey
The whole estate.

Could we look into the mind of a common
gamester, we should see it full of nothing but
trumps and matadores: her slumbers are haunted
with kings, queens, and knaves.

All the superfluous whims relate,
That fill a female gamester's pate;
What agony of soul she feels
To see a knave's inverted heels.

2. One who is engaged at play.
When lewdly and cruelly play for kingdoms,
The gentle gamester is the fondest winner.

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes
see no more than one; or that a gamester seeth
always more than a looker-on: but, when all is
done, the help of good counsel is that which
setteth business straight.

3. A merry frolicsome person.
You're a merry gamester,
My lord Sands.

4. A prostitute. Not in use.
She's impudent, my lord,
And was a common gamester to the camp.

GA'MMER. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology;
perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore
used commonly to old woman.] The
compellation of a woman corresponding
to *gaffer*: as, *Gammer Gurton's Needle*.

GA'MMON. *n. f.* [*gambone*, Italian.]
1. The buttock of a hog salted and dried;
the lower end of the flitch.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold;
A rufy gammon of some lew'd years old.

2. A kind of play with dice.
The quick dice,
In thunder leaping from the box, awake
The founding gammon.

GA'MUT. *n. f.* [*gama*, Italian.] The
scale of musical notes.

Madam, be lie you touch the instrument,
To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you gamut in a briefer sort.

G A N

In songs and alms express their martial fire,
Combat in tilts, and in a fuge expire.

GAN, for began, from *gan* for begin.
The noble knight 'gan feel
His vital force to faint.

To GANCH. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, from *gancho*,
a hook, Italian; *ganche*, French.] To
drop from a high place upon hooks, by
way of punishment: a practice in
Turkey, to which *Smith* alludes in his
Precektus.

Cohors catenis qua pia stridulis
Gemunt onusti, vel fude trans humum
Luctu turba, produlive
Sanguineis teneant in uncis.

GA'NDER. *n. f.* [*gandra*, Saxon.] The
male of the goose.
A deep drinketh the goose as the gander,
One gander will serve five geese.

To GANG. *v. a.* [*gengen*, Dutch;
gangan, Saxon; *gang*, Scottish.] To
go; to walk. An old word not now
used, except ludicrously.

But let them gang alone,
As they have biewed, so let them be at home.

Your flaunting beaus gang with their
open.
GANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A number
herding together; a troop; a company;
a tribe; a herd. It is seldom used but
in contempt or abhorrence.

O, you panderly rascals! there's a knot, a
gang, a pack, a conspiracy against me.

GA'NGHON. *n. f.* [French.] A kind of
flower.
GA'NGLION. *n. f.* [*γᾱγγλῖον*.] A tumour
in the tendinous and nervous parts.

Boneletters usually represent every bone dis-
located, though possibly it be but a ganglion, or
other crude tumours or preternatural protuberance
of some part of a joint.

To GA'NGRENATE. *v. a.* [from *gan-
grene*.] To produce a gangrene; to
mortify.

Pain, cauterized, gangrenate, festered, and
mortified, become black, the radical matter or
vital sulphur suffering an extinction.

GA'NGRENE. *n. f.* [*gangrene*, French;
gangrena, Latin.] A mortification; a
stoppage of circulation followed by pu-
trification.

This experiment may be transferred unto the
case of *gangrenes*, either coming of themselves, or
induced by too much applying of opium.

To GA'NGRENE. *v. a.* [*gangrenen*, French;
from the noun.] To corrupt to morti-
fication.

In cold countries, when men's noses and ears
are mortified, and, as it were, gangrened with
cold, if they come to a fire they set off presently
for that the few spirits that remain in these parts
are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction is
made complete.

Gangrened members must be kept away
Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay.

G A P

GA'NGRENE. v. n. To become mortified.

Wounds immediate

Rankle and fester, and gangrene
To black mortification.

Milton's Agonistes.

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, to also in fat bodies they are apt to gangrene after opening, if that fat be not speedily digested out.

Wise man's Surgery.

GA'NGRENOUS. adv. [from gangrene.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hæmorrhages, pustules red, leucis-coloured, black and gangrenous.

Arbuthnot

GA'NGWAY. n. f. In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.

Dick.

GA'NGWEEK. n. f. [gang and week.] Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes.

Dick.

GA'NTELOPE. } n. f. [gantlet is only cor-

GA'NTLET. } rupted from gantelope;
gant, all, and loopen, to run, Dutch.] A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

But would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,

Would'st thou to run the gantlet these expose,
To a whole company of hob-nail'd shoes? *Dryd.*

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the gantlet through the several classes.

Locke.

GA'NZ. n. f. [ganfa, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And favour strongly of the ganz's.

Hudibras.

GAOL. n. f. [geol, Welsh; geole, French.] A prison; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written jail and sometimes goal.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my goal.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

Have I been ever free, and must my house
Be my retentive enemy, my goal?

Shakspeare

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open
The goal, and let out the prisoners.

Shakspeare.

GAOL. v. a. [from the noun.] To imprison; to commit to goal.

Growing vagabonds was chargeable, pesterous,
and of no open example.

Bacon

GA'OLDelivery. n. f. [gaol and deliver.] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison.

Then doth th' aspiring soul the body leave,
Which we call death; but were it known to all,
What life our souls do by this death receive,
Men would it birth or good delivery call.

Davies.

Thick make a general good delivery of souls, not
for punishment.

South.

GA'OLER. n. f. [from gaol.] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed.

This is a gentle provost; seldom, when
The fleeced gaoler is the friend of men.

Shakspeare.

I know not how or why my furly gaoler,
Hard as his iron, and insolent as pow'r,
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,
Put off the brute.

Dryden's Cleomenes.

From the polite part of mankind she had been
banished and unmeasured, 'till the death of her
gaoler.

Tatler.

GAP. n. f. [from gape.]

1. An opening in a broken fence.

1

G A P

Behold the despair,

By custom and covetous pates,

By gaps and opening of gates. *Tuffer's Husbandry.*

With terrors and with furies to the bounds
And crystal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,
Roll'd inward, and a spacious gap disclos'd
Into the wasteful deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Bathes are most lasting of any for dead hedges,
or to mend gaps. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

I fought for a man, says God, that should
make up the hedge, and stand in the gap before
me, fore the land that I should not destroy it.

Rogers.

2. A breach.

The lots of that city concerned the christian
commonweal: in mild miseries afterwards en-
sued by the opening of that gap to all that hole of
christendom. *Knolles.*

3. Any passage.

So it met the Thracian herdsman with the spear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear,
And bears him nothing in the wood. *Dryden.*

4. An avenue; an open way.

The former kings of Eng. and pass'd into them
a great part of their prerogatives; which though
then it was well intended, and perhaps well de-
vised, yet now such a gap of mischief lies open
thereby, that I could wish it were well stop'd.

Spenser.

5. A hole; a deficiency.

It you violently proceed against him, mistaking
his purpose, it would make a great gap in your
honour.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

Nor is it any boteh or gap in the works of na-
ture. *More.*

6. Any interstice; a vacuity.

Each one demand, and answer to his part
Perform'd in this wide gap of time, since first
We were discover'd. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

That I might sleep out this great gap of time
my Antony is away. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

To make 'twixt words and lines huge gaps,
Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras.*

One can revive a languishing conversation by
a sudden surprising sentence; another is more
dexterous in seconding; a third can fill the gap
with laughing. *Swift.*

7. An opening of the mouth in speech
during the pronunciation of two suc-
cessive vowels.

The hiatus, or gap between two words, is
caused by two vowels opening on each other.

Pope.

8. To stop a GAP. To escape by some
mean shift: alluding to hedges mended
with dead bushes, till the quicksets will
grow.

His policy consists in setting traps,
In finding ways and means, and stopping gaps.

Swift.

9. To stand in the GAP. To make de-
fence; to expose himself for the pro-
tection of something in danger.

What would become of the church, if there
were none more concerned for her rights than
this? Who would stand in the gap?

Lelley.

GAP-TOOTHED. adj. [gap and tooth.]

Having interstices between the teeth.

The weaver, miler, and cook, are distinguished
from each other, as much as the mewing boy
prioress and the broad speaking gap-toothed wife
of Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

TO GAPE. v. n. [geapan, Saxon.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

Some men there are love not a gaping pe;
Sceme, that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakspeare.*

Gaping or yawning, and stretching, do pass
from man to man; for that that caused gaping
and stretching is when the spirits are a little
heavy by any vapour.

Virulent.

She stretches, gapes, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to die. *Steele.*

G A P

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young
bird.

As callow birds,

Whose mother's kill'd in seeking of the prey,
Cry in their nest, and think her long away:
And at each leaf that stirs, each blast of wind,
Gape for the food which they must never find.

Dryden.

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain,
Then first the mantle meets it in the sky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train.

Dryden.

3. To desire earnestly; to crave: with for.

To her grim death appears in all her shapes;
The hungry grave for her due tribute gapes.

Denham.

To thy fortune be not thou a slave;
For what hast thou to fear beyond the grave?
And thou, who gap'st for my estate; draw near;
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear. *Dryd.*

4. With after.

What shall we say of those who spend their
days in gaping after court-favour and prefer-
ments?

L'Estrange.

5. With at.

Many have gaped at the church revenues; but
before they could swallow them, have had their
mouths stopp'd in the church-yard. *South.*

6. To open in fissures or holes.

If it assume my noble father's person,
I'll speak to it though hell itself should gape
And bid me hold my peace. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
May that ground gape, and swallow me alive.
Where I shall kneel to him that slew my father.

Shakspeare's Henry vi.

The great horse-mussel, with the fine shell,
doth gape and shut as the oysters do.

Bacon.

The reception of one is as different from the
admission of the other, as when the earth falls
open under the incisions of the plough, and when
it gapes and greedily opens itself to drink in the
dew of heaven or the refreshments of a shower.

South.

The mouth of a little artery and nerve gapes in-
to the cavity of these vessels. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

7. To open with a breach.

The planks, their pitchy coverings wash'd
away,

Now yield, and now a yawning breach display:
The roaring waters, with a hostile tide,
Rush through the ruins of her gaping side. *Dryden.*

That all these actions can be performed by
argument, as well as medicines, is plain; by ob-
serving the effects of different substances upon
the fluids and solids, when the vessels are open
and gape by a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To open; to have an hiatus.

There is not, to the best of my remembrance,
one vowel gaping on another for want of a
caesura in this poem. *Dryden.*

9. To make a noise with open throat.

And, if my mule can through past ages see,
That noisy, nauseous, gaping fool is he.

Johnson.

10. To stare with hope or expectation.

Others will gape to anticipate
The cabinet designs of fate;
Apply to wizards, to foresee
What shall, and what shall never be. *Hudibras.*

11. To stare with wonder.

Parts of different species jumbled together ac-
cording to the mad imagination of the dawner;
and the end of all this to cause laughter: a very
monstrous Bartholomew fair, for the mob to
gape at. *Dryden's Duress.*

Were elevated o'er the gaping crowd,
Clasp'd in the board the perjur'd head is bow'd,
Betimes retreat. *Gay's Trivia.*

12. To stare irreverently.

They have gaped upon me with their mouth.

Job.

GAPER. n. f. [from gape.]

1. One who opens his mouth.

G A R

2. One who stares foolishly.
 3. One who longs or craves.
- The golden flower of the dissolved abbey
lands rained well near into every *gaper's* mouth.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon; so
Eadgar is a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, a
noble weapon. *Gibson's Camden.*

To GAR. *v. a.* [*giera*, Islandick.] To
cause; to make. Obsolete. It is still
used in Scotland.

Tell me, good Habbinol, what *gars* thee greet?
What hath some wolf thy tender lambs yorn?
Or is thy bigpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?
Or art thou of thy loved lads forlorn? *Spenser.*

GARB. *n. f.* [*garle*, French.]

1. Drefs; clothes; habit.

Thus B hal, with words cloath'd in reason's
garb,
Counsell'd ignoble ease and peaceful sloth.

Milton.

He puts himself into the *garb* and habit of a
peffion of his sick, and sets up. *L'Estrange.*

2. Fashion of drefs.

Horace's wit, and Virgil's state,
He did not steal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Then *garb*, but not their cloaths did wear.

Denham.

3. Exterieur appearance.

This is some fellow,
Who, having been pleas'd for bluntness, doth af-
fect

A saucy roughness and constrains the *garb*
Quite from his nature. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GARBAGE. *n. f.* [*garbear*, Spanish.]
This etymology is very doubtful.] The
bowels; the offal; that part of the in-
wards which is separated and thrown
away.

The cloyed will,
That satiate, yet unsatisfy'd desire, that tub
Both fill'd and running, ravening first the limbs,
Longs after for the *garbage*. *Shakespeare.*

Lust, though to a radiant angel link'd
Will fate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on *garbage*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

A flam more senseless than the log's try
Of old auspicy and aug'ry,
That out of *garbages* of cattle
Presag'd th' events of truce or battle. *Hudibras.*
Who, without aversion, ever look'd
On holy *garbage*, though by Homer cook'd?

Rojcommon.

When you receive condign punishment, you run
to your confessor, that parcel of guts and *garbage*.
Dryden.

GARBEL. *n. f.* A plank next the keel
of a ship. *Bailey.*

GARBIDGE. } *n. f.* Corrupted from.
GARBISM. } *garbage.*

All shavings of beams, hoofs of cattle, blood,
and *garbidge*, is good manure for land. *Mortimer.*
In New foundland they improve their ground
with the *garbidge* of fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GARBLE. *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Ita-
lian.] To sift; to part; to separate
the good from the bad.

But you who fathers and traditions take,
And *garble* some, and some you quite forsake.

Dryden.

Had our author set down this command, with-
out *garbling*, as God gave it, and joined mother to
father, it had made directly against him. *Locke.*

The understanding works to collate, compare,
and *garble* the images and ideas, the imagination
and memory prefer to it. *Cheyne.*

GARBLE. *n. f.* [from *garble*.] He who
separates one part from another.

A farther hint in this clause may best be dis-
covered by the projectors, or at least the *garblers*
of it. *Swift's Examiner.*

G A R

GARBOIL. *n. f.* [*garbonille*, French;
garbuglio, Italian.] Disorder; tumult;
uproar. *Hammer.*

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
What *garboils* she awak'd. *Shakespeare.*

GARD. *n. f.* [*garde*, French.] Ward-
ship; care; custody.

GARDEN. *n. f.* [*gardd*, Welsh; *jardin*,
French; *giardino*, Italian.]

1. A piece of ground enclosed, and culti-
vated with extraordinary care, planted
with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out
for pleasure.

Thy promises are like Adams' *garden*,
Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the
next. *Shakespeare.*

My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holbourn,
I saw good strawberries in your *garden* there.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

In the royal ordering of *gardens* there ought to
be *garden* for all the months in the year. *Bacon.*

In every *garden* should be provided flowers,
fruit, shade, and water. *Temple.*

My *garden* takes up half my daily care,
And my held asks the minutes I can spare. *Harve.*

2. A place particularly fruitful or delight-
ful.

I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant *garden* of great Italy. *Shakespeare.*

3. GARDEN is often used in composition
for *hortensis*, or belonging to a garden.

4. *Garden-mould*. Mould fit for a garden.

They delight most in rich black *garden-mould*,
that is deep and light, and mixed rather with
sand than clay. *Mortimer.*

5. *Garden-tillage*. Tillage used in cultiva-
ting gardens.

Peas and beans are what belong to *garden-til-
lage* as well as that of the field. *Mortimer.*

6. *Garden-ware*. The produce of gardens.

A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil
for trees and *garden-ware* than gravel. *Mortimer.*

To GARDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To cultivate a garden; to lay out gar-
dens.

At first, in Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and commons held the plough,
Or *garden'd* well. *Bon Jonson's Catiline.*

When ages grow to civility and elegance, men
come to build it stately, sooner than to *gar-
den* finely; as if *garden* were the greater per-
fection. *Bacon.*

GARDENER. *n. f.* [from *garden*.] He
that attends or cultivates gardens.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our
wills are *gardeners*; so that if we plant nettles,
or sow lettuce, the power lies in our will. *Shakespeare.*
Gardeners tread down any loose ground, as if
they have town onions or turnips. *Bacon.*
The *garden* may lop religion as he pleases.

Hobart.

The life and felicity of an excellent *garden* is
preferable to all other diversions. *Frelyn.*

Then let the learned *garden* muck with care.
The kinds of stocks, and what those kinds will
bear. *Dryden.*

GARDENING. *n. f.* [from *garden*.] The
act of cultivating or planning gardens.

My compositions in *garden* are after the
Pindarick manner, and run into the beautiful
wildness of nature, without affecting the mere
elegancies of art. *Spenser.*

GARE. *n. f.* Coarse wool growing on the
legs of sheep. *Lidd.*

GARGARISM. *n. f.* [*gargarismus*; *gar-
garisme*, French.] A liquid for
medicine to wash the mouth with.

Quincy.

Apophlegmatisms and *gargarisms* draw the
rheum down by the palate. *Bacon.*

G A R

To GARGARIZE. *v. a.* [*gargarizo*; *gar-
garifer*, French.] To wash the mouth
with medicated liquors.

Vinegar, put to the neck, or *gargariz'd*,
doth ease the hicough; for that it is alluring,
and maketh the motion of the tongue.
This being relaxed, may make a thickening
the larynx; as when we gargle with it.

GARGET. *n. f.* A distemper in cattle.

The *garget* appears in the head, more
the lower parts. *Mortimer.*

To GARGLE. *v. a.* [*gargole*,
French; *gargogliare*, Italian;
German, the throat.]

1. To wash the throat with some liquor
not dissolved immediately to dissolve.
Gargle twice or thrice with strong vinegar.

The erosion made, the bleeding will
stop by *gargling* with oxycrate.

The cavity, and then the order of
Nasal cavity well their throats. *Dryden.*

2. To warble; to play in the throat, in an
improper use.

The women could warble long,
And a *gargle* which throats a long
So could you weep, you could a woman
do so.

On necks *gargled* in a common throat.

GARGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A
liquor with which the throat is washed.

His throat was washed with one of these
set down in the method of cure. *Bacon.*

GARGLION. *n. f.* An exudation of
nervous juice from a bruise, or the like,
which indurates into a hard immovable
tumour. *Quincy.*

GARGOL. *n. f.* A distemper in dogs.

The sign of the *gargol* in dogs is, he gags
down of the head, moit eyes, he gags, and
loss of appetite. *Mortimer.*

GARLAND. *n. f.* [*garlands*, *guirland*,
French.]

1. A wreath of branches or flowers.

Stippon, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree,
A *garland* made, on temples for to wear;
Fate then chosen was the dignity
Of village-lord that Whitfurdide to Lear. *Shakespeare.*

A feeling world will never stand upright,
'Till Richard wear the *garland* of the realm.

—How! wear the *garland*! dost thou mean the
crown?

—Ay, my good lord. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Then party-colour'd flow'rs of white and red
She wove, to make a *garland* for her head. *Dryden.*

Vanquish again; though the be gone,
White *garland* crown'd the victor's brow,
And reign; though the had left the throne,
Who made thy glory worth thy care. *Pope.*

He, gods and godlike hero side to side,
And all her faded *garland* bloom a new. *Pope.*

2. The top; the principal; the thing most
prized.

With every minute you do change a mind,
And call him noble, that was *now* your mate,
Him vile, that was your *garland*. *Shakespeare.*

GARLICK. *n. f.* [*gar*, Saxon, a lance;
and *leck*, the leek that shoots up in
blades. *Skinner.* *Allium*, Latin.]

It has a bulbous root, consisting of many small
tubercles inclosed in its coats: the leaves are
plain: the flowers consist of six leaves, formed
into a corymbous on the top of the stalk; and
are succeeded by subrotund fruit, divided into
three cells, which contain roundish seeds. *Miles.*

Garlick is of an extremely strong smell, and of
an acrid and pungent taste. It is extremely
active, as may be proved by applying pastes of
garlick to the feet, which will give a strong smell
to the breath. *Hill.*

G A R

Garlick has, of all our plants, the greatest strength, affords most nourishment, and supplies most spirits to those who eat little flesh. *Temple.*
 'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;
 Each clove of *garlick* is a sacred pow'r;
 Religious nations sure, and blest abodes,
 Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods. *Tate.*

GARLICK *Pear-tree. n. f.*

This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and several other places of America, where it usually rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and spreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the point, it becomes a round fruit, which, when ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy sweet pulp, but a strong scent of garlic. *Milner.*

GARLICK *Wild. n. f.* A plant.

GARLICK *WATER. n. f.* [*garlick and eat.*] A mean fellow.

You've made good work,
 You and your apron men, that flood to much
 Upon the voice of occupation, and
 The breath of *garlick-water.* *Shakespeare.*

GARMENT. n. f.

Any thing by which the body is covered; clothes; dress.

Hence, rotten thing, or I shall shake thy bones
 Out of thy garments. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Our leaf once fallen, springeth no more; nei-
 ther doth the sun or summer adorn us again with
 the garments of new leaves and flowers. *Raleigh.*

Fareth thing that shines below,
 Why in this robe dost thou appear?
 Would'st thou, a while more perfect show,
 Thou must at all no garment wear. *Grevelly.*

Three worthy persons from his side it tore,
 And dy'd his garment with their scatter'd gore. *Waller.*

The peacock, in all his pride, does not display
 half the colours that appear in the garments of a
 British lady, when she is dressed. *Addison.*
 Let him that fues for the coat, i. e. the shirt,
 or inner garment, take the cloak also, is a pro-
 verbial phrase too; for in the truth of the letter,
 a shirt is no likely matter of a lawsuit, and sig-
 nifies an uncontestable sufferance of such small
 losses. *Ketticwell.*

GARNER. n. f.

A place in which thrashed grain is stored up.

Earth's increase, and foyson plenty,
 Buns and garners never empty. *Shakespeare.*
 For fundry feeds the rural realm surround;
 The fieldmouse builds her *garner* under ground;
 For gither'd grain the blind labouring mole,
 In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. *Dryd.*

TO GARNER. v. a.

To store as in garners.

There, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,
 Where either I must live, or bear no life. *Shak.*

GARNET. n. f.

[*garnato*, Italian; *granatus*, low Latin; from its resemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]
 The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the sapphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its surfaces are not so smooth or polite as those of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a strong red, with a plain admixture of blueness; its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightness of the ruby. *Hill.*

The *garnet* seems to be a species of the carbuncle of the ancients; the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of a flame colour; and the Syrian is red, with a slight cast of purple. *Waller.*

TO GARNISH. v. a.

[*garnir*, French.] To decorate with ornamental appendages.

They were hills which *garnish'd* their proud heights with stately trees. *Sidney.*

All within with flowers was *garnish'd*,
 That, when mild Zephyrus amongst them blew,
 Vol. I.

G A R

Did breathe out bounteous smells, and painted colours shew. *Spenser.*

With taper light

To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to *garnish*,
 Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shakespeare.*
 Paradise was a terrestrial garden, *garnish'd*
 with fruits, delighting both the eye and taste. *Raleigh.*

All the streets were *garnish'd* with the citizens,
 standing in their liveries. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it.

With what experience and art, how richly dress'd!
Garrick with 'Paragous, himself a feast! *Dryd.*
 No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
 Or *garnishes* his lamb with spitchock'd ill. *King's Cookery.*

3. To fit with fetters. A cant term.

GARNISH. n. f.

[from the verb.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

So are you, sweet,
 Ev'n in the lovely *garnish* of a boy. *Shakespeare.*
 Matter and figure they produce;
 For *garnish* this, and that for use;
 They seek to feed and please their guests. *Prior.*

2. Things strewed round a dish.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters. A cant term.

4. *Penitentiaria carceraria*; an acknowledgment in money when first a prisoner goes into a gaol. *Ainsworth*

GARNISHMENT. n. f.

[from *garnish*.] Ornament; embellishment.
 The church of Santa Giustina in Padoua is a found piece of good art, where the materials being ordinary stone, without any *garnishment* of sculpture, ravish the beholders. *Wotton.*

GARNITURE. n. f.

[from *garnish*.] Furniture; ornament.
 They conclude, if they fall short in *garniture* of their knees, that they are inferior in furniture of their heads. *Government of the Tongue.*

Plain sense, which pleas'd your fies an age ago,
 Is lost, without the *garniture* of show. *Grange.*

As nature has pour'd out her charms upon the female part of our species, so they are very assiduous in bestowing upon themselves the finest *garnitures* of art. *Addison's Spectator.*

GARROUS. adj.

[from *garum*.] Resembling pickle made of fish.
 In a civet-eat an offensive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being especially fish; whereof this humour may be a *garrous* excretion, and odious separation. *Recome.*

GARRAN. n. f.

[Irish.] It imports the same as gelding. The word is still retained in Scotland.] A small horse; a hobby. A Highland horse, which, when brought into the north of England, takes the name of *galloway*.

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and *garrans* to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Spenser.*

Every man would be forced to provide winter-fodder for his team, whereas common *garrans* thirt upon oats the year round; and this would force men to the enclosing of grounds, so that the race of *garrans* would decrease. *Temple.*

GARRRET. n. f.

[*garite*, the tower of a citadel, French.]

1. A room on the highest floor of the house.

The mob, commission'd by the government, Are seldom to an empty *garret* sent. *Dryden.*
 John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the *garret*. *Archbishop's John Bull.*

On earth the god of wealth was made
 Sole patron of the building trade;
 Leaving the arts the spacious in,
 With licence to build castles there:

G A S

And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,
 To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence. *Swift.*

2. Rotten wood. Not in use.

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*. *Bacon.*

GARRETS'ER. n. f.

[from *garret*.] An inhabitant of a garret.

GARRISON. n. f.

[*garrison*, French.] 1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.
 How oft he said to me,
 Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's *garrison*. *Sidney.*

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall to ill confin'd,
 With a new chain of *garrisons* you bind. *Waller.*

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in *garrison* will do no great hurt to the enemies. *Spenser on Ireland.*

TO GARRISON. v. a.

[from the noun.] To secure by fortresses.
 Others those forces join,
 Which *garrison* the conquests near the Rhine. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

GARRULITY. n. f.

[*garrulitas*, Lat.] 1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a secret.

Let me here
 Expire, if possible, my crime,
 Shameful *garrulity*. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.

Some vessels speech must carefully be avoided; first of all, loquacity or *garrulity*. *Ray.*

GARRULOUS. adj.

[*garrulus*, Latin.] Prattling; talkative.
 Old age looks out,
 And *garrulous* recounts the feats of youth. *Thomson.*

GARTER. n. f.

[*gardus*, Welsh; *gartier*, French; from *gar*, Welsh, the binding of the knee.]

1. A string or riband by which the stocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and then *garters* of an indifferent knit. *Shakespeare's Learning of the Shrew.*

When we reit in our cloaths we loosen out *garters*, and other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage. *Raw.*

Handsome *garters* at your knees. *Swift.*
 There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves,
 And all the trophies of his former loves. *Pope.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.

N w by my garter, my *garter*.
 —The garter, pr fard, hath left his holy honour;
 The *garter*, blanch'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son,
 To fill in future times his father's place,
 And wear the *garter* of his mother's race. *Dryd.*

3. The principal king at arms.

TO GARTER. v. a.

[from the noun.] To bind with a garter.
 He, being in love, could not see to *garter* his hose. *Shakespeare.*

A person was wounded in the leg, below the *gartering* place. *Hijman's Surgery.*

GARTH. n. f.

[as if *girth*, from *gird*.] The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

GAS. n. f.

[A word invented by the chymists.] It is used by Van Helmont, and seems designed to signify, in gene-

G A S

ral, a spirit not capable of being coagulated: but he uses it loosely in many senses. *Harris.*

GASCONADE. *n. f.* [French; from *Gascon*, a nation eminent for boasting.] A boast; a bravado.

Was it a *gasconade* to please me, that you said your fortune was increased to one hundred a year since I left you? *Swift.*

To GASCONADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast; to brag; to bluster.

To GASH. *v. a.* [from *bascher*, to cut, French, *Skinner.*] To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt instrument so as to make the wound wide.

Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horses were found grievously *gashed* or gored to death. *Hayward.*

Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and *gash* with it; but to carve a beautiful image requires art. *Tillotson.*

See me *gash'd* with knives, Or fear'd with burning steel. *Rome's Royal Conv.*

Streaming with blood, all over *gash'd* with wounds,

He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell. *A. Philips.*

GASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.

He glancing on his helmet, made a large And open *gash* therein; were not his target, That broke the violence of his intent, The weary soul from thence it would discharge. *Spenser.*

A perilous *gash*, a very limb lapt off. *Shaksp.* Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the list; but Newton on a sudden gave him such a *gash* on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground. *Hayward.*

But th' ethereal substance clos'd, Not long divisible; and from the *gash* A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd. *Milton.*

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.

I was fond of back (sword and cudgel) play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue *gash* and scar. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'SKINS. *n. f.* [from *Gascoigne*. See **GALLIGASKINS.**] Wide hose; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

If one point break, the other will hold; Or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall. *Shaksp.*

To GASP. *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner*; from *gispe*, Danish, to sob, *Junius.*]

1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath with labour.

The sick for air before the portal *gasp*. *Dryden.* They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes; But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gasping* throats. *Dryden.*

The *gasping* head flies off: a purple flood Flows from the trunk. *Dryden's Æneid.* The ladies *gasp'd*, and scarcely could respire; The breath they drew no longer air, but fire. *Dryden.*

A scantling of wit lay *gasping* for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden.* The rich countrymen in Austria were faint and *gasping* for breath. *Brown's Travels.*

Pale and faint, He *gasps* for breath; and, as his life flows from him,

Demands to see his friends. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.

I lay me down to *gasp* my latest breath; To wake will get a breakfast by my death. *Shaksp.*

And with a *gasp* of life, and made the *gasp*. *Shaksp.*

3. To long for. This sense is, I think, not proper, as nature never expresses desire by *gasping*.

The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gasp'd* after their liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransoms. *Speclator.*

GASP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.

2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies.

His fortunes all lie speechless, and his name Is at last *gasp*. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his last; And to the latest *gasp* cry'd out for Warwick. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*

If in the dreadful hour of death, If at the latest *gasp* of breath, When the cold damp bedews your brow, You hope for mercy, shew it now. *Addison.*

To GAST. *v. a.* [from *gast*, Saxon. See **AGHAST.**] To make aghast; to fright; to shock; to terrify; to fear; to affray.

When he saw my best alarmed spirits, Bold in the quarrel's sight, rous'd to the encounter,

Or whether *gast* by the noise I made, Full suddenly he fled. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

GA'STRICK. *adj.* [from *γαστήρ*.] Belonging to the belly.

GASTROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*γαστήρ* and *γραφία*.] In strictness of etymology signifies no more than sewing up any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the intestine. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GASTRO'TOMY. *n. f.* [*γαστήρ* and *τομή*.] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT. The preterit of *get*.

Moses *gat* him up into the mount. *Exodus.*

GATE. *n. f.* [*geat*, Saxon.]

1. The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building.

Open the *gate* of mercy, gracious God! My soul flies through these wounds to seek thee. *Shakspere.*

Gates of monarchs Are arch'd so high, that *gates* may jet through, And keep their impious turbans on, without Good-morrow to the sun. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into enclosed grounds.

Know'st thou the way to Dover? —Both *file* and *gate*, horseway and footpath. *Shakspere.*

3. An avenue; an opening.

Austria had done nothing but wisely and politically, in setting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a *gate* for a long war. *Kneller's History.*

GA'TEVEIN. *n. f.* The *vena porta*.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the *gatevein* which disperseth that blood. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

GA'TEWAY. *n. f.* [*gate* and *way*.] A way through gates of enclosed grounds.

Gateways between inclosures are so many, that they cannot cart between one field and another. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GATHER. *v. a.* [*gabean*, Saxon.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place.

After dinner—and they took their leave and made the *gather*. *Shaksp.*

2. To grow; to increase.

G A T

The seventh year we shall not sow, nor *gather*, in our increase. *Leviticus.*

3. To pick up; to glean.

His opinions Have satisfied the king for his divorce, *Gather'd* from all the famous colleges. *Shakspere's Henry viii.*

Cast up the highway, *gather* out the stones. *Shaksp.*

I will spend this preface upon those from whom I have *gathered* my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer. *Wotton.*

To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent; he must *gather* up money by degrees. *Locke.*

4. To crop; to pluck.

What have I done? To see my youth, my beauty, and my love No sooner gain'd, but slighted and betray'd; And like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk, But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside, To wither on the ground! *Dryden.*

5. To assemble.

They have *gathered* themselves together against me. All the way we went there were *gathered* some people on both sides, standing in a row. *Bacon.*

6. To heap up; to accumulate.

He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, shall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor. *Proverbs.*

7. To select and take.

Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name. *Psalms.*

8. To sweep together.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea, and *gathered* of every kind. *Matthew.*

9. To collect charitable contributions.

10. To bring into one body or interest.

I will *gather* others to him, besides those that are *gathered* unto him. *Isaiah.*

11. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract.

Immortal Tully thence, The Roman rostra deck'd the consul's throne, *Gathering* his flowing robe he seem'd to stand, In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand. *Johnson.*

12. To gain.

He *gath'rs* ground upon her in the chase; Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pace. *Johnson.*

13. To pucker needlework.

14. To collect logically; to know by inference.

That which, out of the law of reason or of God, men probably *gathering* to be expedient, they make it law. *Locke.*

The reason that I *gather* he is mad, Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner, Of his own door being shut against his entrance. *Shakspere.*

After he had seen the vision, we endeavour'd to get into Macedonia, assuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us. *Johnson.*

From this doctrine of the increasing and lessening of sin in this respect, we may *gather*, that all sins are not alike and equal, as the Stoicks of ancient times, and their followers, have falsely imagined. *Peterson.*

Return'd, By night, and listening where the hapless pair Sat in their sad discourse, and various plaints, Thence *gather'd* his own doom. *Milton.*

Mademoiselle de Scudery, who is as old as Babel, is translating Chaucer into French; from which I *gather* that he has formerly been translated into the old Provençal. *Dryden.*

15. To GATHER Breath. [A proverbial expression.] To have respite from any business.

GAU

The luckless lucky made
long time with that savage people said,
gather breath, in many miseries. *Spenser.*

GA'THER. v. n.

1. To be condensed; to thicken.
If ere night the gath'ring clouds we fear,
A song will help the beating storm to bear.

Dryden's Pastorals.
When gath'ring clouds o'ershadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightnings, weigh my boys! he
cries. *Dryden.*

When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, east, and west, on airy courtes born,
The whirlwind gathers, and the woods are torn.

Dryden.
Think on the storm that gathers o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burst upon it.

2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter.

Their snow-hall did not gather as it went; for
the people came in to them. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

3. To assemble.

There be three things that mine heart feareth;
the slander of a city, the gathering together of an
unruly multitude, and a false accusation. *Ecclus.*

4. To generate pus or matter.

Ask one, who by repeated restraints hath sub-
dued his natural rage, how he likes the change,
and he will tell you 'tis no less happy than the
ease of a broken imposthume after the painful
gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Pietv.*

GA'THER. n. f. [from the verb.] Pucker;
cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches and the gathers,
Part cannons, periwigs, and feathers. *Hudib.*

GA'THERER. n. f. [from gather.]

1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.

I will spend this piece about those from
whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am
but a gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff.

Watson's Preface to Essay of Architecture.

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.

I was a herdsman and a gatherer of lycamore
fruit. *Amos.*

Nor in that land
Do poisonous herbs deceive the gatherer's hand.

GA'THERING. n. f. [from gather.] Col-
lection of charitable contributions.

Let every one lay by him in store, that there
be no gatherings when I come. *1 Corinthians.*

GATTEN-TREE. n. f. A species of Cor-
nelian cherry.

GAUDE. n. f. [The etymology of this
word is uncertain; *Skinner* imagines it
may come from *gaude*, French, a yellow
flower, yellow being the most gaudy
colour. *Junius*, according to his custom,
talks of it; and Mr. *Lye* finds *gaude*,
in *Douglas*, to signify deceit or fraud,
from *gawardio*, Welsh, to cheat. It
seems to me most easily deducible from
gaudium, Latin, joy; the cause of joy;
a token of joy; thence aptly applied to
any thing that gives or expresses pleasure.
In Scotland this word is still retained,
both as a showy bawble, and the person
fooled. It also in Scotland denotes a
yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine
thing; any thing worn as a sign of joy.
It is not now much used.

He stole th' impression of her fantasy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, gauds, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats. *Shaksp.*
The sun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world.

GAV

Is all too wanton, and too full of gauds,
To give me audience. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

My love to Herminia
Is melted as the snow; seems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle gaud,
Which in my childhood I did dote upon. *Shaksp.*
Some bound for Guiney, golden sand to find,
Bore all the gauds the simple natives wear;
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbans fittest holland bear. *Dryden.*

To GAUDE. v. a. [gaudeo, Latin.] To
exult; to rejoice at any thing.

Go to a guff's feast, and gaud with me,
After to long grief such nativity. *Shakspere.*

GA'UDERY. n. f. [from gaud.] Finery;
ostentatious luxury of dress.

The triumph was not pageants and gaudery,
but one of the wisest and noblest institutions that
ever was. *Bacon's Essays.*

Age, which is but one remove from death,
and should have nothing about us but what looks
like a decent preparation for it, scarce ever ap-
pears, of late, but in the high mode, the flaunt-
ing garb, and utmost gaudery of youth, with
cloaths as ridiculously, and as much in the
fashion, as the person that wears them is usually
grown out of it. *South.*

A plain suit, since we can make but one,
Is better than to be by tarnish'd gaud'ry known.

GA'UDILY. adv. [from gaud.] Showily.

GA'UDINESS. n. f. [from gaudy.] Show-
iness; tinsel appearance.

GA'UDY. adj. [from gaud.] Showy;
splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not exprest in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shaksp.*

Fancies fond with gaudy shapes possess,
As thick and numberless

As the gay motes that people the sun-beams.

A goldfinch there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumage, that hepp'd from side to side.

Dryden.

The Bavarian duke his brigades leads,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips.*

A man who walks directly to his journey's
end, will arrive thither much sooner than him
who wanders aside to gaze at every thing, or to
gather every gaudy flower. *Watts.*

It is much to be lamented, that persons so na-
turally qualified to be great examples of piety,
should, by an erroneous education, be made
poor and gaudy spectacles of the greatest vanity.

Law.

GA'UDY. n. f. [gaudium, Latin.] A feast;
a festival; a day of plenty. A word
used in the university.

He may surely be content with a fast to-day,
that is sure of a gaudy to-morrow. *Chayne.*

GAVE. The preterit of give.

Thou canst not every day give me thy heart;
If thou canst give it, then thou never gav'st it:
Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,
It stays at home, and thou with losing sav'st it.

Donne.

GA'VEL. n. f. A provincial word for
ground.

Let it lie upon the ground or gavel eight or ten
days. *Mortimer.*

GA'VELKIND. n. f. [In law.] A custom
whereby the lands of the father are
equally divided at his death among all
his sons, or the land of the brother
equally divided among the brothers, if
he have no issue of his own. This cus-
tom is of force in divers places of Eng-
land, but especially in Kent. *Cowell.*

Among other Welsh customs he abolished that
of *gavelkind*, whereby the heirs female were ut-
terly excluded, and the bastards did inherit as

GAU

well as the legitimate, which is the very Irish
gavalkind. *Davies on Ireland.*

To GAUGE. v. a. [gaugé, gauge, a
measuring rod, French. It is pronoun-
ced, and often written, *gage*.]

1. To measure with respect to the contents
of a vessel.
2. To measure with regard to any pro-
portion.

The vanes nicely gauged on each side, broad
on one side, and narrow on the other, both which
minister to the progressive motion of the bird.

Derham's Physico-Theolog. y.
There is nothing more perfectly admirable in
itself than that artful manner in Homer, of taking
measure or gaging his heroes by each other, and
thereby elevating the character of one person by
the opposition of it to some other he is made to
excel. *Pope.*

GAUGE. n. f. [from the verb.] A measure,
a standard.

This plate must be a gage to file your worm
and groove to equal breadth by. *Moxon.*

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to
be had from the owner himself, it might then be
had at the market rate, which would be a con-
stant gauge of your trade and wealth. *Locke.*

Timothy proposed to his mistresses, that she
should entertain no servant that was above four
foot seven inches high; and for that purpose had
prepared a gauge, by which they were to be
measured. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

GAU'GER. n. f. [from gauge.] One whose
business is to measure vessels or quantities.

Those earls and dukes have been privileged with
royal jurisdiction; and appointed their special
officers, as sheriff, admiral, gauger, and escheator.

Carew on Cornwall.

GAUNT. adj. [As if *gewant*, from
xepanian, to lessen, Saxon.] Thin;
slender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my composition!
Old Gaunt, indeed, and gaunt in being old:
Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;
And who abstains from meat that is not gaunt?
For sleeping England long time have I watch'd;
Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all gaunt:
The pleasure that some fathers feed upon
Is my strict fast; I mean my childrens looks;
And therein fasting, thou hast made me gaunt:
Gaunt am I for the grave, gaunt as a grave,
Whose hollow womb inherits nought but bones.

Shakspere's Richard II.

Two masts, gaunt and grim, her flight

purfu'd,

And oft their fasten'd fangs in blood embrou'd.

Dryden's Fables.

GA'UNTLY. adv. [from gaunt.] Leanly;
slenderly; meagerly.

GA'UNTLET. n. f. [gantelet, French.]

An iron glove used for defence, and
thrown down in challenges. It is some-
times in poetry used for the *casque*, or
boxing glove.

A scaly gantelet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shaksp. Henry iv.*

Feel but the difference, soft and rough;

This a gantelet, that a muff. *Cleaveland.*

Some shall in swiftness for the goal contend,

And others try the twanging bow to bend;

The strong with iron gantelets arm'd shall stand,

Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow sand. *Dryd.*

Who naked wrestled best, belmeard with oil;

Or who with gantelets gave or took the foil.

Dryden's Fables.

The funeral of some valiant knight

May give this thing its proper light;

View his two gantelets; these declare

That both his hands were us'd to war. *Prior.*

So to repel the Vandals of the stage,

Our vet'ran bard resumes his tragick rage;

G A Z

He throws the *gauntlet* Otway us'd to wield,
And calls for Englishmen to judge the field.

Southern.

GA'VOT. *n. f.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance.

The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, farabands, jigs, and *gavots*, are real quantities in the instrument.

Arbuthnot.

GAUZE. *n. f.* A kind of thin transparent silk.

Silken cloaths were used by the ladies; and it seems they were thin, like *gauze*.

Arbuthnot.

Brocades and damasks, and tabbies and *gauzes*, are lately brought over.

Swift.

GAWK. *n. f.* [*geac*, Saxon.]

1. A cuckow.

2. A foolish fellow. In both senses it is retained in Scotland.

GAWN. *n. f.* [corrupted for *gallon*.] A small tub, or lading vessel. A provincial word.

GA'WNTREE. *n. f.* [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which beer-calks are set when tunned.

GAY. *adj.* [*gay*, French.]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick.

Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;

Belinda smil'd, and all the world was gay.

Pope.

Ev'n rival wits did Venus's fate deplore,
And the gay mourn'd, who never mourn'd before.

Pope.

2. Fine; showy.

A virgin that loves to go gay.

Baruch.

GAY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embellishment.

Morse and untractable founts look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives tales.

L'Estrange.

GA'YETY. *n. f.* [*gayete*, French; from *gay*.]

1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment.

2. Acts of juvenile pleasure.

And from those *gay* years our youth requires
To exercise their minds, our age requires.

Dent.

3. Finery; show.

Our *gayety* and our guilt are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field.

Shakespeare's Henry v.

GA'YLY. *adv.*

1. Merrily; cheerfully; airily.

2. Splendidly; pompously; with great show.

The ladies, *gayly* dress'd, the Mall adorn
With curious dyes, and paint the sunny morn.

Gay.

Like some fair flower, that early spring supplies,
That *gayly* blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies.

Pope.

GA'YNESS. *n. f.* [from *gay*.] Gayety; finery. Not much in use.

To GAZE. *v. n.* [*gāzē*, or rather *geapan*, to see, Saxon.] To look intently and earnestly; to look with eagerness.

Went'st thou there? King Henry's diadem
Inch'd with all the honours of the world;

If *gaze* on.

Shakespeare's Henry iv.

From some the softer music eyes below;
At some her *gazing* glances loving flow.

Fairf.

Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by
those things that are precious in her.

Evelin.

A lover's eyes will *gaze* an eagle blind.

Shakespeare.

High Ours tumults, but not bliss create;
None think the great unappy, but the great.

Fools gaze and envy; Lovers dart a sting,
Which makes a swain as wretched as a king.

Young.

G A Z

To GAZE. *v. a.* To view steadfastly.

Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,

And gaz'd awhile the ample sky.

Milton.

GAZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look.

Being lighten'd with her beauty's beam,
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,
And lifted up above the world's *gaze*,

To sing with angels her immortal praise.

Spenser.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,

If any air of musick touch their ears,

You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,

Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest *gaze*,

By the sweet power of musick.

Shakespeare.

Not a month

'For your queen dy'd, she was more worth such

Than what you look on now.

Shakespeare.

With secret *gaze*,

Or open admiration, him behold,

On whom the great Creator hath bestow'd

Worlds.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Pindar is a dark writer, wants connexion as

to our understanding, fairs out of sight, and

leaves his readers at a *gaze*.

Dryden.

After having stood at *gaze* before this gate, he

discovered an inscription.

Addison's Freeholder.

2. The object gazed on.

I must die

Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;

Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*;

To grind in brazen fetters, under talk,

With my heav'n-gifted strength.

Milton.

GA'ZEL. *n. f.* An Arabian deer.

GA'ZER. *n. f.* [from *gaze*] He that

gazes; one that looks intently with

eagerness or admiration.

In her cheeks the vermeil red did shew,

Like roses in a bed of lilies shed;

The which ambrosial odours from them thence,

And gazers sent with double pleasure fed.

Fairy Queen.

I'll slay more *gazers* than the bushick.

Bright as the sun, her eyes the *gazers* strike,

And, like the sun, they shine on all alike.

Pope.

He's learned ideas give him a transcendent de-

light; and yet, at the same time, discover the

blemishes which the common *gazer* never ob-

served.

White's Letter.

GA'ZEFUL. *adj.* [*gaze* and *full*.] Look-

ing intently.

The brightness of her beauty clear,

The ravish'd hearts of *gaze-ful* men might rear

To admiration of that heavenly light.

Spenser.

GA'ZEHOOND. *n. f.* [*gaze* and *hound*; *canis azafus*, Skinner] A hound that

pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

See'st thou the *gaze-hound* how with glance

severe

From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer?

Locke.

GAZETTE. *n. f.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian

halfpenny, the price of a newspaper, of

which the first was published at Venice.]

A paper of news; a paper of publick

intelligence. It is accented indifferently

on the first or last syllable.

And sometimes when the lots is small,

And things great, they challenge all;

Print new additions to their seats,

And emendations in *gazettes*.

Hudibras.

An English gentleman, without geography,

cannot well understand a *gazette*.

Locke.

One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that

does not bring to mind a piece of the *gazette*.

Addison's Guardian.

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the

press;

Like the last *gazette*, or the last address.

Pope.

GAZETTEER. *n. f.* [from *gazette*.]

G E L

1. A writer of news.

2. An officer appointed to publish news by authority, whom *Steele* calls the lowest minister of state.

Satire is no more: I feel it die;

No *gazetter* more innocent than I.

Pope.

GA'ZINGSTOCK. *n. f.* [*gaze* and *stock*.]

A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

These things are offences to us, by making us *gazing stocks* to others, and objects of their scorn and derision.

Ray.

GAZON. *n. f.* [French.] In fortifica-

tion, pieces of fresh earth covered with

grass, cut in form of a wedge, about a

foot long and half a foot thick, to line

parapets and the traverses of galleries.

Harris.

GEAR. *n. f.* [*zyghian*, to clothe; *geappe*,

furniture, Saxon.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; ha-

bit; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous *gear*.

Fa. J.

When he found her bound, snapt from her *gear*,

And vile tormentors ready law in place,

He broke through.

Fa. J.

When once her eye

Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,

I shall appear some humble villager,

Whom thine oft keeps up about his country *gear*.

Shakespeare.

I fancy every body observes me as I walk in

street, and long to be in my old plain *gear*.

Shakespeare's Comedy.

To some radiant nymph appear

In all her glistening birthday *gear*,

You think some goddess from the sky

Descended ready cut and dry.

Swift.

2. The traces by which horses or ox-

draw.

Apollo's spite Pallas discern'd, and flew to

deus' son;

His scourge reach'd, and his horse made hel-

lens took her angry son.

At king Lamachus, broke his *gear*.

The friends he leav'd in his funeral *gear*.

Made him uneasy in his lawful *gear*.

Locke.

3. Stuff.

If Fortune be a woman, she is a good *gear*.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

4. [In Scotland.] Goods or riches; as,

he has *gear* enough.

5. The furniture of a draught-horse.

GE'ASON. *adj.* [A word which I find

only in *Spenser*.] Wonderful.

It to *Ge'ason* seem'd strange and *ge'ason*.

Shakespeare's Comedy.

GEAT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *jett*.] The

hole through which the metal runs into

the mold.

GECK. *n. f.* [*geac*, a cuckow; *ge*, *Ge*,

a fool; *geack*, Scottish.] A bubble

easily imposed upon.

Why did you suffer Jaquino to take his not

heart and brain with needlets of jealousy, and to ac-

come the *geck* and scorn of th' other's vanity?

Shakespeare's Comedy.

Why have you suffer'd me to be imposed

And made the most notorious *geck* and gull

That ever invention play'd on?

Shakespeare.

To GECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

cheat; to trick.

GEKE. A term used by waggoners to their

horses when they would have them go

faster.

GESE. The plural of *goose*.

GE'ABLE. *adj.* [from *gelus*, Latin.] What

may be congealed, or concreted into a

gelly.

GELATINE. } *adj.* [*gelatus*, Latin.]
GELATINOUS. } Formed into a gelly;
 viscous; stiff and cohesive.

That pellucid *gelatinous* substance is an excrement cast off from the shoals of fish that inhabit the main.

You shall always see their eggs laid carefully up in that spermatick *gelatine* matter, in which they are deposited.

TO GELD. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*. [*gellen*, Germ.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation.

Geld bull calf and ram-lamb as soon as they fall.

Lord Say hath *gelded* the commonwealth, and made it an eunuch.

2. To deprive of any essential part.

He bears his counsels, and runs me up With like advantage on the other side, *Gelding* th' oppos'd continent as much As on the other side it takes from you.

3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection.

They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places, that they took away the very manhood of it.

GELDER. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] One that performs the act of castration.

Geld later with *gelders* as many one do, And look of dozen to *geld* away two.

No *few-gelds* did blow his horn To *geld* a cat, ut cry'd reform.

GELDER-ROSE. *n. f.* [I suppose brought from *Guederland*.] The leaves are like those of the maple-tree: the flowers consist of one leaf, in a circular rose form.

The *gelders-rose* is increased by suckers and cuttings.

GELDING. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] Any animal castrated, particularly an horse.

The chynaturally there be more modes of *gelding*, but of none this remains; yet certainly, that is by making *geldings*, oxen and wethers, there are fewer.

The *geld* duteen out may chuse out one of the best *geldings*, and two of the best *geldings*; for which shall be paid one hundred pounds for the *geld*, and fifty pounds a-piece for the *geldings*.

GELID. *adj.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Exceedingly cold.

I am the deep ooze and *gelid* cavernous cold, They flourish.

GELIDITY. } *n. f.* [from *gelid*.] Ex-
GELIDNESS. } treme cold.

GELLY. *n. f.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Any viscous body; viscosity; glue; gluy substance.

My best blood turn To an infected *gelly*.

The tapers of the gods, The sun and moon, became like waxen globes, The shooting stars end all in purple *gellies*, And chaos is at hand.

The white of an egg will coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardest of animal solids are resolvable again into *gellies*.

GELT. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] A castrated animal; gelding. Not used.

The spayed *gells* they esteem the most profitable.

GELT. The participle passive of *geld*.

Let the others be *gells* for oxen.

GELT. *n. f.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *gelt*.] Tinsel; gilt surface.

I won her with a girdle of *gells*, Embellish with bugle about the belt.

GEM. *n. f.* [*gemma*, Latin.]

1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind.

Love his fancy drew; And so to take the *gem* Urania fought.

I saw his bleeding rings, Their precious *gems* new lost, became his guide, Led him, begg'd for him, fav'd him from despair.

It will seem a hard matter to shadow a *gem*, or well pointed diamond, that hath many sides, and to give the lustre where it ought.

Stones of small worth may lie unseen by day; But might itself does the rich *gem* betray.

The basis of all *gems* is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either crystal or an adamantine matter; but we find the diaphanous of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallic matter.

2. The first bud.

From the joints of thy prolific stem A swelling knot is raised, call'd a *gem*;

Whence, in their space, itself the cluster shows.

Embolden'd out they come, And swell the *gem*, and burst the narrow room.

TO GEM. *v. a.* [*gemma*, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

TO GEM. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To put forth the first buds.

Last role, in dance, the flutely trees, and spread Their branches, hung with copious fruit; or *gemm'd*.

GEMMELIPAROUS. *adj.* [*gemelli*, and *pario*, Latin.] Bearing twins.

TO GEMINATE. *v. a.* [*geminio*, Latin.] To double.

GEMINATION. *n. f.* [from *geminare*.] Repetition; reduplication.

But not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell. yea, I say unto you, with a *gemination*, which the present co-traveler shews not to have been causeless, fear him.

GEMINUS. *n. f.* [*geminus*, Latin.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple.

I have rated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch fellow, Nin; or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons.

GEMINUS. *adj.* [*geminus*, Lat.] Double.

Christians have baptized their *geminous* luths, and do able communicants, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls.

GEMINARY. *adj.* [from *gem*.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principle and *geminary* affection is its translucency: as for uradancy, which is found in many *gems*, it is not discoverable in this.

GEMMEOUS. *adj.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.] 1. Tending to gems.

Sometimes we find them in the *gemmeous* matter itself.

2. Resembling gems.

GEMMOSITY. *n. f.* [from *gem*.] The quality of being a jewel.

GEMOTE. *n. f.* A meeting; the court of the hundred. Obsolete.

GEN. *n. f.* [*genus*, Lat. *gendre*, Fr.]

1. A kind; a sort. Not in use.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners: so that if we will supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will.

The other motive, Why to a publick court I might not go, Is the great love the *general gender* have me.

2. A sex.

3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination.

Cubitus, sometimes cubitum in the neutral *gender*, signifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean.

Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine *gender*.

TO GEN'DER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.] 1. To beget.

2. To produce; to cause.

Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strife.

TO GEN'DER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

A cistern for foul toads To *gender* in.

Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind.

GENEALOGICAL. *adj.* [from *genealogy*.] Pertaining to descents or families; pertaining to the history of the successions of houses.

GENEALOGIST. *n. f.* [*γενεαλογιστης*, *genealogiste*, French.] He who traces descents.

GENEALOGY. *n. f.* [*γενεα* and *λογος*.] History of the succession of families; enumeration of descent in order of succession; a pedigree.

The ancient ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it was a pedigree or genealogy.

GENERABLE. *adj.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL. *adj.* [*general*, French; *generalis*, Latin.]

1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular.

To conclude from particulars to *generals* is a false way of arguing.

2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import.

Where the author speaks more idly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions.

3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations.

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, considered as separated from time and place, and so capable to represent any particular being that is conformable to it.

4. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular.

5. Publick; comprising the whole.

Now would we design him burial of his men, Till he disbursed at St Colmelkill isle, Ten thousand dollars to our *general* use.

Nor fail'd they to express how much they prais'd That for the *general* safety he deserv'd His own.

6. Not directed to any single object.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it.

7. Having relation to all.

The wall of Paradise upspring, Which to our *general* fire gave prospect large! Into his nether empire neib'ring round

8. Extensive, though not universal.

9. Common; usual.

I've been bold,
For that I knew it the most *general* way. *Shaksp.*
10. *General* is appended to several offices:
as, *Attorney General, Solicitor General, Vicar General.*

GENERAL. n. f.
1. The whole; the totality; the main, without insisting on particulars.

That which makes an action fit to be commanded or forbidden, can be nothing else, in general, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of some end. *Norris.*

In particulars our knowledge begins and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals.* *Locke.*

I have considered Milton's *Paradise Lost* in the fable, the characters, the sentiments, and the language; and have shown that he excels, in general, under each of these heads. *Addison.*

An history painter paints man in general; a portrait painter, a particular man, and consequently a defective model. *Reynolds.*

2. The publick; the interest of the whole. Not in use.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business, Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth the general

Take hold on me: for my particular grief Injures and swallows other sorrows. *Shakspere.*

3. The vulgar. Not in use.

The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas *caviere* to the general: but it was, as I received it, and others, whose judgment in such matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*

4. [*General, French.*] One that has the command over an army.

A general is one that hath power to command an army. *Locke.*

The generals on the enemy's side are inferior to several that once commanded the French armies. *Addison on the War.*

The war's whole art each private soldier knows, And with a general's love of conquest glows. *Addison.*

GENERALISSIMO. n. f. [*generalissime, French, from general.*] The supreme commander. It is often rather a title of honour than office.

Commission of *generalissimo* was likewise given to the prince. *Clarendon.*

Pompey had deserved the name of great; and Alexander, of the same cognomination, was *generalissimo* of Greece. *Brown.*

GENERALITY. n. f. [*generalité, French; from general.*]

1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.

Because the curiosity of man's wit doth with peril wade farther in the search of things than were convenient, the same is thereby restrained unto such generalities as, every where offering themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest conceit. *Hooker.*

These certificates do only in the *generality* mention the pious contumacies and disobedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The main body; the bulk; the common mass.

Necessity, not extending to the *generality*, but resting upon private heads. *Raleigh's Essays.*

By his own principles he excludes from salvation the *generality* of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds. *Tillotson.*

The *generality* of the English have such a favourable opinion of treason, nothing can cure them. *Addison.*

They publish their ill-natured discoveries with a secret pride, and applaud themselves for the singularity of their judgment, which has found a flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admires. *Addison.*

The wisest were distracted with doubts, while the *generality* wandered without any ruler. *Rogers.*

GENERALLY. adv. [from *general.*]

1. In general; without specification or exact limitation.

I am not a woman to be touch'd with so many giddy fancies as he hath *generally* taxed their whole sex withal. *Shakspere.*

Generally we would not have those that read this work of *Sylva Sylvarum*, account it strange that we have set down particulars untried. *Bacon.*

2. Extensively, though not universally.

3. Commonly; frequently.

4. In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison's Guardian.*

Generally speaking, they have been gaining ever since, though with frequent interruptions. *Swift.*

Generally speaking, persons designed for long life, though in their former years they were small eaters, yet find their appetites encrease with their age. *Blackmore.*

GENERALNESS. n. f. [from *general.*] Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness.

They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms. *Silney.*

GENERALITY. n. f. [from *general.*] The whole; the totality.

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their *generality*, all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings. *Hale.*

GENERANT n. f. [*generans, Lat.*] The begetting or productive power.

Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*: whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention. *Glanville's Scaph.*

In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat. *Ray.*

To *GENERATE. v. a.* [*genero, Lat.*]

1. To beget; to propagate.

Those creatures which being wild *generate* seldom, being tame, *generate* often. *Bacon.*

2. To produce to life; to procreate.

God created the great whales, and each soul living, each that crept, which plentifully The waters *generated* by their kinds. *Milton.*

Or find some other way to *generate* Mankind. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To cause; to produce.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, must likewise *generate* milk. *Arbuthnot.*

GENERATION. n. f. [from *generate*; *generation, French.*]

1. The act of begetting or producing.

Seals make excellent impressions; and so it may be thought of sounds in their first *generation*: but then the dilatation of them, without any new sealing, shews they cannot be impressions. *Bacon.*

He longer will delay, to hear thee tell His *generation*, and the rising birth Of naue from the unapparent deep. *Milton.*

If we deduce the several races of mankind in the several parts of the world from *generation*, we must imagine the first numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil constitutions, to assemble as so many heads of families whom they represent. *Temple.*

2. A family; a race.

Y' are a dog. —Thy mother's of my *generation*: what's she, if I be a dog? *Shakspere's Timon.*

3. Progeny; offspring.

The barbarous Scythian, Or he that makes his *generation* mellow, To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom Be as well neighbour'd. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

4. A single succession; one gradation in the scale of genealogical descent.

This *generation* shall not pass 'till all these things be fulfilled. *Matthew.*

In the fourth *generation* they shall come hither again. *Cicero.*

A marvellous number were excited to the conquest of Palestine, which with singular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom some few generations. *Raleigh's Disc.*

5. An age.

By some of the ancients a *generation* was fixed at an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty, twenty, five, and twenty; but it is remarked, that the continuance of *generations* is so much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times. *Culmet.*

Every where throughout all *generations*, and ages of the christian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be against it. *Hooker.*

GENERATIVE. adj. [*generatif, French; from genero, Latin.*]

1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all, that have life, a power *generative*, thereby to continue their species and kinds. *Raleigh's History.*

In grains and kernels the greatest part is, but the nutriment of that *generative* particle, so disproportionate unto it. *Brown.*

2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful.

If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

GENERATOR. n. f. [from *genero, Latin.*]

The power which begets, causes, or produces.

Imagination assimilates the idea of the *generator* into the reality in the thing engendered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GENEAL. } adj. [*generique, Fr.*

GENEAL. } from genus, Latin.] That comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus, but does not distinguish the species.

The word consumption being applicable to a proper, and improper to a true and bastard consumption, requires a *general* description quadrate to both. *Harvey on Consumption.*

Though wine differs from other liquors, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or *generic* difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry; the specific difference of wine, therefore, is its pressure from the grape. *Watts' Logic.*

GENERICALLY. adv. [from *generic.*]

With regard to the genus, though not the species.

These have all the essential characters of fish, and shew that they are of the very same specific gravity with those to which they are so *generically* allied. *Woodward.*

GENEROUSITY. n. f. [*generosité, French; generositas, Latin.*]

The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.

Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and *generosity* than his young tutor is? *Locke on Education.*

It would not have been your *generosity*, to have passed by such a fault as this. *Locke.*

GENEROUS. adj. [*generosus, Latin; generosum, French.*]

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.

1. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.

A generous virtue of a vigorous kind,
Pure in the last recesses of the mind. *Dryden.*
That generous boldness to defend
An innocent or absent friend. *Swift.*
The generous critick fann'd the poet's fire,
And taught the world with reason to admire. *Pope.*

Such was Roscommon, not more learn'd than good,
With manners generous as his noble blood. *Pope.*
The generous god who wit and gold refines,
And ripens spirits as he ripens mines. *Pope.*
His generous spouse, Theano, heav'nly fair,
Nurs'd the young stranger with a mother's care. *Pope.*

Pray for others in such forms, with such length, importunity, and earnestness, as you use for yourself; and you will find all little ill-natured passions die away, your heart grow great and generous, delighting in the common happiness of others, as you used only to delight in your own. *Law.*

2. It is used of animals. Spritely; daring; courageous.

So the imperial eagle does not stay
Till the whole carcass he devour,
As if his generous hunger understood
That he can never want plenty of food,
He only sucks the tasteful blood. *Cowley.*

His op'ning bounds, and now he hears their cries:
A generous pack. *Addison.*

3. Liberal; munificent.

When from his vest the young companion bore
The cup the generous landlord own'd before,
And paid profusely with the precious bowl,
The blunted kindness of this churlish soul. *Parnell.*
Fast by the margin of her native flood,
Whose wealthy waters are well known to fame,
Fair as the bordering flowers the princely flood,
And rich in bounty as the generous stream. *Heigh.*

4. Strong; vigorous.

Having in a digestive furnace drawn off the ardent spirit from some good sack, the phlegm, even in this generous wine, was copious. *Boyle.*
Those who in southern climes complain,
From Phœbus' rays they suffer pain,
Must own that pain is well repaid,
By generous wines beneath a shade. *Swift.*

GENEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *generous*.]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.
2. Magnanimously; nobly.

When all the gods our ruin have foretold,
Yet generously he does his arms withhold. *Dryden.*

3. Liberally; munificently.

GENEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *generous*.]

The quality of being generous.
Is it possible to conceive that the overflowing generosity of the divine nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles? *Cellier on Kindness.*

GENESIS. *n. f.* [*genesis*; *genesis*, Fr.]

Generation; the first book of *Moses*, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET. *n. f.* [French. The word originally signified a horseman, and perhaps a gentleman or knight.]

A small-sized well-proportioned Spanish horse.
You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have couriers for cousins, and *genets* for germanes. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

It is no more likely that frogs should be engendered in the clouds, than Spanish *genets* be begotten by the wind. *Ray.*

He shews his statue too, where plac'd on high,
The *genet* underneath him seems to fly. *Dryden.*

GENETHLIACAL. *adj.* [*γενθλιακός*.]

Pertaining to nativities as calculated by

astrologers; showing the configurations of the stars at any birth.

The night immediately before he was sighting the art of those foolish astrologers, and *genethliacal* ephemerists, that use to pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Huvel's Vocal Forst.*

GENETHLIACKS. *n. f.* [from *γενθλιακός*.]

The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIATICK. *n. f.* [*γενθλιακός*.]

He who calculates nativities.

The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations; the *genethliatics* conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person. *Drummond.*

GENEVA. *n. f.* [A corruption of *genevre*, French, a juniper-berry.]

A kind of spirit distilled from the juniper-berry: what is commonly sold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the still, with a little common salt and the coarsest spirit. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

GENIAL. *adj.* [*genialis*, Latin.]

1. That contributes to propagation.

Higher of the *genial* bed by far,
And with mysterious reverence I deem.
Creator Venus, *genial* pow'r of love,
The bliss of men below and gods above! *Dryden.*
2. That gives cheerfulness, or supports life.
Nor will the light of life continue long,
But yields to double darkness nigh at hand;
So much I feel my *genial* spirits droop. *Milton.*

3. Natural; native.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity, and *genial* indisposition. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

GENIALLY. *adv.* [from *genial*.]

1. By genius; naturally.

Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others. *Glanville.*

2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENICULATED. *adj.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.]

Knotted; jointed.

A piece of some *geniculated* plant seeming to be part of a sugar-cane. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GENICULATION. *n. f.* [*geniculatio*, Lat.]

Knottiness; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.

GENIO. *n. f.* [*genio*, Italian; *genius*, Lat.]

A man of a particular turn of mind.

Some *genies* are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other science. *Tatler.*

GENITALS. *n. f.* [*genitalis*, Lat.]

Parts belonging to generation.

Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngest son who is said to have cut off the *genitals* of his father. *Brown.*

GENITING. *n. f.* [A corruption of *Janeton*, French, signifying *Jane* or *Janet*, having been so called in honour of some lady of that name; and the Scottish dialect calls them *Janet* apples, which is the same with *Janeton*; otherwise supposed to be corrupted from *Junetia*.]

An early apple gathered in June.

In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit, *genittings* and codlins. *Bacon.*

GENITIVE. *adj.* [*genitivus*, Latin.]

In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten, as, the father of a son; or one begetting, as, son of a father.

GENIUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]

1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.

There is none but he
Whose being I do fear: and, under him,
My *genius* is rebuk'd; as it is said
Antony's was by Cæsar. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The *genius* and the mortal instruments
Are then in council; and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then. *Shakespeare.*

And as I awake, sweet musick breathe,
Sent by some spirit to mortals good,
Or th' unseen *genius* of the wood. *Milton.*

And the tame demon that should guard my throne,
Shinks at a *genius* greater than his own. *Dryden.*

To your glad *genius* sacrifice this day;
Let common meats respectfully give way. *Dryden.*

2. A man endowed with superiour faculties.

There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious *genius*. *Addison.*

3. Mental power or faculties.

The state and order does proclaim
The *genius* of that royal dame. *Waller.*

4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment.

A happy *genius* is the gift of nature. *Dryden.*

Your majesty's sagacity, and happy *genius* for natural history, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the schools. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*

One science only will one *genius* fit;
So vast is art, so narrow human wit. *Pope.*

The Romans, though they had no great *genius* for trade, yet were not entirely neglectful of it. *Arbushnot on Coins.*

5. Nature; disposition.

Studious to please the *genius* of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he flurs his crimes. *Dryden.*

Another *genius* and disposition improper for philosophical contemplations, is not so much from the narrowness of their understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet.*

Me tames the *genius* of the stubborn plain. *Pope.*

GENT. *adj.* [*gent*, old French.]

Elegant; soft; gentle; polite. Disfused.

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forewasted all: 'till Genuissa *gent*
Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen.*

She that was noble, wife, as fair and *gent*,
Cast how the might their harmless lives preserve. *Fairfax.*

GENTEEL. *adj.* [*gentil*, French.]

1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.

He had a *genteel* manner of binding the chains of this kingdom than most of his predecessors. *Swift to Gay.*

Their poets have no notion of *genteel* comedy, and fall into the most filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Graceful in mien.

So spruce that he can never be *genteel*. *Tatler.*

3. Elegantly dressed.

Several ladies that have twice her fortune, are not able to be always so *genteel*, and so constant at all places of pleasure and expence. *Lucas.*

GENTEELLY. *adv.* [from *genteel*.]

1. Elegantly; politely.

Those that would be *genteelly* learned, need not purchase it at the dear rate of being atheists. *Glanville's Scepis, Preface.*

After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining *genteelly*. *South.*

2. Gracefully; handsomely.

GENTEELNESS. *n. f.* [from *genteel*.]

1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness.

He had a *genius* full of *genteelness* and spirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his postures and dresses. *Dryden's Duffess.*

Painmegiano has dignified the *genteelness* of modern effeminity, by uniting it with the

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plcity of the ancients, and the grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo. *Reynolds.*

2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN. *n. f.* [*gentiane*, French; *gentiana*, Latin.] Felwort or baldmony.

The root of *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerably firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a faintish and disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

If it be fitulous, and the orifice small, dilate it with *gentian* roots. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

GENTIANELLA. *n. f.* A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE. *n. f.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.

Tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doeth evil, of the first, and also of the *gentile*. *Romans.*

Gentiles or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual and temporal good, have been in one pursuit conjoined. *Bacon.*

2. A person of rank. Obsolete.

Fine Basil desireth it may be her lot
To grow, as a gillflower, trim in her pot;
That ladies and *gentiles*, for whom we do serve,
May help him as needeth, poor life to preserve. *Tusser.*

GENTILESSE. *n. f.* [French.] Complaisance; civility. Not used.

She with her wedding-cloaths undresses
Her complaisance and *gentilesse*. *Hudibras.*

GENTILISM. *n. f.* [*gentilisme*, French; from *gentile*.] Heathenism; paganism.

If invocation of saints had been introduced in the apostolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gentilism* again. *Stillington.*

GENTILITIOUS. *adj.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.

That an unfavourable odour is *gentilitious*, or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce. *Brown.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitious* disposition of body. *Arbutnot.*

GENTILITY. *n. f.* [*gentilité*, French; from *gentil*, French; *gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.

2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.

3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.

Gave kind must needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility*. *Darwin on Ireland.*

4. Paganism; heathenism.

When people began to espy the falshood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooker.*

GENTLE. *adj.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the *gentle* and rich faction, for honesty sake broke open all prisons. *Sidney.*

These are the studies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth ought to bestow their time. *Milton.*

Of *gentle* blood, part shed in honour's cause,
Each parent sprung. *Pope.*

2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.

I am one of those *gentle* ones that will use the devil himself with curtesy. *Shakespeare.*

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shakespeare.*

As *gentle*, and as jocund, as to jest,
Go I to fight. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

A virtuous and a good man, reverend in conversation, and *gentle* in condition. *2 Maccabees.*

The *gentlest* heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Fairfax.*

Your change was wife; for had she been deny'd,
A swift revenge had follow'd from her pride;
You from my *gentle* nature had no fears;
All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryden.*

He had such a *gentle* method of reproving their faults, that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them. *Atterbury.*

3. Soothing; pacifick.

And though this gentle first *gentle* musick sound,
Her proper object is the speech of men. *Davies.*

GENTLE. *n. f.*

1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Out of use.

Gentles do not reprehend;
If you pardon, we will mend. *Shakespeare.*

Where is my lovely bride?
How does my father? *Gentle*, methinks you frown. *Shakespeare.*

2. A particular kind of worm.

He will in the three hot month's bite at a flag-worm, or at a *gentle*. *Walton's Angler.*

TO GENTLE. *v. a.* To make *gentle*; to raise from the vulgar. Obsolete.

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother: be he never so vile,
This day shall *gentle* his condition. *Shakespeare.*

GENTLEFOLK. *n. f.* [*gentle* and *folk*.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore set a fresh one before them. *Swift.*

GENTLEMAN. *n. f.* [*gentilhomme*, Fr. *gentilhuomo*, Ital. that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of ancestry. All other derivations seem to be whimsical.]

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.

A civil war was within the bowels of that state, between the *gentleman* and the peasant. *Sidney.*

I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a *gentleman*. *Shaksp.*

He hither came a private *gentleman*,
But young and brave, and of a family
Ancient and noble. *Osway's Orphan.*

2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post.

Inquire me out some mean-born *gentleman*,
Whom I will marry straight to Clarence's daughter. *Shakespeare.*

He is so far from desiring to be used as a *gentleman*, that he desires to be used as the servant of all. *Law.*

3. A term of complaisance; sometimes ironical.

The same *gentlemen* who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked sisters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them sitting at a distance, and covered from head to foot. *Addison.*

4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank.

Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his *gentleman* usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Candler.*

Let be called before us
That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in person. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

5. It is used of any man however high.

The earl of Hereford was reputed then
In England the most valiant *gentleman*. *Shaksp.*

The king is a noble *gentleman*, and my familiar. *Shakespeare.*

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GENTLEMANLIKE. } *adj.* [*gentleman* and
GENTLEMANLY. } *like.*] Becoming a man of birth.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and cometh to work, which, he saith, is the life of a peasant or churl, but enureth himself to his weapon, and to the *gentlemanly* trade of stealing. *Spenser.*

Pyramus is a sweet-faced man; a proper one as one shall see in a summer's day; a most lovely *gentlemanlike* man. *Shakespeare.*

You have gain'd me up like a peasant, looking from me all *gentlemanlike* qualities. *Shakespeare.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a school, where a gentleman procured the preference better school and more *gentlemanly* payment. *Swift.*

GENTLENESS. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.

2. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness.

My lord Sebastian,
The truth, you speak, doth lack some *gentleness*. *Shakespeare.*

Your brave and haughty scorn of all,
Was stately and monarchical;
All *gentleness* with that esteem'd,
A dull and slavish virtue seem'd. *Coul.*

Still she retains
Her maiden *gentleness*, and oft at eve
Visits the birds. *Milton.*

The perpetual *gentleness* and inherent goodness of the Osmond family. *Dryden's Fables, &c.*

Changes are brought about silently and unobtrusively, with all imaginable benignity and *gentleness*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Masters must correct their servants with *gentleness*, prudence, and mercy. *Rogers.*

Women ought not to think *gentleness* of least despicable in a man. *Clarissa.*

3. Kindness; benevolence. Obsolete.

The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee. *Shakespeare.*

GENTLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.] Carriage of a gentleman. Obsolete.

Some in France which will needs be gentlemen have more *gentleships* in their hat than in their head. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

GENTLEWOMAN. *n. f.* [*gentle* and *woman*. See **GENTLEMAN**.]

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended.

The *gentlewomen* of Rome did not suffer their infants to be so long swathed as poorer people. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Doth this fair Proteus
Often resort unto this *gentlewoman*. *Shakespeare.*

Gentlewomen may do themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion, and weeding. *Bacon.*

2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

The late queen's *gentlewoman*, a knight's daughter,
To be her mistress's mistress! *Shakespeare.*

Her *gentlewomen*, like the nereids,
So many mermaids, tended her 'till even,
And made their heads adorning. *Shakespeare.*

3. A word of civility or irony.

Now, *gentlewoman*, you are confessing your enmities; I know it by that hypocritical down-cast look. *Dryden.*

GENTLY. *adv.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly.

My mistress *gently* chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

The mischiefs that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very *gently* to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

2. Softly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,
When most struck home, being *gently* warded. *Craves.*

A noble cunning. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A sort of great bat, as men lie asleep with their legs naked, will suck their blood at a wound so gently made as not to awake them.

Gecko's Museum.

GENTRY. *n. f.* [gentlery, gentry, from gentle.]

1. Birth; condition; rank: derived from inheritance.

You are certainly a gentleman, Clerk-like, experienced, which no less adorns Our gentry than our parent's noble name. In whole success we are gentry.

2. Class of people above the vulgar; those between the vulgar and the nobility.

They thought of many of the gentry, for whom no sex or age could be accepted for excuse. Let flatter, that arm at greatness, take heed how rich nobility and gentry multiply too fast.

Beaumont's Dram. Relation

How cheerfully the lawless cry Attracts, and the rent y have.

Sweet

3. A term of civility real or ironical.

The many a lordling, there above, Betwixt are ruled by countess and by lord. Prince.

4. Civility; complaisance. Obsolete.

* So wist to much gentry and good will, As to extend your time with us a while.

Shakespeare

GENUFLÉCTION. *n. f.* [genueflexion, Fr. *genueflexion*, Latin.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

Here we call in the act of adoration, genuflexion, was candles, incense, oblation, prayer only excepted.

GENUINE. *adj.* [genuinus, Latin.] Not spurious; not counterfeit; real; natural; true.

Experiments were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with imitated ones.

Bayly

The belief and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have so great influence to make men religious, that while any of these is, the rest, together with the true and genuine effects of them, are supplied to be.

Whitaker

A sudden darkness covers all; Time genuine night: night added to the groves.

Shakespeare

GENUINELY. *adv.* [from genuine.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally.

There is another agent able to analyse compounds and bodies it is violently more genuine, and more universally than the fire.

Bayly

GENUINENESS. *n. f.* [from genuine.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state.

It is not essential to the genuineness of colour to be durable.

Bayly

GENUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] In science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species: as quadruped is a genus comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.

A general idea is called by the schools *genus*, and it is one common nature agreeing to several other common natures: so animal is a genus, because it agrees to horse, lion, whale, and butterfly.

Harris' Logic

If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus, much less can they be furnished reducible into a species of another genus.

Harris on Consumption

GEOCENTRICK. *adj.* [from *gēnion* and *centrion*; *geocentrique*, French.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

Harris

GEODÆSIA. *n. f.* [from *gēo-dæsia*, *geodesie*, French.] That part of geometry which

contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures.

Harris

GEOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *gēo-graphia*; *geographique*, French.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces; comprehending or showing the art of measuring land.

GEOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [from *gēo-graphia*; *geographe*, French.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

A geographer of the earth hath ever been, perched upon his high throne, and described by his fingers.

Beaumont

The bay of Naples is called the Crater of the old geographer.

Shakespeare

For in a totes, from rest to rest, I have And glow a nice geographer by love.

Twelfth Night

GEOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *gēo-graphia*; *geographique*, French.] Relating to geography; belonging to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *gēo-graphia*; *geographiquement*, French.] In a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

Menelaus lets Ulysses into the knowledge of his country; the geographically described nation.

Beaumont's Dram. Relation

GEOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *gēo-graphia*; *geographie*, French.] Geography, in a strict sense, signifies the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the situation of the various parts of the earth. When it is taken in a little larger sense, it includes the knowledge of the seas also; and in the largest sense of all, it extends to the various customs, habits, and governments of nations.

Watts

Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as sitting upon his throne, but geography makes light account of him, when they discourse of Andes or Teneriffe.

Beaumont's Dram. Relation

According to ancient fables the Argonauts sailed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatic, carrying their ships upon their shoulders: a mark of great ignorance in geography.

Shakespeare

GEOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *gēo-logia*; *geologie*, French.] The doctrine of the earth; the knowledge of the state and nature of the earth.

GÉOMANCER. *n. f.* [from *gēo-mancy*; *geomancer*, French.] A fortune-teller; a caster of figures; a cheat who pretends to foretell futurity by other means than the astrologer.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the mantato y impostors, though commonly men of inferior rank, daily divide the vulgar.

Beaumont

GÉOMANCY. *n. f.* [from *gēo-mancy*; *geomancie*, French.] The act of casting figures; the act of foretelling by figures what shall happen.

According to some there are four kinds of divination; hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy.

Whitaker

GÉOMANTICK. *adj.* [from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to the act of casting figures.

Two geomantick figures were displayed Above his head, a genion and a mid, One when direct, and one when retrograde.

Shakespeare

GÉOMETRICAL. *n. f.* [from *gēo-metria*; *geometrie*, French.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

He became one of the chief generators of his age.

Watts

GÉOMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *geométral*, French; from *geometry*.] Pertaining to geometry.

Diderot

GEOMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *gēo-metria*; *geometrique*, Fr. from *geom. trig.*]

1. Pertaining to geometry.

A circle is not seen by the eye, but the circle is seen by reason. *M. de la Roche* has shown, by the help of geometry, that the circle is not seen by the eye, but by reason.

2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.

The circle is the measure of God just by the circle, and the circle is the measure of God just by the circle, and the circle is the measure of God just by the circle.

Does not this will be a circle, and the circle is the measure of God just by the circle, and the circle is the measure of God just by the circle.

The circle is the measure of God just by the circle, and the circle is the measure of God just by the circle.

3. Disposed according to geometry.

The circle is the measure of God just by the circle, and the circle is the measure of God just by the circle.

GEOMETRICALLY. *adv.* [from *geométral*.] According to the laws of geometry.

'Tis not for geometry to confine such an artificial motion as shall be of greater swiftness than the revolutions of the heavens.

All the bodies, masses, and vessels of the body are confined to move geometrically, according to the fixed rules of mechanics.

GEOMETRICIAN. *n. f.* [from *geométral*.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

Adding to the beauty of the circle, the geometrician would not receive satisfaction without demonstrating the circle.

How easily does an expert geometer, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles.

TO GEOMETRIZE. *v. n.* [from *geométral*.] To act according to the laws of geometry.

We obtained good store of crystals, whose figures were dulling enough, though pretty sharply, as it were, but at once melted away in their fusions, and yet continued herself to geometry.

GEOMETRY. *n. f.* [from *gēo-metria*; *geometrie*, French.] Originally signifies the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on or within it; but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter.

Geometry is a science, which is speculative and practical; the former of which comprehends the acts of the properties of extended quantity, and the latter applies these speculations and theorems to use and practice.

In the master alone there seems to be more geometry than in all the artificial engines in the world.

GEOMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *geométral*; *geometrique*, French.] Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground.

Such experiments are frequent in authors' descriptions of agriculture, and are not to be despised.

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GER

2. A brown loaf. Of this sense I know not the original.

C. hid in a cabin, on a mattrafs laid,
On a brown *gerge*, with lowly swoobers fed.
Dryd n's Pe fur.

GEOR'GICK. *n. f.* [*georgiké*; *georgiques*, French.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Ad. Lijon.*

GEOR'GICK. *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's *georgik* strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains. *Gay.*

GEOT'ICK. *adj.* [from *γῆ*.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. *Diät.*

GERENT. *adj.* [*gerens*, Latin] Carrying; bearing. *Diät.*

GERFALCON. *n. f.* A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle. *Bailey.*

GERMAN. *n. f.* [*germain*, French; *germanus*, Latin.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood; thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins *german*, the only sense in which the word is now used.

They knew it was their cousin *german*, the famous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

And to him said, Go now, proud miscreant,
Thyself thy message do to *german* dear. *Fairy Q.*
Wert thou a bear, thou wouldst be kill'd by the horse; wert thou a horse, thou wouldst be seiz'd by the leopard; wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion, and the spurs of thy kindred were juries on thy life. *Shakespeare.*

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have couriers for cousins, and geneis for *germans*.
Shakespeare's Othello

GERMAN. *adj.* [*germanus*, Latin.] Related. Obsolete.

Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the hangman. *Shakespeare.*

GERMANDER. *n. f.* [*germandrée*, French; *chamaedrys*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GERME. *n. f.* [*germen*, Latin.] A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads.

Whether it be not made out of the *germe*, or treadle of the egg, doth seem of lesser doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GERMIN. *n. f.* [*germen*, Latin.] A shooting or sprouting seed. Out of use.

Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations; though the treasure

Of nature's *germins* tumble all together,
Even 'till destructionicken; answer me
To what I ask you. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

Thou art shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick rotundity of the world;
Crack nature's mould, all *germins* spill at once
That make ungrateful man. *Shakespeare.*

TO GERMINATE. *v. n.* [*germino*, Lat.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth.

This action is furthered by the chaleties, which bath within a spirit that will put forth and *germinate*, as we see in chymical trials. *Bacon.*

The seeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the surface of the earth, in a convenient soil, amongst matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would *germinate*, grow up, and replenish the face of the earth. *Woodw.*

GERMINATION. *n. f.* [*germination*, Fr. from *germinate*] The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

GES

For acceleration of *germination*, we shall handle the subject of plants generally. *Bacon.*

The duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination*; and surely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the *spontaneous*. *Wotton.*

There is but little similitude between a torridous humidity and plantal *germinations*. *Glauville.*

Suppose the earth should be carried to the great distance of Saturn; there the whole globe would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no *germination*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

GERUND. *n. f.* [*gerundum*, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST. *n. f.* [*gestum*, Latin.]

1. A deed; an action; an achievement.
Who saw them quiet, as him betwixt best,
And goodly can discourse with many a noble *g. f.*
Spenser.

2. Show; representation.
G. f. should be interlarded after the Persian manner, by ages, young and old.

3. The roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed, in the progress of our kings, many of them being still extant in the herald's office. [from *giste*, or *gite*, French] *Hammer.*

I'll give you my commission,
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*,
Prefix'd for 's parting. *Shallip Winter's Tale.*

4. A stage; so much of a journey as passes without interruption. In all senses obsolete.

He distinctly sets down the *gests* and progress thereof. *Brown.*

GESTATION. *n. f.* [*gestatio*, Lat.] The act of bearing the young in the womb.

Aristotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its *gestation*, extendeth sometimes unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth. *Brown.*

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of *gestation*, should the nourishment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth not that way? *Ray on the Creation.*

TO GESTICULATE. *v. n.* [*gesticular*, Latin; *gesticuler*, French.] To play antick tricks; to show postures. *Diät.*

GESTICULATION. *n. f.* [*gesticulatio*, Latin; *gesticulation*, French; from *gesticulate*.] Antick tricks; various postures.

GESTURE. *n. f.* [*gero*, *gestum*, Latin; *geste*, French.]

1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment.

Ah, my sister, if you had heard his words, or seen his *gesture*, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have match'd in yourself those two rarely match'd together, pity and delight. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the *gesture* of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker.*

To the dumbness of the *gesture*
One might interpret. *Shakespeare.*

Humble and reverend *gestures* in our approaches to God express the inward reverence of our souls. *Duty of Man.*

2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,
In every *gesture* dignity and love! *Milton.*

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of *gesture*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO GESTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To accompany with action or posture.
Our title disgraceth it; it is not orderly read,
nor *gestured* as becometh. *Hooker.*

GET

He undertook so to *gesture* and muffle up him- self in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none should discern him. *Wotton.*

TO GET. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got* or *gotten*. [*geran*, *geetan*, Saxon.]

1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the coldest, well hast thou it got.

Of that which was our father's hath he gotten all this glory. *Spenser.*

We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives. *Gen. f.*

David *gat* him a name when he returned from smiting of the Syrians. *Sam. i.*

Most of these things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could *get* tubes so accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle.*

Such a confidence, as has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to *get* the interest and clearest information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities, could afford it, is that great internal judge, whose solution is a rational and sure ground of confidence. *St. A.*

He insensibly *got* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of use and practice. *Locke.*

The man who lives upon dms. *get* them his; of admirers, and delights in superiority. *Alfred.*

Sphinx was a monster that would eat
Whatever stranger she could get,
Unless his ready wit disclos'd,
The subtle middle she propos'd. *Alfred.*

This practice is to be used at first, in order to get a fixed habit of attention, and in some cases only. *Watts.*

The word *gee* is variously used. we say to *get* money, to *get* in, to *get* off, to *get* ready, to *get* a stomach, and to *get* a cold. *Watts.*

2. To force; to seize.

Such lusts and scatterlings cannot easily, by any constable, or other ordinary officers, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The king seeing this, started from where he sat,
Out from his trembling hand his weapon *gat*. *Daniel.*

All things, but one, you can restore;
The heart you *get* returns no more. *Watts.*

3. To win by contest.

Henry the sixth hath lost
All that which Henry the fifth had *gotten*. *Sh. W.*

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword. *1 Mac.*

To *get* the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him. *2 Mac.*

Auria held that course to have drawn the galleys within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his gallees to have *gotten* a victory. *Knelley's History of the Turks.*

4. To have possession of; to have. This sense is commonly in the compound preterit.

Then forcing thee, by force he made thee bright;
Nay, thou hast got the face of man. *Shaksp.*

5. To beget upon a female.

Their boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her; sure they are husbands to the English, the French never got them. *Shakespeare.*

Women with study'd arts they vex;
Ye gods destroy that impious sex;
And if there must be some t' invoke
Your powers, and make your altars smoke,
Come down yourselves, and, in their place,
Get a more just and nobler race. *Waller.*

Children they *got* on their female captives. *Locke.*

If you'll take 'em as their fathers got 'em, so

GET

and well; if not, you must stay 'till they get a better generation. *Dryden*
Has no man, but who has kill'd
A father, right to get a child? *Prior*
Let every married man, that's grave and wife,
Take a tartuff of known ability,
Who shall so settle lasting reformation;
And get a son, then give him education. *Danfey*
The god of day, descending from above,
Met with the day, and got the queen of love. *Granville*

6. To gain as profit.
Though creditors will lose one fifth of their principal and due, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not get it. *Locke*

7. To gain a superiority or advantage.
If they get ground and advantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel. *Shakespeare's Henry iv*

8. To earn; to gain by labour.
Having no mines, nor any other way of getting or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as is lost, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it. *Locke*
If it be so much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to get it? *Locke*

9. To receive as a price or reward.
Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer get more for them; but a tax laid on your home-made commodities lessens their price. *Locke*

10. To learn.
This defect he frequently lamented, it being harder with him to get one person by heart than to pen twenty. *Locke*
Get by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary. *Watts*

11. To procure to be.
I shall shew how we may get it thus informed and afterwards preserve and keep it so. *South*

12. To put into any state.
Nature taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they got down, not with cutting, but with fire. *Arbut*
Take no repulse, whatever she doth say;
For get you gone, she doth not mean away. *Shakespeare*

He who attempts to get another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him. *Locke*
Before your ewes bring forth, they may be pretty well kept, to get them a little into heat. *Mortimer*

Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, visited the place very frequently; his greatest perplexity was how to get the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. *Guardian*

13. To prevail on; to induce.
Though the king could not get him to engage in a life of business, he made him however his chief companion. *Spektator*

14. To draw; to hook.
With much communication will he tempt thee, and smiling upon thee get out thy secrets. *Ecclij*
By the marriage of his grandson Ferdinand he got into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addison*
After having got out of you every thing you can spare, I scorn to trespass. *Guardian*

15. To betake; to remove; implying haste or danger.
Get you to bed on this instant; I will be returned forthwith. *Shakespeare's Othello*
Arise, get thee out from this land. *Genji*
Let them join also into our enemies, and fight against us, and so get them up out of the land. *Exodus*

He with all speed got himself with his followers to the strong town of Mega. *Kneller*

16. To remove by force or art.
She was quickly got off the land again. *Kneller*
The fuming fumes of quicksilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes fatten upon the gold in

GET

such plenty, as would put him to much trouble to get them off from his rings. *Boyle*

When mercury is got by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind. *Boyle*

They would be glad to get out those weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated. *Locke on Education*

17. To put.
Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night. *Shaksp.*

18. To get off. To sell or dispose of by some expedient.
Wood, to get his halfpence off, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver. *Swift*

To GET. v. n.
1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty; used either of persons or things.

Phalantus was entrapped, and saw round about him, but could not get out. *Steele*
You knew he walk'd o'er peril, on an edge more likely to fall in than to get o'er. *Shaksp.*

The stranger shall get up above thee very high, and thou shalt come down very low. *Deut*
The fox hugged what a number of shifts and devices he had to get from the hounds, and the cat said he had but one, which was to climb a tree. *Bacon*

Those that are very cold, and especially in men, cannot get to sleep. *Bacon's Natural History*
I utterly condemn the practice of torments, that some who are pained for themselves, and were fit, should get out of the bill. *Bacon*

He got away unto the christians, and hardly escaped. *Kneller*
He would be at their backs before they could get out of Armenia. *Kneller's History of the Turk*

She plays with his rage, and gets above his anger. *Dunkan*
The latent air had got away in bubbles. *Boyle*

There are few bodies whose minute parts stick so close together, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whose small parts may get between, and so disjoin them. *Boyle*

There was but an insensible diminution of the liquor upon the recesses of whatever it was that got through the cork. *Boyle*

Although the universe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is so various, that the understanding falls under a kind of delinquency of getting through so great a task. *Hale's Origin of Man*

If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would get in, because no air could get out. *Wilkins*
O heaven, in what a labyrinth am I led! I could get out, but she detains the thread. *Dryden*

So have I seen some fearful hare maintain a course, till 'twas before the dog she lay; Who, stretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain, Pats paw to kill, as she to get away. *Dryden*

The more oily and light put of this mass would get above the other, and swim upon it. *Burnet*
Having got through the foregoing passage, let us go on to his next argument. *Locke*

The removing of the pains we feel, is the getting out of misery, and consequently the first thing to be done, in order to happiness, absent good. *Locke*

If, having got into the sense of the epistle, we will but compare what he says, in the places where he treats of the same subject, we can hardly be mistaken in his sense. *Locke*

I got up as fast as possible, girt on my rapier, and snatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me. *Tatler*

Bucephalus would let nobody get upon him but Alexander the Great. *Addison on Italy*
Imprison'd fires in the close dungeons pent, Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent;

GET

Eating their way, and undermining all, Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall. *Addison*

When Athra now in different ages, His bound'd her seen in g flaggs, Into the head at length she gets, And there in public grandeur sits, To judge of things. *Prior*

I resolved to break through all ineasures to get away. *Swift*

2. To fall; to come by accident.
Two or three men of the town are got among them. *Tatler*

3. To find the way; to insinuate itself.
When an error is made by having, since there is nothing that appears to get in the shell, unless some little particles of the water, it is not easy to discover from whence else this change proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts. *Boyle*

He raves; his words are loose As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense, So high he's mounted in his airy hopes, That now the wind is got into his head, And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden*

A child runs to overtake and get up to the top of his shadow, which still advances at the same rate that he does. *Locke*

Should drilling, feasting, and balls once get among the Cantons, their military toughness would be quickly lost. *Addison*

The fluids which surround bodies, upon the surface of the globe, get in between the surfaces of bodies, when they are at any distance. *Cheyne*

4. To move; to remove.
Get home with thy fewel made ready to set; The fanner, and either carriage to get. *Tuffin*

5. To have recourse to.
The Turks made great haste through the midst of the town ditch, to get up into the bulwark to help their fellows. *Kneller's History*

Lying is so cheap a cover for any misadventure, and so much in fashion, that a child can scarce be kept from getting into it. *Locke*

6. To go; to repair.
They ran to their weapons, and furiously assailed the Turks, now fearing no such matter, and were not as yet all got into the castle. *Kneller*

A knot of ladies, got together by themselves, is a very school of impertinence. *Swift*

7. To put one's self in any state.
They might get over the river Avon at Stratford, and get between the king and Worcester. *Clarendon*

We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive mass of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to get quit of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*

Without his assistance we can no more get quit of our affliction, than but by his permission we should have fallen into it. *Wake*

There is a sort of men who pretend to divest themselves of partiality on both sides, and to get above that imperfect idea of their subject which little writers fall into. *Pope on Homer*

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to get rid of fools and scoundrels. *Pope to Swift*

8. To become by any act what one was not before.
The laughing got, like all unthinking men, Bathes and gets drunk; then bathes and drinks again. *Dryden*

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.
Like jewels to advantage set, Her beauty by the shade does get. *Waller*

10. To get off. To escape.
The galleys, by the benefit of the shores and shallows, got off. *Bacon's War with Spain*
Whatever thou dost, deliver not thy sword; With that thou may'st get off, tho' odds oppose thee. *Dryden*

11. To get over. To conquer; to surpass without being stopped in thinking or acting.

G H A

'Tis very pleasant to hear the lady propose her doubts, and to see the pains he is at to get over them. *Addison.*

I cannot get over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons. *Swift.*

To remove this difficulty, Peterborough was dispatched to Vienna, and got over some part of these doubts. *Swift.*

12. To **GET UP**. To rise from repose.

Sleep will get up betimes in the morning to feed as usual. *Bacon's Natural History.*

13. To **GET UP**. To rise from a seat.

14. To remove from a place.

Get you up from about the table of Keturah, Duhur, and Abram. *Nahum.*

15. To **GET**, in all its significations both active and neutral, implies the acquisition of something, or the arrival at some state or place by some means; except in the use of the preterit compound which often implies mere possession; as, *he has got a good estate*, does not always mean that he has acquired, but barely that he possesses it. So we say *the lady has got black eyes*, merely meaning that she has them.**GETTER**. *n. f.* [from *get*.]

1. One who procures or obtains.

2. One who begets on a female.

There is a very strange, a great deal more barbarous children than war's a deliverer of men. *Shakspeare.*

GETTING. *n. f.* [from *get*.]

1. Act of getting; acquisition.

Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding. *Proverbs.*

2. Gain; profit.

Who has a little to spare may not despise small things; and it is his duty to be able to abridge a petty charge than to sleep to petty things. *Bacon.*

The meanest families return a small share of their getting, to be a portion for the child. *Swift.*

GETWAG. *n. f.* [getz, Saxon; *joyau*, French.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

Treat me like a toy exchanged for the meanest trinkets and gewgaws which the others could bring. *Alfred's Description of the World.*

Prefer that which Providence has pronounced to be the stuff of life, before a glittering gewgaw that has no other value than what vanity has set upon it. *Fielding.*

As children, when they throw one toy away, straight a more beautiful gewgaw comes in place. *Dryden.*

A heavy gewgaw, call'd a crown, that spread about his temples, crown'd his narrow head, and would have crush'd it. *Dryden's Jucund.*

Of ancient friendship, careful nature's laws for pageantry and tawdry gewgaws. *Philips.*

The first rings were furs, blisks, ribbands, lace, and many other gewgaws, which lay to back that the whole heart was nothing else but a toyshop. *Addison's Guardian.*

GETWAG. *adj.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value.

Let him that would learn the happiness of religion, see the poor gewgaw trappings of Folly. *Latou's Serious Call.*

GHA'STEFUL. *adj.* [gast, and fülle, Saxon.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits. Obsolete.

Here was a lowly part,

In ghastful grave, till my last sleep

Do close mine eyes.

Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking found is sign of dicary death. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

G H O

GHA'STLINESS. *n. f.* [from *ghastly*.] Horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.**GHA'STLY**. *adj.* [gast, or *ghastly* and *like*.]

1. Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance; pale; dreadful; dismal.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?

—O, I have pass'd a fearful night;

So full of ugly fancies, of ghastly dreams,

So full of dismal terror was the time. *Shakspeare.*

Envy quickly discovered in court Soliman's changed countenance upon the great battle, and began now to show her ghastly face. *Knight.*

Death

Gunn'd horrible a ghastly smile, to hear

His tongue should be heard. *Milton's Par Lost.*

The deputed friends whom our last separation we saw distressed by all the ghastly horrors of death, we shall then see assisting about the majestic throne of Christ; with their once visible bodies transfigured into the likeness of his glorious body, triumphing then glad exclamations with the happy spirits of thrones, principalities, and powers. *Bible.*

He came, but with such alter'd looks,

So wild, so ghastly, as if some ghost had met him.

All pale and speechless. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

I did not for these ghastly visions lead;

Their sudden coming does some ill portend. *Dryden.*

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

To be less than gods

Disdained, but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,

Mangled with ghastly wounds through plate and mail. *Milton.*

I will make the triumph of to-day,

Mix of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,

Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on the bier. *Pratt.*

GHA'STNESS. *n. f.* [from *gast*, Saxon.]

Ghastliness; horror of look. Not used.

Look you palely, matrons?

Do you perceive the ghastly spectacle? *Shakspeare.*

GHE'RKIN. *n. f.* [from *gurcke*, German, a cucumber.] A small pickled cucumber.

Skinner.

To GHESS. *v. n.* [See **To GUESS**. *Ghes* is by critics considered as the true orthography, but *guess* has universally prevailed.] To conjecture.**GHOST**. *n. f.* [gast, Saxon.]

1. The soul of man.

Vex not his ghost. O, let him pass! He hates him,

That would upon the rack of this tough world

Stretch him out longer. *Shakspeare.*

Often did I live

To yield the ghost; but still the envious flood

Kept in my soul. *Shakspeare.*

2. A spirit appearing after death.

The mighty ghosts of our great Harrys rose,

And armed Edwards look'd on with anxious eyes,

To see this fleet among unequal foes,

By which fate promis'd them their Charles should rise. *Dryden.*

3. To give up the GHOST. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God.

Then shadows seem

A canopy must fall, under which

Our army here lay to give up the ghost. *Shakspeare.*

4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

To GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost; to die. Not in use.

Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she ghosted. *Sidney.*

To GHOST. *v. n.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obsolete.

Julius Cæsar

Who at Philippi the good Brutus ghosted,

There saw you labouring for him. *Shakspeare.*

G I A

GHO'STLINESS. *n. f.* [from *ghostly*.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.**GHO'STLY**. *adj.* [from *ghost*.]

1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

Save and defend us from our ghastly enemies. *Come on Protest.*

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have, as well of *ghostly* as of carnal things, is in each kind for each known, but the power of God, according to these degrees and times, is in his secret wisdom forth meet, and to be reverently beflowed, that it to dom appear, how all receive, what all stand in need of, it telling hath had. *He.*

The graces of the spirit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our *ghostly* exert greater importance than any harm which the body feels. *He.*

To deny me the *ghostly* combat of my conscience, seems a greater barbarity than is exercised by Christians. *Ames.*

2. Having a character from religion; spiritual.

Hence will I to my *ghostly* heart's desire,

His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell. *Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

The *ghostly* father now hath done his turn.

Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

GIALLALINA. *n. f.* [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. *Woodward.***GIAMBU**. *n. f.* [*jambet*, Fr.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves.

The mortal Peet capriciously cur'd,

Deep in their flesh, quite through the marrow,

That a huge purple stream adown their *giambu* falls. *Shakspeare.*

GIANT. *n. f.* [*geant*, French; *gigas*, Latin.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is observable, that the idea of a giant is always associated with pride, brutality, and wickedness.

Now does he feel his axle

Hang loose about him, like a giant's pole

Upon a dwarfish stalk. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Gates of monarchs

Are arch'd so high that giants may get through,

And keep their impious turbans on, without

Good-morrow to the fun. *Shakspeare's Comedy.*

Woman's gentle beam

Could not drop forth such *giants* rude invention;

Such Ethiop words. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

These faces threaten'ing wars,

Giants of mighty bone, and bold empire. *Milton.*

Those *giants*, those mighty men, and men of renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and strength of those *giants* remembered by Moses of his own time. *Raleigh's History.*

The *giant* brothers, in their camp, have found

I was not forc'd with ease to quit my ground. *Dryden's Am.*

By weary steps and flow

The groping *giant* with a trunk of pine

Explor'd his way. *Addison.*

Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won

Afflicts the chief to avenge his *giant* son,

Great Polyphemus of more than mortal might. *Pope.*

GI'ANTESS. *n. f.* [from *giant*.] A female giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

I had rather be a *gianteess*, and lie under mount

Pelion. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Were this subject to the cedar, she would be

able to make head against that huge *gianteess*. *Howe.*

G I F

It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more mutable and giddy, as small birds likewise have. *Bacon.*

Thanks to giddy chance, which never bears
That mortal bliss should last for length of years,
She cast us headlong from our high estate,
And here in hope of thy return we wait. *Dryden*
The giddy vulgar, as their fancies guide,
With nought for nothing, and in parts divide. *Dryden's Lullaby*

You are as giddy and volatile as ever, the favorite of Pope, who hath always loved a domestic life. *Swift to Gay*

4. That causes giddiness.

The frequent errors of the pathless wood,
The giddy precipice, and the dizzying flood. *Pope*
The sylphs through myrick mazes guide their way,

Through all the giddy crew, they pursue. *Pope*

5. Headless; thoughtless; incautious; wild.

Too many giddy foolish hours are gone,
And in fantastick measures danc'd away. *Rousse*
How inexcusable are those giddy creatures,
who, in the same hour, leap from a parent's window to a husband's bed. *Clifford*

6. Tottering; unfix'd.

As we have pic'd along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Goliath tumbled. *Shakespeare*

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering intemperance.

Art thou not giddy with the fashion too, that
thou hast shifted out of thy tale into telling me
of the fashion? *Shakespeare*

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes;
Hearing applause and universal shout,
Giddy in spirit, gazing still in doubt,
Whether those peals of praise be his or no. *Shakespeare*

To GIDDER. v. n. [from the noun.] To turn quick. Obsolete.

A sodaine north wind it teht,
With an extream se, quite about againe,
Our whole endeavours; and our course constrain
To giddle round. *Chapman*

GIDDER-BRAINED. adj. [giddy and brain.] Careless; thoughtless.

Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless,
gidder-brain'd als! *Orsini's Venice Preserved*

GIDDER-HEADED. adj. [giddy and head.] Without thought or caution; without steadiness or constancy.

And to mer may a gulling weather spy,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme discrey
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits, next year,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne*
That men are so misaffected, melancholy, gid-
dy-headed, hear the testimony of Solomon. *Burton on Milan holy.*

GIDDER-PACED. adj. [giddy and pace.] Moving without regularity.

More than light airs, and recollected terms,
Of these most brisk and giddy-paced times. *Shakespeare*

GIDDER-EAGLE. n. f. [Sometimes it is written jer-eagle.] An eagle of a particular kind.

These fowls shall not be eaten, the swan and
the pelican, and the jer-eagle. *Leviticus*

GIFT. n. f. [from give.]

1. A thing given or bestowed; something conferred without price.

They presented unto him gifts, gold, and frankincense and myrrh. *Matthew*
Recall your gifts, for I your pow'r confess;
But first take back my life, a gift that's left. *Dryden's Aurengzebe*

2. The act of giving.

Creator bounteous and benign,
Giver of all things good, but fairest this
Of all thy gifts nor envyest. *Milton*
These all things living gaze on, all things thine
By gift. *Milton*

G I G

3. The right or power of bestowing.

They cannot give;
For had the gift been theirs, it had not here
Thus grown. *Milton*

No man has any antecedent right or claim to
that which comes to him by free gift. *South*

4. Oblation; offering.

Many nations shall come with gifts in their
hand, to give gifts to the king of heaven. *Tobit*

5. A bribe.

Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not
respect persons, neither take a gift; for a gift
doth blind the eyes of the wife. *Deuteronomy*

6. Power; faculty.

And if the boy have not a woman's gift,
To turn a shower of commanded tears,
An unman will do well for such a shift. *Shakespeare*

She was to elve to art set
The love, not the gift, that led her gifts
Were such as made government well seem'd
Unfavourably to bear. *Milton*

He who has the gift of ridicule, finds fault
with anything that gives him an opportunity of
exercising his talents. *Addison*

GIFTED. adj. [from gift.]

1. Given; bestowed.

Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze,
To grind in broken fetters, under task,
With my new-won gift strength. *Milton*

2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly used ironically.

Two of them gifted brotherhood, Hacket and
Coppinger, got up into a pease-cart, and
hallowed the people to dispose them to an insur-
rection. *Dryden*

There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence,
to those who have it under command: wo-
men, who are so liberally gifted by nature in this
particular, ought to study the rules of female
oratory. *Addison's Freeholder*

GIG. n. f. [Etymology uncertain.]

1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.

Playthings, as tops, gigs, battledores, should
be procured to em. *Locke*

2. [gigia, fiddlestick.] A fiddle. Out of use.

GIGANTICK. adj. [gigantes, Lat.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous; likewise wicked; atrocious.

Others in the wall defend
With dart and jav'lin, stones, and sulphurous fire;
On each hand slaughter and gigantick deeds. *Milton*

I dread him not, nor all his giant brood,
Though fame divulg'd him father of five sons,
All of gigantick size, Goliath chief. *Milton*

The son of Hercules he justly seems,
By his broad shoulders, and gigantick limbs. *Dryden*

The Cyclopean race in arms arose;
A lawless nation of gigantick foes. *Pope*

To GIGGLE. v. n. [gicbelen, Dutch.]

To laugh idly; to titter; to grin with
merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.

We show our present joking, giggling race;
True joy confills in gravity and grace. *Garrick's Prologue*

GIGGLER. n. f. [from giggle.] A laugh-er; a titterer; one idly and foolishly merry.

A lad wife valour is the brave complexion,
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:
The giggler is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or the hid beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert*

GIGLET. n. f. [gærl, Saxon; gyl, Dut. gillet, Scottish, is still retained.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. Out of use.

Young Falbot was not born
To be the pillage of a giglet wench. *Shakespeare*
The fam'd Castellan was once at point,
Oh giglet fortune! to master Cæsar's sword. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*

G I L

Away with those giglets too, and with the
other confederate companion. *Shakespeare*

GIGOT. n. f. [French.] The hip joint. It seems to mean in Chapman a joint for the spit.

The inward's fit,
They broild on coales and eate. *Shakespeare*

To GILD. v. a. pret. gilded or gilt. [Lan, Saxon.]

1. To overlay with thin gold; to cover with foisted gold.

The room was large and wide,
As it lunc gild or lokum temple were.
Many great golden pillars did uprear
The massy roof. *Spenser*

To gild reined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet. *Shakespeare*

And the gilded car of day
His glowing axle doth allay
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton*

Purchasing riches with our time and care,
We lose our freedom in a gilded snare. *Shakespeare*

When Britain, looking with a just disdain
Upon this gilded majesty of Spain,
And knowing well that empire must decline,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. *Bacon*

Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive,
And love of ombrage after death survive. *Pope*

2. To cover with any yellow matter.

Thou shalt drink
The stale of horses and the gilded puddle,
Which beasts would cough at. *Shakespeare*

3. To adorn with lustre.

No more the rising sun shall gild the morn,
Nor evening Cynthia fill her silver horn. *Pope*

4. To brighten; to illuminate.

The lightsome passion of joy was not that
vulgar vanishing, superficial thing, that only
the apprehension, and plays upon the faculties
of the soul. *Locke*

5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
I'd gild it with the happiest terms I have. *Shakespeare*

Yet, oh! the imperfect piece moves more de-
light;
'Tis gild'd o'er with youth, to catch the sight. *Dryden's Aurengzebe*

GILDER. n. f. [from gild.]

1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body.

Gilders use to have a piece of gold in their
mouth, to draw the spurs of the quicksilver. *Bacon's Natural History*

We have here a gilder with his anvil and
hammer. *Bacon*

2. A coin, from one shilling and six-pence to two shillings.

I am bound
To Persia, and want gilders for my voyage. *Shakespeare*

GILDING. n. f. [from gild.] Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.

Silvering will fully and canker more than gild-
ing, which, if it might be corrected with a little
mixture of gold, there is profit. *Bacon*

The church of the Annunciation, all but one
corner of it, is covered with statues, gilding, and
paint. *Addison on Italy*

Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fy's engraver
And I not strip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave? *Pope*

GILE. n. f. [agu, Spanish; gula, Lat.]

1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head.

The leviathan,
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
And seems a moving land, and at his gills
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea. *Milton*

G I M

fishes perform respiration under water by the gills.
He hath two *gill-fins*; not behind the *gills*, as most fishes, but before them.
Till they, of farther passage quite heret,
Were in the mesh with *gills* entangl'd left.

The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.
The turkeycock hath great and swelling *gills*, and the hen hath less.

The flesh under the chin.
In many there is no paleness at all; but conversely, redness about the cheeks and *gills*, which is by the lending forth of spirits in an appetite to revenge.

Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the *gills* of the people in Piedmont.
[*gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint, or, in some places, half of a pint.

Every bottle must be rinc'd with wine: some, out of mistaken thrift, will rinse a dozen with the same: change the wine at every second bottle: a *gill* may be enough.

A kind of measure among the tinner.
They measure their block-stim by the *gill*, which containeth a pint.

[from *Gillian*, the old English way of writing *Julian*, or *Juliana*.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language.

I am, for I will,
Here at Bailey of the Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each sack with his *Gill*.

[*chelonium*.] A plant; ground-ivy.
Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

In sense four, and all following, it is spoken *gill*.

GILLHOUSE. *n. f.* [*gill* and *house*.] A house where *gill* is sold.

Tree shall each *alcoholic*, thee each *gillhouse* mourn,
And at sw'ning ginshops sower sighs return.

GILLYFLOWER. *n. f.* [either corrupted from *July flower*, or from *gireslee*, Fr.] *Gillyflowers* or rather *July flowers*, so called from the month they blow in, may be reduced to three sorts; red and white, purple and white, violet and white.

In July come *gillyflowers* of all varieties.

Fill is the *gillyflower* of garden's sweet,
Fill is the many gold, for pottage meet.

GILT. *n. f.* [from *gild*.] Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter. Obsolete.

On gaynels and our *gilt* are all befinch'd,
With tany marching in the painful field.

When thou wast in thy *gilt*, and thy perfume,
They mockt thee for too much curiosity: in thy eyes thou know'st none, but art despis'd for the contrary.

The participle of *gild*.
Where the *gilt* chariot never mark'd its way.

GILTHEAD. *n. f.* [*gilt* and *head*.]
1. A sea fish.

He flended together the livers of *giltheads*, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of pheasants, and the melts of lampreys.

GILT-TAIL. *n. f.* [*gilt* and *tail*.] A worm so called from his yellow tail.

GIM. *adj.* [an old word.] Neat; spruce; well dressed.

GIMCRACK. *n. f.* [Supposed by Skinner to be ludicrously formed from *gin*, de-

G I N

rived from *engine*.] A slight or trivial mechanism.

For though these *gimcracks* were away,
However, more reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the hour or bit ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces.

What's the meaning of all these *gimcracks* and *gimcracks*? Jumping over my master's hedge, and running your lines cross his grounds?

GIMLET. *n. f.* [*giblet*, *gimblet*, French.] A boiler with a screw at its point.

The *gimlet* hath a worm at the end of its bit.

GIMMAL. *n. f.* [Supposed by Skinner and *Winfworth* to be derived from *gimellus*, Latin, and to be used only of something consisting of correspondent parts, or double. It seems rather to be gradually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical*. Any thing done by occult means is vulgarly said to be done by geometry.] Some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery.

I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Then arms are set like clocks, still to strike on,
Else they could not hold out so as they do.

GIMMER. *n. f.* [See *GIMMAL*.] Movement; machinery.

The holding together of the parts of matter has so confounded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myself, that the *gimmers* of the world hold together not so much by geometry as some natural magic.

GIMP. *n. f.* [See *GIM*. *Gimp*, in old English, is neat, spruce.] A kind of silk twist or lace.

GIN. *n. f.* [from *engine*.]
1. A trap; a snare.

As the day begins,
With twenty *gins* we will the small birds take,
And pasture make.

Which two, through treason and deceitful *gins*,
Hath slain Sir Mordant.

So drives the woodcock with the *gin*;
So doth the coney struggle in the net.

Be it by *gins*, by snares, by subtilty,
If those, who have but feints, can shun
The engines that have them annoy'd;
Little for me had reason done,
If I could not thy *gins* avoid.

I know thy trains,
Though deadly to my coat; thy *gins* and toils
No more on me have power, their force is null'd.

He made a planetary *gin*,
Which rats would run their own heads in,
And come on purpose to be taken,
Without the expense of cheese and bacon.

Keep from flaying scourge thy skin,
And ankle free from noose *gin*.

Any thing moved with screws, as an engine of torture.

3. A pump worked by rotatory sails.

The dells would be to flow with waters, it being impossible to make any adits or foughs to drain them, that no *gins* or machines would suffice to lay and keep them dry.

A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed by water drizzling on the side of the *gin* pump of Mofyn coalpits.

4. [contracted from *GENEVA*.] The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper-berries.

This calls the church to deprecate our sin,
And hails the thunder of our laws on *gin*.

Ginger. *n. f.* [*zinziber*, Latin; *gingero*, Italian.]

The flower consists of five leaves, shaped somewhat like those of the iris: these are produced in the head or club, each coming out of a separate leafy scale. The ovary becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which contain seeds.

The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though aromattick, and of a very agreeable smell. The Indians eat both the young shoots of the leaves and the roots themselves.

On waiving *ginger* round the sheets to go,
And visit alehouse where ye first did grow.

GINGERBREAD. *n. f.* [*ginger* and *bread*.] A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and some aromattick seeds. It is sometimes gilt.

An' I had but six penny in the world, thou should'st have it to buy *gingerbread*.
Her entrants there and gooseberries were spread,
With the enticing gold of *gingerbread*.

'Tis a loss you are not here, to partake of three weeks' frost, and eat *gingerbread* in a booth by a fire upon the Thames.

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GINGER. *n. f.* [*zinziber*, Latin; *gingero*, Italian.]

The flower consists of five leaves, shaped somewhat like those of the iris: these are produced in the head or club, each coming out of a separate leafy scale. The ovary becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which contain seeds.

The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though aromattick, and of a very agreeable smell. The Indians eat both the young shoots of the leaves and the roots themselves.

On waiving *ginger* round the sheets to go,
And visit alehouse where ye first did grow.

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GINGERLY. *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiously; nicely.

Took up to *gingerly*.

GINGERNESS. *n. f.* Niceness; tenderness.

GINGIVAL. *adj.* [*gingiva*, Latin.] Belonging to the gums.

Would the Italians strive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between D and T, to sweeten it, they make the occlusal appulse, especially the *gingival*, softer than we do, giving a little of perviousness.

To *GINGLE*. *v. n.*

1. To utter a sharp clattering noise; to utter a sharp noise in quick succession.

The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
And in thy pocket *gingling* halfpence found.

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd bag the dipping guinea spoke,
And *gingling* down the back it was, told the crew,
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you.

2. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence.

To *GINGLE*. *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.

Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew;
The bells she *gingled*, and the whistle blew.

GINGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A shrill resounding noise.

2. Affectation in the sound of periods.

GINGLYMOID. *adj.* [from *ginglymus*, a hinge, and *oid*, resembling.] Resembling a *ginglymus*; approaching to a *ginglymus*.

The malleus articulates with the tympanum, and on the other end is joined to the incus by a double or *ginglymoideus* joint.

GINGLYMUS. *n. f.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge, of which the elbow is an instance.

GINET. *n. f.* [*ynet*.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed. Hence, according to some, but, I believe, erroneously, a Spanish *gennet* improperly written for *ginnet*.

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For low on the ground, too for his sake,
The law is found. *Ben. Jonson.*

Nor Pegasus could bear the load,
Along the high celestial road;
The reed oppress'd would break his girth,
To raise the lumber from the earth. *Swift.*

Mordanto gallops on alone;
The roads are with his foll'w'ers strown;
His breaks a girth and that a bone. *Swift.*

A circular bandage.
The most common way of bandage is by that of
the girth, which give hath a bolster in the middle,
and the ends are tacked firmly together. *Wife's Surgery.*

The compass measured by the girdle,
or enclosing bandage.

He's a luffy lolly fellow that lives well, at least
three yards in the girth. *Addison's Freeholder.*

GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.
GIVE Ground. *v. a.* Is when the owner
of it does not feed it with his own
stock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Bailey.*

Among the English Saxons,
signifies a pledge: thus, *Frithstapa* is a
pledge of peace; *Gifstapa* an illustrious
pledge, like the Greek *Homerus*. *Gibb. Camden.*

ITH. *n. f.* [*sigilla*]. An herb called
Guinea pepper.

GIVE. *v. a.* *preter. gave; part. pass.*
given. [*givan, Saxon.*]

To bestow; to confer without any
price or reward; not to sell.
I had a master that gave me all I could ask,
but thought fit to take one thing from me again. *Temple.*

Constant at church and change; his gains were
sure.

His giving rare, gave farthings to the poor. *Pope.*
While tradesmen serve those Philonels are gay;
For generous lords had rather give than pay. *Young.*

Half useful doom'd to live,
Pray'r and advice which I have to give. *Harte.*
To transmit from himself to another by
hand, speech, or writing; to deliver.

The woman whom thou gavest to be with me,
she gave me of the tree, and I did eat. *Genesis.*
They were eating and drinking, marrying and
giving in marriage. *Matthew.*

Those bills were printed not only every week,
but also a general account of the whole year was
given in upon the Thursday before Christmas.

Grant's Bills of Mortality.
We shall give an account of these phenomena. *Burnet.*

Aristotle admits not poets to put things evi-
dently false and impossible into their poems, nor
gives them licence to run out into nonsense. *Broom.*

3. To put into one's possession; to con-
sign; to impart; to communicate.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone
out. *Matthew.*

Nature gives us many children and friends,
to take them away; but takes none away to give
them as again. *Temple.*

Give me, says Aristarchus, where to stand
firm, and I will remove the earth. *Temple.*

If the agreement of men did give a sceptre
into any one's hands, or put a sword in his hand,
that sword would break his authority. *Locke.*

4. To pay as a price or reward; to ex-
change.

All that *André* had will be given for his life. *John.*

If you did know to whom I gave this, *John.*
If you did know to whom I gave this, *John.*
And would conceive for what a great thing.

And how should I have the ring,
You would shake the strength of your displeasure. *Shakespeare.*

He would give his nuts for a piece of metal,
and exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a
sparkling pebble. *Locke.*

5. To yield; not to withhold.

Philip, Alexander's father, gave sentence
against a prisoner at a time he was drowsy, and
seemed to give small attention. The prisoner,
after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal:
the king, somewhat stirred, said, To whom do
you appeal? The prisoner answered, from Philip,
when he gave no ear, to Philip, when he
shall give ear. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Constantia accused herself for having so tamely
given an ear to the proposal. *Addison.*

6. To quit; to yield as due.

Give place, thou stranger, to an honourable man. *Eccles.*

7. To confer; to impart.

I will bless her, and give thee a son also of her. *Genesis.*

Nothing can give that to another which it hath
not itself. *Braun, against Hobbes.*

What beauties I lose in some places, I give to
others which had them not originally. *Dryden.*

8. To expose; to yield without retention.

All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear:
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryden's Æneid.*

9. To grant; to allow.

'Tis given me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*

He has not given Luther fairer play. *Atterb.*

10. To yield; not to deny.

I gave his wife proposal way;
Nav, urg'd him to go on: the shallow fraud
Will ruin him. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

11. To afford; to supply.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them
which were so resolved, and gave them courage to
all adventures. *Hooker.*

Give us also sacrifices and burnt-offerings, that
we may sacrifice unto the Lord. *Exodus.*

12. To empower; to commission.

Prepare
The due libation and the solemn pray'r;
Then give thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope's Odyssey.*

13. To enable.

God himself requir'd the lifting up of pure
hands in prayers; and hath given the world to
understand, that the wicked, although they cry,
shall not be heard. *Hooker.*

Give me to know
How this foul rout began, who set it on. *Shaks.*

So some weak shoot, which else would poorly
rise,
Jove's trees adopts, and lifts into the skies;
Through the new pupil feeding juices flow,
Thrust forth the gems, and give the flow'rs to
blow. *Tickell.*

14. To pay.

The applause and approbation I give to both
your speeches. *Shakespeare.*

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.

So you must be the first that gives this sentence,
And he that suffers. *Shakespeare.*

The Rhodians seeing their enemies turn their
backs, gave a great shout in derision of them. *Koeller's History.*

The first honest discoverer give the word
that Wood's halfpence have been offered,
and that the poor people not to receive them. *Swift.*

16. To exhibit; to show.

This instance gives the impossibility of an eter-
nal existence in any thing essentially alterable or
corruptible. *Hale.*

17. To exhibit as the product of a calcu-

lation.

The number of men being divided by the num-
ber of ships, gives four hundred and twenty-four
men a-piece. *Arbutnot.*

18. To do any act of which the conse-
quence reaches others.

As we desire to give no offence ourselves, so
neither shall we take any at the difference of
judgment in others. *Burnet.*

19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours
from any body.

In oranges the ripping of the rind giveth out
their smell more. *Bacon.*

20. To addict; to apply.

The Helots, of the other file, shutting their
gates, gave themselves to bury their dead, to cure
their wounds, and rest their wearied bodies. *Sidney.*

After man began to grow to number, the first
thing we read they gave themselves into, was the
tilling of the earth, and the feeding of cattle. *Hooker.*

Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in re-
gard of the secret access which people, supersti-
tiously given, might have always thereunto with
ease. *Hooker.*

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well
given,
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. *Shakspeare.*

Fear him not, Cæsar, he's not dangerous;
He is a noble Roman, and well given. *Shaks.*

His name is Falstaff; if that man should be
jowly given, he deceives me; for Harry, I see
virtue in his looks. *Shakspeare.*

Huniades, the scourge of the Turks, was dead
long before; so was also Mathias: after whom
succeeded others, given all to pleasure and ease. *Koeller's History.*

Though he was given to pleasure, yet he was
likewise desirous of glory. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He that gives his mind to the law of the Most
High, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancients. *Ecclesiasticus.*

He is much given to contemplation, and the
viewing of this theatre of the world. *Mare.*

They who gave themselves to warlike action
and enterprises, went immediately to the palace
of Odin. *Temple.*

Men are given to this licentious humour of
 scoffing at personal blemishes and defects. *L'Estrange.*

Besides, he is too much given to horseplay in
his raillery; and comes to battle, like a dictator
from the plough. *Dryden.*

I have some business of importance with her;
but her husband is so horribly given to be jealous. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

What can I refuse to a man so charitably given?
 Dryden.

21. To resign; to yield up.

Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest
wilderness of waters, without victual, we gave
ourselves for lost men, and prepared for death. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Who say, I care not, those I give for lost;
And to instruct them will not quit the coast. *Herbert.*

Virtue give's for lost;
Deprest and overthrown, as seem'd;
Like that self-begot'n bird
From out her ashy womb now seem'd. *Milton.*

Since no deep within her gulph can hold
Immortal vigour, though oppress'd and fall'n,
I give not Heav'n for lost. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

For a man to give his name to Christianity
in those days, was to bid himself a martyr. *South.*

Ours gives himself for gone; you've watch'd
your time,
He fights this day unarmed, without his rhyme. *Dryden.*

The parents, after a long search for the body,
gave him for drowned in one of the canals. *Addison's Spectator.*

As the hinder feet of the horse stuck to the
mountain, while the body reared up in the air,
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the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back, inasmuch that the people gave him for gone. *Addison's Guardian.*

22. To conclude; to suppose.

Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?

All gave you lost on fair Cyclopean ground.

23. To Give away. To alienate from one's self; to make over to another; to transfer.

The more he got, the more he shewed that he gave away to his new mistress, when he betrayed his promises to the former. *Sidney.*

If you shall marry,
You give away this hand, and that is mine;
You give away heav'n's vows, and those are mine;

You give away myself, which is known mine. *Shakespeare.*

Honest company, I thank you all,
That have beheld me give away myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife.

I know not how they sold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'st thyself away gratis, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakespeare.*

Love gives away all things, that so he may advance the interest of the beloved person. *Taylor.*

But we who give our native rights away,
And our enslav'd posterity betray,
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms and go

On holy days to see a puppet-show. *Dryden's Fuv.*

Alas, said I, man was made in vain! How is he given away to misery and mortality! *Addison.*

Theodosius made a private vow never to inquire after Conitancia, whom he looked upon as given away to his rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to have been solemnized. *Addison.*

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives, is given away from ourselves: what we bequeath at our death, is given from others only, as our nearest relations. *Atterbury.*

24. To Give back. To return; to restore.

Their vices perhaps give back all those advantages which their victories procured. *Atterbury.*

25. To Give forth. To publish; to tell.

Soon after it was given forth, and believed by many, that the king was dead. *Hayward.*

26. To Give the hand. To yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior.

Lessons being free from some inconveniences, wherunto sermons are more subject, they may in this respect no less take than in others they must give the hand, which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hooker.*

27. To Give over. To leave; to quit; to cease.

Let novelty therefore in this give over endle's contradictions, and let ancient customs prevail. *Hooker.*

It may be done rather than that be given over. *Hooker.*

Never give her over;

For scorn at first makes after love the more.

If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitations. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had solemnly sworn to defend the city, and not to give it over unto the last man. *Kneller's History.*

Those troops which were levied, have given over the prosecution of the war. *Clarendon.*

But worst of all to give her over
Till she's as desperate to recover. *Hudibras.*

A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg: she fancied that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day; but the hen grew fat, and gave quite over laying. *L'Estrange.*

Many have given over their pursuits after fame, either from the disappointments they have met, or

from their experience of the little pleasure which attends it. *Addison's Spectator.*

28. To Give over. To addict; to attach to.

Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly given over unto thee. *Sidney.*

When the Babylonians had given themselves over to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that empire, to pull it down. *Greco's Cosmology.*

I used one thing ill, or gave myself so much over to it as to neglect what I owed either to God or the world. *Temple.*

29. To Give over. To conclude lost.

Since it is lawful to practise upon them that are forsaken and given over, I will adventure to prescribe to you.

'Tis not amiss, e'er y' are giv'n o'er,
To try one desperate medicine more;
And where your case can be no worse,
The desperate is the wisest course. *Hudibras.*

The abbess, finding that the physicians had given her over, told her that Theodosius was just gone before her, and had sent her his benediction. *Addison's Spectator.*

Her condition was now quite desperate, all regular physicians, and her nearest relations, having given her over.

Yet this false comfort never gives him o'er,
That whilst he creeps, his vigorous thoughts can soar. *Pope.*

Not one foretells I shall recover;
But all agree to give me over. *Swift.*

30. To Give over. To abandon.

The duty of uniformity throughout all churches in all manner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and therefore best to give it over. *Hooker.*

Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became monk. *Kneller.*

Sleep hath forsook, and giv'n me o'er
To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure. *Milton.*

The cause for which we fought and swore
So boldly, shall we now give o'er? *Hudibras.*

31. To Give out. To proclaim; to publish; to utter.

The fathers give it out for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is said in scripture to have received, the same we ought to apply only to the manhood of Christ. *Hooker.*

It is given out, that, sleeping in my orchard,
A serpent stung me. So the whole ear of Denmark

Is, by a forged process of my death,
Rankly abused. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

One that gives out himself prince Florizel,
Son of Polixenes, with his princeliness. *Shakespeare.*

It hath been given out, by an hypocritical thief, who was the first master of my ship, that I carried with me out of England twenty-two thousand pieces of twenty-two shillings per piece. *Raleigh.*

He gave out general summons for the assembly of his council for the wars. *Kneller's History.*

The night was distinguished by the orders which he gave out to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their enemies. *Addison.*

32. To Give out. To show in false appearance.

His givings out were of an infinite distance
From his true meant design. *Shakespeare.*

She that, so young, could give out such a seeming,

To seal her father's eyes up close as oak. *Shakespeare.*

33. To Give up. To resign; to quit; to yield.

The people, weary of the miseries of war, would give him up, if they saw him shrink.

He has betray'd your business and given up;
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The fun, breaking out with his cheerful beams revived many, before ready to give up the ghost for cold; and gave comfort to them all. *Kneller.*

He found the lord Hopton in trouble for the loss of the regiment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected assurance of the giving up of Arundel-castle. *Clarendon.*

Let us give ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Such an expectation will never come to pass, therefore I'll e'en give it up and go and fret myself. *Collier against Despair.*

I can give up to the historians of your country the names of so many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. *Dryden.*

He declares himself to be now satisfied to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause. *Dryden.*

The leagues made between several states disowning all claim to the land in the other's possession, have, by common consent, given up their pretences to their natural right. *Locke.*

If they give them up to their reasons, then they with them give up all truth and farther enquiry, and think there is no such thing as certainty. *Locke.*

We should see him give up again to the wild common of nature, whatever was more than would supply the conveniences of life. *Locke.*

Juba's surrender, since his father's death, would give up Africk into Caesar's hands, And make him lord of half the burning zone. *Addison's Cato.*

Learn to be honest men, give up your leaders, And pardon shall descend on all the rest. *Addison.*

A popish priest threatened to excommunicate a Northumberland squire, if he did not give up to him the church lands. *Addison.*

He saw the celestial deities acting in a confederacy against him, and immediately gave up a cause which was excluded from all possibility of success. *Addison's Freeholder.*

An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered he would give up the question when he had the better, I am now ashamed, says he, to be confuted by one who is master of fifty legions. *Addison.*

He may be brought to give up the clearest evidence. *Atterbury.*

The constant health and longevity of men must be given up also, as a groundless conceit. *Bentley.*

Have the physicians giv'n up all their hopes;
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch?

These people were obliged to demand peace, and give up to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily. *Arbutnot.*

Every one who will not ask for the conduct of God in the study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be left of God, and given up a prey to a thousand prejudices, that he shall be consigned over to the follies of his own heart.

Give yourselves up to some hours of leisure. *Watts.*

Give yourselves up to some hours of leisure. *Watts.*

34. To Give up. To abandon.

If any be given up to believe lies, some must be first given up to tell them. *Stillingfleet.*

Our minds naturally give themselves up to every diversion which they are much accustomed to; and we always find that play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses the whole woman. *Addison.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young creature given up to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

I am obliged at this time to give up my whole application to Homer. *Pope.*

Persons, who, through misfortunes, chuse not to dress, should not, however, give up neatness. *Clarissa.*

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96. **To Give way.** To yield; not to resist; to make room for.

Private respects, with him, *gave way* to the common good. *Carew.*

Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a seeming impossibility *give way*. *Collier.*

Scarce had he spoken when the cloud *gave way*; The mists flew upward, and dissolv'd in day. *Dryden's Æn.*

His golden helm *gives way* with stony blows, Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brows. *Dryden's Æn.*

37. The word *give* is used with great laxity, the general idea is that of transmitting from one to another.

To Give. v. n.

1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. A phrase merely French, and not worthy of adoption.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun; The enemy *gives on* with fury led. *Dryden.*
Hannibal *gave upon* the Romans. *Hooker.*

2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again, and grow soft, as the crust of bread, bilket, sweetmeats, and salt. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Only a sweet and virtuous soul, Like season'd timber, never *gives*; But though the whole world turn to coal, Then chiefly lives. *H. Herbert.*

Unless it is kept in a hot house, it will *give* again, that it will be little better than raw malt. *Mortimer.*

Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and spread them: hay is apt to *give* in the cock. *Mortimer.*

3. To move. A French phrase.

Up and down he traverses his ground, Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound; Now back he *gives*, then rushes on again. *Daniel's Civil War.*

4. **To Give in.** To go back; to give way. Not in use.

The charge was given with so well governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to *give in*. *Hayward.*

5. **To Give into.** [A French phrase.] To adopt; to embrace.

This is a geography particular to the medalists; the poets, however, have sometimes *given in* to it, and furnish us with very good lights for the explication of it. *Addison on Medals.*

This consideration may induce a translator to *give in* to those general phrases, which have attained a veneration in our language from being used in the Old Testament. *Pope.*

The whole body of the people are either stupidly negligent, or else *giving in* with all their might to those very practices that are working their destruction. *Swift.*

6. **To Give off.** To cease; to forbear.

The punishment would be kept from being too much, if we *gave off* as soon as we perceived that it reaches the mind. *Locke.*

7. **To Give over.** To cease; to act no more.

If they will speak to the purpose, they must *give over*, and stand upon such particulars only as they can shew we have either added or abrogated, otherwise than we ought, in the matter of church polity. *Hooker.*

Neither hath Christ, thro' union of both natures, incurred the damage of either; left, by being born a man, we should think he hath *given over* to be God, or that because he continued God, therefore he cannot be man also. *Hooker.*

Give not o'er so; to him again; intreat him; Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown, You are too cold. *Shakspeare Measure for Measure.*

The rate of human actions is so variable, that

to try things oft and never to *give over*, doth wonders. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Demetrius, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and still answered he had no leisure; whereupon the woman said aloud, Why then *give over* to be king. *Bacon.*

So Satan, whom repulse upon repulse Met ever, and to shameful silence brought, Yet *gives* not o'er, though desperate of success. *Milton.*

Shall we kindle all this flame Only to put it out again?

And must we now *give o'er*, And only end where we begun?

In vain this mischief we have done,

If we can do no more. *Denham.*

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give over*, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

He coined again, and was forced to *give over* for the same reason. *Swift.*

8. **To Give out.** To publish; to proclaim.

Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, *giving out* that himself was some great one. *Acts.*

Julius Cæsar laid asleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame that he cunningly *gave out* how Cæsar's own soldiers loved him not. *Bacon.*

Your ill-wishers will *give out* you are now going to quit your school. *Swift.*

9. **To Give out.** To cease; to yield.

We are the earth; and they,

Like moles within us, heave and cast about:

And 'till they foot and clutch their prey;

They never cool, much less *give out*. *Herbert.*

Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,

That for twenty denials you would not *give out*. *Swift.*

GIVER. n. f. [from *give*.] One that gives; donor; bestower; distributor; granter.

Well ye may afford

Our *givers* their own gifts. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

By thee how fairly is the *giver* now

Repaid? But gratitude in thee is lost

Long since. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

I have not liv'd since first I heard the news;

The gift the guilty *giver* doth accuse. *Dryden.*

Both gifts destructive to the *givers* prove;

Alike both lovers fall by those they love. *Pope.*

GIVES. n. f. Fetters or shackles for the feet.

GIZZARD. n. f. [*gesser*, French; *gigeria*, Latin.] It is sometimes called *gizzern*.

1. The strong musculous stomach of a fowl.

Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to convey them into their second ventricle, the *gizzern*. *Mor.*

In birds there is no mastication in the mouth but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop, a kind of antestomach, where it is moistened by some proper juice from the glandules dutiling in there, and thence transferred into the *gizzard*, or musculous stomach. *Key on the Creation.*

They nestle near the thione,

By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known. *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind; as, he *grets his gizzard*, he harasses his imagination.

But that which does them great harm,

Their spiritual *gizzards* are too warm;

Which puts the overheated lots

In fevers still. *Hudibras.*

Satisfaction and restitution lie so curiously hid upon the *gizzards* of our publicans, that their blood is not half so dear to them as the treasure in their coffers. *L'Estrange.*

GLABRITY. n. f. [from *glaber*, Latin.]

Smoothness; baldness. *DiB.*

GLACIAL. adj. [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*, Latin.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To GLACIATE. v. n. [*glacies*, Latin; *glacer*, French.] To turn into ice.

GLACIATION. n. f. [from *glaciate*.] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.

Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round in hail, which is also a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air. *Brown.*

GLACIOUS. adj. [*glacis*, Latin.] Icy; resembling ice.

Although exhil'd and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and shoot into *glacisus* bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Terms.*

GLACIS n. f. [French.] In fortification, a sloping bank. It is more especially taken for that which rangeth from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the field. *Harris.*

GLAD. adj. [*glæd*, Saxon; *glad*, Danish.]

1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.

They blessed the king, and went into their tents, joyful and *glad* of heart. *1 Kings.*

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light. *Milton.*

The wily adder blithe and *glad*. *Milton.*

Thither they

Hasted with *glad* precipitance. *Milton.*

2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be *glad* for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. *Isaiah.*

Then first adorn'd

With their bright luminaries, that set and rose,

Glad ev'ning and *glad* morn crown'd the fourth day. *Milton.*

3. Pleased; elevated with joy. It has generally of, sometimes at or *with* before the cause of gladness: perhaps of is most proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; and at or *with*, when it is some accident befallen himself or another.

I am *glad* to see your worship. *Shakspeare.*

He hath an uncle in Messia will be very much

glad of it. *Shakspeare.*

He that is *glad* at calamities shall not be unpunished. *Proverbs.*

He *glad*

Of her attention, gain'd with serpent tongue,

His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton.*

If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend, he will be *glad* of my repentance. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The gaping wound gush'd out a crimson flood;

The Trojan, *glad* with sight of hostile blood,

His cauchon drew. *Dryden's Æn.*

Glad of a quarrel's trait I clap the door. *Pope.*

4. Pleading; exhilarating.

Her conversation

Made *glad* to me than to a miser money is. *Sidney.*

5. Expressing gladness.

Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely desert cheers:

Prepare the way, a God, a God appears! *Pope.*

6. It is used in a familiar sense, approaching to ludicrousness.

I would be *glad* to learn from those who pronounce that the human soul always thinks, how they know it. *Locke.*

To GLAD. v. a. [from the adjective.]

To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

He saw rich nectar thaws release the rigour

Of th' icy north; from frost-bound Atlas hands

His adamantyne fetters fall: green vigour

Gladding the Scythian rocks, and Lybian sands. *Croft.*

GLA

It glads me

To see so many virtues thus united,
To restore justice and dethrone oppression. *Osway.*
Each drinks the juice that glads the heart of man. *Pope.*

If justice Philips' captive head
Some frigid rhymes disburles,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurses. *Swift.*

To GLA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *glad*.] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.

Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,
A secret pleasure gladden'd all that saw him.

A kind of vital heat in the soul cheers and gladdens her, when she does not attend to it. *Addison's Cato.*

GLA'DDER. *n. f.* [from *glad*.] One that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates.

Thou gladder of the mount of Cytheron,
Have pity, goddess. *Dryden.*

GLADE. *n. f.* [from *glopan*, to be hot, or to shine; whence the Danish *glod*, and the obsolete English *gleed*, a red-hot coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Lucius.* It is taken for an avenue through a wood, whether open or shaded, and has therefore epithets of opposite meaning.

So flam'd his eyes with rage and rancorous ire;
But far within, as in a hollow glade,
Those glaring lamps were set, that made a dreadful shade. *Spenser.*

Lo where they spy'd, how in a gloomy glade
The lion sleeping, lay in secret shade. *Hab. Tale.*
O might I here.

In solitude live savage, in some glade
Obscur'd, where highest woods impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,
And brown as evening. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
When any, favour'd of high Jove,
Chances to pass through this adventurous glade,
Swift as a sparkle of a glancing star
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convoy. *Milton.*

For noonday's heat are closer harbours made,
And for fresh evening air the op'ner glade. *Dryden's Innocence.*

There interspers'd in lawns and opening glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*

By the heroes armed shades
Glittering through the gloomy glades;
By the youths that dy'd for love,
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,
Restore, restore Eurydice to life!
Oh! take the husband or restore the wife! *Pope.*
She smil'd, array'd

With all the charms of sun-shine, stream and glade,

New dress and blooming as a bridal maid. *Harte.*

GLA'DEN. *n. f.* [from *gladius*, Latin, a sword.] A swordgrass: a general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge. *Junius.*

GLA'DFULNESS. *n. f.* [glad and fulness.] Joy; gladness. Obsolete.

And there him rests in riotous suffiance
Of all his gladfulness, and kindly joyance. *Spenser.*

GLADIATOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *gladiator*, Fr.] A swordplayer; a prizefighter.

Then whilst his foe each gladiator foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils. *Denham.*

Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden's Persius.*

GLA'DLY. *adv.* [from *glad*.] Joyfully;

GLA

with gayety; with merriment; with triumph; with exultation.

For his particular, I'll receive him gladly; *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
But not one follower.

You are going to set us right; and 'tis an advantage every body will gladly see you engross the glory of. *Blount to Pope.*

GLA'DNESS. *n. f.* [from *glad*.] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.

By such degrees the spreading gladness grew
In every heart, which fear had froze before:
The standing streets with so much joy they view,
That with less grief the perish'd they deplore. *Dryden.*

GLA'DSOME. *adj.* [from *glad*.]

1. Pleased; gay; delighted.
The highest angels to and fro descend,
From highest heaven in gladsome company. *Fairy Queen.*

The gladsome host in circling troops attend,
And with unweary'd eyes behold their friend. *Dryden.*

2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety.

Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay;
Of opening heav'n they sung and gladsome day. *Prior.*

GLA'DSOMELY. *adv.* [from *gladsome*.] With gayety and delight.

GLA'DSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *gladsome*.] Gayety; showyness; delight.

GLAIRE. *n. f.* [*glazp*, Saxon, amber; *glar*, Danish, glass; *glair*, French; *glarea*, Latin.]

1. The white of an egg.
Take the glaire of eggs, and strain it as short as water. *Peucham.*

2. A kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE. *v. a.* [*glairer*, French; from the noun.] To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.

GLANCE. *n. f.* [*glantz*, German, glitter.]

1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour.
His off'ring soon propitious fire from heav'n
Consum'd with nimble glances, and grateful steam:
The other's not; for his was not sincere. *Milton.*

2. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight.
The aspects which procure love are not gazings,
but sudden glances and dartings of the eye. *Bacon.*

There are of those sort of beauties which last but for a moment; some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a disdainful look, and a look of gravity. *Dryden.*

Boldly she look'd, like one of high degree:
Yet never seem'd to cast a glance on me;
At which I only joy'd, for truth to say,
I felt an unknown awe, and some dismay. *Harte.*

3. A snatch of sight; a quick view.
The ample mind takes a survey of skveral objects with one glance. *Watts on the Mind.*

To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.
He doubled blows about him fiercely laid,
That glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparksles from the anvil use,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd. *Spenser.*

When through the gloom the glancing lightnings fly.

Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Rowe.*

2. To fly off in an oblique direction.
He has a little gall'd me, I confess;
But as the jest did glance away from me,
'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strike in an oblique direction,

GLA

Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,

His corset pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downwards near his flank defends. *Pope.*

4. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye.

O'th sudden up they rise and dance,
Then sit again, and sigh and glance;
Then dance again and kiss. *Saunders.*

Mighty dulness crown'd,
Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant round;

And her Parnassus glancing o'er at once,
Behold a hundred sons, and each a dunce. *Pope.*

5. To censure by oblique hints.

How can't thou thus, for shame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolita,
Knowing I know thy love to Thebes? *Shakespeare.*

Some men glance and dart at others, by justifying themselves by negatives; as to say, this I do not. *Bacon.*

I have never glanced upon the late designed procession of his holiness and his attendants, notwithstanding it might have afforded matter to many ludicrous speculations. *Addison.*

He had written verses wherein he glanced at a certain reverend doctor famous for dulness. *Ser.*

To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely.

Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shakespeare.*

GLANCINGLY. *adv.* [from *glance*.] In an oblique broken manner; transiently.

Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but brokingly and glancingly, intending chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Hukewill on Providence.*

GLAND. *n. f.* [*glans*, Latin; *gland*, French.] The glands of a human body

are reduced to two sorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate gland is a little smooth body, wrapt up in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out: of this sort are the glands in the brain, the labial glands, and testes.

A conglomerate gland is composed of many little conglobate glands, all tied together, and wrapt up in the common tunicle or membrane. *Quincy.*

The abscess begun deep in the body of the glands.

The glands, which o'er the body spread,
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,
Involv'd and twist'd with th' arterial duct,
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct. *Bl. chor.*

GLANDERS. *n. f.* [from *gland*.] In a horse is the running of corrupt matter from the nose, which differs in colour according to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green, or black. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horse is possess'd with the glanders, and like to mope in the chine. *Shakespeare.*

GLANDIFEROUS. *adj.* [*glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing mast; bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.

The beech is of two sorts, and numbered amongst the glandiferous trees. *Martinet.*

GLANDULE. *n. f.* [*glandula*, Latin; *glandule*, French.] A small gland serving to the secretion of humours.

Nature hath provided several glandules to separate this juice from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are called *ductus salivales*. *Ruy.*

GLA

GLANDULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *glandulous*.]
A collection of glands.

In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and oval *glandulosity*. *Brown.*

GLANDULOUS. *adj.* [*glandulosus*, Latin; *glanduleux*, French, from *glandule*.]

Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands; having the nature of glands.

The beaver's legs are no testicles, or parts of- ficial unto generation, but *glandulous* substances, that hold the nature of emunctories. *Brown.*

Such constitutions must be subject to *glandu- lous* tumours, and ruptures of the lymphatics. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

TO GLARE. *v. n.* [*glaren*, Dutch.]

1. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes.

After great light, if you come suddenly into the dark, or contrariwise, out of the dark into a *glaring* light, the eye is dazzled for a time, and the sight confused. *Bacon.*

His *glaring* eyes with anger's venom swell, And like the brand of foul Alecto flame. *Fairfax.*

He is every where above conceits of epigram- matic wit, and gross hyperboles; he maintains modesty in the midst of plainness; he shines but *glares* not, and is stately without ambition. *Dryden.*

The court of Cacus stands reveal'd to fight; The cavern *glares* with new admitted light. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Alas, thy dazzled eye

Beholds this man in a false *glaring* light, Which conquest and success have thrown upon him. *Addison.*

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.

Thou hast no speculation in those eyes, Which thou dost *glare* with. *Shaksp. Tit. And.*

Look, how pale he *glares*! *Shaksp. Ham.*

Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand;

But when they met they made a furly stand, And *glaz'd*, like angry lions, as they pass'd, And with'd that every look might be their last. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To shine ostentatiously, or with too much laboured lustre.

The most *glaring* and notorious passages are none of the finest or most correct. *Elton.*

TO GLARE. *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.

One spirit in them roil'd, and every eye Glaz'd lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire

Among th' accus'd, that wither'd all their strength. *Milton.*

GLARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye.

The frame of burnish'd steel that cast a *glare* From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden's Fables.*

I have grieved to see a person of quality gliding by me in his chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a spectre amidst a *glare* of flam- beams. *Addison's Guardian.*

Here in a grotto, shelter'd close from air, And screen'd in shades from day's detested *glare*, She sighs for ever. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

2. A fierce piercing look

About them round, A lion now he talks with fiery *glare*. *Milton.*

GLAREOUS. *adj.* [*glarieux*, French; *glareous*, Latin; from *glare*.] Con- sisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLARING. *adj.* Applied to any thing notorious: as, a *glaring* crime.

GLASS. *n. f.* [*glaz*, Saxon; *glas*, Dut. as *Præton* imagines, from *glās*, British, green. In Erse it is called *klánn*, and this primarily signifies clean or clear,

being so denominated from its trans- parency.]

1. An artificial substance made by fusing fixed salts and tint or sand together, with a vehement fire.

The word *glass* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch: *glaz*, from the verb *glazn*, which signifies amongst them to shine; or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice, whose colour it resembles. *Peucham on Diarrhæ.*

Glass is thought so compact and firm a body, that it is indestructible by art or nature, and is also of so close a texture that the subtlest chymical spirits cannot pervade it. *Boyle.*

Show's of grenades rain by sudden burst Disjuncting murderous bowels, fragments of steel And stones, and *glaz* and nitrous grain adust. *Philips.*

2. A glass vessel of any kind.

I'll see no more, And yet the eighth appeares, who bears a *glass* Which shows me many more. *Shaksp.*

3. A looking-glass; a mirror.

He was the mark and *glass*, copy and book, That fashion'd others. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

He sprays his subtle nets from fight, With twinkling *glaz*, to betray The larks that in the meads light. *Dryden.*

4. An Hour Glass. A glass used in mea- suring time by the flux of sand.

Were my wife's liver Infected as her life, she would not live The running of one *glass*. *Shaksp. Ham.*

5. The destined time of man's life.

No more his royal self did live, no more his noble sense, The golden Melager now, their *glaz* all were run. *Chapman.*

6. A cup or glass used to drink in.

To this last ally treaty, That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a *glass* Did break it th' rinsing. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

When they beart Dilates with fervent joys, and eager soul Prompts to pursue the sparkling *glaz*, be sure 'Tis time to shun it. *Philips.*

7. The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a draught.

While a man thinks one *glass* more will not make him drunk, that one *glass* hath dabbled him from well doing, his present conduct. *Task.*

The first *glass* may pass for health, the second for good-humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our enemies. *Task.*

8. A perspective glass.

The moon whose orb Through quick *glaz* the Lucan artill views, I like those who survey the moon by *glaz*, I tell of a shining world above, but not relate the glories of the place. *Dryden.*

GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.

Get thee *glaz* eyes. And, like a feisty politician, form To see the things thou dost not. *Shaksp. Ham.*

Glass bottles are more fit for this second usage than those of wood. *Martinet's Husbandry*

TO GLASS. *v. a.*

1. To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass or mirror. Not in use.

Merthinks I am partaker of the passion, And in thy case do *glaz* mine own debility. *Shaksp. Ham.*

2. To case in glass.

Methought all his senses were lockt in his eye, As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy; Who tendering their own worth, from whence they were *glaz*, Did point out to buy them, along as you pass. *Shaksp. Ham.*

3. To cover with glass; to glaze.

I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small cavities, perhaps *glaz'd* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been long kept in fusion. *Boyle.*

GLASSFURNACE. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *furnace*.] A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

If our dreamer starts to try whether the glowing heat of a *glaz* force be barely a wanda- ring imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting his head into it, he may perhaps be awakened into a certainty that it is something more than his imagination. *Task.*

GLASS-GAZING. *adj.* [*glaz* and *gazing*.] Fimical; often contemplating himself in a mirror

A whorl, *glaz*ing, fimical rogue. *Shaksp. Ham.*

GLASSGRINDER. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *grinder*.] One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.

The *glaz*grinders complain of the trouble they meet with. *Boyle.*

GLASSHOUSE. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *house*.] A house where glass is manufactured.

I remember to have met with an old Roman Mosaic, composed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the *glaz*houses. *Addison.*

GLASSMAN. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *man*.] One who sells glass.

The profit of glasses consists only in a small present made by the *glaz*man. *Swift.*

GLASSMETAL. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *metal*.] Glass in fusion.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glaz*metal. *Bacon.*

GLASSWORK. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *work*.] Manufacture of glass.

The crystalline Venice glass is a mixture, in equal portions, of stones brought from Pavia, and the ashes of a weed called *kali*, gathered in a desert between Alexandria and Rosetta; by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians for their *glaz*work. *Bacon.*

GLASSWORT. *n. f.* [*salsicornia*, or salt-wort] A plant.

It hath an epetulous flower, wanting the em- plement; for the stamina, or chives, and the embryo grow on the extreme part of the leaves; these embryos at first become pods or blades, which, for the most part, contain one seed.

The inhabitants in a tow sea-coast cut the plants up toward the latter end of summer; and having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of his salt for soap. These herbs are by the country people called *kelp*, from the Arabick *kalb*, which is extracted the salt called *sals kali*, or *sals kali*, the chymists.

For the fine glass we use the profit of the first sand, and the ashes of *glaz*work, and for the coarser or green glass, the ashes of brake or other plants. *Bacon's Fables.*

GLASSY. *adj.* [from *glaz*.]

1. Made of glass; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Canaan in Judea there is a fund, which, of all others, hath most affinity with glass; inasmuch as other minerals being return to *glaz* substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.

Man's proud man! Drest in a little brief authority, Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd, His *glaz* essence, like an angry ape, Plays such fantastic tricks before high heav'n, As makes the angels weep.

There is a willow grows aslant a brook, That shows his hoary leaves in the *glaz* stream. *Shaksp. Ham.*

GLE

The magnet attracteth the shining or *glassy* powder brought from the Indies, usually employed in writing dust. *Brown.*

Whose womb produc'd the *glassy* ice? Who bred

The hoary frosts that fall on winter's head? *Sandys.*

The *glassy* deep. *Dryden's Æneid.*

GLASTONBURY THORN. *n. f.* A species of **MIDLAR.**

This species of thorn produces some bunches of flowers in winter, and flowers again in spring. *Miller.*

GLAUCOMA. *n. f.* [*γλαύκωμα*; *glaucoma*, French.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a grayish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs from what is commonly understood by suffusion. *Quincy.*

The *glaucoma* is no other disease than the cataract. *Starp.*

GLAIVE. *n. f.* [*glaive*, French; *glais*, a hook, Welsh.] A broad sword; a falchion.

Two hundred Greeks came next in fight well try'd,

Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a *glave* had pendant by his side. *Fairfax.*

When zeal, with aged clubs and *glaves*,
Gave chase to rockets and white flaves. *Hudib.*

TO GLAVER. *v. n.* [*glave*, Welsh, flattery; *glaian*, Saxon, to flatter. It is still retained in Scotland.] To flatter; to wheedle. A low word.

Kingdoms have their distempers, intermissions, and paroxysms, as well as natural bodies; and a *glavering* council is as dangerous as a wheedling priest, or a flattering physician. *L'Estrange.*

TO GLAZE. *v. a.* [*To glaze*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furnish with windows of glass.

Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly hanged, and *glazed* with crystalline glass. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware. [from the French *glaise*, argilla.]

3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, *glaz'd* with blinding tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects. *Shaksp.*

The reason of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may *glaze* and brandish the weapons, yet is it sound reason that carries the stroke home. *Greene's Cosm. Sci.*

White, with other strong colours with which we paint that which we intend to *glaze*, are the life, the spirit, and the lustre of it. *Dryden.*

GLAZIER. *n. f.* [corrupted from *glazier*, or *glazier*, of *glaz*] One whose trade is to make glass windows. Other manufacturers of glass are otherwise named.

Into rabbits the several panes of glasswork are set and *glazed* by the *glazier*. *Moxon.*

The dextrous *glazier* strong returns the bound,
And jingling fashes on the penthouse fount. *Guy's Trivia.*

And then, without the aid of neighbour's art,
Perform'd the carpenter's and *glazier's* part. *Harte.*

GLEAM. *n. f.* [*gelioma*, Saxon.] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness.

Thou art the fair Dodonian tree far seen
Upon seven hills to spread his gladsome *gleam*;
And conquerors bedecked with his green,
Along the banks of the Autonian stream. *Spenser.*

GLE

At last a *gleam*
Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste
His travell'd steps. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

As I bent down to look just opposite,
A shape within the wat'ry *gleam* appear'd,
Bending to look on me. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Mine is a *gleam* of bliss, too hot to last;
Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercast.
Dryden's Aurengzeb.

We ken them from afar; the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,
And covers all the field with *gleams* of fire. *Addison's Cato.*

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen,
And floating forests paint the waves with green. *Pope.*

Nought was seen, and nought was heard,
But dreadful *gleams*
Fires that glow. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

TO GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine with sudden conflagration.

Observant of approaching day,
The meek-eyed morn appears, mother of dews,
At first faint *gleaming* in the dappled east. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To shine.

On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,
Or *gleam* in lengthen'd vistas through the trees. *Thomson.*

GLEAMY. *adj.* [from *gleam*.] Flashing; darting sudden conflagrations of light.

In brazen arms, that cast a *gleamy* ray,
Swift through the town the warrior bends his way. *Pope.*

TO GLEAN. *v. a.* [*gleaner*, French, as *S Skinner* thinks, from *granum*, Latin.]

1. To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave behind.

She came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. *Rutb.*

Cheap conquest for his following friend remain'd;
He reap'd the field, and they but only *glean'd*. *Dryden.*

The precept of not gathering their land clean, but that something should be left to the poor to *glean*, was a secondary offering to God himself. *Nelson.*

She went by hard necessity compell'd,
To glean Palemon's fields. *Thomson.*

2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.

Gather,
So much as from occasions you may *glean*,
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*

That goodness
Of *gleaning* all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, card'nal, by extortion. *Shakspere's Henry VIII.*

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men. *Judges.*

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,
When his refulgent arms flash'd through the shady plain,
Fled from his well known face with wonted fear;
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and *glean'd* the routed rear. *Dryden's Æneid.*

In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to *glean* what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole sheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole species together. *Locke.*

GLEAN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;
The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs:
He spoils the saffron. *Dryden's Virgil.*

GLEANER. *n. f.* [from *glean*.]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,

GLE

Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,
Should his heart own a *gleaner* in the field. *Thomson.*

2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

An ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* of the city is an arrant statesman. *Locke.*

GLEANNING. *n. f.* [from *glean*.] The act of gleanng, or thing gleaned.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the *gleaning* of grapes when the vintage is done. *Bible.*

The orphan and widow are members of the same common family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harvest. *Atterbury.*

GLEBE. *n. f.* [*glebe*, Latin.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

This, like the moory plots, delights in sedge bowers;

The grassy garlands loves, and oft attir'd with flowers

Of rank and mellow *glebe*. *Drayton.*

Fertile of corn the *glebe* of oil and wine,
With herds the pastures throng'd, with flocks the hills. *Milton.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The *glebe* will answer to the sylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

Sleeping vegetables lie,
Till the glad summons of a genial ray
Unbinds the *glebe*, and calls them out to-day. *Garth.*

2. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parsonage is of three sorts: the one in land, commonly called the *glebe*; another in tythe, which is a part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church by the people. *Spelman.*

A trespass done on a parson's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a spiritual court. *Ayliff's Parergon.*

Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe*. *Duffy.*

GLEBOUS. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy.

GLEBY. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy; perhaps in the following passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious flattery! thy malignant feeds
In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand
Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land,
With rising pride amidst the corn appear,
And choke the hopes and harvest of the year. *Prin.*

GLEDE. *n. f.* [*gleda*, Saxon.] A kind of hawk.

Ye shall not eat the *glede*, the kite, and the vulture. *Deuteronomy.*

GLEE. *n. f.* [*glaege*, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gayety. It anciently signified musick played at feasts. It is not now used, except in ludicrous writings or with some mixture of irony and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,
Whom all the people follow with great *glee*. *Fairy Queen.*

Many wayfarers make themselves *glee* by visiting the inhabitants; who again forelow not to baigne them with perfume. *Garron.*

Is Blouzelinda dead? Farwel my *glee*!

No happiness is now reserv'd for me.

The poor man then was rich, and liv'd with *glee*. *Hamlet.*

Each barley-head untart, and day-light free.

GLI

GLEED. *n. f.* [from *glopan*, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obsolete word.

GLEEFUL. *adj.* [*glee* and *full*.] Gay; merry; cheerful. Not used.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When every thing doth make a *gleeful* boast?

Shakespeare.

GLEEK. *n. f.* [*gligge* Saxon.] Mufick; or musician.

What will you give us?—No money, but
the *gleek*: I will give you the minitrel.

Shakespeare.

To GLEEK. *v. a.* [*gligman*, in Saxon, is a mimick or a droll.]

1. To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon.

I can *gleek* upon occasion.

Shakespeare.

I have seen you *gleeking* or galling at this gentleman twice or thrice.

Shakespeare.

2. In Scotland it is still retained, and signifies to fool or spend time idly, with something of mimicry or drollery.

To GLEEN. *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. I know not the original notion of this word: it may be of the same race with *glow* or with *gleam*. I have not remarked it in any other place.

Those who labour

The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleening* armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid.

Prior.

GLEET. *n. f.* [It is written by *Skinner* *glitt*, and derived from *gliban*, Saxon, to run softly.] A fanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a sore.

A hard dry eschar, without either matter or
gleet.

Wifeman's Surgery.

To GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin fanious liquor.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made
an incision into it to the bone: this not only bled,
but *gleeted* a few drops.

Wifeman.

2. To run slowly.

Vapours raised by the sun make clouds, which
are carried up and down the atmosphere, till
they hit against the mountainous places of the
globe, and by this concussion are condensed, and
so *gleet* down the caverns of these mountains,
whose inner parts, being hollow, afford them a
basin.

Cheyne's Phil. Princ.

GLEETV. *adj.* [from *gleet*.] Ichorous; thinly fanious.

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter
change to be thin and *gleety*, you may suspect it
corrupting.

Wifeman.

GLENN. *n. f.* [*gleann*, Erse.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills.

From me his madding mind is start,

And woos the widow's daughter of the *glenn*.

Spenser.

GLEW. *n. f.* [*gluten*, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly. See *GAVE*.

GLIB. *adj.* [from *luis*. *Skinner*.]

1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to sustain their
parts, nor any thing to cement them: the parts
being *glib* and continually in motion, fall off from
one another, which way soever gravity inclines
them.

Burnet's Theory.

Habbakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope
compactly twisted together, with a noose that
slip as *glib* as a birdcatcher's gin.

Arbutnot.

2. Smooth; voluble.

GLI

I want that *glib* and oily art
To speak and purpose not, since what I well in-
tend,

I'll do't before I speak. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

There was never so much *glib* nonsense put to-
gether in well sounding English. *Locke.*

Now Curl his shop from rubbish drains;
Three genuine tomes of Swift's remains:
And then, to make them pass the *glibber*,
Revis'd by Tibbald, More, and Cibber. *Swift.*

Be sure he's a fine spoken man;
Do but hear on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran. *Swift.*

GLIB. *n. f.*

The Irish have from the Scythians mantles and
long *glibs*; which is a thick curled bath of hair
hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously
disfiguring them. *Spencer on Ireland.*

To GLIB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To castrate.

I'll geld them all: fourteen they shall not see,
To bring false generations; they are coheirs,
And I had rather *glib* myself, than they
Should not produce fair issue. *Shakespeare.*

GLIBLY. *adv.* [from *glib*.] Smoothly; volubly.

Many who would startle at an oath, whose pro-
mises as well as conscience recoil at an obscenity,
do yet slide *glibly* into a detraction.

Government of the Tongue.

GLIBNESS. *n. f.* [from *glib*.] Smoothness; slipperiness.

A polish'd ice-like *glibness* doth enfold
The rock. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

The tongue is the most ready for motion of
any member, needs not so much as the flexure
of a joint, and by access of humours acquires a
glibness too, the more to facilitate its moving.

Government of the Tongue.

To GLIDE. *v. n.* [*gliban*, Saxon; *glijden*, Dutch.]

1. To flow gently and silently.

By east, among the Jutty valleys *glide*
The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood.

Fairfax.

Broke by the jutting land on either side,
In double streams the briny waters *glide*. *Dryd.*

Just before the confines of the wood,
The *gliding* Lethe leads her silent flood. *Dryd.*

Where stray the Muses, in what lawn or grove?
In those fair fields where sacred *lisp* glides,
Or else where Cam his winding vales divides.

Pope.

2. To pass on without change of step.

Ye *gliding* ghosts, permit me to relate
The mystick wonders of your silent state.

Dryden's Æneid.

3. To move swiftly and smoothly along.

If one of mean affairs
May plod it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day? *Shakespeare Cymb.*

Shoals of fish, with fins and shining scales,
Glide under the green wave. *Milton.*

He trembl'd every limb, and felt a smart
As if cold steel had *glided* through his heart.

Dryden's Fables.

All things are beheld as in a hasty motion,
where the objects only *glide* before the eye and
disappear. *Dryden.*

GLIDE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly.

About his neck
A green and *glided* snake had wreath'd itself,
Who, with her head nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with indenting *glides* did slip away
Into a bush. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

GLIDER. *n. f.* [from *glide*.] One that glides.

The glance into my heart did *glide*;
Hoy to the *glider*;
Therewith my soul was sharply *glide*,
Such wounds soon waxen wider. *Spenser.*

GLI

GLIKE. *n. f.* [*glig*, Saxon. See *GLEEM*.] A sneer; a scoff; a scout. Not now in use.

Where's the bastard's-braves, and Charles his
glikes. *Shakespeare.*

To GLIMMER. *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Danish, to shine; *glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. To shine faintly.

The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of
day. *Shakespeare.*

The truth appears so naked on my side,
That any purblind eye may find it out.

—And on my side it is so well appareld,
So clear, so shining, and so evident,
That it will *glimmer* through a blind man's eye.

Shakespeare.

For there no twilight of the sun's dull ray
Glimmers upon the pure and native day. *Cowley.*

Oft in *glimmering* bowers and glades
He met her. *Milton.*

See'st thou yon dreary plain, forlorn and wild,
The seat of desolation, void of light,
Sive what the *glimmering* of those livid flames
Casts pale and dreadful? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The sacred influence
Of light appears, and from the walls of heav'n
Shoots far into the bosom of dim night

A *glimmering* dawn. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Through these sad shades this chaos in my soul,
Some seeds of light at length began to roll,
The rising motion of an infant ray,
Shot *glimmering* through the cloud, and promis'd
day. *Prior.*

Oft by the winds, extinct the signal lies;
Or smother'd in the *glimmering* socket dies.

Gay's Trivia.

When rosy morning *glimmer'd* o'er the dales,
He drove to pasture all the lully mals. *Pope.*

2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

On the way the hayage post-boy, who had
been at court, got a *glimmering* who they were.

Watson.

The pagan priesthood was always in the druids;
and there was a perceptible *glimmering* of the
Jewish rites in it, though much corrupted. *Swift.*

GLIMMER. *n. f.* [from the verb]

1. Faint splendour; weak light.

2. A kind of fossil.

The lesser masses that are lodged in sparry and
stony bodies, dispersedly, from their shining and
glimmering, were an inducement to the writers
of fossils to give those bodies the name of mica
and *glimmer*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Stones which are composed of plates, that are
generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible
and elastic: talc, catcliver, or *glimmer*, of which
there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the
white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward.*

GLIMPSE. *n. f.* [*glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. A weak faint light.

Such vast town in nature,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpse* of light, convey'd so far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them. *Milton.*

Thousands of things, which now either wholly
escape our apprehensions, or which our short
fighited reason having got some faint *glimpse* of,
we, in the dark, grope after. *Locke.*

2. A quick flashing light.

Light as the lightning *glimpse* they ran? *Milton.*

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain de-
sires,
My manhood, long mist by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd false lights; and when their *glimpse* was
gone,

My pride struck out new spangles of her own. *Dryden.*

3. Transitory lustre.

There no dear *glimpse* of the sun's lovely face
Strikes through the solid darkness of the place. *Cowley.*

If I, celestial fire, in sight
Have serv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,
One glimpse of glory to my issue give;
Grace'd for the little time he has to live. *Dryden.*

4. Short fleeting enjoyment.
If, while this wearied flesh draws fleeting
breath.

Not easily'd with life, afraid of death,
If haply be thy will that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great fire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

5. A short transitory view.

O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet
Hasting this way, and now by glimpse discern
Ithuriel, and Zephon, through the shade. *Milton.*
Some God punisheth exemplarily in this world,
that we might have a taste or glimpse of his pre-
sent justice. *Hakewill.*

A man used to such sort of reflections, sees as
much at one glimpse as would require a long dis-
course to lay before another, and make out in
one entire and gradual deduction. *Locke.*

What should I do! while here I was enchain'd,
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden.*

6. The exhibition of a faint resemblance.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse
of. *Shakspeare.*

To GLISTEN. v. n. [*glittan*, German.]

To shine; to sparkle with light.

The beaming kind

Eye the blackheaven, and next the glistening

earth,

With locks of dunn despair. *Thomson.*

The ladies eyes glisten'd with pleasure. *Richardson's Pamela.*

To GLITTER. v. n. [*glittan*, German;
glitteren, Dutch.] To shine; to be
bright.

The wars flame most in summer, and the hel-
mets glitter brightest in the fairest sunshine.

Spenser on Ireland.

'Tis better to be lowly born,

And range with humble livers in content,

Than to be perk'd up in a glistening grief,

And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

The golden sun

Gallops the zodiac in his glittering coach. *Shakspeare.*

All that glitters is not of gold. *Shakspeare.*

You were more the eye and talk

Of the court to-day, than all

Else that glister'd in Whitehall. *Ben Jonson*

When the sun thone upon the shields of gold

and brads the mountains glister'd therewith, and

shined like lamps of fire. *Maccabees.*

It consisted not of rubies, yet the small pieces

of it were of a pleasant redish colour, and glister'd

prettily. *Boyle.*

GLISTER. n. s. [properly written *clyster*,
from *κλυστω*.] See CLYSTER. It is
written wrong even by *Brown*.

Now enters Bush with new state airs,

His lordship's premier minister;

And who, in all profound affairs,

Is held as needful as his glister. *Swift.*

Choler is the natural glister, or one excretion

whereby nature excludeth another; which de-
scending daily unto the bowels, extimulates those

parts, and excites them unto expulsion. *Boerhaave.*

To GLITTER. v. n. [*glitzman*, Saxon.]

1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam.

Steeple-houses are more resplendent than the like

plates of brass, and so is the glittering of a blade.

Bacon's Phys. Rem.

Before the battle joins, from afar

The field yet glitters with the pomp of war.

Dryden's Virgil.

Scarcely hadst thou time to unsheath thy con-
quering blade;

It did but glitter, and the rebels fled. *Granville.*

2. To be specious; to be striking.

On the one hand set the most glittering temp-
tations to discord, and on the other the dismal

effects of it. *Deasy of Piety.*

In glittering bones, o'erbat our heart severe;
In crowns collected; and in courts unsever.
Young.

GLITTER. v. s. [from the verb.] Lustre;
bright show; splendour.

Clad

With what permissive glory since his fall

Was left him, or false glitter. *Milton.*

Flourish not too much upon the glitter of for-
tune, for fear there should be too much alloy in

it. *Collier on Pride.*

Take away this measure from our dress and

habits, and all is turned into such paint and glit-
ter, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real

shame to the wearer. *Laro.*

GLITTER AND Shining; sparkling. A
participle used by *Chaucer* and the old
English poets. This participial ter-
mination is still retained in Scotland.

GLITTERINGLY. adv. [from *glitter*.]

With shining lustre.

To GLOAR. v. a [*gloeren*, Dutch.]

1. To squint; to look askew. *Skinner.*

2. In Scotland, to stare: as, what a

gloarand queen.

To GLOAT. v. n. [This word I conceive

to be ignorantly written for *gloar*.]

To cast side glances as a timorous lover.

Teach every grace to smile in your behalf,

And her deluding eyes to gloat for you. *Rowe.*

GLOBAR. n. s. [from *glow*.] A glow-

worm.

GLOBATED. adj. [from *globe*.] Formed

in shape of a globe; spherical; phe-

roidical.

GLOBE. n. s. [*globe*, French; *globus*,

Latin.]

1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a

body of which every part of the surface

is at the same distance from the centre.

2. The terrequeous ball.

The youth, whose fortune the vast globe obey'd,

Finding his royal enemy betray'd,

Wept at his fall. *Stepney.*

Where God declares his intention to give do-
minion, he meant that he would make a species

of creatures that should have dominion over the

other species of this terrestrial globe. *Locke.*

3. A sphere in which the various regions

of the earth are geographically de-
picted, or in which the constellations

are laid down according to their places

in the sky.

The astrologer who spells the stars,

Mistakes his globe, and in her brighter eye

Interprets heaven's physiognomy. *Chawland.*

These are the stars,

But raise thy thought from sense, nor think to find

Such figures as are in globes design'd. *Creech.*

4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle.

Him round

A globe of fiery seraphim inclos'd,

With bright emblazoning, and horrent arms. *Milton.*

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or everlasting flower.

n. s. [*amaranthoides*.] A flower. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Daisy*. n. s. A kind of flower.

GLOBE *Fish*. n. s. A kind of orbicular

fish.

GLOBE *Ranunculus*. n. s. [*belladonna-ra-*

nunculus.] A plant *Miller.*

GLOBE *Thistle*. n. s. [*carduus orbiculatus*.]

A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBOSE. adj. [*globosus*, Latin.] Sph-
erical; round.

Regions to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what thy garden is to all the earth,
And all the firm from one entire globe
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Then form'd the moon

Globe, and every magnitude of star. *Milton.*

GLOBOSITY. n. s. [from *globosus*.] Sph-
ericality; sphericalness.

Why, the same eclipse of the sun, which is seen

to them that live more easterly, when the sun is

elevated six degrees above the horizon, should be

seen to them that live one degree more westerly,

where the sun is but five degrees above the horizon,

and so lower and lower proportionally, 'till at last

it appear not at all; no account can be given, but

the globosity of the earth. *Ray on the Creation.*

GLOBOUS. adj. [*globosus*, Latin. When

the accent is intended to be on the last

syllable, the word should be written

globose, when on the first *globous*: I have

transferred hither a passage of *Milton*,

in which this rule has been neglected.]

Spherical; round.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far

'Than all this globe earth in plain outspread

Such are the courts of God! *Milton.*

The brazen instruments of death discharge

Horrible flames, and turbid streaming clouds;

Large globous irons fly, or dreadful hits,

Singeing the air. *Phillips.*

GLOBULAR. adj. [*globulus*, Lat.] Hav-

ing the form of a small sphere; round;

spherical.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids

seemeth to be globular, there being no other

figure so well fitted to the making of fluidity.

Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.

GLOBULARIA. n. s. [Latin; *globu-*

laire, French.] A fuscous flower. *Miller.*

GLOBULE. n. s. [*globule*, French; *globulus*,

Latin.] Such a small particle

of matter as is of a globular or spherical

figure; as the red particles of the blood,

which swim in a transparent serum, and

are easily discovered by the microscope.

These will attract one another when

they come within a due distance, and

unite like the spheres of quicksilver. *Quincy.*

The hailstones have opaque globules of snow in

their centre, to intercept the light within the halo.

Newton's Optick.

Blood consists of red globules, swimming in a

thin liquor called serum: the red globules are

elastic, and will break; the vessels which admit

the smaller globule, cannot admit the greater with-
out a disease. *Arbutnot on Alim.*

GLOBULOUS. adj. [from *globule*.] In

form of a small sphere; round.

The whiteness of such globulous particles pro-
ceeds from the air included in the frith. *Boyle.*

To GLOMERATE. v. a. [*glomerare*, Latin.]

To gather into a ball or sphere. A

filamentous substance, gathered into a

ball is said to be *glomerated*, but discon-

tinuous particles are *conglomerated*.

GLOMERATION. n. s. [*glomeratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of forming into a ball or

sphere.

2. A body formed into a ball.

The rainbow consisteth of a glomeration of

small drops, which cannot fall, but from the air

that is very low. *Brown.*

GLOMEROUS. adj. [*glomerosus*, Latin.]

Gathered into a ball or sphere, as a ball

of thread.

GLOOM. *n. f.* [*glomanz*, Saxon, twilight.]

1. Imperfect darkness; dimness; obscurity; defect of light.

Glowing embers through the room,
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *Milton.*

This the feat,
That we must change for heav'n? This mourn-
ful gloom,

For that celestial light? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The still night, not now, as ere men fell,
Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black
air

Accompany'd; with damps, and dreadful gloom.

Milton.

Now warm in love, now withering in thy bloom.

I sit in a convent's solitary gloom. *Pope.*

2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; fullness.

TO GLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight.

This sense is not now in use.

His glistering armour made

A little glooming light much like a shade. *Spenser.*

Scarcely had Phœbus in the glooming east

Yet hamfist his fiery footed team. *Spenser.*

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.

3. To be melancholy; to be sullen.

GLOOMILY. *adv.* [from gloomy.]

1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dimly.

2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

See, he comes: how gloomily he looks! *Dryd.*

Gloomily retir'd the spider lives. *Thomson.*

GLOOMINESS. *n. f.* [from gloomy.]

1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dimness.

2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

Neglect spreads gloominess upon their humour,

and makes them grow sullen and inconvertible.

Collier of the Splend.

The gloominess in which sometimes the mind

of the best men are involved, very often stands in

use of such little incitements to mirth and

laughter as are apt to disperse melancholy.

Addison.

GLOOMY. *adj.* [from gloom.]

1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light.

These were from without

The growing miseries, which Adam saw

Already in part, though hid in gloomiest shade.

To sorrow abandon'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowsy god,

Whose gloomy mansion nor the rising sun,

Nor setting visits, nor the lightsome moon.

Dryden's Fables.

The surface of the earth is clearer or gloomier,

just as the sun is bright or more overcast. *Pope.*

2. Dark of complexion.

That fair field

Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering flow'rs,

Herself a fairer flow'r by gloomy Dis

Was gather'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLORIED. *adj.* [from glory.] Illustri-

ous; honourable; decorated with glory;

dignified with honours. Not in use.

Old respect

As I suppose, toward your once glory'd friend,

My son now captive, hither hath inform'd

Your younger feet, while mine cast back with

age

Came lagging after. *Milton's Agonistes.*

GLORIFICATION. *n. f.* [*glorification*,

French, from *glorify*] The act of

giving glory.

Vol. I.

At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with
thanksgiving for the preservation of you the last
night, with the glorification of God for the works
of the creation. *Taylor.*

TO GLORIFY. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French;
glorifico, Latin.]

1. To procure honour or praise to one.

Two such silver currents, when they join,

Do glorify the banks that bound them in. *Shalps.*

Justice is their virtue, that alone

Makes them fit sure, and glorifies the throne.

Daniel.

2. To pay honour or praise in worship.

God is glorified when such his excellency, above

all things, is with due admiration acknowledged.

Hoelder.

This form and manner of glorifying God was

not at that time first begun; but received long

before, and alledged at that time as an argument

for the truth. *Hocker.*

Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,

That we for thee may glorify the Lord. *Shalps.*

All nations shall glorify thy name. *Psalms.*

Our bodies with which the apostle commands us

to glorify God, as well as with our souls.

Duty of Man.

This is the perfection of every thing, to attain

its true and proper end: and the end of all these

gifts and endowments, which God hath given us,

is to glorify the giver. *Tillotson.*

3. To praise; to honour; to extol.

Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of

life, desperate in all parts of disobedience and re-

bellious disposition, him they set up and glorify.

Spenser on Ireland.

No chymist yet the elixir got,

But glorifies his pregnant pot,

If by the way to him befall,

Some odorous thing, or medicinal. *Donna.*

4. To exalt to glory in heaven; to raise to celestial beatitude.

If God be glorified in him, God shall also glorify

him in himself, and shall straightway glorify

him. *John.*

Whom he justified, them he also glorified.

Romans.

The members of the church remaining, being

perfectly sanctified, shall be eternally glorified;

then shall the whole church be truly and perfectly

holy. *Parsons.*

The soul, being immortal, will, at some time or

other, resume its body again in a glorified manner.

Aylmer's Paragon.

GLORIOUS. *adj.* [*gloriosus*, Latin;

glorieux, French.]

1. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostenta-

tious.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as

trumpets of the commendation of those they follow,

taint business for want of secrecy. *Bacon.*

They that are glorious must needs be factious;

for all bravery stands upon comparisons. *Bacon.*

2. Noble; illustrious; excellent. It is

frequently used by theological writers,

to express the brightness of triumphant

sanctity rewarded in heaven.

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only

God, and glorious over the whole world. *Daniel.*

He is glorious in respect of the brightness and

splendour of his celestial body, still made more

glorious and majestic by the authority which his

Father hath committed to him of universal Judge.

Nelson.

Impartial justice holds her equal scales,

'Till stronger virtue does the weight incline;

If over thee thy glorious foe prevails,

He now defends the cause that once was thine.

Prior.

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,

And act like men who claim that glorious title.

Alf. n. Cato.

She must stand amongst the first servants of God,

and be glorious amongst those that have fought the

good fight. *Lart.*

If there be nothing so glorious as doing good, if
there is nothing that makes us so like to God, then
nothing can be so glorious in the use of our money,
as to use it all in works of love and goodness.

Lave.

GLORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from glorious.] No-

bly; splendidly; illustriously.

They shine with the celestial flames which

shine to gloriously in their works. *Dryden.*

Great wit, sometimes may gloriously offend,

And rise to faults true censors dare not mend.

Pope.

GLORY. *n. f.* [*gloire*, French; *gloria*,

Latin] Among the old poets, it was

used sometimes as one syllable, *glare*.]

1. Praise paid in adoration.

Glory to God in the highest. *Lat.*

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for

those that please God.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and at-

terwards receive me into thy glory. *Psalms.*

Then enter into glory, and refuse

His seat at God's right hand, exalted high

Above all names in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

It is hardly possible for you to beleeve and in-

teract God to make any one happy in the highest en-

joyments of his glory to all eternity, and yet be

troubled to see him enjoy the much smaller gifts

of God, in this short and low state of human life.

Lave.

3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; ce-

lebrity.

'Think it no glory to swell in tyranny. *Sidney.*

Glory is like a circle in the water,

Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,

'Till by broad spreading it disperse to nought.

Shakespeare's Henry vi.

And with that word and warning soon was

dight,

Each soldier longing for near coming glory.

Fairfax.

Israel's bright sceptre far less glory brings,

There have been fewer friends on earth than kings.

Cowley.

Can we imagine that neither the ambition of

princes, or interest, or gain in private persons, or

curiosity and the desire of knowledge, or the

glory of discoveries could ever move them in that

endless time to try their fortunes upon the sea.

Burnet.

Your sex's glory, 'tis to shine unknown,

Of all applause be fondest of your own. *Young.*

4. Splendour; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his glory, was not array'd like

one of these. *Matthew.*

Treated so ill, chas'd from your throne,

Returning, you adorn the town;

And with a brave revenge do show

Their glory went and came with you. *Waller.*

Aristotle says, that should a man under ground

converte with works of art, and be afterwards

brought up into the open day, and see the several

glories of the heaven and earth, he would pro-

nounce them the works of God. *Addison's Spect.*

5. Lustre; brightness.

Now sleeping flocks on their soft fleeces lie;

The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

From opening skies may streaming glories

shine,

And faints embrace thee with a love like mine.

Pope.

6. A circle of rays which surrounds the

heads of saints in pictures.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace;

such an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of glory

about the head of him upon whom it descends.

Sutb's Sermons.

A smile plays with a surprising agreeableness

in the eye, breaks out with the brightest distinctness,

and sits like a glory upon the countenance.

Calver of the Aspid.

7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance.

By the vain glory of men they entered into the

world, and therefore shall they come shortly to an end.

On death-beds some in conscious glory lie,
Since of the doctor in the mode they die. Young.

8. Generous pride.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath glory to come unto. Sidney.

To GLO'RY v. n. [*glorior*, Latin.] To boast in; to be proud of.

With like judgment glorying when he had hap-pened to do a thing well, as when he had perform-ed some notable mischief. Sidney.

They were wont, in the pride of their own pro-ceedings, to glory, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popish superstition, the last and hardest work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery. Hooker.

Let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then my guiltless blood must cry against them. Shakspeare.

Your glorying is not good. 1 Corinthians.

Thou hast seen Mount Atlas,
While storms and tempests thunder on its brow,
And oceans break their billows at its feet,
It stands unmov'd, and glories in its height. Addison's Cato.

This title of freeholder is what I most glory in, and what most effectually calls to my mind the happiness of that government under which I live. Addison's Freeholder.

If others may glory in their birth, why may not we, whose parents were called by God to at-tend on him at his altar. Atterbury.

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore should glory in his prosperity. Clarissa.

To GLOSE. v. a. To flatter; to colloque.

Hammer. See To GLOZE.

GLOSS. n. f. [*γλῶσσα*; *glose*, French.]

1. A scholium; a comment.

They never hear sentence, which mentioneth the word or scripture, but forthwith their glosses upon it are the word preached, the scripture ex-plained, or delivered unto us in sermons. Hooker.

If then all souls, both good and bad do teach,
With gen'ral voice, that souls can never die;
'Tis not man's flatter'ing gloss, but nature's speech,
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. Davies.

Some mutter at certain passages therein, by putting ill glosses upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with the right. Howell.

All this, without a gloss or comment,
He could unriddle in a moment. Hudibras.

In many places he has perverted my meaning by his glosses, and interpreted my words into blas-phemy and bawdry, of which they were not guilty. Dryden's Fables, Preface.

They give the scandal, and the wife discern;
Their glosses teach an age too apt to learn. Dryden.
Explaining the text in short glosses was Acur-sius's method. Butler on Learning.

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themselves, and larger far
Than civil codes with all their glosses are. Pope.

2. Superficial lustre. In this sense it seems to have another derivation; it has per-haps some affinity to glow.

His iron coat all over-grown with rust,
Was under each enveloped with gold,
Whose glittering gloss dark'ned with filthy dust. Spenser.

You are a sectary,
That's the plain truth: your painted gloss dis-covers,

To men that understand you, words and weak-nesses. Shakspeare.

Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest glosses. Shakspeare.

The doubt will be whether it will polish so well, for steel glosses are more resplendent than plates of brass. Bacon.

Woods that the wind did tofs

The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats, that cast a faint dim gloss,

Like that of oil. Chapman's Iliads.

It was the colour of devotion, giving a lustre to reverence, and a gloss to humility. South.

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season pleasant to look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the spring, when they are all new and fresh, with their first gloss upon them. Addison's Spectator.

3. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. This sense seems to partake of both the former.

Poor painters oft with silly poets join,
To fill the world with strange but vain conceit;
One brings the stuff, the other stamps the coin,
Which breeds nought else but glosses of deceit. Sidney.

It is no part of my secret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to spon upon the face of this cause any false gloss than the naked truth doth afford. Hooper, Preface.

He seems with forged quaint conceit
To set a gloss upon his bad intent. Shakspeare.

The common gloss Of theologians. Milton.

To GLOSS. v. n. [*glosser*, French, from the noun.]

1. To comment.

Thou detain'st Brifeis in thy bands,
By priestly glossing on the gods commands. Dryden.

2. To make fly remarks.

Her equals first observ'd her growing zeal,
And laughing, gloss'd, that Abia serv'd so well. Prior.

To GLOSS. v. a.

1. To explain by comment.

In parchment then, large as the fields, he draws,
Assurances, big as gloss'd civil laws. Donne.

2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation.

Is this the paradise, in description whereof so much glossing and deceiving eloquence hath been spent? Hooker's Sermons.

Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?
You have the art to gloss the foulest cause. Phillips.

3. To embellish with superficial lustre.

But thou, who lately of the common strain
Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a saint-like show,
Then I resume the freedom which I gave,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. Dryden's Persius.

GLOSSARY. n. f. [*glossarium*, Latin; *glossaire*, French.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, when *de'strum* was ap-plied to a place, it signified such a one, *in quo de'strum dedicatum est*; and also in the old glossaries.

I could add another word to the glossary. Butler.

GLOSSATOR. n. f. [*glossateur*, French; *from gloss*.] A writer of glosses; a commentator.

The reason why the assertion of a single judge does not prove the existence of judicial acts, is be-cause his office is to pronounce judgment, and not to become an evidence; but why may not the same be said of two judges? Therefore, in this respect, the glossator's opinion must be false. Ayiffi.

GLOSSER. n. f. [*glossarius*, Latin.]

1. A scholiast; a commentator.

2. A polisher.

GLOSSINESS. n. f. [*from gloss*.] Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

Their surfaces had a smoothness and glossiness much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common fish. Boyle.

GLOSSOGRAPHER. n. f. [*γλῶσσα* and *γράφω*.] A scholiast; a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY. n. f. [*γλῶσσα* and *γράφω*.] The writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY. adj. [*from gloss*.] Shining; smoothly polished.

There came towards us a person of place; he had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water-camblet, of an excellent azure colour, far more glossy than ours. Bacon.

The rest entire
Shone with a glossy scurf. Milton.

His furcoat was a bearskin on his back;
His hair hung long behind, and glossy taven black. Dryden.

Myself will search our planted grounds at home,
For downy peaches and the glossy plum. Dryden.

GLOVE. n. f. [*glove*, Saxon, from *klaffue*, Danish, to divide.] Cover of the hands.

'They flew about like chaff i' th' wind;
For haste some left their marks behind,
Some could not stay their gloves to find. Dryden.

White gloves were on his hands, and on his arm
A wreath of laurel. Dryden.

To GLOVE. v. a. [*from the noun*.] To cover as with a glove.

My limbs,
Weaken'd with grief, being now engag'd with grief,

Are thine themselves: hence, therefore, thine nice crutch,

A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. Shakspeare's Henry IV.

The next he lays on is her palm,
That alms'ner of tranquillizing balm;
So soft, 'tis air but once removed;
Tender as 'twere a jelly glove'd. Cleveland.

GLOVER. n. f. [*from glove*.] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round head
Glover's paining knife? Spenser.

To GLOUT. v. n. [*A low word of which I find no etymology*.] To pour; to look fullen. It is still used in Scotland.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and steals
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks,
Where, glouting round her neck, to fish she falls. Chapman.

Glo'ing with gall a sight, the fury shook
Her clotted locks, and blatted with each lock. Garril.

To GLOW. v. n. [*glopan*, Saxon; *glayen*, Dutch.]

1. To be heated so as to shine without flame.

But substance silence be Teneth not my fire,
But told a flames, as I sudden it does glowe,
I will reveal what ye so much desire. Spenser.

His goodly eyes,
That o'er the fles and numbers of the war
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn

Their office upon a tawny front. Shakspeare

Kunigund, wife to the emperor Henry II. to shew her innocency, did take seven glowing henns, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm. Hakewill.

Not all parts like, but all alike infor'd
With radiant light, as glowing iron with fire. Milton.

2. To burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it easy to compose
The mettled steeds, when from their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails glows. Addison's Quixot.

How op'ning heav'n's their happy regions show,
And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance glow. Smith.

GLO

Fires that glow,
wicks of woe. *Pope.*

To feel heat of body.

Did not his temples glow.
the same sultry winds and scorching heats? *Addison's Cato.*

The cord slides swiftly through his glowing
hands. *Gay.*

To exhibit a strong bright colour.

With smile that glow'd
celestial rosy red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*
Clad in a gown that glows with Tyrian rays. *Dryden.*

A malicious joy,
whose red and fiery beams cast through your
vintage. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

A glowing pleasure. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
From the mingled strength of shade and light,
A new creation rises to my sight;

such heavenly figures from his pencil flow,
so warm with life his blended colours glow,
admit the soft variety I'm lost. *Addison.*

Like th' ethereal glow'd the green expanse.
Savage.

Fair ideas flow,
strike in the sketch, or in the picture glow. *Pope.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows,
With that ripe red th' autumnal sun bestows,
Can move the god. *Pope.*

Each pleading Blount shall endless smiles bestow,
And fair Belinda's blush for ever glow. *Pope.*
Here clearer stars glow round the frozen pole. *Pope.*

To feel passion of mind, or activity of
fancy.

You strive in vain
To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too
well.

The inward glowings of a heart in love. *Addison.*
For'd compliments and formal bows
Will shew thee just above neglect;

The fire with which thy lover glows,
Will little into cold respect. *Prior.*

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire. *Prior.*

Let the gay conscience of a life well spent
Calm ev'ry thought, inspirit ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

With furies surrounded,
Despairing, confounded,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pope.*

So perish all, whose breasts ne'er learn'd to
glow,

For others good, or melt at others woe. *Pope.*
To praise is always hard,
When real virtue fires the glowing bard. *Levir.*

6. To rage or burn as a passion.

A fire which every windy passion blows;
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden.*

When crept into aged veins,
Love slowly burns, and long remains;
It glows, and with a fullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell.*

To Glow. v. a. To make hot so as to
shine. Not in use.

On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakespeare.*

Glow. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.

2. Vehemence of passion.

3. Brightness or vividness of colour.

The pale complexion of true love,
And the red glow of scorn and proud disdain. *Shakespeare.*

A waving glow his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope.*
Such as suppose that the great Nile might hap-
pily be blended with the ornamental, that the

GLU

simple, grave, and majestic dignity of Raffaele
could unite with the glow and buffe of a Paulo,
or Tintoret, are totally mistaken. *Reynolds.*

GLOWWORM. n. f. [glow and worm.] A
small creeping grub with a luminous tail.

The honey bags steal from the humble bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery glowworm's eyes. *Shakespeare.*

The glowworm shews the matten to be near,
And 'gins to pale his ineffectual fire. *Shakespeare.*

A great light drowneeth a smaller that it cannot
be seen; as the sun that of a glowworm. *Bacon.*

The man, who first upon the ground
A glowworm spy'd, supposing he had found
A moving diamond, a breathing stone;

For life it had, and like those jewels shone -
He held it dear, 'till by the springing day
Informed, he threw the worthless worm away. *Wall.*

To GLOZE. v. a. [glezan, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate;
to fawn.

Man will hearken to his glowing lies,
And easily transgress. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
So glow'd the tempter, and his poem tun'd:
Into the heart of Eve his words made way. *Milton.*

A false glowing parasite would call his fool-
hardiness valour, and then he may go on boldly,
became blindly, and by mistaking himself for a
lion, come to perish like an ass. *South.*

Now for a glowing speech,
Far protestations, specious marks of friendship. *Philips.*

2. To comment. This should be *glofs*.

Which Salique land the French unjustly *gloze*
To be the realm of France. *Shakespeare Henry v.*

GLOZE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Flattery; insinuation.

Now to plain dealing; lay these *glozes* by. *Shakespeare.*

2. Specious show; *glofs*. Not used.

Precious couches full oft are flaked with a
fever;

If them a bodily evil in a bodily *gloze* be not
hidden,
Shall such morning dews be an ease to the heat of
a love's fire? *Sidney.*

GLOZEN. n. f. [from *gloze*.] A flatterer.

GLUE. n. f. [*glu*, French; *gluten*, Lat.
glud, Welsh.] A viscous body com-
monly made by boiling the skins of ani-
mals to a jelly; any viscous or tenacious
matter by which bodies are held one to
another; a cement.

Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dry
and more terrestrial bodies proportionable; and
dry bodies, on the other side, drink in waters
and liquors: so that, as it was well said by one
of the ancients of earthly and watery substances, one
is a *glue* to another. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The driest and most transparent *glue* is the best. *Monon.*

To build the earth did chance materials chuse,
And through the parts cementing *glue* diffuse. *Blackmore.*

The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will
make a sort of *glue*. *Arbutnot.*

To GLUE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To join with a viscous cement.

I fear thy overthrow
More than my body's parting with my soul:
My love and fear *glue'd* many friends to thee. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

Whoso teacheth a fool is as one that *glue*
a potsherd together. *Ecclus.*

The custom of crowning the holy Virgin is so
much in vogue among the Italians, that one often
sees in their churches a little tinzel crown, or a
circle of stars, *glued* to the canvass over the head of
the figure. *Addison on Italy.*

Most wounds, if kept clean, and from the

GLU

air, the flesh will *glue* together with its own native
balm. *Derham.*

2. To hold together.

The parts of all homogeneous hard bodies, which
fully touch one another, stick together very
strongly; and for explaining how this may be,
some have invented hooked atoms, which is begging
the question; and others tell us their bodies are
glued together by rest; that is, by an occult
quality, or rather by nothing. *Newton.*

3. To join; to unite; to inviscate.

Those wasps in a honeypot are sensual men
plunged in their lust and pleasures; and when
they are once *glued* to them, 'tis a very hard
matter to work themselves out. *L'Estrange.*

Intemperance, sensuality, and fleshly lusts, do
debase mens minds and clog their spirits; sink us
down into sense, and *glue* us to those low and infe-
rior things. *Tillotson.*

She curb'd a groan, that else had come;
And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb:
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly *glue'd*,
Her lips, and, raising it, her speech renew'd. *Dryden.*

I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom *glue* my clasping arms. *Pope.*

GLUEBOILER. n. f. [*glue* and *boil*.] One
whose trade is to make glue.

GLUER. n. f. [from *glue*.] One who
cements with glue.

GLUM. adj. [A low cant word formed by
corrupting *gloom*.] Sullen; stubbornly
grave.

Some, when they hear a story, look *glum*, and
cry, Well what then? *Guardian.*

To GLUT. v. a. [*engloutir*, French; *glutio*,
Latin, to swallow; *γλῦω*.]

1. To swallow; to devour.

'Till cramm'd and gorg'd, night burst
With fuck'd and *glutted* off. *Milton.*

2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to
sate; to disgust.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so
magnify the king and queen, as was enough to
glut the hearers. *Bacon.*

Love breaks friendship, whose delights
Feed, but not *glut* our appetites. *Denham.*

What may remove
His settled hate, and reconcile his love,
'That he may look propitious on our toils,
And hungry graves no more be *glutted* with our
spoils. *Dryden.*

No more, my friend;
Here let our *glutted* execution end. *Dryden's Hen.*

I found
The fickle ear soon *glutted* with the sound,
Condemn'd eternal changes to pursue,
Tir'd with the laud, and eager of the new. *Prior.*

3. To feast or delight even to satiety.

With death's carcass *glut* the grave. *Milton.*
His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
Torn from his breast, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes. *Dryden.*

A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,
Leads up the eye below, nor *gluts* the sight
With one full prospect; but invites by many,
To view at last the whole. *Dryden.*

4. To oversil; to load.

He attributes the ill success of either party to
their *glutting* the market, and retailing too much
of a bad commodity at once. *Arbutnot.*

5. To saturate.

The menstruum, being already *glutted*, could
not act powerfully enough to dissolve it. *Boyle.*

GLUT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Dilgorged soul
Their devilish *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and
hail
Of iron globes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.

So death
 Shall be deceiv'd his *glut*; and with us two
 Be forc'd to satisfy his ravenous maw. *Milton*.
 Let him but set the one in balance against the
 other, and he shall find himself miserable, even in
 the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Estrange*.
 A *glut* of study and retirement in the first part
 of my life, call me into this; and this will
 throw me again into study and retirement. *Def.*

3. More than enough; overmuch.
 If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it
 receives little of it. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries*.
 4. Any thing that fills up a passage.
 The water some suppose to pass from the bot-
 tom of the sea to the heads of springs, through
 certain subterranean conduits or channels, until
 they were by some *glut*, stop, or other means,
 arrested in their passage. *Woodward*.
GLUTINOUS. *adj.* [*glutineux*, French; from *gluten*, Latin.] Gluy; viscous; tenacious.
 The cause of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable heat, working upon a *glutinous* and yielding substance; for the heat doth bring forth spirit in that substance, and the substance being *glutinous*, produceth two effects; the one that the spirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the spirits, after some swelling, into shape and members. *Bacon's Natural History*.
 Next this marble venom'd feat,
 Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat. *Milton*.
 Nourishment too viscid and *glutinous* to be subdued by the vital force. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
GLUTINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *glutinous*.] Viscosity; tenacity.
 There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, *glutinousness*, and the friction of their parts. *Cheyne*.
GLUTTON. *n. f.* [*glouton*, French; from *glutio*, Latin, to swallow.]
 1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.
 The Chinese eat horseflesh at this day, and some *gluttons* have used to have catflesh baked. *Bacon's Natural History*.
 Through Macer's gullet the runs down
 While the vile *glutton* dines alone;
 And, void of modesty and thought,
 She follows Bibo's endless draught. *Prior*.
 If *glutton* was to say in excuse of his gluttony, that he only eats such things as it is lawful to eat, he would make as good an excuse for himself as the greedy, covetous, ambitious tradesman, that should say, he only deals in lawful business. *Laric*.
 2. One eager of any thing to excess.
 The rest bring home in state the happy pair
 To that last scene of bliss, and leave them there;
 All those free joys infinitely to prove,
 With which rich beauty feasts the *glutton* love. *Cowley*.
Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy,
 Their fatal arts so impiously employ. *Granville*.
TO GLUTTONISE. *v. n.* [from *glutton*.] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.
GLUTTONOUS. *adj.* [from *glutton*.] Given to excessive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.
 When they would smile and fawn upon his debts,
 And take down th' interest in their *gluttonous* maws. *Shakespeare*.
 The exceeding luxuriousness of this *gluttonous* age, wherein we press nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Ruleigh*.
 Well observe
 The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
 In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
 Due nourishment, no *gluttonous* delight. *Milton*.

GLUTTONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gluttonous*.] With the voracity of a glutton.
GLUTTONY. *n. f.* [*gluttonie*, French; from *glutton*] Excess of eating; luxury of the table.

Gluttony, a vice in a great fortune, a curse in a small. *Holiday*.

Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts, On cition tables or Atlantick stone. *Milton*.

We'll may they fear some miserable end, Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more fat than those of warm and dry; but the most common cause is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of motion; in plain English, *gluttony* and laziness. *Arbutnot*.

GLUY. *adj.* [from *glue*.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

It is called balsamick mixture, because it is a *gluy* spinous matter. *Hurvey on Conf.*

With *gluy* wax some new foundations lay Of virgin combs. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

Whatever is the composition of the vapour let it have but one quality of being very *gluy* or viscous, and it will mechanically solve all the phenomena of the grotto. *Addison*.

GLYN. *n. f.* [Irish; *gleann*, *glyn*, plur. Erse; *glenn*, Scottish.] A hollow between two mountains.

Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those narrow corners and *glyns* under the mountain's foot. *Spenser*.

TO GNAR. } *v. n.* [*gnýnpan*, Saxon; *gnorren*, Dutch.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

When he 'gan to rear his bristles strong,
 And felly *gnar*, until day's enemy
 Did him appeale. *Spenser*.

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
 And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first. *Shakespeare*.

Gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite
 The man that mocks at it, and sets it light. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

The *gnarling* porter durst not whine for doubt;
 Still were the furies while their sovereign spoke. *Fairfax*.

GNARLED. *adj.* [*gnar*, *nar*, or *nurr*, is in Staffordshire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with sticks.] Knotty.
 Merciful heav'n!

Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
 Split'st the unyedgeable and *gnarled* oak,
 Than the soft myrtle. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.

TO GNASH. *v. a.* [*knaschen*, Dutch.] To strike together; to clash.

The peer, who could not yet this wrath as-
 swage,
 Row'd his green eyes, that sparkl'd with his rage,
 And *gnash'd* his teeth. *Dryden's Virgil*.

TO GNASH. *v. n.*

1. To grind or collide the teeth.
 He shall *gnash* with his teeth, and melt away. *Psalms*.

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth. *Matthew*.

2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

His great iron teeth he still did grind,
 And grimly *gnash'd*, threatening revenge in vain. *Spenser*.

They *gnash'd* upon me with their teeth. *Psalms*.

They him laid
Gnashing for anguish, and dispute and shame,
 To find himself not matchless. *Milton*.

With boiling rage Atrides burn'd,
 And foam betwixt his *gnashing* grinders churn'd. *Dryden*.

GNAT. *n. f.* [*gnæt*, Saxon.]

1. A small winged stinging insect.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of *gnat*;
 Her waggoner, a small grey-coated *gnat*. *Shakespeare*.

2. Any thing proverbially small.

Ye blind guides, which strain at a *gnat* and swallow a camel. *Matthew*.

GNATFLOWER. *n. f.* [*gnat* and *flower*.] A flower, otherwise called the bee-flower.

GNATSNAPPER. *n. f.* [*gnat* and *snapper*.] A bird so called, because he lives by catching gnats.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the *gnat-snapper*. *Hakewell on Pigeons*.

TO GNAW. *v. a.* [*gnagan*, Saxon; *knaghen*, Dutch.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.

A knowing fellow, that would *gnaw* a man
 Like to a vermine, with his hellish braine,
 And many an honest foule, even quick had shun. *Chapman*.

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as law
 Young soldiers at their exercisings *gnaw*. *Dryden*.

2. To bite in agony or rage.

Alas, why *gnaw* you so your nether lip?
 Some bloody passion shakes your very frame. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

They *gnaw'd* their tongues for pain. *Ros.*

He comely fell, and dying *gnaw'd* the ground. *Dryden*.

3. To wear away by biting.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds abound,
 I gain'd my freedom. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors*.

Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth,
Gnaw'd into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys*.

A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouse
 To help him out of the snare: the mouse *gnaw'd*
 the threads to pieces, and let the lion at liberty. *L'Estrange*.

4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they *gnaw*. *Dryden*.

TO GNAW. *v. n.* To exercise the teeth.

It is now used actively.

I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me; but I should sooner mar my teeth than procure liberty. *Sida*.

See the hell of having a false woman: my bed shall be abused, my coffers ransack'd, my reputation *gnaw'd* at. *Shakespeare*.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
 A thousand men that fishes *gnaw'd* upon. *Shakespeare*.

GNAWER. *n. f.* [from *gnaw*.] One that gnaws.

GNOMON. *n. f.* [*γνῶμων*.] The hand or pin of a dial.

The *gnomon* of every dial is supposed to represent the axis of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities thereof must directly answer to the north and south pole.

There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by the shadow of a style or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day. *Brewer*.

GNOMONICKS. *n. f.* [*γνῶμονικα*.] A science which makes a part of the mathematics: it teaches to find a just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means thereof; as also of a *gnomon* or stile that throws off the shadow for this purpose. *Trevous*.

TO GO. *v. n. pret.* I went; I have gone.

[*gan*, Saxon. This was probably changed to *gone*, or *gang*, then contracted to *go*. *Went* is the preterit of the old verb *wend*.]

- To walk; to move step by step.**
You know that love
Will creep in service where it cannot go. *Shakespeare.*
- After some months those muscles become callous; and having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to go upon it, though lamely. *Wise man's Surgery.*
- To move, not stand still.**
Rite, let us be going. *Matthew.*
- To walk solemnly.**
If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn procession, his whole family have such business come upon them that no one can be spared. *Hooker.*
- To walk leisurely, not run.**
And must I go to him?
—Thou must run to him; for thou hast said so long, that going will scarce serve the turn. *Shakespeare.*
- To march or walk afoot.**
I will only go through on my feet. *Numbers.*
- To travel; to journey.**
From thence I go
This month ere and fore. *Milton.*
- To proceed; to make a progress.**
This others we with defamation wound,
While they stab us; and so the jest goes round. *Dryden.*
- To remove from place to place.**
I am in blood
Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakespeare.*
- To depart from a place; to move from a place: the opposite of to come.**
I hope it be not gone, to tell my lord
That I kiss'd him but him. *Shakespeare.*
- At once good night:
Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go at once. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- And when he had so said the seventh way. *John.*
- I will let you go, that ye may sacrifice, only you shall not go very far away. *Exodus.*
- Cockshetter oysters are put into pits where the sea goes and cometh. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- A young tall squire
Did from the camp at first before him go. *Corley.*
- Then I concur to let him go for Greece,
And with our Egypt fairly rid of him. *Dryden.*
- Go first the master of thy herds to find,
True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind. *Pope.*
- To move or pass in any manner, or to any end.**
Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,
Go not for thy ryming thyself to the devil. *Tupper.*
- She may go to bed when she list; all is as she will. *Shakespeare.*
- You did with that I would make her turn,
So, she can turn and turn and yet go on. *Shakespeare.*
- I am glad to see your lordship abroad; I heard of your lordship was sick: I hope your lordship goes abroad by advice. *Shakespeare.*
- The mourners go about the streets. *Ecclesiastes.*
- The sun shall go down over the prophets, and the day shall be dark over them. *Maccabees.*
- Put every man his sword by his side, and go in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp. *Exodus.*
- The sun, which once did shine alone,
Hung down his head, and with'd for night,
When he beheld twelve suns for one
Gleam about the world and giving light. *Herbert.*
- This sun, the rest at awful distance stood,
As if they had been there as servants set,
To stay, or to go on as he thought good,
And not pursue, but wait on his retreat. *Dryden.*
- Turn not children going, till you have given them all the satisfaction they are capable of. *Locke.*
- History only acquaints us that his fleet went up the Elbe, he having carried his arms as far as that river. *Arbutnot.*
- The last advice I give you relates to your behaviour when you are going to be hanged, which,

- either for robbing your master, for housebreaking, or going upon the highway, may very probably be your lot. *Swift.*
- Those who come for gold will go off with pewter and brails, rather than return empty. *Swift.*
- To pass in company with others.**
Thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and shalt go forth in the dances of them that make merry. *Jeremiah.*
- Away, and with thee go the worst of woes,
That seek it my friendship, and the gods thy foes. *Chapman.*
- He goes in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men. *Job.*
- Whatever remains in story of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is to be obscured with age or fables, that it may go along with those of the Atlantic islands. *Temple.*
- To proceed in any course of life good or bad.**
And the Levites that are gone away far from me, when Israel went astray, which went astray away from me after their idols, they shall even bear their iniquity. *Ezekiel.*
- To proceed in mental operations.**
If I had unwarily too far engaged myself for the present publishing it, truly, I should have kept it by me till I had once again gone over it. *Dryden on the Soul, Dedication.*
- Thus I have gone through the speculative consideration of the divine providence. *Hal.*
- I hope by going over all these particulars, you may receive some tolerable satisfaction about this great subject. *South.*
- If we go over the laws of Christianity, we shall find that, excepting a few particulars, they enjoin the same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain. *Tilley.*
- In their primary qualities we can go but a very little way. *Locke.*
- I go over some parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them. *Locke.*
- They are not able all their lifetime to reckon, or regularly go over any moderate series of numbers. *Locke.*
- To take any road.**
I will go along by the highway; I will neither turn to the right hand nor to the left. *Deut.*
- Who shall bemoan thee? Or who shall go aside to ask how thou doest? *Jeremiah.*
- His horres go about
Almost a mile. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- I have endeavoured to escape into the cave and freedom of a private scene, where a man may go his own way and his own price. *Temple.*
- To march in a hostile or warlike manner.**
You were advis'd his flesh was capable
Of wounds and fears, and that his forward spirit
Would lift where most trade of danger rang'd;
Yet did you say go forth. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
- We be not able to go up against the people; for they are stronger than we. *Numbers.*
- Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the morning light. *Samuel.*
- Thou art able to go against this Philistine to fight with him. *Samuel.*
- The remnant of Jacob shall be among the gentiles as a lion among the beasts of the forest; who, if he go through, both treadeth down and tenneth in pieces, and none can deliver. *Micah.*
- To change state or opinion for better or worse.**
We will not hearken to the king's words to go from our religion. *Maccabees.*
- The regard of the publick state, in so great a danger, made all those goodly things, which went so to wreck, to be lightly accounted of in comparison of their lives and liberty. *Knot.*
- They look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are best pleased when things go backward, which is the worst property of a servant of a prince or state. *Bacon.*
- All goes to ruin; they themselves continue
To rob the honey, and subvert the hive. *Dryden.*

- Landed men, by their providence and good husbandry, accommodating their expences to their income, keep themselves from going backwards in the world. *Locke.*
- Cato, we all go into your opinion. *Addison.*
- To apply one's self.**
Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*
- Because this atheist goes mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryo could, according to his explication, be formed at a time. *Bentley.*
- To have recourse to.**
Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the saints? *1 Corinthians.*
- To be about to do.**
So extraordinary an example, in so degenerate an age, deserves for the rarity, and, I was going to say, for the incredibility of it, the attestation of all that knew him, and considered his worth. *Locke.*
- To shift; to pass life not quite well.**
Every goldsmith, eager to engross to himself as much as he could, was content to pry high for it, rather than go without. *Locke.*
- Cloaths they must have, but if they speak for this stuff, or that colour, they should be sure to go without it. *Locke.*
- To decline; to tend toward death or ruin.** This sense is only in the participles going and gone.
He is far gone, and, truly, in my youth,
I suffer'd much extremity for love,
Very near this. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
- To be in party or design.**
They with the vanquish'd prince and party go,
And leave their temples empty to the foe. *Dryden.*
- To escape.**
Timotheus himself fell into the hands of Dositheus and Sospater, whom he besought with much craft to let him go with his life. *2 Mac.*
- To tend to any act.**
There be some women, Silvius, had they mark'd him
In parcels as I did, would have gone near
To fall in love with him. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
- To be uttered.**
His disciples personally appeared among them, and ascertain'd the report which had gone abroad concerning a life so full of miracles. *Addison.*
- To be talked of; to be known.**
It has the greatest town in the island that goes under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil. *Addison.*
- To pass; to be received.**
Because a fellow of my acquaintance set forth her praises in verse, I will only repeat them, and spare my own tongue, since she goes for a woman. *Sidney.*
- And the man went among them for an old man in the days of Saul. *1 Samuel.*
- A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprise in his air and motion: it stamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much. *Collier.*
- Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains, should go according to its true value. *Locke.*
- To move by mechanism.**
This pope is decrepid, and the bell goes for him. *Bacon.*
- Clocks will go as they are set; but man, irregular man's never constant, never certain. *Ottway.*
- 'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none go just alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*
- To be in motion from whatever cause.**
The weyward flicers, hand in hand,
Puffers of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

- Clipt. and washed money *goes* about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up. *Waller.*
30. To move in any direction.
Doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you *go* against the hair of your professions. *Shakspeare.*
Shall the shadow *go* forward ten degrees, or *go* back ten degrees? *2 Kings.*
31. To flow; to pass; to have a course.
The god I am, whose yellow water flows
Around these fields, and fattens as it *goes*,
Tyber my name. *Dryden's F.n.*
32. To have any tendency.
Athenians, know
Against right reason all your counsels *go*:
This is not fair, nor profitable that,
Nor t'other question proper for debate. *Dryden.*
33. To be in a state of compact or partnership.
As a lion was bestriding an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber passing by cried out to him, half shares: you should *go* your ship, says the lion, if you were not so forward to be your own carver. *L'Estrange.*
There was a hunting match agreed upon between a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to *go* equal shares in the booty. *L'Estrange.*
34. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.
Where the multitude beareth sway, laws that shall tend to the preservation of that state, must make common smaller offices to *go* by lot, for fear of strife and divisions likely to arise. *Ho-ker.*
We are to *go* by another measure. *Sprat.*
The principles I there *went* on, I see no reason to alter. *Locke.*
The reasons that they *went* upon were very specious and probable. *Bentley.*
35. To be pregnant.
Great bellied women,
That had not half a week to *go*. *Shakspeare.*
The fruit she *goes* with,
I pray that it good time and life may find.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.
Of living creatures some are a longer time in the womb, and some shorter: women *go* commonly nine months, the cow and the ewe about six months. *Bacon.*
Some do *go* with their young the sixth part of a year, or two over or under, that is, about six or nine weeks: and the whelps of these live not till twelve days. *Bacon.*
And now with second hopes she *goes*.
And calls Lucina to her throes. *Milton.*
36. To pass; not to remain.
She began to afflict him, and his strength *went* from him. *Judges.*
When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money must *go* to pay for them. *Locke.*
37. To pass, or be loosed; not to be retained.
Then he lets me *go*,
And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd,
He seem'd to find his way without his eyes.
Shakspeare's Hamlet.
Let *go* the hand of that arch heretick.
Shakspeare's King John.
38. To be expended.
Scholars are close and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any *go* for ornament, if they will not serve for use. *Felton.*
39. To be in order of time or place.
We must enquire farther what is the connection of that sentence with those that *go* before it, and those which follow it. *Watts.*
40. To reach or be extended to any degree.
Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing, when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge here can *go* beyond his experience. *Locke.*
41. To extend to consequences.
It is not one master that either directs or takes

- notice of those: it *goes* a great way barely to permit them. *L'Estrange.*
42. To reach by effects.
Considering the cheapness, so much money might *go* farther than a sum ten times greater could do now. *Wilkins.*
43. To extend in meaning.
His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*
44. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach.
Whole flesh, torn off by lumps, the ravenous
foe
In morsels cut, to make it farther *go*. *Tate.*
45. To have influence; to be of weight; to be of value.
I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to *go* far with me upon all new inventions or experiments; which is, that the best trial of them is by time, and observing whether they live or no. *Temple.*
"Tis a rule that *goes* a great way in the government of a sober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be secured by industry, consideration, or circumspection. *L'Estrange.*
Whatever appears against their prevailing vice *goes* for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander. *Swift.*
46. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth.
I think, as the world *goes*, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbutnot.*
47. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient.
The medicines which *go* to the ointments are so strong, that, if they were used inwards, they would kill those that use them. *Bacon.*
More parts of the greater wheels *go* to the making one part of their lines. *Glansville's Sceptis.*
There *goes* a great many qualifications to the completing this relation: there is no small share of honour and confidence and sufficiency required. *Collier of Friendship.*
I give the sex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and shewing the different ingredients that *go* to the making up of such different humours and constitutions. *Addison.*
Something better and greater than high birth and quality must *go* toward acquiring those demonstrations of public esteem and love. *Swift.*
48. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed.
Your strong possession much more than your right,
Or else it must *go* wrong with you and me.
Shakspeare's King John.
Howe'er the business *goes*, you have made fault I'th' boldness of your speech. *Shakspeare.*
I will send to thy father, and they shall declare unto him how things *go* with thee. *Tobit.*
In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory shall *go* on the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the gross, it would *go* on the other side. *Bacon.*
It has been the constant observation of all, that if a minister had a cause depending in the court, it was ten to one but it *went* against him. *South.*
At the time of the prince's landing, the father, easily foreseeing how things would *go*, went over, like many others, to the prince. *Swift.*
Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts' Logic.*
49. To be in any state. This sense is impersonal.
It shall *go* all with him that is left in his tabernacle. *Job.*
He called his name Beriah, because it *went* evil with his house. *1 Chronicles.*
50. To proceed in train or consequence.
How *goes* the night, boy?
—The moon is down: I have not heard the clock;
And she goes down at twelve. *Shakspeare.*

- I had hope,
When violence was ceased, and war on earth,
All would have then *gone* well. *Milton.*
Duration in itself is to be considered as *going* on in one constant, equal, uniform course. *Locke.*
51. To Go about. To attempt; to endeavour; to set one's self to any business.
O dear father,
It is thy business that I *go* about. *Shakspeare.*
I lost him; but so found, as well I saw
He could not lose himself, but *went* about
His father's business. *Milton.*
Which answer exceedingly united the vulgar minds to them, who concurred only with them as they saw them like to prevail in what they *went* about. *Glend.*
Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or *go* about it. *South.*
Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly understood by those who peruse it with attention and indifference, or else I have writ myself obscurely that it is in vain to *go* about to mend it. *Locke.*
They never *go* about, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expose themselves to view. *Swift.*
52. To Go aside. To err; to deviate from the right.
If any man's wife *go* aside, and commit a trespass against him. *Nonher.*
53. To Go between. To interpose; to moderate between two.
I did *go* between them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shakspeare.*
54. To Go by. To pass away unnoticed.
Do not you come my tardiness to chide,
That laps'd in time and passion, lets *go* by
Th' important acting of your dread command? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
So much the more our carver's excellent,
Which lets *go* by some sixteen years, and makes her
As she lived now. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*
What's that to us? the time *goes* by; away. *Shakspeare.*
55. To Go by. To find or get in the conclusion.
In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the worst, whatever be her cause. *Milton.*
He's sure to *go* by the worst that contends with an adversary that is too mighty for him. *L'Estrange.*
56. To Go by. To observe as a rule.
'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively judge of the size and form of a stone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to *go* by. *Sharp's Surgery.*
57. To Go down. To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected.
Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it *goes* down whole with him for truth and earnest. *L'Estrange.*
Folly will not easily *go* down in its own natural form with discerning judges. *Dryden.*
If he be hungry, bread will *go* down. *Locke.*
Ministers are so wise to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reasoners at a distance, who often mould them into the systems that do not only *go* down very well in the coffee-house, but are supplies for pamphlets in the present age. *Swift.*
58. To Go in and out. To do the business of life.
The Lord shall preserve thy *going* out and thy coming in. *Psalms.*
59. To Go in and out. To be at liberty.
He shall *go* in and out, and find pasture. *John.*
60. To Go off. To die; to go out of life; to debase.

I would the friends we miss were safe arrived :
Some must go off; and yet, by these I see,
So great a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shakf.*

In this manner he went off, not like a man
that departed out of life, but one that returned
to his abode. *Tatler.*

61. **To Go off.** To depart from a post.

The leaders having charge from you to stand,
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakf.*

62. **To Go on.** To make attack.

Bold Cethegus,
Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,
And prais'd so to daring, as he would
Go on upon the gods. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*

63. **To Go on.** To proceed.

He found it a great war to keep that peace, but
was fain to go on in his story. *Sidney.*

He that desires only that the work of God and
religion shall go on, is pleased with it, whoever
is the instrument. *Taylor.*

I have escaped many threats of ill fits by these
motives: if they go on, the only police I have
dealt with is wool from the belly of a fat sheep.

To look upon the soul as going on from strength
to strength, to consider that she is to shine for ever
in new accessions of glory, and brighten to all
eternity, is agreeable. *Addison.*

Go on cheerfully in the glorious course you have
undertaken. *Addison.*

Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy
in the beginning of the disease; but when the ex-
pectoration goes on successfully, not so proper, be-
cause it sometimes suppresseth it. *Arbutnot.*

I have already handled some abuses during the
late management, and in convenient time shall
go on with the rest. *Swift.*

When we had found that design impracticable,
we should not have gone on in so expensive a ma-
nagement of it. *Swift.*

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a man-
ner, with such frequent blots and interlineations,
that they are hardly able to go on without perpe-
tual hesitations, or extraordinary explications. *Swift.*

I wish you health to go on with that noble work.

64. **To Go over.** To revolt; to betake
himself to another party.

In the change of religion, men of ordinary un-
derstandings don't so much consider the principles
as the practice of those to whom they go over. *Addison on Italy.*

Power, which, according to the old maxim,
was used to follow, is now gone over to money. *Swift.*

65. **To Go out.** To go upon any expedition.

You need not have pricked me: there are other
men fatter to go out than I. *Shakf. ant.*

66. **To Go out.** To be extinguished.

'Thou'lt thou the fiery fever will go out,
With titles blown from adulation? *Shakf. ant.*

Spirit of wine burned till it goes out of itself, will
burn no more. *Bacon's Not. Hist.*

The care of a state, or an army, ought to be
as constant as the chymist's fire, to make any great
production; and if it goes out for an hour, perhaps
the whole operation fails. *Temple.*

The morning, as mistaken, turns about:
And all her early fires again go out. *Dryden.*

Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and
the flame rather go out than be smothered. *Collier.*

My blood runs cold, my hearts forgets to leave,
And life itself goes out at thy displeasure. *Add.*

And at her felt approach and secret night,
Art after art goes out, and all is night. *Pope.*

67. **To Go through.** To perform tho-
roughly; to execute.

Finding Pyrocles every way able to go through
with that kind of life, he was as desirous for his
sake as for his own to enter into it. *Sidney.*

If you can as well go through with the statute
laws of that land, I will think you have not lost all
your time there. *Spenser.*

Kings ought not to suffer their council to go

through with the resolution and direction, as if
it depended on them, but take the matter back
into their own hands. *Bacon.*

He much scared the earl of Antrim had not
steadiness of mind enough to go through with such
an undertaking. *Clarendon.*

The amazing difficulty and greatness of his
account will rather terrify than inform him, and
keep him from setting heartily about such a task,
as he despairs ever to go through with it. *South.*

The powers in Germany are borrowing money,
in order to go through their part of the expence.

Addison on the War.

68. **To Go through.** To suffer; to un-
dergo.

I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the
common good that thou shouldst go through this
operation. *Arbutnot.*

69. **To Go upon.** To take as a principle.

This supposition I have gone upon through those
papers. *Addison.*

70. The senses of this word are very indis-
tinct; its general notion is motion or
progression. It commonly expresses pas-
sage from a place, in opposition to come.

This is often observable even in figurative
expressions. We say, the words that go
before and that come after: to-day goes
away and to-morrow comes.

Go to. *interj.* Come, come, take the
right course. A scornful exhortation.

Go to then, O thou far renowned son
Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might
In medicine. *Spenser.*

Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow:
Let me be clear of thee. *Shakf. ant.*

My favour is not bought with words like these:
Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale. *Rowe.*

Go BETWEEN. *n. f.* [go and between.] One
that transacts business by running be-
tween two parties. Commonly in an ill
sense.

Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or
go-between, parted from me: I say I shall be with
her between ten and eleven. *Shakf. ant.*

Go BY. *n. f.* Deception; artifice; circum-
vention; overreach.

Except an apprentice is instructed how to adul-
terate and varnish, and give you the ready upon
occasion, his master may be charged with neglect.

Collier on Pride.

Go CART. *n. f.* [go and cart.] A machine
in which children are enclosed to teach
them to walk, and which they push
forward without danger of falling.

Young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from slung,
When members hurt, and legs grow stronger,
Make use of such machine no longer. *Prior.*

GOAD. *n. f.* [gad, Saxon.] A pointed
instrument with which oxen are driven
forward.

Of in his harden'd hand a goad he bears.

Pope.

To GOAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick or drive with the goad.

2. To incite; to stimulate; to incite; to
drive forward.

Most dangerous
Is that temptation, that doth goad us on
To sin in loving virtue. *Shakf. ant.*

Goaded with most sharp occasions,
Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
The use of your own virtues. *Shakf. ant.*

Of all that breathes the various progeny,
Stung with delight, is goaded on by thee. *Dryd.*

GOAL. *n. f.* [gaul, French, a long pole,
set up to mark the bounds of the race.]

1. The landmark set up to bound a race;

the point marked out to which racers
run.

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
With rapid wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

And the slope fun his upward beam
Shoots against the dusky pole,
Pacing towards the other goal. *Milton.*

2. The starting post.

Halt thou beheld, when from the goal they start,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race? *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. The final purpose; the end to which a
design tends.

Our poet has always the goal in his eye, which
directs him in his race: some beautiful design,
which he first establishes, and then contrives the
means, which will naturally conduct him to his
end. *Dryden.*

Each individual seeks a several goal;
But heav'n's great view is one, and that the
whole. *Pope.*

So man, who here seems principal alone,
Perhaps acts second to some here unknown;
Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal;
'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes improperly written for
goal, or jail.

GOAR. *n. f.* [gorar, Welsh] Any edging,
sewed upon cloth to strengthen it. *Skinner.*

GOAT. *n. f.* [gāt, Saxon and Scottish.]
A ruminant animal that seems a middle
species between deer and sheep.

Gall of goat, and slips of yew. *Shakf. ant.*

We Cyclops care not for your goat-fid love,
Nor other bleat ones; we are better farr. *Chapm.*

You may draw naked boys riding and playing
with their papermills upon goats, eagles, or dol-
phins. *Peacem.*

The little bear that rock'd the mighty love,
The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his
love,

Are grac'd with light; the nursing goat's repaid
With heav'n, and duty rais'd the pious maid.

Greec.

GOATBEARD. *n. f.* [goat and beard; barba
capri.] A plant.

GOATCHAFER. *n. f.* An insect; a kind of
beetle. *Bailey.*

GOATHERD. *n. f.* [gāt and hērd. Sax.
a feeder or tender.] One whose em-
ployment is to tend goats.

Is not think same goatherd proud,
That sits on yonder bank,
Whole straying herd himself doth shroud
Among the bushes rank? *Spenser's Pastoral.*

They first gave the goatherd good contentment,
and the maquis and his servant chased the kid
about the flock. *Wotton.*

GOATMARJOKAM. *n. f.* The same with
GOATBEARD.

GOAT'S MILK. *n. f.* [goat and milk. This
is more properly two words.]

After the fever and such like accidents are di-
minished, ass's and goat's milk may be necessary.

W'son's Surgery.

GOATMILKER. *n. f.* [goat and milk.]

A kind of owl so called from sucking
goats. *Bailey.*

GOATS RUE. *n. f.* [galega] A plant.

Goat's Rue has the reputation of being a great
alexipharmick and indorick. The Italians eat it
raw and boiled; with us it is of no effect. *Hill.*

GOATSKIN. *n. f.* [goat and skin.]

Then fill'd two goatskins, with her hand's divine
With water one, and one with fable one. *Pope.*

GOATS-THORN. *n. f.* [goat and thorn.]

An herb.

GOATFISH. *adj.* [from goat.] Resembling
a goat in any quality; as ranknels, lust.

GOB

An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to lay his *goatish* disposition on the change of a star.
Shakespeare's King Lear.
The last is notorious for its *goatish* smell, and rusts not unlike the beard of that lecherous animal.
Mare against Atheism

GOB *n. f.* [*gobe*, French.] A small quantity. A low word.

Do it think I have so little wit as to part with such a *gob* of money.
L'Estrange.

GOBBET *n. f.* [*gobe*, French.] A mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once.

Therewith the spew'd, out of her filthy maw,
A flood of poison, horrible and black,
Full of great lumps of flesh and *goblets* raw.
Spenser.

By devilish policy art thou grown great,
And like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd
With *goblets* of thy mother's bleeding heart.
Shakespeare's Henry vi.

The cooks, biting it into little *goblets*, pick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace.
Stanh's Travels.

The giant gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den,
Belching raw *goblets* from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and cruddled gore confus'd.
Addison.

To GOBBET *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To swallow at a mouthful. A low word.

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *goblets* up both together.
L'Estrange.

To GOBBLE *v. a.* [*gobber*, to swallow, old French.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they *gobbled* up now and then a piece of the coat along with them.
L'Estrange.

Of last year's corn in barn great store;
Fat turkies *gobbling* at the door.
Prior.

The time too precious now to waste,
And supper *gobbled* up in haste,
Again afresh to cards they run.
Scott.

GOBBLER *n. f.* [from *gobble*] One that devours in haste; a gormand; a greedy eater.

GOBLET *n. f.* [*goblet*, French.] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

My sign'd *goblets* for a dish of wood.
Shaf.

We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd;
But free from surfeits our repose is found.
Denham.

Crown high the *goblets* with a cheerful draught;
Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought.
Dryden.

GOBLIN *n. f.* [French; *gobeline*, which *Spenser* has once retained; writing it in three syllables. This word some derive from the *Gibellines*, a faction in Italy; so that *elfe* and *goblin* is *Gurph* and *Gibelline*, because the children of either party were terrified by their nurses with the name of the other: but it appears that *elfe* is Welsh, and much older than those factions. *Eilff uisbon*, are *phantoms of the night*, and the Germans likewise have long had spirits among them named *gobaldi*, from which *gobeline* might be derived.]

1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.

Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
Be thou a spirit of health, or *goblin* damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell!
Shakespeare.

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, reply'd,
Art thou that traitor angel?
Milton's Par. Lost.

GOD

Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and *goblins*, or any fearful apprehensions in the dark.
Locke.

2. A fairy; an elf.

His son was Elinor, who overcame
The wicked *goblines* in bloody field;
But Elinor was of most renowned fame,
Who of all crystal dal Panthea build.
Spenser.

Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions; flout in up their sinews
With aged cramps.
Shakespeare's Temp.

Mean time the villain razes up the fire,
While well attended, in as well believ'd,
Head solemn goes the *goblin* story round.
Thomson.

GOD *n. f.* [*gob*, Saxon, which likewise signifies *good*. The same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations through all the Teutonic dialects.]

1. The Supreme Being.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.
John.

Deal between thee and me.
Shakespeare.

All the churches of *God* are united into one by the unity of discipline and government, by virtue whereof the same Christ dwells in them all.
Pearson.

The Supreme Being, whom we call *God*, is necessary, self-existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be esteemed most sacred or holy.
Greco's Cosmology.

2. A false god; an idol.

He that sacrificeth unto any *god*, save unto the Lord only, he shall be utterly destroyed.
Exod.

As flies to wanton boys are we to the *gods*,
They kill us for their sport.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

Strong *god* of aims, whose iron sceptre tways
The freezing north, and Hyperborean seas,
And Scythian colds, and Thracian's winter coast,
Where stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd most.
Dryden.

3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.

Whose end is destruction, whose *god* is their belly.
Philippians.

I am not Licio,
But one that seems to live in this disguise,
For such a one as I: 'tis a gentleman,
And makes a *god* of such a collium.
Shakespeare.

To GOD *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours.

This last old man
Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
Nay *god*d me, indeed.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

GO'DCHILD *n. f.* [*god* and *child*.] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a christian.

GO'DDAUGHTER *n. f.* [*god* and *daughter*.] A girl for whom one became sponsor at baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GO'DDESS *n. f.* [from *god*.] A female divinity.

Hear, nature, hear; dear *godde*s hear a father?
Shakespeare.

A woman I forswore; but I will prove,
Thou being a *godde*s, I forswore not thee:
My vow was earthy, thou a heav'nly love.
Shakespeare.

I long have waited in the temple nigh,
Built to the gracious *godde*s Clemency;
But reverence thou the pow'r
Dryden.

From his seat the *godde*s born arose,
And thus undaunted spoke.
Dryden's Fables.

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *godde*s, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty.
Addison.

GOD

Modesty with-held the *godde*s' train.
GO'DDESS-LIKE *adj.* [*godde*s and *like*.]
Resembling a *godde*s.

Then female voices from the shore I heard;
A maid amidst them *godde*s-like appear'd.
Pope.

GO'DFATHER *n. f.* [*god* and *father*.] The sponsor at the font.

He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour, as to stand *godfather* to his child.
Bacon's Henry vi.

Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his own name the baptismal vow; and, that he may more solemnly enter this confirmation, bringing some *godfather* with him, not as in baptism, as his procurator.
Milton's Par. Lost.

GO'DHEAD *n. f.* [from *god*.]

1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. It is used both of idols and of the true God.

Be content.
Your low-laid son our *godhead* will uplift.
Shakespeare.

At the holy mount
Of heav'n's high-seated top, th' imperial throne
Of *godhead*, fix'd for ever firm and fair;
The final pow'r arriv'd.
Milton's Par. Lost.

So may thy *godhead* be confest,
So the returning year be blest.
Pope.

2. A deity in person; a god or *godde*s.
Were your *godheads* to borrow of men, men would forsake the gods.
Shakespeare's Tem.

Adorning first the genius of the place,
The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown.
Dryden's And.

GO'DLESS *adj.* [from *god*.] Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

Of these two sorts of men, both *godless*, the one has utterly no knowledge of God, and the other studies how to persuade themselves that there is no such thing to be known.
Hobbes.

That *godless* crew
Rebellious
Milton.

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of *godless* men, and of rebellious times,
Hum his ungrateful country sent,
Their best Camillus into banishment
Dryden.

GO'DLIKE *adj.* [*god* and *like*.] Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent.

Thus Adam his illustrious guest besought,
And thus the *godlike* angel answer'd mild.
Milton.

Musing and much revolving in his breast,
How best the mighty work he might begin
Of favour to mankind, and which way best
Publish his *godlike* office now mature.
Milton.

That prince shall be to wife and *godde*s, as by established laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind.
Locke.

GO'DLING *n. f.* [from *god*.] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

Thy puny *godlings* of inferior race,
Whose humble statues are content with brass.
Dryden's Juv.

GO'DLINESS *n. f.* [from *godly*.]

1. Piety to God.

2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

Virtue and *godliness* of life are required at the hands of the minister of God.
Hobbes.

GO'DLY *adj.* [from *god*.]

1. Pious toward God.

Grant that we may hereafter live a *godly*, righteous, and sober life.
Common Prayer.

2. Good; righteous; religious.

Help, Lord, for the *godly* man ceaseth, for the faithful fail among the children of men.
Psalm.

The same church is really holy in this world, in relation to all *godly* persons contained in it, by a real infused sanctity.
Pearson.

GOLLY. *adv.* Piously; righteously. By analogy it should be *godly*, but the repetition of the syllable is too harsh. The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. *Hooker.*

GOLLYHEAD. *n. f.* [from *godly*] Goodness; righteousness. An old word. For this, and many more such outrage, I crave your *godlyhead* to assuage. The rancorous rigour of his might. *Spenser.*

GODMOTHER. *n. f.* [god and mother.] A woman who has undertaken sponsorship in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GODSHIP. *n. f.* [from *god*]. The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity. Discouring largely on this theme, O'er hills and dales their *godships* came. *Prior.*

GODSON. *n. f.* [god and son.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font. What, did my father's *godson* seek your life? He whom my father named? your Edgar? *Shakespeare.*

GODWARD. *adj.* To Godward is toward God. So we read, *Hæc Arctus tenuis, for hæcenus Arctus.* And such trust have we through Christ to Godward. *2 Corinthians.*

GODWIT. *n. f.* [god, good, and wit, an animal.] A bird of particular delicacy. Nor ortolans nor *godwits* crown his board. *Gayley.*

GODYELD. } *adv.* [corrupted from *God*
GODYELD. } *shield or protect.*] A term of thanks. Not used.

Herein I teach you,
How you should bid *god*, *eld* us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. *Shakespeare.*

GOL. *adj.* [golap, Saxon.] Yellow. An old word.

In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,
Hoproots so well chosen let skillful go set;
The *golier* and younger, the better I love;
Well gutted and pared, the better they prove. *Tuff.*

GOL. *n. f.* [from *go*.]

1. One that goes; a runner.

I would they were in Africk both together,
Myself by with a needle, that I might prick
The *gol* back. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

Such a man
Might be a copy to these younger times;
Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate
them.

But *gol* backward. *Shakespeare.*
Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the
intervening officious impertinence of those *gol*s
between us, who in England pretend to intimacies
with you, and in Ireland to intimacies with
me. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad.

The earl was so far from being a good dancer,
that he was no graceful *gol*. *Wotton.*

3. The foot. Obsolete.

A double mantle, cast
A'thwart his shoulders, his faire *gol*s grac'd
With fitted floes. *Chapman.*

TO GOLGLE. *v. n.* To look askint.

Infam'd all over with disgrace,
To be seen by her in such a place,
Which made him hang his head, and scowl,
And wink and *golgle* like an owl. *Hudibras.*

Nor sighs, nor groans, nor *golgling* eyes did
want. *Dryden.*

GOLGLE-EYED. *adj.* [yegel, *eyen*, Sax.] Squint eyed; not looking straight.

They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and
very unseemly to look upon, except to men
that be *golgle-eyed* themselves. *Afham.*

Vol. I.

GOLING. *n. f.* [from *go*.]

1. The act of walking.

When nobles are their taylor's tutors,
No hereticks burnt, but wenchers suitors,
Then comes the time, who lives to see'st,
That *going* shall be us'd with feet. *Shakespeare.*

2. Pregnancy.

The time of death has a far greater latitude
than that of our birth; most women coming, ac-
cording to their reckoning, within the compass of
a fortnight: that is the twentieth part of their
going. *Grew's Cosmogonia Sacra.*

3. Departure.

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound. *Milton.*

GOLIA. *n. f.* The fame with *CYNATIUM*
In a cornice the *gola* or cymatium of the co-
rona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make
a noble show. *Spectator.*

GOLD. *n. f.* [gold, Saxon; *golud*, riches, Welsh. It is called *gold* in our English tongue, either of *geol*, as *Scaliger* says, which is in Dutch to shine; or of another Dutch word, which is *gelden*, and signifies in Latin *valere*, in English to be of price or value: hence cometh their ordinary word *gelt*, for money. *Peachum on Drawing.]*

1. *Gold* is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most durable, and most fixed of all bodies, not to be injured either by air, or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluble by means of sea salt; but is injured by no other salt. *Gold* is frequently found native, and very rarely in a state of ore. Pure *Gold* is so fixed, that Boerhaave informs us of an ounce of it set in the eye of a glass furnace for two months, without losing a single grain. *Hill on Fossils]*

Gold hath these natures; greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, pliancy or softness, immunity from rust, and the colour or tincture of yellow. *Bacon's Natural History.]*

Ah! Buckingham, now do I pry the touch,
To try if thou be current *gold* indeed. *Shakespeare.]*

We readily say this is *gold*, and that a silver goblet, only by the different figures and colours represented to the eye by the pencil. *Locke.]*

The *gold* fraught vessel which mad tempests beat,
He sees now vainly make to his retreat. *Dryden.]*

2. Money.

For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakespeare.]*

Thou that so stoutly hadst resisted me,
Give me thy *gold*, if thou hast any *gold*;
For I have bought it with an hundred blows. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.]*

3. It is used for any thing pleasing or valuable. So among the ancients χρυσὸν ἄγαθόν; and *animæque morefque aureos educt in astra.* I orate

The king's a hawk, and a heart of *gold*,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakespeare.]*

GOLD OF PLEASURE. *n. f.* [myagrism] A plant.

GOLDBEATER. *n. f.* [gold and beat] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold to gild other matter.

Our *goldbeaters*, though, for their own profit sake, they are wont to use the finest gold they can get, yet they scruple not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-masters are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition. *Boyle.]*

GOLDBEATER'S SKIN. *n. f.* The intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.]*

When your gillyflowers blow, if they break the *god*, open it with a penknife at each division, as low as the flower can burst it, and bind it about with a narrow slip of *goldbeaters skin*, which moisten with your tongue, and it will stick together. *Mortimer.]*

GOLDBOUND. *adj.* [gold and bound.] Encompassed with gold.

Thy air,
Thou other *goldbound* brow is like the first. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.]*

GOLDEN. *adj.* [from *gold*.]

1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.

O would to God that the inclusive verge
Of *golden* metal, that must round my brow,
Were redhot steel to fear me to the brain. *Shakespeare.]*
Nine royal knights in equal rank succeed,
Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed,
In *golden* armour glorious to behold;
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with *gold*. *Dryden.]*

2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent

No sweet a kiss the *golden* sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose;
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright
Through the transparent bottom of the deep. *Shakespeare.]*

'Tis better to be lowly born
Than wear a *golden* sorrow. *Shakespeare.]*
Heaven's *golden* winged herald late he saw
To a poor Galilean virgin sent. *Greaves.]*

To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,
How'er the flames all *golden* to you now. *Dryden.]*

And see the guardian angels of the good,
Reclining soft on many a *golden* cloud. *Rowe.]*

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.
Golden rustling hath a gold coloured coat under
a russet hair, and useth of a yellow colour. *Mortimer.]*

4. Excellent; valuable.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sort of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not cast aside so soon. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.]*

That verse which they commonly called *golden*,
has two substantives and two adjectives, with a
verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.]*

Thence arises that *golden* rule of dealing with
others as we would have others deal with us. *Watts' Logic.]*

5. Happy; resembling the age of gold

Many young gentlemen flock to him every
day, and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in
the *golden* world. *Shakespeare.]*

GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE. *n. f.* [chrysosplenium.] An herb.

GOLDENLY. *adv.* [from *golden*.] Delightfully; splendidly.

My brother Jacques he keeps at school, and
report speaks *goldenly* of his profit. *Shakespeare.]*

GOLDFINCH. *n. f.* [golofinc, Saxon] A singing bird so named from his golden colour. This is called in Staffordshire a *proud tailor*.

Of singing birds they have linnets, *goldfinches*,
ruddocks, Canary-birds, blackbirds, thrushes,
and divers others. *Carew.]*

A *gol* *fin*, there I saw, with gaudy pride,
Of painted plumes that hop'd from side to side. *Dryden.]*

GOLDFINDER. *n. f.* [gold and find.] One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes.

His empty paunch that he might fill,
He suck'd his vitels through a quill;
Untouch'd it pass'd betwix his grinders,
Or't had been happy for goldfinders. *Swift.*
GOLDHAMMER. n. f. A kind of bird. *Diā.*

GOLDING. n. f. A sort of apple. *Diā.*
GOLDNEY. n. f. A sort of fish, other-
wife called *gillhead*. *Diā.*

GOLDPLEASURE. n. f. An herb. *Diā.*
GOLDSIZE. n. f. A glue of a golden
colour; glue used by gilders.

The gum of ivy is good to put into your *gold-*
size, and other colours. *Parchon on Drawing.*
GOLDSMITH. n. f. [gold and smit, Sax.]

1. One who manufactures gold.
Neither chain nor *goldsmith* came to me. *Shakspeare.*
2. A banker; one who keeps money for
others in his hands.

The *goldsmith* or scrivener, who takes all your
fortune to dispose of, when he has beforehand re-
solved to break the following day, does surely
deserve the gallows. *Swift.*

GOLDYLOCKS. n. f. [*coma aurea*, Lat.]
A plant.

GOLL. n. f. [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks,
from pal or pol, whence pealsan, to
handle or manage.] Hands; paws;
claws. Used in contempt, and obsolete.

They set hands, and Mopsa put her golden *goll*
among them; and blind fortune, that saw not the
colour of them, gave her the pre-eminence. *Sidney.*

GOME. n. f. The black grease of a cart-
wheel. *Bailey.*

GOMPHOSIS. n. f. A particular form
of articulation.

Gomphosis is the connexion of a tooth to its
socket. *Wise-man.*

GONDOLA. n. f. [*gondole*, French.] A
boat much used in Venice; a small boat.

He saw did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye,
A little *gondola* bedecked trim
With boughs and arhours woven cunningly. *Spenser.*

In a *gondola* were seen together Lorenzo and his
amorous Jessica. *Shakspeare.*

As with *gondolas* and men, his
Good excellence the duke of Venice
Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring. *Prior.*

GONDOLIER. n. f. [from *gondola*] A
boatman; one that rows a gondola.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a *gondolier*,
To the gro's claps of a lascivious Moor. *Shakspeare.*

GONN. part. preter. [from *go*. See *To*
GO.]

1. Advanced; forward in progress.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when
they have not been far *gone* with it, only by being
put into broomlands. *Mortimer.*

The observator is much the brisker of the two,
and, I think, farther *gone* of late in lyes and im-
pudence than his presbyterian brother. *Swift.*

2. Ruined; undone.
He must know 'tis none of your daughter, nor
my sister: we are *gone* else. *Shakspeare.*

3. Past.
I'll tell the story of my life,
And the particular accidents *gone* by,
Since I came to this life. *Shakspeare's Tempst.*

4. Lost; departed.
When her mothers saw that the hope of their
gain was *gone*, they caught Raul and Silas. *Atti.*
Speech is confined to the living, and imparted
to only those that are in presence, and is transient
and *gone*. *Holder.*

5. Dead; departed from life.

I mourn Adonis dead and *gone*. *Oldham.*
A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour,
loses all signs of life; but carried into the air, or
thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite *gone*. *Addison on Italy.*

GO'NFALON. n. f. [*gonfanon*, French;
GO'NFANON. {*gun/ana*, [Ilandick, from
gunn, a battle, and *fani*, a flag. *Lye*]
An ensign; a standard.

Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanc'd,
Stand and *gonfalons*, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton.*

GONORRHOEA. n. f. [*γόνος* and *εἶς*.]
A morbid running of venereal humors.

Rautv mummy or stone mummy grows on the
tops of high rocks: they powder and boil it in
milk, and then give it to stop *gonorrhoeas*. *W. Edward on Effluvia.*

GOOD. adj. comp. better, superl. best.
[*gōd*, Saxon; *goed*, Dutch.]

1. Having, either generally or for any
particular end, such physical qualities
as are expected or desired; not bad;
not evil.

God saw every thing that he had made, and
behold it was very *good*. *Genesis.*

An universe of death! which God by curie
Created evil; for evil only *good*. *Milton.*

From an ill cause to draw a *good* effect. *Dryden.*
Notwithstanding this criticism the verses were
good. *Spettator.*

A man is no more to be praised upon this ac-
count, than because he has a regular pulse and a
good digestion. *Addison.*

Ah; ne'er so dire a thirst of glory hoast,
Nor in the critic's hand the man be lost!
Good nature and *good* sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine. *Pope.*

2. Proper; fit; convenient; right; not
wrong.

Amongst a man's peers a man shall be sure of
familiarity, and therefore it is *good* a little to keep
state; amongst a man's inferiors one shall be sure
of reverence, and therefore it is *good* a little to be
familiar. *Bacon.*

If you think *good*, give Martius leave. *Bacon.*
It was a *good* time to comply with the impor-
tunity of the gentlemen of Suffolk. *Clarendon.*

3. Conducive to happiness.
It is not *good* that the man should be alone. *Genesis.*

We may as well pretend to obtain the *good*
which we want without God's assistance, as to
know what is *good* for us without his direction. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

4. Uncorrupted; undamaged.
He also bartered away plumbs, that would
have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last
good for his eating a whole year. *Lutke.*

5. Wholesome; salubrious.
A man first builds a country seat,
Then finds the walls not *good* to eat. *Prior.*

6. Medicinal; salutary.
The water of Nilus is sweeter than other wa-
ters in taste, and it is excellent *good* for the stone
and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon.*

7. Pleasant to the taste.
Eat thou honey, because it is *good*; and the
honeycomb, which is sweet. *Proverbs.*

Of herbs and plants some are *good* to eat raw;
as lettuce, endive, and purslane. *Bacon.*

8. Complete; full.
The protestant subjects of the abbey make up
a *good* third of its people. *Addison on Italy.*

9. Useful; valuable.
All quality, that is *good* for any thing, is ori-
ginally founded upon merit. *Collier on Envy.*

We discipline betimes those other creatures we
would make useful and *good* for somewhat. *Lutke.*

10. Sound; not false; not fallacious.

He is resolved now to show how slight the po-
sitions were which Luther let go for *good*. *Atterbury.*

11. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.
According to military custom the place was
good, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company
might well pretend to the next vacant captain's
in the same regiment. *Walter.*

12. Confirmed; attested; valid.
Ha! am I sure she's wrong'd? Perhaps 'tis
malice;
Slave, make it clear, make *good* your accusation. *Smith.*

13. With *as* preceding. It has a kind of
negative or inverted sense; *as good as*,
no better than.
Therefore sprang there even of one, and him
as good as dead, so many as the stars of the sky
in multitude. *Hebrews.*

14. With *as* preceding. No worse.
He sharply reproved them as men of no con-
rage, which, being many times *as good as* in
possession of the victory, had most cowardly
turned their backs upon their enemies. *As a*

The master will be *as good as* his word, for his
own business. *L'Estrange.*

15. Well qualified; not deficient.
If they had held their royalties by that title,
either there must have been but one sovereign over
them all, or else every father of a family had
been *as good as* a prince, and had *as good as* a claim to
royalty as these. *Lutke.*

16. Skillful; ready; dexterous.
Flatter him if may, I confess; as those are ge-
nerally *good* at flattering who are *good* for nothing
else. *Scott.*

I make my way where'er I see my foe;
But you, my lord, are *good* at a retreat. *Dryden.*

17. Happy; prosperous.
Behold how *good* and how pleasant it is for
brethren to dwell together in unity. *Psalms.*

Many *good* morrows to my noble lord!
—*Good* morrow, Cateby, you are early stirring. *Shakspeare.*

Good e'en, neighbours;
Good e'en to you all, *good* e'en to you all. *Shakspeare.*

At my window bid *good* morrow.
Good morrow, Portia! let us once embrace. *Addison.*

18. Honourable.
They call to get themselves a name,
Reverend whether *good* or evil fame. *Milton.*

Silence, the knave's repute, the whore's *good*
name,
The only honour of the wisting dame. *Pope.*

19. Cheerful; gay. Joined with any
words expressing temper of mind.
They may be of *good* comfort, and ever so
cheerfully about their own affairs. *2 Al.*

Quietness improves into cheerfulness, even
to make me just to *good* humoured at a world's
world will. *Pope.*

20. Considerable; not small though not
very great.

A *good* while ago God made choice that the
gentiles by my mouth should hear the word. *Acts.*

The plant, having a great stalk and top, does
prey upon the grass a *good* way about by draw-
ing the juice of the earth from it. *Bacon.*

Myrtle and pomegranate, if they be planted
though a *good* space one from the other, will
meet. *Parchon on Pruning.*

The king had provided a *good* fleet, and a body
of three thousand foot to be embarked. *Clarendon.*

We may suppose a great many degrees of li-
berty and lightness in these earthly particles, so
as many of them might float in the air a *good*
while like exhalations, before they fell down. *Burnet.*

They held a *good* share of civil and military
employments during the whole time of the usur-
pation. *Swift.*

1. Elegant; decent; delicate: with breeding.

If the critic has published nothing but rules and observations in criticism, I then consider whether there be a propriety and elegance in his thoughts and words, clearness and delicacy in his remarks, wit and *good breeding* in his rail-
Addison's Guardian.

Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we express by the word *good breeding*.
Addison.

Those among them who return into their several countries, are sure to be followed and imitated as the greatest patterns of wit and *good breeding*.
Swift.

22. Real; serious; not feigned.

Love not in *good earnest*, nor no farther in sport neither, than with safety of a pure blith thou may'st in honour come off again.
Shakspeare.

23. Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.

Antonio is a *good man*: my meaning, in saying that he is a *good man*, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient.
Shakspeare.

24. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous; pious; religious: applied both to persons and actions. Not bad; not evil.

For a *good man* *seme* would even dare to die.
Romans.

The woman hath wrought a *good work* upon me.
Matthew.

All man's works on me, *Good* or not *good*, ingratify my merit those shall perfect, and for these my death shall pay.
Milton.

What reward
Awaits the *good*, the rest what punishment.
Milton.

The only Son of light
In a dark age against example *good*,
Against allurement.
Milton.

Such follow him, as shall be registered
Part *good*, part bad, of bad the larger scoll.
Milton.

Grant the bad what happiness they would,
One they must want, which is to pass for *good*.
Pope.

Why drew Marcellus' *good* bishop purer breath,
When nature sick'n'd, and each gale was death?
Pope.

Such was Roscommon, not more learn'd than
good,
With manners generous as his noble blood.
Pope.

No farther intercourse with Heav'n had he,
But left *good* works to men of low degree.
Haste.

25. Kind; soft; benevolent.

Matters being so turned in her, that where at first liking her manners did breed *good will*, now *good will* became the chief cause of liking her manners.
S. r. y.

Glorie to God in the highest, and on earth peace
and *good will* towards men.
L. k.

Without *good-nature* man is but a better kind
of villain.
Bacon.

Here we are lov'd, and there we love;
Good nature now and passion strive
Which of the two should be above,
And laws unto the other give.
Suckling.

'Tis no wonder if that which affords so little
glory to God, hath no more *good will* for men.
Ducy of Pitty.

When you shall see him, fir, to die for pity,
'Twere such a thing, 'twould so deceive the
world,
'Twould make the people think you were *good*
natur'd.
Denham.

To teach him sometimes to love and be *good* na-
tured to others, is to lay early the true founda-
tion of an honest man.
Locke.

Good sense and *good nature* are never separated,
though the ignorant world has thought otherwise.
Dryden.

Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word
which I would fain bring back to its original fig-

nification of virtue, I mean *good nature*, are of
daily use.
Dryden.

This doctrine of God's *good will* towards men,
this command of men's proportionable *good will*
to one another, is not this the very body and
substance, this the very spirit and life of our Sa-
viour's whole institution?
Spratt.

It was his greatest pleasure to spread his healing
wings over every place, and to make every one
sensible of his *good will* to mankind.
Colemy.

How could you chide the young *good natur'd*
prince,
And drive him from you with so stern an air.
Addison's Cato.

26. Favourable; loving.

But the men were very *good* unto us, and we
were not hurt.
Samuel.

Truly God is *good* to Israel even to such as
are of a clean heart.
Psalms.

You have *good remembrance* of us always, de-
siring greatly to see us, as we also to see you.
1 Thessalonians.

This idea must necessarily be adequate, being
referred to nothing else but itself, nor made by
any other original but the *good* liking and will of
him that first made this combination.
Locke.

27. Companionable; sociable; merry.
Often used ironically.

Though he did not draw the *good fellows* to
him by drinking, yet he eat well.
Clarendon.

Not being permitted to drink without eating,
will prevent the custom of having the cup often
at his nose; a dangerous beginning and preparation
to *good fellowship*.
Locke.

It was well known, that Sir Roger had been a
good fellow in his youth.
Arbutnot.

28. It is sometimes used as an epithet of
flight contempt, implying a kind of
negative virtue or bare freedom from ill.

My *good man*, as far from jealousy as I am
from giving him cause.
Shakspeare.

She had left the *good man* at home, and brought
away her gallant.
Addison's Spectator.

29. In a ludicrous sense.

As for all other *good* women that love to do
but little work, how handsome it is to lause
themselves in the sunshine, they that have been
but a while in Ireland can well vintess.
Spenser.

30. Hearty; earnest; not dubious.

He, that saw the time fit for the delivery he
intended, called unto us to follow him, which we
both, bound by oath, and willing by *good will*,
obeyed.
Sedgely.

The *good will* of the nation to the present war
has been since but too much experienced by the
successes that have attended it.
Tim. l.

Good will, she said, my want of strength sup-
plies;

And diligence shall give what age denies.
Dryden.

31. In *Good time*. Not too fast.

In *good time*, replies another, you have heard
them dispute against a vacuum in the schools.
Collier in Henry's Reign.

32. In *Good faith*. Really; seriously.

What, must I hold a candle to try *good* faith?
They in themselves, *good faith* are too too light.
Shakspeare.

33. *Good*. [To make.] To keep; to main-
tain; not to give up; not to abandon.

There died upon the place all the chiefs, and all
making good the fight without any ground given.
Bacon's Henry viii.

He forced them to retire in spite of their dis-
gowns, which were placed there to *make good* their
retreat.
Cromwell.

Since we claim a proper interest above others in
the pre-eminant rights of the household of faith,
then to *make good* that claim, we are obliged above
others to conform to the proper manners and vir-
tues that belong to this household.
Spratt.

He without fear a dangerous war pursues;
As honour made him first the danger choose,
So still he *makes it good* on virtue's tree.
Dryden.

34. *Good*. [To make.] To confirm; to
establish.

I farther will maintain
Upon his bad life to *make all this good*.
Shakspeare.

To *make good* this explication of the article, it
will be necessary to prove that the church, which
our Saviour found'd and the apostles gathered,
was to receive a constant and perpetual acception.
Pearson.

These propositions I shall endeavour to *make*
good.
Smalridge.

35. *Good*. [To make.] To perform.

While she to far extends her grace,
She *makes* but *good* the promise of her face.
Wallis.

36. *Good*. [To make.] To supply.

Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to
itself, to *make good* in one circumstance what it
wants in another.
L'Estrange.

Good n f.

1. That which physically contributes to
happiness; benefit; advantage; the
contrary to evil or misery.

I fear the emperor means no *good* to us.

Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus.

Let me play the lion too: I will roar, that I
will do any man's heart *good* to hear me.
Shakspeare.

He was d indifferently 'twixt them, doing nei-
ther *good* nor harm.
Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

Love with fear the only *Good*,
Merciful over all his works, with *good*
Sustaining evil.
Milton.

God is also in sleep, and dreams advise,
Which he hath sent preptious, some great *good*
Predicting.
Milton.

Nature in man's heart, her laws doth pen,
Pretending truth to wit, and *good* to will.
Davies.

The lessening or escape of evil is to be rec-
koned under the notion of *good*: the lessening or
loss of *good* is to be reckoned under the notion of
evil.
Wilkins.

This caution will have also this *good* in it, that
it will put them upon considering, and teach them
the necessity of examining more than they do.
Locke.

Good is what is apt to cause or increase pleasure,
or diminish pain in us; or else to procure or pre-
serve us in the possession of any other *good*, or ab-
sence of any evil.
Locke.

Retire to leave thy destin'd charge too soon,
And for the church's *good* defer thy own.
Prior.

Works may have more wit than does them
good,
As bodies perish through excess of blood.
Pope.

A thirst after truth, and a desire of *good*, are
principles which still act with a great and univer-
sal force.
Rogers.

2. Prosperity; advancement.

If he had employ'd
Those excellent gifts of fortune and of nature
Unto the *good*, not ruin of the state.
Bacon's Juvenal.

3. Earnest; not jest.

The good woman never died after this, 'till
she came to die for *good* and all.
L'Estrange.

4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable;
virtue; righteousness; piety; the con-
trary to wickedness.

Depart from evil and do *good*.
Psalms.

Not only carnal *good* from evil does not justify;
but no *good*, no not a purposed *good*, can make
evil *good*.
Holyday.

O now, like one of us is Man become,
To know both *good* and evil, since his taste
Of that detested fruit, but let him boast
He know'd, and of *good* lost, and evil got,
Happier had it still 'd him to have known
Good by itself, and evil not at all.
Milton.

Enjoy of all *good*, wherein consists
Woman's domestic honour, and chief praise.
Milton.

By *good*, I question not but *good*, morally so
called *bonum Longum*, ought, chiefly at least, to
be understood; and that the *good* of profit or
pleasure the *bonum utile* or *juvandum*, hardly come
into my account here.
Soul.

Nor holds this earth a more deserving knight
For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,
Truth, honour, all that is compris'd in good.

Dryden.

5. Good placed after *had*, with *as*, seems a substantive; but the expression is, I think, vitious: and *good* is rather an adjective elliptically used, or it may be considered as adverbial. See *Good*. *adv.*

The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had *as good* leave his vessel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves.

South.

Without good nature and gratitude, men had *as good* live in a wilderness as in a society.

L'Estrange.

Good. *adv.*

1. Well; not ill; not amiss.
2. *As Good*. No worse.

Was I to have never parted from thy side,
As Good have grown there still a lifeless rib.

Milton.

Says the cuckoo to the hawk, Had you not *as good* have been eating worms now as pigeons?

L'Estrange.

Good. *interjection.* Well! right! It is sometimes used ironically.

Good-conditioned. *adj.* Without ill qualities or symptoms. Used both of things and persons, but not elegantly.

No surgeon dilates an abscess of any kind by injections, when the pus is *good-conditioned*.

Sharp's Surgery.

Good-now. *interjection.*

1. In good time; *a la bonne heure*. A gentle exclamation of entreaty. It is now a low word.

Good-now, sit down, and tell me, he that knows,

Why this fame watch? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

2. A soft exclamation of wonder.

Good-now, *good-now*, how your devotion jump with mine!

Dryden.

Goodliness. *n. f.* [from *goodly*.] Beauty; grace; elegance.

She sung this song with a voice no less beautiful to his ears, than her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes.

Sidney.

The stateliness of houses, the *goodliness* of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye.

Hooker.

Goodly. *adj.* [from *good*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. Little in use.

A prince of a *goodly* aspect, and the more *goodly* by a grave majesty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces.

Sidney.

A *goodly* city is this Antium.

Shakspeare.

Patience and sorrow strove

Which should express her *goodliest*: you have seen sunshine and rain at once. Her smiles and tears were like a wetter May.

Shakspeare.

Here from gracious England have I offer
Of *goodly* thousands.

Shakspeare's Macbeth.

Rebekah took *goodly* raiment of her eldest son

Phan, and put them upon Jacob.

Genesis.

There was not among the children of Israel a *goodlier* person than he.

1 Sam.

Both younger than they were; of stature more; and all their formes, much *goodlier* then before.

Chapman.

He had not made them any recompence for their *goodly* houses and olive gardens, destroyed in the former wars.

Knolles.

The *goodliest* man of men since born
His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve.

Milton.

Of the fourth Edward was his noble long;
Fierce, *goodly*, valiant, beautiful, and young.

Waller.

Not long since, walking in the field,
My nurse and I, we there beheld

A *goodly* fruit, which, tempting me,
I would have pluck'd.

Waller.

How full of ornament is all I view
In all its parts! and seems as beautiful as new:
O *goodly* order'd work! O pow'r divine!
Of thee I am, and what I am is thine!

Dryden.

His eldest born, a *goodly* youth to view,
Excell'd the rest in shape and outward shew;
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,
But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind.

Dryden.

2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every clink,
Goodly and great he sails behind his link.

Dryden.

3. Happy; deliverable; gay.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately injured to the mild and *goodly* government of the Confessor.

Spenser.

We have many *goodly* days to see.

Shakspeare.

Goodly. *adj.* Excellently. Obsolete.

Their Alma, like a virgin queen most bright,
Doth flourish in all beauty excellent;
And to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attemper'd *goodly* well for health and for delight.

Spenser.

Goodlyhood. *n. f.* [from *goodly*.] Grace; goodness. Obsolete.

But mote thy *goodlyhood* forgive it me,
To meet which of the gods I shall thee name.

Spenser.

Goodman. *n. f.* [from *good* and *man*.]

1. A slight appellation of civility: generally ironical.

How now, what's the matter? part.
—With you, *goodman* boy, if you please: come,
I'll flesh ye.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

2. A ruffick term of compliment; gaffer.

Nay, hear you, *goodman* deliver. *Shakspeare.*
But see the sun-beams bright to labour warn,
And gild the thatch of *goodman* Hodge's barn.

Gay's Poet.

Old *goodman* Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the trees has seen.

Swift.

Goodness. *n. f.* [from *good*.] Desirable qualities either moral or physical; kindness; favour.

If for any thing he loved greatness, it was because therein he might exercise his *goodness*.

Sidney.

There is in all things an appetite or desire, whereby they incline to something which they may be; all which perfections are contained under the general name of *goodness*.

Hooker.

All *goodness*

Is poison to thy stomach.

—Yes, that *goodness*.

Of gleaming all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:

The *goodness* of your intercepted packets

You writ to the pope against the king: your

goodness,

Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious.

Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

There's no *goodness* in thy face.

Shakspeare.

There is a general, or natural *goodness* in creatures, and a more special or moral *goodness*.

Perkins.

The *goodness* of every thing is measured by its end and use, and that's the best thing which serves the best end and purpose.

Tillotson.

All made very particular relations of the strength of the Scots army, the excellent discipline that was observed in it, and the *goodness* of the men.

Clarendon.

No body can say that tobacco of the same *goodness* is risen in respect of itself; one pound of the same *goodness* will never exchange for a pound and a quarter of the same *goodness*.

Locke.

Goods. *n. f.* [from *good*.]

1. Moveables in a house.

That giv't to such a guest
As my poor selfe, of all thy *goods* the best.

Chapman.

2. Personal or moveable estate.

That a writ be sud' against you,
To forfeit all your *goods*, lands, tenements,
Cattles, and whatsoever.

Shakspeare Henry VIII.

This hinders nothing the proceedings of the civil courts, which respect the temporal punishment upon body and *goods*.

Lisle.

3. Wares; freight; merchandize.

Her majesty, when the *goods* of our English merchants were attached by the duke of Alva, arrested likewise the *goods* of the Low Dutch here in England.

Raleigh's Essay.

Salée, that scorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den.

Waller.

Goodly. *n. f.* [corrupted from *good wife*.] A low term of civility used to mean persons.

Soft, *goodly* sheep, then said the fox, not so;
Unto the king to rash you may not go;

Hubbert's Tale.

Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spy'd,
Which erst I saw when *goodly* Dobson dy'd.

Gay.

Plain *goodly* would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her program gown.

Swift.

Goodyship. *n. f.* [from *goodly*.] The quality of a *goodly*. Ludicrous.

The more shame for her *goodyship*,
To give to near a friend the slip.

Hudibras.

GOOSE. *n. f.* plural *geese*. [Gor, Saxon; goer, Dutch; gaws, Erse, sing. gewy, plural.]

1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for foolishness.

Thou cream-faced lown,
Where got'st thou that *goose* look?

Shakspeare.

Since I pluck't *geese*, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately.

Shakspeare.

Birds most easy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the *goose* and swan.

Pearson on Drawing.

Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geese*,
Disturb with nightly noise the sacred peace.

Dryden's Fables.

2. A tailor's smoothing iron.

Come in, taylor; hear you may roast your *goose*.

Shakspeare.

GOOSEBERRY. *n. f.* [from *goose* and *berry*, because eaten with young *geese* as sauce.] A berry and tree.

The species are, 1. The common gooseberry.

2. The large manured gooseberry. 3. The red hairy gooseberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooseberry. 5. The large amber gooseberry. 6. The large green gooseberry. 7. The large red gooseberry. 8. The yellow-leaved gooseberry. 9. The striped-leaved gooseberry.

Miller.

August has upon his arm a basket of all manner of ripe fruits; as, pears, plumbs, apples, *gooseberries*.

Pearson.

Upon a *gooseberry* bush a snail I found;
For always snails near sweetest fruit abound.

Gay.

GOUSECAP. *n. f.* [from *goose* and *cap*.]

A silly person.

GOUSEFOOT. *n. f.* [from *goose* and *foot*.] Wild orach.

Miller.

GOUSEGRASS. *n. f.* Clivers; an herb.

Goosegrass, or wild tany, is a weed that strong clays are very subject to.

Mortimer.

GORBELLIED. *adj.* [from *gorbally*.] Fat; bigbellied; having swelling paunches.

Hang ye *gorbellied* knaves, are you undone?
No, ye fat chuffs, I would your store were here.

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

GORBELLY. *n. f.* [from *gor*, dung, and *belly*, according to *Skinner* and *Juinus*. It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welsh, beyond, too much; or, as seems to me more likely, may be contracted from *gormand*, or *german's belly*, the belly of a glutton.] A big paunch;

GORGED. *adj.* [from *gorge*.] Having a gorge or throat.

Look up a height, the shrill *gorge'd* lark to far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspere.*

GORGEOUS. *adj.* [*gorgeios*, old French. *Skinner.*] Fine; splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent.

O, that deceit should dwell
In such a *gorgeous* palace! *Shakspere.*

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the sun at midsummer. *Shaksp.*
He bad them look upon themselves and upon
their enemies, themselves dreadful, their enemies
gorgeous and brave. *Hayward.*

The *gorgeous* east, with richest hand,
Pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*

With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of sov'reign
fway, *Dryden's Virgil.*

The two contending princes make their way.

GORGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendidly; magnificently; finely.

The duke, one solemn day, *gorgeously* clad in a
suit all overspread with diamonds, lost one of them
of good value. *Wotton.*

GORGEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendour; magnificence; show.

GORGET. *n. f.* [from *gorge*.] The piece of armour that defends the throat.

He with a pally fumbling on his *gorget*,
Shakes in and out the rivet. *Shakspere.*

He did oftentimes spend the night in the church
alone praying, his headpiece, *gorget*, and gauntlets
lying by him. *Kneller.*

See how his *gorget* peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben Jonson.*

About his neck a threefold *gorget*,
As rough as trebled leathern target. *Hudibras.*

GORGON. *n. f.* [*γοργών*.] A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

Gorgons and hydras, and chimeras dire. *Milton.*

Why didst thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face
To stare me into fature. *Dryden.*

GORMAND. *n. f.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

TO GORMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *gormand*.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

GORMANDIZER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

GORSE. *n. f.* [*γορς*, Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers in winter.

GORY. *adj.* [from *gor*.] 1. Covered with congealed blood.

When two boars with rankling malice met,
Their *gory* sides the fresh wounds fiercely fret. *Spenser.*

Why dost thou shake thy *gory* locks at me?
Thou canst not say I did it. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. Not in use.
The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shakspere.*

GOSHAWK. *n. f.* [*γορ*, goofe, and *hawc*, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.

Such dread his awful visage on them cast;
So seem poor doves at gothawks sight aghast. *Fairfax.*

GOOSING. *n. f.* [from *goose*.] 1. A young goofe; a goofe not yet full grown.

Why do you go nodding and waggling so like

a fool, as if you were hipshot? says the goofe to her *goosing*. *L'Estrange.*

Nature hath instructed even a brood of *goosins* to stick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*

2. A katkin on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL. *n. f.* [*χορηγία*, or *God's* or good tidings; *εὐαγγέλιον*; *sofel*, *sheal*, *suach*, happy tidings, Erie.]

1. God's word; the holy book of the christian revelation.

Thus may the *gospel* to the rising sun
Be spread, and flourish where it first begun. *Waller.*

All the decrees whereof scripture treateth are conditionate, receiving Christ as the *gospel* offers him, as Lord and Saviour; the former, as well as the latter, being the condition of scripture-election, and the rejecting, or not receiving him thus, the condition of the scripture-reprobation. *Hammond.*

How is a good Christian animated and cheered by a steadfast belief of the promises of the *gospel*? *Bentley.*

2. Divinity; theology.

TO GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments of religion. This word in *Shakspere*, in whom alone I have found it, is used, though so venerable in itself, with some degree of irony; I suppose from the goepellers, who had long been held in contempt.

Are you to *go'spell*?
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave? *Shakspere.*

GO'SPELLER. *n. f.* [from *go'spel*.] A name of the followers of *Wickliffe*, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the papists in reproach, from their professing to follow and preach only the *gospel*.

These *go'spellers* have had their golden days,
Have trodden down our holy Roman faith. *Rever.*

GO'SSAMER. *n. f.* [*gossypium*, low Latin.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm sunny weather, especially about the time of autumn. *Hanmer.*

A lover may befriend the *gossamour*,
That idles in the wanton summer air,
And yet not tall, so light is vanity. *Shakspere.*

Four nimble gnats the hories were,
Their haunches of *gossamer*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
The filmy *gossamer* now flits no more,
Nor halcyons balk on their sunny thore. *Dryden's Virgil.*

GOS SIP. *n. f.* [from *gob* and *ryb*, relation, affinity, Saxon.]

1. One who answers for the child in baptism.

Go to a *gossip's* feast and gauds with me,
After so long grief such nativity. *Shakspere.*

At the christening of George duke of Clarence,
who was born in the castle of Dublin, he made both the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond his *gossips*. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. A tipling companion
And sometimes lunk l in a *gossip's* bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab,
And when she drinks against her lips I bob. *Shakspere.*

3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a *gossip* at his labour. *Hudibras.*

I is sung in ev'ry street,
The common chat of *gossips* when they meet. *Dryden.*

TO GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

a swelling belly. A term of reproach for a fat-man.

GORD. *n. f.* An instrument of gaming, as appears from *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gords* and *ninepins*. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts; for *gords* and Fulham holds. *Shakspere.*

GORE. *n. f.* [*gone*, Saxon; *gôr*, Welsh, famous matter.]

1. Blood effused from the body.

A grievous wound,
From which forth gush'd a stream of *gore* blood thick,

That all her goodly garment stain'd around,
And into a deep sanguine dy'd the grassy ground. *Spenser.*

Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless *gore*. *Dryden's Rn.*

2. Blood clotted or congealed.

The bloody fact
Will be aveng'd; though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and *gore*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

His horrid beard and knotted tresses stood
Stiff with his *gore*, and all his wounds ran blood. *Denham.*

TO GORE. *v. a.* [*geberian*, Saxon.]

1. To stab; to pierce.

Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's spear. *Shakspere's Richard II.*

No weaker lion's by a stronger slain;
Nor from his larger tulks the forest boar
Commision takes his brother swine to *gore*. *Tate's Juvenal.*

For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins bore,
And poles with pointed steel their foes in battle *gore*. *Dryden.*

2. To pierce with a horn.

Some toils'd, some *gor'd*, some trampling down
he kill'd. *Dryden.*

He idly butting, seigns
His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk. *Thomson.*

GORGE. *n. f.* [*gorge*, French.]

1. The throat; the swallow.

There were birds also made so finely, that they
did not only deceive the sight with their figures,
but the hearing with their songs, which the
watry instruments did make their *gorge* deliver. *Sidney.*

And now how abhorred in my imagination it is!
my *gorge* rises at it. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*

Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused,
begin to heave the *gorge*, disrelish and abhor the
Moor. *Shakspere's Othello.*

2. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Not in use.

And all the way, most like a brutish beast,
He spew'd up his *gorge*, that all did him detest. *Spenser.*

TO GORGE. *v. n.* [*gorger*, French.]

1. To fill up the throat; to glut; to satiate.

Being with his presence glutted *gorge'd* and full. *Shakspere.*

He that makes his generation messes,
To *gorge* his appetite. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite. *Dryden.*

I desire that they will not *gorge* the lion either
with nonfence or obsequity.

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's sands, disfigur'd with their wounds,
To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addison's Cato.*

The giant, *gor'd* with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretcht at length, and snoring in his den. *Addison.*

2. To swallow; as, the fish has gorged the hook.

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.
Go to a god's feast and gaude with me.
—With all my heart, I'll gossip at this feast.

Shakespeare.

His mother was a votress of my order,
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,
Full often hath she gossiped by my side.
The market and exchange must be left to their
own ways of talking; and gossippings not be robbed
of their ancient privilege.
He gives himself up to an idle gossiping conver-
sation.

Shakespeare.

Locke.

Locke.

Locke.

Locke.

Locke.

2. To be a pot-companion.

Nor met with fortune, other than at feast,
Full warm of blood, of mirth, of gossiping.
GOSSIPRY *n. f.* [gossipy, from gossip.]
Gossipy or compaterity, by the canon law, is
a spiritual affinity; and the juror, that was gossip
to either of the parties, might, in former times,
have been challenged as not indifferent.

Davies.

- GOSSING. *n. f.* [rubia] An herb.

Ainsworth.

- GOT. The preterit of get.

Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but
Aulus got off.
If you have strength Achilles' arms to bear,
Though foul Therites got thee, thou shalt be
Loved and esteemed.
These regions and this realm my wars have
got;

Dryden.

This mournful empire is the loser's lot.
When they began to reason about the means
how the sea got thither, and asy back again, there
they were presently in the dark.

Howard.

- GOT. The part. pass. of get.

Solyman commended them for their valour in
their evil haps, in a plot so well by them laid,
more than he did the victory of others got by good
fortune, not grounded upon any good reason.

Knock.

A gentle persuasion in reasoning, when the
point of submission to your will is got, will most
times do.

Locke.

If he behaves himself so when he depends on
us for his daily bread, can any man say what he
will do when he is got above the world?

Arbuthnot's John Bull.

Thou wert from Atna's burning central town,
Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder borne.

Pope.

- GO'TTEN. The part. pass. of get.

Wildom cannot be gotten for gold.
Few of them, when they are gotten into an
office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it.

Tristram.

- GOUD. *n. f.* Woad; a plant.

D. J.

- GOVE *n. f.* A mow.

T. J. R.

- TO GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a
gove, goss, or mow. An old word.

Load safe, carry home, follow time being fair,
Gove just in the hand, is out of despair.

T. J. R.

- TO GOVERN. *v. a.* [gouverner, French;
gubernu, Latin]

1. To rule as a chief magistrate.

This inconvenience is more hard to be redressed
in the governor than the governed; as a muldly in
a vital part is more incurable than in an exter-
nal.

Spe from L. land.

Slaver to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to govern men.

H. J. R.

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.

I am at present a civil war, though it puts the
power into my hands, and though such turbulent
and naughty spirits as you are govern all things in
times of peace.

D. J. R.

The chief point, which he is to carry always in
his eye, and by which he is to govern all his coun-
sels, designs, and actions.

Atterbury.

3. To manage; to restrain.

Go after her, she's desperate; govern her.

Shakespeare.

4. [In grammar.] To have force with
regard to syntax: as, *amo* governs the
accusative case.

Listen, children, unto me,
And let this your lesson be,
In our language evermore
Words that govern go before.

Mauger's Fr. Gr.

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of
a ship.

- TO GOVERN. *v. n.* To keep superiority;
to behave with haughtiness.

By that rule,

Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counsel, that you still may govern.

Dryden.

- GOVERNABLE. *adj.* [from govern] Sub-
missive to authority; subject to rule;
obedient; manageable.

The flexibility of the former part of a man's
age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it
more governable and safe.

Locke.

- GOVERNANCE. *n. f.* [from govern]

1. Government; rule; management.

Jonathan took the governance upon him at that
time, and rose up instead of his brother Judas.

1 Maccabees.

2. Control, as that of a guardian.

Me he knew not, neither his own ill,
"I'll through wife handling, and fair governance,
I him recurred to a better will.

Spenser.

What! shall King Henry be a pupil still,
Under the sunly Gloster's governance?

Shakespeare.

3. Behaviour; manners. Obsolete.

He liest is to fall into mischance,
That is regardless of his governance.

Spenser.

- GOVERNANT. *n. f.* [gouvernante, Fr.]

A lady who has the care of young girls
of quality. The more usual and proper
word is *governess*.

- GOVERNESS. *n. f.* [gouvernesse, French,
from gove.]

1. A female invested with authority.

The moon, the governess of floods,
Pile in her arms, and washes all the au,
That rheumick dictates do abound.

Shakespeare.

2. A tutress; a woman that has the care
of young ladies.

He presented himself unto her, falling down
upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as
the old governess of Danae is painted, when she
suddenly saw the golden shower.

Sidney.

His three younger children were taken from
the governess in whose hands he put them.

Clarendon.

3. A tutress; an instructress; a direc-
tress.

Great affliction that severe governess of the life
of man brings upon those souls she seizes on.

More against Atheism.

- GOVERNMENT. *n. f.* [gouvernement,
French]

1. Form of a community with respect to
the disposition of the supreme authority.

There seem to be but two general kinds of go-
vernment in the world: the one exercised accord-
ing to the arbitrary commands and will of some
single person; and the other according to certain
orders or laws introduced by agreement, or custom,
and not to be changed without the consent of many.

Temple.

No government can do any act to limit itself:
the supreme legislative power cannot make itself
not to be absolute.

Locke.

2. An established state of legal authority.

There they shall found
Their government, and their great senate chuse
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws or-
dained.

Milton.

While he survives, in concord and content
The commons live, by no division rent;
But the great monarch's death dissolves the govern-
ment.

Dryden.

Every one knows, who has considered the

nature of government, that there must be in each
particular form of it an absolute unlimited power.

Locke.

Where any one person or body of men takes
into their hands the power in the last resort, there
is properly no longer a government, but what
Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or cor-
ruption of one.

S. J. R.

3. Administration of publick affairs.

Safety and equal government are things
Which subjects make as happy as their kings.

H. J. R.

Those governments which curb not evils, cause;
And a rich knave's a libel on our laws.

Pope.

4. Regularity of behaviour. Not in use.

You needs must learn, lord, to mend your
fault;

Though sometimes it shows greatness, courtly
blood,

Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,
Defect of manners, want of government,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion, and disdain.

Shakespeare.

5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequi-
ousness.

Thy eyes windows fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part depriv'd of supple government,
Shall stiff and stark, and cold appear, like death.

Shakespeare.

6. Management of the limbs or body.
Obsolete.

Their god
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;
But I them warded all with wary government.

Spenser.

7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard
to construction.

- GOVERNOUR. *n. f.* [gouverneur, French.]

1. One who has the supreme direction.

It must be confessed, that of Christ, working
as a creator and a governor of the world by pro-
vidence, all are partakers.

H. J. R.

They beget in us a great idea and veneration
of the mighty author and governor of such stu-
pendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds
to his adoration and praise.

B. J. R.

2. One who is invested with supreme au-
thority in a state.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the
governour among the nations.

Psalm.

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon a
potent ground as the minister, if so disposed, can
urge disobedience: as, for instance, if my go-
vernour should command me to do a thing, or I must
die, or forfeit my estate; and the minister steps in
and tells me, that I offend God, and run my soul
in jeopardy, if I obey that command, 'tis easy to see a great
force in this persuasion.

South.

3. One who rules any place with delegated
and temporary authority.

To you, lord governor,
Remains the censure of this hellish villain.

Shakespeare.

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young
man.

To Eltam, will I, where the young king is,
Being ord'nd in his special government;
And for his safety there I'll best devote.

Shakespeare.

The great work of a governor is to fix the
carriage, and form the mind; to settle in his pupil
good habits, and the principles of virtue and wis-
dom.

Locke.

During the minority of kings, the election of
bishops, and other affairs of the church, must be
left in the hands of their governors and counsellors.

Locke.

5. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold all the ships, which though they be so
great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet are
turned about with a very small helm, which re-
ver the governor lieth.

Locke.

- GOUGE. *n. f.* [French.] A chisel

having a round edge. for the cutting of such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed. *Moxon.*

GOUGRES *n. f.* [*gouje*, French, a camp trull] The French diseafe. *Hanner*

GOUBORDE *n. f.* [*gouborde*, French]

1. A plant. The fruit of some species are long. of others round, or heart-shaped. *Miller.*

But I will haste, and from each bow and brake,
Each plant, and juiciest gourd, will pluck such choice

To entertain our angel guest. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Gourd seeds abound so much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from thence by expression; they are of the four greater cold seeds, and are used in emulsions. *Hill.*

2. A bottle. [from *gourt*, old French *Skinner*] The large fruit so called is often scooped hollow, for the purpose of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors: from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the same name, and so the word is used by *Chaucer.* *Hanner*

GOURDINESS *n. f.* [from *gourd*] A swelling in a horse's leg after a journey *Farrier's Dict*

GOURNET *n. f.* [*curculus*] A fish.

GOUT *n. f.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical diseafe attended with great pain

The *gout* is a diseafe which may affect any membranous part, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the slowest, the resistance, friction, and stricture of the blood parts the greatest, and the tension of pain, by the dilatation of the nervous fibres, extreme.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

One that's sick o' th' *gout*, had rather
Grown so in perplexity, than be cur'd
By th' sure physician death. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

This very reverend lecher, quite worn out
With rheumatisms, and crippl'd with the *gout*,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And forges his own vices in his son. *Dryden.*

2. A drop [*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Lat.]
Gut for drop is still used in Scotland by physicians.

I see thee still,
And on the blade o' th' dudgeon *gouts* of blood,
Which was not to be fore. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

GOUT *n. f.* [French] A taste. An affected cant word

Catalogues serve for a direction to any one that has a *gout* for the life of his

Woodward.

GOUTWORT *n. f.* [*gout and wort*; *podagraria*] An herb

Ainsworth.

GOUTY *adj.* [from *gout*.]

1. Afflicted or diseased with the *gout*.

There does not above one of a thousand of the *gout*, although I believe that more die *gouty*. *Graunt.*
Kneels upon his *gouty* joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippl'd fingers found.

Dryden's Persius.

Most commonly a *gouty* constitution is attended with great acuteness of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extremities, being delicate.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. Relating to the *gout*.

There are likewise other causes of blood spitting; one is the settlement of a *gouty* matter in the substance of the lungs. *Blackmore.*

GOWN *n. f.* [*gonna*, Italian; *gown*, Welsh and Erse.]

1. A long upper garment.

They make garments either short, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*, long to the ground. *Abbot.*

If ever I laid a loose-bodied *gown*, sew me up in the skirts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I laid a *gown*. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

In length of train descends her sweeping *gown*,
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known. *Dryden.*

2. A woman's upper garment

I despise your new *gown*, 'till I see you dressed in it. *Pope.*

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law

The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honest student, to study to buy him a *gown*. *Swift on Ireland.*
Gut in his *gown* the hero sat. *Dryden.*

Yet not inferior to a *gown* of state,
The modish fix'd by a crown the wears;
Of silks and cloths the *gown* is made;
In these great points the leaders in common wear. *Young.*

4. The dress of peace

He *gown'd* himself, and aims to *gown* made yield;

Successful to him did him for an apprentice
As for the close intimates as open field. *Dryden.*

GOWNED *adj.* [from *gown*] Dressed in a *gown*.

A little crew about them war'd round
Of sage and sober peers, all gravely *gown'd*. *Swift.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was *gown'd*,
The teams with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*

GOWNMAN *n. f.* [*gown* and *man*] A man devoted to the arts of peace; one whose proper habit is a *gown*.

Let him with pedants
Pore out his life amongst the lazy *gownmen*. *Keats.*

Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two
be composed of men, leaving *gownmen*, dependants upon the court for a morsel of bread. *Swift.*

10. **GRAPPLE** *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *grapple*.] To grope, to feel eagerly with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought
Of these rogues, with their bloody hands *grapple*
In my guts, and pulling out my very entrails. *Arbuthnot's John Bun.*

To **GRAPPLE** *v. a.* To lie prostrate on the ground.

GRACE *n. f.* [*grace*, French; *gratia*, Latin; *grace*, Erse.]

1. Favour; kindness.

If the highest love in no base person may aspire
to *grace*, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Sidney.*

O momentary *grace* of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the *grace* of God! *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

Such as were popular
And well deserving, were advanced by *grace*. *Daniel.*

Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for
those many acts of *grace* I have lately pulled? *King Charles.*

Yet those remov'd,
Such *grace* shall one just man find in his sight,
That he relents, not to blot out mankind. *Milton.*

He receiv'd all the *graces* and degrees, the
proctorship and the doctorship could be obtained there. *Carleton.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*;
Then either of you knights may well deserve
A prince's born. *Dryden's Fables.*

None of us, who now your *grace* in love,
But hold the rank of foreign queen before. *Dryden.*

Proffer'd service repaid the fur,
That of her *grace* she gave her hand to know
The secret meaning of this moral flow. *Dryden.*

2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind

The *grace* of God, that passeth understanding
keep your hearts and minds. *Connon Prayer.*
The evil of 'tis is that we are especially, to pray
cannot, most earnestly begging of God, that he
will by the power of his *grace*, preserve us from
falling into sin. *Duty of Man.*

Prevenient *grace* descending had in us
The downy fount of their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*

3. Virtue effected or God's influence.

Within the church, in the public profession
and external communion thereof, are contained
persons truly good and innocent, and by converse
loved; and together with them other persons void
of all living *grace*, and hereafter to be damned. *Pearson.*

How Van wants *grace* who never wanted wit. *Pope.*

4. Pardon; mercy.

Noble pity held
His hand a while, and to their choice gave space
Which they would prove, his mercy or his *grace*. *Waller.*

Bow and sue for *grace*
With suppliant knee. *Milton.*

5. Favour conferred.

I should therefore esteem it great favour and
grace,
Would you be so kind as to give me my place. *Prior.*

6. Privilege.

But to return and view the cheerful slaves,
To few great Jupiter in parts this *grace*. *Dryden.*

7. A goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty.

This fourth day, where your verse has find
The *grace* of the gods and the *grace* of the gods. *Prior.*

8. Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming.

The same word in Philoclea's mouth, as from
one woman to another, for there were no other
body by, might have had a better *grace*, and per-
chance have found a greater receipt. *Madame.*

Have I reason or good *grace* in what I do? *Temple.*

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleasing appearance

On a blue only, with a patcher *grace*,
Pretend'd to crown the cheek and ead's place;
Aid, looking round him with a monarch's eye,
Spread his exalted boughs to wave in air. *Harte.*
Her purple habit fits with such a *grace*
On her smooth shoulders, and to suit her face. *Dryden's Fables.*

To write and speak correctly gives a *grace*,
and gains a favourable attention to what one has
to say. *Luthe.*

10. Natural excellence.

It doth give me, that things of principal ex-
cellency should be thus bitten at by men whom
God hath endued with *grace* both of wit and
learning, for better purposes. *Hovier.*

To many kind of men,
Their *grace* gave them but as enemies. *Shaksp.*

In his own *grace* he doth exalt himself
More than a you adancment. *Shaksp.*
The charming Lausus, full of youthful fire,
To Turnus only second in the *grace*
Of manly men, and features of the face. *Dryden.*

11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty

Where justice grows, there grows the greater
grace,
The which doth quench the brand of hellish smart. *Spenser.*

Set all things in their own peculiar place.
And know that order is the greatest *grace*. *Dryden.*
The flower which lasts for little space,
A short liv'd good, and an uncertain *grace*. *Dryden.*

12. Single beauty.

I pass their form and every charming grace.

13. Ornament; flower; highest perfection.

By their hands this grace of kings must die,
It hell and treason hold their promises.

14. Single or particular virtue.

The king-becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, stabilities,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no reliſh of them.

The graces of his religion prepare him for the
most useful discharge of every relation of life.

15. Virtue physical.

O, mickle is the powerful grace that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.

16. The title of a duke or archbishop; for
merly of the king, meaning the fame as
your goodness, or your clemency.

Here come I from our princely general,
To know your griefs; to tell you from his grace,
That he would give you audience.

High and mighty king, your grace, and those
your nobles here present, may be pleased to bow
your ears.

According to the usual proceeding of your
grace, and of the court, with delinquents which
are overtaken with error in simplicity, there was
yielded unto him a deliberate, patient, and full
hearing, together with a satisfactory answer to all
his main objections.

17. A short prayer said before and after
meat.

Your soldiers use him as the grace 'fore meat,
'Their talk at table, and their thanks at end.

While grace is saying after meat, do you and
your brethren take the chairs from behind the
company.

'Then cheerful healing, your mistress shall have
place;

And what's more rare a poet shall say grace.

- GRACE-CUP, *n. f.* [*grace* and *cup*.] The
cup or health drank after grace.

The grace-cup serv'd, the cloth away,
Jove thought it time to shew his play.

- TO GRACE, *v. a.* [*from the noun*]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish;
to recommend; to decorate.

This they study, this they practise, this they
grace with a wanton superfluity of wit.

I do not think a braver gentleman,
More daring, or more bold is now alive,
To grace this latter age with noble deeds.

Little of this great world can I speak,
And therefore little shall I grace my cause,
In speaking for myself.

There is due from the judge to the advocate
some commendation and praising, where causes are
well handled.

Rich crowns were on their royal statchsons
plac'd,

With sapphires, diamonds, and with rubies grac'd.

By both his parents of descent divine;
Great Jove and Phœbus grac'd his nobler line.

'Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were reserv'd to grace the soldiers too.

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour.

How happily he lives, how well belov'd,
And daily, raised by the emperor.

He might at his pleasure grace or disgrace whom
he would in court.

Dispos'd all honours of the sword and gun,
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown.

3. To favour

When the guests withdrew,
Their courteous host saluting all the crew,
Regardless pass'd her o'er, nor grac'd with kind
adieu.

And the Lord was gracious unto them, and had
compassion on them.

GRACED, *adj.* [*from grace*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful. Not in use.

He saw this gentleman, one of the properest
and best grac'd men that ever I saw, being of a
middle age and a mean stature.

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste. Not in use.

Make it more like a tavern or a brothel
'Than a grac'd palace.

GRACEFUL, *adj.* [*from grace*] Beautiful
with dignity.

Amid' the troops, and like the leading god,
High o'er the rest in arms the graceful Turnus
rode.

Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance;
Bold in the lists, and graceful in the dance.

Yet graceful ease, and sweetness void of pride,
Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to
hide.

Graceful to fight, and elegant to thought,
The great are vanquish'd, and the wise are taught.

GRACEFULLY, *adv.* [*from graceful*.]
Elegantly; with pleasing dignity.

Through nature and through art she rang'd,
And gracefully her subject chang'd.

Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of
a beast; but walking gracefully implies a manner
or mode superadded to that action.

GRACEFULNESS, *n. f.* [*from graceful*.]
Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty

His neck, his hands, his shoulders, and his
breast,

Did next in gracefulness and beauty stand
'To breathing figures.

He executed with so much gracefulness and
beauty, that he alone got money and reputation.

There is a secret gracefulness of youth which
accompanies his writings, though the staidness and
sobriety of age be wanting.

If hearers are amaz'd from whence
Proceeds that fund of wit and sense,
Which, though her modesty would shroud,
Breaks like the sun behind a cloud;

While gracefulness its art conceals,
And yet through every motion steals.

GRACELESS, *adj.* [*from grace*] Void
of grace; wicked; hopelessly corrupt;
abandoned.

'This graceless man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear.

Whose hap shall be to have her,
Will not to graceless be, to be ingrate.

In all manner of graceless and hopeless charac-
ters, some are lost for want of advice, and others
for want of heed.

Furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way,
Betwixt the graceless villain and his prey.

GRACES, *n. f.* Good graces for favour is
seldom used in the singular.

Demand deliv'ry of her heart,
Her goods and chattels, and good graces,

And person up to his embraces.

GRACILE, *adj.* [*gracilis*, Latin.] Slender;
small.

GRACILENT, *adj.* [*gracilentus*, Latin.]
Lean.

GRACILITY, *n. f.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.]
Slenderness; smallness.

GRACIOUS, *adj.* [*gracicus*, French.]
1. Merciful; benevolent.

Common sense and reason could not but tell
them, that the good and gracious God could not
be pleased, nor consequently worshipp'd, with any
thing barbarous or cruel.

To be good and gracious, and a lover of know-
ledge, are two of the most amiable things.

2. Favourable; kind.

And the Lord was gracious unto them, and had
compassion on them.

Unblam'd Ulysses' house,

In which I finde receipt to gracious.

From now reveal

A gracious beam of light; from now inspire

My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre.

3. Acceptable; favoured.

Doctrine is much more profitable and gracious
by example than by rule.

He made us gracious before the kings of Persia,
so that they gave us food.

Gorings, who was now general of the hostie,
was no more gracious to prince Rupert than
Wilnot had been.

4. Virtuous; good.

Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being
gracious, than they are in losing them when they
have approved their virtues.

5. Excellent. Obsolete.

The grievous abuse which hath been of councils,
should rather cause men to study how to practice
a thing may again be reduced to that first per-
fection.

6. Gracious; becoming. Obsolete.

Our women's names are more gracious than
their Rutilla, that is, red head.

GRACIOUSLY, *adv.* [*from gracious*.]
1. Kindly; with kind condescension.

His testimony he graciously confirmed, that it
was the best of all my tragedies.

He heard my vows, and graciously deuced
My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to
feed.

If her majesty would but graciously he pleas'd to
think a hardship of this nature worthy her royal
consideration.

2. In a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [*from gracious*.]
1. Kind condescension

The graciousness and temper of this answer
made no impression on them.

2. Pleasing manner

GRADATION, *n. f.* [*gradation*, French;
gradus, Latin.]

1. Regular progress from one degree to
another.

The desire of more and more rises by a natural
gradation to melt, and after that to all.

2. Regular advance step by step.

By cold gradation, and well balanc'd form,
We shall proceed with Angelo

The plumbist very elegantly expresseth to us the
several gradations by which men at last come to
this horrid degree of impiety.

3. Order; sequence; series.

'Tis the curse of service;
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not, as of old, gradation, where each second
stood hen to th' first

4. Regular process of argument.

Certain it is, by a direct gradation of conse-
quences from this principle of merit, that the
obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoyn'd
by, the first dictates of nature.

GRADATORY, *n. f.* [*gradus*, Latin.]
Steps from the cloisters into the church.

GRADIENT, *adj.* [*gradiens*, Lat.] Walk-
ing; moving by steps.

Amongst those gradient automata, that iron spider
is especially remarkable, which, being but of an
ordinary bigness, did creep up and down as if it
had been alive.

GRADUAL, *adj.* [*graduel*, French.]
Proceeding by degrees; advancing step
by step; from one stage to another.

Of creatures animate with gradual life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man.

Men still suppose a *gradual* natural progress of things; as that, from great things and persons should grow *graves*, *stilles*, *lanths*, by many steps and ascents they come to be at great st. *South*

GRADUAL. *n. f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps.

Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiss'd, and thus the faint implor'd. *Dryden*

GRADUALITY. *n. f.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progression.

This time ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *gradually* of opacity and light. *Brown*

GRADUALLY. *adv.* [from *gradual*.]

By degrees; in regular progression.

When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and eclipses them, your light vanishes; not *gradually*, like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newton*

The author of our being weans us *gradually* from our fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it. *Swift*

Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater density in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made *gradually*. *Arbutnot*

In degree.

Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically differ from the fantastick reason of brutes. *Grew*

GRADUATE. *v. a.* [*graduatus*, Fr. *gradus*, Latin.]

To dignify with a degree in the university.

John Trigonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight, did good service. *Carew*

Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make such a noise, as if the terms of architecture, flizes, and cornices, were enough to *graduate* a matter of this art. *Watson*

To mark with degrees.

The places were marked where the spirits stood at the severest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observations he *graduates* his thermometer. *Darham*

To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals; a chymical term.

The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Boyle*

To heighten; to improve.

Not only vitriol is a cause of blackness, but the salts of natural bodies; and dyes advance and *graduate* their colours with salts. *Brown*

GRADUATE. *n. f.* [*graduatus*, French; from *gradus*, Latin.] A man dignified with an academical degree.

Of *graduates* I dislike the learned rout,
And chuse a female doctor for the gout. *Bramston*

GRADUATION. *n. f.* [*graduation*, French; from *graduate*.]

Regular progression by succession of degrees.

The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole. *Grew*

Improvement; exaltation of qualities.

Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often extinguished in oil of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall. *Brown*

The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF. *n. f.* A ditch; a moat. See GRAVE.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the *graff* broad and deep. *Chambers*

GRAFF. *n. f.* [*greffe*, French.] A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cion.

God gave unto man all kinds of seeds and *graffs* of life; as the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Raleigh*

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graff* maketh a great fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater leaves. *Bacon*

'Tis usual now an inmate *graff* to see
With insolence invade a foreign tree. *Dryden*

If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung, in the same manner as you do a *graff*, it will help to heel the looser. *Mortimer*

Now the cleft mind inserted *graffs* receives,
And yields an offspring more than nature gives. *Pope*

To GRAFF. *v. a.* [*greffer*, French.]

1. To insert a cion or branch of one tree into the stock of another.

His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;
I'll cut his barren branches to the stock,
And *graff* you on to bear. *Dryden's Don Sebastian*
With his pruning hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graff* more happy in their stead. *Dryden*

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.

Now let me *graff* my pears, and prune the vine. *Dryden*

3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.

And they also, if they hide not still in unbelief, shall be *graffed* in; for God is able to *graff* them in again. *Romans*

These are th' Italian names which fate will join
With oars, and *graff* upon the Trojan line. *Dryden's Æneid*

4. To impregnate with an adscititious branch.

We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not
Be *graffed* to your relish. *Shakespeare*

The noble idle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock *graffs* with ignoble plants. *Shaks*

5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another.

This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new incident *graffed* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us. *Swift*

May one kind grave unite each hapless name,
And *graff* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope*

To GRAFF. *v. n.* To practise infision.

In March is good *graffing* the skillful do know,
So long as the wind in the east do not blow:
From moon being changed, 'till past be the prime,
For *graffing* and cropping is very good time. *Tusser*

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graff* not only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas, if you *graff* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few. *Bacon*

GRAFTER. *n. f.* [from *graff* or *graff*.]

One who propagates fruit by *graffing*.
I am informed, by the trials of the most skillful *graffers* of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his *graff* the same year in which the infision is made. *Evelyn*

GRAIL. *n. f.* [from *grêle*, French.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unwearied was,
And, lying down upon the sandy *grails*,
Drank of the stream as clear as crystal glass. *Spenser*

GRAIN. *n. f.* [*graine*, French; *granum*, Latin; *grano*, Italian, has all the following significations.]

1. A single seed of corn.

Look into the seeds of time,
And say which *grain* will grow, and which will not. *Shakespeare*

His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff. *Shaks. Merch. of Venice*

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, slaying, pent to linger
But with a *grain* a day I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shaks*

Many of the ears, being six inches long, had sixty *grains* in them, and none less than forty. *Mortimer*

2. Corn.

As it chbs, the seedman
Upon the sune and oze feathers his *grain*,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakespeare*

Pales no longer swell'd the teeming *grain*,
Nor Ptochus fed his oxen on the plain. *Dryden*

'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but oftener covered with weeds than *grain*. *Collier on Fame*

3. The seed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any single body.

Thou exist'st on many thousand *grains*
That issue out of dust. *Shakespeare*

By intelligence
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each *grain* of gravel. *Shakespeare*

5. The smallest weight, of which in physics twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny-weight; and so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

Unity is a precious diamond, whose *grains* as they double, twice double in their value. *Holyday*

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which arithet, being multiplied, to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds. *Haller*

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water weighing only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abate of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*: the balance kept the same depth in the water. *Bacon*

His brain
Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*. *Hudib*

6. Any thing proverbially small.

For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the balance. *Wisdome*

It is a sincerely pliable, ductile temper, that neglects not to make use of any *grain* of grace. *Hammond*

The ungrateful person lives to himself, and subsists by the good nature of others, of which he himself has not the least *grain*. *South*

7. GRAIN of Allowance. Something indulged or remitted; something above or under the exact weight.

He, whose very best actions must be seen with *grains* of allowance, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. *Addison*

I would always give some *grains* of allowance to the sacred science of theology. *Watts*

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his *grain*
Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shakespeare*

9. The body of the wood as modified by the fibres.

The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and linden of a softer *grain*. *Dryden*

10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles.

The tooth of a sea-horse, in the midst of the solid parts, contains a curled *grain* not to be found in ivory. *Brown*

Source of a continuation. In metaphors, and grain is fine, that they bear a fine polish.

11. Died or stained substance.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks;
And the pure snow with goodly vermil stain,
Like crimson dy'd in grain. *Spenser.*

Over his hel'd arms
A military vest of purple flow'd,
Livelier than melibman, or the grain

Of Liria, worn by kings and heroes old.
Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
All in a robe of darkest grain,
Flowing with majestick train. *Milton.*

The third, his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tintur'd grain. *Milton's Par. Lf.*

12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour from the direction of fibres.

Your minds, preoccupied with what
You rather must do than with what you should
do,

Made you against the grain to voice him consul.
Shakespeare

Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,
I see to argue 'gainst the grain. *Hudibras.*

Old clients weary'd out with fruitless care,
Dismiss their hopes of eating, and despair;
Though much against the grain, forc'd to retire,
Buy to us for supper, and provide a fire. *Dryden.*

13. The heart; the bottom.

The one being weakable and mild, the other
stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in
candling dunce, as brothers glued together,
but not united in grain. *Hayward.*

14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

The smaller the particles of cutting substances
are, the smaller will be the scratches by which
they continually fret and wear away the glass un-
til it be polished; but be they never so small, they
can wear away the glass no otherwise than by
grating and scratching it, and breaking the pro-
tuberances; and therefore polish is no otherwise
than by breaking its roughness, to a very fine
grain, so that the scratches and jaggings of the
surface become too small to be visible. *Newton.*

GRAINED, adj. [from grain.] Rough;
made less smooth.

Though now this grained face of mine he hid
In sap consuming winter's dazzled snow,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shaksp.*

GRAINS, n. f. [without a singular.] The
husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

Give them graine their fill,
Husks, draff, to drink and swill. *Ben Jonson.*

GRAINS of Paradise, n. f. [cardamomum,
Latin.] An Indian spice.

GRAINY, adj. [from grain.]

1. Full of corn.

2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAME'RY, interj. [contracted from
grant me mercy.] An obsolete expression
of surprise.

Grame'ry, fir, said he; but mote I weat
What strange adventure do ye now pursue? *Spenser.*

Grame'ry, lovely Lucius, what 's the news?
Shakespeare.

GRAMINEOUS, adj. [gramineus, Latin.]
Grassy. Gramineous plants are such as
have a long leaf without a footstalk.

GRAMINIVOROUS, adj. [gramen and voro,
Latin.] Grazeating; living upon grass.

The ancients were verfed chiefly in the dis-
section of brutes, among which the graminiv-
orous kind have a party-coloured choroides.

Sharp's Surgery.

GRAMMAR, n. f. [grammar, French;
grammatica, Latin; γράμματις, Greek.]

1. The science of speaking correctly; the

art which teaches the relations of words
to each other.

To be accurate in the grammar and idioms of
the tongue, and likewise a rhetorician to make all
their places serve his eloquence. *Fell.*

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will
not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

Men speaking language, according to the
grammar rules of that language, do yet speak im-
properly of things. *Locke.*

2. Propriety or justness of speech; speech
according to grammar.

Varium & mutabile semper feminis is the
sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for
the adjectives are neuter, and animal must be un-
derstood to make them grammar. *Dryden.*

3. The book that treats of the various
relations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR School, n. f. A school in
which the learned languages are gram-
matically taught.

Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth
of the realm in erecting a grammar school. *Shaksp.*

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a gram-
mar school I cannot encourage. *Locke.*

GRAMMARIAN, n. f. [grammairien, Fr.
from grammar.] One who teaches
grammar; a philologist.

Many disputes the ambiguous nature of letters
hath created among the grammarians. *Hobbs.*

They who have called him the torture of gram-
marians, might also have called him the plague
of translators. *Dryden.*

GRAMMATICAL, adj. [grammatical, Fr.
grammaticus, Latin.]

1. Belonging to grammar.

The beauty of virtue still being set before their
eyes, and that taught them with far more dili-
gent care than grammatical rules. *Sidney.*

I shall take the number of consonants, not
from the grammatical alphabets of any language,
but from the diversity of sounds framed by single
articulations with appulse. *Hobbs.*

2. Taught by grammar.

They seldom know more than the grammatical
construction, unless born with a poetical genius.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

GRAMMATICALLY, adv. [from grammatical.]
According to the rules or sci-
ence of grammar.

When a sentence is distinguished into the nouns,
the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles
of speech which compose it, then it is said to be
analysed grammatically. *Harris.*

As grammar teacheth us to speak properly, so
it is the part of rhetoric to instruct how
to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that lan-
guage that before was naked and grammatically
true. *Baker.*

GRAMMATICASTER, n. f. [Latin.]
A mean verbal pedant; a low gramma-
rian.

I have not vexed language with the doubts, the
remarks, and eternal triflings of the French gram-
maticaster. *Rymer.*

GRAMPLE, n. f. A crabfish. *Ainsworth.*

GRAMPUS, n. f. A large fish of the
cetaceous kind.

GRANARY, n. f. [granarium, Latin.] A
storehouse for thrashed corn.

Ants by their labour and industry, contrive that
corn will keep, as dry in their nests as in our
granaries. *Addison.*

The naked nations cloaths,
And be the exulting granary of a world.

Thomson's Spring.

GRANATE, n. f. [from granum, Latin.]
A kind of marble so called, because it
is marked with small variegations like
grains. Otherwise GRANITE.

GRAND, adj. [grand, French; grandis,
Latin.]

1. Great; illustrious; high in power or
dignity.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the
trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper
and becoming the paradise and garden of so
a Lord. *Keble's Hymns.*

2. Great; splendid; magnificent.

A voice has flown
To re-entame a grand design, *Young.*

3. Principal; chief.

What cause
Mov'd our grand parents in that happy state,
Favour'd of heav'n so highly, to fall off
From their Creator. *Milton.*

4. Eminent; superiour; very frequently
in an ill sense.

Our grand foe, Satan. *Milton.*

So climb this first grand thief into God's fold. *Milton.*

5. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or
expressed with great dignity.

6. It is used to signify ascent or descent of
consanguinity.

GRANDAM, n. f. [grand and dam or dame.]

1. Grandmother; may father or mother's
mother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady
Was fairer than his grand law and as chaste
As may be in the world. *Shakespeare.*

We have our forefathers and great grand-
am all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days. *Dryden.*

Thy tyrants heart belies thy angel face;
Too well thou show'st thy pedigree from stone;
Thy grandame's was the first by Pyrrus thrown. *Dryden.*

2. An old withered woman.

The women
Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have
And to the grandame hag adjug'd the knight. *Dryden.*

GRANDDAUGHTER, n. f. [grand and
daughter.] The daughter of a son or
daughter.

GRANDCHILD, n. f. [grand and child.]
The son or daughter of my son or
daughter; one in the second degree of
descent.

Augustus Cæsar, out of indignation against his
daughters and Agrippa his grandchild, would lay
that they were not his seed, but impudences
broken from him. *Bacon.*

These hymns may work on future wits and to
may great grandchildren of thy praises grow. *Donne.*

He hoped his majesty did believe, that he
would never make the least scruple to obey the
grandchild of king James. *Clarendon.*

Fair daughter, and thou son and grandchild
both! *Milton.*

He 'scaping, with his gods and reliques fled,
And towards the shore his little grandchild led. *Denham.*

GRANDIER, n. f. [grand, French; grandis,
Latin.] A man of great rank, power,
or dignity.

They had some sharper and some milder dis-
sentences, which might easily happen in such an
interview of grandees, both vehement on the
parts which they swayed. *Wotton.*

When a prince or grandee manifests a liking
to such a thing, men generally set about to make
themselves considerable for such things. *South.*

Some parts of the Spanish monarchy are rather
for ornament than strength: they furnish out
viceroys for the grandees, and posts of ho-
nour for the noble families. *Addison.*

GRAND VITRE. *n. f.* [from *grand vitre*, Lat.] Great age; length of life. *Di.*
GRAND VITRE. *adj.* [from *grand vitre*, Lat.] Long-lived; of great age. *Di.*
GRAND VITRE. *n. f.* [French.] State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magistrate or great officer, he looks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and grandeur. *South.*
 Elevation of sentiment, language or action.

GRANDFATHER. *n. f.* [from *grand* and *father*, Lat.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father or mother in the scale of ascent.

One was saying that his great grandfather and grandfather, and father died at sea: said another that heard him, an' I were as you, I would never come at sea. *Why, said he, where did you die?* He answered, where but in their beds? He, answered, an' I were as you, I would never come in bed. *Bacon.*

Our grandchildren will see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereat they are paying the arrears, and boast that their grandfathers were rich and great. *Swift.*

GRANDFICK. *adj.* [from *grand* and *ficio*, Lat.] Making great. *Di.*

GRANDINOUS. *adj.* [from *grando*, Lat.] Full of hail; consisting of hail. *Di.*

GRANDITY. *n. f.* [from *grandis*, Latin.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and brevity. *Camden's Remains.*

GRANDMOTHER. *n. f.* [from *grand* and *mother*, Lat.] The mother of my father or mother.

Thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice. *Timothy.*

GRANDSIRE. *n. f.* [from *grand* and *sire*, Lat.] Grandfather.

Think't thou that I will leave my kingly throne.

Wherein my grandsire and my father sat? *Shakspeare.*

Thy grandsire, and his brother, to whom fame gave, from two conquer'd parts of th' world their name. *Denham.*

The wroaths his grandsire knew to reap By native toil and military sweat. *Prior.*

Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man whose blood is warm within, So like a grandfire cut in alabaster? *Shakspeare.*

Above the portal, carved in cedar wood, Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike grandfathers stood. *Dryden.*

So mimic ancient wits at best, As apes our grandfathers in their doublets dress. *Pope.*

GRANDSON. *n. f.* [from *grand* and *son*, Lat.] The son of a son or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy store, Give much to you, and to his grandson more. *Dryden.*

Grandfathers in private families are not much conversed to have great influence on their grandsons, and, I believe, they have much less among princes. *Swift.*

RANGE. *n. f.* [from *grange*, French.] A farm; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old grange, would needs sell it, and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: naming ever the wood, with it; the trees were all blasted, the wine died of the mould; the cattle

of the mountain, and the sheep of the meadow, was ever reared there, not a duckling or a goose. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

At the moated grange resides this dejected Mariana. *Shakspeare.*

The loose unletter'd hinds, When for their teeming flocks and granges full In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan. *Milton.*

If the church was of their own foundation, they might chuse, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other therein; unless, perhaps, the said church had people belonging to it; for then they must still maintain a curate; and of this sort were their granges and priories. *Ascham.*

GRANITE. *n. f.* [from *granit*, French, from *granum*, Latin; because consisting as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardness, giving fire with steel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moorstone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. It is found in immense strata in Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall it is found in prodigious masses, and brought to London, for the steps of public buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish. *Hill on Fossils.*

Alabaster, marble of divers colours, to h temple and mixed, the opulites, porphyry, and the granite. *Woodward.*

There are still great pillars of granite, and other fragments of this ancient temple. *Addison.*

GRANIVOROUS. *adj.* [from *granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of their bills, can distinguish the qualities of hard bodies, which the sense of men discerns not without meditation. *Brown.*

Pomice affords a soft demulcent nourishment, both for granivorous birds and mankind. *Arbut.*

GRANNAM. *n. f.* [from *grandam*, Lat.] Grandmother. Only used in burlesque works.

Off my kind grannam told me, Tim, take warning. *ay.*

GRANT. *v. a.* [from *garantir*, Fr.] Junius and Skinner; perhaps, as *Minshew* thinks, from *gratuita*, or rather from *gratia* or *gratificatio*.

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and to, in effect, they plainly grant that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the church. *Hooker.*

I take it for granted, that though the Greek word when we translate saints, be in itself as applicable to things as persons; yet in this article it signifies not holy things, but holy ones. *Pearson.*

Grant that the fates have firm'd, by their decree, The Trojan race to reign in Italy. *Dryden.*

Suppose, which yet I grant not, thy desire A moment elder than my rival's life?

Can chance of seeing first thy little prove? *Dryden.*

If he be otherwise indifferent as to the present rebellion, they may take it for granted his complaint is the rage of a disappointed man. *Addison.*

2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Israel grant thee thy petition, that thou hast asked of him. *1 Samuel.*

Then hath God also to the gentiles granted repentance unto life. *Acts.*

Didst thou not kill this king? — I grant ye.

— Do'st grant me, hedgehog? then grant me too, Thou may'st be damn'd for that wicked deed. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

He heard, and granted half his prayer; The rest the winds dispense'd. *Pope.*

GRANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.

2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon. Counters juggle for a grant.

And when they break their friendship plead their want. *Dryden.*

3. In law.

A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, services, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c. or made by such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politic; which differences be often in speech neglected, and then taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that granteth it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is said to be in grant which cannot be assigned without deed. *Cowell.*

All the land is the queen's, unless there be some grant of any part thereof, to be shewed from her majesty. *Spenser.*

Not only the laws of this kingdom, but of other places, and the Roman laws, provide that the prince should not be deceived in his grants. *Davenant.*

4. Concession; admission of something in dispute.

But of this so large a grant, we are content not to take advantage. *Hobbes.*

This grant destroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

GRANTABLE. *adj.* [from *grant*.] That may be granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was grantable for life. *Ascham.*

GRANTEE. *n. f.* [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made.

To smooth the way for popery in Mary's time, the grantees were confirmed by the pope in the possession of the abbey-lands. *Swift.*

GRANTOR. *n. f.* [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made.

A duplex querela, shall not be granted under pain of suspension of the grantor from the execution of his office. *Ascham.*

GRANULAR. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

Small coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into granular bodies, do make up that powder which is used for guns. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GRANULATE. *v. n.* [from *granule*, French, from *granum*, Latin.] To be formed into small grains.

The juice of grapes, insipulated by heat, granulates into sugar. *Spratt.*

GRANULATE. *v. a.*

1. To break into small masses or granules.

2. To raise into small asperities.

I have observed, in many bees, the gullet, before its entrance into the pylorus, to be much dilated, and thick set, as it were granulated with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory vessel. *Boys.*

GRANULATION. *n. f.* [from *granulation*, Fr. from *granule*.]

1. The act of pouring melted matter into cold water, so as it may granulate or congeal into small grains; it is generally

done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or seed. Quincy.

2. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little granulations of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula. Sharp's Surgery.

GRA'NULE. *n. f.* [from *granum*, Lat.] A small compact particle.

With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular granules, some blue, and some yellow. Boyle on Colours.

GRA'NULOUS. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *n. f.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; the fruit from which wine is expressed.

And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every grape of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger. Leviticus.

Anacreon, for thy sake
I of the *grape* no mention make;
Ere my Anacreon by thee fell,
Curfed plant, I lov'd thee well. Cowley.

Here are the vines in early flow'r deserv'd,
Here *grapes* discolour'd on the sunny side. Pope

GRAPE *Hyacinth*, or **GRAPE** *Flower.* *n. f.* A flower.

GRA'PESTONE. *n. f.* [*grape* and *stone*.] The stone or seed contained in the grape.

When obedient nature knows his will,
A fly, a *grapestone*, or a hair can kill. Prior.

GRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [*γράφω*.] Well delineated.

Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and *graphical*. Bacon's Natural History.

GRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *graphical*.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

The hyena odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and *graphically* described by Caesellus. Brown

GRA'PHOL. *n. f.* [*graphin*, French.] A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.

2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [*grabbelen*, Dutch; *krappeln*, German.]

1. To contend by seizing each other, as wrestlers.

They must be also practised in all the locks and grips of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or *grapple*, and to cicle. Milton.

Living virtue, all achievements pass,
Meets envy, still to *grapple* with at last. Waller.
Does he think that he can *grapple* with divine vengeance, and endure the everlasting burnings? South.

Anæus here and stern Alcides strive,
And both the *grappling* statues seem to live. Addison.

2. To contend in close fight.

I'll in my standard bear the arms of York,
To *grapple* with the house of Lancaster. Shakspeare.
Sometimes, from fighting squadrons of each fleet,
Two *grappling* Ætnas on the ocean meet,
And English fires with Belgian flames contend. Dryden.

To GRA'PPLE. *v. a.*

1. To fasten; to fix; to join indissolubly. Obsolete.

Grapple your minds to service of the navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still. Shakspeare's Henry v.

That business

2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

Our Hippogines, vessels for the transporting of hories, we are indebted to the Salaminians; for *grappling* hooks to Anacharis. Heylin.

GRA'PPLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Contest hand to hand, in which the combatants seize each other; the wrestlers hold.

As when earth's son, Antæus strove
With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foil'd, still rose
Fresh from his fall, and never *grapple* join'd,
Tumulted at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. Milton.

Or did his genius
Know mine the stronger demon, fear'd the *grapple*,
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,
To skulk behind my sword. Dryden.

2. Close fight.

In the *grapple* I boarded them; on the instant
they got clear of our ship, so I alone became their prisoner. Shakspeare's Hamlet.

3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

But Cymon loon his crooked *grappler* cast,
Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd. Dryden.

GRA'PPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *grapple*.]

Close fight; hostile embrace. Not in use.
They catching hold of him, as down he lent,
Him backward overthrew, and down him stay'd
With their rude hands and griesly *grappling*. Spenser.

GRA'SHOPPER. *n. f.* [*gras* and *hop*.] A small insect that hops in the summer grass. The cicada of the Latins is often by the poets translated *grasshopper*, but improperly.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners legs,
The cover of the wings of *grasshoppers*. Shakspeare.
Grasshoppers eat up the green of the whole countries. Bacon.

Where silver lakes with verdant shadows crown'd,
Disperic a grateful chilnel all around;
The *grasshopper* avoids th' untainted air,
Nor in the midst of Summer ventures there. Addison.

The women were of such an enormous stature,
that we appear'd as *grasshoppers* before them. Addison's Spectator.

GRA'SIER. See GRAZIER.

To GRASP. *v. a.* [*graspere*, Italian.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.

O fool that I am, that thought I could *grasp*
water and bind the wind. Sidney.

In his right hand
Grasping ten thousand thunders, which he sent
Before him, such as in their souls infix'd
Plagues. Milton's Paradise Lost.

King's by *grasping* more than they can hold,
First made their subjects, by oppression, bold. Denham.

Doom, as they please, my empire not to stand,
I'll *grasp* my sceptre with my dying hand. Dryden.

2. To seize; to catch at.

This *grasping* of the militia of the kingdom
into their own hands, was desired the summer before. Clarendon.

For what are men who *grasp* at praise sublime,
But bubbles on the rapid stream of time? Young.

To GRASP. *v. n.*

1. To catch; to endeavour to seize; to try at.

So endless and exorbitant are the desires of
men, that they will *grasp* at all, and can form no
scheme of perfect happiness with less. Swift.

2. To struggle; to strive; to grapple. Not in use.

Set, his face is black, and full of blood;
His hands abroad display'd, as one that *grasps*
And tugg'd for life. Shakspeare's Henry vi.

3. To gripe; to encroach.

Like a miser 'midst his store,
Who *grasps* and *grasps* 'till he can hold no more. Dryden.

GRASP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe or seizure of the hand.

Nor wanted in his *grasp*
What seem'd both spear and shield. Milton.

This hand and sword have been acquainted well
It would have come before into my *grasp*,
To kill the ravisher. Dryden's Don Sebastian.

The left arm is a little defaced, though one
may see it held something in its *grasp* formerly. Addison on Italy.

2. Possession; hold.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp*,
And the rich east to boot. Shakspeare's Macbeth.

3. Power of seizing.

Within the direful *grasp*
Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. Milton.

They looked upon it as their own, and held it
even within their *grasp*. Clarendon.

GRA'SPER. *n. f.* [from *grasp*.] One that grasps, seizes, or catches at.

GRASS. *n. f.* [*gras*, Saxon.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.

Ye are grown fat as the heifer at *grass*, and
bellow as bulls. Jeremias.

The beef being young, and only *grass* fed, was
thin, light and moist, and not of a tubulence
to endure the salt. Tempe.

You'll be no more your former you;
But for a blooming nymph will pass,
Just fifteen, coming summer's *grass*. Swift.

GRASS OF PARNASSUS. *n. f.* [*parnassia*, Lat.]

A plant.

This plant is called *parnassia*, from mount Parnassus, where it was supposed to grow; and because the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of *grass*, though the plant has no resemblance to the *grass* kind. Milton.

To GRASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed grass; to become pasture.

Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,
With oats you may sow it, the sooner to *grass*,
More soon to be pasture, to bring it to pass. Tupper.

GRASS-PLOT. *n. f.* [*grass* and *plot*.] A small level covered with short grass.

Here on this *grass-plot* in this very place,
Come and sport. Shakspeare's Tempest.

The part of your garden next your house should
be a parterre for flowers, or *grass-plots* bordered
with flowers. Tempe.

They are much valued by our modern planters
to adorn their walks and *grass-plots*. Martineau.

GRASS-POLA. *n. f.* A species of willowwort.

GRA'SSINESS. *n. f.* [from *grassy*.] The state of abounding in grass.

GRA'SSY. *adj.* [from *grass*.] Covered with grass; abounding with grass.

Ne did he leave the mountains bare unken,
Nor the rank *grassy* fens delight untry'd. Spenser.

Rain'd of *grassy* turf
Their table was, and mossy seats had round. Milton.

The most in fields, like herded beasts, lie down,
To dews obnoxious, on the *grassy* floor. Dryden.

GRATE. *n. f.* [*crates*, Latin.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other; such as in cloisters or prisons.

I have *grated* up many good friends, for three
reprieves for you, and your cousin fellow Nim:
or else you had look'd through the *grates*, like a
geminy of baboons. *Shakespeare.*
Out at a little *grate* his eyes he cast
Upon those bordering hills, and open plain.

A fan has on it a nunnery of lively black eyed
vestals, who are endeavouring to creep out at
the *grates*. *Addison.*

2. The range of bars within which fires
are made.

My dear is of opinion that an old fashioned
grate consumes coal, but gives no heat. *Spenser.*

TO GRATE. *v. n.* [*gratter*, French.]

1. To rub or wear any thing by the attri-
tion of a rough body.

Thereat the fiend his gnashing teeth did *grate*.
Spenser.

Blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characterless are *grated*.
To dusty nothing. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

If the particles of the putty were not made to
stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up
and down, *grate* and fret the object metal, and
fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexa-
tious.

Thereat enraged, from he 'gan upstart,
Grinding his teeth, and *grating* his great heart.

They have been partial in the gospel, called
and chosen out those softer and more gentle
climates which would less *grate* and disturb them.
Deacy of Pity.

Just resentment and hard usage coin'd
Th' unwilling word, and *grating* as it is,
Take it, for 'tis thy due. *Dryden.*

This habit of writing and discursing, wherein
I unfortunately differ from almost the whole
kingdom, and am apt to *grate* the ears of more
than I could wish, was acquired during my ap-
prenticeship in London. *Swift.*

3. To form a sound by collision of aspe-
rities or hard bodies.

The *grating* shock of wrathful iron arms.

On a sudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,
Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harsh clander, that the lowest bottom shook
Of Erubus. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

TO GRATE. *v. n.*

1. To rub hard so as to injure or offend;
to offend, as by oppression or impor-
tunity.

Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been suborn'd to *grate* on you,
That you should feel this lawless bloody look
Of foug'd rebellion with a seal divine? *Shaksp.*
I have *grated* upon my good friends for three
reprieves for you, or else you had looked through
the *grates*. *Shakspere.*

Paradoxing is of great use; but the faculty
must be so tenderly managed as not to *grate* upon
the truth and reason of things. *L'Estrange.*
This *grated* harder upon the hearts of men.

I never heard him make the least complaint,
in a case that would have *grated* sorely on some
men's patience, and have filled their lives with
discontent. *Lo. le.*

2. To make a harsh noise, as that of a
rough body drawn over another.

We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp
knife because the edge of it may sometimes *grate*.
Hooker.

GRATEFUL. *adj.* [*gratus*, Latin.]

1. Having a due sense of benefits; willing
to acknowledge and to repay benefits.

A *grateful* mind
By owing owes not, but still pays. *Milton.*
When some degree of health was given, he

exerted all his strength in a return of *grateful* re-
cognition to the author of it. *Fill.*

Years of service past,
From *grateful* souls exact reward at last. *Dryden.*

2. Pleading; acceptable; delightful; de-
licious.

Whatsoever is ingrate at first, is made *grateful*
by custom; but whatsoever is too pleasing at
first, groweth quickly to satiate. *Bacon.*

A man will endure the pain of hunger and
thirst, and refuse such meats and drinks as are
most *grateful* to his appetite, if he be persuaded
that they will endanger his health. *Wilkins.*

This place is the more *grateful* to strangers, in
respect that it being a frontier town, and border-
ing upon divers nations, many languages are un-
derstood here. *Brown's Travels.*

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine.
Pope.

GRATEFULLY. *adv.* [from *grateful*.]

1. With willingness to acknowledge and
repay benefits; with due sense of obli-
gation.

He, as new wak'd, thus *gratefully* reply'd.
Milton.

Enough remains for household charge beside,
His wife and tender children to sustain,
And *gratefully* to feed his dumb deserving train.
Dryden's Virgil.

In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,
The lover's toil the *gratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual oc-
currence of something new, which may *grate-
fully* strike the imagination. *Watts.*

GRATEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *grateful*.]

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now
obsolete.

A Laconian knight having some time served
him with more *gratefulness* than good courage
defended him. *Sidney.*

Blessings beforehand, ties of *gratefulness*,
The sound of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasant-
ness.

GRATER. *n. s.* [*gratoir*, Fr. from *grate*.]

A kind of coarse file with which soft
bodies are rubbed to powder.

Tender handed touch a nettle,
And it stings you for your pangs,
Grasp it like a man of nettle,
And it soft as silk remains.
So it is with common natures,
Treat them gently they rebel,
But be rough as nutmeg-graters,
And the rogues obey you well. *A. Hill.*

GRATIFICATION. *n. s.* [*gratificatio*,
Latin.]

1. The act of pleasing.

They are incapable of any design above the pre-
sent *gratification* of their palates. *South.*

2. Pleasure; delight.

How hardly is his will brought to change all
its desires and aversions, and to renounce those
gratifications in which he has been long us'd to
place his happiness. *Rogers.*

3. Reward; recompence. A low word.

TO GRATIFY. *v. a.* [*gratify*, Latin.]

1. To indulge; to please by compliance.

You steer between the country and the court,
Nor *gratify* what'er the great desire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require.
Dryden.

2. To delight; to please; to humour; to
soothe.

But pride stood ready to prevent the blow;
For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden.*
The captive generals to his car are ty'd;
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide
Echoing his glory, *gratify* his pride. *Prior.*

A palpit appetite is humorous, and *grat* to
gratified with sauces rather than food. *Tatler.*

At once they *gratify* their scent and taste,
While frequent cups prolong the rich repast. *Pope.*

A thousand little imperfections are very *grat-
ifying* to curiosity, though not improving to the
understanding. *Addison.*

3. To requite with a recompence: as, I'll
gratify you for this trouble.

GRATINGLY. *adv.* [from *grate*.] Harsh-
ly; offensively.

GRATIS. *adv.* [Latin.] For nothing;
without a recompence.

The people cry you mock them; and, of late,
When coin was given them *gratis*, you repin'd.

They told themselves; but thou, like a kind
fellow, gav'st thyself away *gratis*, and I thank
thee for thee. *Shakspere.*

The taking of use, though he judged lawful,
yet never approved by practice, but lent still
gratis both to friends and strangers. *Fill.*

Kindred are no welcome clients, *gratis* rela-
tion gives them a title to have advice *gratis*.

I scorned to take my degree at Utrecht or
Leyden, though offered it *gratis* by those univer-
sities. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

GRATITUDE. *n. s.* [*gratitudo*, low Lat.]

1. Duty to benefactors.

That our renowned Rome, whose *gratitude*
Towards her deserving children is enroll'd,
Should now eat up her own! *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Suspicious thoughts his pensive mind employ,
A fullen *gratitude*, and clouded joy. *Harte.*

2. Desire to return benefits.

The debt immense of endless *gratitude*. *Milton.*
Gratitude is properly a virtue, disposing the
mind to an inward sense and an outward ac-
knowledge of a benefit received, together
with a readiness to return the same, or the like.

GRATUITOUS. *adj.* [*gratuitus*, Lat.]
gratuit, French.]

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or
merit.

We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of heaven
for the fruits of our own industry. *L'Estrange.*

2. Asserted without proof.

The second motive they had to introduce this
gratuitous declination of atoms, the same poet
gives us. *Key.*

GRATUITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gratuitous*.]

1. Without claim or merit.

2. Without proof.

I would know whence came this obliquity of
direction, which they *gratuitously* tack to matter:
this is to accuse will and choice to these par-
ticles. *Cheyne's Phil Prin.*

GRATUITY. *n. s.* [*gratuité*, French, from
gratuitous.] A present or acknowledg-
ment; a free gift.

They might have pretended to comply with
Ulysses, and dismissed him with a small *gratuity*.

He used every year to present us with his
almanack, upon the score of some little *gratuity*
we give him. *Swift.*

TO GRATULATE. *v. a.* [*gratular*, Lat.]

1. To congratulate; to salute with de-
clarations of joy.

To *gratulate* the good Andronicus,
And *gratulate* his safe return to Rome,
The people with accept whom he admires. *Shaksp.*

W'ither away so fast?
—No farther than the Tower,
To *gratulate* the gentle princes there. *Shakspere.*
Since nature could behold so dire a crime,
I *gratulate* at least my native clime,
That such a land, which such a monster bore,
So far is distant from our Thracian shore. *Dryden.*

2. To declare joy for; to mention with expressions of joy. *Shakespeare*
 "The joy which subjects leave no doubt,
 When they are from a mourning grate,
 No less than if it were a feast."
 Do beg my thanks by alter state. *Ben Jonson*

GRATULATION. *n. f.* [*gratulation*, Latin.]
 Salutations made by expressing joy; expression of joy.

"They are the first gratulations wherewith our Lord and Saviour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by such as in their hearts arms, and bowls embraced him." *Hosier*

The earth

Gave signs of gratulation, and each hill. *Milton*

You, enjoyments, according to the standard of a christian there, require no addition: I shall turn my wishes into gratulations, and, congratulating their fulness, only wish their continuance. *South*

GRATULATORY. *adj.* [from *gratulate*.]
 Congratulatory; expressing congratulation.

GRAVE, a final syllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon *græf*, a grove or cave. *Gibson's Camden*

GRAVE. *n. f.* [*græf*, Saxon.] The place in the ground in which the dead are reposit.

Now it is the time of night;

That the graves, all gaping wide,

Every one lets forth his light,

In the church-way paths to glide. *Shakespeare*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome grave. *Milton*

To walk upon the graves of our dead matters,

Is our own security. *Denham's Sophy*

A flood of waters would overwhelm all those fragments which the earth broke into, and bury in one common grave all the inhabitants of the earth. *Burnet*

They were wont once a year to meet at the graves of the martyrs; there solemnly to recite their sufferings and triumphs, to praise their virtues, to thank God for their pious examples, for their holy lives and their happy deaths. *Nelson*

GRAVE-CLOTHES. *n. f.* [*grave* and *clothes*.] The dress of the dead.

But of such subtle substance and unbind,

That like a ghost he seem'd, whose grave-cloaths

Were unbound. *Spenser*

And he that was dead came forth, bound hand

and foot with grave-cloaths. *John*

GRAVE-STONE. *n. f.* [*grave* and *stone*.] The stone that is laid over the grave; the monumental stone.

Timon presently prepare thy grave;

I, where the light foam of the sea may beat

Thy grave-stone daily. *Shakespeare's Timon*

TO GRAVE. *v. a.* *preter.* *graved*; *part.* *pass.* *graven*. [*graben*, Fr. *graver*.]

1. To insculp; to carve a figure or inscription in any hard substance.

Cornice with bulky sculptures *graven*. *Milton*

Later vows, oaths, or leagues can never blot

out those former *gravings* or characters, which

by just and lawful oaths were made upon their souls. *King Charles*

Thy sum of duty let two words contain;

O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain,

Be humble and be just. *Prior*

2. To carve or form.

What profiteth the *graven* image, that the

maker thereof hath *graven* it? *Hebrews*

3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be impressed on paper.

The *gravings* can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and shadows: 'tis impossible to give much strength to what they *grave*, after the works of

the schools, without imitating in some sort the colour of the objects. *Dryden's Preface*

4. [from *grave*.] To entomb. Not in use.

There is more gold in my
 Do you carry ghosts, and let this damn you
 And let these *grave* you all! *Shakespeare's Timon*

5. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship.

TO GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.

Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and

grave upon it. *Exodus*

GRAVE. *adj.* [*grave*, Fr. *gravis*, Lat.]

1. Solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling.

To a more mature,

A glass that last'd them; and to the *grave*,

A child that guided dotards. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*

We should have the desire

Your good advice, which still hath been both

grave

And prosperous in this day's council. *Shakespeare*

That *grave* awfulness, as in your best breed or

massives, or elegance and prettiness, as in your

lesser dogs, are modes of beauty. *Mor*

Even the *grave* and serious characters are distinguished by their several sorts of gravity. *Dryden*

Youth on silent wings is flown;

Graver years come rolling on. *Prior*

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;

And to be *grave*, exceeds all power of face. *Pope*

Folly-painting humour, *grave* himself,

Calls laughter forth. *Thomson*

They have as much reason to pretend to, and

as much necessity to aspire after, the highest accom-

plishments of a christian and solid virtue, as the

gravest and wisest among christian philosophers. *Law*

2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Little used.

The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for their virtue, as the *gravest* of their own writers, and of strangers, do bear their witness. *Greco's Cosmology*

3. Not showy; not tawdry: as, a *grave* suit of clothes.

4. Not sharp of sound; not acute.

Accent, in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute accent raising the voice, in some syllables, to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the *grave* depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder*

GRAVEL. *n. f.* [*gravier*, French; *gravel*, Dutch; *gravel*, Armorick.]

1. Hard sand: sand consisting of very small pebble-stones.

Gravel consists of flints of all the usual sizes and colours, of the several sorts of pebbles; sometimes with a few pyrites, and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and common sand. *Woodward*

His armour, all gilt, was so well handled, that it shewed like a glittering sand and *gravel*, interlaced with silver rivers. *Sidney*

Proofs as clear as founts in July, when

We see each grain of *gravel*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*

Providence permitted not the earth to spend itself in base *gravels* and pebbles, instead of quarries of stones. *Mor*

So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold The *gravel* bottom, and that bottom gold. *Dryden*

The upper garden at Kensington was at first nothing but a *gravel* pit. *Spenser*

Gravel walks are best for fruit-trees. *Mortimer*

2. [*gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

If the stone is brittle it will often crumble, and pass in the form of *gravel*: if the stone is too

big to pass, the best method is to reduce it to a sort of a composition as usual with it. *Boerhaave*

TO GRAVEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To pass or cower with gravel.

Moss grows upon alders, especially such as lie cold, and upon the north, as in divers trees, and again if they be much trodden, and they were at the first *gravelled*. *Bacon*

2. To stick in the sand.

When the conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*; and one of his feet stuck to fall in the sand, that he fell to the ground. *Camden*

3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand; to embarrass.

I would kiss before I spoke.

—Nay, you were better speak first, and when you were *gravelled* for lack of matter you might take occasion to kiss. *Shakespeare*

The discourse itself will *gravel* him to judge of it; nor can there be any prediction made of it, it is so sharp. *Ricci*

What work do our imaginations make with eternity and immensity? and now are we *gravelled* by their cutting dilemmas? *Guarante*

Mat, who was here a little *gravelled*,

Toss up his nose, and would have cavill'd. *Prior*

4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRAVELESS. *adj.* [from *grave*.] Wanting a tomb; unburied.

My brave Egyptians all,

By the disbanding of this pebbled storm,

Lie *graveless*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*

GRAVELLY. *adj.* [*graveleux*, French; from *gravel*.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.

There are some natural spring waters that will infiltrate wood; so that you shall find one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a *gravelly* stone. *Bacon*

If you live in a consumptive air, make choice of the more open, high, dry, and *gravelly* part of it. *Harvey on Consumptions*

GRAVELY. *adv.* [from *grave*.]

1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness or mirth.

Thou stand'st

Gravelly in doubt when to hold them wife. *Milton*

A girl longs to tell her confidant that she hopes to be married in a little time, and asks her very *gravely* what she would have her to do. *Speccator*

Wisdom's above suspecting wiles;

The queen of learning *gravely* smiles. *Swift*

A formal story was very *gravely* carried to his excellency, by some zealous members. *Swift*

Is't not enough the blockhead scarce can read,

But must he wisely look, and *gravely* plund? *Young*

2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRAVENESS. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety of behaviour.

Youth no less becomes

The light and careless livery that it wears,

Thin settled age his sables, and his weeds

Importing health and *graveness*. *Shakespeare*

But yet beware of counsels when too full;

Number makes long disputes and *graveness* dull. *Denham*

GRAVEOLENT. *adj.* [*graveolens*, Latin.]

Strong scented.

GRAVEUR. *n. f.* [*graveur*, French; from *graver*.]

1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper.

He has made an excellent use of gravity, by a perpendicular line, that the *gravitas* of the colours as the painter does, and that, by consequence, he must take occasion to find the reason of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he has disposed to cause the effect. *Dryden*

2. The style or tool used in gravating.

With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known ways of inscribing *gravatus*, I could not soften this. *Boyle*

The toilsome hours in different labour slide, Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide. *Gay's Fan*

GRAVIDITY. *n. f.* [*gravidus*, Latin.] Pregnancy; state of being with child.

Women, obstructed, have not always the fore-mentioned symptoms: In those the signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbutnot on Diet*

GRAVING. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] Carved work.

Skilful to work in gold; also to grave any manner of *graving*, and to find out every device which shall be put to him. *2 Chronicles*

To GRAVITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the centre of attraction.

Those who have nature's steps with care pursued,

That matter is, with active force endued, That all its parts magnetick pow'r exert, And to each other *gravitate*, assert. *Blackmore*
That subtle matter must be of the same substance with all other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particular body multi-*gravitate* jointly with that body. *Bentley*

GRAVITATION. *n. f.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the centre.

The most considerable phenomenon belonging to the terrestrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards its centre. *Bentley*

When the loose mountain trembles from on high, Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by? *Pope*

GRAVITY. *n. f.* [*gravis*, Latin; *gravité*, French.]

1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philosophy has shown to be unobscurable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and absolute, and vulgar or comparative: absolute *gravity* is the whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the relative or vulgar is the excess of *gravity* in one body above the specific *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth. *Quincy*

Bodies do swim or sink in different liquors, according to the tenacity or *gravity* of those liquors which are to support them. *Brown*

Though this increase of density may at great distances be exceeding flow, yet if the elastic tone of this medium be exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power which we call *gravity*. *Newton's Opticks*

2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt.

No man could ever have thought this reasonable, that had intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, according to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hopker*

3. Seriousness; solemnity.

There is not a white hair on your face but should have its effect of *gravity*. *Shakespeare Henry IV*
O'er you he and witness shall no white appear, But all be buried in his *gravity*. *Shakespeare*

For the advantage and counsel that plead, *gravitas* and *gravity* of hearing is an essential part of justice. *Bacon*

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renown'd.

The emperors often jested on their rivals or predecessors, but their minds still maintained their *gravity*. *Dryden's Æneid*

He will tell you with great *gravity*, that it is a dangerous thing for a man that has been used to get money, ever to leave it off. *Lucy*

GRA'VE. *n. f.* The ferous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire.

Meat we love half raw, with the blood tickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter. *Harvey on Consumptions*
There may be stronger broth made of vegetables than of any *gravy* soup. *Arbutnot*

GRAY. *adj.* [*græy*, Saxon; *grau*, Danish; *graan*, Dutch.]

1. White with a mixture of black.

They left me then, when the *gray* headed even, Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed, Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton*

These *gray* and dun colours may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by consequence differ from perfect whites, not in species of colours, but only in degree of luminousness. *Newton*

2. White or hoary with old age.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be *gray*; as is seen in men, though some earlier and some later; in horses, that are dappled and turn white; in old squirrels that turn grisy, and many others. *Bacon's Natural History*

Thou hast neither forsaken me now I am become *gray* headed, nor suffered me to forsake thee in the late days of temptation. *Walter*

Gray headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd, Assemble. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

The restoration of *gray* hairs to juvenility, and renewing the exhausted marrow, may be effected. *Glanville's Scripps*

Gray headed infant! and in vain grown old! Art thou to learn that in another's gold Lie charms resistless? *Dryden's Juvenal*

We most of us are grown *gray* headed in our dear mother's service. *Albion's Spectator*

Her *gray* hair'd fynods dimming hook's unread, And *Bacon* trembling for his brazen head. *Pope*

3. Dark like the opening or close of day;

of the colour of ashes.

Our women's names are more gracious than their *Cælia*, that is, *gray* eyed. *Camden*

The *gray* ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night, Chequ'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shakespeare*

I'll lay you *gray* is not the morning's eye; 'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shakespeare*

Soon as the *gray* ey'd morning streaks the skies, And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. *Gay's Trivia*

GRAY. *n. f.* A grey colour.

Down sunk the sun, the closing hour of day Come onward, mantled o'er with dusky *gray*. *Parnell*

GRAY. *n. f.* A badger.

GRAYBEARD. *n. f.* [*gray* and *beard*.]

An old man: in contempt.

Youngling, thou can't not love so dear as I. — *Graybeard*, thy love doth freeze. *Shakespeare*

Have I in conquest stretch mine arm to far, To be afraid to tell *graybeards* the truth? *Shakespeare*

GRAYLING. *n. f.* [*thymallus*.] The umber, a fish.

The *grayling* lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is finally taken with the same bait, had after the same manner: he is of a fine shape,

his flesh white, and his teeth, those little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish as the trout, nor so good to eat. *Walter's Angler*

GRA'YNESS. *n. f.* [from *gray*.] The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *grāsi*.]

1. To eat grafs; to feed on grafs.

The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes graze, and my lambs suck. *Shakespeare As you like it*

Where you will, you shall not house with me. *Shakespeare*

Leaving in the fields his grazing cows, He sought himself some hospitable house. *Dryden*

The more ignoble throng Attend their stately steps, and slowly graze along. *Dryden*

2. To supply grafs.

Physicians advise their patients to remove into airs which are plain champagnes, but *grazing*, and not overgrown with heath. *Bacon*

The sewers must be kept so as the water may not stay too long in the spring; for then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never graze to purpose that year. *Bacon*

A third sort of grazing ground is that near the sea, which is commonly very rich land. *Mortimer*

3. To move on devouring.

As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon*

4. [from *grāsi*, Fr.] To touch lightly.

Mark then abounding valour in our English, That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*, Breaks out into a second course of mischief, Killing in relapse of mortality. *Shakespeare Henry V*

To GRAZE. *v. a.*

1. To tend grazing cattle; to set cattle to feed on grafs.

Jacob *grazed* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shakespeare*

O happy man, faith he, that, lo! I see Grazing his cattle in those pleasant fields, If he but know his good! *Daniel's Crest War*

2. To feed upon.

I was at first as other beasts, that graze. The sudden herb, of abject thoughts and low. *Milton*

Then feeds around, Free from their banes, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden*

Some graze their land 'till christm's, and some longer. *Mortimer*

This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep His scaly flocks that graze the wat'ry deep. *Dryden's Virgil*

The lambs with wolves shall graze the verdant mead. *Pope*

3. To supply with grafs.

He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field or two to graze his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift*

GRA'ZER. *n. f.* [from *grāzi*.] One that grazes or feeds on grafs.

His flock daily crops Sufficient: after them the cackling geese, Close grazer, finds wherewith to ease her want. *Philips*

GRA'ZIER. *n. f.* [from *grāzi*.] One who feeds cattle.

All *grazers* prefer their cattle from meener pastures to better. *Bacon*

Gentle peace, which fills the husbandman's barns, the *grazer's* folds, and the tradesman's shop. *Howell*

His confusion increased when he found the alderman's father to be a *grazer*. *Speccator*

Of agriculture the depolation made on the country by engrossing *grazers*, and the great yearly importation of corn from England, are lamentable instances under what discouragement it lies. *Swift*

GREASE. *n. f.* [*graisse*, French.]

The left part of the fat - the oily
and most part of the whole.

Thou hast, with intricacies of craft and guile,
 Deceiv'd the world, and won the prize of gain;
 Thou giv'st, thou fluck'st, and herds, with large en-
 croachments;

2. [In horfemanfhip.] A fwelling and
gourdfinefs of the legs, which happens
to a horfe after a journey, or by ftanding
long in the ftale.

Envy not the store
Of the great's advocate that grinds the poor.
Druden's Perfidy.

cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of
breakfast or inequality. Right

Of her o'createn faith. *Shakspeare*
2. Smear'd with grease.

Buy sheep, and for that they be big-boned, and have a lust, *greasy*, well curled close wool.

GREAT. *adj.* [great, Saxon; great, Dutch.]

All these cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars, besides unwalled towns a great many.

As our great furnace flam'd. Milton

There were they in great fear. *Psalms*
 Their pow'r was great. *Milton*
 Great triumph and rejoicing was in heav'n.

3. Having number or bulk, relative or comparative.
The idea of so much is positive and clear: the

2 Thou hast spoken of thy servants hours for
a long while to come. 2 *Samy.*
Important: weighty.

which the blame is placed on the

That, to the height of this great argument,
 Every altar eternal endurance,
 And indicate the ways of God to men. *Believe*

After silence then,
And a moment, ere the great conflict began. *Mil.*
Alas! though this be a *great* truth, if it be im-
partially considered, yet it is also a *great* paradox
to men of corrupt minds and vicious practices.

To render up the great trial patiently. *Shakespeare*
 Venerable : adorable : awful.

8. Wonderful; marvellous.
Great things, and full of wisdom. *Alfred*
Of high rank; of large power.

Far more than great or high. *Milton*
Of all the great how few

Despise the fairs of state,
The sober follies of the wise and great.

10. General; extensive in consequence or influence.

O Lord, thou art great, and thy name
great in might. Jeremia.
The great Creator thus reply'd. Psalms.

The great work-master, sends to go exacts
That reaches blame.

Thy thunders magnified, but to create
Is greater than created to destroy.

Here Caesar grac'd with both, immortals' throne
 Caesar, the world's great master, and his own.

Such didows; with such becoming state,
Amidst the morn, she walks sweetly great,
Dryden's Ep.

2. [REDACTED] wounded.
[REDACTED] 11 ye

He disdains not to appear at great tables and
 festival entertainments.

15. Intellectually great & sublime.

17. Familiar; much acquainted. A low

18. **Pregnant; teeming.**
His eyes sometimes even *grew* with tears.

From cattle great with young keep thou away.
May's *Virgil*.
It is added to every step of ascending

language, that our great-great-great grandfathers
 tongue came out of Persia. Camden.
 * What we call great great grandfather they

countryman in the doublet and breeches of his great grandfather. Addison.

Оцѣнѣн. с. г. [from the adjective.] The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.

It were unwise, for the strength of the navy, that no ships should be built by the grant; for by doing otherwise they are found to

are agreed for the sum of money.

That had not had a week to go, like rams
In the old days of war, would make the profits.

William's Math. Magick.
To Chapter. . . [from great.] To
magnify.

...them out of the
Kalyan

...and the other is the fact that the system is not yet fully operational. The system is not yet fully operational, and the other is the fact that the system is not yet fully operational.

GRE

A *greatness's* business is to please his king, a minister to *greaten* and exalt him. *Ken.*

GRATHEARTED, *adj.* [*great* and *heart*.] High-spirited; undejected.

The earl, as *grathearted* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred. *Clarendon.*

GRATLY, *adv.* [from *great*.]

1. In a great degree.

Thy sorrow I will *greatly* multiply. *Milt.*

2. Nobly; illustriously.

Yet London, empress of the northern clime, By an high fate thou *greatly* didst expire. *Dryd.*

3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.

Where are these hold intrepid sons of war, That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,

And to their general fend a brave defiance? *Adison's Cato.*

GREATNESS, *n. f.* [from *great*.]

1. Largeness of quantity or number.

2. Comparative quantity.

We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatness* of these sort of quantities. *Locke.*

All absent good does not, according to the *greatness* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that *greatness*, as all pain causes desire equal to itself; because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is. *Locke.*

3. High degree of any quality.

Zeal, in duties, should be proportioned to the *greatness* of the reward, and the certainty. *Rogers.*

4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.

The most servile flattery is lodged most easily in the greatest capacity; for their ordinary conceit dwelleth a yielding to *greatness*, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*

Farewell, a long farewell to all my *greatness*. *Shakespeare.*

So many

As will to *greatness* dedicate themselves. *Shakespeare.*

I beg your *greatness* not to give the law

In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw. *Dryden's Knicker.*

Approaching *greatness* met him with her charms

Of pow'r and future state; *Dryden.*

He shook her from his aims.

Themistocles raised the Athenians to their *greatness* at sea, which he thought to be the true and constant interest of that commonwealth. *Swift.*

5. Swelling pride; affected state.

My lord would have you know, that it is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*

6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.

Greatness of mind and nobleness their seat

Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*

7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.

Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught,

As brings all Brobdignag before you thought. *Pope.*

GREAVES, *n. f.* [*græp*, Saxon.] A grove.

Yet when there haps a honey-fall,

We'll lick the sirrup leaves,

And tell the bees that theirs is gall

To that upon the *greaves*. *M. Drayton.*

GREAVES, *n. f.* [from *greuvé*, French.] Armour for the legs; a sort of boots. It wants the singular number.

He had *greaves* of brass upon his legs. *1 Sam.*

A shield make for him, and a helm, fair *greaves*, and cures such

As may renown thy workmanship, and honour him as much. *Chapman's Iliad.*

GRECISM, *n. f.* [*græcismus*, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.

VOL. I.

GRE

GREE, *n. f.* [*gré*, French; probably from *gratia*.] Good-will; favour; good graces.

And falling her before on lowly knee,

To her makes present of his service seen,

Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*. *Spenser.*

GREECE, *n. f.* [corrupted from *degrees*.] It is written likewise *greece* or *grice*.]

A sight of steps. Obsolete.

Ev'ry *greece* of fortune

Is smother'd by that below. *Shakespeare.*

After the procession, the king himself remaining seated in the quire, the lord archbishop, upon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

GREEDILY, *adv.* [from *greedy*.] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.

Greedy she engorg'd without restraint. *Milton.*

He swallow'd it as *greedyly*

As parched earth drinks in. *Denham.*

Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of poisonous juice,

Will hunger ficks; and to prolong our breath,

We *greedyly* devour our certain death. *Dryden.*

GREEDINESS, *n. f.* [from *greedy*.] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*. *Shakespeare.*

Thither with all *greediness* of affection are they gone, and there they intend to sup. *Shakespeare.*

If thou wert the wolf, thy *greediness* would afflict thee. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

I with the same *greediness* did suck,

As water when I thirst, to swallow *Greec*. *Denham.*

GREEDY, *adj.* [*grædiz*, Sax. *grædig*, Danish; *greig*, Dutch.]

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.

As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey. *Psalms.*

Be not unatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon meats. *Ecclesi.*

He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

2. Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill sense.

Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,

Their cause of death, swift to the fire she ran. *Edisfax.*

The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain. *Proverbs.*

Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will,

Not half suffic'd, and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dryden.*

While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,

And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands. *Dryden's Virgil.*

How fearful would he be of all *greedy* and unjust ways of raising their fortune? *Lure.*

GREEN, *adj.* [*grun*, German; *groen*, Dutch.]

1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs.

The green colour is said to be most favourable to the sight.

The general colour of plants is green, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale and scarce a *green*. *Bacon.*

Groves for ever *green*. *Pope.*

2. Pale; sickly: from which we call the maid's disease the green-sickness, or *chlorosis*. Like it is *Sappho's* $\chi\lambda\alpha\rho\omicron\varsigma\iota\varsigma$ $\pi\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$.

Was the hope drunk

Wherein you dress yourself? Hath it flit since? And wakes it now to look to *green* and pale

At what it did to freely? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

There's never any of these demure boys come to any proof; they fall into a kind of male *green* sickness. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

GRE

Till the *green* sickness and love's force betray'd To death's remorseless arms th'unhappy maid. *Garth.*

3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: from trees in spring.

If I have any where said a *green* old age,

have Virgil's authority; *Sed cruda deo vultusque senectus.* *Dryden.*

4. New; fresh: as, a *green* wound.

The door is open, sir; then, lay your way:

You may be jogging while your hunts are *green*. *Shakespeare.*

Griefs are *green*;

And all thy friends, which thou must make thy friends,

Have but their flings and teeth newly taken out. *Shakespeare.*

In a vault,

Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth,

Lies festering in his blood. *Shakespeare.*

A man that studieth revenge keeps his own wounds *green*, which otherwise would heal and do well. *Bacon's Essays.*

I might dilute on the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party, but those are invidious topics, too *green* in our remembrance. *Dryden.*

5. Not dry.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed falling even where the wood was *green*, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts, must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are of themselves as dry fœvel, apt beforehand unto tumults? *Hooker's Dedication.*

Being an olive tree

Which late he fell'd; and being *greene*, must be Made lighter for his manage. *Chapman.*

Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be extended, and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so dry wood is more fragil than *green*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If you but consider a piece of *green* wood burning in a chimney, you will readily discern, in the disbanded parts of it, the four elements. *Boyle.*

The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, so heated, give fire to the *green*. *Montaigne.*

6. Not roasted; half raw.

Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable far-fetched analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say the ment is *green* when it is half roasted. *Watts.*

7. Unripe; immature; young; because fruits are *green* before they are ripe.

My fallad days

When I was *green* in judgment, cold in blood! *Shakespeare.*

You'll find a difference

Between the promise of his *greener* days,

And these he masters now. *Shakespeare.*

O charming youth, in the first op'ning page;

So many graces in so *green* an eve. *Dryden.*

If you would fat *green* geese, shut them up when they are about a month old. *Montaigne.*

Stubble geese at Michaelmas are seen

Upon the spit, next May produces *green*. *King's Cookery.*

GREEN, *n. f.*

1. The green colour; green colour of different shades.

Her mother hath intended,

That, quaint in *green*, she shall be loose enrob'd. *Shakespeare.*

But with your presence cheer'd they cease to mourn,

And walks wear fresher *green* at your return. *Dryden.*

Cinnabar illuminated by this beam, appears of the same red colour as in day light; and if at the lens you intercept the *green* making and blue making rays, its redness will become more full and lively. *Newton's Opticks.*

GRE

Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue; if they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they make a *green*.
Watts' Logic

2. A grassy plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread
In warlike march these *greens* before your town.
Shakespeare

O'er the smooth enam. I'd *green*,
Where no print of step hath been,
Follow me as I sing. *Milton*

The young *Amilia*, fairer to be seen
Than the fair *illy* on the flow'ry *green*. *Dryden*

3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.

With *greens* and flow'rs recruit their empty
lives,
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives.
Dryden's Virg.

Ev'ry brow with cheerful *green* is crown'd;
The seals are doubled, and the bowls go round.
Dryden

The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind.
Dryden

To GREEN. v. a. [from the noun.] To make green. A low word.

Great spring before
Green'd all the year; and fruits and blossoms
blush'd
In social sweetness on the self-same bough.
Thomson's Spring

GRE'ENBROOM. n. f. [*cytisogenistra*, Lat.] A shrub. *Miller*GRE'ENCLOTH. n. f. A board or court of justice held in the counting house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend. *Di.*

For the *greencloth* law, take it in the largest
sense, I have no opinion of it. *Bacon*

GRE'ENEYED. adj. [green and eye.] Having eyes coloured with green.

Doubtful thoughts, and rash-embred despair,
And shudd'ring fear, and *greeneyed* jealousy.
Shakespeare

GRE'ENFINCH. n. f. [*chloris*.] A kind of bird.

The chaffinch, *greenfinch*, dormouse, and other
small birds, are injurious to some fruits.
Mortimer

GRE'ENFISH. n. f. [*afellus*, Latin.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth*

GRE'ENGAGE. n. f. A species of plum.

GRE'ENHOUSE. n. f. [green and house.] A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.

It is season prove exceeding piercing, which
you may know by the freezing of a moistened
cloth set in your *greenhouse*, kindle some charcoal.
 Evelyn's Kalendar

Sometimes our road led us into several hollow
apartments among the rocks and mountains, that
look like so many natural *greenhouses*, as being
always shaded with a great variety of trees and
shrubs that never lose their verdure. *Addison*

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than
the finest orangery or artificial *greenhouse*. *Speck*

GRE'ENISH. adj. [from green.] Somewhat green; tending to green.

With goodly *greenish* locks, all loose, untied,
As each had been a bride. *Spenser*

Of this order the green of all vegetables seems
to be, partly by reason of the intenseness of their
colours, and partly because, when they wither,
some of them turn to a *greenish* yellow. *Newton*

GRE'ENLY. adv. [from green.]

1. With a greenish colour.
2. Newly; freshly.
3. Immaturely.
4. Wanly; timidly. Not in use.

GRE

Kate, I cannot look *greenly*, nor gasp out my
eloquence; nor have I cunning in protestation.
Shakespeare's Henry v.

GRE'ENNESS. n. f. [from green]

1. The quality of being green; viridity; viridness.

About it grew such sort of trees, as either ex-
cellency of fruit, stateliness of growth, continual
greenness, or poetical fancies have made at any time
famous. *Sidney*

In a meadow, though the meer grass and
greenness delights, yet the variety of flowers doth
heighten and beautify. *Ben Jonson*

My reason, which discourses on what it finds
in my phantasy, can consider *greenness* by itself,
or mellowness, or sweetness, or coldness, singly
and alone by itself. *Digby on Bodies*

2. Immaturity; unripeness

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature
were excused by the *greenness* of his youth, which
took all the fault upon itself, loved a private
man's wife. *Sidney*

3. Freshness; vigour.

Take the picture of a man in the *greenness* and
vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and
declension of his drooping years, and you will
scarcely know it to belong to the same person.
 South

1. Newness.

GRE'ENSICKNESS. n. f. [green and sickness.] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

Sour cruciations, and a craving appetite, es-
pecially of terrestrial and absorbent substances,
are the case of girls in the *greensickness*. *Arbuthnot*

GRE'ENSWARD. } n. f. [green and sword:]

GRE'ENSWORD. } of the same original
with *swath*.] The turf on which grass
grows.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever
ran on the *greenward*. *Shakespeare*

After break their fast
On *greenward* ground, a cool and grateful taste. *Dryden*

In shallow soils all is gravel within a few *feet*,
and sometimes in low ground a thin *greenward*
and sloughy underneath; which last turns all into
bog. *Swift*

GRE'ENWEED. n. f. [green and weed.]

Di's weed.

GRE'ENWOOD. n. f. [green and wood.]

A wood considered as it appears in the
spring or summer. It is sometimes
used as one word.

Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* shade.
 Fairfax

It happen'd on a summer's holiday,
That to the *greenwood* shade he took his way;
For Cymon shunn'd the church. *Dryden*

To GREET. v. a. [grator, Latin; gretan, Saxon.]

1. To address at meeting.

I think if men, which in these places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,
They would like strangers *greet* themselves. *Donne*

I would gladly go,
To *greet* my Pallas with such news below. *Dryden's Æneid*

2. To address in whatever manner.

My noble partner
You *greet* with present grace, and great predi-
ction;

To me you speak not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
And mark my *greeting* well; for what I speak,
My body shall make good. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

3. To salute in kindness or respect.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet*
you.

—God bless your grace with health and happy
days. *Shakespeare*

GRE

Now the herald lark
Left his ground nest, high tow'ring to *defend*
The morn's approach, and *greet* her with his song.
 Milton

Once had the early matrons run
To *greet* her of a lovely son.
The sea's our own: and now all nations *greet*,
With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet. *Waller*

Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn,
None *greet*; for none the greeting will return;
But in dumb furliness, each arm'd with care,
His foe profess, as brother of the war. *Dryden*

4. To congratulate.

His lady, seeing all that channel from far,
Approach in haste to *greet* his victorie. *Spenser*

5. To pay compliments at a distance.

The king's a-bed,
And sent great largess to your officers:
This diamond he *greet*s your wife withal,
By the name of most kind hostess. *Shakespeare*

6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. Not much in use.

Your halte
Is now urg'd on you.

—We will *greet* the time. *Shakespeare*

To GREET. v. n. To meet and salute.

There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont
And sleep in peace. *Shakespeare*

Such was that face on which I dwelt with joy
Ere Greece assembl'd them'd the tidings to Troy;
But parting then for that detested flame,
Our eyes, unhappy! never *greeted* more. *Pope*

GRE'ETER. n. f. [from the verb.] He who greets.

GRE'ETING. n. f. [from greet.] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.

I from him
Give you all *greetings*, that a king, as friend,
Can send his brother. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*

GREEZE. n. f. [Otherwise written greece.

See *GREECH*, or *GRIEZE*, or *GRIER*;
from *degrees*.] A light of steps; a step.

GRE'GAL. adj. [grec, gregis, Latin.] Be-

longing to a flock. *Di.*

GRE'GARIOUS. adj. [gregarius, Latin.]

Going in flocks or herds, like sheep or
partridges.

No birds of prey are *gregarious*. *Ray*

GRE'GAL. adj. [gremium, Latin.] Per-

taining to the lap. *Di.*

GRE'NADE. n. f. [from pomum grana-

tum, Latin.] A little hollow globe or
ball of iron, or other metal, about two
inches and a half in diameter, which,
being filled with fine powder, is set on
fire by means of a small fusée fastened
to the touchhole; as soon as it is kindled,
the case flies into many shatters, much
to the damage of all that stand near.
 Harris

GRE'NADIER. n. f. [grenadier, French,

from *grenade*.] A tall footsoldier, of
whom there is one company in every
regiment: such men being employed to
throw grenades.

Peace allays the *grenadier's* war. *Gay's Pastoral*

GRE'NADO. n. f. See GRE'NADE.

Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,
Not all those mouth *grenados* can suffice. *Cleland*

You may as well try to quench a flaming *gre-*
nado with a shell of fair water as hope to succeed.

Watts

GRE'UT. n. f. A kind of fossil body.

A sort of tin ore, with its *greet*; that is, a
congeries of crystals, or sparks of spar, of the

GRI

hiness of bay salt, and of a brown shining colour immersed therein. *Grew's Museum.*

GREW. The preterit of *grow*.
The pleasing task he fails not to renew;
Soft and more soft at ev'ry touch it *grew*.
Dryden.

GREY. *adj.* [*gris*, French.] More properly written *gray*.] See **GRAY**.

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I spai'd at
suit of his grey beard. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Our green youth copies what grey sinners act,
When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden.*

GREYHOUND. *n. f.* [*grîzhund*, Saxon.]
A tall fleet dog that chafes in fight.

First may a trusty greyhound transform himself
into a tyger. *Sidney.*
So, on the downs we see, near Wilton fair,
A halt'ned hare from greedy greyhounds go.
Sidney.

Th' impatient greyhound, slipt from far,
Bounds o'er the globe to catch the fearful hare.
Dryden.

GRICE. *n. f.*
1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*
2. A step or *greene*.

No, not a *grice*;
This a step to love. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

TO GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To
cut; to make way by cutting. A word
elegant, but not in use.

His poignant spear he thrust with puissant sway,
That through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride*.
Spenser.

So fore
The *griding* sword, with discontinuous wound,
Pais'd through him! *Milton's Par. Lost.*
GRIDELIN. *n. f.* A colour mixed of
white and red.

The ladies dress'd in rich fymars were seen,
Of Florence fatten, how'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin*.
Dryden's Fables.

GRIDIRON. *n. f.* [*grid*, Islandick, a
grate, and *iron*.] A portable grate on
which meat is laid to be broiled upon
the fire.

He had added two bars to the *gridiron*. *Spenser.*
GRIEF. *n. f.* {from *grieve*; *griff*, Welsh,
probably from the English.}

1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.
I will instruct my sorrows to be proud;
For *grief* is proud, and makes his owner stout.
Shakspeare.

Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast,
are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the pomp and
ostentation of an *effeminate grief*, which speak
not so much the greatness of the misery as the
smallness of the mind. *South.*

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine
boy, who was her only son, that she died for
grief of it. *Addison.*

2. Grievance; harm. [*grief*, French.]
Not in use.

Be factious for redress of all these *griefs*,
And I will set this face of mine as far
As who gods fight. *Shakspeare.*

The king hath sent to know
The nature of your *griefs*, and whereupon
You conjure from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility? *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

3. Pain; diseste. Obsolete.

GRIEVANCE. *n. f.* [from *grief*.]
1. A state of uneasiness. Out of use.

2. The cause of uneasiness. Used of such
causes as are the effects of human
conduct.

What remedy can be found against *grievances*,
but to bring religion into countenance, and en-
courage those who, from the hope of future reward,
and dread of future punishment, will be moved
to justice and integrity? *Swift.*

GRI

TO GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*grever*, French;
griever, Flemish; *gravis*, Latin.]

1. To afflict; to hurt.
For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the
children of men. *Luke.*

Forty years long was I *grieved* with this gene-
ration. *Psalms.*

Is repented the Lord that he had made man on
the earth, and it *grieved* him at his heart. *Gen.*
Grieved at the thought, he vow'd his whole en-
deavour

Should be to close those breeches. *Rowe.*

2. To make sorrowful.
When one man kills another, thinking that he
killeth a wild beast; if the same man remembreth
afterwards what he hath done, and is not *grieved*
for the fact, in this case he hath sinned; because
his not *grieving* is offensive unto God, though
the fact were merely besides his will. *Perkins.*

TO GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for
something past; to mourn; to sorrow,
as for the death of friends. It has
sometimes *at* and sometimes *for* before
the cause of grief: perhaps *at* is proper
before our misfortunes, and *for* before
our faults.

Do not you *grieve* at this. *Shakspeare.*
How didst thou *grieve* then, Adam, to behold
The end of all thy offspring end to sad. *Milton.*

With equal mind what happens let us bear;
Nor joy nor *grieve* too much for things beyond
our care. *Dryden.*

GRIEVINGLY. *adv.* [from *grieve*.] In
sorrow; sorrowfully.

Grievingly, I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The cost that did conclude it. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

GRIEVOUS. *adj.* [*gravis*, Latin; or
from *To grieve*.]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born.
To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth,
all affliction is naturally *grievous*. *Hooker.*

Correction is *grievous* unto him that forsaketh
the way, and he that hateth reproof shall die.
Proverbs.

2. Such as causes sorrow.

To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they
quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt
the temper. *Watts.*

3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.
He durst not disobey, but sent *grievous* com-
plaints to the parliament of the usage he was
forced to submit to. *Clarendon.*

4. Atrocious; heavy.

It was a *grievous* fault,
And *grievously* hath Caesar answer'd it. *Shakspeare.*
Crying sins I call those, which are so heinous,
and in their kind so *grievous*, that they hasten
God's judgments, and call down for speedy ven-
geance upon the sinner. *Perkins.*

5. Sometimes used adverbially in low
language.

He cannot come, my lord; he's *grievous* sick.
Shakspeare.

GRIEVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *grievous*.]

1. Painfully; with pain.
Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm
blood,
Red as the rose, thence gushed *grievously*. *Spenser.*

2. With discontent; with ill will.
Grattus perceiving how *grievously* the matter
was taken, with the danger he was in, began to
doubt. *Kneller.*

3. Calamitously; miserably.
I see how a number of souls are, for want of
right information, oftentimes *grievously* vexed.
Hooker.

4. Vexatiously; to a great degree of un-
easiness.

Houses built in plains are apt to be *grievously*
annoyed with mire and dirt. *Ray on the Creation.*

GRI

GRIEVOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *grievous*.]
Sorrow; pain; calamity.

They fled from the sword, from the drawn
sword and from the bent bow, and from the
grievousness of war. *Isaiah.*

GRIFFIN. *n. f.* [This should rather be
GRIFFON.]

written *griffon*, or *gryphon*;
griff, *griff*; but it is generally written
griffin.] A fabled animal, said to be
generated between the lion and eagle,
and to have the head and paws of the
lion, and the wings of the eagle.

Of all bearing among those winged creatures,
the *griffin* is the most ancient. *Pluchier.*

Aristeus, a poet of Proconetus, affirmed, that
near the one-eyed nations *griffins* defended the
mines of gold. *Brown.*

GRIG. *n. f.* [*kricke*, Bavarian, a little
duck.]

1. It seems originally to have signified
any thing below the natural size.

2. A small eel.

3. A merry creature. [Supposed from
Greek; *graculus fescivus*, Latin.]

Haid is her heart as flint or stone,
She laughs to see me pale;
And merry as a *grig* is grown,
And brisk as bottle-ale. *Swift.*

TO GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French.]
To broil on a grate or gridiron.

GRILLADE. *n. f.* [from *grill*.] Any thing
broiled on the gridiron.

TO GRILLY. *v. a.* [from *grill*.] This
word signifies, as it seems, to harass;
to hurt: as we now say, *to roast a man*,
for to *tease* him.

For while we wrangle here and jar,
We're *grilled* all at Temple-bar. *Hudibras.*

GRIM. *adj.* [*grîmma*, Saxon.]

1. Having a countenance of terror;
horrible; hideous; frightful.

The innocent prey in haste he does forsake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
With change of fear to see the lion look to *grim*.
Spenser.

Grim Saturn yet remains,
Bound in those gloomy caves with adamantine
chains. *Dryden.*

Thou hast a *grim* appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Their dear causes
Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm
Excite the mortified man. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

What if the breath that kindled those *grim*
fires,

Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage?
Milton.

Expect to turn the sway
Of battle, open when and where to close
The ridges of *grim* war. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He that dares to die,
May laugh at the *grim* face of law, and scorn
The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow. *Drom.*

Their wrathly hosts would darken all our
plans,
Doubling the native horror of the war,
And making death more *grim*. *Addison.*

2. Ugly; ill looking.

Stuit stood up to him
Divine Ulysses; who with looks exceeding *grim*
and *grim*,

This better check gave. *Chapman.*
Grim visage'd war had smooch'd his wrinkl'd
front. *Shakspeare.*

Venus was like her mother; for her father is
but *grim*. *Shakspeare.*

GRIMACE. *n. f.* [French, from *grim*.]

1. A distortion of the countenance from
habit, affectation, or insolence.

He had not spared to shew his piques
Against th' haranguer's politicks,
With smart remarks of leering faces,
And annotations of *grimaces*. *Malibras.*
The favourable opinion and good word of men
comes oftentimes at a very early rate; and by a
few demure looks and affected whims, set off
with some odd devotional postures and *grimaces*,
and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning
men will do wonders. *South's Sermons.*
The buffoon ape, with *grimaces* and gambols,
carried it from the whole field. *L'Estrange.*
The French nation is addicted to *grimace*.
Sp. Sator.

2. Air of affectation.

Vice in a vizard, to avoid *grimace*,
Allows all freedom, but to see the face. *Granville.*
GRIMALKIN. *n. f.* [*gris*, French, gray,
and *malin*, or little *Moll*. Gray little
woman.] The name of an old cat.
Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An everlasting foe: with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin. *Philips.*

GRIME. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Dirt deeply
infiltrated; sullyng blackness not easily
cleansed.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing to
clean kept; for why? She sweats: a man may
go over shoes in the *grime* of it. *Shakspeare.*

Collow is the word by which they denote black
grime of burnt coals or wood. *Woodward.*

To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
dirt, to sully deeply.

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, ell' all my hair in knots. *Shakspeare.*

GRIMLY. *adv.* [from *grim*.]

1. Horribly; hideously; terribly.

We've landed in ill time: the skies look
grimly,
And threaten present blusters. *Shakspeare.*
So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;
There *grimly* smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous
prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies.
Addison's Cato.

2. Sourly; sullenly.

The augurs
Say they know not; they cannot tell; look
grimly,
And dare not speak their knowledge. *Shakspeare.*
GRIMNESS. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Horror;
frightfulness of visage.

To GRIN. *v. n.* [*grinman*, Saxon; *grinnen*,
grinden, Dutch, undoubtedly of the
same origin with *To grind*, as we now
say *to grind the teeth*; *grincer*, French.]

1. To set the teeth together and with-
draw the lips either in anger or in mirth.
Death's death! oh, amiable, lovely death!
Come *grin* on me, and I will think thou smil'st.
Shakspeare.

What valour were it, when a cur doth *grin*,
For one to trust his hand between his teeth,
When he might spurn him with his foot away.
Shakspeare.

It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to
see the various methods with which they have
attacked me; some with piteous moans and out-
cries, others *grinning*, and only shewing their teeth.
Stillingfleet.

A lion's hide he wears:
About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;
The teeth and gaping jaws seem *grimly* grin. *Dryden.*
They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But *grinned* their teeth, and cast a helpless view.
Dryden.

Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth
To *grinning* laughter, and to frantic mirth.
Prior.

Fools *grin* on fools, and stoiclike support,
Without one sigh, the pleasures of a court.
Young.

2. To fix the teeth as in anguish

I like not such *grinning* honour as Sir Walter
hath: give me life, which if I can save, so; if
not, honour comes unlook'd for, and there's an
end. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

GRIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of
closing the teeth and showing them.

He laughs at him, in 's face too.
—O you mistake him; 'twas an humble *grin*,
The fawning joy of courtiers and of dogs. *Dryden.*
The muscles were so drawn together on each
side of his face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a
grin. *Addison.*

Deists are effectually beaten in all their com-
bats at the weapons of men, that is, reason and
arguments; and they would now attack our reli-
gion with the talents of a vile animal, that is, *grin*
and grimace. *Watts on the Mind.*

What looks are those saluting with a *grin*?
One is just out, and one is lately in. *Young.*

GRIN. *n. f.* [*grin*, *grine*, Saxon.] A
snare; a trap.

Like a bride that hasteth to his *gryn*
Not knowing the peril. *Chaucer.*
The *grin* shall take him by the heel, and the
robber shall prevail against him. *Job.*

To GRIND. *v. a. preter. I ground; part.*
pass. *ground*. [*grundan*, *grunden*,
ground, Saxon.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by
friction; to comminute by attrition.

And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be
broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will
grind him to powder. *Matthew.*

He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must
needs tarry the *grinding*. *Shakspeare.*

What relation or affinity is there between a
minute body and cogitation, any more than the
greatest? Is a small drop of rain any wiser than
the ocean? Or do we *grind* inanimate corn into
living and rational meal? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on
something hard.

Meeting with time, slack thing, said I,
Thy sile is dull; what it, for shame:
No marvel, sir, he did reply,
If it at length deserve some blame;
But where one man would have me *grind* it
'Twenty to one too sharp do find it. *Herbert.*

Against a stump his tusk the monster *grinds*,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds.
Dryden's Fables.

3. To rub one against another.

So up he let him rise; who with *grim* look,
And countenance stern, upstanding, 'gan to *grind*
His grated teeth for great disdain. *Spenser.*

Harsh sounds, as of a saw when it is sharpened
and *grinding* of one stone against another, make a
shivering or horror in the body, and set the teeth
on edge. *Bacon's Natural History.*

That the stomach in animals *grinds* the sub-
stances which it receives, is evident from the dis-
section of animals, which have swallowed metals,
which have been found polished on the side next
the stomach. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. To harass; to oppress.

Some merchants and tradesmen, under colour
of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may
not *grind* them so as shall always keep them in
poverty. *Brown's Advice to Virgins.*

Another way the Spaniards have taken to *grind*
the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the odium
from themselves. *Addison.*

5. In the following lines, I know not
whether it be not corruptly used for
griding, cutting.

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of sudden shootings and of *grinding* pains,
My throws come thicker, and my cries increase'd.
Dryden.

To GRIND. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of grinding; to
move a mill.

Fetter'd they send thee
Into the common prison, there to *grind*
Among the slaves and asses. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.
Shrinking sinews start,
And smeary foam works o'er my *grinding* jaws.
Rousseau.

GRINDER. *n. f.* [from *grind*.]

1. One that grinds; one that works in a
mill.

2. The instrument of grinding.
His heart a solid rock, to fear unknown,
And harder than the *grinder's* nether stone.
Sanhya.

Now exhort
Thy hands to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected *grinder*. *Philips.*

3. [*grind-tooth*.] The back teeth,
the double teeth.

The teeth are in men of three kinds: sharp as
the foreteeth; broad, as the back teeth, which
we call the molar-teeth, or *grinders*; and pointed
teeth, or canine, which are between both.
Bacon's Natural History.

He the raging lioness confounds,
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;
Scatters their whelps, their *grinders* breaks; so
they
With the old hunter starve for want of prey.
Sandys.

The jaw teeth or *grinders* in Latin *molars*,
are made flat and broad a-top, and withal some-
what uneven and rugged, that, by their knobs
and little cavities, they may the better retain,
grind, and commix the aliments. *Ross.*

Nature is at a great deal of labour to transmute
vegetable into animal substances; therefore heu-
minating animals, which do not ruminate, have
strong *grinders*, and chew much. *Arbutnot.*

4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.
One, who at the sight of supper, open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted *grinders* try'd.
Dryden.

Both he brought;
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his *grinders*
caught. *Dryden.*

GRINDSTONE. } *n. f.* [from *grind* and
GRINDSTONE. } *stone.*] The stone on
which edged instruments are sharpened.

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men, for the nonce,
That turn round like *grindstones*. *Ben. Jonson.*
Literature is the *grindstone* to sharpen the cool-
ters, and to whet their natural faculties.

Hammond on Fundamentals.
Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet
seldom file them; but *grind* them on a *grindstone*
'till bright. *Moxon.*

GRINNER. *n. f.* [from *grin*.] He that
grins.

The frightful *grinner*,
Be the winter. *Addison's Spectator.*

GRINNINGLY. *adv.* [from *grin*.] With
a grinning laugh.

GRIP. *n. f.* A small ditch. *Ainsworth.*

To GRIPE. *v. a.* [*gripan*, Gothick;
gripan, Saxon; *grijpen*, Dutch; *grippa*,
Scottish.]

1. To hold with the fingers closed; to
grasp; to press with the fingers.

He that speaks doth *gripe* the hearer's wrist,
Whilst he that hears makes careful action
With wrinkl'd brows. *Shakspeare's King John.*

2. To hold hard.
He seiz'd the shining bough with *gripping* hold,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold.
Dryden's Rinaldo.

GRI

[gripper, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize.

You took occasion to be quickly woo'd,
To *gripe* the gen'ral sway into your hands.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

To close; to clutch.

Unlucky Welfed! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, *gripes* his hand the faster.
Pope

To pinch; to press; to squeeze.

A wond'rous way it for this lady wrought,
From lion's claws to pluck the *griped* prey.
Spenser.

And first the dame came rushing through the
wood;

And next the famish'd hounds that sought their
food,

And *grip'd* her flanks, and oft essay'd their
jaws in blood.
Dryden's Fables.

6. To give a pain in the bowels.

Thus full of counsel to the den she went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent.
Dryden

TO GRIPPE. *v. n.*

1. To feel the colick; to have the belly-
ache.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the
griping of an hungry belly to those diseases which
are a feast to others.
Locke.

Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture, and
motion of its parts, has a power to produce the
sensations of tickness, and sometimes of acute
pains or *gripings* in us.
Locke.

2. To pinch; to catch at money meanly.

It is mean revenue, 'by being' scattered, in
the work of times growing upon him, when
others that had great ones, by *griping*, made
them less, and grew stark beggars.
Fell.

GRIPPE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or
paw.

Therefore still on high,
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threatening with greedy *gripe* to do him dy.
Spenser.

They put a barren sceptre in my *gripe*
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the stairs
That mount the Capitol; join *gripes* with hands
Made hardy with hourly falsehood as with labour.
Shakespeare.

He gave me his hand,
And, with a feeble *gripe*, says, dear, my lord,
Command my service.
Shakespeare's Henry V.

I fell; and with my weight the helm constrain'd,
Was drawn along, which yet my *gripe* retain'd.
Dryden's Æneid.

Squeeze; pressure.

Fix'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the
breast;

'Tis true, the harden'd breast resists the *gripe*,
And the cold lips return a kiss unripe.
Dryden.

Oppression; crushing power.
I take my cause
Out of the *gripes*, of cruel men, and give it
To a most noble judge, the king my master.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Amiction; pinching distress.

Adam, at the news
Of that struck with chilling *gripe* of sorrow flood,
But all his sense's bound!

Can't thou bear cold and hunger? Can these
limbs,
And for the tender offices of love,
Endure the bitter *gripes* of starving poverty?
Gray.

In the plural.] Bellyache; colick.

In the jaundice the colic is wanting; and the
organ have a great swarms and *gripes* with
wind.

GRI

**GRIPPER. *n. f.* [from *gripe*.] Oppressor;
usurer; extortioner**

Others pretend zeal, and yet are professed
usurers, *gripers*, monsters of men, and harpies.
Burton on Melancholy

**GRIPINGLY. *adv.* [from *griping*.] With
pain in the guts.**

Clysters help, lest the medicine stop in the guts,
and work *gripingly*.
Bacon's Nat. History.

**GRIPPLE. *n. f.* A greedy snatcher; a
griping miser.**

**GRIPPER. *n. f.* Used by Milton for
ambergiste.**

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Griper steain'd.
Milton's Paradise Reg.

**GRIS. *n. f.* [See *GREEC*, as it should
be written.] A step, or scale of steps.**

Let me speak like ourself; and lay a sentence,
Which, as a *grise* or step, may help these lovers
Into your favour.
Shakespeare's Othello.

**GRISKIN. *n. f.* [*griffin*, roast meat,
Irish.] The vertebrae of a hog broiled.**

**GRISLY. *adj.* [*grisly*, Saxon.] Dread-
ful; horrible; hideous; frightful; ter-
rible.**

His *grisly* locks, long grown and unbound,
Disordered hung about his shoulders round.
Spenser.

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
The *grisly* toadstool grown there might I see.
Spenser.

My *grisly* countenance made others fly;
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Back step'd those two fair angels, half amaz'd
So sudden to behold the *grisly* king;

Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accost him soon.
Milton.

For that damn'd magician, let him be gut
With all the *grisly* legions that troop
Under the sooty flag of Acheron.
Milton.

The beautiful form of light,
Is chang'd, and war appears a *grisly* fight.
Dryden's Fables.

In vision thou shalt see his *grisly* face,
The king of terrors reigning in thy race.
Dryden.

Thus the *grise's* spectre spoke again.
Close by each other laid, they pact'd the
ground,
Their manly bosoms pierc'd with many a *grisly*
wound.
Dryden.

So rushes on his foe the *grisly* bear.
Adams.

GRIST. *n. f.* [*grist*, Saxon.]

1. Corn be to ground.

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store,
Lest miller lack water.
Tyler's Husbandry.

A mighty trade this husky miller drove;
Much *grist* from Cambridge to his let did fall,
And all the corn they us'd at scholar's hall.
Miller of Tromp.

2. Supply; provision.

Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a form subsist;
And form, say I, as well as they,
Must fail if matter brings no *grist*.
Swift.

3- **GRIST to Mill, is profit; gain.**

The computation of degrees, in all mathe-
matical causes, is wont to be made according to the
rules of that law, because it brings *grist* to the
mill.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

GRISTLE. *n. f.* [*gristle*, Saxon.]

A cartilage; a part of the body next
in hardness to a bone.

No living creatures, that have shells very hard
as oysters, crabs, lobsters, and especially the tor-
toise, have bones within them, but only little
gristles.
Bacon's Natural History.

Lest the asperity or hardness of cartilages
should hurt the œsophagus or gullet, which is
tender and of a slimy substance, or hinder the
swallowing of our meat, therefore the annulary

GRI

gristles of the windpipe are not made round, or
intire circles; but where the gullet touches the
windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a
soft membrane, which may easily give way to
the dilatation of the gullet. *Key on the Creation*

**GRISTLY. *adj.* [from *gristle*.] Cartila-
ginous; made of gristle.**

At last they spit out pieces of their lungs; it
may be small *gristly* bits, that are eaten off from
the lung-pipes.
Harvey.

She has made the back-bone of several verte-
brae, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and
less in danger of breaking, than if they were all
one entire bone without these *gristly* junctures.
More.

Fins are made of *gristly* spokes, or rays con-
nected by membranes; so that they may be con-
tracted or extended like women's fans.
Ray.

They have a louder and stronger note than
other birds of the same bigness, which have only
a *gristly* windpipe.
Grew.

Each pipe distinguish'd by its *gristly* rings,
To church life aerial pasture brings.
Blackmore.

GRIT. *n. f.* [*grizza*, *græoz*, Saxon.]

1. The coarse part of meal.

2. Oats husked, or coarsely ground.

3. Sand; rough hard particles.

Slesian bole, crackling a little betwixt the
teeth, yet without the least particle of *grit*, feels
as smooth as soap.
Grew.

The sturdy pear tree here
Will rise luxuriant, and with tough root
Pierce the obstructing *grit* and retentive marl.
Philips.

4. *Grits* are fossils found in minute masses,
forming together a kind of powder;
the several particles of which are of no
determinate shape, but seem the rudely
broken fragments of larger masses; not
to be dissolved or diffused by water,
but retaining their figure, and not co-
hering into a mass.

One sort is a fine, dull looking, grey *grit*,
which, if wetted with salt water, into mortar or
paste, dries almost immediately, and coalesces
into a hard stony mass, such as is not easily after-
wards dissolved by water. This is the *putrel*
patellina of the ancients, mixed among their ce-
ments used in buildings sunk into the sea; and
in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder
plasters, under the name of *pozzolane*. It is
common on the sides of hills in Italy. Another
species, which is a coarse, beautifully green, dull
grit, is the *chrysolite* of the ancients, which they
used in soldering gold, long supposed a lost fos-
sil. It serves the purpose of soldering metals
better than borax. The ferruginous black glit-
tering *grit*, is the blue shining sand employed to
throw over writing, found on the shores of Italy.
Hill on Fossil.

**GRITINESS. *n. f.* [from *grit*.] Sandi-
ness; the quality of abounding in *grit*.**

In full's-mouth he could find no sand by the
microscope, nor any *grit*.
Mortimer.

**GRITTY. *adj.* [from *grit*.] Full of hard
particles; consisting of *grit*.**

I could not discern the unevenness of the sur-
face of the powder, nor the little shadows let fall
from the *gritty* particles thereof.
Newton.

**GRITLIN. *n. f.* [more properly *griddelin*,
see *CRIDELIN*.]**

The Bergader, which is a *grizlin* or pale red,
of all others, is best to open in our climate.
Temple.

**GRIZZLE. *n. f.* [from *griz*, gray;
grisaille, French.] A mixture of
white and black; gray.**

O thou dissembling ev'! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a *grizzle* on thy face?
Shakespeare.

**GRIZZLED. *adj.* [from *grizzle*.] Inter-
spersed with gray.**

GRO

To the boy Cæsar, send this grizzled head.

Shakspeare.

His beard was grizzled: no.

—It was as I have seen it in his life.

Shakspeare.

His hair just grizzled,

As in a green old age. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
Those grizzled locks, which nature did provide
In plenteous growth their asses ears to hide. *Dryd.*

GRIZZLY. *adj.* [from *gris*, gray, Fr.]
Somewhat gray.

Living creatures generally do change their hair
with age, turned to be gray and white; as is seen
in men, though some earlier, some later; in
horses that are dappled and turn white; and in
old squirrels, that turn grizzly. *Bacon.*

To GROAN. *v. n.* [*gnan*, Saxon; *gromen*, Dutch.] To breathe with a
hoarse noise, as in pain or agony.

Many an heir

Of these fair edifices, for my wait,

Have I heard groan and drop. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Men groan from out of the city, and the foul
of the wounded crieth out. *Joh.*

Repenting and groaning for anguish of spirit.

Wisdom.

So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,

Under her own weight groaning. *Milton.*

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dis-
positions of humanity, as for one man to see
another so much himself as to sigh his griefs and
groan his pains. *South.*

On the blazing pile his parent lay,
Or a lov'd brother groan'd his life away. *Pop.*

GROAN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Breath expired with noise and dif-
ficulty, from pain, faintness, or weariness.

Alas, poor country,

Where sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the

air,

Are made, not mark'd! *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

I led to slaughter, and to slaughter leave;

And ev'n from hence their dying groans receive.

Dryden.

Hence aching bosoms wear a visage gay,
And stifled groans frequent the ball and play.

Young.

2. Any hoarse dead sound.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid
thunder,

Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *King Lear.*

GROANFUL. *adj.* [groan and full.] Sad;
agonizing. Not used.

Adown he keft it with so puissant wrest,

That back again it did aloft rebound,

And gave against his mother earth a groanful
found. *Spenser.*

GROAT. *n. f.* [*groot*, Dut. *grosso*, Ital.]

1. A piece valued at four pence.

2. A proverbial name for a small sum.

My mother was wont

To call them woollen vassals, things created

To buy and sell with groats. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

I dare lay a groat,

A tertian ague is at least your lot. *Dryden's Fables.*

Imagine a person of quality to marry a wo-
man much his inferior, and without a groat to
her fortune. *Swift.*

3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls
taken off. *Answorth.*

GROCER. *n. f.* [This should be written
groffer, from *grofs*, a large quantity; a
grocer originally being one who dealt
by wholesale; or from *grossus*, a sig,
which their present state seems to
favour.]

A grocer is a man who buys and sells tea, sugar,
and plums and spices for gain. *Watts's Logic.*

But still the offspring of your brain shall prove
The grocer's care, and brave the rage of Jove.

Garth.

GROCERY. *n. f.* [from *grocer*.] Grocer's
ware, such as tea, sugar, raisins, spice.

His troops being now in a country where they
were not expected, met with many cart loads of
wine, grocery, and tobacco. *Clarendon.*

GRO'GRAM. } *n. f.* [*gros*, grain, Fr.]

GRO'GRAM. } *grossgranus*, low Latin.

GRO'GRAM. } *Answorth.* Stuff woven
with a large woof and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly cloth'd: I of this mind

am,

Your only wearing is your *grogram*. *Donne.*

Natolia affords great store of chameleons, and

grograms. *Sandys.*

Some men will say this habit of John's was
neither of camel's hair nor any coarse texture of
its hair, but rather some finer weave of camelot,

grogram, or the like. *Brown.*

The natural sweetness and innocence of her
behaviour shot me through and through, and did
more execution upon me in *grogram* than the
greatest beauty in town had ever done in brocade.

Addison.

Plus goodly would no longer down;

'Twas madam in her *grogram* gown. *Swift.*

GROIN. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.]

The part next the thigh.

Antiplex, a sonne of Priam, threw

His lance at Ajax through the preefts, which went

by him, and flew,

On Leucus, wife Ulysses' friend: His *groine* it

smote. *Chapman.*

The fatal dart arrives,

And through the border of his buckler drives;

Pals'd through and pierc'd his *groin*; the deadly

wound

Cast from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground.

Dryden.

GRO'WELL. *n. f.* [*libospermum*, Lat.]

Gromill or graymill. A plant. *Miller.*

GROOM. *n. f.* [*grom*, Dutch.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a servant.

Then called to a *groom*, that forth him led

Into a goodly lodge. *Spenser.*

From Egypt's kings ambassadors they come;

Them many a squire attends, and many a *groom*.

Fairfax.

Think then, my soul! that death is but a *groom*

Which brings a taper to the outward room.

Donne.

In the time of Edward vi. lived Sternhold,

whom king Henry his father had made *groom* of

his chamber, for turning of certain of David's

psalms into verse. *Peacham.*

Would't thou be touch'd

By the perfuming hands of saucy *grooms*? *Dryd.*

Amid' the fold he rages, nor the sheep

Their shepherds, nor the *grooms* their bulls can

keep. *Dryden.*

2. A young man.

I presume for to intreat this *groom*,

And silly maid, from danger to redeem. *Fairfax.*

3. A man newly married

By this the brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are

drest'd;

All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast.

Dryden.

GROOVE. *n. f.* [from *grave*.]

1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.

He might, to avoid idleness, work in a *groove*

or mine-pit thereabouts, which at that time was

little esteemed. *Boyle.*

2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

The screw-plate is a kind of steel well temper-

ed, with several holes in it, each less than other;

and in those holes are threads grooved inwards,

which *grooves* fit the respective taps that belong

to them. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

cut hollow.

Of the box every joint was well *grooved*. *Swift.*

GRO

To GROPE. *v. n.* [*gnapan*, Saxon.]

To feel where one cannot see.

My sea-gown scarf about me, in the dark

Grop'd, I to find out them. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

We *grobe* for the wall like the blind, and we

grobe as if we had no eyes. *Isiah.*

They meet with darkness in the clearest light;

And *grobe* at noon, as if involv'd with night.

A boy was *groping* for eels, and laid his hand

upon a snake, *L'Estrange.*

This, no doubt, is better for men than that

they should in the dark *grobe* after knowledge as

St. Paul tells us all nations did after God. *Locke.*

He head'd us in our course,

And with his outstretch'd arms around him *grop'd*

O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy ray,

I *grobe* and guess no more, but see my way.

Arbutnot.

To GROPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling

in the dark; to feel without being able

to see.

How vigilant to *grobe* mens thoughts, and to

pick out somewhat whereof they might con-

plain. *Hayward.*

They have left our endeavours to *grobe* then

out by twilight, and by darkness almost to dis-

cover that, whose existence is evidenced by her

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

But Strephon, cautious, never meant

The bottom of the pan to *grobe*. *Steele.*

GRO'PER. *n. f.* [from *grobe*.] One that

searches in the dark.

GROSS. *adj.* [*gros*, French; *gross*, Ital.]

crassus, Latin.]

1. Thick; bulky.

The crows and choughs, that wing the midday

air,

Shew scarce so *gross* as beetles. *Shakspeare.*

There are two *gross* volumes concerning the

power of popes. *Locke.*

2. Shameful; unseemly; enormous.

He ripely considered how *gross* a thing it were

for men of his quality, wife and grave men, to

live with such a multitude, and to be tenants of

will under them. *Hud.*

They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in

prayers, and in sacraments, the church of Rome

hath very foul and *gross* corruptions. *Hooker.*

So far hath the natural understanding, even of

fundry whole nations, been darkened, that they

have not discerned, no, not *gross* iniquity to be

sin. *Hud.*

There is a vain and imprudent use of their

estates, which, though it does not destroy like

gross sins, yet disorders the heart, and supports it

in sensuality and dulness. *Locke.*

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; im-

pure; unrefined.

To all sense 'tis *gross*

You love my son: invention is, at hand,

Against the proclamation of thy passion,

To say thou do'st not. *Shakspeare.*

Examples *gross* as earth exhort me. *Shakspeare.*

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more low

Fell not from heaven, or more *gross* to love

Vice for itself. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Is not religion so perfectly good in itself,

above all, in its Author, that, without the *gross*

sensuality, we cannot but admire it? *Spence.*

It is a *gross* mistake of some men, to think

that our want only and imperfections do naturally

induce us to be benevolent. *Smollett.*

But she dares never boast the present hour,

So *gross* the cheat, it is beyond her power. *Young.*

4. Inclegant; disproportionate in bulk.

The sun's oppressive ray the rosy bloom

Of beauty blanching, gives the gloomy hue,

And features *gross*. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. Dense; not refined; not attenuated;

not pure.

GRO

It is manifest that when the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object is in the *grosser*, things shew greater; but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the *grosser* medium, and the object in the finer.

Bacon's Natural History.

Of elements,

The *grosser* feeds the purer; earth the sea, Earth and the sea feed air. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Light fumes are merry, *grosser* fumes are sad; Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden.*

Or suck the mists in *grosser* air below, Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. *Pope.*

6. Stupid; dull. If she doth then the subtle sense excel, How *gross* are they that drown her in her blood? *Davies.*

And in clear dream and solemn vision, Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear. *Milton.*

Some men give more light and knowledge by the bare stating of the question with perspicuity and justness, than others by talking of it in *gross* confusion for whole hours together. *Watts.*

7. Coarse; rough; not delicate. Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with nearness, and *gross* with distance. *Wotton.*

8. Thick; fat; bulky. His stature was of just height and all proportionate dimensions, avoiding the extremes of *gross* and meagre. *Fel.*

GROSS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] 1. The main body; the main force.

The Belgians hop'd that with disorder'd haste The deep-cut keels upon the sands might run; Or, if with caution laisur'dly we past, Then numerous *gross* might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*

Several casuists are of opinion, that, in a battle, you should discharge upon the *gross* of the enemy, without levelling your piece at any particular person. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The *gross* of the people can have no other prospect in changes and revolutions than of public blessings. *Addison.*

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts.

Certain general inducements are used to make feasible your cause in *gross*. *Hooker.*

There was an opinion in *gross*, that the soul was immortal. *Abbot.*

There is confession, that is, the acknowledging our sins to God; and this may be either general or particular. The general is, when we only confess in *gross* that we are sinful; the particular, when we mention the several sorts and acts of our sins. *Duty of Man.*

Remember, son, You are a general; other wars require you; Forsee the Saxon *gross* begins to move. *Dryden.*

Notwithstanding the decay and loss of sundry trades and manufactures, yet in the *gross*, we ship off now one third part more of the manufactures, as also lead and tin, than we did twenty years past. *Child on Trade.*

3. Not individual, but a body together.

He hath ribbons of all the colours i' th' rainbow; they come to him by the *gross*. *Shakspeare.*

I cannot instantly raise up the *gross* Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakspeare.*

You see the united design of many persons to make up one figure: after they have separated themselves in many petty divisions, they rejoin one by one into a *gross*. *Dryden.*

4. The chief part; the main mass.

Comets, out of question, have likewise power and effect over the *gross* and mass of things. *Bacon.*

The articulate sounds are more confused, though the *gross* of the sound be greater. *Bacon.*

5. The number of twelve dozen. [*gross*, French.]

It is made up only of that simple idea of an unite repeated; and repetitions of this kind, joined together, make those distinct simple modes of a dozen, a *gross*, and a million. *Locke.*

GROSSLY. *adv.* [from *gross*.]

GRO

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely: as, *this matter is grossly pulverized.*

2. Without subtilty; without art; without delicacy; without refinement; coarsely; palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies as have been so *grossly* and shamefully abused in the church of Rome, where they remain, are scandalous. *Hooker.*

Treason and murder ever kept together, As two yoke devils sworn to others purpose; Working so *grossly* in a natural cause, That admiration did not weep at them. *Shakspeare.*

And thine eyes See it so *grossly* shown in thy behaviour, That in their kind they speak it. *Shakspeare.*

What! are we cuckolds ere we have deserv'd it? —Speak not so *grossly*. *Merchant of Venice.*

What I have said has been forced from me, by seeing a noble sort of poetry to happily restored by one man, and so *grossly* copied by almost all the rest. *Dryden.*

If I speak of light and rays as endued with colours, I would be understood to speak not philosophically and properly, but *grossly*, and according to such conceptions as vulgar people would be apt to frame. *Newton's Opticks.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs and motives of some facts, it is no wonder they should be so *grossly* misrepresented to the publick by curious inquisitive heads. *Swiss.*

GROSSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gross*.]

1. Coarseness; not subtilty; thickness; spissitude; density; greatness of parts.

The purpose is perspicuous even as substance. Whole *grossness* little characters sum up. *Shakspeare.*

And I will purge that mortal *grossness* so, That thou shalt like an airy spirit go. *Shakspeare.*

The cause of the epilepsy from the stomach is the *grossness* of the vapours which rise and enter into the cells of the brain. *Bacon.*

Then all this earthy *grossness* quit; Attir'd with stars we shall for ever sit, Triumphant over death. *Milton.*

This being the first colour which vapours begin to reflect, it ought to be the colour of the finest and most transparent skies, in which vapours are not arrived to that *grossness* requisite to reflect other colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, makes known Th' opposing body's *grossness*, not it's own. *Pope.*

2. Inelegant fatness; unweildy corpulence.

Wild men, that be over-fat and stilly, go to sojourn abroad at the temperate diet of some sober man; and so, by little and little, eat away the *grossness* that is in them. *Ascham.*

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarseness.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guilefulness of my mind drove the *grossness* of the foppery into a received belief that they were fairies. *Shakspeare.*

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at least from the *grossness* of those faults I mentioned. *Dryden.*

What a *grossness* is there in the mind of that man, who thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears! *Clarissa.*

GROT. *n. f.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Ital.]

A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

In the remotest wood and lonely *grot*, Certain to meet that worst of evils, thought. *Prior.*

Awful see the Egyptian *grot*. *Pope.*

GROTESQUE. *adj.* [*grotesque*, French; *grottesco*, Italian.] Distorted of figure; unnatural; wildly formed.

The champaign head Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides With thickest overgrown, *grotesque* and wild, Access deny'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting which is out of nature; for a face is that in poetry which *grotesque* is in a picture: the persons

GRO

and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind: *grotesque* painting is the just resemblance of this. *Dryden.*

An hideous figure of their foes they drew, Nor lines, nor looks, nor shades, nor colours true, And this *grotesque* design expos'd to publick view. *Dryden.*

Palladian walls, Venetian doors, *Grotesco* roofs and *grotesco* floors. *Pope.*

GROTTO. *n. f.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cavern or cave made for coolness. It is not used properly of a dark horrid cavern.

Their careless clu's to the cool *grotto's* run, The bow'rs of kings, to shade them from the sun. *Dryden.*

This was found at the entry of the *grotto* in the Peak. *Woodward.*

GROVE. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] A walk covered by trees meeting above.

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought The wood began to move: Within this three mile may you see it coming; I say, a moving *grove*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Fortunate fields, and *groves*, and flow'ry vales: Thrice happy isles! *Milton.*

She left the flow'ry field, and waving *grove*. *Blackmore.*

Banish'd from courts and love, Abandon'd truth seeks shelter in the *grove*. *Granville.*

Can force passions vex his breast, Whilst every gale is peace, and every *grove* Is melody? *Thomson's Spring.*

TO GROVEL. *v. n.* [*grusde*, Islandick, flat on the face. It may perhaps come by gradual corruption from *ground fell*.]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.

The steel head passage wrought, And through his shoulder pierc'd; wherewith to ground He *groveling* fell, all gored in his gushing wound. *Spenser.*

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem, Incas'd with all the honours of the world! It so, gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face, Until thy head be circled with the same. *Shakspeare.*

Oke mast and beech, and cornell fruit they éate, *Groveling* like swine on earth, in fowlest sort. *Chapman.*

Now they lie *Groveling* and prostrate on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*

Upon thy belly *groveling* thou shalt go. *Milton.*

Let us then conclude that all painters ought to re-join this part of excellence; not to do it, is to want courage, and not dare to shew themselves: 'tis to creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.

I must disclaim whatever he can express; His *groveling* sense will shew my passion less. *Dryden.*

Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *groveling*. *Addison's Spectator.*

GROUND. *n. f.* [*grund*, Saxon; *gronde*, Danish.]

1. The earth, considered as superficially extended, and therefore related to tillage, travel, habitation, or almost any action.

The main mass of terrene matter is never called the *ground*. We never distinguish the terraqueous globe into *ground* and water, but into *earth*, or land, and water; again, we never say under *earth*, but under *ground*.

Israel shall go on dry *ground* through the sea. *Exodus.*

Man to till the *ground* None was, and from the earth a dewy mist Went up, and water'd all the *ground*. *Milton.*

- From the other hill
To their fix'd station all in bright array,
The cherubim descended, on the ground
Gilding motions. *Milton.*
- A black bituminous gurge
Boil'd up from under ground. *Milton.*
- And yet so nimbly he would bound,
As if he scorn'd to touch the ground. *Hudibras.*
2. The earth as distinguished from air or water.
I have made man and beast upon the ground. *Jeremiah.*
- There was a dew upon all the ground. *Judges.*
They tumm'd their wings, and soaring th' au-
sublime, *Milton.*
- With clays despis'd the ground. *Milton.*
Too late young Turnus the delusion found;
Fat on the sea, still making from the ground. *Dryden's Æneid.*
3. Land; country.
The water breaks its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds. *Hudibras.*
4. Region; territory.
On heavenly ground they stood, and from the
shores
They view'd the vast immeasurable shifs. *Milton.*
With these came they, who from the bord'ring
flood
Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian ground, had general names
Of Babel and Ashtaroth. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
5. Estate; possession.
Uneasy still within these narrow bounds,
Thy next design it on thy neighbour's grounds:
His crop invites, to full perfection grown;
Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own. *Dry.*
6. Land occupied.
The sea o'erflow'd my ground,
And my best Flanders mare was drown'd. *Mil.*
7. The floor or level of the place.
Wherefore should I smite thee to the ground?
2 Samuel.
Dagon was fallen on his face to the ground.
1 Samuel.
- A multitude sit on the ground.
Some part of the month of June, the water of
this lake descends under ground, through many
great holes at the bottom. *Brown.*
8. Dregs; lees; feces; that which settles
at the bottom of liquors.
Set by them cyder, verjuice, four drink, or
grounds. *Mortimer.*
Some insist upon having had particular success
in stopping gangrenes, from the use of the grounds
of strong beer, mixed up with bread or oatmeal.
Sharp's Surgery.
9. The first stratum of paint upon which
the figures are afterward painted.
We see the limner to begin with a rude draught
and the painter to lay his grounds with darksome
colours. *Halswell.*
When solid bodies, sensible to the feeling and
dark, are placed on light and transparent grounds,
as, for example, the heavens, the clouds and
waters, and every other thing which is in motion
and void of different objects: they ought to be
more rough, and more distinguishable, than that
with which they are encompassed. *Dryden.*
10. The fundamental substance; that by
which the additional or accidental parts
are supported.
O'er his head
A well-wrought heaven of silk and gold was
spread,
Azure the ground, the sun in gold shone bright.
Cowley.
Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in
nature should be drawn upon the most durable
ground. *Pope.*
Then, wrought into the soul, let virtues shine,
The ground eternal, as the work divine. *Young.*
11. The plain song; the tune on which
descants are raised.

- Get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll build a holy descant.
Shakspeare's Richard III.
12. First hint; first traces of an invention,
that which gives occasion to the rest.
I though jealousy of state th' invention found,
Yet love remain'd upon the former ground;
That way the tyrant had reserv'd to fly,
Pursuing hate, now serv'd to bring two lovers
nigh. *Dryden.*
13. The first principles of knowledge.
The concords will easily be known, if the fore-
ground, be thoroughly beaten in. *Prof. to Acad.*
Here statesmen, or of them they which can
read,
May of their occupation find the grounds. *Donne.*
The grounds are already laid whereby that is un-
questionably resolved; for having granted that
God gives sufficient grace, yet when he co-operates
most effectually, he doth it 'not irresistibly.
Hammond.
After evening repasts, 'till bed-time, their
thoughts will be best taken up in the easy
grounds of religion, and the story of scripture.
Milton on Education.
14. The fundamental cause; the true rea-
son; original principle.
He desired the steward to tell him particularly
the ground and event of this accident. *Sidney.*
Making happiness the ground of his unhappiness,
and good news the argument of his sorrow. *Sid.*
The use and benefit of good laws all that live
under them may enjoy with delight and comfort,
albeit the grounds and first original causes from
whence they have sprung be unknown. *Hooker.*
In the solution of the Sabbathizer's objection,
my method shall be, to examine, in the first place,
the main grounds and principles upon which he
buildeth. *White.*
Thou could'st not have discern'd
Fraud in the serpent, speaking as he spake,
No ground of enmity between us known. *Milton.*
Nor did either of them ever think fit to make
any particular relation of the grounds of their
proceedings, or the causes of their misadventures.
Clarendon.
Sound judgment is the ground of writing well.
Roscommon.
Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,
Would leave no ground I ever would be true.
Dryden.
It is not easy to imagine how any such tradition
could arise so early, and spread so universally, if
there were not a real ground for it. *Wilkins.*
If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that
there is some ground and reason for these fears,
and that nature hath not planted them in us to no
purpose. *Tillotson.*
Thus it appears, that suits at law are not sinful
in themselves, but may lawfully be used, if there
is no unlawfulness in the ground and way of ma-
nagement. *Kettlewell.*
Upon that prince's death, although the grounds
of our quarrel with France had received no man-
ner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter
his sentiments. *Swift.*
The miraculous increase of the professors of
christianity was without any visible grounds and
causes, and contrary to all human probability and
appearance. *Atterbury.*
15. The field or place of action.
Here was thy end decreed, when these men rose;
And e'en with theirs this act thy death did bring;
Or hasten'd at the least upon this ground. *Dan.*
16. The space occupied by an army as
they fight, advance, or retire.
At length the left wing of the Arcadians be-
gan to ion ground. *Sidney.*
Heartleis they fought, and quitted soon their
ground,
While our's with easy victory were crown'd.
Dryden.
He has lost ground at the latter end of the day,
by pursuing his point too far, like the prince of
Conde at the battle of Rocourt. *Dryden.*

17. The intervening space between the
flyer and pursuer.
Ev'ning mist,
Ris'n from a river, o'er the marsh glides,
And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heels,
Homeward returning. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
Superiors think it a detraction from their merit
to see another get ground upon them, and overtake
them in the pursuits of glory. *Addison's Spect.*
Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on,
And gathers ground upon us every moment.
18. The state in which one is with respect
to opponents or competitors.
Had'st thou Gray'd as kings should do,
Giving no ground into the house of York.
They never then had sprung. *Shakspeare.*
If they get ground and vantage of the king,
Then join you with them, like a rib of steel,
To make them stronger. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*
He will stand his ground against all the attacks
that can be made upon his probity. *Att. Rich.*
Whatever ground we may have gotten up on
our enemies, we have gotten none upon our own;
the worst enemies of the two; but are even sub-
dued and led captive by the one, while we triumph
so gloriously over the other. *Ausbury.*
19. State of progress or recession.
I have known so many great examples of this
cure, and heard of its being so familiar in Austria,
that I wonder it has gained no more ground in
other places. *Temple.*
The squirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in
her cage: she runs apace, and wears herself with
her continual motion, and gets no ground. *Dryden's Dufigny.*
20. The foil to set a thing off.
Like bright metal on a sullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall show more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to set it off. *Shall.*
- TO GROUND. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To fix on the ground.
2. To found, as upon cause, reason, or
principle.
Wisdom groundeth her laws upon an infallible
rule of comparison. *Hooker.*
The church of England walking in the good
and old way of the orthodox primitive fathers
groundeth the religious observation of the Lord's
day, and of other christian holidays, upon the
natural equity, and not upon the letter of the
fourth commandment.
It may serve us to ground conjectures more ap-
proaching to the truth than we have hitherto met
with. *Bayly.*
If your own actions on your will you ground,
Mine shall hereafter know no other bound. *Dry.*
Some eminent spirit, having signalized his
valour, becomes to have influence on the people
to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and
this is grounded upon the principles of nature and
common reason, which, where prudence and
courage are required, rather incite us to fly to
single person than a multitude. *Saunders.*
3. To settle in first principles or rudiment
of knowledge.
Being rooted and grounded in love. *Eph.*
- GROUND. The pret. and part. pass. *c*
grind
How dull and rugged, ere 'tis ground
And polish'd, looks a diamond. *Hudibras.*
- GROUND is much used in composition for
that which is next the ground, or near
the ground.
GROUND-ASH. *n. f.* A sapling of ash take
from the ground; not a branch cut from
a tree.
A lance of tough ground-ash the Trojan threw
Dr. Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew.
Some cut the young ashes off about an inch
above the ground, which causes them to mal-

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very large fruit shoots, which they call *ground-
elf*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

GROUNDBAIT. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *bait*.] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you design to angle, sinks to the bottom, and draws the fish to it. Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your *ground-bait*, and to fish. *Wat.*

GROUNDFLOOR. *n. f.* [*ground* and *floor*.] The lower part of a house.

GROUNDEVY. *n. f.* [*bedera terrestris*, Latin.] Alehoof, or tunhoof. Alehoof or *ground-ivy* is, in my opinion, of the most excellent use and virtue of any plants among us. *Temple*.

GROUNDOAK. *n. f.* [*ground* and *oak*.] If the planting of oaks were more in use for underwoods, it would spoil the cooper's trade for the making of hoops, either of hael or ash; because one hoop made of the young shoots of a *ground-oak*, would outlast six of the best ash. *Mortimer*.

GROUNDPINE. *n. f.* [*chamapitys*, Latin.] A plant. The whole plant has a very singular smell, resembling that of resin; whence its name *ground-pine*. It grows on dry and barren hills, and in some places on the ditch banks by road sides. *Hill*.

GROUNDPATE. *n. f.* [In architecture.] The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. In these also are mortises made to receive the tenons of the joists, the summer and girders; and sometimes the trimmers for the stair-case and chimney-way, and the binding joist. *Harris*. In the orthographical schemes there should be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the several sizes of the *ground plates*, breast summers, and beams. *Mortimer*.

GROUNDPLOT. *n. f.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed. Wretched Gynecia, where can'st thou find any small *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sidney*. A *ground plot* square five hives of bees contains; Emblems of industry and virtuous gains. *Harte*.
2. The ichnography of a building.

GROUNDS-RENT. *n. f.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground. A foot in front, and thirty-three five sevenths deep, would bring in a *ground rent* of five pounds. *Arbutnot on Coima*. The site was neither granted him, nor giv'n; 'Twas nature's, and the *ground-rent* due to Heav'n. *Harte*.

GROUNDRoom. *n. f.* A room on the level with the ground. I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room*; for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him. *Taiter*.

GROUNDEDELY. *adv.* [from *grounded*.] Upon firm principles. He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundedly*, and to the purpose, upon this subject. *Glanv.*

GROUNDELESS. *adj.* [from *ground*.] Void of reason; wanting ground. But when vain doubt and *groundless* fear Do that dear foolish bosom tear. *Prior*. We have great reason to look upon the high pretensions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundless*, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them. *Atterbury*. The party who distinguish themselves by their zeal for the present establishment, should be careful to discover such a reverence for religion, as may show how *groundless* that reproach is which

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is cast upon them, of being averse to our national worship. *Frechbolds*.

GROUNDELESSLY. *adv.* [from *groundless*.] Without reason; without cause; without just reason. Divers persons have produced the like by spirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundlessly* ascribed the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors. *Boyle on Colours*.

GROUNDESENESS. *n. f.* [from *groundless*.] Want of just reason. He durst not cite the words either of my book or sermons, lest the reader should have discovered the notorious falshood and *groundlessness* of his calumny. *Tillotson*.

GROUNDLING. *n. f.* [from *ground*.] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; hence one of the low vulgar. *Hammer*. It offends me to the soul, to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

GROUNDLY. *adv.* [from *ground*.] Upon principles; solidly; not superficially. Not in use. A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himself, in using by epitome to draw other men's works, for his own memory sake, into shorter room. *Ascham*.

GROUNSEL. *n. f.* [*grund* and *rile*, the basis, Saxon, perhaps from *sella*, Latin.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground. The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the *groundsel*, are grooved square; but the rabbet on the *groundsel* is levelled downwards, that rain or snow may the freer fall off. *Moxon*.

GROUNSEL. *n. f.* [*senecio*, Latin.] A plant.

GROUNDSWORK. *n. f.* [*ground* and *work*.]

1. The ground; the first stratum; the first part of the whole; that to which the rest is additional. A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain, Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below, And mortals by the name of milky know; The *groundwork* is of stars. *Dryden's Fables*.
2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals. The main skill and *groundwork* will be to temper them such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Milton*.
3. First principle; original reason. The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheless true and certain, however they through ignorance disguise the same, or through vanity. *Spenser*. The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his instruction. *Dryden*.

GROUP. *n. f.* [*groupe*, French; *gropo*, Italian.] A crowd; a cluster; a huddle; a number thronged together. In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, these are less groups or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufrancy*. I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous group of figures which represents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Adelphi*. You should try your graving tools On this odious group of fools. *Swift*.

TO GROUP. *v. a.* [*grouper*, French.] To put into a crowd; to huddle together. The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a mul-

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titude of different objects, preserving still the justice and conformity of style and colouring. *Prior*.

GROUSE. *n. f.* A kind of fowl; a heath-cock. The 'quires in scorn will fly the house For better game, and look for grouse. *Swift*.

GROUT. *n. f.* [*gruz*, Saxon. In Scotland they call it *groats*.]

1. Coarse meal; pollard. King Harclutute, 'midst Danes and Saxons flour, Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and dind on *grout*: Which dish its justice honour still retains, And when each prince is crown'd in splendour reigns. *King*.
2. That which purges off. Sweet honey some condense, some purge the *grout*; The rest, in cells apart, the liquid nectar flout. *Dryden*.
3. A kind of wild apple. [*agriomelum*, Latin.]

TO GROW. *v. n.* pret. *grew*; part. pass. *grown*. [*gropan*, Sax. *grozen*, Dut.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increase by vegetation. It is not the *growing* of fruit that nourisheth man; but it is thy word which preserveth them. *Wisdom*. He causeth the grass to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. *Isaiah*.
2. To be produced by vegetation. In this country *groweth* abundance of that wood, which since is brought into Europe to die red colours. *Abbot*. A bag, that *groweth* in the fields, at the first is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after growth of a mushroom-colour, and full of light dust. *Bacon's Natural History*. But say, where *grows* the tree? from hence how far? *Milton*. In colder regions men compose Poison with art; but here it *grows*. *Waller*. Those tow'rs of oak o'er fertile plains might grow, And visit mountains where they once did *grow*. *Waller*.
3. To shoot in any particular form. Children, like tender osters, take the bow, And as they first are fashion'd, always *grow*. *Dryden's Juvenal*.
4. To encrease in stature. I long with all my heart to see the prince; I hope he is much *grown* since last I saw him. *Shakespeare's Richard III*. The poor man had nothing, save one little ewe-lamb, which he had bought and rear'd up; and it *grew* up together with him and with his children. *Samuel*.
5. To come to manhood from infancy: commonly followed by *up*. Now the prince *groweth up* fast to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*. The main thing to be considered in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whither it will lead him when he is *grown up*. *Locke*. We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow up* in vanity and folly. *Wake*.
6. To issue, as plants from a soil, or as branches from the main trunk. They will seem not stuck unto him, but *growing* out of him. *Dryden's Ann. Dedication*.
7. To increase in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous. Bones, after full growth, continue at a stay: as for nails they *grow* continually. *Bacon*. Then their numbers swell, And *grow* upon us. *Dryden*.

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Divisions *grew* upon us, by neglect of practical duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries.

Delay of Piety.

8. To improve; to make progress.

Grew in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

He then dispensed his best of benedictions, his blessings; most passionately exhorting the young *growing* hopes of the family.

As he *grew* forward in years he was trained up to learning, under one Pronapides, who taught the Pelasick letter invented by Linus.

9. To advance to any state.

Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth, is fashion'd for the journey dull and heavy. They doubted whereunto this would *grow*.

The King, by this time, was *grown* to such an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foresight.

But when to ripen'd manhood he shall *grow*, The greedy sailor shall the seas forego.

10. To come by degrees; to reach any state gradually.

After they *grew* to rest upon number, rather competent than vain, they *grew* to advantages of place, cunning diversions, and the like; and they *grew* more skilful in the ordering of their battles.

Verse, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long studied and practised, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me.

The trespasses of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their sins are got beyond all restraints of law and authority.

11. To come forward; to gather ground.

Some seeing the end of their government nigh, and troublous practice *growing* up, which may work trouble to the next governor, will not at tempt redress.

It was now the beginning of October, and winter began to *grow* fast on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightning, and mighty tempests, then fell abundantly.

12. To be changed from one state to another; to become either better or worse; to turn.

A good man's fortune may *grow* out at heels

Scipio Nasica feared lest, if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleness or civil dissension.

Hence, hence, and to some barbarous climate fly,

Which only brutes in human form does yield, And man *grows* wild in nature's common field.

The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright, Spent with the labour of so long a flight.

In time he *grew*; and *growing* us'd to hand, He waited at his master's board for food.

We may trade and be busy, and *grow* poor by it, unless we regulate our expences.

You will *grow* a thing contemptible, unless you can supply the loss of beauty with more durable qualities.

Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, *grew* to be a free port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country.

By degrees the vain, deluded elf, *Grew* out of humour with his former self.

13. To proceed as from a cause or reason.

What will *grow* out of such errors, as masked under the cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of man should imagine, 'till time have brought forth the fruits of them.

Shall we set light by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit hath *grown*?

Take heed now that ye fail not to do this why should damage *grow* to the hurt of the king.

Hence *grows* that necessary distinction of the saints on earth and the saints in heaven; the first belonging to the militant, the second to the triumphant church.

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the climate or air, but chiefly from so many wars.

To accrue; to be forthcoming.

Ev'n just the sum that I do owe to you, Is *growing* to me by Antipholis.

To adhere; to stick together.

Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends, I th' war do *grow* together.

The frog's mouth *grows* up, and he continues so for at least six months without eating.

In burnings and scaldings the fingers would many times *grow* together: the chin would *grow* to the breast, and the arms to the sides, were they not hindered.

Narines are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from side to side, when the sea is never so little *grown*.

The general idea given by this word is procession or passage from one state to another. It is always change, but not always increase; for a thing may *grow* less, as well as *grow* greater.

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GROWER. *n. f.* [from *grow*.] An increaser

It will *grow* to a great bigness, being the quickest *grower* of any kind of elm.

To GROWL. *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flemish.]

1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur. They roam amid' the fury of their heart, And *growl* their horrid loves.

Dogs in this county are of the size of common mastiffs, and by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are provoked.

2. To murmur; to grumble.

Othello, neighbours—how he would roar about a foolish handkerchief! and then he would *growl* so manfully.

GROWN. The participle passive of *grow*.

1. Advanced in growth.

2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.

I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all *grown* over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof.

3. Arrived at full growth or stature.

I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were for a *grown* woman, that would scarce have been big enough for one of our little girls.

GROWTH. *n. f.* [from *grown*.]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increase of vegetation.

Deep in the palace of long *growth* there stood A laurel's trunk of venerable wood.

Those trees that have the slowest *growth*, are, for that reason, of the longest continuance.

2. Product; production; thing produced; act of producing.

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog To touch the prosperous *growth* of this tall wood.

Our little world the image of the great, Of her own *growth* hath all that nature craves, And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves.

The trade of a country arises from the native *growths* of the soil or seas.

I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that the knight's tale was of English *growth*, and Chaucer's own.

3. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency.

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this subject, may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of this disease, where it is but new.

Increase of stature; advance to maturity.

They spy my son of York Has almost overta'en him in his *growth*.

The flag, now conscious of his fatal *growth*, To some dark covert his retreat had made.

Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk 'till the last period of life.

If parents should be daily calling upon God in a solemn deliberate manner, altering and extending their intercessions, as the state and *growth* of their children required, such devotion would have a mighty influence upon the rest of their lives.

Improvement; advancement.

It grieved David's religious mind to consider the *growth* of his own estate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing still in the former manner.

GROWTHHEAD. *n. f.* [from *grow* or *great*.]

1. A kind of fish.

2. An idle lazy fellow.

Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song, Yet trust not Hob *growthhead* for sleeping too long.

To GRUB. *v. a.* [*graban* preter. *grub*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to eradicate by throwing up out of the soil.

A foolish thief caused all the bushes and hedges about his vineyard to be *grubbed* up.

Forest land, From whence the surly ploughman *grubs* the wood.

The *grubbing* up of woods and trees may be very useful, upon the account of their unfruitfulness.

As for the thick woods which not only Virgil but Homer mentions, they are most of them *grubbed* up, since the promontory has been cultivated and inhabited.

GRUB. *n. f.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]

1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies.

There is a difference between a *gub* and a betterfly, and yet your butterfly was a *grub*.

New creatures rise, A moving mass at first, and short of thighs; 'Till shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,

The *grubs* proceed to bees with pointed stings

The *grub* Oft unobserv'd, invades the vital core; Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp

2. A short thick man; a dwarf.

In contempt. John Romane, a short clownish *grub*, would bear the whole carcase of an ox, yet never tugged with him.

To GRUBBIE. *v. n.* [*grubelen*, German, from *grub*.] To feel in the dark.

Thou hast a colour; Now let me rowl and *grubble* thee: Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough:

Thou hast a rugged skin; I do not like thee.

GRUBSTREET. *n. f.* Originally the name of a street near Moorfields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems;

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this subject, may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of this disease, where it is but new.

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GRUBSTREET. *n. f.* Originally the name of a street near Moorfields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems;

whence any mean production is called *grubfreet*.

Χαίρ' ἰδοὺν μὴ' αἰδοῖα, μὴ' ἄλγιστα πικρὰ
'Ασπασίως τὸν ἔδαρ' ἰκάνομαι.

The first part, though calculated only for the meridian of *grubfreet*, was yet taken notice of by the better sort. *Arbutnot.*
I'd sooner ballads write, and *grubfreet* lays. *Gay.*

To GRUDGE. v. a. [from *gruger*, according to *Skinner*, which in French is to grind or eat. In this sense we say of one who resents any thing secretly *he chews it*. *Grognach*, in Welsh, is to murmur; to grumble. *Grunigh*, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling morose countenance.]

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent.

What means this banishing me from your councils? Do you love your furrow so well, as to *grudge* me part of it? *Sidney.*

'Tis not in thee
To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut off my train. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He struggles into birth, and cries for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks; and, issuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began. *Dryden*

These clamours with disdain he heard,
Much *grudg'd* the praise, but more the rob'd reward. *Dryden.*

Do not, as some men, run upon the tilt, and taste of the sediments of a *grudging* uncommunicative disposition. *Spectator.*

Let us consider the inexhausted treasures of the ocean; and though some have *grudged* the great share that it takes of the surface of the earth, yet we shall propose this too, as a conspicuous mark and character of the wisdom of God. *Bentley.*
I have often heard the presbyterians say they did not *grudge* us our employments. *Swift.*

2. To give or take unwillingly
Let me at least a funeral marriage crave,
Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

They have *grudged* those contributions, which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addison.*

To GRUDGE. v. n.

1. To murmur; to repine.

They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty sustaining the same should *grudge* or complain of injustice. *Hooker.*

We do not *grudge* or repine at our portion, but are contented with those circumstances which the providence of God hath made to be our lot. *Nelson.*

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.

Many times they go with as great *grudging* to serve in his majesty's ships, as if it were to be slaves in the galleys. *Raleigh.*

You steer betwixt the country and the court,
Nor gratify whate'er the great desire,
Nor *grudging* give what publick needs require. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To be envious.

Grudge not one against another, brethren, lest ye be condemned. *James.*

4. To wish in secret. A low word.

'E'en in the most sincere advice he gave,
He had a *grudging* still to be a knave. *Dryden.*

5. To give or have any uneasy remains
I know not whether the word in this sense be not rather *grugeons*, or remains; *grugeons* being the part of corn that remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve.

My Dolabella,

Hast thou not still some *grudgings* of thy fever? *Dryden.*

GRUDGE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; fullen malice.

Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old *grudges* to Corinth, were thought still would conclude there. *Sidney.*

Two households, both alike in dignity,
From ancient *grudge* break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shakespeare*

Let me go in to see the generals:
There is some *grudge* between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Deep fester'd hate:
A *grudge* in both, time out of mind, begun,
And mutually bequeath'd from fire to sun. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. Anger; ill-will.

The god of wit, to shew his *grudge*,
Clapt his ears upon the judge. *Swift.*

3. Unwillingness to be hurt.

Those to whom you have
With *grudge* prefer'd me. *Ben Jonson.*

4. Envy; odium; invidious censure.

5. Remorse of conscience. *Ainsworth.*

6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease. *Ainsworth.*

GRUDGINGLY. adv. [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly.
Like harpies they could scent a plenteous board;
Then to be sure they never fail'd their lord:
The rest was form, and bare attendance paid;
Then drank and eat, and *grudgingly* obey'd. *Dryden.*

GRUEL. n. f. [*gruau, gruella*, French.]

Food made by boiling oatmeal and water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.

Finger of birth-brand'd babe,
Ditch deliver'd by a drab;
Make the *gruel* thick and slab. *Shakespeare.*

Was ever Tartar fiercer or cruel
Upon the strength of water *gruel*? *Prior.*

Gruel made of grain, broths, malt drink not much hopped, posset-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth. *Arbutnot.*

GRUFF. adj. [*gruff*, Dutch.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners.

Around the fiend in hideous order, fat
Foul bawling infamy and bold debate,
Gruff discontent, through ignorance mis'd. *Garth.*

The appellation of honour was such an one the *gruff*, such an one the flocky. *Addison.*

GRUFFLY. adv. [from *gruff*.] Harshly; ruggedly; roughly.

The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,
All threat'd in arms, and *gruffly* look'd the god. *Dryden.*

GRUFFNESS. n. f. [from *gruff*.] Ruggedness of mien; harshness of look or voice.

GRUM. adj. [contracted from *grumble*.] Sour; surly; severe. A low word.

Nic looked sour and *grum*, and would not open his mouth. *Arbutnot.*

To GRUMBLE. v. n. [*grommelen, grommen*, Dutch.]

1. To murmur with discontent.

A bachel'groom,
A *grumbling* groom, and that the girl shall find. *Shakespeare.*

Thou *grumb'st* and rail'st every hour on
Achilles, and thou art as full of envy at his greatness as Cerberus is at Proserpina's beauty. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Th' accus'd Philition stands on th' other side,
Grumbling aloud, and smiles 'twixt rage and pride. *Cowley.*

Suitor, all but one, will depart *grumbling*, because they miss of what they think their due. *South.*

Providence has allotted man a competency: all beyond it is superfluous; and there will be *grumbling* without end, if we reckon that we want this, because we have it not. *L'Estrange.*
I'Avare, not using half his store,
Still *grumbles* that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to gnarl.

The lion, though he sees the toils are set,
Yet, piach'd with raving hunger, scours away;
Hunts in the face of danger all the day;
At night, with fullen pleasure, *grumbles* o'er his prey. *Dryden.*

3. To make a hoarse rattle.
Thou *grumbling* thunder join thy voice. *Motteux.*

Like a storm
That gathers black upon the frowning sky,
And *grumbles* in the wind, *Roset.*

Vapour-stoul
Dash on the mountains brow, and shake the woods

That *grumbling* wave below. *Thomson's Winter.*

GRUMBLER. n. f. [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a murmurer; a discontented man.

The half-pence are good half pence, and I will stand by it: if I made them of silver, it would be the same thing to the *grumbler*. *Swift.*

GRUMBLING. n. f. [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through discontent; a grudge.

I have serv'd
Without or grudge or *grumbings*. *Shakespeare.*

GRUME. n. f. [*grumeau*, Fr. *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viscid consistence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. *Quincy.*

GRUMELY. adv. [from *grum*.] Sulkily; morosely.

GRUMOUS. adj. [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted.

The blood, when let, was black, *grumous*, the red part without a due consistence, the serum saline, and of a yellowish green. *Arbutnot.*

GRUMOUSNESS. n. f. [from *grumous*.] Thickness of a coagulated liquor.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the serum, or *grumousness* of the blood. *Wise's Surgery.*

GRUNSEL. n. f. [More usually *groundsel*, unless *Milton* intended to preserve the Saxon *grunb*.] The groundsel; the lower part of the building.

Next came one
Who murr'd in earnest, when the captive ask
Mann'd his brute image, heads and hands lopp'd off

In his own temple, on the *grunsel* edge,
Where he fell flat, and sham'd his worshippers. *Milton.*

To GRUNT. } v. n. [*grunio*, Lat.]
To GRUNTLE. } To murmur like a hog.

And neigh, and baw, and *grunt*, and roar and burn,
Like horse, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn. *Shakespeare.*

Lament, ye swine; in *gruntings* spend your grief;
For you, like me, have lost your sole relief. *Gay.*

Thy blinded boars may slumber undisturb'd,
Or *grunt* secure beneath the chestnut shade. *Tate.*

The scolding quean to louder notes doth rise,
To her full pipes the *grunting* hog replies;
The *grunting* hogs alarm the neighbours round. *Swift.*

GRUNT. n. f. [from the verb.] The noise of a hog.

GUA

Swine's snouts, swine's bodies, took they,
bristles, grunts. *Chapman.*

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horror of pursuing dogs;
With many a deadly grunt and doleful squeak,
Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break.

From hence were heard
The grunts of bristled boars, and groans of bears,
And heids of howling wolves. *Dryden's Æn.*

GRUNTER. *n. f.* [from *grunt*.]

1. He that grunts.

2. A kind of fish. [*χρουντς*.]

GRUNTLING. *n. f.* [from *grunt*.] A young hog.

TO GRUTCH. *v. n.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *grudge*.] To envy; to repine; to be discontented. Not used.

The poor at the enclosure doth grutch,
Because of abuses that fall,
Lest some men should have but too much,
And some again nothing at all.
But what we're born for we must bear,
Our frail condition it is such,
That what to all may happen here,
If 't chance to me, I must not grutch. *Ben Jonson.*

GRUTCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.

In it he melted leaden bullets,
To shoot at foes, and sometimes pullets;
To whom he bore so fell a grutch,
He ne'er gave quarter t' any such. *Hudibras.*

GRY. *n. f.* [*γρυ*.] Any thing of little value; as, the paring of the nails. *Did.*

GUAIA'CUM. *n. f.* A physical wood.

Guaicum is attenuant and aperient. It is excellent in many chronick cases, and was once famous for curing the venereal disease, which it still does singly in warmer climates, but with us we find it insufficient. We have a resin of it, improperly called gum *guaicum*. *Hill.*

GUARANTEE. *n. f.* [*garantir*, French.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

God, the great guarantee for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it, may think it the concern of his providence. *South.*

A prince distinguished by being a patron of protestants, and guarantee of the Westphalian treaty. *Addison on the War.*

An oath is a promise made to God, and God is our superior, superior to kings. And he is also the guarantee and avenger of all breach of faith and injustice. *Leffey.*

TO GUARANTY. *v. a.* [*garantir*, French.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

TO GUARD. *v. a.* [*garder*, French; from our word *ward*, the *w* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Galles* for *Wales*.]

1. To watch by way of defence and security.

2. To protect; to defend.
Naked the graces guarded you from all
Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall. *Walker.*

Your pow'r you never use, but for defence,
To guard your own or others innocence. *Dryden.*
Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not slow
To guard the shore from an expected foe. *Dryd.*
The port of Genoa is very ill guarded against the storms. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To preserve by caution.
One would take care to guard one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. To provide against objections.

Homer has guarded every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. *Broom's on Odyssey.*

5. To adorn with lifts, laces, or ornamental borders. Obsolete.

Give him a livery
More guarded than his fellows. *Shakspeare.*
See a fellow

In a long motley, guarded with yellow. *Shakspeare.*
TO GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence.

There are cases, in which a man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

To guard against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words. *Watts.*

GUARD. *n. f.* [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonic]

1. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The guard bare them, and brought them back into the guard chamber. *1 Kings.*

Up into heav'n, from paradise, in haste
Th' angelick guards ascended, mute, and sad,
For man. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They mis'd courts, guards, a gay and num'rous train,
Our judges like our laws were rude and plain. *Cowley.*

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,
His guards behold him soaring through the skies. *Dryden.*

He must be trusted to his own conduct, since there cannot always be a guard upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles. *Locke.*

They usurping arbitrary power, had their guards and spies, after the practice of tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance.
The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his guard at home. *Davies.*

Temerity puts a man off his guard. *L'Estrange.*
It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a guard. *L'Estrange.*

Now he stood collected and prepar'd;
For malice and revenge had put him on his guard. *Dryden.*

Others are cooped in close by the strict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

Men are always upon their guard against an appearance of design. *Smalridge.*

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few guards and restrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border. Obsolete.

5. Part of the hilt of a sword.

GUARDAGE. *n. f.* [from *guard*.] State of wardship. Obsolete.

A maid so tender, fair and happy,
Run from her guardage to the sooty bosom.
Of such a thing as thou. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

GUARDER. *n. f.* One who guards. *Ains*

GUARDIAN. *n. f.* [*gardien*, French, from *guard*.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the want of parents.
I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her guardian. *Shakspeare.*

When perjur'd guardians, proud with impious gains,
Choak up the streets, too narrow for their trains! *Dryden.*

Hocus, with two other of the guardians, thought it their duty to take care of the interest of the three girls. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

GUD

I gave you all,

Made you my guardians, my depositaries;
But kept a reservation to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
It then becomes the common concern of all that have truth at heart, and more especially of those who are the appointed guardians of the christian faith, to be upon the watch against seducers. *Waterland.*

3. A repository or storehouse. Not used.
Where is Duncan's body?

—Carried to Colmekill,
The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
And guardian of their bones. *Shakspeare.*

GUARDIAN of the Spiritualities. He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure magistratus*, as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. *Cowell.*

GUARDIAN. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent.

My charming patroness protects me unseen, like my guardian angel; and thuns my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by stealth, and conceals the giver when she bestows the gift. *Dryden.*

Thus shall mankind his guardian care engage,
The promis'd father of a future age. *Pope.*
Mean while Minerva, in her guardian care,
Shoots from the starry vaults through fields of air. *Pope.*

GUARDIANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *guardian*.] The office of a guardian.

The curate stretched his patent for the cure of souls, to a kind of tutelary guardian-ship over goods and chattels. *L'Estrange.*

This holds true, not only in losses and indignities offered to ourselves, but also in the case of trait, when they are offered to others who are committed to our care and guardian-ship. *Kettledell.*

Theseus is the first who established the popular state in Athens, assigning to himself the guardian-ship of the laws, and chief commands in war. *Swift.*

GUARDLESS. *adj.* [from *guard*.] Without defence.

So on the guardless herd, their keeper slain,
Rushes a tyger in the Libyan plain. *Walker.*
A rich land, guardless and undefended, must needs have been a double incitement. *South.*

GUARDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *guard*.]

1. Care; protection.
How blest'd am I, by such a man led!
Under whose wife and careful guardian-ship
I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Swift.*

2. [*guard* and *ship*.] A king's ship to guard the coast.

GUAIA'VA. *n. f.* An American fruit.

GUA'VA. } The fruit, says Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholesome. They have only this inconvenience, that being very astringent, they stop up the belly, if taken in great quantities. *Miller.*

GUBERNATION. *n. f.* [*gubernatio*, Lat.] Government; superintendency; superiour direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is transacted by the man Jesus, inhabited by the divine power and wisdom, and employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive gubernation. *Watts.*

GUDGON. *n. f.* [*goujon*, French.]

1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man easily cheated.

The true, no turbets dignify my boards;
But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords.
Pope.

1. A man easily cheated
This he did to draw you in, like so many
gudgeons, to swallow his false arguments. *Swift*.
2. Something to be caught to a man's
own disadvantage; a bait; an allure-
ment: *gudgeons* being commonly used
as baits for pike.
But fish not with this melancholy bait,
For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion. *Shakespeare*.
GUE'DON. *n. f.* [*guerdon, gardon, Fr.*]
A reward; a recompence, in a good
and bad sense. Not in use.
But to the virgin comes, who all this while
Amazed stands herself so mock'd to see,
By him who has the *guerdon* of his guile,
For so misgiving her true knight to be. *Spenser*.
He shall, by thy revenging hand, at once re-
ceive the just *guerdon* of all his former villainies.
Kneller.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find,
And think to burst into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred sheers,
And splits the thin-spun life. *Milton*.

To GUESS. *v. a.* [*ghiffen, Dutch.*]
1. To conjecture; to judge without any
certain principles of judgment.
Incapable and shallow innocents!
You cannot *guess* who caus'd your father's death.
Shakespeare.

Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,
Which shall possit them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard.
—Hum! I *guess* at it. *Shakespeare*.

He that, by reason of his swift motions, can in-
form himself of all places and preparations, should
be not very often *guess* rightly of things to come,
where God pleaseth not to give impediment?
Ruleigh.

There issue swarming bands
Of ambush'd men, whom, by their arms and drefs,
To be Taxallan enemies I *guess*. *Dryden*.
The same author ventures to *guess* at the particu-
lar fate which would attend the Roman go-
vernment. *Swift*.

Nor can imagination *guess*,
How that ungrateful charming maid
My purest passion has betray'd. *Swift*.
To conjecture rightly, or upon some
just reason.

One may *guess* by Plato's writings, that his
meaning, as to the inferior deities, was, that
they who would have them might, and they who
would not, might let them alone; but that him-
self had a right opinion concerning the true God.
Stillingfleet.

2 GUESS. *v. a.* To hit upon by acci-
dent, to determine rightly of any thing
without certain direction of the judg-
ment.

If Xerxes was able to call every common sol-
dier by his name in his army, it may be *guessed*
he got not this wonderful ability by learning his
lessons by heart. *Locke*.

GUESS *n. f.* [from the verb.] Conjecture;
judgment without any positive or certain
grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:
Hard is the *guess* of their true strength and forces.
Shakespeare.

His *guess* was usually as near to prophecy as
any man's. *Fell*.

A poet must confess
His art's like physick, but a happy *guess*. *Dryd*.
It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture
greater good for a less, upon uncertain *guesses*, be-
fore a due examination. *Locke*.

We may make some *guess* at the distinction of
things, into those that are according to, above,
and contrary to reason. *Locke*.

This problem yet, this offspring of a *guess*,
Let us for once a child of truth confess. *Prior*.
No man is blest by accident, or *guess*,
True wisdom is the price of happiness. *Young*.

GUE'SSER. *n. f.* [from *guess*.] Conjectu-
rer; one who judges without certain
knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *guessers*, that
the last fit will not be more violent than advan-
tageous. *Pope*.

If fortune should please but to take such a
crotchet,

To thee I apply, great Smedley's successor,
To give thee three lawn sleeves, a mitre, and rochet,
Whom would'st thou resemble? I leave thee a
guesser. *Swift*.

GUE'SSINGLY. *adv.* [from *guessing*.] Con-
jecturally; uncertainly. Not in use.

I have a letter *guessingly* set down. *Shakespeare*.

GUEST. *n. f.* [*gæst, girt, Saxon*;
gwæst, Welsh.]

1. One entertained in the house or at the
table of another.

They all murmured, saying, that he was gone
to be *guest* with a man that is a sinner. *Luke*.

—Methinks a father

Is, at the nuptial of his son, a *guest*

That best becomes the table. *Shakespeare*.

—Tell my royal *guest*

I add to his commands my own request. *Dryden*.

2. A stranger; one who comes newly to
reside.

O defaults, defaults! how fit a *guest* am I for
you, since my heart can people you with wild
ravenous beasts, which in you are wanting?
Sidney.

Those happiest smiles

That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know

What *guests* were in her eyes; which parted thence

As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakespeare*.

GUESTRITE. *n. f.* [from *guest* and *rite*.]

Offices due to a *guest*.

Ulysses so dear

A gift esteem'd it, that he would not bear

In his black fleets that *guestrite* to the war. *Chapman*.

GUESTCHAMBER. *n. f.* [*guest* and *cham-
ber*.] Chamber of entertainment.

Where is the *guest-chamber*, where I shall eat
the passover with my disciples? *Mark*.

To GUGGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgolaire, Italian*.]

To found as water running with inter-
missions out of a narrow mouthed vessel.

GUIDAGE. *n. f.* [from *guide*.] The re-
ward given to a *guide*. *Ainsworth*.

GUIDANCE. *n. f.* [from *guide*.] Direc-
tion; government

They charge me with neglecting the *guidance*
of wiser men. *Spenser*.

As to those who lived under the *guidance* of
reason alone, without the assistance of supernatu-
ral light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a
message from the dead would persuade them.

Particular application must be left to christian
prudence, under the *guidance* of God's holy spi-
rit, who knows our necessity before we ask, and
our ignorance in asking. *Rogers*.

This to the young—but thy experience'd age

Wants not the *guidance* of a former age. *Swett*.

A prince ought not to be under the *guidance* or
influence of either faction, because he declines
from his office of presiding over the whole to be
the head of a party. *Swift*.

To GUIDE. *v. a.* [*guider, French*.]

1. To direct in a way.

When the spirit of truth is come, he will *guide*
you into all truth. *John*.

The new light served to *guide* them to their
neighbours coffers. *Way of Piety*.

Whosoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him

in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in
another man's head, and yet see never the worse.
South.

2. To influence.

Upon these, or such like secular maxims,
when nothing but the interest of this world *guides*
men, they many times conclude that the slightest
wrongs are not to be put up. *Kettelwell*.

3. To govern by counsel; to instruct.

For thy name's sake lead me and *guide* me.

Psalms.

4. To regulate; to superintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns
them as their proper business, the *guiding* of the
house. *Way of Piety*.

GUIDE. *n. f.* [*guide, Fr. from the verb*.]

1. One who directs another in his way.

Thou gavest them a burning pillar of fire to be
a *guide* of the unknown journey. *Wycliffe*.

Can knowledge have no bound, but mult ad-
vance

So far to make us with for ignorance?

And rather in the dark to grope our way,

Than, led by a false *guide*, to err by day?
Denham.

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young, his father dy'd,

And left him to an happy *guide*. *Waller*.

They have all the same pastoral *guides* ap-
pointed, authorised, sanctified, and set apart by
the appointment of God by the direction of the
spirit, to direct and lead the people of God in
the same way of eternal salvation. *Pea son*.

3. Director; regulator.

Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of
nature? In him we live, move, and are. Those
things which nature is said to do, are by divine
art performed, using nature as an instrument:
nor is there any such knowledge divine in nature
herself working, but in the *guide* of nature's
work. *Hooker*.

Some truths are not by reason to be tried;

But we have sure experience for our *guide*.
Dryden's Fables.

GUIDELESS. *adj.* [from *guide*.] Having
no *guide*; wanting a governor or su-
perintendent.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows toss'd,
Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,
To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd.
Dryden.

There fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,
Whose every puff bears empty shades away,
Which *guideless* in those dark dominions stray.
Dryden.

GUIDER. *n. f.* [from *guide*.] Director;
regulator; guide. Obsolete.

Our *guider* come! to the Roman camp con-
duct us. *Shakespeare*.

That person, that being provoked by excessive
pain, thrust his dagger into his body, and thereby,
instead of reaching his vitals, opened an unpossi-
bly, the unknown cause of all his pain, and so
stabbed himself into perfect health and ease,
surely had great reason to acknowledge chance
for his surgeon, and providence for the *guider*
of his hand. *South*.

GUIDON. *n. f.* [French.] A standard-
bearer; a standard. Obsolete.

GUILD. *n. f.* [*gild, Saxon*, a fel-
lowship, a corporation.] A society;
a corporation; a fraternity or company,
combined together by orders and laws
made among themselves by their prince's
licence. Hence the common word *guild*
or *guildhall* proceeds, being a fraternity
or commonalty of men gathered into
one combination, supporting their com-
mon charge by mutual contribution.
Cowell.

Towards three or four o'clock
Look for the news that the *guild* hall affords.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

In woollen cloth it appears, by those ancient
guilds that were settled in England for this manu-
facture, that this kingdom greatly flourished in
that art.

It. l's Origin of Mankind.

As when the long-eared milky mothers wait
At some sick miser's triple bolted gate,
For their defrauded absent foals they make
A mean so loud, that all the *guild* awake.

Pope.

GUILE. *n. f.* [*guille, guile*, old French,
the same with *wile*.] Deceitful cun-
ning; insidious artifice; mischievous
subtily.

With fawning words he courted her awhile,
And looking lovely, and oft sighing fore,
Her constant heart did count with divers *guile*;
But words and looks, and signs the did abhor.

Spenser.

When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*,
Be he to me! 't his do I beg of heav'n,
When I am cold in zeal to you or yours. *Shaksp.*
We may, with more successful hope, resolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milton.*
Nor thou his malice and false *guile* condemn:
Subtle he needs must be who could seduce
Angels. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

GUILEFUL. *adj.* [*guile and full*.]

1. Willy; insidious; mischievously artful.
The way not to be inveigled by them that are
so *guileful* through skill, is thoroughly to be in-
structed in that which maketh skilful against
guile.

Hooker.

Without expence at all,
By *guileful* fair words, peace may be obtain'd.

Shakspere's Henry VI.

He saw his *guileful* act
By eve, though all unweeting, seconded
Upon her husband. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The *guileful* phantom now forsook the throwd,
And flew sublime, and vanish'd in a cloud.

Dryden's Æn.

2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous.

I train'd thy brethren to that *guileful* hole,
Where the dead corps of Ballianus lay.

Shaksp.

GUILEFULLY. *adv.* [*from guileful*.] In-
sidiously; treacherously.

To whom the temper *guilefully* reply'd. *Milt.*

GUILEFUL. *n. ss.* [*from guileful*.] Free
secret treachery; tricking cunning.

GUILELESS. *adj.* [*from guile*.] Free
from deceit; void of insidiousness;
simply honest.

GUILE. *n. f.* [*from guile*. See **BE-
GUILE**.] One that betrays into danger
by insidious practices.

But he was wary wile in all his way,
And well perceived his deceitful sleight;
Ne suffered lust his safety to betray;
So goodly did beguile the *guiler* of the prey.

Spenser.

GUILT. *n. f.* [*gilt*, Saxon, originally
signified the fine or mulct paid for an
offence, and afterward the offence itself.]

1. The state of a man justly charged with
a crime; the contrary to innocence.
It was neither *guilt* of crime, nor reason of
state, that could quench the envy that was upon
the king for this execution. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

When uncle two are taken away, the possibi-
lity of *guilt* and the possibility of innocence,
what restraint can the belief of the creed lay upon
any man? *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. A crime; an offence.

Clothe pent up *guilt*
Rive your con-claiming continents, and ask
Thee dire adulteral summoners grace. *Shakspere.*

GUILTY. *adv.* [*from guilty*] With-
out innocence, without clearness of
conscience.

Bloody and guilty; *guiltily* awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days:
Think on lord Hastings, and despair, and die.

Shakspere's Richard III.

GUILTYNESS. *n. f.* [*from guilty*.] The
state of being guilty; wickedness; con-
sciousness of crime.

He thought his flight rather to proceed of a
fearful *guiltiness* than of an humble faithfulness.

Sidney.

The last was I that felt thy tyranny:
O, in the battle think on Buckingham,
And die in terror of thy *guiltiness*. *Shakspere.*
I should be guiltier than my *guiltiness*. *Shaksp.*

GUILTLLESS. *adj.* [*from guilt*.] Inno-
cent; free from crime.

I am in this commanded to deliver
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:
I will not reason what is meant hereby,
Because I will be *guiltless* of the meaning. *Shaksp.*

Many worthy and chaste dames thus,
All *guiltless*, meet reproach. *Shakspere's Othello.*

Then shall the man be *guiltless* from iniquity,
and this woman shall bear her iniquity. *Numbers.*

Thou, who dost all thou wishest at thy will,
And never wiltst aught but what is right,
Preserve this *guiltless* blood they seek to spill;
Thine be my kingdom. *Fairfax.*

Guiltless of greatness, thus he always pray'd,
Nor knew nor wish'd he that those vows he made
On his own head should be at last repaid. *Dryden.*

The teeming earth yet *guiltless* of the plough,
And unprovok'd did fruitful stores allow. *Dryd.*

Thou knowest how *guiltless* first I met thy
flame,

When love approach'd me under friendship's
name. *Pope.*

GUILTLLESSLY. *adv.* [*from guiltless*.]
Without guilt; innocently.

GUILTLSSNESS. *n. f.* [*from guiltless*.]
Innocence; freedom from crime.

A good number, trusting to their number
more than to their value, and valuing money
higher than equity, felt that *guiltlessness* is not
always with ease oppress'd. *Sidney.*

I would not have had any hand in his death,
of whose *guiltlessness* I was better assured than
any man living could be. *King Charles.*

GUILTY. *adj.* [*giltig*, Saxon, one con-
demned to pay a fine for an offence.]

1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not in-
nocent.

Is there not a ballad of the king and the beg-
gar?

The world was *guilty* of such a ballad some
three ages since. *Shakspere.*

Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence
death? *Shakspere.*

We are verily *guilty* concerning our brother,
in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he
besought us, and we would not hear. *Genejs.*

With mortal hatred I puri'd his life,
Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the strife;
Nor I, but as I lov'd; yet all combin'd,

Your beauty and my impotence of mind. *Dryd.*

Farewel thee stones
And threshold, *guilty* of my midnight moans.

Dryden.

There is no man, that is knowingly wicked,
but is *guilty* to himself; and there is no man, that
carries guilt about him, but he receives a sting
into his soul. *Tillotson.*

2. Wicked, corrupt.

All the tumult of a *guilty* world,
Toft by ungenerous passion, sinks away. *Thomson.*

GUINEA. *n. f.* [*from Guinea*, a country
in *Africa* abounding with gold.] A
gold coin valued at one and twenty
shillings.

By the word gold I must be understood to de-
sign a particular piece of matter; that is, the last
guinea that was coined. *Locke.*

Ladies, whose love is constant as the wind;
Cits, who prefer a *guinea* to mankind. *Young.*

GUINEADROPPER. *n. f.* [*guinea* and
drop.] One who cheats by dropping
guineas.

Who now the *guineadrop*'s bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards.

Gry.

GUINEAHEN. *n. f.* A fowl, supposed to
be of *Guinea*.

GUINEAPEPPER. *n. f.* [*capsicum*, Latin.]
A plant. *Miller.*

GUINEAPIG. *n. f.* A small animal with
a pig's snout, brought, I believe, from
Africa.

GUISE. *n. f.* [*The same with wife, guif*,
French; *pija*, Saxon, the p or w being
changed, as is common, into g.]

1. Manner; mien; habit; cast of beha-
viour.

His own fire, and master of his *guise*,
Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Spenser.*

Thus women know, and thus they use the
guise,
T' enchant the valiant and beguile the wife.

Fairfax.

Lo you! here she comes: this is her very
guise; and, upon my life, fast asleep: observe
her, stand close. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

They stand a horrid front
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms in *guise*
Of warriors old, with order'd spear and shield,
Awaiting what command their mighty chieft
Had to impose. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By their *guise*
Just men they seem, and all their study bent
To worship God a-right. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Back, shepherds back:
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes and such court *guise*
As mercury did first devise. *Milton.*

Their external shapes are notoriously accom-
modated to that law or *guise* of life that nature
has designed them. *Milton.*

2. Practice; custom; property.

I have drunk wine past my usual *guise*;
Strong wine commands the foole, and moves the
wife. *Chapman.*

This would not be slept;
Old *guise* must be kept. *Bacon's Essays.*

The swain reply'd, it never was our *guise*
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

3. External appearance; dress.

When I was very young, nothing was so mar-
talked of as rickets among children, and su-
sumptions among young people: after these
spleen came in play, and then the scurvy, who
was the general complaint, and both we
thought to appear in many various *guises*. *Templ.*

The Hugonets were engaged in a civil war,
the specious pretences of some, who, under
the specious pretences of some, who, under
guise of religion, sacrificed to many thousands
their own ambition. *Swi.*

GUITA'R. *n. f.* [*ghitarra*, Italian; *guitari*
Fr.] A stringed instrument of music

Ballads and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian sparks *guitar*. *Pri.*

GU'CH. } *n. f.* [*from gulo*, Latin]
GU'LCHIN. } little glutton *Skinn.*

GULES. *adj.* [perhaps from *goule*, a
throat.] Red: a barbarous term

heraldry.

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground: *guile, gul*
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;
Then what should war be? *St. John.*

He whose fable arms,
Black as his purpose, did the knight resemble,
When he was couched in the ominous horse,
Hath now his dread and black complexion
Smeared.

GUL

in herp'dry more dismal; head to foot,
as he is total gulf. *Shakspeare.*

GULF. *n. f.* [*golfo*, Italian.]

A bay; an opening into land.

The Venetian admiral withdrew himself farther
from the island Curfu, into the gulf of the
Istria. *Knolles.*

In abyss; an unmeasurable depth.

Hence turning back, in silence soft they stole,
and brought the heavy corse with easy pace
To yawning gulph of deep Avernus' hold. *Spenser.*

I know thou'dst rather

flow thine enemy in a fiery gulph,

than flatter him in a bower. *Shakspeare. Coriolanus.*

This is the gulf through which Virgil's Alecto
sent herself into hell: the fall of waters, the
eds that encompass it, are all in the descrip-
tion. *Addison on Italy.*

The sea could not be much narrower than it
without a great loss to the world; and mult-
now have an ocean of mere flats and shallows,
the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads
could turn giddy at the imagination of gaping
gyffes and unfathomable gulfs. *Bentley.*

A whirlpool; a sucking eddy.

England his approaches makes as fierce
waters to the sucking of a gulf. *Shakspeare.*

Any thing insatiable, as the mouth or
omach.

Scull of dragon, tooth of wolf,

itches mummy; maw and gulf

Of the ravening salt sea shark;

not of hemlock, digg'd i' th' dark. *Shakspeare.*

GULF. *adj.* [from gulf.] Full of gulfs

or whirlpools; *vorticofus*.

Rivers arise: whether thou be the son

of utmost Tweed, or Ouse, or gulfy Dun. *Milton.*

At their native realms the Greeks arriv'd,

ill who the war of ten long years surviv'd,

and escap'd the perils of the gulfy main. *Pope.*

High o'er a gulfy sea the Pharian isle

sounds the deep roar of disemboguing Nile. *Pope.*

GULL. *v. a.* [*guiller*, to cheat, old

French] To trick; to cheat; to de-
raud; to deceive.

It I do not gull him into a nay word, and make

in a common recreation, do not think I have

it enough to lie straight in my bed. *Shakspeare.*

Yet love these forgeries did remove, and move

me to gull thine own mother for my love. *Donne.*

He would have gull'd him with a trick,

but Mart was too too politic. *Hudibras.*

They are not to be gull'd twice with the same

trick. *L'Estrange.*

The Roman people were grossly gull'd twice

in this manner, and as often enlured in one cen-
tury, and under the same pretence of reformation. *Dryden.*

By their designing leaders taught,

the vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, arm'd. *Dryden.*

For this advantage age from youth has won,

as not to be out-riden, though out-run;

by fortune he was now to Venus trind,

and with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd:

of him disposing in his own abode,

he footh'd the goddess, while he gull'd the god. *Dryden.*

GULL. *n. f.* [from the verb]

[*mergus*] A sea bird.

A cheat; a fraud; a trick.

I should think this a gull, but that the white-

bearded fellow speaks it. *Shakspeare's Much Ado.*

Either they have these excellencies they are

praised for, or they have not; if they have not,

'tis an apparent cheat and gull. *Gov. of Tongue.*

A stupid animal; one easily cheated.

Being fed by us you us'd us for,

as that ungulate gull, the cuckoo bird;

with the sparrow. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,

kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,

And made the most notorious geck and gull

That e'er invention plaid on. *Shakspeare.*

That palty story is untrue,

And forg'd to cheat such gulls as you. *Hudibras.*

GULLCATCHER. *n. f.* [gull and catch]

A cheat; a man of trick; one who

catches silly people.

Here comes my noble gullcatcher. *Shakspeare.*

GULLER. *n. f.* [from gull] A cheat;

an impostor.

GULLERY. *n. f.* [from gull] Cheat;

imposture. *Ainsworth*

GULLET. *n. f.* [*goulet*, Fr. *gula*, Lat.]

1. The throat; the passage through

which the food passes; the meat-pipe;

the œsophagus.

It might be his doom,

One day to sing

With gullet in string. *Denham.*

Many have the gullet or feeding channel which

have no lungs or windpipes; as fishes which

have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated;

for such thereof as have lungs and respiration are

not without whizzon, as whales and cetaceous

animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

2. A small stream or lake Not in use.

Nature has various tender muscles plac'd,

By which the artful gullet is embrac'd. *Blackmore.*

The liquor in the stomach is a compound of

that which is separated from its inward coat, the

spittle which is swallowed, and the liquor which

distils from the gullet. *Arbutnot.*

The Euxine sea and the Mediterranean, small

gullets, if compared with the ocean. *Heylin.*

TO GULLY. *v. n.* [corrupted from gur-
gle.] To run with noise.

GULLYHOLE. *n. f.* [from gully and hole.]

The holes where the gutterempty them-
selves in the subterraneous sewer.

GULO'SITY. *n. f.* [*gulosus*, Lat.] Greedi-
ness; gluttony; voracity.

They are very temperate, seldom offending

in ebriety, not erring in gulosity, or superfluity of

meats. *Bacon*

TO GULP. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dutch.] To

swallow eagerly; to suck down without

intermission.

He loosens the fish, gulps it down, and so soon

as ever the mortal was gone wipes his mouth. *L'Estrange.*

I see the double flaggon charge their hand;

See them puff off the froth, and gulp again,

While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Gay*

GULP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] As much

as can be swallowed at once.

In deep suspirations we take more large gulps

of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love

and sorrow. *Mor.*

As oft as he can catch a gulp of air,

And peep above the seas, he names the fair. *Dryden's Fables.*

GUM. *n. f.* [*gummi*, Latin]

1. A vegetable substance differing from a

resin, in being more viscid and less fri-
able, and generally dissolving in aqueous

menstruums; whereas resins, being in re-
sulphurous, require a spirituous dissol-
vent. *Quincy.*

One whose eyes,

Albeit unused to the melting mood,

Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees

Their medicinal gum. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

He ripens spices, fruit, and precious gum,

Which from remotest regions hither come. *Waller*

Her maiden train,

Who bore the veils that holy rites require,

Incense, and od'rous gums, and cover'd fire. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. [*xoma*, Saxon; *gumme*, Dutch.] The

fleshy covering that invests and contains

the teeth.

The babe that milks me,

I'd pluck my nipple from his boneless gums. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Sh' untwists a wire, and from her gums

A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

TO GUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

close with gum; to smear with gum.

The eyelids are apt to be gummed together

with a vitreous humour. *Wifman's Surgery.*

GUMMINES. *n. f.* [from gummy] The

state of being gummy; accumulation of

gum.

The tendons are involved with a great gum-
miness and collection of matter. *Wifman.*

GUMMO'SITY. *n. f.* [from gummous.]

The nature of gum; gumminess.

Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and

the clotted fermenting particles are detained by

their innate gummosity. *Floyer.*

GUMMOUS *adj.* [from gum.] Of the

nature of gum.

Observations concerning English amber, and

relations about the amber of Prussia, prove that

amber is not a gummous or resinous substance

drawn out of trees by the sun's heat, but a natural

fossil. *Woodward's Natural History.*

GUMMY *adj.* [from gum.]

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of

gum

From the utmost end of the head branches

there issueth out a gummy juice, which hangeth

downward like a cord. *Raleigh.*

Nor all the gummy stores Arabia yields.

Dryden's Virgil.

How each arising alder now appears,

And o'er the Po distils her gummy tears. *Dryden.*

2. Productive of gum.

The clouds

Time the slant lightning; whose thwart flame

driv'n down.

Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. *Milton.*

3. Overgrown with gum.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays

His lazy limbs and drowsy head to raise;

Then rubs his gummy eyes, and scrubs his pate. *Dryden.*

GUN. *n. f.* Of this word there is no

satisfactory etymology. Lye observes

that gun in Iceland signifies battle; but

when guns came into use we had no

commerce with Iceland. May not gun

come by gradual corruption from *canne*,

ganne *gunne*? *Canne* is the original of

cannon. The general name for fire-
arms: the instrument from which shot

is discharged by fire.

These dead curies, like the sun 'gainst glass,

Or like an over-need gun, recoil

And turn upon thyself. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

The emperor, smiling, said that never emperor

was yet slain with a gun. *Knoll's History.*

The bullet flying, makes the gun recoil.

Gloucester.

In vain the dirt or glittering sword we flung,

Condemn'd to perish by the slaught'ring gun. *Graville.*

GUNNEL. *n. f.* [corrupted from GUN-
WALE]

GUNNER. *n. f.* [from gun.] Canno-
nier; he whose employment is to man-
age the artillery in a ship

The nimble gunner

With lynx-like now the death cannon touches,

And down goes all before him. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

They slew the principal gunners, and carried

away their artillery. *Hayward*

GUM

GUN

G U S

GUNNERY. *n. f.* [from *gunner*.] The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GUNPOWDER. *n. f.* [*gun* and *powder*.] The powder put into guns to be fired. It consists of about fifteen parts of nitre, three parts of sulphur, and two of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.

Gunpowder consisteth of three ingredients, saltpetre, smallcoal, and brimstone. *Brown.*
Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at sea. *Wifeman.*

GUNSHOT. *n. f.* [*gun* and *shot*.] The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown.

Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of *gunshot*. *Dryden.*

GUNSHOT. *adj.* Made by the shot of a gun.

The symptoms I have translated to *gunshot* wounds. *Wifeman.*

GUNSMITH. *n. f.* [*gun* and *smith*.] A man whose trade is to make guns.

It is of particular esteem with the *gunsmiths* for stocks. *Mortimer.*

GUNSTICK. *n. f.* [*gun* and *stick*.] The rammer, or stick, with which the charge is driven into a gun.

Ev'n a *gunstick* flying into fame. *Steuart.*

GUNSTOCK. *n. f.* [*gun* and *stock*.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

The timber is used for bows, pullies, screws, mills, and *gunstocks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GUNSTONE. *n. f.* [*gun* and *stone*.] The shot of cannon. They used formerly to shoot stones from artillery.

Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his Hath turn'd his ball to *gunstones*, and his soul Shall stand fore charged for the wasteful vengeance.

That shall fly with them. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

GU'WALE, or GUNNEL, of a Ship. *n. f.* That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half deck to the fore-castle, being the uppermost bend which finisheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the stanchions which support the waste tree; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is also termed the *gunwale*. *Harris.*

GURGE. *n. f.* [*gurgus*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf.

Marching from Eden he shall find The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge* Boils from under ground. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

GURGION. *n. f.* The coarser part of meal, sifted from the bran.

To GU'RGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Ital.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

Then when a fountain's *gurgling* waters play, They rush to land, and end in feasts the day. *Pope.*

Pure *gurgling* fills the lonely desert trace, And wattle their musick on the savage race. *Young.*

GU'RNARD. } *n. f.* [*gournard*, French.]
GU'RNIT. } A kind of sea fish.

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers I am a lowe'd *gurnet*: I have misus'd the king's press damnably. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

To GUSH. *v. n.* [*goshelen*, Dutch.]

G U S

1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream but in a larger body.

A sea of blood *gush'd* from the gaping wound, That her gay garments stain'd with filthy gore. *Spenser.*

The covering of this abyfs was broken asunder, and the water *gush'd* out that made the deluge. *Burnet.*

Incessant streams of thin magnetick rays *Gush* from their fountains with impetuous force, In either pole, then take an adverse course. *Blackm.*

On either hand the *gushing* waters play, And down the rough cascade white dashing fall. *Thomson.*

2. To emit in a copious effluxion.

The gaping wound *gush'd* out a crimson flood. *Dryden.*

Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow, Led through a sad variety of woe. *Pope.*

GUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity, at once; the liquor so emitted.

If a lung-vein be bursted, generally at the first cough a great *gush* of blood is coughed up. *Harvey.*

GU'SSET. *n. f.* [*gouffet*, Fr.] Any piece sewed on cloth, in order to strengthen it.

GUST. *n. f.* [*gust*, French; *gustus*, Lat.]

1. Sense of tasting.

Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*, Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjust. *Pope.*

2. Height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment.

They fondly thinking to allay Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste With spattering noise rejected. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Where love is duty on the female side, On theirs meer sensual *gust*, and fought with furlly pride. *Dryden's Fables.*

My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd, And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd. *Dryden.*

3. Love; liking.

To kill, I grant, is sin's extremest *gust*; But, in defence, by mercy 'tis made just. *Shaksp.*

Old age shall do the work of taking away both the *gust* and comfort of them. *J. Esrange.*

We have lost, in a great measure, the *gust* and relish of true happiness. *Tillotson.*

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made most proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

5. [from *guster*, Islandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind.

She led calm Henry, though he were a king, As doth a sail, fill'd with a fretting *gust*, Command an argosie to stem the waves. *Shaksp.*

You may as well forbid the mountain pines To wag their high tops, and to make a noise, When they are fretted with the *gusts* of heav'n. *Shakspere.*

Presently come forth swarms and volleys of libels, which are the *gusts* of liberty of speech restrained. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

As when fierce northern blasts from th' Alps descend, From his firm roots with struggling *gusts* to rend An aged sturdy oak. *Denham.*

Part stay for passage, 'till a *gust* of wind Ships o'er their forces in a shining sheet. *Dryden.*

Pardon a weak distemper'd soul that swells With sudden *gusts*, and sinks as soon in calms, The sport of passions. *Addison's Cato.*

6. It is written in *Spenser* vitiously for *just*, sports.

For jolly knight he seem'd, and fair did sit, At one for knightly *gusts* and fierce encounters fit. *Spenser.*

GU'STABLE. *adj.* [*gusto*, Latin.]

1. To be tasted:

G U T

This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *gustable* sweeter. *Harvey.*

2. Pleasant to the taste.

A *gustable* thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and part of the mouth. *Denham.*

GUSTA'TION. *n. f.* [*gusto*, Latin.] The act of tasting.

The gullet and conveying parts partake of the nerves of *gustation*, or appertaining unto sapor. *Brown.*

GU'STUL. *adj.* [*gust* and *full*.] Tactful; well-tasted.

What he defaults from some dry insipid *gut*, is but to make up for some other more *gustful*. *Devry of Pity.*

GUSTO. *n. f.* [Italian.]

1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate.

Pleasant *gustos* gratify the appetite of the luxurious. *Denham.*

2. Intellectual taste; liking.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *gusto* along with them. *Dryden.*

GU'STRY. *adj.* [from *gust*.] Stormy; tempestuous.

Once upon a raw and *gusty* day, The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Shakspere's Julius Caesar.*

Or whirl'd tempestuous by the *gusty* wind. *Thomson.*

GUT. *n. f.* [*kutteln*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching, with many convolutions, from the stomach to the vent.

This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts* in his head. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cress.*

A vial should have a lay of wire-strings below, close to the belly, and then the strings of *guts* mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the upper strings stricken should make the lower rebound. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The intestines or *guts* may be inflamed by any acid or poisonous substance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot on Dist.*

2. The stomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially.

And cramm'd them 'till their *guts* did ache, With cawdle, custard, and plum-cake. *Hud.*

With false weights their servants *guts* they cheat, And pinch their own to cover the deceit. *Dryd.*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing.

Apicius, thou did'st on thy *guts* bestow Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent, Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment, In poison'd potion drank'st. *Hakewill.*

To GUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate.

The fishermen save the most part of their fish some are *gutt'd*, splitted, powdered, and dried. *Carver's Cornucopia.*

2. To plunder of contents.

In Nero's arbitrary time, When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime, A troop of cut-throat guards were sent to seize The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces. *Dryd.*

Tom Brown of facetious memory, having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, used it as freely as he pleased. *Addison.*

GU'TTATED. *adj.* [from *gutta*, Latin a drop.] Besprinkled with drops; he dropped.

GU'TTER. *n. f.* [from *guttur*, a throat Latin.]

1. A passage for water; a passage made by water.

These gutter tiles are in length ten inches and a half.
Rocks rise one above another, and have deep gutters worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain.
Adelphi.

A small longitudinal hollow.

To GUTTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,

The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,
Thro' vaulted entrench'd to clog the gutlets keel,
As having sense of beauty, do omit
Their mortal tinctures, letting take by by
The divine Desdemona.
My cheeks are gutter'd with my tincture tears.
Shakspeare.

Full in a place, by nature close, they build
A narrow flooring, gutter'd, wall'd, and built.
Dryden.

To GUTTER. *v. n.* [from gut.] To feed luxuriously; to gormandize. A low word.

His joints are lax, opposite in taste,
Long'st and thickest; and, devoid of experience,
Quits, crams, and guttles in his own delirium.
Dryden.

To GUTTER. *v. a.* [from gut.] To swallow. A low word.

The fool put in his porridge, to try if it were
Fits; and drinking lots, and to be gutted to the top,
And to be gutted to the bottom.
Shakspeare.

GUTTER. *n. f.* [from guttle.] A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS. *adj.* [from guttula, Latin.] In the form of a small drop.

It is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in bath, which is also a glutinous, and figured in its guttulous descent in on the air.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

GUTTURAL. *adj.* [gutturalis, Latin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

The Helms have assigned which letters are libal, which dental, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

In attempting to pronounce the initials, and some of the vowels spirally, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a guttural pronunciation. *Hollier.*

GUTTURALNESS. *n. f.* [from guttural.] The quality of being guttural. *Di.*

GUTWORT. *n. f.* [gut and wort.] An herb.

GUY. *n. f.* [from guide.] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship. *Skinner.*

To GUZZLE. *v. n.* [from gut, or gulf, to guttle, or guffle.] To gormandize; to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily.

Well leann'd bowls the gossip's spirits raise,
Who while the guzzles chats the doctor's praise.
Reformation.

They fell to lapping and guzzling, till they
burst themselves.
L'Estrange.

No more her care shall fill the hollow bay,
To sat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey.
Cay.

To GUZZLE. *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust.

Thy Python king
Was longed I'd of any two-legg'd thing,
Still guzzling must I wine.
Deuden.

GUZZLER. *n. f.* [from guzzle.] A gormandizer; an immoderate eater or drinker.

GYYR. *n. f.* [See GYR.] A sneer; a taunt; a foretelling.

Read in gyle, quick answer'd, fussy, and is
quarrelous as the wren.
Shakspeare.

To GYYR. *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt.

The vulgar yield an open ear,
And common courtiers love to gybe and sneer.
Spenser.

GYMNASTICALLY. *adv.* [from gymnastick.] Athletically; fitly for strong exercise.

Such as with agility and vigour are not gymnastically composed, nor actively use those parts.
Brown.

GYMNASTICK. *adj.* [gymnastiké; gymnastique, French.] Pertaining to athletic exercises; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.

The Greeks wisely forbade their servants gymnasticks as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves daily, whilst their enervated lords are softly toiling in their chariots.
Arbutnot.

GYMNICK. *adj.* [gymniké; gymnique, Fr.] Such as practise the athletic or gymnastick exercises.

Have they not sword-players, and every sort
Of gymnick artists, wrestlers, riders, runners?
Milton.

GYMNOSE'RMIOUS. *adj.* [gymnos; and anikma.] Having the seeds naked.

GYNECOCRACY. *n. f.* [gynékokratia; gynécocratie, French.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYRATION. *n. f.* [gyro, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about.

This effluvia attenuate and impelleth the
neighbour air, which, returning home, in a
gyration carrieth with it the obvious bodies into
the clefts.
Brown.

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a
circle with gyration, continually repeated, the
whole circle will appear like fire, the reason of
which is, that the rotation of the coal in the
several places of that circle remains impressed on
the spectator, until the coal return again to the
first place.
Newton.

GYRE. *n. f.* [gyrus, Latin.] A circle described by any thing moving in any orbit.

No therefore his app'ard skill to ward,
Or strike, or hurl round to be gyre,
Remember'd to; he could but to the gyre,
But rudely rag'd.
Shakspeare.

Does the wild gyre tow'n into the sky,
And to the top of the air?

On a circle in her gyre the clouds are cast.
He has had the same narrow orbit, that roll
In wheel is gyre about the axle of the world.
Quick and more quick than the gyre of the world,
Then fall's, and in much toon his foot ex-
Dryden.

GYRED. *adj.* Falling in rings.

Himself, with his doublet and amb'rod,
No but up in his head, he is like a gyre,
Ungeter'd, and down gyre to his ankle.
Shakspeare.

GYVER. *n. f.* [gyryn, Welsh.] Fetters; chains for the legs.

The villain march wide between the legs, as if
they had gyres on.
Shakspeare.

And knowing this, should I yet say,
Like such as blow away their lives,
And never will redeem a day,
Enamour'd of their golden gyres?

The poor prisoners, boldly starting up, break
off their chains and gyres.
Shakspeare.

Gyres and the wall had tam'd thee.
But Telamionus'd be, and nipp'd to meet
A rising roof, that held his fust'ard feet;
So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,
His brother from the wooden gyres unbound.
Dryden.

To GYRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fetter; to shackle; to enchain; to ensnare.

With as little a web as this, and I entwine
as great a fly as Cassio. Ay, smite upon her,
do. I will gyre thee in thine own courtship.
Shakspeare's Othello.

H

H

H is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, founded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *house*, *behaviour*; where it is followed by a

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consonant it has no sound, according to the present pronunciation: but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the syllable guttural; as *right*, *bought*.

II. *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]

1. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion.

You that look on me as I give out hazards,
What says the golden snail? *Shakspeare.*

HA

HA

Ha! what art thou! thou horrid headless
trunk!
It is my Hatings! *Pope's Jane Shore.*

2. An expression of laughter. Used with reduplication.

He laugh among the trumpets *ha, ha*, and he
smell the battle afar off. *J. S.*

Ha, ha, 'tis what so long I wish'd and vow'd;
Our plots and delusions,
Have wrought such confusions,
That the monarch's a slave to the crown. *D. J. S.*

5 S

HAAK. n. f. *A fish.* *Ainsworth.*
HABEAS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ, the which, a man indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs, and to answer the cause there. *Cowell.*

HABERDASHER. n. f. [This word is ingeniously deduced by *Minsheu* from *habt ihr dafs*, German, *have you this*, the expression of a shopkeeper offering his wares to sale.] One who sells small wares; a pedlar.

Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop. *Bacon.*

A *haberdasher* who was the oracle of the coffee house, declared his opinion. *Adison.*

HABERDINE. n. f. A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*

HABERGEON. n. f. [*haubergeon*, French; *halbergium*, low Law.] Armour to cover the neck and breast; breastplate; neck-piece; gorget.

And I cut some, and faine a *habergeon*:
 So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Faust.*
 The first let fly, and graving

Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
 Lodg'd in Magnan's brain's *habergeon*. *Flaub.*

HABILIMENT. n. f. [*habiliement*, French.] Drefs; clothes; garment.

He the fairest U is found,
 Strange lady, in this strange *habiliement*,
 Teaching the satyres. *Fairy Queen*

My riches are these poor *habiliements*,
 Of which if you should here discern me,
 You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shakespeare*

The clergy shuld content themselves with wearing gowns and other *habiliements* of lute drapery. *Swift*

TO HABILITATE. v. n. [*habilitare*, Fr.] To qualify; to entitle. Not in use.

Dives petitions in the house of commons were attained, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to serve in parliament, being disabled in the highest degree. *Bacon*

HABILITATION. n. f. [from *habilitate*] Qualification.

The things are but *habilitations* towards arms, and what is *habilitatio*, without intention and act. *Bacon.*

HABILTY. n. f. [*habilité*, French.] Faculty; power; now ality.

HABIT. n. f. [*habitus*, Latin.]

1. State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.
2. Drefs; accoutrement; garment.

Into a madman's rage, I assume a semi-love
 The very dregs did I demand; and in this *habit*
 Met I my sister. *Shakespeare's King Lear*

If you have any justice, any pity;
 If ye be any thing but churchmen's *habits*. *Shakespeare.*

Both the poets being dressed in the same blith *habits*, story compared with story, judgment may be made betwixt them. *Dryden.*

The scenes are old, the *habits* are the same
 We wore last year. *Dryden.*

Changes there are in veins of wit, like those of *habits*, or other modes. *Temple.*

There are among the statues several of *Arcus*, in different *habits*. *Adison on Italy.*

The clergy are the only set of men who wear a *habit* from others. *Swift*

3. *Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing. *Locke.*

He hath a better had *habit* of frowning than the count palatine. *Shakespeare.*

4. Custom; inveterate use.

The last fatal step is, by frequent repetition of the sinful act, to continue and persist in it, till at length it settles into a fixed confirmed *habit* of sin; which being that which the apostle calls the finishing of sin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual infirmity. *South.*

No civil broils have since his death arose,
 But faction now by *habit* does obey;
 And wars have that respect for his repose,
 As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea. *Dryden.*

The force of education is so great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what shape we please, and give the impressions of such *habits*, as shall ever afterwards remain. *Atterb.*

TO HABIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To dress; to accoutre; to array.

Present yourself and your fair princess
 Before Leonora:
 She shall be *habited* as it becomes
 The partner of your bed. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers, and the cloaths he used to wear, in which at that time he seemed to be *habited*, he thought him to be that person. *Clarendon.*

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities, and imitated them in their rustic dances. *Dryden.*

HABITABLE. adj. [*habitable*, French; *habitabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of sustaining human creatures.

By means of our solitary situation, we know well most part of the *habitable* world, and ourselves unknown. *Bacon.*

That was her torrid and inflaming time;
 This is her *habitable* tropic climate. *Dann.*

The torrid zone is now found *habitable*. *Cowley.*
 Look round the *habitable* world, how few
 Know their own good, or knowing it pursue. *Dryden.*

HABITABLENESS. n. f. [from *habitable*.]

Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the equinoctial line decides that contrivance of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone. *Mor.*

I those ancient problems of the spherical roundness of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonstrated. *Ray.*

HABITANCE. n. f. [*habitatio*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
 That here's a desert hast thine *habitation*?
 And these rich leas of wealth do't hide apart
 From the world's eye, and from her sight of mace. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

HABITANT. n. f. [*habitant*, French; *habitant*, Latin.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not earth, but these bright luminaries
 Officious; but to the earth's *habitant*. *Milton.*

Powers essential to each other's view
 Stand still consent, though distant far they lie,
 Or bid wants of earth, or sea, or sky. *Pope.*

HABITATION. n. f. [*habitation*, French; *habitation*, Latin.]

1. The state of a place receiving dwellers.
 A solitude almost immense, with stars
 Numerous, and every star perhaps a world
 Of destined *habitation*. *Milton.*

2. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling.
 Palaces,
 For want of *habitation* and repair,
 Disolve to heaps of ruins. *Denham.*

Rocks and mountains, which in the first ages were high and craggy, and consequently then inconvenient for *habitation*, were by continual degradation brought to a lower pitch. *Hobbes.*

3. Place of abode; dwelling.

Wisdom, to the end she might save many, built her house of that nature which is common unto all; she made not this or that man her *habitation*, but dwelt in us. *Hobbes.*

God oft defends to visit men
 Unseen, and through their *habitations* walks
 To mark their doings. *Milton.*

HABITATOR. n. f. [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant.

The sun's presence is more continued unto the northern inhabitants; and the longest day in Cancer is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the southern *habitators*. *Bacon.*

HABITUAL. adj. [*habituél*, French; from *habit*.] Customary; accustomed; inveterate; established by frequent repetition. It is used for both good and ill.

Sin, there in power before.
 Once actual; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton*

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims.
 By length of time

The scurf is worn away of each committed crime:
 No speck is left of their *habitual* stains;
 But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden.*

'Tis impossible to become an able artist, without making your art *habitual* to you. *Dryden.*

HABITUALLY. adv. [from *habitual*.] Customarily; by habit.

Internal graces and qualities of mind sanctify our natures, and render us *habitually* holy. *Atterbury.*

TO HABITUATE. v. a. [*habituare*, Fr.] To accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition; with to.

Men are first corrupted by bad counsel and company, and next they *habituare* themselves to their vicious practices. *Tillotson.*

Such as live in a rarer air are *habituated* to the exercise of a greater muscular strength. *Jobson.*

HABITUDE. n. f. [*habitudinis*, Latin; *habitude*, French.]

1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the vicinity or *habitude* they hold unto the sun. *Bacon.*

The will of God is like a straight and able rule; but the various composition of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or folding conformity to it, or causing several *habitudes* of this rule unto it. *Hobbes's Origin of Morals.*

It results from the very nature of things, as they stand in such a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another. *Locke.*

As by the objective part of perfect happiness we understand that which is best and last, and to which all other things are to be referred, to by the formal part must be understood the best and last *habitude* of man toward that best object. *Locke.*

In all the *habitudes* of life,
 The friend, the foe, the wife,
 Vainly we still pursue. *Swift*

2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse.

His knowledge in the noblest useful arts,
 Was such that authors could not give;
 But *habitudes* with those who live. *Dryden.*

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company.

3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use. This is more properly *habit*.

Mankind is willing to continue in a pleasing error, strengthened by a long *habitude*. *Dryden.*

Thy ear, inured to charitable sounds,
 And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds
 Of just offence, and vulgar ribaldry;
 The ill-bred question, and the loud reply,
 Brought by long *habitude* from bad to worse:
 Must hear the frequent oath, the direful curse. *Pope.*

H A C

* The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude* without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice.

HA'DNAB. *adv.* [*hap ne hap*, or *nep*; as *would nould*, or *ne would*; *will nill*, or *ne will*; that is, *let it happen or not*.] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.

He circles draws, and squares, With cyphers, astral characters, Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em, Although set down *habnab* at random. *Hadib*

To HACK. *v. a.* [*haccan*, Saxon; *hacken*, Dutch; *hacher*, French; from *acape*, an axe, Saxon.]

1. To cut into small pieces; to chop; to cut slightly with frequent blows; to mangle with unskillful blows. It bears commonly some notion of contempt or malignity.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no piece wanting, though *hacked* in some places, bewraying some fight not long since past.

What a slave art thou, to *hack* thy sword as thou wilt done, and say it was in fight! *Shakspeare*
Richard the second here was *hack'd* to death.

I'll fight 'till from my bones my flesh be *hack'd*. *Shakspeare*

One flourishing branch of his most royal root Is set down, and his summer leaves all faded, By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe.

Burn me, *hack* me, hew me into pieces. *Dryden*

Nor the *hack'd* helmet, nor the dusty field, But purple velvet, and flow'ry garlands please.

But fare with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall, Mock modern faith to murder, *hack*, and maul. *Pope*

2. To speak unready, or with hesitation. Dismiss them, and let them question: let them keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our English. *Shakspeare*

To HACK. *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or prostitute. *Hanmer*

HA'CKLE. *n. f.* Raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun.

Take the *hackle* of a cock, or capon's neck, or a plover's top: take off one side of the feather, and then take the *hackle* silk, gold or silver thread, and make these fast at the bent of the hook. *Walter's Angler*

To HA'CKLE. *v. a.* To dress flax: **HA'CKNEY.** *n. f.* [*hacknai*, Welsh; *hackenye*, Teutonic; *baquenée*, French.]

1. A pacing horse.
2. A hired horse; hired horses being usually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.

Light and lewd persons were as easily suborned to make an affidavit for money, as post-horses and *hackneys* are taken to hire. *Bacon*

Who mounted on a broom, the nag And *hackney* of a Lapland hag, In quest of you came hither post. *Hudibras*

3. A hireling; a prostitute. Three kingdoms rung With his accumulative and *hackney* tongue. *Rescommon*

That is no more than every lover Does from his *hackney* lady suffer. *Hudibras*
Shall each spungy'd *hackney* of the day, Or each new pension'd scycophant pretend To break my windows. *Pope*

4. Any thing let out for hire.

H A G

A wit can study in the streets; Not quite so well, however, as one ought; A *hackney* coach may chance to spoil a thought. *Pope*

5. Much used; common.

These notions young students in physics derive from their *hackney* authors. *Harvey*

To HA'CKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practise in one thing; to accustom, as to the road.

He is long *hackney'd* in the ways of men. *Shakspeare*

HA'CKQUETON. *n. f.* [*baquet*, old French, a little horse.] Some piece of armour.

You may see the very fashion of the Irish hussleman in his long hose, riding shoes of costly cordwain, his *hackqueton*, and his habergeon. *Spenser's Stat. of Ireland*

HAD. The preterit and part. pass. of *have*.

I *had* better, you *had* better, &c. means the same as, *it would be better for me or you*; or, *it would be more eligible*: it is always used potentially, not indicatively: nor is *have* ever used to that import. We say likewise, *it had been better or worse*.

I *had* rather be a country servant maid, Than a great queen with this condition. *Shakspeare*
Had we not better leave this Urica, To arm Numidia in our cause? *Alfieri*

HA'DDOCK. *n. f.* [*hadot*, French.] A sea fish of the cod kind, but small.

The coast is plentifully stored with pilchards, herrings, and *hadocks*. *Carew*

HAFT. *n. f.* [*hæft*, Saxon; *best*, Dutch; from *To have* or *hold*.] A handle; that part of any instrument that is taken into the hand.

This brandish'd dagger I'll bury to the *haft* in her fair breast. *Dryden*
These extremities of the joints are the *hafts* and handles of the members. *Dryden*

A needle is a simple body, being only made of steel; but a sword is a compound, because its *haft* or handle is made of materials different from the blade. *Watts's Logic*

To HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set in a haft.

HAG. *n. f.* [*hægerre*, a goblin, Saxon; *heckle*, a witch, Dutch.]

1. A fury; a she-monster.

Thus spoke the impatient pince, and made a prize;

His soul *hags* rais'd their heads, and clapt their hands;

And all the powers of hell, in full applause, Flourish'd their snakes, and tost their flaming brands. *Copland*

2. A witch; an enchantress.

Out of my door, you witch! you *hag*, you baggage, you peacock, you ruminator. *Shakspeare*

3. An old ugly woman.

Such appellations may become the young; But thou old *hag* of threescore years and three, Is shewing of thy parts in Greek for thee. *Dryden*

To HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to harass with vain terror.

That makes them in the dark see visions, And *hag* themselves with apparitions. *Hudibras*
How are superstitious men *hagg'd* out of their wits with the fancy of omens, tales, and visions! *L'Esfrange*

HA'GARD. *adj.* [*bagard*, French.]

1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable.

A *hagard* hawk, presuming to contend With hardy fowl above his able might, His weary pounces all in vain doth spend, To trusts the prey too heavy for his flight. *L'Esfrange*

H A I

She's too diddiful; I know her spirits are as coy and wild, As *hazard* as the rock. *Shakspeare*

2. [*hager*, German.] Lean; rugged; perhaps, ugly. To this sense I have put the following passage; for the author ought to have written *bagard*.

A *hag* can eat a wolf, and a jolly sort of dogs, with good flesh upon 's back, fed into company together. *L'Esfrange*

3. Deformed with passion; wildly disordered.

Fearful besides of what in fight had pass'd, His hands and *hagard* eyes to heav'n he cast. *Dryden*

Where are the contemned looks, the face now pale, Now flushing red, the down cast *hagard* eyes, Or fix on earth, or slowly rais'd? *Smith*

HA'GGARD. *n. f.*

1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.

I will be married to a weary widow, Ere three days pass, which I as long lov'd me As I have lov'd this proud diddiful *haggard*. *Shakspeare*

2. A species of hawk.

Does the wild *haggard* tow'r into the sky, And to the south by thy direction fly? *Sandys*
I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the *hags*, the brancher, the ramish hawk, and the *haggard*. *Walter*

3. A hag. So *Garth* has used it for want of understanding it.

Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew, In a dark grove, the faithful *haggard* lay, Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day. *Garth*

HA'GGARDLY. *adv.* [from *haggard*.] Deformedly; ugly.

For her the rich Arabia sweats her gum; And precious oil from distant Indies come, How *haggardly* look'd the looks at home. *Dryden*

HA'GGESS. *n. f.* [from *bag* or *hack*.] A mass of meat, generally pork chopped, and enclosed in a membrane. In Scotland it is commonly made in a sheep's maw of the entrails of the same animal, cut small, with suet and spices.

HA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *bag*.] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid.

But on us both did *haggish* age deal on, And wore us out of fact. *Shakspeare*

To HA'GGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack*.] To cut; to chop; to mangle: always in a bad sense.

Sutcliff first did, and took all *haggled* o'er, Cries to him where in gore he lay interred. *Shakspeare*

To HA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HA'GGLER. *n. f.* [from *haggel*.]

1. One that cuts.

2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HA'GLOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*hælog* and *grapher*.]

A holy writer.

The Jews divide the holy scriptures of the old testament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagglographers*.

HAIR. *interj.* An expression of sudden effort.

Her coats tucked up, and all her motions just, She stamp'd, and then cried *hair!* at every thrust. *Dryden*

HAIR. *n. f.* [*hael*, Saxon.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

Thunder mix'd with *hair*, Must rend the Egyptian sky. *Milton*

H A I

To HAIL. v. n. To pour down hail.

My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it shall be raining down on the fittest.

Isaiah.

HAIL. interj. [hail, health, Saxon; *hail*, therefore, is the same as *salve* of the Latins, or *salus* of the Greeks, health be to you.] A term of salutation now used only in poetry; health be to you. It is used likewise to things inanimate.

Health, hail, brave friend!

Say to the king the knowledge of the brook.

Shakespeare.

Her sick head is bound about with clouds;

It does not look as it would have a *hail*.

Or oceans whiffed in, as on other moons.

Ben Jonson.

The eagle of the

Bullion'd, the lion's that would

Long at the May, second Eve.

Milton.

Wherever the ever-dwelling *hail*

Infernal world, and thou profoundest hell

Receive thy new-pall'd fire!

Milton.

All hail, to every thy country's grace and love;

Once nift of morn'g dew, now fluff of buds' down.

Dryden.

Hail to the sun! from whose returning light

The cheerful towner's arms now huddle take.

Keats.

To HAIL. v. n. [from the noun.] To salute; to call to.

A gaily-crowning pair unto the shore, was *hail'd* by a Turk, accompanied with a troop of horsemen.

Knight.

Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breast,

And *hail* me thrice to everlasting rest.

De Witt.

HAIL SHOT. n. f. [*hail* and *shot*.] Small shot feathered like hail.

The matter of the artillery did visit them sharply with murdering *hailshot*, from the pieces mounted towards the top of the hill.

Hayward.

HAILSTONE. n. f. [*hail* and *stone*.] A particle or single ball of hail.

You are no more, no,

Than is the coal of fire upon the ice;

Or *hailstone* in the sun.

Shakespeare.

Hail *Aspen*, and out thicker on the plain;

Not shaken or lessened by the winds of autumn rain.

Dryden.

HAILY. adj. [from *hail*.] Consisting of hail.

From whose dark womb a rithing tempest

Which the cold north congeals to *hail* showers.

Pope.

HAIR. n. f. [*hær*, Saxon]

1. One of the common teguments of the body. It is to be found upon all the parts of the body, except the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs with a microscope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws their nourishment from the surrounding humours: that each hair consists of five or six others, wrapt up in a common tegument or tube. They grow as the nail do, each part near the root thrusting forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants grow.

Quincy.

My head of woolly hair uncurls.

Shakespeare.

Such the evidence of *hair* only, on the skin, be a mark of a certain internal constitution between a complexion and a drill?

Locke.

2. A single hair.

H A L

Naughty lady, These *hairs* which thou dost ravish from my chin, Will quicken and accuse thee.

Shakespeare.

Much is breeding;

Which, like the comiter's *hair*, hath yet but life,

And not a serpent's poison.

Shakespeare.

3. Any thing proverbially small.

It is out of the *hair*

Or let's than just a pound; if the scale turn

But in the estimation of a *hair*,

Thou dost.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.

He judges to a *hair* of little inducencies, and

knows better than any man what is not to

be written.

De Witt.

4. Course; order; grain; the hair falling

in a certain direction.

He is a crier of *hair*, and you a crier of bodies;

if you should fight, you go against the *hair*

of your profession.

Shakespeare.

HAIRFEL. n. f. A flower; the hyacinth.

HAIRBRAINED. adj. [This should rather be written *barebrained*, unconstant, unsettled, wild as a *hair*.] Wild; irregular; unsteady.

Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrained*

flaves,

And hunger will enforce them be more eager.

Shakespeare.

HAIRBREADTH. n. f. [*hair* and *breadth*.]

A very small distance; the diameter of

a hair.

Seven hundred chosen men left-handed could

fling stones at an *hairbreadth*, and not miss.

Judges.

I spoke of most disastrous chances,

Of in-wing accident mix'd by blood and field;

Or *hairbreadth* escapes in the' tumult deadly

breach.

Shakespeare.

HAIRCLOTH. n. f. [*hair* and *cloth*.] Stuff

made of hair, very rough and prickly,

worn sometimes in mortification.

It is composed of reeds and parts of plants

woven together, like a piece of *haircloth*.

Grew.

HAIRLACE. n. f. [*hair* and *lace*.] The

fillet with which women tie up their hair.

Some women are commonly furnished to a woman's

hairlace or fillet, if once called tent.

Harvey.

If *hail* happen to be curlefs,

And but neglect to wear a *hairlace*,

She gets a cold as soon as death.

Swift.

HAIRLESS. adj. [from *hair*.] Wanting

hair.

What cheeks have aim'd their chin and *hairless*

cheeks

Against thy majesty.

Shakespeare.

HAIRINESS. n. f. [from *hairy*.] The

state of being covered with hair, or

abounding with hair.

HAIRY. adj. [from *hair*.]

1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.

She has *hairy* lips then had round

With coronet of flowers.

Shakespeare.

Children are not *hairy*, for that their skins are

more perceptible.

Bacon.

2. Consisting of hair.

From vines the *hairy* honours of their head.

Dryden.

HAKE. n. f. A kind of fish.

The coast is stor'd with mackerel and *hake*.

Carew.

HA'KOT. n. f. [from *hake*.] A kind of

fish.

Ainsworth.

HAL, in local names, is derived like *al*

from the Saxon *healle*, i. e. a hall; a

palace. In Gothic *alb* signifies a

temple, or any other famous building.

Gilson's Camden.

HALBERD. n. f. [*halebarde*, French;

halebarde, Dutch, from *harde*, an axe,

H A L

and *hale*, a court, halberds being the common weapons of guards.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole.

Advance thy *halberd* higher than my breast.

Shakespeare.

Our *halberds* did shut up his passage.

Four knives in galls (recently, a rally band,

Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hands,

Drew forth to combat in the level plain.

HALBERDIE. n. f. [*halberdier*, French,

from *halberd*.] One who is armed with

a halberd.

The duels appointed him a guard of four

halberdiers, a hovery of money and that, to

tend his person.

De Witt.

The king had only his *halberdiers*, and all

them than used to go with him.

De Witt.

HALCYON. n. f. [*halcyon*, Latin.] A

bird, of which it is said that the breeze

in the sea, and that there is a lull, a

calm during her incubation.

Such smiling regues, as these, forth every

passio,

Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder moods;

Renew, flum, and turn their *halcyon* hoods.

With every gale and vary of their moods, and

Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be.

As *halcyon* brooding on a winter's sea.

HALCYON. adj. [from the noun.] Pla-

cid; quiet; still; peaceful.

When great Augustus made war's temper

cease,

His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace.

De Witt.

No man can expect eternal serenity in

even days from an incompetent and partial

as the constant course of the sun in the equino-

circle.

HALE. adj. [This should rather be written

hail, from *hail*, health.] Healthy;

sound; hearty; well complexioned.

My kely sheep like well to *hale*,

For they been *hale* enough I trow,

And taken their abode.

Spenser.

Some of these wife partizans concluded

government had hired two or three hundred

men, to be punished, if not executed, as

tended captives.

De Witt.

His stomach too begins to fail;

Left year we thought him strong and *hale*,

But now he's quite a different thing

I wish he may hold out but long.

De Witt.

To HALE. v. a. [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*,

French.] To drag by force; to pull

violently and rudely.

Fly to your house;

The plebeians have got you below stairs,

And *hale* him up and down.

Shakespeare.

My friend courted,

Stor'd most unluckily, is in my breast

hal'd out to murder.

De Witt.

Give diligence that thou mayest be accused

from him, but he *hale* thee to the judge.

De Witt.

He by the neck hath *hal'd* in pieces cut,

And let me as a mark on every butt

Thither by *hale* found *hal'd* *hal'd*

At certain revolutions, all the damned

Are brought.

De Witt.

This finitious gravity is drawn that way by

great artery, which then tubideth, and a

heart unto it.

De Witt.

Who would not be disgusted with any

tion, in itself indifferent, if he should with

be *hal'd* to it when he had no mind?

De Witt.

In all the tumults at Rome, though the people

proceeded sometimes to pull and *hale* one

another about, yet no blood was drawn, all the

time of the Gracchi.

De Witt.

HALER. n. f. [from *hale*.] He who pulls

and hales.

HALF. n. f. plural *halves*. [half, Sax,

and all the Teutonic dialects. The *hal* is

often not sounded.]

HAL

the arrantest coward that ever shewed his shoulder to his enemy. *Sidney.*

To HA'LLOO. *v. a.*

1. To encourage with shouts.

If, whi it a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,
Though gout and age his speed detain,
Old John halloo his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chafe with shouts.

Il I fly, Marcius,
Halloo me like a hare. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. To call or shout to.

When we have found the king, he that first
lights on him *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To HA'LLOW. *v. a.* [halgian, halg,
Saxon, holy.]

1. To consecrate; to make holy.

When we sanctify or halloow churches, it is only
to testify that we make them places of publick
refort; that ye invest God himself with them,
and that we sever them from common use. *Hooker.*

It cannot be endured to hear a man profess
that he putteth fire to his neighbour's house, but
yet so hallooweth the same with prayer that he
hopeth it shall not burn. *Hooker.*

Is't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous
traitor?

Sword, I will halloow thee for this thy deed,
And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead. *Shakespeare.*

My prayers
Are not words duly halloow'd, nor my wishes
More worth than vanities; yet pray'rs and wishes
Are all I can return. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

God from work
Now resting, blest'd and halloow'd the seventh
day,

As resting on that day from all his works,
But not in silence holy kept. *Milton.*

Then banish'd faith shall once again return,
And vestal fires in halloow'd temples burn. *Dryd.*

No fater larks within this halloow'd ground;
But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound. *Granville.*

2. To reverence as holy: halloowed be thy
name.

HALLUCINA'TION. *n. f.* [hallucinatio,
Latin.] Errour; blunder; mistake;
folly.

A wafting of flesh, without cause, is frequently
termed a betwitted disease; but questionable
a mere hallucination of the vulgar. *Harvey.*

This must have been the hallucination of the
transferer, who probably mistook the dash of
the I for a T. *Addison.*

HALM. *n. f.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw:
pronounced *hazon*: which see.

HA'LO. *n. f.* A red circle round the sun
or moon.

If the hail be a little flatted, the light trans-
mitted may grow so strong, at a little less distance
than that of twenty-six degrees, as to form a halo
about the sun or moon; which halo, as often as
the hailstones are duly figured, may be coloured. *Newton.*

I saw by reflexion, in a vessel of flagrating
water, three halos, crowns or rings of colours
about the sun, like three little rainbows concen-
trick to his body. *Newton.*

HA'LSING. *adj.* [hals, German; hals,
Scottish, the neck.] Sounding harshly;
inharmonious in the throat or tongue.
Not in use.

This ill halssing lorny name hath, as Cornuto
in Italy, opened a gap to the scoffs of many. *Carew.*

HA'LSER. *n. f.* [from hals, neck, and
reel, a rope. It is now in marine pro-
nunciation corrupted to *hawser*.] A
rope less than a cable.

HAL

A beechen mast then in the hollow bafe
They hoisted, and with well-wreath'd halfers
hoise

Their white sails. *Chapman.*
No halfers need to bind these vessels here,
Nor bearded anchors; for no storms they fear. *Dryden.*

To HALT. *v. n.* [healt, Saxon, lame;
healtan, to limp.]

1. To limp; to be lame.

And will the yet debate her eyes
On me, that halt and am mil-shapen thus? *Shakespeare.*

Thus inborn boils the fictions would engage,
Or wars of exile'd heirs, or foreign rage,
'Till halting vengeance overtook our age. *Dryd.*

Spencer himself affects the obsolete,
And Sidney's verse halts all on Roman feet. *Pope.*

2. To stop in a march.

I was forced to halt in this perpendicular march. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious.

How long halt ye between two opinions? *King.*

4. To fail; to fault.

Here 's a paper written in his hand;
A halting sonnet of his own pure brain,
Fashion'd to Beatrice. *Shakespeare.*

All my familiars watched for my halting, say-
ing, Peradventure he will be enured, and we
shall prevail against him. *Jeremiah.*

HALT. *adj.* [from the verb.] I lame;
crippled.

Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the
halt, and the blind. *Luke.*

HALT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of
limping.

2. [alt, French.] A stop in a march.

The heav'nly bands
Down from a sky of Jasper lighted now
In Paradise, and on a hill made halt. *Milton.*

Scouts each coast light aimed scour
Each quarter to defy the distant foe,
Where lodg'd, or whither fled, or if for fight
In motion, or in halt. *Milton.*

Without any halt they marched between the
two armies. *Clarendon.*

He might have made a halt 'till his foot and
artillery came up to him. *Clarendon.*

HA'LT. *n. f.* [from halt.] He who
limps.

HA'LT. *n. f.* [healt, Saxon, from
halt, the neck.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors.

He 's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do
yield;

And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,
Expect your highness' doom of life or death. *Shakespeare.*

They were to die by the sword if they stood
upon defence, and by the halter if they yielded;
wherefore they made choice to die rather as
soldiers than as dogs. *Hayward.*

Where I a drowsy judge, whose dismal note
Disgorgeth halters, as a juggler's throat
Doth ribbands. *Clarendon.*

He gets renown, who, to the halter near,
But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear. *Dryden.*

2. A cord; a strong string.

Whom neither halter binds nor burthens charge. *Sanctus.*

To HA'LT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To bind with a cord; to catch in a
noose.

He might have employed his time in the friv-
olous delights of catching moles and haltering
frogs. *Atterbury.*

To HALVE. *v. a.* [from half, halves.]

To divide into two parts.

HALVES. *interj.* [from half, halves being

HAM

the plural.] An expression by which
any one lays claim to an equal share.

Have you not seen how the divided dam
Runs to the summons of her hungry lamb?
But when the twin eries halves, the quits the first. *Clarendon.*

HAM, whether initial or final, is no other
than the Saxon ham, a house, farm, or
village. *Gibson's Camden.*

HAM. *n. f.* [ham, Saxon; hamme, Dutch.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articu-
lation of the thigh with the knee.

The ham was much relaxed; but there was
some contraction remaining. *Wife in.*

2. The thigh of a hog salted.

Who has not learn'd, fresh Surgeon and ham
pye

Are no rewards for want and infamy? *Pope.*

HA'MATED. *adj.* [hamatus, Lat.] Hook-
ed; set with hooks.

To HA'MBLE. *v. a.* [from ham.] To
cut the sinews of the thigh; to ham-
string.

HAMP. *n. f.* [hama, Saxon.] The col-
lar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

HA'MLET. *n. f.* [ham, Saxon, and let,
the diminutive termination.] A small
village.

Within the self-same lordship, parish, or ham-
let, lands have divers degrees of value. *Bacon.*

He purch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,
The country wafted and the hamlets burn'd. *Dryd.*

HA'MMER. *n. f.* [hame, Saxon; ham-
mer, Danish.]

1. The instrument consisting of a long
handle and heavy head, with which any
thing is forged or driven.

The armourers,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakespeare.*

The stuff will not work well with a hammer. *Bacon.*

It is broken not without many blows, and will
break the butt anvils and hammers of men. *Is.*

Every morning he rises fresh to his hammer and
his anvil. *Is.*

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. Any thing destructive.

That renowned pillar of truth and hammer of
heresies, St. Augustine. *Hakeus's Precedent.*

To HA'MMER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a hammer.

His bones the hammer'd steel in strength surpasses. *Shakespeare.*

2. To forge or form with a hammer.

Some hammer helmets for the fighting field. *Dryden.*

Drudg'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat,
'Till he had hammer'd out a vast estate. *Dryden.*

I must pay with hammered money instead of
milled. *Dryden.*

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by
intellectual labour; used commonly in
contempt.

Wilt thou still be hammering treachery,
To humble down thy husband and thyself? *Shakespeare.*

He was nobody that could not hammer out of
his name an invention by this witchcraft, and
picture it according. *Camden.*

Some spirits, by whom they were blind and
guided in the name of the people, hammer'd up
the articles. *Hayward.*

To HA'MMER. *v. n.*

1. To work; to be busy; in contempt.

H A M

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been hammering.
Shakespeare.

I have been studying how to compare
This prison where I live unto the world;
And, for because the world is populous,
And here is not a creature but myself,
I cannot do it; yet I'll hammer on't.
Shaksp.

2. To be in agitation.
Vengeance is in my heart; death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are hammering in my head.
Shakespeare.

HA'MMERER. *n. f.* [from *hammer*.] He
who works with a hammer.

HA'MMERHARD. *n. f.* [*hammer* and
hard.] *Hammerhard* is when you harden iron or steel
with much hammering on it. *Moxon.*

HA'MMOCK. *n. f.* [*hamaca*, Saxon.] A
swinging bed.
Pinn. Maurice of Nassau, who had been ac-
customed to hammocks, used them all his life. *Templ.*

HA'MPER. *n. f.* [Supposed by *Minsheu*
to be contracted from *hand panier*; but
hamperium appears to have been a word
long in use, whence *hanaper*, *hamper*.]
A large basket for carriage.

What powder'd wigs! what dimes and darts!
West *hampers* full of bleeding hearts! *Swift.*

TO HA'MPER. *v. a.* [The original of
this word, in its present meaning, is un-
certain: *Junius* observes that *hamplins*
in Teutonic is a quarrel: others im-
agine that *hamper* or *hanaper* being the
treasury to which fines are paid, to
hamper, which is commonly applied to
the law, means originally to fine.]

1. To shackle; to entangle, as in chains
or nets.

O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!
That no fee soul may sit her wing,
When now is prison'd with mortality,
As an entangl'd, hamper'd being. *Herbert.*
We shall find our engines to assist,
And hamper thee, as thou shalt come of force. *Milton.*

What was it but a lion hamper'd in a net!
L'Estrange.

Wear under vizard-masks their talents,
And mother wits before their gallants;
Until they're hamper'd in the noose
Too fast to dream of breaking loose. *Hudibras.*
They hamper and entangle our souls, and
hinder their flight upwards. *Tillotson.*

2. To ensnare; to inveigle; to catch with
allurements.

She'll hamper thee, and dandle thee like a baby
Shakespeare.

3. To complicate; to tangle.
Engend'ring heats, these one by one unbind,
Stretch these small tubes, and hamper'd nerves
unwind. *Blackmore.*

4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets
and troubles.

And when th' are hamper'd by the laws,
Release the labourers for the cause. *Hudibras.*

HA'MSTRING. *n. f.* [*ham* and *string*.]
The tendon of the hani.

A player, whose conceit
Lies in his hamstring, doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue, and found
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage.
Shakespeare.

On the hinder side it is guarded with the two
hamstrings. *Wifeman.*

TO HA'MSTRING. *v. a. pret.* and part
pass *hamstring*. [from the noun.] To
lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

Hamstring is a wind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;
These Phalaris is added to his side. *Dryden.*

H A N

HAN for *have*, in the plural. Obsolete.
Spenser.

HA'NAPER. *n. f.* [*hanaperium*, low Lat.]
A treasury; an exchequer. The clerk
of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to
the king for the seal of charters and
patents.

The fees for all original writs were wont to be
immediately paid into the *hanaper* of the chan-
cery. *Bacon.*

HA'NCES. *n. f.* [In a ship.] Falls of the
five-rails placed on bannisters on the poop
and quarterdeck down to the gangway.
Harris.

HA'NCES. [In architecture.] The ends
of elliptical arches; and these are the
arches of smaller circles than the scheme,
or middle part of the arch. *Harris.*

The sweep of the arch will not contain above
fourteen inches, and perhaps you must cement
pieces to many of the courses in the *hance*, to
make them long enough to contain fourteen
inches. *Moxon.*

HAND. *n. f.* [*hand*, *hond*, Saxon, and
in all the Teutonic dialects.]

1. The palm with the fingers; the mem-
ber with which we hold or use any in-
strument.

They laid hands upon him, and bound him
hand and foot. *Knelley's History of the Turks.*
They hand in hand, with wandering steps and
slow,
Through Eden took their solitary way. *Milton.*

This wonderful instrument the *hand*, was it
made to be idle? *Berkley.*

2. Measure of four inches; a measure
used in the matches of horses; a palm.

3. Side, right or left.

For the other side of the court-gate on this
hand, and that *hand*, were hangings of fifteen
cubits. *Exodus.*

4. Part; quarter; side.

It is allowed in all *hands*, that the people of
England are more corrupt in their morals than
any other nation this day under the sun. *Swift.*

5. Ready payment with respect to the re-
ceiver.

Of which offer the balsa accepted, receiving in
hand one year's tribute. *Knelley's History.*
These two must make our duty very easy, a
considerable reward in *hand*, and the assurance of
a far greater recompence hereafter. *Tillotson.*

6. Ready payment with regard to the
payer.

Let not the wages of my ministry with thee,
but give it him out of *hand*. *Tobit.*

7. Rate; price.

Time is the measure of business; money of
wares; business is bought at a dear *hand*, where
there is small dispatch. *Bacon.*

8. Terms; conditions; rate.

With simplicity admire and accept the mys-
tery; but at no *hand* by pride, ignorance, in-
terest, or vanity wrest it to ignoble senses. *Taylor.*

It is either an ill sign or an ill effect, and
therefore at no *hand* consistent with humility.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

9. Act; deed; external action.

Thou sawest the contradiction between my
heart and *hand*. *King Charles.*

10. Labour; act of the hand.

Almatar was a very idle fellow, that never
would set his *hand* to any business during his
father's life. *Addison.*

I rather suspect my own judgement than I can
believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so
long under Virgil's correction, and had his *hand*
put to it. *Addison.*

11. Performance.

H A N

Where are these porters,
These lazy knaves? Y'ave made a fine *hand*!
fellow, *Shakespeare.*

There 's a trim rabble let in. *Shakespeare.*

12. Power of performance.

He had a great mind to try his *hand* at a Spec-
tator, and would fain have one of his writing in
my works. *Addison.*

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the
violin. *Addison.*

13. Attempt; undertaking.

Out of them you can take in *hand* to lay open
the original of such a nation. *Spenser on Ireland.*

14. Manner of gathering or taking.

As her majesty hath received great profit, so
may she, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time
reap the like. *Bacon.*

15. Workmanship; power or act of ma-
nufacturing or making.

An intelligent being, coming out of the *hands*
of infinite perfection, with an aversion or even
indifference to be dignified with its Author, the
source of its utmost felicity, is such a shock and
deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is
not consistent with finite wisdom and perfection.
Cheyne.

16. Manner of acting or performing.

The matter saw the madman's rise;
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
And while he heav'd and earth deserv'd,
Chang'd his *hand*, and check'd his pride. *Dryden.*

17. Agency; part in action.

God must have let a more than ordinary
effort upon that which David was not thought
fit to have an *hand* in. *South.*

18. The act of giving or presenting.

Let Tamar diet the meat in my figure, that I
may eat it at her *hand*. *Samuel.*

To-night the poet's advocate I stand,
And he deserves the favour at my *hand*. *Addison.*

19. Act of receiving any thing ready to
one's hand, when it only waits to be
taken.

His power reaches no farther than to com-
pound and divide the materials that are made to
his *hand*; but can do nothing towards the
making or destroying one atom of what is al-
ready in being. *Locke.*

Many, whose greatness and fortune were not
made to their *hands*, had sufficient qualifications
and opportunities of rising to their high posts. *Addison.*

20. Care; necessity of managing.

Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his *hands*,
for want of a tenant to come up to his price.
L'Estrange.

When a statesman wants a day's defence,
Or envy holds a whole week's war with sense,
Oh simple pride for flattery makes demands,
May dunces by dunces be whittled off my *hands*.
Pope.

21. Discharge of duty.

Let it therefore be required, on both parts, at
the *hands* of the clergy, to be in means of
estate like the apostles; at the *hands* of the laity,
to be as they who lived under the apostles.
Hosker.

22. Reach; nearness; as, at *hand*, with-
in reach, near, approaching.

Your husband is at *hand*, I hear his trumpet.

Cousins, I hope the days are near at *hand*,
That chambers will be safe. *Shakespeare.*

He is at *hand*, and Pindarus is come.

To do you salutation. *Shakespeare.*

The light of his mind was like some lights of
eyes; rather strong at *hand* than to carry afar off.
Bacon.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no
wind, bloweth a wind a *hand*.

A very great sound near *hand* hath stricken
many dead. *Bacon.*

It is not probable that any body should effect
that at a distance, which, nearer *hand*, he can
perform. *Bacon.*

- When mineral or metal is to be generated, no fire needs not to have at hand salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Boyle*
23. **Manual management.**
Not sword at hand, nor niffing darts afar,
Are down'd to avenge the tedious bloody war. *Dryden*
24. **State of being in preparation.**
As every one is a manager of time?
What needs a hand? Is there no day,
To wait the growth of a coming day? *Shaksp.*
25. **State of being in present agitation.**
I'll be a soldier with a tolerable eye;
Till I be, but had a rougher talk on hand.
Then to rise like the name of war. *Shaksp.*
It is not the matter in hand which
way or how shall determine of it. *Locke*
26. **Cards held at a game.**
There was never a hand down, that did double
the odds of a table with me, before this. *Bacon*
27. **That which is used in opposition to another.**
He would dispute,
Confute, change hands, and still confute. *Hudibras*
28. **Scheme of action.**
Consult of your own ways, and think which
hand. *Bacon*
29. **Advantage; gain; superiority.**
The French king, supposing to make his hand
by the rude ravages in England, broke off his
treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility. *Hayward*
30. **Competition; contest.**
See in beauty, education, blood,
Hail is hand from my presence of the world. *Shaksp.*
31. **Transfession; conveyance; agency of conveyance.**
To be done by the hand of me Paul. *Col*
32. **Possession; power.**
Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of
God to that purpose; the use whereof is in our
hands, the effect in us. *Hosker*
And though you war, like petty warring
states,
You're in my hand; and when I bid you cease,
You shall be as still together as the world. *Dryden*
Between the world and ten times there must be
a quarter of the revenue of the land continually
in our hands. *Locke*
It is front's pains to learn a language, which
one may go by his temper he will wholly
neglect, as soon as an approach from abroad, let-
ting him from a governor, shall put him
into his own inclination. *Locke*
Vegetables were found taken from the
enemy, and distributed among the soldiers, as
testimony of the propriety under the con-
dition of a donation. *Arbutnot*
33. **Pressure of the bridle.**
How men, like horses, bit at hand,
Make get in show and prompt, or the matter. *Shakespeare*
34. **Method of government; discipline; restraint.**
At the hand of heavy hand over the citi-
zens, having a man as a hand with his coun-
cilment. *Macaulay*
He kept a tight hand on his nobility, and
enforced it in his own countrymen and lawyers. *Baron*
However strict a hand is to be kept upon all
degrees of power, yet in a certain fancy must be
permitted to speak. *Locke*
35. **Influence; management.**
Let us, the day, the night, the month of vice;
Got hand upon his youth, to pleasures bent. *Dryden*
36. **That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.**
- The body, though it moves, yet not changing
perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as
the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow
one another, the thing seems to stand still; as is
evident in the hands of clocks and shadows of
sun-dials. *Locke*
37. **Agent; person employed; a manager.**
The wiser prince, if he can save himself and
his people from ruin, under the worst administra-
tion, what may not his subjects hope for when he
changeth hands, and maketh use of the best? *Swift*
38. **Giver and receiver.**
This trade is more like to be a notion bred
in the mind of man, than transmitted from hand
to hand. *Locke*
39. **An actor; a workman; a follower.**
Your wipers are no more, my lord, but your
commuters,
This household being you twenty thousand hands. *Dryden*
Demetrius appointed the poster, hands,
pledged that he could give that hand to me
barbarity and violence of soldiers. *Locke*
A dictionary, containing a variety of letters, re-
quires too many hands, as well as too much time,
ever to be hoped for. *Locke*
40. **Catch or reach without choice.**
The men of Israel are as well the men of
every city as the hand, and all that came to hand. *Judges*
41. **Form or cast of writing.**
Here is the indictment of the good Lord Haf-
tings,
Which in a let hand fairly is engrailed;
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over. *Shaksp.*
Symon showed him his own letters inter-
cepted, asking him if he knew not that hand, if
he knew not that hand? *Kneller*
Being discovered by their knowledge of Mr.
Cowley's hand, I happily escaped. *Dunkum*
If my debtors do not keep their day,
Dry their hands, and then refuse to pay,
I must attend. *Pytheas*
Whether men write court or Roman hands, or
any other, there is something peculiar in every
one's writing. *Cockburn*
The way to teach to write is to get a plate
graved with the characters of such hand you like.
Locke
Constantia saw that the hand writing agreed
with the contents of the letter. *Addison*
I present these thoughts in an ill hand; but
scholars are bad penmen, we seldom regard the
mechanick part of writing. *Fellows*
They were wrote on both sides, and in a small
hand. *Arbutnot*
42. **HAND over head.** Negligently;
rashly; without seeing what one does.
So many strokes of the a drum bell of fear and
awaking to other nations, and the facility of the
titles, which, hand over head, have served their
turn, making the peal so much the louder. *Baron*
A country fell we got an unlucky tumble from
a tree: Thus says, says a passenger, when people
will be doing things hand over head, without
either fear or awe. *L'Estrange*
43. **HAND to HAND.** Close fight.
In single combat, hand to hand,
He did command the best part of an hour. *Shaksp.*
He was, in the fight, his death command,
Till the sword, and hands hand to hand,
He was, in the field. *Dryden*
44. **HAND in HAND.** In union; con-
jointly.
Had the been Marlborough's element, the
war had been followed to the advantage of the
country, which would then have gone hand
in hand with him. *Swift*
45. **HAND in HAND.** Fit; pat.
As fat and as good, a kind of hand in hand
- comparison, had been something too fair and too
good for any lady in Brittany. *Shaksp.*
46. **HAND to mouth.** As want requires.
I can get bread from hand to mouth, and have
even at the year's end. *L'Estrange*
47. **To bear in HAND.** To keep in ex-
pectation; to elude.
A tacitly yet forthright knave, to bear a hand,
and then stand upon civility. *Shaksp.*
48. **To le HAND and Glove.** To be in-
timate and familiar; to suit one another.
To HAND. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To give or transmit with the hand.
To give was not far off, nor to be receiv-
ed in the same dish, but because it was
given that our Saviour could be a hand to
him. *Locke*
I have been shown a way in which
hand among them with great success. *Locke*
2. To guide or lead by the hand.
Angels and hand her up, at least God's
hand. *Locke*
By safe and inflexible degree, he will
lead a boy to a man, which is the method
of the school; thus there are the children
by the hand, and a young man will go
by the hand. *Locke*
3. To seize; to lay hands on.
Let us, the day, the night, the month of vice;
Got hand upon his youth, to pleasures bent. *Dryden*
4. To manage; to move with the hand.
'Tis they that with delight I love,
Upon the hour, as if I were
I like my chains, I hand my way,
Not think on all that I am. *Locke*
5. To transmit in succession, with down;
to deliver from one to another.
The manner of a man, or a man, or a man,
but even or even, the man, the man, the man,
accents of a man, the man, the man, the man,
to the succeeding ages. *Locke*
I know no other way of securing a man
ments, and making them more secure, the
handed down to us. *Locke*
Arts and sciences consist of the method
and practice, which a hand about
the masters, and only revealed to the
till some great genius appears, who divides
disjointed propositions, and reduces them into a
regular system. *Locke*
One would think a story so fit for a tale,
and infamy to hear, were incapable of being
handed down to us. *Locke*
- HAND** is much used in composition for that
which is manageable by the hand, as a
band, aro; or born in the hand, as a
handbarrow.
- HA'NDBARROW. n. f.** A frame on which
any thing is carried by the hands of two
men, without wheeling on the ground.
A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, shovels, and
so on. *Locke*
Set the board whereon the hive stands
handbarrow, and carry them to the place
tends. *Locke*
- HA'NDBASKET. n. f.** A portable basket.
You must have woolsen yarn, or the same
and a small handbasket to carry them in. *Locke*
- HAND-BELL. n. f.** A bell rung by the
hand.
The strength of the percussion is the principal
cause of the loudness or softness of the sound
in ringing of a hand bell. *Locke*
- HA'NDBREADTH. n. f.** A space equal to
the breadth of the hand; a palm.
A born in a handbreadth was a man. *Locke*
The eastern people determined their handbreadth
by the breadth of barley-corn, for making
right, and twenty-four handbreadths in the
hand. *Locke*
- HA'NDED. adj.** [from hand.]
1. Having the use of the hand left or right

Many are *sight-handled*, whose livers are weakly constituted; and many use the left, in whom that part is strongest. *Brown.*

2. With hands joined.
Into then inmost bow'r

Handed they went. *Milton.*
HANDER. *n. f.* [from *hand*.] Transmitter; conveyer in succession.

They would assume with wondrous art,
Themselves to be the whole who are but part
Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were

The *handlers* down, can they from thence infer
A right t' interpret? Or would they alone,
Who brought the present, claim it for their own? *Dryden.*

HANDFAST. *n. f.* [*band* and *fast*.] Hold; custody. Obsolete.

It that shepherd be not in *handfast*, let him fly. *Shakspeare*

HANDFUL. *n. f.* [*hand* and *full*.]

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.

I saw a country gentleman at the side of Rosimond's pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.

Take one vessel of silver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom, and the sound will be more resounding from the vessel of silver than that of wood. *Bacon.*

The peaceful scabbard where it dwelt,
The rancour of its edge had felt;
For of the lower end two *handful*.
It had devour'd it was so manifold. *Hudibras.*

3. A small number or quantity.

He could not, with such a *handful* of men, and without cannon, provoke reasonably to fight a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. As much as can be done.

Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing. *Ralph*

HAND-GALLOP. *n. f.* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has a little variety of numbers and sound as he: he is always upon a *hand gallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden.*

HAND-GUN. *n. f.* A gun wielded by the hand.

Guns have names given them, some from serpents or ravenous birds, as culverins or columines; others in other respects, as cannons, demicannons, *hand-gun*, and muskets. *Camden.*

HANDICRAFT. *n. f.* [*hand* and *craft*.]

1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

Particular members of convent have excellent mechanical geniuses, and divert themselves with painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening, and several kinds of *handicrafts*. *Addison.*

2. A man who lives by manual labour.

The cov'nants thou shalt reach by candle light
When puffing smiths, and ev'ry painful trade
Of *handicrafts*, in peaceful beds are laid. *Dryden.*

The nurseries for children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed after the same manner. *Gulliver's Travels*

HANDICRAFTSMAN. *n. f.* [*handicraft* and *man*.] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

O miserable age! virtue is not regarded in *handicraftsmen*. *Shakspeare.*

He has simply the best wit of any *handicraftsman* in Athens. *Shakspeare.*

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free servants, and *handicraftsmen*; as smiths, masons, and carpenters. *Bacon.*

The profaneness and ignorance of *handicraftsmen*, (small traders, servants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater. *Swift.* It is the landed man that maintains the merchant and shopkeeper, and *handicraftsmen*. *Swift.*

HANDILY. *adv.* [from *handy*.] With skill; with dexterity.

HANDINESS. *n. f.* [from *handy*.] Readiness; dexterity.

HANDIWORK. *n. f.* [*handy* and *work*.] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which witheth in the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handiwork*, all happiness; although perhaps, for some special cause in our own particular, a contrary determination have seemed more convenient. *Hooker.*

As proper men as ever trod upon heats-leather have gone upon my *handiwork*. *Shakspeare.*

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his *handiwork*. *Psalms.*

He parted with the greatest blessing of human nature for the *handiwork* of a taylor. *L'Estrange.*

HANDKERCHIEF. *n. f.* [*band* and *kerchief*.]

A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her sitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her *handkerchief*, which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes. *Steele.*

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this assaults the shepherd's son, who has not only his innocence, but a *handkerchief* and rings of his, that Paulina knows. *Shakspeare.*

The Romans did not make use of *handkerchiefs*, but of the lacinia or border of the garment, to wipe their face. *Arbuthnot.*

TO HANDLE. *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch, from *hand*.]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand.

The bones which we daily *handle* make us perceive, that whilst they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that press them. *Locke.*

2. To manage; to wield.

That fellow *handles* his bow like a crowkeeper. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.

An incurable thyness is the general vice of the Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the hardness of the winters forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year. *Temple.*

4. To treat; to mention in writing or talk.

He left nothing fitting for the purpose. Untouch'd, or slightly *handled* in discourse. *Shakspeare.*

Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice,
Thou *handlest* in thy discourse. *Shakspeare.*

Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgment. *2 Mac.*

Of a number of other like instances we shall speak more, when we *handle* the communication of sounds. *Bacon.*

By Guidus Ubaldus, in his treatise, for the explication of this instrument, the subtleties of it are largely and excellently *handled*. *Wiltshire.*

In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, every thing cannot be said. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To deal with; to practise.

They that *handle* the law know me not. *Jer.*

6. To treat well or ill.

Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd!
How wert thou *handled*, being prisoner? *Shakspeare.*

They were well enough pleased to be rid of an enemy that had *handled* them so ill. *Clarendon.*

7. To practise upon; to transact with.

Pray you, my lord, give me leave to question; you shall see how I'll *handle* her. *Shakspeare.*

HANDLE. *n. f.* [*hantle*, Saxon.]

1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; a half.

No hand of blood and bone
Can gripe the twisted *handle* of our sceptre;
Unless he do profane, steal, or usurp. *Shakspeare.*

Fortune turneth the *handle* of the bottle, which is easy to be taken cold off; and after the belly, which is hard to gripe. *Bacon.*

There is nothing but hath a double *handle*, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it. *Taylor.*

A carpenter that had got the iron work of an axe, begged only too much wood as would make a *handle* to it. *L'Estrange.*

Of bone the *handles* of my knives are made,
Yet no ill taste from thence offends the blade,
Or what I carve; nor is there ever left
Any unclav'd part good from the last. *Dryden.*

A beam there was, on which a beechen pul
Hung by the *handle* on a driven nail. *Thyden.*

2. That of which use is made.

They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South.*

HANDLELESS. *adj.* [*band* and *less*.] Without a hand.

Speak, my Lavinia, what accus'd hand
Hath made thee *handleless*? *Shakspeare.*

His mangled myrmidons,
Noblest, *handleless*, hackt and clip'd, come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Shakspeare.*

HANDMAID. *n. f.* A maid that waits at hand.

Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!
Say, let thy humble *handmaid* speak to thee. *Shakspeare.*

She gave the knight great thanks in little speech,
And said she would his *handmaid* poor remain. *Fairfax.*

I will never set politics against ethics, especially for that true ethics are but as a *handmaid* to divinity and religion. *Bacon.*

Heaven's youngest reamed star
Hath fix'd her polish'd ear,
Her sleeping Lord with *handmaid* lamp attending. *Milton.*

Love led them on; and faith, who knew them best
Thy *handmaids*, clad them o'er with purple beams,
And azure wings, that up they flew to deities,
And speak the truth of thee on glorious themes
Before the judge. *Milton.*

Those of my family their master slight,
Grown despicable in my *handmaid's* sight. *Sandys.*

By viewing nature, nature's *handmaid*, art,
Makes mighty things from small beginnings great;
Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,
Then tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

Since he had placed his heart upon wisdom,
Health, wealth, victory, and honour should always
Wait on her as her *handmaid*. *Addison.*

Then criticism the muse's *handmaid* prov'd,
To chiefs her charms and make her more beloved. *Pope.*

HANDMILL. *n. f.* [*band* and *mill*.] A mill moved by the hand.

On the drudgery it is driven with toil;
Returning late, and laden home with gain
Of battered pitch, and *handmill* for the grain. *Dryden.*

HANDS OFF. A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear.

They cut a flag into puts; but as they were entering upon the *hands off*, says a nation. *L'Estrange.*

HANDSAILE. *n. f.* Sails managed by the hand.

The seamen will neither stand to their *handsails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer. *Temple.*

HANDSAW. *n. f.* A saw manageable by the hand.

My buckler cut through and through, and my sword back'd like a *handsaw*. *Shakspeare.*

To perform this work, it is necessary to be provided with a strong knife and a small *handsaw*. *Shakspeare.*

H A N

HA'NDSEL. n. f. [*handſel*, a first gift, Dut.]
The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale. Not used, except in the dialect of trade.

The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *handſel* or earnest of that which is to come.

Thou art joy's *handſel*; heav'n lies flat in thee, Subject to every mounter's bended knee. *Herbert.*

To HA'NDSEL. v. a. To use or do any thing the first time.

In timorous deer he *handſels* his young paws, And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*

I'd show you How easy 'tis to die, by my example, And *handſel* fate before you. *Dryden.*

HA'NDSOME. adj. [*handſuene*, Dutch, ready, dexterous.]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient.
For a thief it is to *handſome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him. *Spenser.*

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.
A great man entered by force into a peasant's house, and, finding his wife very *handſome*, turned the good man out of his dwelling. *Addison.*

3. Elegant; graceful.
Thou cabinets and *handſome* addresses in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way. *Felton.*

4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handſome* fortune.
5. Generous; noble: as, a *handſome* action.

To HA'NDSOME. v. a. [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat.

Him all require For his device in *handſoming* a suit; To judge of lace he hath the best concern. *Donne.*

HA'NDSOMELY. adv. [from *handſome*.]

1. Conveniently; dexterously.
Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pilgry that cometh *handſomely* in his way. *Spenser.*

Where the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape, Becomes unhandſome, *handſomely* to 'scape. *Waller.*

2. Beautifully; gracefully.
3. Elegantly; neatly.

A carpenter, after he hath fawn down a tree, hath wrought it *handſomely*, and made a vessel thereof. *Wisdom.*

4. Liberally; generously.
I am finding out a convenient place for an 'mis-house, which I intend to endow very *handſomely* for a dozen superannuated husbands.

Addison.

HA'NDSOMENESS. n. f. [from *handſome*.]
Beauty; grace; elegance.

Accompanying her mourning garments with a delicate countenance, yet neither forgetting *handſomeness* in her mourning garments, nor sweetness in her delightful countenance. *Sidney.*

For *handſome* nest's sake, it were good you hang the upper girls upon a nail. *Burton.*

In clothes cheap *handſomeness* doth bear the bill. *Herbert.*

Persons of the finer sex like that *handſomeness* for which they find themselves to be the most liked. *Boyle.*

HA'NDVICE. n. f. [*hand* and *vice*.]
A vice to hold small work in. *Moxon.*

HA'NDWRITING. n. f. [*hand* and *writing*.]
A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you sent me at the mail, I have your hand to show; If the skin were parchment, and the blurs you gave me ink.

Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think. *Shakespeare.*

To no other cause than the wife providence of God can be referred the diversity of *handwriting*. *Cockburn.*

H A N

HA'NDY. adj. [from *band*.]

1. Executed or performed by the hand.
They were but few, yet they would easily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to *handy* blows. *Kneller.*

Both parties now were drawn *to* close, Almost to come to *handy* blows. *Hudibras.*

2. Ready; dexterous; skilful.
She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best She cull'd, and them with *handy* care she dress'd. *Dryden.*

The servants wash the platter, scour the plate; And each is *handy* in his way. *Dryden.*

3. Convenient; ready to the hand.
The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, and is more *handy* than the long jointer. *Moxon.*

HA'NDYDANDY. n. f. A play in which children change hands and places.

See how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places; and, *handydandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief? *Shakespeare.*

Neither crows and pile, nor ducks and diakes are quite so ancient as *handydandy*. *Arbutnot.*

To HANG. v. a. preter. and part. pass. *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong*. [hanzan, Saxon.]

1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained, not below, but above.

Strangely visited people he cures; *Hanging* a golden stamp about their necks, Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare.*

His great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hung* up before Jerusalem. *South.*

2. To place without any solid support.
Thou all things built of nothing made, That *hang'st* the solid earth on fleeting air, Vein'd with clear springs, which ambient seas repair. *Sandys.*

3. To choke and kill by suspending by the neck, so as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.

He hath commission from thy wife and me To *hang* Cordelia in the prison. *Shakespeare.*

Hanging supposes human soul and reason; This animal 's below committing treason: Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel? That 's a punishment for Achitophel. *Dryden.*

4. To display; to show aloft.

This unlucky mole mistle several coxcombs; and, like the *hanging* out of false colours, made some of them converse with Rosalinda in what they thought the spirit of her party. *Addison.*

5. To let fall below the proper situation; to decline.

There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head sadly; but inwardly he is full of deceit. *Euclius.*

The beauties of this place should mourn: Th' immortal fruits and flow'rs at my return Should *hang* their wish'd head; for sure my breath

I now more poisonous. *Dryden.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time; The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime; White lilies *hang* their heads, and soon decay; And white snow in minutes melts away. *Dryden.*

The cheerful birds no longer sing; Each drops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*

6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable.

I he gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them. *Mac.*

7. To cover or charge by any thing suspended.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night! *Shakespeare.*

The pavement ever foul with human gore; Heads and their mangled members *hung* the door. *Dryden.*

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8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

Musick is better in chambers wainscotted than *hanged*. *Bacon.*

If e'er my pious father for my sake Did grateful off'rings on thy altars make, Or I increas'd them with my sylvan toils, And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils, Give me to scatter these. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has *hung* several parts of his house with the trophies of his labours. *Addison.*

To HANG. v. n.

1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below.

Over it a fair poi-cullis *hung*, Which to the gate directly did incline, With comely compass and compacture strong. *Spenser.*

2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle.

Upon her shoulders wings she wears, Like *hanging* sleeves, lin'd through with eais. *Hudibras.*

If gaming does an aged fire entice, Then my young master swiftly learns the vice, And *shakes* in *hanging* sleeves the little box and dice. *Dryden.*

3. To bend forward.

By *hanging* is only meant a posture of leaning forward to strike the enemy. *Addison.*

4. To float; to play.

And sail these sayings from that gentle tongue, Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hang*. *Prior.*

5. To be supported by something raised above the ground.

What ever is placed on the head may be said to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens such as are planted on the top of the house. *Addison.*

6. To rest upon by embracing.

She *hung* about my neck, and kiss on kiss. *Shakespeare.*

To-day might I, *hanging* on Hotspur's neck, Have talk'd of Monmouth's grave. *Shakespeare.*

Faustina is described in the form of a boy sitting upon a bed, and two little infants *hang* about her neck. *Peacock.*

7. To hover; to impend.

He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy; And sundry blessings *hang* about his throat; That speak him full of grace. *Shakespeare.*

Odious names of distinction, which had slept while the dread of popery *hung* over us, were revived. *Addison.*

8. To be loosely joined.

Whither go you?
—To see your wife; is she at home?
—Ay, and as idle as she may *hang* together. *Shakespeare.*

9. To drag; to be incommodiouly joined.

In my Lucia's absence Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden. *Addison.*

10. To be compact or united: with together.

In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang* together. *Dryden.*

Your device *hangs* very well together; but is it not liable to exceptions? *Addison.*

11. To adhere, unwelcomely or incommodiouly.

A cheerful temper shines out in all her conversation, and dissipates those apprehensions which *hang* on the timorous or the modest, when admitted to her presence. *Addison.*

Shining landscapes, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, disperse that gloominess which is apt to *hang* upon the mind in those dark disconsolate seasons. *Addison.*

12. To rest; to reside.

Sleep shall neither night nor day *Hang* upon his penthouse lid. *Shakespeare.*

13. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty.

H A N

The life shall hang in doubt before thee, and thou shalt feel day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. *Deuteronomy.*

14. To be delayed; to linger.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but so swift with tempest fell
On the proud crest of Satan. *Milton.*
She thrice essay'd to speak: her accents hung,
And fault'ring dy'd unfinish'd on her tongue
Dryden.

15. To be dependant on.

Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favours!
Shakespeare.

Great queen! whose name strikes haughty monarchs pale,
On whose just sceptre hangs Europe's tale, *Pope.*

16. To be fixed or suspended with attention.

Though wond'ring senators hung on all he spoke,
The club must hold him master of the joke. *Pope.*

17. To have a steep declivity.

Stiff neck shall throw itself on the middle of the
sides of hanging grounds. *Mortimer.*

18. To be executed by the halter.

The court forsakes him, and Sir Balaam hangs.
Pope.

19. To decline; to tend down.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders hangs,
Pierc'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong. *Pope.*

HAN'GER. n. f. [from *hang*.] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot hangers.

HAN'GER. n. f. [from *hang*.] A short broad sword.

HAN'GER-ON. n. f. [from *hang*.] A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were absent, their rooms were supplied by the umbles, or *hanger-on*.

They all excused themselves save two, which two he reckoned his friends, and all the rest *hanger-on*. *L'Estrange.*

He is a perpetual *hanger-on*, yet nobody knows how to be without him. *Swift.*

HANGING. n. f. [from *hang*.]

1. Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

Like rich hangings in an homely house,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakespeare.*

Being informed that his breakfast was ready, he drew towards the door, where the hangings were held up. *Lockton.*

Now purple hangings cloath the palace walls,
And sumptuous seats are made in fpendid halls. *Dryden.*

Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe, with his designs for tapestry, which, by the government, are called ancient hangings. *Dryden.*

Rome oft has heard a crows haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the hanging. *Prior.*

2. Any thing that hangs to another. Not in use.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Smack down my mellow hangings, nay, my leaves,
And left me bare to weather. *Shakespeare.*

HANGING. participial adj. [from *hang*.]

1. Foreboding death by the halter.

Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a hanging look. *Shakespeare.*

What Ethiop's lips he has!
How foul a snout, and what a hanging face!
Dryden.

2. Requiring to be punished by the halter: a hanging matter.

HANGMAN. n. f. [*hang* and *man*.]

1. The publick executioner.

This rascal sat like a hangman upon a pair of galleys; in his right hand he was painted hold-

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ing a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney.*

Who makes that noise there? who are you?
—Your friend, sir, the hangman: you must be so good, sir, to rise, and be put to death. *Shakespeare.*

Men do not stand
In so ill case; that God hath with his hand
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;

Nor are they vicars, but hangmen to fate. *Donne.*

I never knew a critick, who made it his business to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself; as the hangman is generally a worse malefactor than the criminal that suffers by his hand. *Adison.*

2. A term of reproach, either serious or ludicrous.

One said, God bless us! and Amen! the other;

As they had been me with these hangman's hands:
Lusting their fear, I could not say Amen,
When they did say God bless us. *Shakespeare.*

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring,
and the little hangman dare not shoot at him. *Shakespeare.*

HANK. n. f. [*hank*, Islandick, a chain or coil of rope.]

1. A skein of thread.

2. A tie; a check; an influence. A low word.

Do we think we have the hank that some gallants have on their rustling merchants, that, upon peril of losing all former scores, he must still go on to supply? *Decay of Piety.*

To HAN'KER. v. n. [*hankeren*, Dutch.]

To long importunately; to have an incessant wish: it has commonly after before the thing desired. It is scarcely used but in familiar language.

And now the saints began their reign,
For which th' had yearn'd so long in vain,
And felt such bowels hankering,

To see an empire all of kings. *Hudibras.*

Among women and children, ere is to be taken that they get not a hankering after these juggling astrologers and fortune-tellers.

The shepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant hankers after something else. *L'Estrange.*

Doth thou not hanker after a greater liberty in some things? If not, there's no better sign of a good resolution.

The wife is an old coquette, that is always hank'ng after the diversions of the town. *Addis.*

The republick that fell under the subjection of the duke of Florence, still retains many hank'ngs after its ancient liberty. *Adison.*

HAN't, for has not, or have not.

That inguith leer of you's makes a pretty woman's heart ache: you han't that sniper about the mouth for nothing. *Adison.*

HAP. n. f. [*anhap*, in Welsh, is misfortune.]

1. Chance; fortune.

Whether art it were, or heedless hap,
As through the flow'ring forest path the fled,

In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spenser.*

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Curst be good haps, and curst be they that build

Their hopes on haps, and do not make despair
For all these certain blows the furest shield. *Sidney.*

To have ejected whatsoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the hap thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleased some few men, who, having begun such a course

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themselves, must be glad to see their example followed. *Hooker.*

Things casual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think well of cannot still have the like hap. *Hooker.*

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil haps, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. *Knolles.*

A fox had the hap to fall into the walk of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.

Nor feared she among the hands to stray
Of armed men; for often had she seen

The tragick end of many a bloody fray;
Her life had full of haps and hazards been. *Fairfax.*

HAP-HAZARD. n. f. Chance; accident: perhaps originally *hap hazard*.

The former of these is the most sure and infallible way; but so hard that all shun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by *hap-hazard*, than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge's sake. *Hooker.*

We live at *hap-hazard*, and without any insight into causes and effects. *L'Estrange.*

We take our principles at *hap-hazard* upon trust, and then believe a whole system, upon a presumption that they are true. *Locke.*

To HAP. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To happen; to have the casual consequence.

It will be too late to gather ships or soldiers, which may need to be presently employed, and whose want may hap to hazard a kingdom. *Spenser.*

2. To come by chance; to befall casually.

Run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd. *Shakespeare.*

In destructions by deluge, the remnant which hap to be received are ignorant people. *Bacon.*

HAP'LESS. adj. [from *hap*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless; unlucky.

Hapless Aegon, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear th' extremity of dire mishap! *Shakespeare.*

Here hapless Ictinus had found his part,
Had not the fatal cit's guest restrain'd his art. *Dryden.*

Did his hapless passion equal mine,
I would renege the bliss. *Smith.*

HAP'PLY. adv. [from *hap*.]

1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.

This love of thens myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me fast asleep. *Shakespeare.*

To wain

Us, hap'y too secure, of our discharge
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days.

Then hap'y yet your breast remains untouch'd,
Though that seems strange. *Rome.*

Let us now see what conclusions may be found for instruction of any other state, that may haply labour under the like circumstances. *Swift.*

2. By chance; by accident.

Leviathan, which God of all his works
Erected hugest, that swim the ocean stream,
Him haply flung on the Norway foam,
The pilot or some small night-founder'd skiff
Decem'g some island off, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side. *Milton.*

To HAP'PEN. v. n. [from *hap*.]

1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass.

Bring forth your strong reasons, and shew us what shall happen. *Isaiah.*

Say not I have sinned, and what harm hath happened unto me? *Feclui.*

If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surpris'd, as if some unexpected thing had happened to thee. *Tillotson.*

2. To light; to fall by chance.

I have happened on some other accounts relating to mortalities. *Crane.*

HAP'PLY. adv. [from *happy*.]

1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully:
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua: *Shakespeare.*
Preferred by conquest, happily o'erthrown,
Falling they rise to be with us made one. *Waller.*
Neither is it so trivial an undertaking to make
a tragedy end happily; for 'tis more difficult to
save than kill. *Dryden.*
2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour.
Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope*
3. In a state of felicity; as he lives happily.
4. By chance; peradventure. In this
sense *happily* is written erroneously for
happly.
One thing more I shall wish you to desist of
them, who *happily* may peruse these two treatises. *Digby.*

HAPPINESS. *n. f.* [from *happy*.]

1. Felicity; state in which the desires are
satisfied.
Happiness is that estate whereby we attain, so
far as possibly may be, attained, the full possession
of that which simply for itself is to be desired,
and containeth in it after an eminent sort the con-
tentation of our desires, the highest degree of all
our perfection. *Hooker.*
Oh! *happiness* of sweet retir'd content,
To be at once secure and innocent. *Denham.*
Philosophers differ about the chief good or
happiness of man. *Temple.*
The various and contrary choices that men
make in the world, argue that the same thing is
not good to every man alike: this variety of
pursuits shews, that every one does not place his
happiness in the same thing. *Locke*
2. Good luck; good fortune.
3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.
Certain graces and *happinesses*, peculiar to
every language, give life and energy to the words. *Denham.*
Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;
For there's a *happiness* as well as care. *Pope.*
Form'd by some rule that guides but not con-
strains,
And finish'd more through *happiness* than pains. *Pope.*

HAPPY. *adj.* [from *hap*; as *lucky* for
luck.]

1. In a state of felicity; in a state where
the desire is satisfied.
At once, end Uran did Strephon lend
Her happy waking hand. *Sidney.*
Am I happy in thy news?
—If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget your happiness, be happy then;
For it is done. *Shakespeare.*
Truth and peace, and love, shall ever thine
About the supreme throne
Of him, t' whose happy making fight alone,
Our heav'nly guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*
Though the presence of imaginary good cannot
make us happy, the absence of it may make us
miserable. *Addison.*
2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.
Chymists have been more happy in finding ex-
periments than the causes of them. *Boyle.*
Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,
And fear supply'd him with this happy thought. *Dryden.*

3. Addressful; ready.

One gentleman happy at a reply, and another
excels in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

HAQUETON. *n. f.* A coat of mail.

Spenser.

HARANGUE. *n. f.* [*harangue*, French.
The original of the French word is
much questioned: *Menage* thinks it a
corruption of *bearing*, English; *Junius*
imagines it to be *discours au rang*, to a

circle, which the Italian *arringo* seems
to favour. Perhaps it may be from
orare, or *oratione*, *orationer*, *orater*,
aranger, *haranguer*.] A speech; a
popular oration.

Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors
mix'd,

Assemble, and *harangues* are heard, but soon
In factious opposition. *Milton.*

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys
than the art of making plausible or implausible
harangues, against the very opinion for which
they resolve to determine. *Swift.*

Many preachers neglect method in their
harangues. *Watts.*

TO HARANGUE. *v. n.* [*haranguer*, Fr.]
To make a speech; to pronounce an
oration.

TO HARANGUE. *v. a.* To address by
an oration; as, he *harangued* the troops.

HARANGUER. *n. f.* [from *harangue*.]
An orator; a publick speaker: generally
with some mixture of contempt.

TO HARASS. *v. a.* [*harasser*, French, from
harasse, a heavy buckler, according to
Du Cange.] To weary; to fatigue;
to tire with labour and uneasiness.

These troops came to the army but the day be-
fore, *harass'd* with a long and wearisome march.

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watch-
ing,

And *harass'd* out with duty. *Dryden.*

Nature oppress'd, and *harass'd* out with care,
Sinks down to rest. *Addison.*

Out increases the force of the verb.

HA'RSS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Waste;
disturbance.

The men of Judah, to prevent
The *harass* of their land, betest me round. *Milton.*

HA'RBINGER. *n. f.* [*herberger*, Dutch,
one who goes to provide lodgings or an
harbour for those that sojourn.] A fore-
runner; a precursor.

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all
breath,

Those clam'rous *harbingers* of blood and death.

I'll be myself the *harbinger*, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach. *Shaksp.*

Sin, and her shadow death, and misery,
Death's *harbinger*.

And now of love they treat, 'till th' evening
star,

Love's *harbinger*, appear'd. *Milton.*

Before him a great prophet, to proclaim
His coming, is sent *harbinger*, who all
invites.

As Ormond's *harbinger* to you they run;
For Venus is the promise of the Sun. *Dryden.*

HA'RBOUR. *n. f.* [*herberge*, French;
herberg, Dutch; *albergo*, Italian.]

1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.

For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knock'd;
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd.

Daily curs'd
Be all those easy souls who give it *harbour*. *Rowe.*

2. A port or haven for shipping.

Three of your argosies
Are richly come to *harbour* suddenly. *Shaksp.*

They leave the mouths of Po,
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;

And spreading round in one continu'd lake,
A spacious and spitable *harbour* make. *Addison.*

3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of
shelter and security.

TO HA'RBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To receive entertainment; to sojourn;
to take shelter.

This night let's *harbour* here in York. *Shaksp.*
They are sent by me,
That they should *harbour* where their lord would
be. *Shaksp.*

Southwards they bent their flight,
And *harbour'd* in a hollow rock at night;
Next morn they rose, and let up ev'ry sail;
The wind was fair, but blew a mackerel gale.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be *harbouring* crime, and false dissembling look,
And servile flattery, that *harbours* oft
In courts and ghid'd roots. *Philips.*

TO HA'RBOUR. *v. a.*

1. To entertain; to permit to reside.

My lady bids me tell you, that though the *har-*
bour you as her uncle, she's nothing allied to
your disorders. *Shaksp.*

Knives I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silky ducking observants. *Shaksp.*

Let not your gentle *harbour* one thing
Of outrage from the king. *Rowe.*

We owe this old couple the same kind of ge-
nitude that we do to an old friend who *harbour*
us in his declining condition, nay even in his last
extremities. *Idem.*

How people, so greatly warmed with a hope of
liberty, should be capable of *harbouring* such
weak superstition; and that so much to be
so much only can inhabit the same dwellings. *Page.*

2. To shelter; to secure.

Harbour you'll find this night in this castle; this
country is very dangerous for murdering thieves
to trust a sleeping life among them. *Shaksp.*

HA'ROURAGE. *n. f.* [*herberge*, French,
from *harbour*.] Shelter; entertainment.

Let us, your king, whose labour'd limbs,
Forewarn'd in this action of swift speed,
Crave *harbourage* within your city walls. *Shaksp.*

HA'ROURER. *n. f.* [from *harbour*.] One
that entertains another.

HA'ROURLESS. *adj.* [from *harbour*.]
Wanting harbour; being without lodg-
ing; without shelter.

HARBROUGH, for *harbour*. *Spenser.*

HARD. *adj.* [heapt, Sax. *hard*, Dut.]

1. Firm; resisting penetration or separa-
tion; not soft; not easy to be pierced
or broken.

Report you there, while I to the hard house,
More *hard* than is the stone whereof 'tis rais'd;
Which even but now, demanding after you,
Denied me to come in. *Shaksp.*

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

Some diseases, when they are easy to be cur'd,
are *hard* to be known. *Sidney.*

The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses; but
every small matter they judg'd themselves. *Exod.*

When *hard* words, jealousies, and fears,
Set folks together by the ears. *Hudibras.*

'Tis *hard* to say if Clymene were mov'd
More by his pray'r, whom she so dearly lov'd,
Or more with fury fir'd. *Dryden.*

As for the *hard* words, which I was oblig'd to
use, they are either terms of art, or such as I
substituted in place of others that were too
low. *Abraham.*

3. Difficult of accomplishment; full of
difficulties.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord? *Goutfis.*

As lords a spacious world, t' our native heav'n
Little inferior, by my adventure *hard*. *Milton.*

With peril great achiev'd.
Long is the war

And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light:
Our prison *strong*.

He now discern'd he was wholly to be on the
defensive, and that was like to be a very *hard*
part too. *Chaucer.*

Nervous and tendinous parts have more symp-
toms, and are *harder* of cure, than fleshy ones. *Weseman.*

The love and duty which you pay
Have pass'd the perils of so hard a way. *Dryden.*
Painful; distressful; laborious action
or suffering.
Rachael travell'd, and she had hard labour. *Genesi.*

Worcester's horse came but to-die;
And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with hard labour tame and dull,
That not a horse is half of himself. *Shakspeare.*
Continual hard duty, with little fighting,
lessened and diminished his army. *Clarendon.*
When Sebastian weeps, his tears
Come harder than his blood. *Dryden*
A man oblig'd to hard labour is not reduced to
the necessity of having twice as much victuals as
one under no necessity to work. *Chzyne.*

Cruel; oppressive; rigorous: as, a
hard heart.
The bugan of Julius III. may be accounted
a very hard one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Who'll leave my sheep, and leave my pain-
ful plough,

The needful aids of human life allow;
Switch'd is thy son, so hard a mother thou.
Dryden.

If you thought that hard upon you, we would
not refuse you half your time. *Dryden.*
A lot of one third of their estates will be a
very hard case upon a great number of people.
Locke.

No people live with more ease and prosperity
than the subjects of little commonwealths; as
on the contrary, there are none who suffer more
under the grievances of a hard government than
the subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*
To find a bill that may bring punishment upon
the innocent, will appear very hard. *Swift.*

6. Sour; rough; severe.
What, have you given him any hard words of
late? *Shakspeare.*
Rough ungovernable passions hurry men on to
say or do very hard or offensive things. *Atterb.*

7. Unfavourable; unkind.
As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong,
To bear a hard opinion of his truth. *Shakspeare.*
Abraham and Achitophel he thinks is a little
hard on his fanatical patrons. *Dryden.*
Some hard rumours have been transmitted from
t'other side the water, and rumours of the severest
kind. *Swift.*

8. Infensible; inflexible.
If I by chance succeed
In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,
Know I am not so stupid, or so hard,
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward.
Dryden.

9. Unhappy; vexatious.
It is a very hard quality upon our soil or cli-
mate, that so excellent a fruit, which prospers
among all our neighbours, will not grow here.
Temple.

10. Vehement; keen; severe; as, a hard
winter; hard weather.

11. Unreasonable; unjust.
It is a little hard, that in an affair of the last
consequence to the very being of the clergy, this
whole reverend body should be the sole persons
not consulted. *Swift.*
It is the hardest case in the world, that Steele
should take up the reports of his faction, and put
them off as additional fears. *Swift.*

12. Forced; not easily granted.
If we allow the first couple, at the end of one
hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders,
which is no hard supposition; there would arise
from thence, in fifteen hundred years, a greater
number than the earth was capable of. *Burnet.*

13. Powerful; forcible.
The flag was too hard for the horse, and the
horse flies for succour to the man that's too hard
for him, and rides the one to death, and outright
kills the other. *L'Estrange.*

Let them consider the vexation they are trea-
suring up for themselves, by struggling with a
power which will be always too hard for them.
Addison

A disputant, when he finds that his adversary
is too hard for him, with slyness turns the dis-
course. *Watts.*

14. Austere; rough, as liquids:
In making of vinegar, the vessels of wine over-
against the noon sun, which exeth out the more
only spirits, and leaveth the spirit more four and
hard. *Bacon.*

15. Harsh; stiff; constrained.
Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the
ancients, make their figures harder than even the
marble itself. *Dryden*
His diction is hard, his figures too bold, and
his tropes, particularly his metaphors, must rub
stained. *Dryden.*

16. Not plentiful; not prosperous.
There are bonfires decay'd; and, if the times
had not been hard, my billet should have burnt
too. *Dryden.*

17. Avaricious; faultily sparing.
HARD. *adv.* [*hardo*, very old German.]

1. Close; near; often with *by*.
Hard by was a route of pleasure, built for a
summer retreating place. *Sidney.*
They doubted a while what it should be, 'till
it was call'd up even hard before them; at which
time they fully saw it was a ruin. *Sidney.*
A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale hard by a forest's side,
Far from resort of people that did pass
In travel to and fro. *Spenser.*
Scarce had he said, when his hand they spied
Thrust quicksand high, with water covered. *Spenser.*
When these martial the way, hard at hand
comes the master and main exercise. *Shakspeare.*
Abimelech went hard unto the door of the
tower, to burn it with fire. *Juvenal.*
The Philistines followed hard upon Saul.
2 Samuel.

Hard by a cottage chimney smokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton.*

2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly;
vehemently; earnestly; importunately.
Genua role in his detence,
And pray'd for hard for mercy from the prince,
That to his queen the king in offender gave.
Dryden.
An ant works as hard as a man who should
carry a very heavy load every day four leagues.
Addison
Whoever my unknown correspondent be, he
presses hard for an answer, and is earnest in that
point. *Atterbury.*

3. Uneasily; vexatiously.
When a man's servant shall play the cur with
him, look you it goes hard. *Shakspeare.*

4. Distressfully; so as to raise difficulties.
The question is hard set, and we have reason to
doubt.
A stag, that was hard set by the huntmen,
betook himself to a stall for sanctuary.
L'Estrange.

5. Fast; nimbly; vehemently.
The wolves scamper'd away as hard as they
could drive. *L'Estrange*

6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring
labour.
Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs
of wood when they draw and wind hard. *Bacon.*

7. Tempestuously; boisterously.
When the north wind blows hard, and it rains
sadly, none but fools sit down in it and cry; wise
people defend themselves against it. *Taylor.*

HARDBOUND. *adj.* [*hard and bound.*]
Coffine.
Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And strains from hardbound brains eight lines
a-year. *Pope.*

To HARDEN. *v. a.* [*from hard.*]

1. To make hard; to indurate.
Sure he, who brist the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden.*
A piece of the harden'd mail. *Woodward.*

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make
impudent.
3. To confirm in wickedness; to make
obdurate.

But exhort one another daily, lest any of you
be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin.
Heb. 3.
He stiffen'd his neck, and harden'd his heart
from turning unto us. *2 Chron.*
It is a melancholy consideration, that there
should be several among us so hard of heart, as to be
concluded as to think on with a perfect heart for a
jest. *Enderson.*

4. To make insensible; to stupify.
Religion's better us not the example of a
stupid block, who had by obstinate principles
harden'd himself against all sense of piety; but an
example of a man like ourselves, that has a reason-
der sense on the least suffering and yet presently
endured the greatest. *Johnson.*
Years have not yet harden'd me, and I have an
addition of weight on my spirits since we lost
him. *Swift to Pope.*

5. To make firm; to endure with con-
fidence.
Then should I yet have comfort? yea, I would
harden myself in sorrow. *Job.*
One tastes the foul, and harden it to virtue;
the other sustains it again, and unbends it into
vice. *Dryden.*

TO HARDEN. *v. n.* To grow hard.
The powder of loadstone and flint, by the ad-
dition of whites of eggs and gum-tragum, made
into paste, will in a few days harden to the
hardness of a stone. *Bacon.*

HARDENED. *n. f.* [*from harden.*] One
that makes any thing hard

HARDFAVOUR'D. *adj.* [*hard and fa-
vour.*] Coarse of feature; harsh of
countenance.
When the blast of war blows in your ears,
Soften the frowns, summon up the blood,
Disguise furniture with hardfavour'd looks,
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect. *Shakspeare.*
The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister
hardfavour'd. *L'Estrange.*
When Vulcan came into the world, he was so
hardfavour'd that both his parents frowned on
him. *Dryden.*

HARDHARTED. *adj.* [*hard and hard.*]
Coarse; mechanick; one that has hands
hard with labour.
— Hardhearted men that work in Athens here,
Which never labour'd in their minds 'till now.
Shakspeare.

HARDHEAD. *n. f.* [*hard and head.*]
Clash of heads; manner of fighting in
which the combatants dash their heads
together.
I have been at hardhead with your butting
citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dis-
persed the mob. *Dryden.*

HARDHEARTED. *adj.* [*hard and heart.*]
Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless;
barbarous; inhuman; savage; uncom-
passionate.
Hardhearted Clifford, take me from the world;
My soul to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*
Can you be so hardhearted as to destroy
My ripening hopes, that are so near to joy?
Dryden.

John Bull, otherwise a good-natured man, was
very hardhearted to his sister Peg. *Abbott.*

HARDHEARTEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from hard-
hearted.*] Cruelty; want of tender-
ness; want of compassion.

Hardheartedness and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice, but worse than brutal. *L'Estrange*.
How black and base a vice ingratitude is, may be seen in those vices which it is always in combination with, pride and *hardheartedness*, or want of compassion. *South*.

Hardheartedness is an essential in the character of a libertine. *Clarissa*.

HARDHEAD. } *n. f.* [from *bardy*.]
HARDHOOD. } Stoutness; bravery.
Obsolete.

Enslam'd with fury and fierce *hardyhead*,
He seem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,
And nourish bloody vengeance in his bitter mind. *Spenser*.

Boldly assault the necromancer's hall,
Where if he be, with dauntless *hardhood*. *Milt*.

HARDIMENT. *n. f.* [from *hardy*, *hardiment*, adv. French.] Courage; stoutness; bravery. Not in use.

But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthful knight could not for aught be staid. *Spenser*.

On the gentle Severn's sedge bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower. *Shakespeare*.

Zeal was the spring whence flowed her *hardiment*. *Fairfax*.

HARDINESS. *n. f.* [*hardiesse*, French; from *hardy*.]

1. Hardship; fatigue.
They are valiant and *hardy*; great endurers of cold, hunger, and ail *hardiness*. *Spenser*.

2. Stoutness; courage; bravery.
If we, with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be worried; and our nation lose
The name of *hardiness* and policy. *Shakespeare*.

Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in number, nor in the *hardiness* and courage of their persons contemptible. *Bacon*.

He has the courage of a rational creature, and such an *hardness* we should endeavour by custom and use to bring children to. *Locke*.

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the *hardness* of one that should tell you of it. *Spectator*.

3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLABOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *labour*.] Elaborate; studied; diligently wrought.

How cheerfully the hawkers cry
A satire, and the gentry buy!
While my *hardlaboured* poet pines,
Unfold upon the printer's lines. *Swift*.

HARDLY. *adv.* [from *bard*.]

1. With difficulty; not easily.

Touching things which generally are received, although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are *hardly* able to bring such proof of their certainty as may satisfy gainfayers, when suddenly and besides expectation they require the same at our hands. *Hooker*.

There are but a few, and they endued with great ripeness of wit and judgement, free from all such affairs as might trouble their meditations, instructed in the sharpest and subtlest points of learning; who have, and that very *hardly*, been able to find out but only the immortality of the soul. *Hooker*.

God hath delivered a law as sharp as the two-edged sword, piercing the very closest and most unsearchable corners of the heart, which the law of nature can *hardly*, human laws by no means, possibly reach unto. *Hooker*.

There are in living creatures parts that nourish and repair easily, and parts that nourish and repair *hardly*. *Bacon*.

The barks of those trees are more close and soft than those of oaks and ashes, whereby the moths can the *harder* issue out. *Bacon*.

The father, mother, daughter, they invite;
Hardly the *dams* was drawn to this repast. *Dryden*.

Recov'ring *hardly* what he lost before,
His right endears it much, his purchase, more. *Dryden*.

False confidence is easily taken up, and *hardly* laid down. *South*.

2. Scarcely; scant; not slightly; with no likelihood.

The fish that once was caught, new bait will *hardly* bite. *Fairy Queen*.

They are worn, lord, confus'd, so,
That we shall *hardly* in our ages see
Their banners wave again. *Shakespeare*.

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he deserves the credit of being thought good. *South*.

3. Almost not; barely.

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,
Weak was the pulse, and *hardly* heav'd the heart. *Dryden*.

There is *hardly* a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with some of that body. *Swift*.

4. Grudgingly, as an injury.

If unwittingly
Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne
By any in this presence, I desire
To reconcile me. *Shakespeare*.

5. Severely; unfavourably.

If there are some reasons inducing you to think *hardly* of our laws, are those reasons demonstrative, are they necessary, or mere possibilities only? *Hooker*.

6. Rigorously; oppressively.

Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with. *Clarendon*.
They are now in prison, and treated *hardly* enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years. *Addison*.

They have begun to say, and to fetch instances, where he has in many things been *hardly* used. *Swift*.

7. Unwelcomely; harshly.

Such information comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man; and however softened goes but ill down. *Locke*.

8. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately.

Heav'n was her canopy; bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodg'd. *Dryden*.

HARDMOUTHED. *adj.* [*hard* and *mouth*.]

Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit.

'Tis time my *hardmouth'd* courters to controul,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. *Dryden*.
But who can youth, let loose to vice restrain?
When once the *hardmouth'd* horse has got the rein.
He's past thy power to stop. *Dryden*.

HARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *bard*.]

1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.

Hardness is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. *Locke*.

From the various combinations of these corpuscles happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, in colour, taste, smell, *hardness*, and specific gravity. *Woodward*.

2. Difficulty to be understood.

This label on my bosom
Is so from sense in *hardness* that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakespeare*.

3. Difficulty to be accomplished.

It was time now or never to sharpen my intention to pierce through the *hardness* of this enterprise. *Sidney*.

Concerning the duty itself, the *hardness* thereof is not such as needeth mien ait. *Hooker*.

4. Scarcity; penury.

The tenants poor, the *hardness* of the times,
Are ill excuses for a servant's crimes. *Swift*.

5. Obduracy; profligateness.
Every commission of sin introduces unto the soul a certain degree of *hardness*, and an aptness to continue in that sin. *South*.

6. Coarseness; harshness of look.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Rip*.

7. Keeness; vehemence of weather or seasons.

If the *hardness* of the winter should spoil them, neither the loss of seed nor labour will be ruinous. *Milton*.

8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness; barbarity.

We will ask,
That if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon your *hardness*. *Shakespeare*.
They quicken flames, perplexities untie,
Make toughness smooth, and *hardness* molten. *Dryden*.

9. Stiffness; harshness.

Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters, and to make many ample tools, which are insufferable *hardnesses*, and more like rock than a natural garment. *Dryden*.

10. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.

HARDNOCK. *n. f.* I suppose the same with *burdock*.

Why he was met ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank sumner and furrow-weeds,
With *hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shakespeare*.

HARDS. *n. f.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HARDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *bard*.]

1. Injury; oppression.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift*.

2. Inconvenience; fatigue.

They were exposed to *hardship* and penury. *Spenser*.

You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore. *Addison*.

In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
By *hardships* many, many fall by ease. *Pope*.

HARDWARE. *n. f.* [*hard* and *ware*.] Manufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN. *n. f.* [*hardware* and *man*.] A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin copper to pass in Ireland. *Swift*.

HARDY. *adj.* [*hardi*, French.]

1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute.

Ty the imagination of some in cock-fights, to make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon*.

Recite
The feats of Amazons, the fatal fight
Betwixt the *hardy* queen and hero knight. *Dryden*.

Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the teporach which is prepared for thee, who dare venture to dissent from the received opinions of their country? *Lucan*.

Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame,
Excite the female breast with martial flame?
And shall not love's diviner pow'r inspire
More *hardy* virtue, and more generous fire? *Prior*.

2. Strong; hard; firm.

Is a man confident of his present strength?
An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabric. *South*.

3. Confident; impudent; vitiously stubborn.

HARE and **HERE**, differing in pronun-

ciation only, signify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Harman*, a chief man in the army; *Herwin*, a victorious army; which are much like *Stratocles*, *Polemarchus*, and *Hegesistratus* among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camden.*

HARE. *n. f.* [*hara*, Saxon; *karb*, Erse.]

1. A small quadruped, with long ears and short tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.

Dimay'd not this

Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?

As pairrows, eagles; or the hare, the lion.

Shakespeare.

We view in the open champaign a brace of swift greyhounds coursing a good stout and well-breathed hare.

More.

Your dressings must be with hare's fur.

Wise man.

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare

Thomson.

2. A constellation.

The hare appears, whose active rays supply

A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Greesh*

TO HARE. *v. n.* [*harier*, French.] To fright; to hurry with terror.

To hare and late them, is not to reach but vex them. *Locke.*

HAREBELL. *n. f.* [*bare* and *bell*.] A

blue flower campaniform.

Thou shalt not lack

The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primrose;

nor

The wurd harebell, like thy veins. *Shakespeare*

HAREBRAINED. *adj.* [from *hare*, the verb, and *brain*.] Volatile; unsettled; wild; fluttering; hurried.

That harebrained wild fellow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it. *Bacon.*

HAREFOOT. *n. f.* [*bare* and *foot*.]

1. A bird. *Ainsworth.*

2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HAREFLIP. *n. f.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance, a natural defect. *Quincy.*

The blots of nature's hand

Shall not in their issue stand;

Never mole, harelip, nor scar,

Shall upon their children be.

Shakespeare.

The third stitch is performed with pins or needles, as in harelips. *Wise man.*

HARESEAR. *n. f.* [*bupleurum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

HARIER. *n. f.* [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainsworth.*

TO HARK. *v. n.* [contracted from *hearken*.] To listen.

The king.

To me inveterate, harks my brother's suit. *Shaks.*

Picking up his ears, to hark

If he could hear too in the dark. *Hulibrus.*

HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark*.] List! hear! listen!

What harmony is this? My good friends, hark! *Shakespeare.*

The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a piece of flesh, and called out, Hark ye, friend, you may make the best of your purchase. *L'Estrange.*

Hark! methinks the roar that late pursu'd me,

Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind. *Rowe.*

Hark how loud the woods

Invite you forth!

Thomson.

HARL. *n. f.*

1. The filaments of flax.

2. Any filamentous substance,

The general sorts are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or harl, daubed with cow-dung. *Mortimer.*

HARLEQUIN. *n. f.* [This name is said to have been given by Francis of France to a budy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy Charles le quint. Menage derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented Mr. Harley's house, whom his friends called *Harlequino*, little Harley. *Trev.*] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zani.

The joy of a king for a victory must not be like that of a harlequin upon a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*

The man in graver tragick known, Though his best part long since was done, Still on the stage desires to tarry;

And he who play'd the harlequin, After the jest still loads the scene,

Unwilling to retire, though weary. *Prior.*

HARLOT. *n. f.* [*berlodes*, Welsh, a girl. Others for *borelet*, a little whore. Others from the name of the mother of William the Conqueror. *Hurlet* is used in Chaucer for a low male drudge.] A

whore; a strumpet.

Away, my disposition, and possess me with

Some harlot's spirit. *Shakespeare.*

They help thee by such aids as geese and

harlots. *Ben Jonson.*

The barbarous harlots crowd the publick place;

Go, fool, and purchase an unclean embrace. *Dryden.*

HARLOTRY. *n. f.* [from *harlot*.]

1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.

Not shall,

From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail

Gaunt harlotry, while thou art clad so thin. *Dryden.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

A peevish self-would harlotry,

That no persuasion can do good upon. *Shaksp.*

HARM. *n. f.* [hearm Saxon.]

1. Injury; crime; wickedness.

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt.

We, ignorant of ourselves,

Bring often our own harms, which the wife Powers,

Deny us for our good. *Shakespeare.*

How are we happy still in fear of harm?

But harm precedes not sin. *Milton.*

They should be suffered to write on: it would

keep them out of harm's way, and prevent them

from evil courses. *Swift.*

TO HARM. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure.

What sense had I of her stolen hours or lust?

I saw 't not, thought it not, it harm'd not me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Passions ne'er could grow

To harm another, or impeach your rest. *Waller.*

After their young are hatched, they brood

them under their wings, lest the cold, and sometimes the heat, should harm them. *Ray.*

HARMFUL. *adj.* [*harm* and *full*.] Hurtful; mischievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.

His dearly loved squire

His spear of heben-wood behind him bare,

Whose harmful head, thrice heated in the fire,

Had given many a breast with pike-head

square. *Spenser.*

Let no man fear that harmful creature less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*

The earth brought forth fruit and food for

man, without any mixture of harmful quality. *Raleigh.*

For flax and oats will burn the tender field,

And sleepy peopies harmful harvests yield. *Dryd.*

HARMFULLY. *adv.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfully; noxiously; detrimentally.

A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleeping, than spending his time not only vainly, but harmfully in such kind of exercise. *Ascham.*

HARMFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *harmful*.]

Hurtfulness; mischievousness; noxiousness.

HARMLESS. *adj.* [from *harm*.]

1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful.

Touching ceremonies harmless in themselves, and hurtful only in respect of number, was it amiss to decree that those things that were least needful, and newest come, should be the first that were taken away? *Hosier.*

She, like harmless lightning, throws her eye

On him, her brothers, me, her matter; hating

Each object with a joy. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unhurt; undamaged.

The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself harmless, and therefore put his work slightly, according to a slight price. *Raleigh.*

HARMLESSLY. *adv.* [from *harmless*.]

Innocently; without hurt; without

crime.

He spent that day free from worldly trouble,

harmlessly, and in a recreation that became a

churchman. *Hutton.*

Bullets batter the walls which stand inflexible,

but fall harmlessly into wood or feathers. *Decay of Piety.*

HARMLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *harmless*.]

Innocence; freedom from tendency to

injury or hurt.

When, through tasteless flat humility,

In dough-baked men some harmfulness we see,

'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*

Compare the harmfulness, the credulity, the

tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenious pliability

to virtuous counsels, which is in youth

untainted, with the mischievousness, the slyness,

the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the

continued obstinacy in an aged long-practised

finer. *South.*

HARMONICAL. } *adj.* [*ἀρμονικός*; *harmoni-*

ac, French.]

HARMONICK. } *adj.* [*harmoni-*

que, French.]

1. Relating to music; susceptible of

musical proportion to each other.

After every true whole note, nature requir-

eth, for all harmonical use, one half note to be in-

terposed. *Bacon.*

2. Concordant; musical; proportioned to

each other; less properly.

Harmonical sounds, and discordant sounds, are

both active and passive; but blackness, and

darkness are, indeed, but privatives. *Bacon.*

So swells each wind-pipe; as it tones to us,

Harmonick twang of leather, horn and brass. *Pope.*

HARMONIOUS. *adj.* [*harmonieux*, French,

from *harmony*.]

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts

proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

All the wide-extended sky,

And all the harm none worlds on high,

And Virgil's sacred work shall dye. *Cowley.*

God has made the intellectual world harmonious

and beautiful without us; but it will never come

into our heads all at once; we must bring it home

piece-meal. *Locke.*

2. Having sounds concordant to each other;

musical; symphonious.

Thoughts that voluntary move harmonious num-

bers. *Milton.*

The verse of Chaucer is not harmonious to us;

they who lived with him, thought it musical. *Dryden.*

HARMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *harmonious*.]

1. With just adaptation and proportion of

parts to each other.

Not chaos like, together crush'd and bruish'd;
But as the world, *harmoniously* confus'd:
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, they agree.

Pope.

That all these distances, motions, and quantities
of matter should be so accurately and *harmoniously*
adjusted in this great variety of our
system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind ma-
terial causes, and must certainly flow from that
eternal fountain of wisdom.

Bentley.

2. Musically; with concord of sounds.

If we look upon the world as a musical instru-
ment, well-tuned, and *harmoniously* struck, we
ought not to worship the instrument, but him that
makes the music.

Stillingfleet.

HARMONIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *harmoni-
ous*.] Proportion; musicalness.

To HARMONIZE. *v. a.* [from *harmony*.]
To adjust in fit proportions; to make
musical.

Love fit it invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,
The motion we start'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime.

Dry.

HARMONY. *n. f.* [*ἁρμονία*; *harmonie*,
French.]1. The just adaptation of one part to
another.

The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the
effects of equality, good proportion, or corre-
spondence; so that equality and correspondence
are the causes of *harmony*.

Bacon.

The *harmony* of things,
As well as that of sounds, from discord springs.

Denham.

Sure infinite wisdom must accomplish all it
works with consummate *harmony*, proportion,
and regularity.

Chrys.

2. Just proportion of sound; musical concord.

The sound
Symphonious, of ten thousand harps that tun'd
Angelic *harmonies*.

Milton.

Harmony is a compound idea, made up of dif-
ferent sounds united.

Watts.

3. Concord; correspondent sentiment.

In us both, one soul,
Harmony to behold in wedded pair!
More grateful than harmonious sounds to th' ear.

Milton.

I no sooner in my heart divin'd,
My heart, which by a secret *harmony*
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet!

Milton.

HARNESS. *n. f.* [*harnois*, French; sup-
posed from *iern* or *hiern*, Runick; *hiarn*,
Welsh and Erse iron.]1. Armour; defensive furniture of war.
Somewhat antiquated.

A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harness* meet,
That from his head no place appeared to his feet.

Spenser.

Of no right, nor colour like to right,
He do fill fields with *harness*.
Were I a great man, I should fear to drink:
Great men should drink with *harness* on their
throats.

Shakespeare.

2. The traces of draught horses, particu-
larly of carriages of pleasure or state; of
other carriages we say *geer*.

Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their *harness* studded all with gold and pearl.

Shakespeare.

Their steeds around,
Free from their *harness*, graze the flow'ry ground.

Dryden.

To HARNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in armour.

He was *harnest* light, and to the field goes he.

Shakespeare.

Full fifty years, *harnest*'d in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the bitter winter's blast.

Rowe.

2. To fix horses in their traces.

Before the dour heron chariot stood,
All ready *harnest* for journey new.

Spenser.

Harnest the horses, and get up the *harnemen*,
and stand forth with your helmets.
When I plough my ground, my horse is *har-
nест* and chained to my plough.
To the *harnest* yoke
They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil.

Thomson.

HARP. *n. f.* [*heapp*, Saxon; *harpe*, Fr.]
It is used through both the Teutonic
and Roman dialects, and has been long
in use.

Romanusq; lyræ plaudat tibi, Barbarus harpæ.
Ven. Fort.]

1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire
and commonly struck with the finger.

Arion, when through tempest cruel wreck
He forth was thrown into the greedy seas,
Through the sweet musick which his *harp* did
make,

Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease. *Spens.*
They touch'd their golden *harp*, and hymning
prais'd

God and his work.

Milton.

Nor wanted tuneful *harp*, nor vocal quire;
The muses sung, Apollo touch'd the lyre.

Dry.

2. A constellation.

Next shines the *harp*, and through the liquid
skies

The shell, as lightest, first begins to rise;
This when sweet Orpheus struck, to lit'ning rocks
He senses gave, and ears to wither'd oaks.

Creech.

To HARP. *v. n.* [*harper*, French, from
the noun.]

1. To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their
harps.

Revelations.

Things without life giving sound, whether pipe
or harp, except they give a distinction in the
sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or
harp'd?

1 Cor.

The helmeted cherubim,
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes to heav'n's new-born
heir.

Milton.

You *harp* a little too much upon one string.

Collier.

2. To touch any passion, as the harper
touches a string; to dwell on a subject.

Gracious duke,
Harp not on that, nor do not banish reason
For inequality; but let your reason serve
To mark the truth appear.

Shakespeare.

For thy good caution, thanks:
Thou'lt *harp'd* my fear aright.

Shakespeare.

He seems
Proud and disdainful, *harping* on what I am,
Not what he knew I was.

Shakespeare.

HARPER. *n. f.* [from *harp*.] A player
on the harp.

Never will trust to speeches penn'd,
Nor to the motion of a school-boy's tongue;
Nor wooe in rhyme, like a blind *harper's* song.

Shakespeare.

I'm the god of the harp: stop my fair self;—in
vain;
Nor the harp, nor the *harper*, could fetch her
again.

Tickell.

HARPING IRON. *n. f.* [from *harpago*,
Latin.] A bearded dart with a line
fasten'd to the handle, with which whales
are struck and caught.

The boat which on the first assault did go,
Struck with a *harping iron* the younger foe;
Who, when he felt his side so rudely guard'd,
Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd.

Waller.

HARPONEER. *n. f.* [*harponeur*, French,
from *harpoon*.] He that throws the
harpoon in whalefishing.HARPOON. *n. f.* [*harpoun*, French.] A
harping iron.HARPISCHORD. *n. f.* A musical instru-
ment, strung with wires, and played by
striking keys.HARPY. *n. f.* [*harpysia*, Latin; *harpie*,
harpe, French.]1. The *harpies* were a kind of birds which
had the faces of women, and foul long
claws, very filthy creatures, which, when
the table was furnished for Phineus,
came flying in, and devouring or carrying
away the greater part of the victuals,
did so defile the rest that they could not
be endured.

Raleigh.

That an *harpy* is not a centaur is by this a y
as much a truth, as that a square is not a circle.

Locke.

2. A ravenous wretch; an extortioner.

I will do you any amissage to the pignus,
rather than hold three words conference with this
harpy.

Shakespeare.

HARQUEBUSS. *n. f.* [See ARQUEBUSS.]
A hand-gun.HARQUEBUSSIER. *n. f.* [from *harquebuis*.]
One armed with a harquebuss.

Twenty thousand nimble *harquebussiers* were
ranged in length, and but five in rank.

Kiln.

HARRIDAN. *n. f.* [corrupted from *harr-
delle*, Fr. a worn-out worthless horse.]

A decayed strumpet.

She just endur'd the winter she began,
And in four months a bitter'd *harridan*;
Now 'nothing's left but winter'd, pale, and
shunk:

To bawd for others, and go shares with punk.

Swift.

HARROW. *n. f.* [*charrou*, French; *harck*,
German, a rake.] A frame of timbers
crossing each other, and set with teeth,
drawn over sowed ground to break the
clods, and throw the earth over the
feed.

The land with daily care
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war
Of rakes and *harrows*.

Dryden.

Two small *harrows*, that clap on each side of
the ridge, harrow it right up and down.

Mort.

To HARROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with earth by the harrow.

Friend, *harrow* in time, by some manner of
means,

Not only thy person, but also thy beans.

Tupper.

2. To break with the harrow.

Can't thou bind the uneven with his hand in
the furrow? or will he *harrow* the valleys after
thee?

Job.

Let the Volscians
Plow Rome, and *harrow* Italy.

Shakespeare.

3. To tear up; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would *harrow* up thy soul, freeze thy young
blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their
spheres.

Shakespeare.

Imagine you behold me bound and scourg'd;
My aged muscles *harrow'd* up with whips;
Or hear me groaning on the tending rack.

Rowe.

4. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. See
HARRY, which in Scottish is the same
thing.

As the king did excel in good commonwealth
laws, so he had in secret a design to make use of
them, as well for collecting of treasure as for
correcting of manners; and so meaning thereby
to *harrow* his people, did accumulate them the
rather.

Bacon.

5. To invade; to harass with incursions.
[from *hepgram*, Saxon.] Obsolete.

H A S

2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of rushes or privet; on which a person may sit: it is therefore probable that *hassock* and *hast* are the same.
- HAST.** The second person singular of *have*.

HASTE. *n. f.* [*haste*, Fr. *haste*, Dut.]

1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.

Spare him, death!
But O, thou wilt not, can't not spare!
Haste hath never time to hear.
Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in haste,
Polish'd like marble, would like marble last;
But as the present, to the last age writ:
In both we find like negligence and wit.

In as much *haste*, as I am, I cannot forbear
giving as example.
The wretched father running to their aid
With pious *haste*, but vain, they next invade.

2. Passion; vehemence

I find in my *haste* all men are liars.

To HASTE. } *v. n.* [*haster*, French;
To HASTEN. } *hasten*, Dutch.]

1. To make haste; to be in a hurry; to be busy; to be speedy.

I have not *hast* now being a pish to follow thee.

2. To move with swiftness, eagerness, or hurry.

'Tis Ciana, I do know him by his gait;
He is a friend. Ciana, where *haste* you to?

They were troubled and *hasted* away.
All those things are pass'd away like a shadow,
and as a puff that *hasted* by.

Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity.
These times perform'd, the prince, without delay,
Flies to the nether world, his destin'd way.

To distant Sparta, and the spacious waste
Of sandy Fyle, the royal youth shall *haste*.
Soon as the sun awakes, the springy court
Leave their repose, and *hasten* to the sport.

To HASTE. } *v. a.* To push forward;
To HASTEN. } to urge on; to precipitate; to drive a swifter pace.

Let it be *hasted*, that supper be ready at the first by five of the clock.
All types of fustian from your arms are past,
To have as now, you must out run *haste*.
Each time his camp with distant lustre crown'd;
Each knows his end with different periods bound,
And in his place through the liquid space,
Not a *haste* friends his neighbour's race.

HASTENER. *n. f.* [from *hasten*.] One that hastens or hurries.

HASTILY. *adv.* [from *hasty*.]

1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly.
A voice that eul'd loud and clear,
Come hither, hither, O come *hastily*!
If your grace incline that we should live,
You must let us, too *hastily* forgive.
The next to danger not pursu'd by fate,
If I clasp'd, half naked, *hastily* retire.

2. Rudely; precipitately.
Without considering consequences, we *hastily*
engaged in a war which hath cost us sixty
thousand men.

3. Passionately; with vehemence.

HASTINESS. *n. f.* [from *hasty*.]

1. Haste; speed.

2. Hurry; precipitation.

A *haste* out of breath, or seeming to be for *haste*, with an *haste* till Balthus.

3. Rash eagerness.

H A T

The turns of his verse, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers, and his *grace*, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *hastiness* of my performance, would allow.

There is most just cause to fear, lest our *hastiness* to embrace a thing of so perilous consequence, should cause posterity to feel those evils.

4. Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.
HASTINGS. *n. f.* [from *hasty*.] Peas that come early.

The large white and green *hastings* are not to be set till the cold is over.

HASTY. *adj.* [*hasty*, French, from *haste*; *hastig*, Dutch.]

1. Quick; speedy.

Is this the counsel that we two have shar'd,
The sister vows, the hours that we have spent,
When we have clad the *hasty* footed time
For parting us?

2. Passionate; vehement.

He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly.

3. Rash; precipitate.

Swift thou a man that is *hasty* in his words?
There is more hope of a fool than of him.
Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *hasty* to utter any thing before God.

4. Early ripe.

Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the *hasty* fruit before the summer.

HASTY-PUDDING. *n. f.* A pudding made of milk and flour, boiled quick together; as also of oatmeal and water boiled together.

Sure *hasty pudding* is thy chiefest dish,
With bullock's liver or some stinking fish.

HAT. *n. f.* [*hæ*, Saxon; *hatt*, Germ.] A cover for the head.

She's as big as he is; and there's her thum
Lat, and her rattle too.

Out of mere ambition you have made
Your holy *hat* be flamm'd on the king's crown.

His *hat* was like a helmet, or Spanish montero.

Hermes o'er his head in an appear'd,
And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd;
His *hat* adorn'd with wings display'd the god,
And in his hand he bore the sleep compelling rod.

HATBAND. *n. f.* [*hat* and *band*.] A string tied round the hat.

They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes
of a very curious, set round like *hatbands*.
Room for the noble gladiator!
His coat and *hatband* drew his quarry.

HATCASE. *n. f.* [*hat* and *case*.] A flight box for a hat.

I might mention a *hatcase*, which I would not exchange for all the leaves in Great Britain.

To HATCH. *v. a.* [*hechen*, German, as *Skinner* thinks, from *begehen*, *eghen*, eggs, Saxon.]

1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.

He kindly spreads his spacious wing,
And *hatches* plenty for the ensuing spring.

The tepid caves, and fens and shores,
Their brood as numerous *hatch* from the eggs,
that form
Bursting with kindly rapture, forth disclose'd
Their callow young.

2. To quicken the egg by incubation.

When they have laid such a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give over, and begin to sit.

Others *hatch* their eggs, and tend the birth, 'till it is able to shift for itself.

H A T

3. To produce by precedent action.

Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt not, will easily confess, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blasphemies of Ariens are renewed by them; who, to *hatch* their heresy, have chosen those churches as *hatch mews*, where Athanasius's creed is not heard.

4. To form by meditation; to contrive.

He was a man harmless and faithful, and one who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his safety and honour.

5. [from *hacher*, French, to cut.] To shade by lines in drawing or graving.

Who first shall wound, through others' arms,
his blood appearing fresh,
Shall win this sword, silver'd and *hatched*.
Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece
Should hold up high in brass; and such again
As venerable Nestor, *hatch'd* in silver,
Should with a bond of air, strong as the asle-

On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian eyes
To his experienc'd tongue.

Those tender hairs, and those *hatching* strokes
of the pencil, which make a kind of mimed
meat in painting, are never able to deceive the
fight.

To HATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of growing quick.

He observed circumstances in eggs, which they were *hatching*, which vari'd.

2. To be in a state of advance toward effect.

HATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.

2. The act of exclusion from the egg.

3. Disclosure; discovery.

Something's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;
And, I do doubt, the *hatch* and the disclosure
Will be some danger.

4. [hæc, Saxon; *hecke*, Dutch, a bolt.] A half door; a door with opening over it; perhaps from *hacher*, to cut, as a *hatch* is part of a door cut in two.

Something about, a little from the night,
In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch*.

5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another.

To the king's ship, invisible as thou art,
There shalt thou find the mariners all up
Under the *hatches*.

There she's hid;

The mariners all under *hatches* lie;
So close, impud'd by winds with sound and words,
Aunt the sides, and o'er the *hatches* lie.

A ship was fasten'd to the shore;
The plank was ready laid on false a rest,
For shelter there the trembling ship went,
And clipp'd and skulk'd, and under *hatches* went.

6. To be under *HATCHES*. To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course, 'tis the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was under *hatches*.

7. *Hatches*. Floodgates.

To HATCHEL. *v. a.* [*hechelen*, Germ.] To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

The *hatches* mentioned by Kircher, in his description of China, put into water, mould like clay, and is a fibrous small reference, like hairs growing upon the stones; and for the *hatches*, spinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *hatches* *substantivus*.

H A T

HATCHEL. *n. f.* [from the verb; *hachel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HATCHELLER. *n. f.* [from *hatchel*.] A beater of flax.

HATCHET. *n. f.* [*hache*, *hachette*, Fr. *accia*, Latin.] A small axe.

The hatchet is to hew the irregularities of stuff.

Moxon

His harmful hatchet he hent in his hand,
And to the field he spedeth.

Spenser.

Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a hatchet.

Shakespeare's Henry VI

Nails, hammers, hatchets sharp, and hatters strong.

Crofton.

Tyrheus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist.

Dryden.

Our countryman presented him with a curious hatchet, and asking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor.

Adams.

HATCHET-FACE. *n. f.* An ugly face; such, I suppose, as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet.

An ape his own dear image will embrace;
An ugly beast adores a hatchet-face.

Dryden.

HATCHMENT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *atchement*. See *ACHIEVEMENT*.] Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

His means of death, his obscure funeral,
No trophy, sword, nor hatchment o'er his bones,
No noble rites nor formal ostentation,
Cry to be heard.

Shakespeare.

HATCHWAY. *n. f.* [*hatches* and *way*.] The way over or through the hatches.

TO HATE. *v. a.* [hazian, Saxon.] To detest; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the passion contrary to love. You are, I think, assur'd I love you not.
—Your may fly had no just cause to hate me.

Shakespeare.

Do all men kill the thing they do not love?
—Hate's my man the thing he would not kill?

Shakespeare.

—Ev'ry offender is not a hate at first.

Shakespeare.

To old inhabitants of thy holy land thou
'st bin doing most adus works.

Shakespeare.

But whatsoever our jarring fortunes prove,
Though our lords hate, methinks we two may love.

Dryden.

HAZE. *n. f.* [haze, Saxon.] Malignity; detestation; the contrary to love.

Speak men to me, who neither love nor fear
Your favours nor your hate.

Shakespeare.

But to Mezentius, assur'd five hundred more.

Dryden.

Nonius teaches, that the afflicted are not the objects of divine hate.

Bacon.

HATEFUL. *adj.* [hate and full.]

1. That causes abhorrence; odious; abominable; detestable.

My name? Macbeth.

—The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.

Shakespeare.

There is no vice more hateful to God and man than ingratitude.

Bacon.

What owe I to his commands
Who hates me, and hath hither thrust me down,
To sit in hateful silence here confin'd,
Subdu'd to heav'n, and heav'nly torn?

Milton.

I beat the tread
Of hateful steps; I must be viewless now.

Milton.

But Unbrul, hateful gnome! forbears not to;
He breaks the phial whence the sorrows flow.

Pope.

2. That feels abhorrence; abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent.

Palamon, compell'd

No more to try the fortune of the field;
And, worse than death, to view with hateful eyes
His rival's conquest.

Dryden.

HATEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hateful*.]

1. Odiously; abominably.

II A V

2. Malignantly; maliciously.

All their hearts stood hatefully appaid
Long since.

Chapman.

They shall deal with thee hatefully, take away
all thy labour, and leave thee naked and bare.

Ezekiel.

HATEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *hateful*.]

Odiousness.

HATER. *n. f.* [from *hate*.] One that hates: an abhorrer; a detester.

I of her understood of that most noble constancy, which who ever loves not, shows himself to be a hater of virtue, and unworthy to live in the society of mankind.

Shakespeare.

Wouldst he stood up and spoke,
He was my master and I wore my life
To spend upon his haters.

Shakespeare.

An enemy to God, and a hater of all good.

Bacon.

They never wanted for much knowledge as to inform and convince them of the unlawfulness of a man's being a murderer, in hate of God, and a covenant-breaker.

Scott.

HATED. *n. f.* [from *hate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; dislike; abhorrence; detestation; abomination; the passion contrary to love.

Hated is the thought of the pain which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us.

Locke.

I with I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his hated fury.

Shakespeare.

Hated is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of aversion and hostility included in its very essence; but then, it there could have been hatred in the word when there was hence any thing odious, it would have acted within the compass of its proper object.

Scott.

Hated are often gotten from sight and almost innocent occasions, and quickly propagated in the world.

Bacon.

Return no hatred nor hatred against any one ready to do them all the kindnesses you are able.

Bacon.

She is a presbyterian of the most rank and violent kind, and consequently has an inveterate hatred to the church.

Scott.

He claims in the guilt of murder, and laid the guilt of adultery.

Scott.

TO HATTER. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hatter*.] To harass; to weary; to wear out with fatigue.

It's hatter'd out with penance

Dryden.

HATTER. *n. f.* [from *hate*.] A maker of hats.

A hatter sells a dozen of hats for five shillings.

Scott.

HATCHOCK. *n. f.* [*atchek*, Erfse.] A shock of corn.

Dryden.

HUBBICK. *n. f.* [*hubberg*, old Fr. *hub*.] A coat of mail; a breastplate.

Hubbick, that shew'd the point of the sword,
That quill'd the blood of the black hound,
And pierced to the bone.

Shakespeare.

Hubbicks and helmets are few'd with many a wound.

Shakespeare.

The muley mares with such haste detested,
They break the bones, and make the loud enormous sound.

Shakespeare.

TO HAVE. *v. a.* in the present I have; thou hast; he hath; we, ye, they have; pret. and part. pass. had.

Thou hast; he hath; we, ye, they have; pret. and part. pass. had.

Shakespeare.

Gothick; habben, Saxon; hebbe, Dutch; aavin, Frisch; avere, Italian.

Shakespeare.

1. Not to be without.

I have brought him before you, that after examination had, I might have something to state.

Scott.

2. To carry; to wear.

Upon the mail they saw a young man, who sat as on horseback, having a thing upon him.

Scott.

H A V

3. To make use of.

I have no Levite to my priest.

Judges.

4. To possess.

He that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack.

Exodus.

5. To obtain; to enjoy; to possess.

Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was.

John.

6. To take; to receive.

A secret happens in Petronius is called *curiosa felicitas*, and which I suppose he had from the *felicitas* under of H-race.

Dryden.

7. To be in any state; to be attended with or united to as accident or concomitant.

Have I offered of madmen, that ye have brought this fellow?

Samuel.

8. To put; to take.

That done, go and cast it, and have it away.

Shakespeare.

9. To procure; to find.

I would have any one name to me that tongue, that one can speak as he should do, by the rules of grammar.

Locke.

10. Not to neglect; not to omit.

I cannot speak; if my heart be not ready to build! Well, sweet Jack, have a care of thyself.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Your plea is good; but still I say beware:
Laws are explain'd by men; to have a care.

Pope.

11. To hold; to regard.

On the maid servants shall I be had in honour.

Samuel.

The proud have had me greatly in disdain.

Psalms.

12. To maintain; to hold opinion.

Sometimes they will have them to be natural heat, where is form, of them are cold and cold; and sometimes they will have them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themselves.

Bacon.

13. To contain.

You have of these pedlars that have more in them than you'd think, had.

Shakespeare.

I will never trust a man again for keeping his count clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him by wearing his apparel neatly.

Shakespeare.

14. To require; to claim.

What would it cost me to have?

Dryden.

But I would have you with us with peace,
Because we are at common title,
And without power or slave.

Dryden.

15. To tell a husband or wife to another.

I had been married to him, for altho he was in woman's apparel, I would not have had him.

Shakespeare.

16. To be engaged, as in a talk or employment.

In these ordinary things that are established, we have with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply set in the hearts of men.

Bacon.

The people's eyes are never shut to middle with the world's eyes.

Shakespeare.

Others, who understand the peace and good of the world, the convenience of the church, and which is in the hand.

Shakespeare.

But as for the clergy, their eyes are shut to the peace and good of the world, and their eyes are shut to the peace and good of the church.

Bacon.

17. To hire; to hire in a lax sense.

I have hired a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wicked men.

Psalms.

I would have no man discouraged with that kind of life or series of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own necessities, may have engaged him.

Shakespeare.

18. To buy.

If their titles were rated only by art and science, we should have them much engaged.

Shakespeare.

H A V

19. It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses; *have*, *hast*, and *hath* or *has*, the preterperfect; and *had*, and *hadd*, the preterpluperfect.

If there *had* been words enough between them to *have* expressed provocation, they *had* gone together by the ears.

I have heard one of the greatest geniuses this age *has* produced, who *had* been trained up in all the polite studies of antiquity, afford me, upon his being obliged to teach in a school, that he at last took an incredible pleasure in it.

I have not here considered custom as it makes things easy, but as it renders them delightful; and though others *have* made the same reflections, it is possible they may not *have* drawn those uses from it.

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is said to *have* given to his disciples, and which that philosopher must *have* drawn from the observation, I *have* enlarged upon.

The gods *have* placed labour before virtue.

This observation we *have* made on man.

Evil spirits *have* contrived in the body habits of lust and sensuality, malice and revenge.

These torments *have* already taken root in them.

That excellent author has shown how every particular custom and habit of virtue, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a state of happiness, in him who shall hereafter practise it.

20. HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt. They seem to be imperative expressions; *have this at you*; *let this reach you*; or *take this*; *have with you*; *take this with you*; but this will not explain *have at it*, or *have at him*, which must be considered as more elliptical; as, we will *have a trial at it*, or *at him*.

He that will cope with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and *have at him*.

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: *have at it* with you.

I never was out at a mad frolic, though this is the maddest I ever undertook: *have with you*, lady mine; I take you at your word.

HA'VEN. *n. f.* [*haven*, Dutch; *havre*, French.]

1. A port; a harbour; a station for ships. Love was threatened and promised to him, and his cousin, as both the tempest and *haven* of their best years.

Order for sea is given. They *have* put forth the *haven*.

After an hour and a half tiding, we entered into a good *haven*, being the port of a fair city.

The queen beheld, as soon as day appear'd, The navy under sail, the *haven* clear'd.

We may be shipwreck'd by her breath.

Love, favour'd once with that sweet gale, Doubles his haste, and fills his sail,

'Till he arrive, where the must prove The *haven*, or the rock of love.

2. A shelter; an asylum. All places, that the eye of heaven visits, Are to a wife man ports and happy *havens*.

HA'VENER. *n. f.* [from *haven*.] An overseer of a port. These earls and dukes appointed their special officers, as receiver, *havener*, and customier.

HA'VER. *n. f.* [from *have*.] Possessor; holder. Valour is the chiefest virtue, and Must dignify the *have*.

H A U

HA'VER is a common word in the northern counties for oats: as, *baver* bread for oaten bread; perhaps properly *aven*; from *avena*, Latin.

When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make *havver* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron.

HAUGHT. *adj.* [*haught*, French.] 1. Haughty; insolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant. Obsolete.

The proud insulting queen, With Clifford and the *haught* Northumberland, Have wrought the easy melting king, like wax.

No lord of thine, thou *haught* insulting man;

2. High; proudly magnanimous. His courage *haught*, Desir'd of foreign foemen to be known, And far abroad for strange adventures sought.

HAUGHTILY. *adv.* [from *haughty*.] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously. 'Her heavenly form too *haughtily* she priz'd;

HAUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from *haughty*.] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

HAUGHTY. *adj.* [*hautaine*, French.] 1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife being a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly resenting the disrespect she received from him.

I shall sing of battles, blood and rage, And *haughty* souls, that mov'd with mutual hate, In fighting fields pursu'd and found their fate.

2. Proudly great. Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey: Her goodness takes our liberty away; And *haughty* Britain yields to arbitrary sway.

3. Bold; adventurous; of high hazard. Obsolete. Who now shall give me words and sound Equal unto this *haughty* enterprise?

Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground My lowly verse may lightly arise?

HA'VING. *n. f.* [from *have*.] 1. Possession; estate; fortune. My *having* is not much; I'd make division of my present with you;

2. The act or state of possessing. Of the one side was skildged the *having* a picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the lust striking the shield.

3. Behaviour; regularity. This is still retained in the Scottish dialect. It may possibly be the meaning here. The gentleman is of no *having*; he kept company with the wild prince and Poins; he is of too high a region; he knows too much.

HA'VIOUR. *n. f.* [for *behaviour*.] Conduct; manners. Not used. Their all *havours* girres men missay Both of their doctrines and their fay.

HAUL. *v. a.* [*hale*, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to persons, awk-

H A U

wardness or rudeness. This word is liberally exemplified in *hale*; etymology is regarded in *hale*, and pronunciation in *haul*.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts, Is in bafe dance and contagious prison, Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands.

The youth with songs and dances, Some dance, some *haul* the rope.

Some the wheels prepare, And fasten to the horses feet; the rest With cables *haul* along the unwieldy head.

In his grandeur he naturally chafes to *haul* others after him whose accomplishments make him seemle his own.

Thither they bent, and *haul'd* then this to land;

The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. Rump loving mist Is *haul'd* about in gallantry robust

HAUL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging. The leap, the flap, the *haul*.

HAUM. *n. f.* [or *hame*, or *balm*; healm, Sax. *halm*, Dutch and Danish.] Straw. In champion countie a pleasure they take To mow up their *haume* for to brew and to bake

The *haume* is the straw of the wheat on the me, Which once being reaped, they mow by and by.

Having stripped off the *haum* or binds from the pole, as you pick the hops, slack them up.

HAUNCH. *n. f.* [*hancke*, Dutch; *hanche*, French; *anca*, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hip. Hail, groom! dost thou not see a bleeding hind,

Whose right *haunch* earst my steadfast arrow stroke?

To make a man able to teach his horse to stop and turn quick, and to rest on his *haunches*, is of use to a gentleman both in peace and war.

2. The rear; the hind part. Thou art a summer bird, Which ever in the *haunch* of winter sings

To HAUNT. *v. a.* [*hanter*, French.] 1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person. A man who for his hospitality is so much *haunted*, that no news stir but come to his ears.

Now we being brought known unto her, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted we were sooner than ourselves expected, the continually almost *haunted* us.

I do *haunt* thee in the battle thus; Because some tell me that thou art a king.

She this dangerous forest *haunts*, And in sad accents utters her complaints.

2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome. You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house;

I told you, sir, my daughter is dispos'd of. Oh, could I see my country-*haunt*!

There leaning near a gentle brook; Sleep, or peruse some ancient book; And there in sweet oblivion'drown Those cares that *haunt* the court and town.

3. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear in a particular place

H A U

Evil spirits *haunt* my resting place,
And ghastly visions break my sleep by night.
Fairfax.
All these the woes of Oedipus have known,
Your fates, your furies, and your haunted town.
Pope.

HAUNT. v. n. To be much about;
to appear frequently.

I've charg'd thee not to *haunt* about my doors:
In lone plainness thou hast heard me say,
My daughter's not for thee. *Shakespeare.*
Where they most breed and *haunt*, I have ob-
serv'd.
The air is delicate. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

HAUNT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found.
We let toils, nets, gins, traps and snares for
beasts and birds in their own *haunts* and walks.
Leiffrange.

To me pertains not, she replies,
To know or care where Cupid flies;
What are his *haunts*, or which his way,
Where he would dwell, or whether stay. *Prior.*
A scene where, if a god should cast his light,
A god might gaze and wonder with delight
To touch the messenger of heaven; he stay'd
Entranc'd, and all the blissful *haunts* survey'd.
Pope.

2. Habit of being in a certain place.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will
one day or another bring you family to beggary.
Arbutnot

HA'UNTER. n. f. [from *haunt*.] Fre-
quenter; one that is often found in any
place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious peo-
ple, of whom the vulgar sort, such as were *haunt-*
ers of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of
Aristophanes. *Wotton on Education.*

O gods! *haunter* of the woodland green,
Queen of the nether skies! *Dryden.*

HA'VOCK. n. f. [*bafog*, Welsh, desolation.] Waste; wide and general de-
vastation; merciless destruction.

Having been never used to have any thing of
their own, they make no spare of any thing, but
havock and confusion of all they meet with.

Spenser on Ireland.
Saul made *havock* of the chu ch.
Ye gods! what *havock* does ambition make
Among your works! *Alfiston's Cato.*

The rabbins, to express the great *havock*
which has been made of the Jews, tell us, that
there were such torrents of holy blood shed, as
carried racks of a hundred yards in circum-
ference above three miles into the sea.
If it had either air or fuel, it must make a
greater *havock* than any history mentions. *Cheyne.*

HA'VOCK. interj. [from the noun.] A
word of encouragement to slaughter.

Why stand'these royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry *havock*, kings! *Shakespeare.*

At a by his side,
Cries *havock*! and is loose the dogs of war.
Shakespeare

To HA'VOCK. v. a. [from the noun.] To
waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

Whatever they leave, the soldier speaketh and
havocketh; so that, between both, nothing is left.
Spenser.

See, with what heat these dogs of hell advance;
To waste and *havock* yonder world, which I
So fair and good created! *Milton.*

HA'UTBOY. n. f. [*haut* and *bois*, French.]

A wind instrument.

I told John of Gaunt he beat his own name;
for you might have truss'd him and all his appar-
el into an eel-skin: the case of a treble *hautboy*
was a mansion for him. *Shakespeare.*

Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he
comes. *Dryden.*

H A W

HA'UTBOY. Strawberry. See STRAW-
BERRY.

HAW. n. f. [*haz*, Saxon.]

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn

The seed of the bramble with kernel and *haw*.
Isler.

Store of *haws* and hips portend cold winters.

His quail to the hedge was, that his thorns
and his brambles did not bring him ruin, ra-
ther than *haws* and blackberries. *Leiffrange.*

2. An excrescence in the eye.

3. [*haga*, Saxon; *haz*, a garden, Dan.]

A small piece of ground adjoining to a
house. In Scotland they call it *haugh*.
Upon the *haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the
ground the posture of two men, with clubs
in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog.
Carew.

To Haw. v. n. [perhaps corrupted from
hawek or *hawk*.] To speak slowly with
frequent intermission and hesitation.

'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little hum-
ming and *hawing* upon't, he agreed to under-
take the job. *Leiffrange.*

HAWK. n. f. [*habeg*, Welsh; *hagoc*,
Saxon; *accipiter*, Latin.]

1. A bird of prey, used much anciently
in sport to catch other birds.

Do'st thou love *hawking*? Thou hast *hawk*
will soar
Above the morning lark. *Shakespeare.*

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to
draw a fan picture, than to cut his *hawk's* meat.
Peachment.

Whence borne on liquid wing
The founding culver shoots; or where the *hawk*,
High in the beetling cliff, his airy builds
Thomson.

2. [*hoch*, Welsh.] An effort to force
phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds
by means of a hawk.

Ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to *hawk*.
Shakespeare.

One followed study and knowledge, and ano-
ther *hawking* and hunting. *Locke.*

He that *haws* at larks and sparrows has no
left sport, though a much less considerable quar-
ry, than he that flies at nobler game. *Locke.*

A tiler Henry is, when Emma *haws*;
With her of tariffs and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.

A taulcon tow'ning in her pride of place,
Was by a mauling owl *hawk'd* at and kill'd.
Shakespeare.

Whether upward to the moon they go,
Or dream the winter out in caves below,
Or *hawk* at flies elsewhere, concerns us not to
know. *Dryden.*

3. To force up phlegm with a noise.

Come, sit, sit, and a song.—Shall we clap
into't roundly, without *hawking* or spitting, or
saying we are hoarse, which are the only pro-
logues to a bad voice? *Shakespeare.*

She complained of a stinking tough phlegm
which she *hawk'd* up in the morning. *Wifeman.*

Blood, cast out of the throat or windpipe, is
spit out with a *hawking* or small cough; that out
of the gums is spit out without *hawking*, cough-
ing, or vomiting. *Harvey.*

4. To sell by proclaiming it in the streets.

[from *hoch*, German, a salesman.]
His works were *hawk'd* in every street;
But seldom role above a sheet. *Swift.*

HA'WKED. adj. [from *hawk*.] Formed
like a hawk's bill.

Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an
aquiline or *hawk'd* one unto the Persian, a large
and prominent nose unto the Roman. *Brown.*

H A Y

HA'WKER. n. f. [from *hoch*, German.]

One who sells his wares by proclaim-
ing them in the street.

I saw my labours, when had cost me so much
thought, hawk'd about by common *hawkers*,
which I once intended for the consideration of
the greatest person. *Swift.*

To grace this honour'd day, the queen pro-
claims,
By herald *hawkers*, high heroic games:
She summons all her sons; an endless band
Fours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land.
Pope.

HA'WKWEED. n. f. A plant.

Ox-tongue is a species of this. *Miller.*

HA'WSES. n. f. [of a ship.] Two round
holes under the ship's head or beak,
through which the cables pass when
she is at anchor. *Harris.*

HA'WTHORN. n. f. [*hæz*, *Thor*, Saxon.]

A species of medlar; the thorn that
bears haws; the white thorn.

The use to which it is applied in England is to
make hedges; there are two or three varieties of
it about London; but that sort which produces
the smallest leaves is preferable, because its
branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

There is a man *haunts* the forest, that abuses
our young plants with carving Rosalind on their
barks; hangs odes upon *hawthorns*, and elegies
on brambles. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Some in their woods, beside the lance and shield,
The boughs of woodland or of *hawthorn* fold.
Dryden.

Now *hawthorns* blossom, now the daisies
spring
The *hawthorn* whitens. *Thompson.*

HA'WTHORN FLY. n. f. An insect.

The *hawthorn fly* is all black, and not big.
Willers.

HAY. n. f. [*hæg*, *hæg*, Sax. *hay*, Dan.]

Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter.

Make *hay* while the sun shines. *Common.*
Make *hay* men's earth break their necks;
Set fire on barns and *hay* stacks in the night,
And bid the owners quench them with their
tears. *Shakespeare.*

We have heats of dungs, and of *hay* and herbs
laid up moist. *Bacon.*

Or if the earlier season lend
To the tann'd *hay* cock in the mead. *Milton.*
Bring them for food sweet loughs and others
of the
Not till the winter long thy *hay* tick thou.

Some turners turn long and slender sprigs of
ivory, as small as an *hay* stalk. *Mason.*

By some *hay* cocks, or some *hay* thorns,
He bids his beads both even long and short.
Dryden.

The best manure for meadows is the bottom of
hay mows and *hay* stacks. *Mortimer.*

Hay and oats, in the management of a gentleman,
will make all. *Swift.*

To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring;
probably from dancing round a *hay*
cock.

I will play on the tabour to the worthies,
And let them *dance the hay*. *Shakespeare.*

This mads think on the hearth they see,
When fires well nigh consumed be,
There dancing *hay* by two and three,
Just as your tuncy calls them. *Drayton.*

The gam and glim'ning, which with art
And stoy'd method, in each part
Hangs down,
Looks just as if that dry
Snail there had crawl'd the *hay*. *Swift.*

HAY. n. f. [from *haie*, French, a hedge.]

A net which encloses the haunt of an
animal.

Coney are destroyed by *hays*, curs, spunks,
or tumbrels, bred up for that purpose. *Mortimer.*

H A Z

HA'YMAKER. *n. f.* [*hay* and *make*.]

One employed in drying grafs for hay.

As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here, you might enquire of his *hay-maker*. *Pope to Swift.*

HA'ZARD. *n. f.* [*hazard*, Fr. *azar*, Spanish; *hazfi*, Runic, danger.]

1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.

I have let my life upon a cast,
And I will find the *hazard* of the die. *Shaksp.*

I will up in all *hazards* well believe
Thou art my friend, that know'st my tongue to well. *Shakspere.*

Where the mind does not perceive connection,
there men's opinions are not the product of judgment,
but the effects of chance and *hazards*, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice and without direction. *Locke*

2. Danger; chance of danger.

We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the Father of all mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto the world; a law wherein for many things are laid open, is a light which other wise would have been buried in darkness, not without the *hazard*, or rather not with the *hazard*, but with the certain loss of thousands of souls, most undoubtably now saved. *Hosker.*

The *hazard* I have run to see you here, should inform you that I have not at a common rate.

Men are led on from one stage of life to another in a continuation of the same *hazards*, and yet without the least apprehension of their danger. *Rogers.*

3. A game at dice.

The duke playing at *hazard*, held in a great many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold. *Shaksp.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. a.* [*hazard*, French.]

To expose to chance; to put into danger.

They might, by persisting in the extremity of that opinion, *hazard* eventually their own lives, and so weaken that part which their places now give. *Shaksp.*

It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune, or bearing a paltry chance to *hazard* him of losing a nation of private citizens. *Shaksp.*

By dealing so differently, markets to which you may *hazard* your own time. *Shaksp.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. n.*

1. To try the chance.

I pray you, try, quite a day or two,
Before you *hazard* your life in chiding wrong,
I like your own play. *Shakspere.*

2. To adventure; to run the danger.

She from her fellow-passengers would go,
Rather than *hazard* to love in her life. *Waller.*

HA'ZARDABLE. *adj.* [from *hazard*.]

Venturous; liable to chance.

An *hazardable* determination it is, not fluctuating and indifferent effort, to fix a positive type or period. *Bacon.*

HA'ZARDER. *n. f.* [from *hazard*.] He who hazards.

HA'ZARDRY. *n. f.* [from *hazard*.] Temerity; precipitation; rash adventurousness. Obsolete.

Hasty wrath, and headless *hazardry*,
Do breed repentance late, and lasting infamy. *Spenser.*

HA'ZARDOUS. *adj.* [*hazardous*, French, from *hazard*.] Dangerous; exposed to chance.

Great to our *hazardous* attempt prove vain,
We feel the wound, feru'd from greater pain. *Dryden.*

HA'ZARDOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hazardous*.] With danger or chance.

HAZE. *n. f.* [The etymology unknown.] Fog; mist.

H E A

To HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.

To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright one. *Milf.*

HA'ZEL. *n. f.* [*hærel*, Saxon; *corylus*, Latin.] Nut tree.

The nuts grow in clusters, and are closely joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an outward husk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the fruit is ripe it falls out. The species are *hazelnut*, *cohnut*, and *filbert*. The red and white *filberts* are mostly esteemed for their fruit. *Miller.*

Kate, like the *hazel* twig,
Is straight and slender, and as brown in hue
As *hazel* nuts, and sweeter than the kernels. *Shaksp.*

Her chinot is in empty *hazel* nut. *Shaksp.*

Why fit we not beneath the grateful shade,
Which *hazels*, intermix'd with elms, have in the shade. *Dryden.*

There are some from the fire of a *hazel* nut to that of a man's fist. *Woodward.*

HA'ZEL. *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

Choose a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light *hazel* mould. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZELLY. *adj.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.

Uplands consist either of sand, gravel, chalk, rock or floor, *hazelly* loam, clay, or black mould. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZY. *adj.* [from *haze*.] Dark; foggy; misty.

Our clearest day here is misty and *hazy*; we see not far, and what we do see is in a bad light. *Bunnet's Tenny.*

Ort engender'd by the *hazy* north,
Myriads on myriads, insect armies wait. *Temple.*

HE. *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them*. [*hy*, Dutch; *h*, Saxon. It seems to have borrowed the plural from *du*, plural *du*, dative *ihum*.]

1. The man that was named before.

All the computers, save only *he*,
Did that they did in envy of great Caesar. *Shaksp.*

If much you note *him*,
You shall offend *him*, and make his passion;
Feed and regard *him* not. *Shakspere.*

I am weary of this motion, would *he* would change. *Shakspere.*

A law *he* keep;
So cheer'd *he* his last days, and the woe cheer'd. *Milton.*

When Adam wak'd, *he* on his side
Laying half rais'd, long over *he*. *Milton.*

For talkers, *he* did stand along the path
On to their blissful *he*. *Milton.*

He first, *he* last, *he* midst. *Milton.*

2. The man; the person. It sometimes stands without reference to any foregoing word.

He is never poor
That little hath, but *he* that much desires. *Daniel.*

3. Man, or male being.

Such mortal dogs I have; but Mortimer's law
I do not mean *he* that owns the name. *Shakspere.*

I bid to answer thee, or any *he* the proudell
of thy sort. *Shakspere.*

Tris and his rice the tool for shall employ,
And *he* the god who built the walks of Troy. *Dryden.*

4. Male; as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. It is used where the male and female have not different denominations.

The *he*'s in beds have the fairest feathers. *Bacon.*

5. In the last two senses *he* is rather a noun than pronoun.

HEAD. *n. f.* [*heapob*, *hearb*, Saxon.] hoof, Dutch; *beved*, old English, whence by contraction *head*.]

1. The part of the animal that contains

H E A

the brain, or the organ of sensation or thought.

Vein healing verben, and *head* purging dill. *Apocryph.*

Over *head* up-grew

Insufferable height of loftiest shade. *Milf.*

The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy *head*. *Dryden.*

I could still have offers, that some who love
their *heads* higher, would be glad to accept. *Shaksp.*

2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty.

What he gets more of her than sharp words
let it be on my *head*. *Shakspere.*

Who of all ages to succeed, but feeling
The evil on him brought by me, will curse
My *head* all fare our ancestor impute. *Milton.*

3. **HEAD and Ears.** The whole person. In juggling rhimes well fortified and strong,
He lights intrench'd o'er *head* and ears in long. *Gravelle.*

4. Denomination of any animal.

When I once delivered me inquis of Carpo
to furnish thirty thousand *heads* of money, he
could not spare them; but thirty thousand law-
yers he had at his service. *Shakspere.*

The tax upon pasture was raised according
to a certain rate per *head* upon cattle. *Shakspere.*

5. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate; leader; commander.

For their commonness, there is little danger from
them, except it be where they have great and
potent *heads*. *Bacon.*

You *head* I him appoint;
And by myself have two to him shall bow
All knees in heaven, and shall condescend him. *Milton.*

The *heads* of the chief sects of philosophy, as
Plato, Aristotle, and Pythagoras, did con-
sent to this tradition. *Tully.*

6. Place of honour; the first place.

Notwithstanding all the judices had taken
their places upon the bench, they made room
for the old knight at the *head* of them. *Shakspere.*

7. Place of command.

An army of fourscore thousand troops, with
the duke of Malborough at the *head* of them,
could do nothing. *Shakspere.*

8. Countenance; preference.

Richard did not far from thee hath his *head*. *Shakspere.*

With Cain go wander through the shade of
night,
And never show thy *head* by day or light. *Shakspere.*

Ere to-morrow's sun shall show his *head*. *Dryden.*

9. Understanding; faculties of the mind; commonly in a ludicrous sense.

The warden had then *heads* together. *Shakspere.*

A fox and a goat went down a well to drink,
the goat fell to drinking, when was the fox back;
O, says Reynard, never trouble you *heads*, but
leave that to me. *Shakspere.*

Work with all the edge and speed you can,
without breaking your *head*, and bend, to every
industrious in fluting temples. *Dryden.*

The lazy and inconsiderate took up their
motions by chance, without much heeding their
heads about them. *Dryden.*

If a man flows that he has no religion, why
should we think that he has no religion, and
troubles himself to examine the grounds of his
or that doctrine? *Dryden.*

When in ordinary discourse we say a man has
a fine *head*, we express ourselves metaphorically,
and speak in relation to his understanding; and
when we say of a woman she has a fine *head*, we
speak only in relation to her countenance. *Shakspere.*

We laid our *heads* together to consider what
grievances the nation had suffered under king
George. *Shakspere.*

2. Ground under hedges.

Now down with the grass upon *headlands* about,
That groweth in shadowy rank and so stout.

Tupper.

HEADLESS. *adj.* [from *head*.]

1. Without a head; beheaded.

His shining helmet he gan soon unlace,
And left his *headless* body bleeding at the place.

Spenser.

Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,
I would remove these tedious stumbling blocks,
And smooth my way upon their *headless* necks.

Shakespeare.

On the cold earth leath' unregard'd king,
A *headless* carcass, and a nameless thing. *Dickson.*
Prickly ribs, instead of trees, are found,
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. Without a chief.

They rested not until they had made the em-
pire stand *headless* about seventeen years.

Ralph.

3. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant;
wanting intellects; perhaps for *headless*.

How may I more justly blame and condemn,
either of wilful headiness in judging, or of *headless*
hardiness in condemning.

Spenser.

HEADLONG. *adj.*

1. Steep; precipitous.

2. Rash; thoughtless.

3. Sudden; precipitate.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour,
which many examples have taught them, never
lost his race, 'till it came to a *headlong* over-
throw.

Sidney.

HEADLONG. *adv.* [from *head* and *long*.]1. With the head foremost. It is often
doubtful whether this word be adjective
or adverb.

I'll look no more,
Left my brain turn, and the delicate fight
Tumble down *headlong*.

Shakespeare.

Who, while he steering view'd the stars, and
bore
His course from Asick to the Lutan shore,
Fell *headlong* down.

Dryden.

Headlong from thence the glowing fury springs,
And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings.

Pope.

2. Rashly; without thought; precipi-
tately.

To give Ahab such warning as might infalli-
bly have prevented his destruction, was esteemed
by him evil; and to push him on *headlong* into
it, because he was fond of it, was accounted good.

South.

Some ask for envied pow'r, which publick hate
Pursues, and buies *headlong* to their fate,
Down to the tiles.

Dryden.

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!
Dragg'd *headlong* from thy cradle to thy tomb.

Dryden.

4. It is very negligently used by *Shak-
speare*.

Hence will I drag thee *headlong* by the heels,
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave.

Shaksp.

HEADMOULD-SHOT. *n. f.* [*head*, *mould*,
and *shot*.] This is when the futures of
the skull, generally the coronal, ride;
that is, have their edges shot over one
another; which is frequent in infants,
and occasions convulsions and death.

Quincy.

HEADPIECE. *n. f.* [*head* and *piece*.]

1. Armour for the head—helmet; morion.

I pulled off my *headpiece*, and humbly en-
treated her pardon, or knowledge why she was
crush'd.

Sidney.

The word is giv'n; with eager speed they lace
The shining *headpiece*, and the shield embrace.

Dryden.

A reason for this fiction of the one-eyed

Cyclops, was then wearing a *headpiece*, or martial
vizard, that had but one sight.

Broom.

This champion will not come into the field,
before his great blunderbuss can be got ready,
his old rusty breastplate scoured, and his cracked
headpiece mended.

Swift.

2. Understanding; force of mind.

'Tis done by some fevers!

Of *headpiece*, extraordinary, lower messes
Perhance are to this business publish'd. *Shaksp.*
Eunenes had the best *headpiece* of all Alexan-
der's captains.

Prideaux.

HEADQUARTERS. *n. f.* [*head* and *quar-
ters*.] The place of general rendezvous,
or lodgment for soldiers. This is prop-
erly two words.

Those spirits, puff'd upon the outwards, imme-
diately pour off to the brain, which is the *head-
quarters*, or office of intelligence, and there they
make their report.

Cullen.

HEADSHIP. *n. f.* [from *head*.] Dignity;
authority; chief place**HEADSMAN.** *n. f.* [*head* and *man*.] Exe-
cutioner; one that cuts off heads.

Rods broke on our all-awe bleeding backs,
And *headsmen* lab'ring till they blurt their axes.

Dryden.

HEADSTALL. *n. f.* [*head* and *stall*.] Part
of the bridle that covers the head.

His horse, with a half-heck'd bit, and a
headstall of sheep's leather, which being restrain'd
to keep him from flumbug, hath been often
burst, and now repaired with knots.

Shaksp.

HEADSTONE. *n. f.* [*head* and *stone*.] The
first or capital stone.

The stone, which the builders refused, is be-
come the *headstone*.

Psalms.

HEADSTRONG. *adj.* [*head* and *strong*.]

Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable;
relolute to run his own way; as a horse
whose head cannot be held in.

An example, for *headstrong* and inconsiderate
zeal, as let's tentful than Achitophel for proud
and irreligious wisdom.

Hacker.

How now, my *headstrong*? where have you
been gadding?

—Where I have learnt me to repent the sin
Of disobedient opposition.

Shakespeare.

But such a *headstrong* potent fault it is,
That it but mocks reproof.

Shakespeare.

He'll alpine to rule
Cities of men or *headstrong* multitudes,
Subject himself to anarchy within.

Milton.

There's no opposing the torrent of a *headstrong*
multitude.

L'Estrange.

Now let the *headstrong* boy my will controul:
Virtue's no slave of man; no sex confines the
soul.

I, for my part, th' imperial feat will gain,
And he shall wait my leisure for his reign.

Dryden.

Your father's folly took a *headstrong* course;
But I'll rule yours, and teach you love by force.

Dryden.

Can we forget how the mad *headstrong* rout
Defy'd their prince to arms, nor made account
Of faith or duty, or allegiance sworn?

Philips.

I'll try if yet I can reduce to reason
This *headstrong* youth, and make him spurn at
Cato.

Addison.

You'll be both judge and party: I am sorry
thou discoverest so much of thy *headstrong* hu-
mour.

Zibhu hro.

HEADWORKMAN. *n. f.* [*head*, *work*, and
man.] The foreman, or chief servant
over the rest. Properly two words.

Can Wood be otherwise regarded than as the
mechanick, the *headworkman*, to prepare furnace
and stamps?

Swift.

HEADY. *adj.* [from *head*.]1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent;
ungovernable; hurried on with passion.

Take pity of your own and of your people,
While yet the cool and temperate wind of grace

O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of *heady* murder, spoil, and villany.

Shakespeare.

I am advis'd what I say:
Neither disturb'd with the effect of wine,
Nor *heady* rash, provok'd with raging me;
Albeit my wrongs might make one wiser mad.

Shakespeare.

I'll forbear,

And am fall'n out with my more *heady* will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the sound man.

Shakespeare.

Wives the readiest helps
To betray *heady* husbands, rob the easy.

Ben Jonson.

Those only are regarded who are true to their
party; and all the talent required is to be bold,
to be *heady*, to be violent on one side or other.

Temple.

Men, naturally warm and *heady*, are transpor-
ted with the greatest flush of good-nature.

Addison.

2. Apt to affect the head.

I was entertained with a sort of wine which
was very *heady*, but otherwise seem'd to be sick.

Boyle.

Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,
Here's jump-dance, piper of song and show;
Give you strong tetter, the liquor is too *heady*;
You're come to face, that's all milk already.

Dryden.

Flow, Wellfleet flow, like thine inspired beer,
Rash, not strong; and foaming, though not full.

Pope.

3. Violent; impetuous.

Never came information in a flood
With such a *heady* current swelling faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed withness
So soon dash'd to his seat.

Shaksp.

TO HEAL. *v. a.* [*heal*, G. *heilen*;
hælan, Saxon; *heilan*, Dutch.]1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt
or sickness.

I will restore health, and *heal* thee of thy
wounds.

Jeremiah.

Who would not believe that our Saviour *heal*
the sick, and raised the dead, when it was pub-
lished by those who themselves often did the same
miracles.

Addison.

Physicians, by just observations, grow up to an
honourable degree of skill in the art of *healing*.

Watts.

2. To cure a wound or distemper.

Thou wast no *healing* medicines. *Jeremiah.*
A fontanel had been made in the same leg,
which he was forced to *heal* up, by reason of the
pain.

Hesman.

3. To perform the act of making a sore
to cicatrize, after it is cleansed.

After separation of the eschar, I dextered and
healed.

Hesman.

4. To reconcile; as, he *healed* all dissen-
sions,**TO HEAL.** *v. n.* To grow well. Used
of wounds or sores.

Those wounds *heal* that men do give them-
selves.

Shakespeare.

Abcesses will have a greater or less tendency
to *heal*, as they are higher or lower in the body.

Sharp.

HEALER. *n. f.* [from *heal*.] One who
cures or heals.

I will not be an *healer*.

Isaiah.

HEALING. *participial adj.* [from *heal*.]
Mild; mollifying; gentle; afflative;
as, he is of a *healing*, pacific temper.**HEALTH.** *n. f.* [from *heel*, Saxon.]

1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.

Health is the faculty of performing all actions
proper to a human body, in the most perfect
manner.

Quincy.

Our father is in good *health*, he is yet alive.

Gough.

May be he is not well;
Infirmity doth still neglect all office,
Wherein our health is bound. *Shakspeare.*

2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness;
principle of salvation.

There is no health in us. *Common Prayer.*

The best preservative to keep the mind in health
is the faithful admonition of a friend. *Bacon.*

3. Salvation spiritual and temporal.

My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me,
and art so far from my health, and from the words
of my complaint? *Psalms.*

4. With of happiness used in drinking.

Come, love and health to all;
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table.

He asked leave to begin two healths: the first
was to the king's mistress, and the second to his
wife. *Howel.*

For peace at home, and for the public wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl to Cæsar's health. *Dryd.*

HEALTHFUL. *adj.* [health and full.]

1. Free from sickness.

Adam knew no disease, so long as temperance
from the forbidden fruit secured him: Nature
was his physician, and innocence and abstinence
would have kept him healthful to immortality. *South.*

2. Well disposed.

Such an exploit have I in hand,
Had you an healthful ear to hear it. *Shakspeare.*

3. Wholesome; salubrious.

Many good and healthful airs do appear by
habitation and proofs, that differ not in smell from
other airs. *Bacon.*

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathsome sickness; worthily since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milton.*

Our healthful food the stomach labours thus,
At first embracing what it straight doth crush. *Dryden.*

4. Salutory; productive of salvation.

Pour upon them the healthful spirit of thy
grace. *Common Prayer.*

HEALTHFULLY. *adv.* [from healthful.]

1. In health.

1. Wholesomely.

HEALTHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from health-
ful.]

1. State of being well.

1. Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities.

You have tasted of that cup whereof I have
liberally drank, which I look upon as God's
physick, having that in healthfulness which it
wants in pleasure. *King Charles.*

We ventured to make a standard of the health-
fulness of the air from the proportion of acute and
epidemic diseases. *Grant.*

To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe
the healthfulness of their air; for as the Alps sur-
round them on all sides, there would be a constant
stagnation of vapours, did not the north wind put
them in motion. *Addison on Italy.*

HEALTHILY. *adv.* [from healthy.] With-
out sickness or pain.

HEALTHINESS. *n. f.* [from healthy.]

The state of health.

HEALTHLESS. *adj.* [from healthy.]

Weak; sickly; infirm.

Not conducive to health.

He that spends his time in sports, is like him
whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat
nothing but sauces; they are healthless, chargeable,
and useless. *Taylor.*

HEALTHSOME. *adj.* [from healthy.]

Wholesome; salutary. Not used.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthful air breathes in,
And there he strangled ere my Romeo comes? *Shakspeare.*

HEALTHY. *adj.* [from healthy.]

1. Enjoying health; free from sickness;
hale; sound.

The husbandman returns from the field, and
from manuring his ground, strong and healthy,
because innocent and laborious. *South.*

Temperance, industry, and a publick spirit,
running through the whole body of the people in
Holland, hath preserved an infant common-wealth
of a sickly constitution, through so many dangers,
as a much more healthy one could never have
struggled against without those advantages. *Swift.*

Air and exercise contribute to make the animal
healthy. *Arbutnot.*

2. Conducive to health; wholesome.

Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood,
are fit and healthy recreations for a man of study
or business. *Locke.*

HEAM. *n. f.* In beasts, the same as the
afterbirth in women.

HEAP. *n. f.* [heap, Saxon; *hoop*, Dutch
and Scottish.]

1. Many single things thrown together;
a pile; an accumulation.

The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakspeare.*

The dead were fallen down by heaps, one upon
another. *Wisdom.*

Huge heaps of slain around the body rife. *Dryd.*

Venice in its first beginnings had only a few
heaps of earth for its dominions. *Addison.*

'Tis one thing, only as a heap is one. *Blackmore.*

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble.

A cruel tyranny; a heap of vassals and slaves,
no freemen, no inheritance, no stir or ancient
families. *Bacon.*

3. Cluster; number driven together.

An universal cry resounds aloud;
The sailors run in heaps, a helpless crowd. *Dryd.*

TO HEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw
together.

Heap on wood, kindle the fire. *Ezekiel.*

2. To accumulate; to lay up.

Though the wicked heap up silver as the dust,
and raiment as the clay; but the just shall put it
on, and the innocent shall divide the silver. *Job.*

How great the credit was, wherein that oracle
was preserved, may be gathered from the vast
riches which were there heaped up from the
offerings of all the Grecian nations. *Temple.*

They who will make profession of painting,
must heap up treasures out of their reading, and
there will find many wonderful means of raising
themselves above others. *Dryden.*

3. To add to something else.

For those of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We rest your hermits. *Shakspeare.*

HEAPER. *n. f.* [from heap.] One that
makes piles or heaps.

HEAPY. *adj.* [from heap.] Lying in
heaps.

Where a dim gleam the paly lantern throws
O'er the mid pavement, heapy rubbish grows. *Gay.*

Scarce his head
Rais'd o'er the beapy wreath, the branching elk
Lies slumbering sullen in the white abyss. *Thomson.*

TO HEAR. *v. n.* [hýran, Saxon; *hooren*,
Dutch.]

1. To enjoy the sense by which sounds are
distinguished.

Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of
the external air, which, being gathered by the
external ear, beats, as is supposed, upon the
membrana tympani, which moves the four little
bones in the tympanum: in like manner as it
is beat by the external air, these little bones
move the internal air which is in the tympanum

and vestibulum; which internal air makes an
impression upon the auditory nerve in the laby-
rinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by
the little bones in the tympanum: so that, ac-
cording to the various reflexions of the external
air, the internal air makes various impressions
upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of
hearing; and these different impressions represent
different sounds. *Quincy.*

The object of hearing is sound, whose variety
is so great, that it brings in admirable store of
intelligence. *Holder.*

Princes cannot see far with their own eyes, nor
bear with their own ears. *Temple.*

2. To liken; to hearken: as, he heard
with great attention.

So spake our mother Eve, and Adam beard,
Well-pleas'd, but answer'd not. *Milton.*

Great laughter was in heav'n,
And looking down, to see the hubbub strange,
And bear the din. *Milton.*

3. To be told; to have an account:
with of.

I have heard by many of this man. *Acts.*

I was bowed down at the bearing of it; I was
dismayed at the seeing of it. *Isaiah.*

Hear of such a crime
As tragick poets, since the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd. *Tate's Juvenal.*

This, of eldest parents, leaves us more in the
dark, who, by divine institution, has a right to
civil power, than those who never heard any thing
at all of heir or descent. *Locke.*

TO HEAR. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the ear.

The trumpeters and singers were as one sound
to be heard in praising the Lord. *2 Chronicles.*

And sure he heard me, but he would not bear. *Dryden.*

2. To give an audience, or allowance to
speak.

He sent for Paul, and heard him concerning the
faith in Christ. *Acts.*

I must beg the forbearance of censure, 'till I
have been heard out in the sequel of this discourse. *Locke.*

3. To attend; to listen to; to obey.

A scorner beareth not rebuke. *Proverbs.*

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them
warning from me. *Ezekiel.*

To-day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your
hearts. *Hebrews.*

4. To attend favourably.

They think they shall be heard for their much
speaking. *Matthew.*

Since 'tis your command, what you so well
Are pleas'd to bear, I cannot grieve to tell. *Denb.*

The goddess beard. *Pope.*

5. To try; to attend judicially.

Hear the causes, and judge righteously. *Deut.*

6. To attend, as to one speaking.

On earth
Who against faith or conscience can be heard
Infallible? *Milton.*

7. To acknowledge a title. A Latin
phrase.

Or hear'st thou rather pure ethereal stream,
Whole fountain who shall tell? *Milton.*

Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth? *Prior.*

HEARD signifies a keeper, and is some-
times initial; as *heard-heart*, a glorious
keeper: sometimes final, as *cynebeard*
a royal keeper. *Gibson's Camden.* It
is now written *herd*: as, *cowherd*, a
cow-keeper; *hýrd*, Saxon.

HEARER. *n. f.* [from hear.]

1. One who hears.

And so was the dulled withal, that we could
come so near as to hear her speeches, and yet she
not perceive the bearers of her lamentation. *Sidney.*

St. John and St. Matthew, which have re-
corded these sermons, heard them, and being

hearers, did think themselves as well respected as the Pharisees. *Hooker.*

Words, be they never so few, are too many, when they benefit not the *hearer*. *Hooker.*

'The *hearers* will shed tears

And say, 'Alas! it was a piteous deed!' *Shaksp.*

Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,
And send the *hearers* weeping to their beds. *Shaksp.*

2. One who attends to any doctrine or discourse orally delivered by another: as, the *hearers* of the gospel.

3. One of a collected audience.
Plays in themselves have neither hopes nor fears;

Their fate is only in their *hearers* ears. *Ben. Johnson.*

Her *hearers* had no share
In all she spoke, except to stare. *Swift.*

HE'ARING. *n. f.* [from *bear*]

1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.
Bees are called with sound upon brats, and therefore they have *hearing*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Audience.
The French ambassador upon that instant
Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come
To give him *hearing*. *Shaksp.*

3. Judicial trial.
Agrippa and Bernice entered into the place of *hearing*. *Acts.*

The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cause, or to bring it to another *hearing* before some other court. *Dryden.*

Those of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair *hearing*, and to know what you have to say for yourself. *Addison.*

4. Note by the ear; reach of the ear.

If we profess as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profess it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do so. *Hooker.*

In our *hearing* the king charged thee, beware that none touch Abilalom. *2 Sam.*

You have been talked of since your travels much.

And that in Hamlet's *hearing*, for a quality
Wherein they say you shine. *Shaksp.*

The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*. *L'Estrange.*

TO HE'ARKEN. *v. n.* [hearkenian, Sax.]

1. To listen; to listen eagerly or curiously.

The youngest daughter, whom you *hearken* for,
Her father keeps from access of suitors. *Shaksp.*

He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams. *Shaksp.*

They do me too much injury,
That ever said I *hearken'd* for your death:

If it were so, I might have let alone
Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shaksp.*

The gaying three-mouth'd dog forgets to snarl;
The furies *hearken* and their snakes uncurl. *Dryden.*

Louder and yet more loud I hear the alarms
Of human cries:
I mount the terrace, thence the town survey,
And *hearken* what the fruitful sounds convey. *Dryden.*

He who makes much necessary, will want much; and, wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will *hearken* after any expedient that offers to shorten his way to it. *Rogers.*

2. To attend; to pay regard.

Hearken unto me thou son of Zippor. *Numb.*

Those who put passion in the place of reason
neither use their own, nor *hearken* to other people's reason, any farther than it suits their humour. *Locke.*

There's not a blessing individuals find,
But some way leans and *hearkens* to the kind. *Pope.*

HE'ARKENER. *n. f.* [from *hearken*]

Listener; one that *hearkens*.

HE'ARSAY. *n. f.* [*bear* and *say*.] Report; rumour; what is not known otherwise than by account from others.

For prey these shepherds two he took,
Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend

With *hearsay* pictures, or a window look. *Sidney.*

He affirms by *hearsay*, that some giants saved themselves upon the mountain Baris in Armenia, *Rutledge's History.*

All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him, publish every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearsay* to defame him. *Addison.*

HE'ARSE. *n. f.* [Of unknown etymology.]

See **HEARSE**.

1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

2. A temporary monument set over a grave.
To add to your laments
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's *hearse*,
I must inform you of a dismal fight. *Shaksp.*

HEART. *n. f.* [*heort*, Saxon; *hertz*, German]

1. The muscle which, by its contraction and dilatation, propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion

2. It is supposed in popular language to be the seat sometimes of courage, sometimes of affection, sometimes of honesty, or baseness.

He with providence and courage so passed over all, that the mother took such spiteful grief at it, that her *heart* brake withal, and she died. *Sidney.*

Thou would'st have left thy dearest *heart* blood there.

Rather than made that savage duke thine heir,
And disinherited thine only son. *Shaksp.*

Snakes in my *heart* blood warm'd, that thing my *heart*. *Shaksp.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason wills our *hearts* should be as good. *Shaksp.*

I thank you for my venison, master Shallow.
—Master Page, much good do it you good *heart*. *Shaksp.*

But since the brain doth lodge the powers of sense,
How makes it in the *heart* those passions spring?

The mutual love, the kind intelligence
Twixt *heart* and brain, this sympathy doth bring. *Dante.*

We all set our *hearts* at rest, since whatever comes from above is for the best. *L'Estrange.*

The only true zeal is that which is guided by a good light in the head, and that which consists of good and innocent affections in the *heart*. *Spratt.*

Prest with *heart* corroding grief and years,
To the grey count a rural shed refers. *Pope.*

3. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part.

Barley being steeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor, will sprout half an inch; and if it be let alone, much more, until the *heart* be out. *Bacon.*

4. The inner part of any thing.

Some Englishmen did with great danger pass by water into the *heart* of the country. *Abbot.*

The king's forces are employed in appealing disorders more near the *heart* of the kingdom. *Hayward.*

Generally the inside or *heart* of trees is harder than the outward parts. *Boyle.*

Here in the *heart* of all the town I'll stay,
And timely succour where it wants convey. *Dryden.*

If the foundation be bad, provide good piles made of *heart* of oak, such as will reach ground. *Moron.*

5. Person; character. Used with respect to courage or kindness

The king's a hawkcock, and a *heart* of gold, A id of life, an imp of fame. *Shaksp.*

Hey, my *hearts*; cheerly my *hearts*. *Shaksp.*

What says my *heart* of elder? Ha! is he dead. *Shaksp.*

6. Courage; spirit.

If it please you to make his fortune known, I will alter take *heart* again to go on with his falsehood. *Sidney.*

There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of England, which gave *heart* and good opportunity to them to regain their old possessions. *Spencer on Ireland.*

Wide was the wound; and a large lake came flood,
Red as the rose, thence gushed grievously,
That when the panum spy'd the streaming blood,
Gave him great *heart* and hope of victory. *Barry Queen.*

Eye, recov'ring *heart*, reply'd. *Shaksp.*

Having left that city well provided, and in good *heart*, his majesty removed with his little army to Bredley. *Clarendon.*

Finding that it did them no hurt, they took *heart* upon 't, went up to 't, and viewed it. *L'Estrange.*

The expelled nations take *heart*, and when they fly from one country invade another. *Trapp.*

7. Seat of love.

Ah! what avails it me the flocks to keep,
Who lost my *heart*, while I preter'd my sheep? *Pope.*

8. Affection; inclination.

Joab perceived that the king's *heart* was towards Abilalom. *2 Sam.*

Means how to feel, and learn each other's *heart*,
By th' abbot's skill of Westminster is found. *Dryden.*

Nor set thy *heart*,
Thus over-fond, on that which is not thine. *Milton.*

'Tis well to be tender; but to let the *heart* too much upon any thing is what we cannot justify. *L'Estrange.*

A friend makes me a feast, and sets all before me; but I let my *heart* upon one dish alone, and it that happen to be thrown down, I scorn all the rest. *Long.*

Then mixing p'wful herbs with magick arts,
She chang'd his form who could not change his *heart*. *Dryden.*

What did I not, her stubborn *heart* to quell?
But all my vows were answer'd with disdain. *Dryden.*

9. Memory; though *South* seems to distinguish.

Whatever was attained to, concerning God and his working in nature, the fame was delivered over by *heart* and tradition from one to a posterity equally zealous. *Bacon.*

We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting it by *heart*, for it is the memory that must transmit it to the *heart*; and it is in vain to expect that the *heart* should keep its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go. *South.*

Shall I in London act this idle part?
Composing songs for fools to get by *heart*. *Long.*

10. Good-will; ardour of zeal

To take to *heart* any thing, is to be zealous or solicitous or ardent about it

If he take not their causes to *heart*, he should there be but in them frozen coldness when his affections seem numb'd, from which theirs should take fire? *Hooker.*

If he would take the business to *heart*, he deal in it effectually, it would succeed well. *Bacon.*

he lady marchioness of Hertford engaged her husband to take this business to *heart*. *Clarendon.*

Amongst those, who took it most to *heart*, John Stowell was the chief. *Clarendon.*

Every prudent and honest man would join himself to that side which had the good of their country most at heart.

Learned men have been now a long time searching after the happy country from which our first parents were exiled: if they can find it, with all my heart.

I would not be sorry to find the presbyterians mistaken in this point, which they have most at heart.

What I have most at heart is, that some method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language.

11. Passions; anxiety; concern.

Set your heart at rest;

The fairy land buys not the child of me.

12. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.

Michael saw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despoiled him in her heart.

The next generation will in tongue and heart, and every way else, become English; so as there will be no difference or distinction, but the Irish, too, betwixt us.

Thou fawest the contradiction between my heart and hand.

Would you have him open his heart to you, and ask your advice, you must begin to do so with him first.

Men, come to pleasure, come to business take: But every woman is, at heart, a rake.

13. Disposition of mind.

Doing all things with so pretty a grace, that it seemed ignorance could not make him do amiss, because he had a heart to do well.

14. The heart is considered as the seat of tenderness: a hard heart therefore is cruelty.

I've seen thee stern, and thou hast oft beheld heart-hardening spectacles.

Such iron hearts we are, and such the late barbarity of human kind.

15. To find in the HEART. To be not wholly averse.

For my breaking the laws of friendship with you I could find in my heart to ask you pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reason to confirm my former dealing.

16. Secret meaning; hidden intention.

I will on with my speech in your praise, And then shew you the heart of my message.

17. Conscience; sense of good or ill.

Every man's heart and conscience doth in good or evil, even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either like or disallow itself.

18. Strength; power; vigour; efficacy.

Try whether leaves of trees, swept together, with some chalk and dung mixed, to give them more heart, would not make a good compost.

That the spent earth may gather heart again, And, better'd by cessation, bear the grain.

Care must be taken not to plow ground out of heart, because if 'tis in heart, it may be improved by man again.

19. Utmost degree.

This gave charm, Like a right giply, hath, at last and loose, Beguil'd me to the very heart of love.

20. Life. For my heart seems sometimes to signify, if life was at stake; and sometimes for tenderness.

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate, And could not get him for my heart to do it.

I gave it to a youth, A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee:

I could not for my heart deny it him.

Profoundly kill'd in the black art, As English Merlin for his heart.

1. It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACH. n. f. [heart and ach.] Sorrow; pang; anguish of mind.

No more; and, by a sleep, to lay we end
The heart-ach, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to.

HEART-BREAK. n. f. [heart and break.] Overpowering sorrow.

Butter a little chiding than a great deal of heart-break.

HEART-BREAKER. n. f. A cant name for a woman's curls, supposed to break the heart of all her lovers.

Take Sampson's heart-breaker, it grew
In time to make a nation rue.

HEART-BREAKING. adj. Overpowering with sorrow.

Those piteous plaints and sorrowful sad time,
Which late you pour'd forth, as ye did sit
Beside the silver tappings of Helicone,
Making your music of heart-breaking moans.

HEART-BREAKING. n. f. Overpowering grief.

What greater heart-breaking and confusion can there be to one, than to have all his secret fault laid open, and the sentence of condemnation pass'd upon him.

HEART-BURNED. adj. [heart and burn.] Having the heart inflamed.

How rarely that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am heart-burn'd an hour after.

HEART-BURNING. n. f. [heart and burn.] 1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the most noble absorbents, and powerfully corrects and subdues the acrid humours in the stomach: this property renders it very serviceable in the cardialgia, or heart-burning.

2. Discontent; secret enmity.

In great chances, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much heart-burning and discontent among the meaner people.

HEART-DEAR. adj. Sincerely beloved.

The time was, father, that you broke your word,

When you were more endeav'd to it than now,
When your own Percy, when my heart-dear Harry,

Threw many a northward look to see his father
Bring up his pow'rs; but he did long in vain!

HEART-EASE. n. f. Quiet; tranquillity.

What infinite heart-ease must kings neglect,
That private men enjoy?

HEART-EASING. adj. Giving quiet.

But come, thou goddess, fair and free,
In heav'n's yclep'd Euphrosyne,
And by men heart-easing mirth.

HEART-FELT. adj. Felt in the conscience.

What nothing earthly gives or can destroy,
The soul's calm sun-shine, and the heart-felt joy,
Is virtue's prize.

HEART-PEAS. n. f. A plant with round seeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of a heart of a white colour upon each.

HEART-QUILLING. adj. Conquering the affection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love,
With her heart-quelling son, upon you smile.

HEART-READING. adj. Killing with anguish.

Heart-reading news, and dreadful to those few
Who her terrible, and her steps pursue;
That death should licence have to rage among
The fair, the wise, the virtuous, and the young!

HEART-ROBBING. adj. Ecstasick; depriving of thought. Obsolete.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thyself sweet art;
For when on me thou thinkest, late in sadness,
A melting pleasure ran through every part,
And me revived with heart-robbing gladness.

HEART-SICK. adj. 1. Pained in mind.

If we be heart-sick or afflicted with an uncertain soul, then we are true doctors of rebel and mercy.

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the heart.

Good Romeo hedge thyself,
—Not I, unless the facets of heart-sick gleams
Mut like, unfold me from the search of eyes.

HEARTS-FASE. n. f. A plant.

Hearts-fase is a sort of violet that blows in summer, and often in winter: it flows itself.

HEART-SORE. n. f. That which pains the mind.

Wherever he that godly knight may find,
His only heartsore and his only cure.

HEART-STRING. n. f. [firing and heart.] The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

He was by love deprived
Of life himself, and heart-strings of an eagle rived.

HEART-STRINGS. n. f. [firing and heart.] The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

How, out of tune on the strings?
—Not so; but yet so true, that he grieves not
Very heart-strings.

That grates my heart-strings: what should discontent him!

Except he thinks I live too long.

If thou thinkst thou shalt perish, I cannot blame thee to be sad 'till thy heart-strings crack.

There's the fatal wound
That tears my heart-strings; but he shall be found,
My arms shall hold him.

HEART-STUCK. adj. 1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

Who is with him?
—None but the fool who labours to out-jeff
His heart-stuck injuries.

2. Shocked with fear or dismay.

He added not; for Adam, at the news
Heart-struck, with chilling gripe of sorrow flood,
That all his senses bound!

HEART-SWELLING. adj. Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight,
Through proud ambition and heart-swelling hate.

HEART-WHOLE. adj. 1. With the affections yet unfixed.

You have not seen me yet, and therefore I am confident you are heart-whole.

Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder; but I'll warrant him heart-whole.

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED. adj. Filled with passion of love or grief.

Mean time the queen, without reflection due,
Heart-wounded, to the bed of state withdrew.

HEART-WOUNDING. adj. Filling with grief.

With a snick heart-wounding loud she cry'd,
While down her cheeks the gushing torrents ran,
Fast falling on her hands.

HEARTED. adj. It is only used in composition: as, hard hearted.

He ne'er like bullies coward hearted,
Attacks in publick to be parted.

TO HEARTEN. v. a. [from heart.] 1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up.

5 x 2

HEA

Palladius blaming those that were slow, *heart* sing them that were forward, but especially with his own example leading them, made an impression into the Squadron. *Sidney.*
 My royal father, cheer these noble lords,
 And *hearten* those that fight in your defence:
 Unleash your sword, good father; cry, St. George. *Shakespeare*
 This rare man, Tydides, would prepare;
 That he might conquer, *hearten'd* him. *Chapman.*
 Thus *hearten'd* well, and keth'd upon his prey.
 The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryd.*
2. To meliorate or renovate with manure
 The ground one year at rest; forget not then
 With richest dung to *hearten* it again. *May.*
HEARTH. n. f. The pavement of a room on which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney.
 Hoop'd out of Rome: now this extremity
 Hath brought me to this *hearth*. *Shakespeare.*
 Cricket, to Windsor chimneys shall thou leap
 Where thou find'st fires unrak'd, and *hearths* unswept,
 There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shakf.*
 Good luck befriend thee, son; for at thy birth
 The fairy ladies *danc'd* upon the *hearth*. *Milton.*
 The vanquish'd fires withdraw from every place;
 Or, full with feeding, sink into a sleep:
 Each household genius shews again its face,
 And from the *hearths* the little Lanes creep. *Dryd.*
HEARTILY. adv. [from *heartily*.]
1. From the heart; fully.
 I bear no malice for my death;
 But those that fought it, I could wish more christians;
 Be what they will, I *heartily* forgive them. *Shakespeare.*
 If to be sad is to be wise,
 I do most *heartily* despise
 Whatever Socrates has said,
 Or Tully writ, or Wanley read. *Prior.*
2. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously.
 Where his judgment led him to oppose men on a publick account, he would do it vigorously and *heartily*; yet the opposition ended there. *Atterb.*
3. Eagerly; with desire.
 As for my eating *heartily* of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating 'till this moment. *Addison.*
HEARTINESS. n. f. [from *heartily*.]
1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.
 This entertainment may a free face put on; derive a liberty from *heartiness*, and well become the agent. *Shakespeare.*
2. Vigour; eagerness.
 The anger of an enemy represents our faults, or admonishes us of our duty, with more *heartiness* than the kindness of a friend. *Taylor.*
HEARTLESS. adj. [from *heart*.] Without courage; spiritless.
 I joyed oft to chase the trembling pricket,
 Or hunt the *heartless* hare 'till she were tame. *Spenser.*
 Then hopeless, *heartless* 'gan the cunning thief,
 Persuade us die, to flint all further strife. *Fairy Queen.*
 What, art thou drawn among these *heartless* hinds?
 Turn thee, Benvolio; look upon thy death. *Shakespeare.*
 Thousands besides stood mute and *heartless* there,
 Men valiant all; nor was I us'd to fear. *Cowley.*
 The peasants were accustomed to payments, and grew *heartless* as they grew poor. *Temple.*
Heartless they sought, and quitted soon their ground,
 While our's with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*
HEARTLESSLY. adv. [from *heartless*.]
 Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HEA

HEARTLESSNESS. n. f. [from *heartless*.]
 Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.
HEARTY. adj. [from *heart*.]
1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous.
 They did not bring that *heartly* inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done. *Glendower.*
 But the kind hosts their entertainment grace
 With *heartly* welcome and an open face;
 In all they did, you might discern with ease
 A willing mind, and a desire to please. *Dryden.*
 Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself *heartly* for the government. *Swift.*
2. In full health
3. Vigorous; strong.
 Whose laughs are *heartly*, though his jests are coarse,
 And loves you best of all things but his horse. *Pope.*
4. Strong; hard; durable.
 Oak, and the like true *heartly* timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse work. *Wotton.*
HEARTY-HALF. adj. [from *heart* and *half*.]
 Good for the heart.
 Vein-healing verben, and head-purging dill,
 Sound savory, and baird *heartly-hale*. *Spenser.*
HEAT. n. f. [heat, hæz, Saxon; *heete*, Danish].
1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.
Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is *heat*, in the object is nothing but motion. *Locke.*
 The word *heat* is used to signify the sensation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the cause of that sensation, which is in the fire itself; and thence we conclude, that there is a sort of *heat* in the fire resembling our own sensation: whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter, of such particular shapes as are fitted to impress such motions on our flesh as excite the sense of *heat*. *Watts.*
2. The cause of the sensation of burning.
 The sword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burns by means of that *heat* which it hath from fire. *Hooker.*
3. Hot weather.
 After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerable *heats* there, and knew no means of lighter apparel, they were forced to go naked. *Bacon.*
 Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood!
 The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;
 Great *heats* will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*
 The pope would not comply with the proposal, as fearing the *heats* might advance too far before they had finished their work, and produce a pestilence among the people. *Addison.*
4. State of any body under the action of the fire.
 The *heats* smiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat*, a white flame *heat*, and a sparkling or welding *heat*. *Moxon.*
5. Fermentation; effervescence.
6. One violent action unintermitted.
 The continual agitations of the spirits must needs be a weakening of any constitution, especially in age: and many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the *heats*. *Dryden.*
7. The state of being once hot; a single effort.
 I'll strike my fortune with him at a *heat*,
 And give him not the leisure to forget. *Dryden.*
 They the turn'd lines on golden anvils beat,
 Which look as if they struck them at a *heat*. *Tate.*

HEA

8. A course at a race, between each of which courses there is an intermission.
 Feign'd zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace;
 But the last *beat*, plain dealing won the race. *Dryden.*
9. Pimples in the face; flush.
 It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *beats* in their faces, and broke out in their ribbons. *Addison.*
10. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action.
 They seeing what forces were in the city with them, issued against the tyrant while they were in this *beat*, before practices might be used to discover them. *Shakespeare.*
 The friend hath lost his friend;
 And the best quarrels, in the *beat* are cur'd
 By those that feel their sharpness. *Shakespeare.*
 It might have pleased in the *beat* and hurry of his rage, but must have displeased in cool sedate reflection. *Scott.*
 We have spilt no blood but in the *beat* of the battle or the chase. *Atterbury.*
 One playing at hazard, drew a huge heap of gold; but in the *beat* of play, never observed a sharper, who swept it into his hat. *Swift.*
11. Faction; contest; party rage.
 They are in a most warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the *beat* of their division. *Shakespeare.*
 I was sorry to hear with what partiality and popular *beat* elections were carried. *King Charles.*
 What can more gratify the Phrygian toe
 Than those distemper'd *beats*? *Dryden.*
12. Ardour of thought or elocution.
 Plead it to her
 With all the strength and *beat* of eloquence,
 Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addison.*
TO HEAT. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To make hot; to endure with the power of burning.
 He commanded that they should *beat* the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be *beated*. *Daniel.*
2. To cause to ferment.
 Hops lying undrest *beats* them, and changes their colour. *Mortimer.*
3. To make the constitution feverish.
 Thou art going to lord Timon's feast,
 —Ay, to see meat fill knaves and wine *beat* fools. *Shakespeare.*
 Whatever increaseth the density of the blood, even without increasing its celerity, *beats*, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire.
 A noble emulation *beats* your breast,
 And your own fame now bids you of your rest. *Dryden.*
5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action.
 When he was well *beated* the younger champion could not stand before him; and we find the elder contended not for the gift, but for the honour. *Dryden.*
HEATER. n. f. [from *heat*.] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smoothen and plait linen.
HEATH. n. f. [*ericca*, Latin.]
1. A shrub of low stature: the leaves are small, and abide green all the year. *Miller.*
 In Kent they cut up the *heath* in May, burn it, and spread the ashes. *Mortimer's History.*
 Oft with bolder wing they soaring dare
 The purple *heath*. *Thomson.*
2. A place overgrown with heath.
 Say from whence
 You owe this strange intelligence? or why,
 Upon this blasted *heath*, you stop our way
 With such prophetic greeting. *Shakespeare.*

HEA

Health and long life have been found rather on the peak of Derbyshire, and the *heaths* of Staffordshire, than fertile soils. *Temple.*

A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of rosemary, will smell a great way into the sea. *Bacon.*

HEATH-CKOCK. *n. f.* [*heath* and *cock.*] A large fowl that frequents heaths.

Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, *heath-cock*, and pout. *Carew's Survey.*

HEATH-POUT. *n. f.* [*heath* and *pout.*] A bird.

Not *heath-pout*, or the rarer bird which Phæas or Ionia yields, More pleasing morsels would afford Than the fat olives of my fields. *Dryden.*

HEATH-PEAS. *n. f.* A species of bitter Vetch, which see.

HEATH-ROSE. *n. f.* [*heath* and *rose.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HEATHEN. *n. f.* [*heyden*, German.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

Deliver us from the *heathen*, that we may give thanks to thy holy name. *Chronicles.*

If the opinions of others whom we think well of, be a ground of assent, men have reason to be *heathens* in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papists in Spain, and protestants in England. *Locke.*

In a paper of morality, I consider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient *heathens*. *Addison.*

HEATHEN. *adj.* Gentile; pagan.

It was impossible for a *heathen* author to relate these things, because, if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a *heathen*. *Addison.*

HEATHENISH. *adj.* [from *heathen.*]

Belonging to the gentiles.

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *heathenish* religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest unschooled altogether, and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

The Moors did tread under their *heathenish* feet whatever little they found yet there standing. *Spenser.*

That execrable Cromwell made a *heathenish* or rather inhuman edict against the episcopal clergy, that they should neither preach, pray in publick, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach school. *South.*

HEATHENISHLY. *adv.* [from *heathenish.*]

After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISM. *n. f.* [from *heathen.*] Gentilism; paganism.

It signifies the acknowledgment of the true God, in opposition to *heathenism*. *Hammond.*

HEATHY. *adj.* [from *heath.*] Full of heath.

This sort of land they order the same way with the *heathy* land. *Martinet's Husbandry.*

TO HEAVE. *v. a. pret.* *beaved*, anciently *bove*; part. *beaved*, or *hoven*.

TO LIFT; TO RAISE FROM THE GROUND.

So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay,

Chain'd on the burning lake; nor ever hence Had ris'n, or *beav'd* his head, but that the will And high permission of all-ruling heaven Left him at large. *Milton.*

TO CARRY.

Now we bear the king Tow'rd Calais: grant him there; and there being seen,

Heave him away upon your winged thoughts Athwart the sea. *Shakspeare.*

TO RAISE; TO LIFT.

HEA

So daunted, when the giant saw the knight, His heavy hand he *heaved* up on high, And him to dust thought to have batter'd quite. *Spenser.*

I cannot *heave* My heart into my mouth. *Shakspeare.*

He dy'd in fight; Fought next my person, as in comfort fought, Save when he *heav'd* his shield in my defence, And on his naked side receiv'd my wound. *Dryden.*

TO CAUSE TO SWELL.

The groans of ghosts that *heave* the earth with pain, Add *heave* it up: they pant and flick half way. *Dryden.*

The glittering finny swarms That *heave* our triths and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*

TO FORCE UP FROM THE BREST.

Made she no verbal quest? —Yes, once or twice she *beav'd* the name of father Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shakspeare.*
The wretched animal *beav'd* forth such groans, That their discharge did stretch his *heathen* coat Almost to bursting. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*

TO EXALT; TO ELEVATE.

Poor shadow, painted queen; One *beav'd* on high, to be hurl'd down below. *Shakspeare.*

TO PUFF; TO ELATE.

The Scots, *beav'd* up into high hope of victory, took the English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill, and marched into the plain. *Hayward.*

TO HEAVE. *v. n.*

1. TO PANT; TO BREATHE WITH PAIN.

'Tis such as you, That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh At each his needlets *heavings*; such as you, Nourish the cause of his awaking. *Shakspeare.*
He *beaves* for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side. *Dryden.*

2. TO LABOUR.

The church of England had struggled and *beaved* at a reformation ever since Wickliff's days. *Atterbury.*

3. TO RISE WITH PAIN; TO SWELL AND FALL.

Thou hast made my curdled blood run back, My heart *beave* up, my hair to rise in bristles. *Dryden.*

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part; Weak was the pulse, and hardly *beav'd* the heart. *Dryden.*

No object affects my imagination so much as the sea or ocean: I cannot see the *beaving* of this prodigious bulk of waters, even in a calm, without a very pleasing astonishment. *Addison.*
Frequent for breath his panting bosom *beaves*. *Prior.*

The *beaving* tide In widen'd circles beats on either side. *Gay.*

4. TO KECK; TO FEEL A TENDENCY TO VOMIT.

HEAVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. LIFT; EXERTION OR EFFORT UPWARD.

None could guess whether the next *beave* of the earthquake would fettle them on the first foundation, or swallow them. *Dryden.*

2. RISING OF THE BREST

'There's matter in these sighs; these profound *beaves* You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakspeare.*

3. EFFORT TO VOMIT.

4. STRUGGLE TO RISE. But after many strains and *beaves*, He got up to his saddle eaves. *Hudibras.*

HEAVE OFFERING. *n. f.* An offering among the Jews.

Ye shall offer a cake of the first of your dough for an *heave offering*, as ye do the *beave offering* of the threshing floor. *Numbers.*

HEA

HEAVEN. *n. f.* [*heopon*, which seems to be derived from *heopb*, the places overhead, Saxon.]

1. THE REGIONS ABOVE; THE EXPANSE OF THE SKY.

A station like the herald Mercury, New lighted on a *heaven* kissing hill. *Shakspeare.*
Thy race in time to come

Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome; Rome, whose ascending towers shall *heav'n* invade, Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden.*

The words are taken more properly for the air and ether than for the *heavens*. *Raleigh.*

This act, with shouts *heav'n* high, the friendly band

Applaud. *Dryden.*
Some fires may fall from *heaven*. *Temple.*

2. THE HABITATION OF GOD, GOOD ANGELS, AND PURE SOULS DEPARTED.

It is a knell

That summons thee to *heaven* or to hell. *Shakspeare.*

These, the late

Heav'n banish'd host, left desert utmost hell. *Milton.*

All yet left of that revolted rout, *Heav'n* fall'n, in station flood, or juit array, Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*

3. THE SUPREME POWER; THE SOVEREIGN OF HEAVEN.

Now *heav'n* help him! *Shakspeare.*

The will

And high permission of all-ruling *heav'n*

Left him at large. *Milton.*

The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and thereby instruct the people, and enabled to prophecy, as a testimony of their being sent by *heaven*. *Temple.*

4. THE PAGAN GODS; THE CELESTIALS.

'Take physic, pomp; Expulse thyself to feel what wretches feel, That thou may'st shake the superfluous to them, And show the *heavens* more just. *Shakspeare.*

They can judge as fully of his worth, As I can of those mysteries which *heaven* Will not have earth to know. *Shakspeare.*

Heav'n! what a spring was in his arm, to throw!

How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow. *Dryden.*

5. ELEVATION; SUBLIMITY.

O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend The brightest *heav'n* of invention. *Shakspeare.*

6. IT IS OFTEN USED IN COMPOSITION. **HEAVEN-BEGOT.** Begot by a celestial power.

If I am *heav'n-begot*, assert your son By some sure sign. *Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BORN. Descended from the celestial regions; native of heaven.

If once a fever fires his sulphurous blood, In ev'ry fit he feels the hand of God, And *heav'n-born* 's time. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Oh *heav'n-born*! fillets! source of art!

Who charm the sense, or mend the heart;

Who lead far virtue's train along,

Moral truth, and mystick song! *Pope.*

HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of *heav'n-br'd* poetry. *Shakspeare.*

HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods.

His arms had wrought the destin'd fall Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'n-built* wall. *Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED.

1. RAISED TOWARD THE SKY.

Who taught that *heav'n-directed* spine to rise? *Pope.*

2. TAUGHT BY THE POWERS OF HEAVEN.

O sacred weapon; left for truth's defence; To all but *heaven-directed* hands deny'd; The muse may give it, but the gods must guide. *Pope.*

HEA

HEAVENLY *adj.* [from *heaven*]

1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent.

As the love of heaven makes one heavenly, the love of virtue virtuous, so doth the love of the world make one become worldly. *Sidney.*

Not Maro's muse, who tunc the mighty man;
Nor Pindar's heav'nly lyre, nor Horace when a swan. *Dryden.*

2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven.

Adoring first the genius of the place,
Then earth, the mother of the heav'nly race. *Dryden.*

HEAVENLY *adv.*

1. In a manner resembling that of heaven.

In these deep solitudes and awful cells,
Where heav'nly pensive contemplation dwells,
And ever-melancholy reigns,
What means this tumult in a vestal's veins? *Pope.*

2. By the agency or influence of heaven.

Truth and peace and love shall ever shine
About the firmament throne
Of him, 't was he happy in king's sight alone,
O'er heav'nly guided soul shall chime. *St. John.*

HEAVENWARD *ad.* [from *heaven* and *ward*, Saxon.] Toward heaven.

I prostrate lay,
By various doubts impell'd, on to obey,
On to object; at length, my mournful look
Heav'nward erect, determin'd, thus I spoke. *Prior.*

HEAVILY *adv.* [from *heavy*]

1. With great ponderousness.

2. Grievedly; afflictively.

Life must be impracticable to the envious
they lie under a double misfortune: common calamities and common blessings fall heavily upon them. *Collier.*

3. Sorrowfully; with grief.

I came hither to transport the tydings,
Which I have heav'nly borne. *Shakespeare.*
This O'Neil took very heavily, because his
condition in the army was less pleasant to him. *Clarendon.*

4. With an air of dejection.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?
—O, I have paid a miserable night. *Shakespeare.*

HEAVINESS *n. f.* [from *heavy*]

1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight.

The subject is concerning the heaviness of several bodies, or the proportion that is required between any weight and the power which may move it. *Willins.*

2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.

We are, at the hearing of some, more inclin'd
unto sorrow and heaviness; of some more moun-
ted, and softened in mind. *Hooker.*

Against all chances men are ever merry;
But heaviness is not in the good count. *Shakespeare.*

Let us not burden our remembrance with
An heaviness that's gone. *Shakespeare.*

Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop;
but a good word maketh it glad. *Prior.*

Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a season ye
are in heaviness, through manifold temptations. *1 Peter.*

3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; sluggishness; torpidness; dulness of spirit; languidness; languor.

Our strength is all gone into heaviness,
That makes the weight. *Shakespeare.*

What means this heaviness, that hangs upon me?
This lethargy that creeps through all my senses? *Addison.*

He would not violate that sweet recess,
And found it hides a welcome heaviness,
Which heav'd his eyes. *Dryden.*

A sensation of drowsiness, oppression, heaviness,
and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbutnot.*

HEA

4. Oppression; crush; affliction: as, the heaviness of taxes.

5. Deepness or richness of soil.

As Alexandria exported many commodities,
so it received some, which, by reason of the
famines and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did
not produce; such as metals, wood, and pitch. *Arbutnot.*

HEAVY *adj.* [heav'ig, Saxon.]

1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre; contrary to light.

Metternius tells us, that a little child, with an
engine of an hundred double pulleys, might move
this earth, though it were much heavier than it
is. *Willins.*

2. Sorrowful; dejected; dejected.

Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shakespeare.*

3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive.

Manacles bore an heavy hand over the citizens,
having a malicious mind. *2 Mac.*

Let not your ear despise my tongue for ever,
Which shall offers them with the heaviness found
That ever yet they bend. *Shakespeare.*

If the cause be not good, the king himself
hath a heavy reckoning to make. *Shakespeare.*

Pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And begg'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare.*

Charles, at the levee,
Tells with a sincere tydings heavy. *Swift.*

4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance.

My heavy eyes, you say, confess
A heart to love and grief inclin'd. *Prior.*

5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated.

A work was to be done, a heavy writer to
be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand
copies were bespoken. *Swift.*

6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.

Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;
But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden.*

7. Drowsy; dull; torpid.

Peter and they that were with him were heavy
with sleep. *Luke.*

8. Slow; sluggish.

But let thy spiders that suck up thy venom,
And heavy gaited toads lie in their way. *Shakespeare.*

9. Stupid; foolish.

This heavy-headed revel, east and west
Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations. *Shakespeare.*

I would not be accounted so base minded, or
heavy-headed, that I will confess that any of them
is for valour, power, or fortune better than my-
self. *Kneller.*

10. Burdensome; troublesome; tedious.

I put into thy hands what has been the de-
votion of some of my idle and heavy hours. *Locke.*

When alone, your time will not be heavy
upon your hands for want of some trifling amu-
sement. *Swift.*

11. Loaded; incumbered; burdened.

Hearing that there were forces coming against
him, and not willing that they should find his
men heavy and laden with booty, he returned
unto Scotland. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

12. Not easily digested; not light to the stomach.

Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are
most heavy to the stomach, which makes baked
meat hard of digestion. *Arbutnot.*

13. Rich in soil; fertile: as, heavy lands.

14. Deep, cumbersome: as, heavy roads.

HEAVY *adv.* As an adverb it is only
used in composition; heavily.

Your carriages were heavy laden; they are a
burden to the weary beast. *Isaiah.*
Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy
laden, and I will give you rest. *Matthew.*

HEC

HEBDOMAD. *n. f.* [hebdomad, Latin.]

A week; a space of seven days.

Computing by the medical month, the first
hebdomad or septenary consists of six days, seven-
teen hours and a half. *Boer.*

HEBDO'MADAL. } *adj.* [from hebdomad, Latin]

HEBDO'MADARY. } Latin Weekly;
consisting of seven days.

As for hebdomadal periods, or weeks, in regard
of their sabbaths, they were observed by the
Hebrews. *Boer.*

TO HEBETATE. *v. a.* [hebet, Latin;
hebet, French.] To dull; to blunt;
to stupify.

The eye, especially if hebetated, might cause
the same perception. *Harvey on Conspiration.*

Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of
my son, but will hebetate and clog his intellectual
faculties. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

HEBETATION. *n. f.* [from hebetate]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled.

HEBETUDE. *n. f.* [hebetudo, Latin.]

Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness.
The pestilent seminaries, according to the
grossness or subtilty, activity or hebetudo, cause
more or less truculent plagues. *Huxley.*

HEBRAISM. *n. f.* [hebraisme, French;
hebraismus, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom.

Milton has infused a great many Hebrewisms,
as well as Grecisms, and sometimes Hebraisms
into his poem. *Spenser.*

HEBRAIST. *n. f.* [hebraus, Latin.] A
man skilled in Hebrew.

HEBRICAN *n. f.* [from Hebrew.] One
skilful in Hebrew.

The words are more properly taken for the
air or ether than the heavens, as the best hebraists
understand them. *Ruiger.*

The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meanest
hebraican knoweth, consists of uneven feet. *Peacock.*

HECATOMB. *n. f.* [hecatombe, French;
ἑκατόμβη] A sacrifice of a hundred
cattle.

In rich mens homes
I bid kill some beasts, but no hecatombs;
None starve, none fasten fast. *Denon.*

One of these three is a whole hecatombe,
And therefore only one of them shall die. *Dryden.*

Her triumphant sons in war succeed,
And slaughtered hecatombs around him bleed. *Addison.*

HECTICAL. } *adj.* [hectique, French,
HECTIC. } from ἥκτις.]

1. Habitual, constitutional

This word is joined only to that kind of fever
which is slow and continual, and ending in a
consumption, is the contrary to those fevers which
arise from a plethora, or too great fulness from
obstruction. It is attended with too lax a state
of the excretory passages, and generally those of
the skin; whereby so much runs off as leaves
not resistance enough in the contractile vessels to
keep them sufficiently distended, so that they
vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and
keep them thin and hot. *Quincy.*

A hectic fever hath got hold
Of the whole substance, not to be controuled. *Denon.*

2. Troubled with a morbid heat.

No hectic student fears the gentle maid. *Taylor.*

HECTICK. *n. f.* A hectic fever.

Like the hectic in my blood he rages,
And thou must cure me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

HECTOR. *n. f.* [from the name of Hector,
the great Homeric warrior.] A bully;
a blustering, turbulent, perversely
noisy fellow.

HED

Those usurping *bedfords*, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be washed out but by blood. *South.*

We'll take one cooling cup of nectar, And drink to this celestial *bedford*. *Prior.*

To *HEDTOR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent authoritative terms.

They reckon they must part with honour to gather with their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be *hedged* out of it. *Gov. of Tongue.*
The weak low spirit fortune makes her slave; But she's a drudge, when *hedged* by the brave. *Dryden.*

An honest man, when he came home at night found another fellow domineering in his family, *hedging* his servants, and calling for supper. *Arbutnot*

To *HEDTOR*. *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluster.

They have attacked me, some with piteous means and outcries, others grinning and only showing their teeth, others ranting and *hedging*, others folding and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*

One would think the *hedging*, the storming, the tugging, and all the different species of the art, should be cured. *Speilator.*

Don Carlos made her chief director, That she might o'er the servants *bedford*. *Swift.*

bedford. *adj.* [from *bedford*, Latin] Producing ivy. *Ditt.*

HEDGE. *n. f.* [hegge, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes, or woven twigs.

It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very useful for stakes in *hedging*. *Mortimer.*

The yewens unfold variety of colour: to the eye every morning, and the *hedger* breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope.*

Through the verdant maze Of sweet-binar *hedger* I pause my walk. *Thomson.*

Hedge, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class; perhaps from a *bedge*, or *bedge born man*, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the first show: the pedant, the braggart, the *bedge-pruff*, the fool, and the boy. *Shakespeare.*

The clergy do much better than a little *bedge*, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be presumed to do. *Swift.*

A person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the competitor of a *bedge-pruff* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*

To *HEDGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.

Hedge thy possession about with thorns. *Eccl.*
Those alleys must be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon.*

2. To obstruct.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hofm.*

3. To encircle for defence.

England, *hedged* in with the main.
That water-walled bulwark, still secure And confident from foreign purposes. *Shakespeare.*

There's such divinity doth *bedge* a king, That treason can but peep to what it would. *Shakespeare.*

4. To shut up within an enclosure.

It must not be paid and exported in ready money; so says our law; but that is a law to *bedge* in the cuckoo, and serves for no purpose: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange. *Locke.*

5. To force into a place already full. This seems to be mistaken for *edge*. To *edge in*, is to put in by the way that requires least room; but *bedge* may signify to thrust in with difficulty, as into a *bedge*.

HED

You forget yourself.

To *bedge* me in. *Shakespeare. Jul. Caf.*

When I was hasty, thou delay'dst me longer: I pray thee, let me *bedge* one moment more into thy promise; for thy life profess'd. *Dryden.*

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *bedge* in some business of your own. *Swift.*

To *HEDGE*. *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head.

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *bedge*, and to lurch. *Shakespeare.*

HEDGE-BORN. *adj.* [from *bedge* and *born*.] Of no known birth; meanly born.

He then, that is not furnished in this sort, Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight, And should, if I were worthy to be judge, Be quite degraded, like a *bedge-born* swain, That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shakespeare.*

HEDGE-CREEPER. *n. f.* [from *bedge* and *creep*.] One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

HEDGE-FUNITORY. *n. f.* A plant; *sumaria sepium*. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HOG. *n. f.* [from *bedge* and *hog*, *erinaceus*.] An animal set with prickles, like thorns in a hedge.

Like *bedge-hogs*, which Lie tumbling in a bare-foot way, and mount Their prickles at my foot-fall. *Shakespeare.*

Few have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience the collyrium of Albertus; that is to make oneself in the dark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an *bedge hog*, boiled in oil, and preserved in a brazen vessel, effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The *bedge hog* hath his backside and flanks thick set with strong and sharp prickles; and besides, by the help of a muscle, can contract himself into a globular figure, and so withdraw his whole under part, head, belly, and legs, within his thicket of prickles. *Ray.*

2. A term of reproach.

Didst thou not kill this king? — I grant ye.

— Didst thou not me, *bedge-hog*? *Shakespeare.*

3. A plant; trefoil; *medica echinata*. *Ainsworth.*

4. The globe fish; *orbis echinatus*. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HYSSOP. *n. f.* [from *bedge* and *hyssop*.] A species of willow; *gratiola*.

Hedge hyssop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one; externally it is said to be a vulnerary. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

HEDGE-MUSTARD. *n. f.* A plant.

HEDGE-NETTLE. *n. f.* A plant; *galeopsis*. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-NOTE. *n. f.* [from *bedge* and *note*.] A word of contempt for low writing.

When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left these *bedge notes* for another sort of poem, which was also full of pleasant railing. *Dryden.*

HEDGE-PIG. *n. f.* [from *bedge* and *pig*.] A young hedge hog.

Thrice the branded ear hath mew'd, Thrice and once the *bedge pig* whin'd. *Shakespeare.*

HEDGE-ROW. *n. f.* [from *bedge* and *row*.] The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures.

Sometime walking not unseen By *bedge-rows* clins, on hill & dale. *Milton.*

The fields in the northern side are divided by *bedge-rows* of myrtle. *Berkeley to Pope.*

HEDGE-SPARROW. *n. f.* [from *bedge* and *sparrow*.] A sparrow that lives in bushes, distinguished from a sparrow that builds in thatch.

HEE

The *bedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long, That it had it's head bit off by its young. *Shakespeare.*

HEDGING-BILL. *n. f.* [from *bedge* and *bill*.] A cutting-hook used in making hedges.

Comes master Dametas with a *hedging-bill* in his hand, chaffing and swearing. *Sidney.*

HEDGER. *n. f.* [from *bedge*.] One who makes hedges.

The labour'd ox In his loose traces from the furrow came, And the swink'd *hedger* at his supper sat. *Milton.*
He would be laugh'd at, that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *bedger* at past fifty. *Locke.*

To *HEED*. *v. a.* [heetan, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*; But wonders much at those new vocal reeds. *Dry.*

He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landscape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *heed* all the parts of it. *Locke.*

HEED. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; attention.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning, The melting voice through mazes running. *Milton.*

Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohesion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

Thou must take *heed*, my Portius; The world has all its eyes on Cato's son. *Add.*

2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch.

Father wife bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diseases, one of another; therefore, let men take *heed* of their company. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Take *heed*, have open eyes; for thieves do tempt by night.

Take *heed*, for summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright. *Shakespeare.*

3. Care to avoid.

We should take *heed* of the neglect or contempt of his worship. *Tillotson.*

4. Notice; observation.

Speech must come by hearing and learning; and birds give more *heed*, and mark words more than beasts. *Bacon.*

5. Seriousness; steadiness.

He did unsettle them; and the first he view'd, He did it with a serious mind, a *heed*. *Shakespeare.*

Was in his countenance. *Shakespeare.*

6. Regard; respectful notice.

It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no body is given to what he says. *Leffing.*

HEEDFUL. *adj.* [from *heed*.]

1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious.

Give him *heedful* note; For I mine eyes will rivet to his face; And, after, we will both our judgments join, In censure of his seeming. *Shakespeare.*

2. Attentive; careful; observing; with of.

I am commanded To tell the passion of my sovereign's heart; Where fame late entering at his *heedful* ears, Hath held thy beauty's name and thy virtue. *Shakespeare.*

To him one of the other twins was bound, Whilst I had been like *heedful* of the other. *Shakespeare.*

Then, *heedful* of advice, secure proceed, My praise the price is, be thine the deed. *Pope.*

HEEDFULLY. *adv.* [from *heedful*.] Attentively; carefully; cautiously.

Let the learner be taken a honourable opportunity of his instruction, and *heedfully* listen to his instructions, as one willing to be led. *Locke.*

HEEDLESS. *n. f.* [from *heed* and *less*.]

Caution; vigilance; attention

HEEDILY. *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly.

HEEDINESS. *n. f.* Caution; vigilance. *Dia*

HEEDLESS. *adj.* [from *heed*.] Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving; with *of*.

The *heedless* lover does not know
Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller.*
Heedless of verities, and hopeless of the crown,
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown. *Dryden.*

Some ideas which have more than once offered themselves to the senses, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedless*, as in children, or otherwise employed, as in men. *Locke.*

Surprises are often fatal to *heedless* unguarded innocence. *Sherlock.*

HEEDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

Whilst ye discharge the duties of matrimony, ye *heedlessly* slide into sin. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

HEEDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.

In the little *harm* they suffer from knocks and falls, they *heedlessly* not be pitted, but bid do so again; which is a better way to cure their *heedlessness*. *Locke.*

HEEL. *n. f.* [hele, Saxon.]

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.

If the luxated bone be distorted backward, it lieth over the *heel* bone. *Wise man's Surgery.*

2. The whole foot of animals

The *stag* recalls his strength, his speed,
His winged *heels*, and then his armed head;
With these t' avoid, with that his fate to meet;
But fear prevails, and bids him trust his feet. *Denham.*

Pegasus appeared hanging off the side of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel*. *Addis.*

3. The feet, as employed in flight.

Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their masters to bears and tigers, and shew them a fair pair of *heels* for 't. *L'Estrange.*

4. To be at the *HEELS*. To pursue closely; to follow hard.

Sir, when comes your book forth?
—Upon the *heels* of my presentment. *Shakspeare.*
But is there no sequel at the *heels* of this Mother's admiration? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

5. To attend closely.

Could we break our way
By force, and at our *heels*, all hell should rise
With blackest insurrection, to confound
Heav'n's purest light. *Milton.*

6. To pursue as an enemy.

The Spaniards fled on towards the north to seek their fortunes, being still chased by the English navy at their *heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. *Bacon.*
Want! hungry want! that hungry meagre fiend,
Is at my *heels*, and chases me in view. *Orway.*

7. To follow close as a dependant.

Through proud London he came fighting on,
After th' admired *heels* of Bolingbroke. *Shakspeare.*

8. To lay by the *HEELS*. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves.

If the king blame me for 't, I'll lay ye all
By th' *heels*, and suddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines for neglect. *Shakspeare.*
One half of man, his mind,
Is *sub* *juris*, unconfin'd,
And cannot be laid by the *heels*. *Hudibras*

I began to smoke that they were a parcel of
mummers; and wondered that none of the
Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them
by the *heels*. *Addison.*

9. Any thing shaped like a heel.

At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

10. The back part of a stocking: whence the phrase *to be out at heels*, to be worn out.

A good man's fortune may grow out at *heels*. *Shakspeare.*

To *HEEL* *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance.

I cannot sing,
Nor *heel* the high revolt, nor sweeten talk. *Shakspeare.*

2. To lean on one side: as, the ship *heels*.

To *HEEL* *v. a.* To arm a cock.

HEELER *n. f.* [from *heel*.] A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEEL-PIECE. *n. f.* [*heel* and *piece*.] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe, to supply what is worn away.

To *HEEL-PIECE.* *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece*.] To put a piece of leather on a shoe heel.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-picing* her shoes. *Arbutnot.*

HEFT. *n. f.* [from *heave*.]

1. Heaving; effort.

May be in the cup
A spider steep'd, and one may drink; depart,
And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge
Is not infected: but if one present
Th' abhorrent ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides
With violent *hefts*. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. [for *haft*.] Handle

His oily side devours both blade and *heft*. *Waller.*

HE'GIRA. *n. f.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that *Mahomet* was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday, July 16, A D 622, under the reign of the emperor *Heraclius*. *Harris.*

HEIFER. *n. f.* [heapone, Saxon.] A young cow.

Who finds the *heifer* dead and bleeding fresh,
And sees fast by a butcher with an axe,
But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter? *Shakspeare.*

A *heifer* will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against rain. *Bacon.*

For her the flocks refuse their verdant food,
Nor thirsty *heifers* seek the gliding flood. *Pope.*

HEIGH-HO. *interj.*

1. An expression of slight languor and uncaliness.

Heigh-ho! an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is used by *Dryden*, contrarily to custom, as a voice of exultation.

We'll toss off our ale 'till we cannot stand,
And *heigh-ho* for the honour of Old England. *Dryden.*

HEIGHT. *n. f.* [from *high*.]

1. Elevation above the ground: indefinite.

Into what pit thou seest,
From what *height* fall'n! *Milton.*

An amphitheatre's amazing *height*
Here fills the eye with terror and delight. *Addis.*

2. Altitude; definite space measured upward.

Abroad I'll study thee,
As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes. *Dante.*

There is in Ticinum a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* near fifty. *Bacon.*

An amphitheatre appear'd
Rais'd in degrees, to sixty paces rear'd;
That when a man was plac'd in one degree
Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryden.*

3. Degree of latitude. Latitudes are higher as they approach the pole. Guinea lieth to the north sea, in the time of the year, as Peru to the south. *Almagest.*

4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence; high place.

From Alpine *heights* the father first descends;
His daughter's husband in the plain attends. *Dry.*

4. Elevation of rank; station of dignity; great degree of excellence.

By him that rais'd me to this careful *height*,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd. *Shakspeare.*
Ten kings had from the Norman conqueror reign'd,
When England to her greatest *height* attain'd,
Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth, and state. *Daniel.*

Every man of learning need not enter into these difficulties, nor climb the *heights* to which some others have arrived. *Watts.*

6. The utmost degree; full completion.

Putrefaction doth not rise to its *height* at once. *Bacon.*

Did not the
Of Timna first betray me, and reveal
The secret, wrested from me in the *heights*
Of nuptial love profess'd? *Milton.*

Hide me from the face
Of God, whom to behold was then my *height*
Of happiness! *Milton.*
Despair is the *height* of madness. *Sherlock.*

7. Utmost exertion.

Come on, sir; I shall now put you to the *height* of your breeding. *Shakspeare.*

8. State of excellence; advance toward perfection.

Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, an enforced with stronger motives, by the principle of our religion. *Addis.*

To *HEIGHTEN.* *v. a.* [from *height*.]

1. To raise higher.

2. To improve; to meliorate.

3. To aggravate

Foreign states used their endeavours to *heighten* our confusions, and plunge us into all the evil of a civil war. *Addis.*

4. To improve by decorations.

As in a room, contrived for state, the *height* of the roof should bear a proportion to the area; and in the *heightenings* of poetry, the strength and vehemence of figures should be suited to the occasion. *Dryden.*

HEINOUS. *adj.* [*baineux*, French, from *bane*, hate; or from the Teutonic, *hoon* shame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

To abrogate or innovate the gospel of Christ if men or angels should attempt, it were more *heinous* and accursed sacrilege. *Hooke.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The image of a wicked *heinous* fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakspeare.*

As it is a most *heinous*, so it is a most dangerous impiety to despise him that can destroy us. *Tillotson.*

HEINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociously; wickedly.

HEINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociousness; wickedness.

He who can treat offences, provoking God, as jests and trifles, must have little sense of the *heinousness* of them. *Roger.*

HEIR. *n. f.* [*heire*, old French; *heres* Latin.]

1. One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

An *heir* signifies the eldest, who is by the laws of England, to have all his father's land. *Lock.*

What lady is that?
—The *heir* of Alançon, Rosalind her name. *Shakspeare.*

That I'll give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's *beirs* in true descent,
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakespeare.*
Being *beirs* together of the grace of life. *i. Pet.*
Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost,
And I his *beir* in misery alone. *Pope.*
The *beirs* to titles and large estates have a
weakness in their eyes, and a tenderness in their
constitutions. *Swift.*

2. One newly inheriting an estate.
The young extravagant *beir* had got a new
steward, and was resolved to look into his estate,
Swift.

To **HEIR**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
inherit.

His son in blooming youth was snatch'd by fate
One only daughter *beir'd* the royal state. *Dryden.*

HEIRESS. *n. f.* [from *beir*.] An inher-
itrix; a woman that inherits.

An *heiress* she, while yet alive;
All that was her's to him did give. *Waller.*

Aneas, though he married the *beirs* of the
crown, yet claimed no title to it during the life
of his father-in-law. *Dryden.*

HEIRLESS. *adj.* [from *beir*.] Without
an heir; wanting one to inherit after
him.

I still think of
The wrong I did myself; which was so much,
That *beir'd* it hath made my kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

HEIRLOOM. *n. f.* [*beir* and *geloma*, goods,
Saxon.] Any furniture or moveable
decreed to descend by inheritance, and
therefore inseparable from the freehold.

Achilles' sceptre was of wood,
Transmitted to the hero's line;
Thence through a long descent of kings
Came an *heirloom*, as Homer sings. *Swift.*

HEIRSHIP. *n. f.* [from *beir*.] The state,
character, or privileges of an heir.

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in
his will to build an hospital within a year, under
pain of his being deprived of his *heirship*. *Ayliffe.*

HELD. The preterit and part. pass. of
hold.

A rich man beginning to fall, is *held* up of
friends. *Pope.*

If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his
hand, he had executed his design. *Dryden.*

HELICAL. *adj.* [*heliague*, Fr. from
hēlos.] Emerging from the lullre of
the sun, or falling into it.

Had they ascribed the heat of the season to
this star, they would not have computed from
its *helical* ascent. *Brown.*

HE' IACALLY. *adv.* [from *helical*.]
From the rising of this star, not cosmically,
that is, with the sun, but *helically*, that is, its
emersion from the rays of the sun, the an-
cients computed their calendar days. *Brown.*

He is tempestuous in the summer, when he
rises *helically*; and rainy in the winter, when
he rises achronically. *Dryden.*

HELICAL. *adj.* [*belice*, Fr. from *hēlos*.]
Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

The screw is a kind of wedge, multiplied or
continued by a *helical* revolution about a cy-
linder, receiving its motion not from any stroke,
but from a veltis at one end of it. *Wilkins.*

HELIOCENTRIC. *adj.* [*heliocentrique*,
French; *hēlos* and *kentron*.]
The *heliocentric* place of a planet is said to
be such as it would appear to us from the sun,
if our eye were fixed in its centre. *Harris.*

HELION PARABOLA in mathematics, or
the parabolick spiral, is a curve which
arises from the supposition of the axis of
the common Apollonian parabola being
bent round into the periphery of a circle,
and is a line then passing through the

extremities of the ordinates, which do
now converge toward the centre of the
said circle. *Harris.*

HELIOSCOPE. *n. f.* [*helioscope*, Fr. *hēlos*
and *σκοπία*.] A sort of telescope fitted so
as to look on the body of the sun, with-
out offence to the eyes. *Harris.*

HELIOTROPE. *n. f.* [*hēlos* and *τροπή*;
heliotrope, Fr. *heliotropium*, Lat.] A plant
that turns toward the sun; but more
particularly the turnsol, or sunflower.

'Tis an observation of flatterers, that they are
like the *heliotrope*; they open only towards the
sun, but shut and contract themselves at night,
and in cloudy weather. *Gow. of the Tongue.*

HELISPHERICAL. *adj.* [*helix* and *sphere*.]
The *helihspherical* line is the rhomb line in
navigation, and is so called because on the globe
it winds round the pole spirally, and still comes
nearest and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it.
Harris.

HELIX. *n. f.* [*belice*, Fr. *hēlos*.] Part
of a spiral line; a circumvolution.

Find the true inclination of the screw, together
with the quantity of water which every *helix*
does contain. *Wilkins.*

HELL. *n. f.* [*helle*, Saxon.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked
souls.

For it is a knell
That summons thee to heaven, or to *hell*. *Shakspeare.*
If a man were a porter of *hell* gates, he should
have old tuning the key. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
Let none admire
That riches grow in *hell*; that full may best
Deserve the precious bane. *Milton.*

Hell's black tyrant trembled to behold
The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Cowley.*

2. The place of separate souls, whether
good or bad.
I will go down to my son mourning to *hell*.
Genesis.

He descended into *hell*. *Apostles Creed.*

3. Temporal death.
The pains of *hell* came about me; the snares
of death overtook me. *Psalms.*

4. The place at a running play to which
those who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be straight allotted there;
They of both ends the middle two do fly;
The two that in mid-place, *hell* called were,
Must strive with waiting foot and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to *hell* to bear,
That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply. *Sidney.*

5. The place into which the tailor throws
his shreds.

This trusty squire, he had as well
As the bold Trojan knight seen *hell*;
Not with a counterfeit'd pais
Of golden bough, but true gold-lace. *Hudibras.*

In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,
Who might deserve a place in his own *hell*.
King's Cook-ry.

6. The infernal powers.

Much danger felt, much toil did he sustain.
While Saul and *hell* crost his strong fate in vain. *Cowley.*

7. It is used in composition by the old
writers more than by the modern.

HELL-BLACK. *adj.* Black as hell.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have boil'd up,
And quench'd the stelled fires. *Shakspeare.*

HELL-BRED. *adj.* [*hell* and *bred*.] Pro-
duced in hell.

Heart cannot think what courage and what
cries,
With soul enfolded smoak and flaming fire,
The *hell-bred* beast threw forth into the skies. *Spenser.*

HELL-BROTH. *n. f.* [*hell* and *broth*.] A
composition boiled up for infernal pur-
poses.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owl's wing;
For charm of powerful trouble,
Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble. *Shakspeare.*

HELL-DOOMED. *adj.* [*hell* and *doom*.]

Consigned to hell
And reckon't thou thyself with spirits of
heaven, *Milton.*

Hell doom'd and breath'd defiance here and
flour,

Where I reign'd king? *Milton.*

HELL-GOVERNED. *adj.* Directed by hell.

Earth gape open wide and ate him quick,
As thou dost swallow up this good king's blood,
Which his *hell-govern'd* arm hath butcher'd. *Shakspeare.*

HELL-HATED. *adj.* Abhorred like hell.

Back do I toils these treasons to thy head,
With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart. *Shakspeare.*

HELL-HAUNTED. *adj.* [*hell* and *haunt*.]

Haunted by the devil.
Fierce Omond close in the bleeding bark
And bid me stand exposed to the bleak winds.
Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove. *Dry.*

HELL-HOUND. *n. f.* [*helle hund*, Sax.]

1. Dog of hell
From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept,
A *hell-hound* that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakspeare.*
Now the *hell-hounds* with superior speed
Had reach'd the dame, and, fastning on her side,
The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd. *Dryden.*

2. Agent of hell.

I call'd
My *hell-hounds* to lick up the druff, and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
On what was pure. *Milton.*

HELL-KITE. *n. f.* [*hell* and *kite*.] Kite
of infernal breed. The term *hell* pre-
fixed to any word notes detestation.

Did you say all? What all? Oh, *hell-kite*! all?
What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell swoop? *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

HELLKORE. *n. f.* [*helleborus*, Latin.]
Christmas flower.

HELLEBORUS. *White*. *n. f.* [*veratrum*,
Latin.] A plant.

There are great doubts whether any of it
species be the true *hellebore* of the ancients. *Miller.*

HELLINISM. *n. f.* [*hellenismos*] A
Greek idiom. *Anjwarrth.*

HELLISH. *adj.* [from *hell*.]

1. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.

O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or
what other heavenly or *hellish* title thou list to
have, for effects of both I find in myself, have
compassion of me. *Sidney.*

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his first duel, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of hell; infernal;
wicked; detestable.

No benefits shall ever ally that diabolical tan-
nor that ferments in some *hellish* breast, but that
it will foam out at its foul mouth in slander. *South.*

HELLISHLY. *adv.* [from *hellish*.] In-
fernally; wickedly; detestably.

HELLISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *hellish*.]
Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD. *adv.* [from *hell*.] To-
ward hell.

Be next thy cure the fable sheep to place
Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face. *Pope.*

HELM denotes defence: as *Ephelm*, happy
defence; *Sighelm*, victorious defence;

Berthelm, eminent defence: like *Amyntas* and *Boetius* among the Greeks.

Gibson's Camden

HELM, *n. s.* [*helm*, Saxon, from *helan*, to cover, to protect.]

1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morion; a headpiece.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land;
With plumed *helm* the slayer begins his threats.

Shakespeare.

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.

More might be added of *helms*, crests, mantles, and supporters.

Camden's Remains.

3. The upper part of the retort.

The vulgar chymists themselves pretend to be able, by repeated cohobations, and other fit operations, to make the distilled parts of a conciete bring its own *caput martium* over the *helm*.

Boyle.

4. [*helma*, Saxon.] The steerage; the rudder.

They did not leave the *helm* in storms;
And such they are most happy states.

B. Jonson.

More in prosperity is reason lost
Than ships in storms, their *helms* and anchors lost.

Denham.

Fair occasion shews the springing gale,
And me rest guides the *helm*, and honour swells the sail.

Prior.

5. The station of government.

I may be wrong in the means: but that is no objection against the design: let those at the *helm* contrive it better.

Swift.

6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether *steersman* or *defender* is intended: I think *steersman*.

You slander

The *helms* o' th' state, who care for you like fathers,

When you censure them as enemies.

Shakespeare.

TO HELM, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct.

Hanmer.

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*, must give him a better proclamation.

Shakespeare.

HELMED, *adj.* [from *helm*.] Furnished with a headpiece.

The *helmed* cherubim

Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd.

Milton.

HELMET, *n. s.* [Probably a diminutive of *helm*.] A helm; a headpiece; armour for the head.

I saw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;
From *helmet* to the spur all bleeding o'er.

Seven darts are thrown at once, and some rebound

From his bright shield, some on his *helmet* sound.

Dryden.

HELMN'THICK, *adj.* [from *helms*.] Relating to worms.

Did.

TO HELP, *v. a.* pret. *helped* or *holp*; part. *helped* or *holpen*. [*helpan*, Gothick; *helpan*, Saxon.]

1. To assist; to support; to aid.

Let us work as valiant men behave;
For bold hearts good fortune *helpeth* out.

Fairfax.

O Lord, make haste to *help* me.

God *helped* him against the philistines.

Psalm.

They *helped* them in all things with silver and gold.

Chron.

A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help* his understanding and direct his expressions.

Stillingfleet.

2. It has, in familiar language, the particle *out*, which seems to have meant, originally, *out of a difficulty*.

This he conceives not hard to bring about,
If all of you should join to *help* him out.

Dryden.

What I offer is to far from doing any diskindness to the cause these gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real service, and *helps* them out with the mean thing wherewith they stuck.

Woodward.

The God of learning and of light,
Would want a god himself to *help* him out.

Swift.

3. To raise by help: with *up*.

Woe to him that is alone when he falleth;
for he hath not another to *help* him up.

Ecclesi.

4. To enable to surmount: with *over*.

Wherever they are at a stand, *help* them presently *over* the difficulty without any rebuke.

Locke.

5. To remove by help: with *off*.

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use, to *help off* their time.

Locke.

6. To free from pain or vexation.

Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them.

Locke.

7. To cure; to heal: with *of*. Obsolete.

Love doth to her eyes repair,
To *help* him of his blindness.

Shakespeare.

8. It is used commonly before the disease.

The true calamus *helps* coughs.

Gerard.

9. To remedy; to change for the better.

Cease to lament for that thou canst not *help*;
And study *help* for that which thou lament'st.

Shakespeare.

10. To prevent; to hinder.

Those few who reside among us, only because they cannot *help* it.

Swift.

If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot *help*, and therefore the whole blame must lie upon them.

Saunderson.

It is a high point of ill nature to make sport with any man's imperfections that he cannot *help*.

L'Estrange.

Those closing skies may still continue bright;
But who can *help* it, if you'll make it night.

Dryden.

She, betwixt her modesty and pride,
Her wishes, which she could not *help*, would lude.

Dryden.

It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference in opinion, because that is a thing which no man can *help* in himself.

Swift.

11. To forbear; to avoid.

He cannot *help* believing, that such things he saw and heard.

Atterbury.

I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune.

Pope.

12. To promote; to forward.

And they *helped* forward the afflictive.

Zech.

If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will *help* the experiment.

Bacon.

13. TO HELP TO. To supply with; to furnish with.

Whom they would *help* to a kingdom, thoforeign; and whom again they would, they displace.

Maccabees.

The man that is now with Eireas can *help* him to his own again.

L'Estrange.

14. To present at table.

In plenty it was, tantaliz'd in state
And complacently *help'd* to all I hate;
Treated, caref'd, and ur'd, I take my leave.

Pope.

TO HELP, *v. n.*

1. To contribute assistance.

Sir, how come it you

Have *help* to make this rescue?

Shakespeare.

Discreet followers and servants *help* much to reputation.

Bacon.

Bennet's grave look was a pretence,
And Danby's matchless impudence
Help'd to support the knave.

Dryden.

A generous present *helps* to persuade as well as an agreeable person.

Garth.

2. To bring a supply.

Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should *help* out where the mutes failed.

Rymer.

HELPER, *n. s.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]

1. A assistance; aid; support; succour.

Mulesse, despairing to recover the city, hardly escaped his enemies hands by the good *help* of his uncle.

Kneller.

He may be beholden to experience and accurate notions, where he thinks he has not the *help* from them.

Locke.

So great is the stupidity of some of those, that they may have no sense of the *help* administered to them.

Smalridge.

2. That which gives help.

Though these contrivances increase the power, yet they proportionably protract the time; that which by such *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate strength of a hundred men in one day.

Hilken.

Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroys it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance.

South.

Another *help* *sc.* Paul himself affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epistles.

Locke.

3. That which forwards or promotes

Coral is in use as an *help* to the teeth of children.

Bacon.

4. Remedy.

There is no *help* for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with the faulty way of writing.

Hader on Speech.

HELPER, *n. s.* [from *help*.]

1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.

There was not any left, nor any *helper* for Israel.

2 Kings.

We ought to receive such, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth.

3 John.

It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent.

Taylor.

2. One that administers remedy.

Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils.

Mort.

3. One that supplies with any thing wanted: with *to*.

Heaven

Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dowry,
As it hath fated her to be my motive,
And *helper* to a husband.

Shakespeare.

4. A supernumerary servant.

I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house;
my family consists of a steward, a groom, a *helper* in the stable, a footman, and an old maid.

Swift to Pope.

HELPLESS, *adj.* [*help* and *fall*.]

1. Useful; that gives assistance.

Let's fight with gentle words,
Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* swords.

Shakespeare.

He orders all the succours which they bring;
The *helpful* and the good about him run,
And form an army.

Dryden.

2. Wholesome; salutary.

A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs.

Raleigh's History.

HELPLESS, *adj.* [from *help*.]

1. Wanting power to succour one's self.

One dire shot
Close by the board the prince's main-mast bore;
All three now *helpless* by each other lie.

Dryden.

Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the *helpless*; but let it be our glory to be true and peaceable.

Rogers.

2. Wanting support or assistance.

How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend?
Till then be I sorry to fear your friend.

Pope.

3. Inmediable; admitting no help.

HEM

Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail.

4. Unsupplied; void: with *of*. This is unusual, perhaps improper.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire,

Helpless of all that human wants require. *Dryden*.

HELPLESSLY. *adv.* [from *helpless*.] Without ability; without succour.

HELPLESSNESS *n. f.* [from *helpless*.] Want of ability; want of succour.

HELTER-SKELTER *adv.* [As *Skinner* fancies, from *holy-ten* 'preado, the darkness of hell; *helter*, says he, being a place of confusion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.

Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend;

And *helter-skelter* have I rode to England,

And tidings do I bring. *Shakespeare*

He had no sooner turned his back, but they

were at it *helter-skelter*, throwing books at one

another's heads. *L'Estrange*

HELVE *n. f.* [*helpe*, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.

The slipping of an axe from the *helve*, where-

by another is slain, was the work of God him-

self. *Rakig's History*

TO HELVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.

HEM. *n. f.* [*hem*, Saxon]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.

Rowlers must be made of even cloth, white

and gentle, without *hem*, seam, or thread hang-

ing by. *Wifeman*.

2. [*hemmen*, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.

I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him.

Shakespeare

He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is

not a little pleased with any one who takes notice

of the strength which he still exerts in his morning

lema. *Addison*.

3. *Interje.* Hem! [Latin]

TO HEM. *v. a.*

1. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.

2. To border; to edge.

All the skirt about

Was *hem'd* with golden fringe. *Fairy Queen*.

Along the shoar of silver streaming Thames,

Whose rusky bank, the which his river *hems*.

Spenser.

3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut: perhaps always with a particle; as, *in*, *about*, *round*.

So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow

length, was it *hemmed* in by woody hills, as if

indeed nature had meant therein to make a place

for beholders. *Sidney*.

What lets us then the great Jerusalem

With valiant squadrons round about to *hem*?

Fairfax.

Why, Neptune, hast thou made us stand alone.

Divided from the world for this. Say they;

Hem'd in to be a spoil to tyranny.

Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel*.

I hurry me in haste away,

And find his honour in a pound,

Hem'd by a triple circle round,

Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope*.

TO HEM. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HEMICRANY. *n. f.* [*hēmi*, half, and *crāny*, the skull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time.

Quincy.

HEM

HEMICYCLE. *n. f.* [*hēmi*, half, and *kyklos*, round.] A half round.

HEMINA *n. f.* An ancient measure; now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure.

Quincy.

HEMIPLEGY. *n. f.* [*hēmi*, half, and *plēgō*, to strike or seize.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto,

that seizes one side at a time; some partial disorder of the nervous system.

HEMISPHERE. *n. f.* [*hēmi*, half, and *sphaîra*, sphere, French.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut

through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

That place is earth, the seat of man, that light

This day, which elie, as th' other *hemisphere*,

Night would invade. *Milton*.

A hill

Of Paradise, the highest from whose top

The *hemisphere* of earth, in clearest ken

Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay.

Milton.

The sun is more powerful in the northern

hemisphere, and in the apogee; for therein his

motion is slower. *Newton*

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,

Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;

So in this *hemisphere* our utmost view

Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden*.

HEMISPHERICAL } *adj.* [from *hemi-*
HEMISPHERICK } *sphere*.] Half round;

containing half a globe.

The thin film of water swells above the sur-

face of the water it swims on, and commonly

constitutes *hemispherical* bodies with it. *Boyle*.

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an

hemispheric figure, in much the same manner

as an acorn in its cup. *Hobbes*.

HEMISTICK. *n. f.* [*hēmi*, half, and *stichos*, verse, French.] Half a verse.

He broke off in the *hemistich*, or midst of the

verse; but seized, as it were, with a divine fury,

he made up the latter part of the *hemistich*.

Dryden's Distich

HEMLOCK *n. f.* [*hemlock*, Saxon.] An herb.

The leaves are cut into many minute segments:

the petals of the flower are bind, heart-shaped,

and unequal: the flower is succeeded by two short

channeled seeds. One sort is sometimes used in

medicine, though it is noxious; but the *hemlock*

of the ancients, which was such deadly poison,

is generally supposed different. *Miller*.

He was met, even now,

Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,

With barbed, *hemlock*. *Shakespeare*.

We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man

can be nourished by word or stones, or that all

men will be poisoned by *hemlock*. *L'Estrange*.

HEMORRHAGE. *n. f.* [*hēmi*, half, and *haima*, blood, French.] A violent flux of blood.

Great *hemorrhage* succeeds the separation. *Ray*.

Twenty days falling will not diminish its quan-

tity to much as one great *hemorrhage*. *Art*.

HEMORRHOIDS. *n. f.* [*hēmi*, half, and *rhōis*, vein, French.] The piles; the emroids.

I got the *hemorrhoids*. *Swift*.

HEMORRHOIDAL. *adj.* [*hemorrhoidal*, French, from *hemorrhoids*] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Besides there are hemorrhages from the nose and *hemorrhoidal* veins, and fluxes of rhum.

Emboss upon the field, a battle stood

Of leeches, spouting *hemorrhoidal* blood. *Garth*.

HEMP. *n. f.* [*hēnep*, Saxon; *kampe*, Dutch; *cannable*.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another: the flowers have no visible petals; it is male and female in different plants. Its bark is useful for cordage and cloth. *Miller*.

Let gallows go for dog; let man go free, And let not *hem* his windpipe suffocate. *Shakespeare*.

Hemp and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit. *Mortimer*.

HEMP Agrimony. *n. f.* A plant.

The common *hem agrimony* is found wild by ditches and sides of rivers. *Miller*.

HEMP. *n. adj.* [from *hemp*] Made of hemp

In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree, About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears. *Fairy Queen*.

Behold

Upon the *hempen* tackle ship-boys climbing.

Shakespeare.

Ye shall have a *hempen* cable then, and the help of a hatchet.

I watch'd his dancing garter from his knee;

He will not when the *hempen* string I drew. *Gay*.

HEN. *n. f.* [*henne*, Saxon; *han*, German, a cock.]

1. The female of a house-cock.

2. The female of any land fowl.

The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the *hens* have not. *Bacon*.

Whilst the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means

diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison*.

O'er the trackless waste

The heath *hen* flutters. *Thomson*.

HEN-DRIVER *n. f.* [*hen* and *driver*.] A kind of hawk

The *hen driver* I forbear to name. *Walton*.

HEN-HA M } *n. f.* [*tygargus*] A kind of kite. *Ainsworth*.

So called probably from destroying chickens.

HEN-HEARTED *adj.* [*hen* and *heart*] Dastardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word

HEN-PECKED *adj.* [*hen* and *pecked*] Governed by the wife

A stepdame too I have, a cursed she, Who rules my *hen-peck'd* fire, and orders me. *Dryden*.

The neighbours reported that he was *hen-peck'd*, which was impossible, by such a mild spirited woman as his wife. *Arbuthnot*.

HEN ROOST. *n. f.* [*hen* and *roost*.] The place where the poultry rest.

Many a poor devil stands to a whipping post for the pilfing of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a *hen-roost*. *L'Estrange*.

His house frequented by a company of roustes whom the even rageth to rob his *hen-roost*. *Swift*.

If a man professes gipsies with severity, his *hen-roost* is sure to pay for it. *Addison*.

They sit have fully out to pillage the *hen-roosts* of some rural village. *Trotter*.

HEN'S-BONE. *n. f.* [*hyoscyamus*, Latin] A plant

It is very often found growing upon the sides of banks and old daughills. This is a very poisonous plant. *Miller*.

That to which old Socrates was cur'd, Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em till they burst. *Dryden*.

HENBIT. *n. f.* [*alsine foliis hederae*] A plant.

In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raising millet-seeds; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy leaved speedwell, or small *henbit*. *DeRham's Phys. Tb.*

5 Y 2

HEN

HENCE. *adv. or interj.* [heonan, Sax. *beñnes*, old English.]

1. From this place to another.

Discharge my follow'rs; let them *hence* away,
From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day. *Shakspere.*

'Th' Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not draw us *hence*. *Milton.*
A sudden prudence drew thee *hence*
From noise, fraud, and impertinence. *Rostom.*

2. Away; to a distance. A word of command.

Be not found here: *hence* with your little ones. *Shakspere.*

Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton.*

3. At a distance; in another place. Not in use.

Why should I then be false, since it is true
That I must die here, and live *hence* by truth? *Shakspere.*

All members of our cause, both here and *hence*,
That are infixed to this action. *Shakspere.*

4. From this time; in the future.

He who can reason well to day about one sort
of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about
others, though perhaps *any* year *hence* he may. *Locke.*
Let not posterity a thousand years *hence* look
for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. *Arbutnot.*

5. For this reason; in consequence of this.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the
Star of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson.*

6. From this cause; from this ground.

By too strong a projectile motion the aliment
tends to putrefaction: *hence* may be deduced the
force of exercise in helping digestion. *Arbutnot.*

7. From this source; from this original; from this store.

My Flora was my sun; for as
One sun, so but one Flora was;
All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace as stars do thence. *Suckling.*

8. From *hence* is a vitious expression, which crept into use even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten. *Hence* signifies from this.

An ancient author prophesied from *hence*
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince! *Dryden.*

TO HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]

To send off; to dispatch to a distance. Obsolete.

Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;
With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he curs'd. *Sidney.*

HENCEFORTH. *adv.* [henonþorð, Sax.]

From this time forward.

Thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be cars. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

Never *henceforth* shall I joy again;
Never, oh never, shall I see more joy. *Shakspere.*

Happier thou may'st be, worthier can'st not be;
Take this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,
Thyself a goddess. *Milton.*

I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray,
Till day droop. *Milton.*

If we treat gallant soldiers in this sort,
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come? *Dryden.*

HENCEFORTHWARD. *adv.* [*hence* and *for-ward*] From this time to futurity.

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair shining suns. *Shaksp.*

Pardon, I beseech you;
Henceforward I am ever rul'd by you. *Shaksp.*

The royal academy will admit *henceforward*
only such who are endued with good qualities. *Dryden.*

HER

HER'WICHMAN. *n. f.* [hync, a servant, and *man*, *Skinner*; hengre, a horse, and *man*, *Spelman*.] A page; an attendant. Obsolete.

Why should Titania cross her Oberon:

I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my *herchman*. *Shakspere.*

Three *herchmen* were for ev'ry knight assign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden.*

TO HEND. *v. a.* [henban, Saxon, from *hendo*, low latin, which seems borrowed from *band* or *bond*, Teutonick.]

1. To seize; to lay hold on.

With that the sergeants *hent* the young man stout,
And bound him likewise in a wordle's chain. *Fairfax.*

2. To crowd; to surround. Perhaps the following passage is corrupt, and should be read *hemmed*; or it may mean to take possession.

The generous and gravest citizens
Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Shakspere.*

HENDE'CAGON. *n. f.* [ἑνδεκά and γωνία.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HENS-FEET. *n. f.* [sumaria spium] Hedge fumitory.

HEPATICAL. } *adj.* [hepaticus, Lat. hepa-
HEPATICK. } tique, Fr. from ἥπαρ]

Belonging to the liver.

If the evacuated blood be florid, it is stomach
blood; if red and copious, it is *hepatick*. *Harvey.*

The cylick gall is thick, and intensely bitter;
the *hepatick* gall is more fluid, and not so bitter. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

HEPS. *n. f.* The berries of the brier or
dogrose, commonly written *hips*. *Ainsw.*

In hard winters there is observed great plenty
of *heps* and haws, which preserve the small birds
from starving. *Bacon.*

HEPTACA'PSULAR. *adj.* [ἑπτα and capsu-
la.] Having seven cavities or cells.

HEPTAGON. *n. f.* [heptagone, French;
ἑπτα and γωνία.] A figure with seven
sides or angles.

HEPTAGONAL. *adj.* [from *heptagon*.]
Having seven angles or sides.

HEPTARCHY. *n. f.* [heptarchie, French;
ἑπτα and ἀρχή.] A sevenfold govern-
ment.

In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of
arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they de-
scended, used fields. *Camden.*

England began not to be a people, when Al-
fred reduced it into a monarchy; for the materi-
als thereof were extant before, namely, under
the *heptarchy*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The next returning planetary hour
Of Mars, who shar'd the *heptarchy* of pow'r,
His steps bold Arcite to the temple bent. *Dryden.*

HER. *pron.* [hepa, hep, in Saxon, stood
for *their*, or of *them*, which at length
became the female possessive.]

1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a
woman.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with *her* head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Still new favourites the chose,
'Till up in arms my passion rose,
And cast away *her* yoke. *Cowley.*

One month, three days, and half an hour,
Judith held the foreign pow'r;
Would'rous beautiful *her* face;

But so weak and small *her* wit,
That she to govern were unfit,
And so Susanna took *her* place. *Cowley.*

HER

2. The oblique case of *she*.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends *her* not. *Shaksp. Henry v.*

She cannot seem defam'd to me,
And I would have *her* seem to others so. *Cowley.*
The moon arose clad o'er in light,
With thousand stars attending on her train;
With *her* they rise, with *her* they set again. *Cowley.*

Should I be left, and thou be lost, the sea,
That bury'd *her* I lov'd, should bury me. *Dryden.*

HERS. *pronoun.* This is used when it re-
fers to a substantive going before: as,
such are *her* charms, such charms as *hers*.

This pride of *hers*,
Upon advice, hath drawn my love from *her*. *Shakspere.*

Thine own unworthiness,
Will still that thou art mine not *hers* confess. *Cowley.*

Some secret charm did all *her* acts attend,
And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend. *Dryden.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Indeed to save a crown, not *hers* but yours. *Dryden.*

HERALD. *n. f.* [herault, Fr. herald,
German.]

1. An officer whose business it is to re-
gister genealogies, adjust enigns armorial,
regulate funerals, and anciently to
carry messages between princes, and
proclaim war and peace.

May none, whose scatter'd names honour my
book,

For strict degrees of rank or title look;
'Tis gainst the manners of an epigram,
And I poet here, no herald am. *Ben Jonson.*

When time shall serve let but the herald cry,
And I'll appear again. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

Embassador of peace, if peace you chuse;
Or herald of a war, if you refuse. *Dryden.*

Please thy pride and search the herald's roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden.*

2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbin-
ger.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful heralds to astonish us. *Shakspere.*
It was the lark, the herald of the morn. *Shakspere.*

3. A proclaimer; a publisher.

After my death I with no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shaksp.*

TO HERALD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To introduce as by a herald. Not
used.

We are sent from our royal master,
Only to herald thee into his light,
Not pay thee. *Shakspere.*

HERALDRY. *n. f.* [heraulderie, Fr. from
herald.]

1. The art or office of a herald.

I am writing of heraldry. *Pearson.*
Grant *her*, besides, of noble blood the ran
In ancient veins, ere heraldry began. *Dryden.*

2. Registry of genealogies.

'Twas no false heraldry when madness drew
Her pedigree from those who too much knew. *Denham.*

3. Blazonry.

Metals may blazen common beauties; she
Makes pearls and planets humble heraldry. *Clowland.*

HERB. *n. f.* [herbe, Fr. herba, Latin.]

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft,
and have nothing woody in them; as grass and
hemlock. *Leist.*

In such a night
Mad as gather'd the enchanted herbs
That did renew old *Alfon*. *Shakspere.*

HER

With sweet-smelling herbs

Spoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. *Milt.*

Unhappy, from whom still conceal'd does lie

Of herbs and roots the harmless luxury. *Cowley.*

If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we

call them herbs; as sage and mint. *Watts.*

Herb-eating animals, which don't ruminate,

have strong grinders, and chew much. *Arbutnot.*

HERB *Christopher, or bane berries. n. f.*

A plant.

HERBACEOUS. *adj. [from herba, Lat.]*

1. Belonging to herbs.

Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk;

but an herbaceous plant, resembling the water

flower-de-luce. *Brown.*

2. Feeding on vegetables: perhaps not

properly.

Their teeth are fitted to their food, the rapa-

cious to catching, holding, and tearing their

prey; the herbaceous to gathering and commin-

ution of vegetables. *Derbam.*

HERBAGE. *n. f. [herbage, French]*

1. Herbs collectively; grafs; pasture.

Rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow;

Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields.

Dryden.

At the time the deluge came, the earth was

loaded with herbage, and thronged with ani-

mals. *Woodward.*

2. The tithe and the right of pasture.

Ainsworth.

HERBAL. *n. f. [from herb.]*

A book

containing the names and descriptions

of plants.

We leave the description of plants to *herbals*,

and other like books of natural history. *Bacon.*

Such a plant will not be found in the *herbal* of

nature. *Brown.*

As for the medicinal uses of plants, the large

herbals are ample testimonies thereof. *Moore.*

Our *herbals* are sufficiently stored with plants.

Baker.

HERBALIST. *n. f. [from herbal.]*

A man

skilled in herbs.

Herbalists have distinguished them, naming

that the male whose leaves are lighter, and fruit

rounder. *Brown.*

HERBAR. *n. f. [A word, I believe,*

only to be found in *Spenser.*]

Herb;

plant.

The roof herof was arch'd over head,

And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintly.

Fairy Queen.

HERBARIST. *n. f. [herbarius, from her-*

ba, Latin.]

One skilled in herbs.

Herbarists have exercised a commendable

curiosity in subdividing plants of the same de-

nomination. *Boyle.*

He was too much sway'd by the opinions then

current amongst *herbarists*, that different colours,

or multiplicity of leaves in the flower, were

sufficient to constitute a specific difference. *Ray.*

As to the fuci, their feed hath been discovered

and shew'd me first by an ingenious *herbarist*.

Derbam.

HERBELET. *n. f. [diminutive of herb,*

or of *herbula*, Latin.]

A small herb.

These *herbelets*, which we upon you strow.

Shakspeare.

HERBESCENT. *adj. [herbescens, Latin.]*

Growing into herbs.

HERBID. *adj. [herbidus, Latin.]*

Cover-

ed with herbs.

HERBORIST. *n. f. [from herb]*

One

curious in herbs. This seems a mistake

for *herbarist*.

A curious *herborist* has a plant, whose flower

perishes in about an hour. *Ray.*

HERBOROUGH. *n. f. [berberg, German.]*

Place of temporary residence. Now

written *barbour*.

HER

The German lord, when he went out of New-

gate into the cart, took order to have his arms

set up in his last *barborough*. *Ben Jonson*

HERBOUS. *adj. [herbosus, Lat.]*

Abound-

ing with herbs.

HERBULENT. *adj. [from herbula, Lat.]*

Containing herbs.

HERBWOMAN. *n. f. [herb and woman.]*

A woman that sells herbs.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer,

butcher, and baker; even my *herbwoman* duuned

me as I went along. *Arbutnot.*

HERBY. *adj. [from herb.]*

Having the

nature of herbs.

No substance but earth, and the precedures of

earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any moss or

herby substance. *Bacon.*

HERD. *n. f. [heord; Saxon.]*

1. A number of beasts together. It

is peculiarly applied to black-cattle.

Flocks and herds are sheep and oxen or

kine.

Note a wild and wanton *herd*,

Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,

Fetching mad bounds. *Shakspeare.*

There find a *herd* of heifers, wand'ring o'er

The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore.

Adison.

2. A company of men, in contempt or

detestation.

Survey the world, and where one Cato thines,

Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden.*

I do not remember where ever God delivered

his oracles by the multitude, or nature truth by

the *herd*. *Locke.*

3. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle,

and in Scotland it is still used. [hyrd,

Saxon.] A fensie still retained in com-

position: as, *goalherd*.

To HERD. *v. n. [from the noun.]*

1. To run in herds or companies.

Weak women should, in danger, *herd* like deer.

Dryden.

It is the nature of indigency, like common

danger, to undear men to one another, and make

them *herd* together, like fellow-sailors in a storm.

Norris.

2. To associate; to become one of any

number or party.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem

One of the number. *Adison's Cato.*

Run to towns, to *herd* with knaves and tools,

And undistinguished pass among the crowd.

Watts.

To HERD. *v. a. To throw or put into*

a herd.

The rest,

However great we are, honest and valiant,

Are *herd*d with the vulgar. *Ben Jonson.*

HERDROOM. *n. f. [herd and groom.]*

A keeper of herds. Not in use.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?

That shall yonder *herdgroom*, and none other.

Spenser.

HERDMAN. } *n. f. [herd and man]*

HERDSMAN. } One employed in tend-

ing herds: formerly, an owner of herds.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he,

In whom no evil did reign, or good appear.

Sidney.

And you, enchantment,

Worthy enough a *herdsman*, if e'er thou

These rural latches to his entrance open,

I will devise a cruel death for thee. *Shakspeare.*

Scarce themselves know how to hold

A theephook, or have learn'd ought else the least

That to the faithful *herdsman's* art belongs.

Milton.

There oft the Indian *herdsman*, shunning heat,

Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds

At loop-holes cut through thickest shade. *Milt.*

HER

So stands a Thracian *herdsman* with his spear

Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear.

Dryden.

The *herdsman*, round

The cheerful fire, provoke his health in goblets

crown'd. *Dryden.*

When their *herdsman* could not agree, they

parted by content. *Locke.*

HERE. *adv. [hen, Saxon; hier, Dutch.]*

1. In this place

Before they *here* approach,

Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,

All ready at a point, was setting forth. *Shakspeare.*

I, upon my frontiers *here*,

Keep residence. *Milton.*

Here nature first begins

Her farthest verge. *Milton.*

How wretched does Prometheus' state appear,

While he his second misery suffers *here*!

To day is ours, we have it *here*. *Cowley.*

2. In the present state.

Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy

hereafter. *Bacon.*

3. It is used in making an offer or at-

tempt.

Then *here's* for earnest:

'Tis finish'd. *Dryden.*

4. In drinking a health.

Here's to thee, Dick. *Cowley.*

However, friend, *here's* to the king, one cries;

To him who was the king, the friend replies.

Prior.

5. It is often oppos'd to *there*; in one

place, distinguished from another.

Good-night, mine eyes do itch;

Doth that bode weeping?

—'Tis neither *here* nor *there*. *Shakspeare.*

We are come to see thee fight, to see thee

foigne, to see thee traverse, to see thee *here*, to see

thee *there*. *Shakspeare.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave,

implore;

Post *here* for help, seek *there* their followers.

Daniel.

I would have in the heath some thickets made

only of sweet-briar, and honey suckle, and some

wild vine amongst; and the ground set with

violets; for these are sweet, and prosper in the

shade; and these to be in the heath *here* and

there, not in order. *Bacon.*

The devil might perhaps, by inward sugges-

tions, have drawn in *here* and *there* a single pro-

phelyte. *Government of the Tongue.*

Your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt,

not presently, by raising continued streets; but

at first *here* a house, and *there* a house, to which

others by degrees were joined. *Spratt's Sermons.*

He that rides post through a country may be

able to give some loose description of *here* a

mountain and *there* a plain, *here* a morass and

there a river, woodland in one part, and savanas

in another. *Locke.*

6. *Here* seems, in the following passage,

to mean *this place*.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;

Thou lovest *her*, a better where to find. *Shakspeare.*

HEREABOUTS. *adv. [here and about.]*

About this place.

I saw *hereabouts* nothing remarkable, except

Augustus's bridge. *Adison on Italy.*

HEREAFTER. *adv. [here and after.]*

1. In time to come; in futurity.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear

hereafter, rather than story him in his own hear-

ing. *Shakspeare.*

The grand-child, with twelve sons increas'd,

departs

From Canaan, to a land *hereafter* call'd

Egypt. *Milton.*

Hereafter he from war shall come,

And bring his Trojans peace. *Dryden.*

2. In a future state.

You shall be happy *here*, and more happy

HERFATER. n. f. A future state.

This is a figurative noun, not to be used but in poetry.

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;

'Tis heaven itself that points out an *herafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. Addison's *Cato*.

I still shall wait

Some new *herafter*, and a future state. Prior.

HERESY. adv. [*here* and *at*] At this.

One man coming to the tribune, to receive his
domestive, with a garland in his hand, the tribune,
offended *heresat*, demanded what this singularity
could mean? Hooker.

HERBY. adv. [*here* and *by*.] By this.

In what estate the fathers rested, which were
dead before, it is not *herby* either one way or
other determined. Hooker.

Herby the Moors are not excluded by beauty,
there being in this description no consideration of
colours. Brown.

The acquisition of truth is of infinite con-
cernment: *herdy* we become acquainted with
the nature of things. Watts.

HEREDITABLE. adj. [*heres*, Lat.] What-
ever may be occupied as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his im-
aginary monarch *hereditary*, the power which
is now in the world is not that which was Adam's.
Locke.

HEREDITAMENT. n. f. [*heredium*, Lat.]

A law term denoting inheritance, or
hereditary estate.

HEREDITARILY. adv. [from *hereditary*.]

By inheritance.
Here is another, who thinks one of the created
glories of his father was to have distinguished
and loved you, and who loves you *hereditarily*.
Pope to Swift.

HEREDITARY. adj. [*hereditarius*, Fr.

hereditarius, Lat.] Possessed or claimed
by right of inheritance; descending by
inheritance.

To thee and thine, *hereditary* ever,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom.
Shakespeare.

These old fellows

Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*.
Shakespeare.

He shall ascend

The throne *hereditary*, and bound his reign
With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the
heavens. Milton.

Thus while the mute creation downward bend

Their sight, and to their earthly mother tend,

Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes,

Betholds his own *hereditary* skies. Dryden's *Cato*.

When heroic verse his youth shall raise,

And form it to *hereditary* praise. Dryden's *Fugate*.

HERETIN. adv. [*here* and *in*.] In this.

How highly forever it may please them with
words of truth to extol sermons, they shall not
heret offend us. Hooker.

My best endeavours shall be done *heret*.
Shakespeare.

Since truths, absolutely necessary to salvation,
are so clearly revealed that we cannot err in them,
unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves,
heret the fault of the judgment is resolved into
a precedent default in the will. South.

HERETO. adv. [*here* and *into*.] Into
this.

Because the point about which we strive is the
quality of our laws, our first entrance *hereto*
cannot better be made than with consideration of
the nature of law in general. Hooker.

HERETO. adv. [*here* and *of*.] From
this, of this.

Heret comes it that since Harry is valiant.
Shakespeare.

HERETO. adv. [*here* and *on*.] Upon this.

If we should strictly insist *heret*, the possibility
might fall into question. Brown's *Fulg. Err.*

HERETO. adv. [*here* and *out*.]

1. Out of this place

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing.
Here-out up to the throne of God did fly. Spenser.

2. All the words compounded of *here* and
a preposition, except *heresat*, are ob-
solete, or obsolescent; never used in
poetry, and seldom in prose, by elegant
writers, though perhaps not unworthy
to be retained.

HEREMITICAL. adj. [It should be written
eremitical, from *eremite*, of *eremus*, a de-
sert; *heremique*, French.] Solitary;
suitable to a hermit.

You describe so well your *heremical* state of
life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go
beyond you for asceticism in a rock. Pope.

HERESARCH. n. f. [*heresarche*, French;
αρχης; *αρχη*] A leader in heresy; the
head of a herd of heretics.

The pope declared him not only an heretic,
but an *heresarch*. See *heretic*.

HERESY. n. f. [*heresie*, French; *heresis*,
Latin; *αἵρεσις*] An opinion of private
men different from that of the catholic
and orthodox church.

Heresy prevaileth only by a counterfeit shew of
reason, whereby notwithstanding it becometh in-
vincible, unless it be convicted of fraud by man-
ifest remonstrance clearly true, and unable to be
withstood. Hoar.

As for speculative *heresies*, they work mightily
upon men's wits; yet do not produce great al-
terations in states. Bacon.

Let the truth of that religion I profess be re-
presented to her judgment, not in the odious dis-
guises of party, schism, *heresy*, novelty, cruelty,
and dissimulation. King Charles.

HERETICK. n. f. [*heretique*, French;
αἱρετικός.]

1. One who propagates his private opinions
in opposition to the catholic church.

These things would be prevented, if no known
heretick or schismatick be suffered to go into those
countries. Bacon.

No *hereticks* desire to spread
Their wild opinions like these Epicureans. Davies.

Bellarmin owns, that he has quoted a *heretick*
instead of a father. Biber on Learning.

When a papist uses the word *hereticks*, he ge-
nerally means protestants; when a protestant uses
the word, he means any persons wilfully and con-
tentionally obstinate in fundamental errors. Watts.

2. It is or has been used ludicrously for
any one whose opinion is erroneous.

I shall well suspect the sun with cold
Than she with wantonness; thy honour stands,
In him that was of late an *heretick*,
As firm as faith. Shakespeare.

HERETICAL. adj. [from *heretick*.] Con-
taining heresy.

How exclude they us from being any part of
the church of Christ under the colour of *heresy*,
when they cannot but grant it possible even for
him to be, as touching his own personal per-
sonification, *heretical*, who, in their opinion, not only
is of the church, but holdeth the chiefest place
of authority over the same? Hooker.

Constantinople was in an uproar, upon an ig-
norant jealousy that these words had from *hereti-
cal* teaching. Deacy of Pity.

HERETICALLY. adv. [from *heretical*.]

With heresy.

HER-TO. adv. [*here* and *to*.] To this;
add to this.

HERETOFORE. adv. [*hereto* and *fore*.]

Formerly; anciently.

I have long desired to know you *heretofore*, with-
out knowing your virtue, though I love not your
person. Sidney.

So near is the connection between the civil
state and religious, that *heretofore* you will find
the government and the priesthood united in the
same person. South.

We now can form no more

Long schemes of life, as *heretofore*. Swift.

HEREUNTO. adv. [*here* and *unto*.] To
this.

They which rightly consider after what sort the
heart of man *herunto* is framed, must of neces-
sity acknowledge, that who affecteth to the
words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his au-
thority whose words they are. Hooker.

A *heretofore* might not be able to make
children often to tell a story of any thing they
know. Taylor.

HEREWITH. adv. [*here* and *with*.] With
this.

You, fair sir, be not *herewith* offended,
But constant keep the way in which ye stand.
Spenser.

Herewith the title of Flame was introduced, in-
sisted by the Sicilian. Bayle.

HERET. n. f. [*heretick*, Saxon.] A
fine paid to the lord at the death of a
landholder, commonly the best thing in
the landholder's possession.

This he demands from the vry; for he should be
the true possessor of the land, but the alive dis-
penseth with his conscience to pay it over with a
compliment and an *heret* every year. Hooker.

Though thou consume but to renew,
Yet love, as lord, doth claim a *heret* due.

I took him up, as your *heret*, with intention
to have made the best of him, and then has
brought the whole produce of him in a put to
you. Dryden's *D. n. S. S. S.*

HERITABLE. adj. [*heres*, Lat.] Capable
to inherit whatever may be inherited.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate
and *heritable*, according to the laws of England.
Hall's *Common Law*.

HERITAGE. n. f. [*heritage*, French.]

1. Inheritance; estate devolved by suc-
cession; estate in general.

Let us our father's heritage divide. Hol. Tals.
He considers that his proper home and heritage
is in another world, and therefore regards the
events of this with the indifference of a guest
that tarries but a day. Rieu.

2. [in divinity.] The people of God.
O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine *heri-
tage*. Common Prayer.

HERMAPHRODITE. n. f. [*herma-
phrodite*, Fr. from *herm* and *phrodite*.]

An animal uniting two sexes.

Man and wife make but one right

Canonical *hermaprodite*. Cresswell.

Monstrosity could not incarnate from mar-
riage, witness *hermaprodites*. Arbuthnot's *Pope*.

HERMAPHRODITICAL. adj. [from *herma-
phrodite*.] Partaking of both sexes.

There may be equivocal seeds and be *herma-
phroditical* principles, that contain the radicality of
different forms. Brown.

HERMETICAL. } adj. [from *Hermes*,
hermetick. } or *Mercury*, the

imagined inventor of chymistry; *her-
metique*, French.] Chymical.

An *hermetical* seal, or to seal any thing *herme-
tically*, is to heat the neck of a glass till it is
just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot
pincers to twist it close together. Quercy.

The tube was closed at one end with *herme-
tically*. Boyle.

HERMETICALLY. adv. [from *hermetical*.]

According to the hermetical or chymick
art.

He suffered those things to putrefy in *hermeti-
cally* sealed glasses, and vessels close covered with
paper: and not only so, but in vessels covered with
paper.

the lawn, so as to admit the air, and keep out the insects; no living thing was ever produced there.

HERMIT. n. f. [*hermite*, French; contracted from *eremite*, *ignarus*.]

A solitary; an anchorite; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.

A withered *hermit*, five-score winters worn,
Might shake off fifty looking in her eye. *Shaksp.*
You lay this command upon me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in so eminent a place. I humbly return you mine opinion, such as an *hermit* rather than a courtier can render.

He had been duke of Savoy, and, after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this solitary spot. *Addison.*

2. A headman; one bound to pray for another. Improper.

For those of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We rest your *hermit*. *Shaksp.*

HERMITAGE. n. f. [*hermitage*, French.]

The cell or habitation of a hermit.
By that painful way they pass
Forth to an hill, that was both steep and high;
On top whereof a sacred chapel was,
And like a little *hermitage* thereby. *Fairy Queen.*
Go with speed
To some forlorn and naked *hermitage*,
Remote from all the pleasures of the world.

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful *hermitage*,
The hairy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of ev'ry star that heav'n doth shew,
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew.

About two leagues from Fribourg we went to see a *hermit*, as it lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks. *Addison.*

HERMITESS. n. f. [from *hermit*.]

A woman retired to devotion.

HERMITICAL. adj. [from *hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.

HERMIDACTYL. n. f. [*ἡρμιδᾶκτυλ* and *δακτύλ*.]

Hermidactyl is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in breadth. This drug was first brought into medicinal use by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people use them, while fresh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roasting them for food, which they eat in order to make themselves fat. The dried roots are a gentle purge, now little used.

HERN. n. f. [contracted from *HERON*, which see.]

Birds that are most easy to be drawn are the mallard, swan, *hern*, and bittern.

HERNHILL. n. f. [*hern* and *hill*.] An herb.

HERNIA. n. f. [Latin.] Any kind of rupture, diversified by the name of the part affected.

A *hernia* would certainly succeed.

HERO. n. f. [*heros*, Latin; *ἥρως*.]

1. A man eminent for bravery.

King of *heros* and of kings,
In mighty numbers mighty things.
Hercules animated marble frown.
In this view he ceases to be an *hero*, and his return is no longer a virtue.

These are thy honours, not that here thy bust is mix'd with *heroes*, or with kings thy dust.

2. A man of the highest class in any respect: as, a *hero* in learning.

HEROES. n. f. [from *hero*; *herois*, Lat.]

A heroine; a female hero. Not in use.

In which were held, by sad disease,
Heroes and *herois*.

HEROICAL. adj. [from *hero*.] Besitting a hero; noble; illustrious; heroic.

Mulidous was famous over all Asia for his *heroical* enterprizes.
Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree, I ascribe it to you as your second attribute.

HEROICALLY. adv. [from *heroical*.] After the way of a hero; suitably to a hero.

Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical cousin.

Free from all meaning, whether good or bad; And, in one word, *heroically* mad.

HEROICK. adj. [from *hero*; *heroique*, Fr.]

1. Productive of heroes.

From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but the fourth of that *heroic* line.

2. Noble; suitable to a hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious.

Not that which justly gives *heroic* name
To person, or to poem.

3. Reciting the acts of heroes. Used of poetry.

Verse makes *heroick* virtue live,
But you can life to verses give.

I have chosen the most *heroick* subject which any poet could desire: I have taken upon me to describe the motives, the beginning, progress and success of a most just and necessary war.

An *heroick* poem is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to perform: the design of it is to form the mind to *heroick* virtue by example.

HEROICKLY. adv. [from *heroick*.] Suitably to a hero. *Heroically* is more frequent, and more analogical.

Like Samson, and *heroically* hath finish'd
A life *heroic*.

HEROINE. n. f. [from *hero*; *heroine*, French.] A female hero. Anciently, according to English analogy, *heroess*.

But more worth, that fortune can controul,
New-stung, and bluster bent her sister soul;
The *heroine* assum'd the woman's place,
Confin'd her mind, and fortify'd her face.

Then shall the British stage
More noble characters expose to view,
And draw her finish'd *heros* from you.

HEROISM. n. f. [*heroïsme*, French.] The qualities or character of a hero.

If the *Odyssy* be less noble than the *Iliad*, it is more instructive: the *Iliad* abounds with more *heroism*, this with more morality.

HERON. n. f. [*heron*, French.]

1. A bird that feeds upon fish.

So loud, with tips of flag and heron full,
Sometimes we see small birds from nests do pull.

The *heron*, when she soareth high, she with winds.

2. It is now commonly pronounced *hern*.

The towing hawk let future poets sing,
Who terror bears upon his rising wing;
Let them on high the frighted *be* a turkey,
And lofty numbers paint their any fray.

HERONRY. n. f. [from *heron*, com.]

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the skin; and *exedens*, which is more corrosive and penetrating, so as to form little ulcers.

A farther progress towards acrimony maketh a *herpes*; and, if the access of acrimony be very great, it maketh an *herpes exedens*.

HERRING. n. f. [*haring*, Fr. *haring*, Saxon.] A small sea fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with round fish, pilchard, *herring*, mackerel, and cod.

Buy my *herring* fresh,

HERS. pron. The female possessive used when it refers to a substantive going before; as, this is *her* house, this house is *hers*. See *HER*.

How came her eyes so bright? not with salt tears;

If so, my eyes are oftner wash'd than *hers*.

Whom ill fate would ruin, it prefers;
For all the miserable are made *hers*.

And panting, lo! the god, the god, she cries;
With words not *hers*, and more than human found,
She makes th' obedient ghosts peep trembling through the ground.

HERSE. n. f. [*herse*, low Latin; supposed to come from *heptan*, to praise.]

This is likewise written *hearse*; see *HEARSE*.

1. A temporary monument raised over a grave.

2. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' *herse*,
Who does not weep that reads the moving verse?

On all the line a sudden vengeance waits,
And frequent *herse* shall besiege your gates.

To *HERSE. v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a *herse*.

I would my daughter were dead at my foot,
And the jewels in her ear. O, would she were laid at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin.

The *Graves* put fully drew from the dusts the corse,
And *herse* it, bearing it to rest.

he *herse* is *herse* about with a black wood,
Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree.

HERSELF. pronoun.

1. A female individual, as distinguished from others.

The jealous of a worn widow and *herself*,
Since that our brother dubb'd them goddesses,
Are mighty goddesses in this monarchy.

2. Being in her own power, mistress of her own thoughts.

The more the looks, the more her fears increase,
At nearer sight; and she's *herself* the less.

3. The oblique case of the reciprocal pronoun: as, the hurt *herself*.

The daughter of *Herod* came down to wash *herself*.

She returned answer to *herself*.

HERSELF. adj. [*herse* and *like*.] Funereal; suitable to funerals.

Even in the Old testament if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *herse-like* as carols.

HERY. v. a. [*heran*, Saxon, to praise, to celebrate.] To hallow, to regard as holy. Now no longer in use.

Thence, now is the time of merry-making,
Not *her* to *her*, nor with love to play;
Like mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the cocked day.

The *biatus* should be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unless where the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the sound than the *biatus* itself. *Pope.*

HIBERNAL. *adj.* [*hibernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

This star should rather manifest its warming power in the winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its *hibernal* conversion. *Brown.*

HICCIUS DOCCIUS. *n. f.* [Corrupted, I fancy, from *hic est doctus*, *this*, or *here* is the learned man. Used by jugglers of themselves.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.

An old dull sot, who told the clock
For many years at Bidewell dock,
At Westminster and Hicks's hall,
And *biccus doccius* play'd in all;
Where, in all governments and times,
He had been both friend and foe to crimes.

HICCOUGH. *n. f.* [*bicken*, Danish] A convulsion of the stomach producing fobs.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late
I heard an echo supererogate
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if he had the *biccough* o'er and o'er. *Cleavel.*
Sneezing cureth the *biccough*, and is profitable
unto women in hard labour. *Brown.*
If the stomach be hurt, singultus or *biccough*
follows. *Wifeman.*

To HICCOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fob with convulsion of the stomach.

To HICKUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *biccough*.] To fob with a convulsed stomach.

Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
Is to forbid my pulse to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up.
Or, when I'm in a fit, to *bickup*. *Hudibras.*

HICKWALL. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
HICKWAY. *n. f.* The part. pass. of *hide*.

Thus fame shall be achiev'd, renown on earth;
And what merits merits fame, in silence *hid*. *Milton.*

Other *hiden* cause
Left them superior. *Milton.*
Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night;
God said, Let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*

To HIDE. *v. a.* pret. *hid*; part. pass. *hid* or *hidden*. [*hidan*, Sax.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

Avant, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide*
thee! *Shaksp.*

His reasons are as two grains of wheat *hid*
in two bushels of chaff. *Shaksp.*
Nile hears him knocking at his sev'nfold gates,
And seeks his *hidden* spring, and fears his ne-
phews fates. *Dryden.*

Thus the fire of gods and men below:
What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know. *Dryden.*

The sev'ral parts lay *hidden* in the piece;
The occasion but exerted that, or this. *Dryden.*
Then for my corps a homely grave provide,
Which love and me from publick scorn may *hide*. *Dryden.*

Seas *hid* with maves, chariots passing o'er
The channel; on a bridge from shore to shore. *Dryden.*

With what astonishment and veneration may
we look into our own souls, where there are
such *hidden* stores of virtue and knowledge, such
unexhausted sources of perfection? *Addison.*

The crafty being makes a much longer voyage
than Ulysses, puts in practice many more wiles,
and *hides* himself under a greater variety of
shapes. *Addison.*

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Hell trembles at the sight, and *hides* its head
In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart
Is fill'd with peace. *Roscoe's Royal Convert.*

To HIDE. *v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed.

A fox, hard run, begged of a countryman to
help him to some *hiding* place. *L'Estrange.*

Our bolder talents in full view display'd;
Your virtues open farrest in the shade:
Bred to disguise, in publick 'tis you *hide*,
Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and
pride, *Pope.*

HIDE and SEEK. *n. f.* A play in which
some hide themselves, and another seeks
them.

The boys and girls would venture to come and
play at *hide and seek* in my hut. *Galliver.*

HIDE. *n. f.* [*hyde*, Sax. *haude*, Dut.]

1. The skin of any animal, either raw or
dressed.

The trembling weapon past
Through nine bull *hides* each under other plac'd
On his broad shield. *Dryden.*

Psalmist was swift to grasp their hands,
And spread soft *hides* upon the yellow sands. *Pope.*

2. The human skin: in contempt.

Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide*!
How could'st thou drain the life-blood of the
child? *Shaksp.*

His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs
Cleaves to his back; a simuli'd face he bears. *Dryden.*

3. A certain quantity of land. [*Hyde*,
hyde, French; *hida*, barbarous Latin,
as much as one plough can till] *Ainsworth.*

One of the first things was a more particular
inquisition than had been before of every *hide* of
land within the precincts of his conquest,
and how they were holden. *Wotton.*

HIDEBOUND. *adj.* [*hide* and *bound*.]

1. A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his
skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back,
that you cannot with your hand pull up
or loosen the one from the other. It
sometimes comes by poverty and bad
keeping; at other times from over-
riding, or a surfeit. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. [In trees.] Being in the state in which
the bark will not give way to the growth.
A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will
not keep open without somewhat put into it.
Bacon's Natural History.

Like stunted *hidebound* trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*

3. Harsh; untractable.

And still the harsher and *hidebinder*
The dancels prove, become the fonder. *Hudib.*

4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious. *Ainsworth.*

HIDEOUS. *adj.* [*bideux*, French.]

1. Horrible; dreadful; shocking.

If he could have turned himself to as many
forms as Proteus, every form should have been
made *hideous*. *Sidney.*

Some monster in thy thoughts,
Too *hideous* to be shewn. *Shaksp.*

I fled, and cry'd out death!
Hell trembled at the *hideous* name, and sigh'd
From all her caves, and back rebounded death. *Milton.*

Her eyes grew stiffen'd, and with sulphur burn;
Her *hideous* looks and hellish form return;
Her curling snakes with hissing fill the place,
And open all the furies of her face. *Dryden.*

2. It is commonly used of risible objects:
the following use is less authorized.

'Tis forced through the sluices at the bottom
of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the
sea into the most horrible disorder, making it

rage and roar with a most *hideous* and amazing
noise. *Woodward's Natural Hist.*

3. It is used by *Spenser* in 2 sense not now
retained; detectable.

O *hideous* hanger of dominion! *Spenser.*

HIDEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hideous*.] Hor-
ribly; dreadfully; in a manner that
shocks.

I am myself
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more *hideously* on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shaksp.*

This, in the poet's application, is *hideously*
profane; but the sense is intelligible. *Gallier.*

HIDEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *hideous*.]
Horribleness; dreadfulnefs, terror.

HIDIOUS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He that
hides.

To HIDE. *v. n.* [*hæzan*, Saxon.]

1. To hasten; to go in haste.

When they had mark'd the changed skies,
They wist their hour was flint; then each to rest
him *hies*. *Fairy Queen.*

My will is even this,
That presently you *hie* you home to bed. *Shaksp.*

Well, I will *hie*,
And so bestow these papers as you bade me. *Shaksp.*

Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whar for aid;
But running from, all to destruction *hie*. *Daniel.*

The snake no sooner hid,
But virtue heard it, and away she *hies*, *Craford.*

Fluther, full fraught with malicious revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a cruel hour, he *hies*. *Milton.*

Thus he advis'd me, on you aged tree
Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the sea. *Waller.*

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*. *Dryden.*

2. It was anciently used with or without
the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almost
obsolete in all its uses.

Auster spy'd him;
Cruel Auster thither *hy'd* him. *Craford.*

HIERARCH. *n. f.* [*hîeros* and *ἀρχη*; *hie-*
rarche, French.] The chief of a sacred
order.

Angels, by imperial summons call'd,
Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd,
Under their *hierarch* in orders bright. *Milton.*

HIERARCHICAL. *adj.* [*hierarchique*, Fr.]
Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical
government.

HIERARCHY. *n. f.* [*hierarchie*, French.]

1. A sacred government; rank or subor-
dination of holy beings.

Out of the *hierarchie* of angels thence,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the east. *Faust.*

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick
notes
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchie*. *Donne.*

Jehovah, from the summit of the sky,
Favour'd with his winged *hierarchie*,
The world survey'd. *Sandys.*

Thence the supreme king
Exalted to such pow'r, and gave to rule.
Each in his *hierarchie*, the orders bright. *Milton.*

The blessed of mortal wights, now ques-
tionless the highest saint in the celestial *hierarchie*,
began to be so important, that a great part of
the divine liturgy was addressed solely to him. *Heath.*

2. Ecclesiastical establishment.

The presbytery had more sympathy with the
displeasure of Scotland than the *hierarchie* of
England. *Lisson.*

While the old Levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the ministerial office to slay the sacrifices.

Consider what I have written, from regard for the church established under the hierarchy of bishops.

HIEROGLYPH. } *n. f.* [*hieroglyphes*, French; *ἱερός*, sacred, and *γλύφω*, to carve.]

1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Hieroglyphicks* were used before the alphabet was invented. *Hieroglyph* seems to be the proper substantive, and *hieroglyphick* the adjective.

This *hieroglyphick* of the Egyptians was erected for parental affection, manifested in the protection of her young ones, when her nest was set on fire.

A lamp amongst the Egyptians is the *hieroglyph* of life.

The first writing men used was only the single pictures and gravings of the things they would represent, which way of expression was afterwards called *hieroglyph*.

Between the statues cheliks were plac'd, And the learn'd walls with *hieroglyphicks* grac'd.

2. The art of writing in picture.

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of *hieroglyph* to assign any animals as patrons of punch.

HIEROGLYPHICAL. } *adj.* [*hieroglyphique*, French; from the noun.] Emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

In this place stands a flatly *hieroglyphical* obelisk of Theban marble.

The Egyptian serpent figures time, And stup'rd, rears into his prime; If my affection, thou would'st win,

Let call thy *hieroglyph* a kin The original of the cone it was probably *hieroglyphical*, which after became mythological, and, by a process of tradition, stole into a total venty, which was but partly true in its morality.

HIEROGLYPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical*] Emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically* as the Egyptians, and the phoenix was the *hieroglyph* of the sun.

HIEROGLYPHY. *n. f.* [*ἱερός* and *γλύφω*.] Holy writing.

HIEROPHANT. *n. f.* [*ἱερός* and *φανός*.] One who teaches rules of religion; a priest. Herein the wantonness of poets, and the crafts of their heathenish priests, and the *hierophants*, abundantly grained the fancies of the people.

HIGGLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology, probably corrupted from *haggle*.] 1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain.

In good offices and due retributions we may not be penurious and miserly. It argues an ignominious mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and chaffer in the ends.

To be so thus, for a few pence, Is in thy knight an open spence.

Woe all this *higgle* with thy friend about, What's the end of the noble and rich John Bull?

2. To go selling provisions from door to door. This seems the original meaning, such provisions being cut into small quantities.

HIGGLY-PIGGLY. *adv.* A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which de-

notes any confused mass, as higglers carry a huddle of provisions together.

HIGGLER. *n. f.* from [*higgle*.] One who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH. *adj.* [heah, Saxon; *hoog*, Dut.]

1. Long upward; rising above from the surface, or from the centre: opposed to deep, or long downward.

Their Andes, or mountains, were far higher than those with us; whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in such a particular deluge, saved.

The higher parts of the earth being continually spending, and the lower continually gaining, they must of necessity at length come to an equality.

2. Elevated in place; raised aloft: opposed to low.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them,

And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.

High, o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,

That promises a fall, and shakes at every blast.

Reason elevates our thoughts as high as the stars, and leads us through the vast spaces of this mighty fabric; yet it comes far short of the real extent of even corporeal being.

3. Exalted in nature. The highest faculty of the soul.

4. Elevated in rank or condition: as, high priest.

He woos both high and low, both rich and poor.

O mortals! blind in fate, who never know, To beat high fortune, or endure the low.

5. Exalted in sentiment. Solomon liv'd at ease, nor aim'd beyond Higher design than to enjoy his state.

6. Difficult; abstruse. They meet to hear; and answer such high things.

7. Boastful; ostentatious. His forces, after all the high discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot.

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty. The governor made himself merry with his high and threatening language, and sent him word he would neither give nor receive quarter.

9. Severe; oppressive. When there appeareth on either side an high hand, violent prosecution, cunning advantages taken and combination, then is the virtue of a judge seen.

10. Noble; illustrious. Trust me, I am exceeding weary.

I had thought weariness durst not have attacked to high blood—it doth me, though it discolours the complexion of my greatness to acknowledge it.

11. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied to the wind. More ships in calms on a deceitful coast, Or unseen rocks, than in high storms are lost.

Spiders cannot weave their nets in a high wind. At length the winds are rais'd, the storm blows high;

Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up In its full fury.

12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable. Not only tears

Rain at their eyes, but high winds worse within, Began to rite; high passions, anger, Mistrust, suspicion, discord, hate, took fore Their inward state of mud.

Can heav'nly minds such high resentment show, Or exercise their spite in human woe?

13. Full; complete: applied to time; now used only in cursory speech. High time now 'gan it wax for Una fair, To think of those her captive parents dear,

Sweet warrior, when shall I have peace with you?

High time it is this war now ended were. It was high time to do so, for it was now certain that forces were already upon their march towards the west.

14. Raised to any great degree: as, high pleasure; high luxury; a high performance; a high colour. Solomon liv'd at ease, and full Of honour, wealth, high fare.

High sauces and spices are fetch'd from the Indies. Advancing in latitude from the line. They are forced to take their course either high to the north, or low to the south.

15. At the most perfect state; in the meridian: as, by the sun it is high noon; whence probably the foregoing expression, high time.

It is yet high day, neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered.

16. Far advanced into antiquity. The nominal observation of the several days of the week is very high, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who named the same according to the seven planets.

17. Dear; exorbitant in price. If they must be good at so high a rate, they know they may be safe at a cheaper.

18. Capital; great: opposed to little: as high treason, in opposition to petty.

HIGH. *n. f.* High place; elevation; superior region: only used with from and on. Which when the king of gods beheld from high,

He sigh'd

On high. Aloft; above; into superior regions.

Wide is the fronting gate, and raised on high With adamant columns threats the sky.

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HIG

1. Covered with lofty buildings.

In dreadful wars

The *high-built* elephant his castle rears,
Looks down on man below, and strikes the stars.

Creecb.

HIGH COLOURED. Having a deep or glaring colour.

A fever in a rancid oily blood produces a scorbutic fever, with *high-coloured* urine, and spots in the skin.

Flayer.

HIGH-DESIGNING. Having great schemes.

His wallike mind, his soul devoid of fear,
His *high-designing* thoughts were figured there.

Dryden

HIGH-FED. Pampered.

A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of flesh and mettle, would still be braving of his family.

L'Estrange.

HIGH-FLAMING. Throwing the flame to a great height.

Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune slain,
High-flaming, please the monarch of the main.

Pope.

HIGH-FLIER. *n. f.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

She openly professeth herself to be a *high-flier*; and it is not improbable she may also be a papist at heart.

Swift.

HIGH-FLOWN. *adj.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly*.]

1. Elevated; proud.

This stiff neck'd pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor *high-flown* hopes to reason's lure descend.

Denham.

2. Turgid; extravagant.

This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miseries of marriage.

L'Estrange.

HIGH-FLYING. Extravagant, in claims or opinions.

Clip the wings

Of their *high flying* arbitrary kings.

Dryden.

HIGH-HEADED. *adj.*

1. Covered with high piles.

The plenteous board *high-heap'd* with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine.

P. p.

2. Raised into high piles.

I saw myself the vast unnumber'd store
Of brass, *high-heap'd* amidst the regal dome.

Pope.

HIGH-HE'FLED. Having the heel of the shoe much raised.

By those embroider'd *high-heel'd* shoes,
She shall be caught as in a noose.

Swift.

HIGH HUNG. Hung aloft.

By the *high-hung* taper's light,
I could discern his cheeks were glowing red.

Dryden.

HIGH-METTLED. Proud or ardent of spirit.

He fails not in these to keep a stiff rein on a *high-mettled* Pegasus; and takes care not to surfeit him, as he has done on other heads, by an erroneous abundance.

Garth.

HIGH-MINDED. Proud; arrogant.

My breast I'll burst with streaming of my courage,
But I will chastise this *high-minded* strumpet.

Shakespeare.

HIGH-MINDED. Proud; arrogant.

Because of unbelief they were broken off; and thou standest by faith: be not *high-minded*, but fear.

Romans.

HIGH-PRINCIPLED. Extravagant in notions of politicks.

This seems to be the political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with.

Swift.

HIGH-RED. Deeply red.

Oil of turpentine, though clear as water being digested upon the purely white sugar of lead, has in a short time afforded a *high-red* tincture.

Boyle.

HIG

HIGH-SEASONED. Piquant to the palate.

Be sparing also of salt in the seasoning of all his victuals, and use him not to *high-seasoned* meats.

Locke.

HIGH-SIGHTED. Always looking upward.

Let *high-sighted* tyranny range on,
'Till each man drop by lottery.

Shakespeare.

HIGH-SPIRITED. Bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED. Obflinate; lofty.

High-stomach'd are they both, and full of ire;
In rage, deaf as the sea, hoarse as the fire.

Shakespeare.

HIGH-TASTED. Gullful; piquant.

Flattery still in figur'd words betrays,
And poison in *high-tasted* meats conveys.

Danb.

HIGH-VICED. Enormously wicked.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some *high-vic'd* city hang, his poison
In the sick air.

Shakespeare.

HIGH-WAUGHT. Accurately finished; nobly laboured.

Thou triumph'st, victor of the *high-wrought*
day,
And the pleas'd dame, soft smiling, lead'st away.

Pope.

HIGHLAND. *n. f.* [*high* and *land*] Mountainous region.

The wondrous moon
Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own;
The *highlands* smoke'd, cleft by the peering rays.

Johnson.

HIGHLAND. *n. f.* [*high* and *land*] Mountainous region.

Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland use this discipline to their children in the midst of winter, and find that cold water does them no harm.

Locke.

HIGHLANDER. *n. f.* [*from highland*.]

An inhabitant of mountains; mountaineer.

His cabinet council of *highlanders*.

Addison.

HIGHLY. *adv.* [*from high*.]

1. With elevation as to place and situation; aloft.

Whatever expedients can allay those heats, which break us into different factions, cannot but be useful to the publick, and *highly* tend to its safety.

Addison.

2. In a great degree.

It cannot but be *highly* requisite for us, to enliven our faith, by dwelling often on the same considerations.

Atterbury.

3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.

What thou wouldst *highly*,
That thou wouldst hold; would not starve thee,
And yet wouldst wisely win.

Shakespeare.

4. With esteem; with estimation.

Every man that is among you, not to think of himself more *highly* than he ought to think.

Romans.

HIGHMOST. *adj.* [*an irregular word*]

Highell; topmost.
Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill
Of this day's journey.

Shakespeare.

HIGHNESS. *n. f.* [*from high*.]

1. Elevation above the surface; altitude; loftiness.

The title of princes; anciently of kings.
Most royal majesty,
I crave no more than that your *highness* attend.

Shakespeare.

2. The title of princes; anciently of kings.

How long in vain had nature striv'd to frame
A perfect prince, ere her *highness* came?

Wallar.

3. Dignity of nature; supremacy.

Destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his *highness* I could not endure.

Job.

HIGHT. [*This is an imperfect verb, used only in the preterit tense with a passive signification; hazzan, to call, Saxon; hessen, to be called, German.*]

HIL

1. Was named; was called.

The city of the great king *hight* it well,
Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell.

Spenser.

2. It is sometimes used as a participle passive; called, named. It is now obsolete, except in burlesque writings.

Among the old good old woman was,
Her *hight* that *hight* her.

Hubbard's Tale.

HIGHWAY. *n. f.* [*high* and *way*.]

The utmost flow of the tide.

They have a way of doing things that is below the *highway*, and are something above the low-water mark.

Johnson.

HIGHWAY. *n. f.* [*high* and *way*.]

1. Great road; public path.

That chide the narrow path, or seek the main
All keep the broad *highway*, and take delight
With many rather lost to company.

Swift.

2. Figuratively a train of action, with apparent consequence.

I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose.

Child on Trade.

HIGHWAYMAN. *n. f.* [*highway* and *man*.]

A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and *highwaymen*, that observe strict justice among themselves.

Bentley.

HIGHWAYMAN. *n. f.* [*highway* and *man*.]

A remedy like that of giving my money to an *highwayman*, before he attempts to take it by force to prevent the sin of robbery.

Swift.

HIGHWAYMAN. *n. f.* [*highway* and *man*.]

Avenues restrained his *highway*, and made no more thereof than a mere commendation, and was all made in Cato; that is, a fiber incalculable for wine.

Brewer.

HILD, in Elrick's grammar, is interpreted a lord or lady: so Hildebert is a noble lord; Alubild, an heroic lady. Gifson.

HILDE. *n. f.* [*hild*, Saxon, signifies a lord: perhaps *hild* means originally a little lord in contempt, for a man that has only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank; or a term of reproach abbreviated from *hinderling*, degenerate.

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HIM

Three sides are sure imbar'd with craggs and bills,

The rest is easy, scant to rise esp'd;
But mighty bulwarks fence the plainer part:
So art helps nature, nature strengtheneth art.

Fairfax.

When our eye some prospect would purview,
Descending from a bill, looks round to view.

Granville.

A bill is nothing but the nest of some metal or mineral which, by a platlick virtue, and the efficacy of subterranean fires, converting the adjacent earths into their substance, do increase and grow.

Gibyne.

HILLLOCK. *n. f.* [from *bill*.] A little hill.

Yet weich this, alas! great is not great to the greater.

What, judge ye, doth a *hilllock* show by the lofty Olympus

Sidney.

Sometime walking not unseen,
By hedge row elms, on *hilllocks* green.
This mountain, and a few neighbouring *hilllocks* that lie scattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of these dominions.

Addison.

HILLY. *adj.* [from *bill*.] Full of hills; unequal in the surface.

Towards the *hilly* corners of Druma remain her very yet aborigines, thrall amongst an assembly of mountains.

Howell.

Climbing to a *hilly* steep,
He views his herds in vales afar.

Dryden.

Lo! how the Norrick plains
Rise *hilly*, with large piles of slaughter'd knights.

Platt.

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, though a man would chuse to travel through a plain one.

Addison.

HILT. *n. f.* [Hilt, Saxon, from *healban*, to hold.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

Now fits expectation in the air,
And hides a sword from *hilt* unto the point,
With crowns imperial; crowns and coronets.

Shakespeare.

Take thou the *hilt*,

And when my face is cover'd as 'tis now,
Guide thou the sword.

Shakespeare.

Be his this sword, whose blade of brais displays
A ruddy gleam; whose *hilt*, a silver blaze.

Pope's Odyssey.

HIM. [him, Saxon.]

1. The oblique case of *he*.

Me he restored unto my office, and *him* he hang'd.

Genesis.

2. *Him* was anciently used for it in a neutral sense.

The subjunctive mood hath evermore some conjunction joined with *him*.

Accidence.

HIMSELF. *pron.* [him and self.]

1. In the nominative the same as *he*, only more emphatical, and more expressive of individual personality.

It was a sparing speech of the ancients to say, that a friend is another *himself*; for that a friend is far more than *himself*.

Bacon.

With shame remembers, while *himself* was one
Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done.

Denham.

2. It is added to a personal pronoun or noun, by way of emphatical discrimination.

He *himself* returned again.

Judges.

God *himself* is with us for our captain.

Chron.

3. In ancient authors it is used neutrally for itself.

She is advanc'd

Above the clouds as high as heav'n *himself*.

Shakespeare.

4. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.

David hid *himself* in the field.

Samuel.

HIN

5. It is sometimes not reciprocal.

I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit set a work by a reprovable badness in *himself*.

Shakespeare.

Nothing in nature can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much *himself* as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy.

South.

By HIMSELF. Alone; unaccompanied

Ahab went one way by *himself*, and Obadiah went another way by *himself*.

Kings.

HIN. *n. f.* [𐌺𐌹𐌺] A measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints. With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour mingled with the fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil.

Exodus.

HIND. *adj.* compar. *hinder*; superl. *hindmost* [hynban, Saxon] Backward; contrary in position to the face; as, *hind legs*. See **HINDER** and **HINDMOST**.

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back so far till its head comes to touch its *hind* part, and so with its armour gathers itself into a ball.

Ray.

The stag

Hears his own *hind*, and thinks they sound like more,

And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore.

Pope.

HIND. *n. f.* [hinde, Saxon, from *hinnus*, Latin.]

1. The she to a stag; the female of red deer.

How he flew, with glancing dart amits,
A gentle *hind* the which the lovely boy
Did love as life.

Fairy Queen.

Can't thou mark when the *hinds* do calve?

Job.

Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,
Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he flew.

Dryden.

2. [hine, Saxon.] A servant.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by their misties, to carry me in the name of foul clothes to Datchet-lane,

Shakspeare.

3. [hineman, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor; a mean rustick.

The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,

To reap the harvest their ripe years did yield,
Now look like those, when rolling thunders roar,

Dryden.

And sheets of lightning blast the standing field.

He cloath'd himself in coarse array,
A lab'ring *hind* in shew,

Dryden's Fables.

HINDBERRIES. *n. f.* The same as raspberries.

Ainsworth.

TO HINDER. *v. a.* [hinderian, Saxon.] To obstruct; to stop; to let; to impede.

Hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way.

Genesis.

The whole world shined with clear light, and none were *hindered* in their labour.

Wisdom.

If the alms were *hindered* only by entreaty, the hinderer is not tied to restitution, because entreaty took not liberty away from the giver.

Taylor's Rule of living bly.

Solitude damps thought and wit; too much company dissipates and *hinders* it from fixing.

Temple.

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right.

Lock.

TO HINDER. *v. n.* To raise hinderances; to cause impediment.

You minimus of *hinder*ing knot-grafs made!

Shakespeare.

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander, enterprised for the christian cause, and executed happily, may be writtea.

Dryden.

HINDER. *adj.* [from *hind*] That is in

HIN

a position contrary to that of the face; opposed to *fore*.

Bears, fighting with any man, stand upon their *hinder* feet; and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement.

Sidney.

As the *hinder* feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body roared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back.

Addison.

HINDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *hinder*.] Impediment; let; stop; obstruction; with *of*, sometimes with *to*, before the thing hindered; with *to* before the person.

Fallie opinions, touching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practices against the *hinderances* of them, and those practices new opinions, more pernicious than the first; yea, most extremely sometimes opposite to the first.

Hacker.

They must be in every christian church the same, except mere impossibility of so having it be the *hinderance*.

Hooker.

What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of what is well done?

Dryden.

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove
His fellow's *hinderance* in pursuit of love? *Dryd.*
He must conquer all these difficulties, and remove all these *hinderances* out of the way that leads to justice.

Asterbury.

HINDERER. *n. f.* [from *hinder*.] He or that which hinders or obstructs.

Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grow.

May.

HINDERLING. *n. f.* [from *hind* or *hinder*.] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST. *adj.* [This word seems to be less proper than *hindmost*.] Hindmost; last; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindermost*.

Genesis.

Like to an enter'd tide they all rush by,
And leave you *hindermost*.

Shakespeare.

HINDMOST. *adj.* [*hind* and *most*] The last; the lag; that comes in the rear.

'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmost* man, Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now.

Shakespeare's Henry vi.

He met thee by the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee, even all that were feeble behind.

Deuteronomy.

Let him retire, betwixt two ages call,
The first of this, and *hindmost* of the last,
A losing gamester.

Dryden.

The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;
So take the *hindmost*, hell—he said, and run.

Pope.

HINGE. *n. f.* [or *hingle*, from *hangle* or *hang*.]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.

At the gate

Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate self-open'd wide,
On golden *hinges* turning.

Milton.

Then from the *hinge* their strokes the gates divorce,

And where the way they cannot find, they force,

Denham.

Heav'n's imperious queen shot down from high;

At her approach the brazen *hinges* fly,
The gates are forc'd.

Dryden.

2. The cardinal points of the world, east, west, north, and south.

If when the moon is in the *hinge* at east,
The birth breaks forward from its native rest
Full eighty years, if you two years abate,
This station gives.

Cicero's Manilian.

3. A governing rule or principle

The other *hinge* of punishment might turn upon a law, whereby all men, who did not merit

by the age of five and twenty, should pay the third part of their revenue. *Temple.*

4. *To be off the HINGERS.* To be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

The man's spirit is out of order, and off the hinges; and till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually disquieted. *Tillotson.*

Metlinks we stand on ruins, nature shakes About us, and this universal frame So loose, that it but wants another push To leap from off its hinges. *Dryden.*

70 *HINGE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with hinges.

2. To bend as a hinge.

Be thou a flatterer now, and *binge* the knee, And let his very breath, whom thou'lt observe, Like off thy cap. *Shakespeare.*

70 *HINT.* *v. a.* [enter, French, Skinner.]

To bring to mind by a slight mention, or remote allusion; to mention imper- fectly.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike, Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike. *Pope.*

In waking whispers, and repeated dreams, To *hint* pure thought, and warn the favour'd soul. *Thomson.*

70 *HINT at.* To allude to; to touch slightly upon.

Speaking of Augustus's actions, he still re- members that agriculture ought to be some way *hinted at* throughout the whole poem. *Addison.*

HINT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; re- mote allusion; distant insinuation.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations, the first *hints* and whispers of good and evil, that pass in his heart. *South.*

2. Suggestion; intimation.

On this *hint* I spake,
She lov'd me for the dangers I had pass'd. *Shakespeare.*
Actions are so full of circumstances, that, as men observe some parts more than others, they take different *hints*, and put different inter- pretations on them. *Addison.*

HIP. *n. f.* [from heopa, Saxon.] The fruit of the brier or the dogrose.

Eating *bips*, and drinking wat'ry foam.

Why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots; *Hubbert's Tale.*

The oaks bear masts, the briars scarlet *bips*. *Shakespeare.*

Years of store of haws and *bips* do commonly portend cold winters. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HIP. *n. f.* [hype, Saxon]

1. The joint of the thigh.

How now, which of your *bips* has the most profound sciatica? *Shakespeare.*

Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, using continual riding, they were generally mo- lested with the sciatica or *hip* gout. *Bacon.*

2. The haunch; the flesh of the thigh.

So shepherds use To set the same mark on the *hip* Both of their found and rotten sheep. *Hudibras.*

Against a stump his tusks the monster grinds, And ranch'd his *bips* with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

3. *To have on the HIP.* [A low phrase.]

To have an advantage over another. It seems to be taken from hunting, the *hip* or *haunch* of a deer being the part commonly seized by the dogs.

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cheisish For his quick hunting, stand the putting on, I'll have our Michael Callio on the *hip*. *Shakespeare.*

70 *HIP.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sprain or shoot the hip.

His horse was *bipp'd*. *Shakespeare.*

2. *HIP-HOP.* A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop*.

Your different tastes divide our poet's cares;
One foot the sock, t' other the buskin wears:
Thus, while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do 't,

Like Volscius *hip-hop* in a single boot. *Congreve.*

HIP. *interject.* An exclamation, or calling to one; the same as the Latin *eho, heus!*

HIP. } *adj.* A corruption of hypo-

HIPPISH. } *chondriack.* *Ainsworth.*

HIPPOCENTAUR. *n. f.* [*hippocentauros*; *hippocentaure*, Fr.] A fabulous monster, half horse, and half man.

How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocen- taur*s and chimeras to be imagined, which are things quite out of nature, and whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

HIPPOCRAS. *n. f.* [*hypocras*, Fr. *quasi vinum Hippocratis*.] A medicated wine.

Sack and the well-spiced *hippocras*, the wine, Wall'd the bowl, with ancient ribbands fine. *King.*

HIPPOCRATES' Sleeve. *n. f.* A woollen bag, made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for cla- rification. *Quincy.*

HIPPOCRISSE. *n. f.* [*ἵππος* and *ῥοή*; *hippocrisse*, French] A winged horse; a being imagined by Ariosto.

He caught him up, and without wing Of *hippocriss*, bore through the air sublime. *Milton.*

HIPPOTAMUS. *n. f.* [*ἵππος* and *πόταμος*] The river horse. An ani- mal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT. *adj.* [*hip* and *shot*.] Sprained or dislocated in the hip.

Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if you were *hipshot*; says the govie to the golling. *L'Estrange.*

HIPWORT. *n. f.* [*hip* and *wort*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

70 *HIRE.* *v. a.* [hyran, Saxon.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price.

His fordid avarice rakes In excrements, and *hires* the jakes. *Dryden's Jew.*

2. To engage a man in temporary service for wages.

They weigh silver in the balance, and *hire* a goldsmith, and he maketh it a god *Isaiah.*
I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms Are *hir'd* to bear their slaves. *Shakespeare.*

3. To bribe.

Themetes first, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*, Or to the Trojan destiny requir'd, Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryden.*

4. To engage for pay: with the reciproc- al word.

They that were full, *hired* out themselves for bread; and they that were hungry, ceas'd. *1 Sam.*

5. To let; to let for a time at a certain price. This, to prevent ambiguity, has sometimes the particle *out*: as, he *hired out* his house to strangers.

HIRE. *n. f.* [hype, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the use of any thing.

2. Wages paid for service.

Great thanks and goodly meed to that good fire; He thence departing gave for his pains *hire*. *Spenser.*

I have five hundred crowns, The thrifty *hire* I sav'd under your father. *Shakespeare.*

Through little was their *hire*, and light their gain,

Yet somewhat to their share he threw. *Dryden.*
All arts and artists Theseus could command,
Who sold for *hire*, or wrought for better fame. *Dryden.*

HIRELING. *n. f.* [from *hire*.]

1. One who serves for wages.

The *hiring* I woe to see the shades descend,
That with the tedious day his toll might end,
And he his pay receive. *Shakespeare.*
In the framing of Thero's ship there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year, besides many other *hirelings* for carriages. *Willkins.*

'Tis frequent here to see a rich chorn son On the left hand of a rich *hireling* man. *Dryden.*

2. A mercenary; a prostitute.

Now she shudders thy evening walk with bays,
No *hiring* thee, no prostitute to please. *Pope.*

HIRELING. *adj.* Serving for hire; ven- ual; mercenary; doing what is done for money

Then trumpet, trench, and a tedious crew Of *hiring* to unnerve for his funeral dux. *Dryden.*

HIRER. *n. f.* [from *hire*.]

1. One who uses any thing paying a re- compence; one who employs others paying wages.

2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps small horses to let.

HIRUT. *adj.* [*hirutus*, Lat.] Rough; rugged.

There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirute* roots: the *hirute* is a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, besides the putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HIS. *pronoun possessive* [hyr, Saxon.]

1. The masculine possessive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned.

England *his* approach makes as fierce As waters to the tucking of a gulph. *Shakespeare.*
If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and extend *his* passion. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Heav'n and yourself

Had part in this fair maid; now heav'n hath all, And all the better is it for the maid:
Your part in her you could not keep from death;
But heav'n keeps *his* part in eternal life. *Shakespeare.*

If our father carry authority with such dispo- sition as he bears this last surrender of *his*, it will but offend us. *Shakespeare.*

He that is nourished by the acorns he picked up under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself: nobody can deny but the nourishment is *his*. *Locke.*

Whene'er I stoop, he offers at a kiss;
And when my arms I stretch, he stretches *his*. *Addison.*

2. It was anciently used in a neutral sense, where we now say *its*.

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree Unfix *his* earth-bound root? *Shakespeare.*

Not the dread'd spout,

Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear In *his* descent. *Shakespeare's Timon and Gress.*

There's not the smallest orb, which thou see'st hold 't,

But in *his* motion like an angel sings,

Still quivering to the young-eyed cherubins. *Shakespeare.*

This rule is not so general, but that it ad- mitseth *his* exceptions. *Cicero's 3rd or. of Cornelia.*

Open forth some of *his* poisonous quality if it be vapoured out, mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon.*

3. It is sometimes used as a sign of the genitive case: as, *the man his ground*, for *the man's ground*. It is now rarely thus used as its use proceeded probably from a false opinion that the *s* formative of the genitive was *his* contracted.

- Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methusalem his page? *Donne.*
By thy foud comfort, by thy father's cares,
By young Telemachus his blooming years. *Pope.*
4. It is sometimes used in opposition to
this man's.

Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands,
Desire his jewels, and this other's house. *Shakspeare.*

5. Anciently before self.
Every of us, each for his self, laboured how
to recover him. *Shakspeare.*

To Hiss, *v. n.* [*bissen*, Dutch.]

1. To utter a noise like that of a serpent
and some other animals. It is remarka-
ble, that this word cannot be pronounced
without making the noise which it sig-
nifies.

In the height of this bath to be thrown into
the Thames and cooled glowing hot, in that
forge, like a horseshoe; think of that; *hissing*
hot. *Shakspeare.*

The merchants shall hiss at thee. *Ezekiel.*
See the furies arise:
See the snakes that they rear,

How they hiss in their hair. *Dryden.*

Around the steed he threw
His forceful spear, which *hissing* as it flew,
Pierced through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

2. To condemn at a publick exhibition;
which is sometimes done by *hissing*.

Men shall pursue with merited disgrace!
Hiss, clap their hands, and from his country
chase. *Sanby.*

To Hiss, *v. a.* [*hircan*, Saxon:]

1. To condemn by hissing; to explode.
Every one will hiss him out of his disgrace.

She would so shamefully fail in the last act,
that, instead of a plaudite, she would deserve to
be *hiss'd* off the stage. *Merr.*

I have seen many successions of men, who
have shot themselves into the world, some
bolting out upon the stage with vault applaus,
and others *hiss'd* off, and quitting it with dis-
grace. *Dryden.*

Will you venture your all upon a cause, which
would be *hiss'd* out of all the courts as ridiculous?
Collier on Duelling.

2. To procure hisses or disgrace.

Thy mother plays, and I
Play too; but to disgrace'd a part, whose office
Will hiss me to my grave. *Shakspeare. Winter's Tale.*

What's the newest grief?
—That of an lion's age doth hiss the lion.
Each minute seems a new one. *Shakspeare. As You Like It.*

Hiss, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a serpent, and of some
other animals.

He *hiss'd* for hiss, re-ur'd, with forked tongue
To forked ton us. *Milton.*

2. Censure; expression of contempt used
in theatres.

He heard
On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal universal hiss the sound
Of publick scorn. *Milton.*

Peace, champion fortitude, that knows no
fears

Of hiss, blows, or want, or loss of eare. *Pope.*

Hiss, *interj.* [Of this word I know not
the original: some thought it a cor-
ruption of *huff*, *huff* it, *huff* it, *huff* it; but
I have heard that it is an Irish verb
commanding silence.] An exclamation
commanding silence.

More silence *hiss* along!
'Lest phid and will design a song,
In her sweetest fiddled plight.

Smoothing the road and brow of night *Milton.*
Hiss, hiss, says another that stood by, away,

doctor for here's a whole pack of dinals
coming. *Swift.*

HISTORIAN, *n. f.* [*historicus*, Lat. *hista-*
rien, Fr.] A writer of facts and events;
a writer of history.

What thanks sufficient, or what recompence
Equal, have I to render thee divine
Historian! *Milton.*

Our country, which has produced writers of
the first figure in every other kind of work, has
been very barren in good historians. *Addison.*

Not added years on years my task could clofe.
The long *historian* of my country's woes. *Pope.*

HISTORICAL, *adj.* [*historique*, Fr.
HISTORICK, *adj.* [*historicus*, Latin.]

1. Containing or giving an account of
facts and events.

Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs
that you know the occasion of these several ad-
ventures; for the method of a poet *historical* is
not such as of an historiographer. *Spenser.*

In an *historical* relation we use terms that are
most proper and best known. *Barnet's Theory.*

Here rising bold the patriot's honest face;
There warriors bidden in *historick* brain. *Pope.*

2. Suitable or pertaining to history or
narrative.

With equal justice and *historick* care,
Their laws, their toils, their arms with his com-
pare. *Prior.*

HISTORICALLY, *adv.* [from *historical*.]

In the manner of history; by way of
narration.

The gospels, which are weekly read, do all
historically declare something which our Lord
Jesus Christ himself either spake, did, or suf-
fered in his own person. *Hooker.*

When that which the word of God doth but
deliver *historically*, we construe as if it were
legally meant, and so urge it further than we can
prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws
of God? *Hooker.*

After his life has been rather invented than
written, I shall consider him *historically* as an
author, with regard to those works he has left
behind him. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

To HISTORIFY, *v. a.* [from *history*.]

To relate; to record in history.

O, muse, *historify*,
Her praise, whose praise, to learn your skill hath
framed me. *Sidney.*

The third age they term *historicon*; that is
such wherein matters have been more truly
historified, and therefore may be believed. *Brace.*

HISTORIOGRAPHER, *n. f.* [*isotix* and
grapho; *historiographie*, French.] A
historian; a writer of history.

The method of a poet *historical* is not such as
of an *historiographer*. *Spenser.*

What poor ideas must strangers conceive of
persons famous among us, should they form
their notions of them from the writings of those
our *historiographers*. *Addison.*

I put the journals into a strong box, after the
manner of the *historiographers* of some eastern
monarchs. *A bishop's History of John Ball.*

HISTORIOGRAPHY, *n. f.* [*isotix* and
grapho.] The art or employment of a
historian.

HISTORY, *n. f.* [*isotix*; *historia*, Lat.
histoire, French.]

1. A narration of events and facts deliver-
ed with dignity.

Justly Caesar seems the poet's lays:
It is to *history* he trusts for praise. *Pope.*

2. Narration; relation.

The *history* part lay within a little room. *Wise man.*
What *histories* of toil could I declare?

But still long-weary'd nature wants repair. *Pope.*

3. The knowledge of facts and events.
History, so far as it relates to the affairs of the
bible, is necessary to divines. *Watts.*

HISTORY PICTURE, *n. f.* A picture represent-
ing some memorable event.

His works resemble a large *history picture*, where
even the less important figures have some con-
venient place. *Pope.*

HISTORIONICAL, *adj.* [from *historion*,
Greek.]

HISTORIONICK, *adj.* [Latin, *historion*,
French.] Befitting the stage; tunable
to a player; becoming a buffoon;
theatrical.

HISTORIONICALLY, *adv.* [from *historio-*
nical.] Theatrically; in the manner of
a buffoon.

To HIT, *v. a.* [from *ictus*, Latin, *Min-*
sbew; from *hitte* Danish, to throw at
random, *Junius*.]

1. To strike; to touch with a blow.

When I first saw her I was presently *stricken*;
and I, like a foolish child, that when any thing
hits him will strike himself again upon it, would
needs look again, as though I would particu-
larly mine eyes that they were deceived. *Shakspeare.*

His confidence shall *hit* him in the teeth, and
tell him his sin and folly. *Shakspeare.*

2. To touch the mark; not to miss.

Is he a god that ever flies the light?
Or naked he, disguis'd in all our sight?
If he be blind, how *hits* he so right? *Shakspeare.*
So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, as
to *hit* the mark with a shaking hand. *Scott.*

3. To attain; to reach; not to fail
used of tentative experiments.

Were I but twenty-one,
Your father's image is so *hit* in you,
His very air, that I should call you brother,
As I did him. *Shakspeare.*

Search every comment that your care can find,
Some here, some there, my *hit* the poet's mind.
Johnson.

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to
hit the notes right, put it past doubt that they
have perception, and retain ideas, and use them
for patterns. *Locke.*

Here's an opportunity to shew how great a
bungler my author is in *hitting* features. *Auribon.*

4. To suit; to be conformable to.

Hail, divinest melancholy!
Whole family village is too bright
To *hit* the sense of human sight. *Merr.*

5. To strike; to catch by the right butt;
to touch properly.

There you *hit* him: St. Dominick does
charity exceedingly: that argument never talk
with him. *Dryden.*

6. To HIT off. To strike out; to fix or
determine luckily.

What prince soever can *hit off* this great
secret need know no more either for his own
safety, or that of the people he governs. *Locke.*

- 7 To HIT out To perform by good
luck.

Having the sound of ancient poets ringing in
his ears, he might needs in *hitting* out some
of their tunes. *Shakspeare.*

To HIT, *v. n.*

1. To clash; to collide.

If bodies be extensive alone, how can they
move and *hit* one against another? or what can
make distinct surfaces in an uniform extension?
Locke.

Bones, teeth, and shells, being sustained in the
water with metallick corpuscles, and the fish
corpuscles meeting with and *hitting* upon the
bodies, become conjoined with them. *Watts.*

2. To chance luckily; to succeed by ac-
cident; not to miss.

Oft expectation fails, and most oft there
Where most it promises; and oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest and despair most fits. *Shakspeare.*

HIT

1. To succeed; not to miscarry.
The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diversified, and you are to note whether it hits for the most part. *Bacon's Natural History*
But thou bring'st valour too and wit,
Two things that seldom fail to hit. *Hudibras*
This may hit, 'tis more than barely possible.
Dryden

All human race would fain be wits,
And millions milt for one that hits. *Swift*
To light on.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use, if a man can hit upon it. *Bacon*

You've hit upon the very string, which touch'd,
Echoes the sound, and jars within my soul;
There lies my grief. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar*
It is much, if men were from eternity, that they should not find out the way of writing sooner: sure he was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally so dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to hit upon it. *Tillotson*

There's a just medium betwixt eating too much and too little; and this dame had hit upon 't when the matter was so ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Estrange*
None of them hit upon the art. *Addison*

There's but a true and a false prediction in any telling of fortune; and a man that never hits on the right side, cannot be called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design. *Bentley*
Hit. *n. f.* [from the verb]

A stroke

The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes between you and him, he shall not exceed you three hits. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*

So he the fam'd Cilician fencer prais'd
And at each hit with wonder seem amaz'd. *Dryden*

A chance; fortuitous event.

To suppose a watch, by the blind hits of chance, to perform diversity of orderly motions, without the regulation of art, this were the more pardonable absurdity. *Granville*

If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not properly skill, but chance; not a true judgment, but a lucky hit. *South*

But with more lucky hit than those
That use to make the stars depose. *Hudibras*
The fisherman's waiting, and the lucky hit it was in the conclusion, tells us, that honest endeavours will not fail. *L'Estrange*

If casual concurrence did the world compose
And things and hits fortuitous arose,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring? *Blackstone*

A lucky chance.

Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one hit? *Shakespeare*

These hits of words a true poet often finds,
Without seeking. *Dryden*

If at first he minds his hits,
And drinks champagne among the wits,
How deep he toasts the toasting lasses. *Prin*

HITCH. *v. n.* [hitegan, Saxon, or bocher, French. *Skinner*.] To catch; to move by jerks. I know not where it is used but in the following passage; nor here know well what it means.

Whoe'er offends at some unlucky time
Slides in a verse, or hits in a rhyme;
Voted to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad burden of some merry song. *Pope*

HITCHEL. *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HITCHEL. *n. f.* [heckel, German] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. *n. f.* [hyðe, Saxon.] A small

HIV

haven to land wares out of vessels or boats: as *Queenhübe*, and *Lambhübe*, now *Lambeth*.

HITHER. *adv.* [hrðer, Saxon.]

1. To this place from some other.
Cæsar, tempted with the fame
Of this sweet island never conquered,
And envying the Britons blazed name,
O hideous hunger of dominion! *hither* came. *Spenser*

Men must endure
Their going hence, even as their coming *hither*. *Shakespeare*

Who brought me *hither*
Will bring me hence, no other guide I seek. *Milton*

2. it is used in opposition: *hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.

3. To this end; to this design; to this topick of argument: [*huc*, Latin. *Huc* *re; exilium*.] Not much used.

Hereupon dependeth whatsoever difference there is between the states of saints in glory; *hither* we refer whatsoever belongeth unto the highest perfection of man, by way of service towards God. *Hooker*

Hither belong all those texts, which require of us that we should not walk after the flesh, but after the spirit. *Tillotson*

HITHER. *adj. superl. hithermost*. Nearer; toward this part.

After these,
But on the *hither* side, a different sort,
From the high neighbor'ing hills descended. *Milt*

An eternal duration may be shorter or longer upon the *hither* end, namely that extreme wherein it is finite. *Hart*

HITHERMOST. *adj.* [of *hither*, *adv.*] Nearest on this side

That which is external can be extended to a greater extent at the *hithermost* extreme. *Hale*

HITHERTO. *adv.* [from *hither*.]

1. To this time; yet.

As *Verio* I have only told the reader what ought not to be the subject of a picture or of a poem. *Dryden*

2. In any time till now.

More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont,
Here needs me, whides the famous ancients
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *Fairy Queen*

3. At every time till now.

In this we are not their adversaries, tho' they in the other *hitherto* have been ours. *Hooker*
Hitherto, lords, what your commands impos'd

I have perform'd, as reason was, obeying. *Milt*

Hitherto she kept her love conceal'd,
And with those graces ev'ry day beheld
The graceful youth. *Dryden*

He could not have failed to add the opposition of all spirits to the good: this alone has *hitherto* been the practice of the moderns. *Dryd*

To correct them, is a work that has *hitherto* been assumed by the least qualified hands. *Swift*

HITHERWARD. } *adv.* [hyðenpeard, Sax.] This way;

HITHERWARDS. } toward this place.

Some pencils of their power are forth already,
And only *hitherward*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

The king himself in person hath set forth,
Or *hitherward* intended speedy. *Shakespeare*

A puissant and mighty pow'r
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shaksp*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue
Draws *hitherward*. *Milton*

HIVE. *n. f.* [hyfe, Saxon.]

1. The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees.

HOA

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench,
Are from their *lives* and houses driv'n away. *Shakespeare*

So wand'ring bees would perish in the air,
Did not a sound, proportion'd to their ear,
Appeal their rage, invite them to the *bive*. *Waller*

Bees have each of them a hole in their *bives*; their honey is their own, and every bee minding her own concerns. *Addison*

2. The bees inhabiting a hive.

The commons, like an angry *bive* of bees -
That want their leader, scatter up and down. *Shakespeare*

3. A company being together.

What modern mansions call a lodge, was by antiquity called a *bive* of free mansions; and therefore, when a dissolution happens, the going off is to this day called *swarming*. *Swift*

TO HIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into hives; to harbour.

Mr. Addison of Oxford has been troublesome to me: after his bees, my latter swarm is scarcely worth *hiving*. *Dryden*

When bees are fully settled, and the cluster at the biggest, *bive* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

2. To contain, as in hives; to receive, as to a habitation.

Ambitious now to take excise
Of a more fragrant paradise,
He at Fuleara's sleeve arriv'd,
Where all delicious sweets are *biv'd*. *Cleaveland*

TO HIVE. *v. n.* To take shelter together; to reside collectively.

He sleeps by day
More than the wild cat: drones *bive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakespeare*

In summer we wander in a paradisaical scene, among groves and gardens; but at this season we get into warmer houses, and *bive* together in cities. *Pope's Letters*

HIVER. *n. f.* [from *bive*.] One who puts bees in hives.

Let the *biver* drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face *where*with. *Mortimer*

HO. { *interj.* [*ho!* Latin.] A call;

HOA { a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.

What noise there, *ho*? *Shakespeare*

Here dwells my father Jew: *ho*, who's within? *Shakespeare*

Stand, *ho*! speak the word along. *Shakespeare*

When I cried *ho*!

Like boys, kings would start forth, and cry,
You will. *Shakespeare*

Ho, ho, come forth and flee. *Zachariah*

Ho, swain, what shepherd owns that ragged sheep? *Dryden*

HOAR. *adj.* [hap, Saxon.]

1. White.

A people,
Whom Ireland sent from bogs and forests *hoar*. *Fairfax*

Islands of blue, all off-shoots
Baffling, like thy *hoar* cliffs the loud sea wave. *Thomson*

2. Gray with age.

It could not was and could be evermore
Through wisdom of a matron grave and *hoar*. *Sj. offer*

Now swarms the populace, a *hoar* old thing;
Youth and *hoar* age, and men drives man along. *Pope*

3. White with frost.

HOAR FROST. *n. f.* [*hoar* and *frost*.]

The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.

When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the wilderness there lay a trill round thing, as small as the *hoar-frost* on the ground. *Exodus*

In Fahrenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two

H O A

degrees, the water in the air begins to freeze, which is known by *hoar-frosts*. *Arbutnot.*
HOARD. *n. f.* [*hopd*, Sax.] A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure.

I have a venturesome fairy, that shall seek
 The squirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shakespeare.*

They might have even starved, had it not been for this providential reserve, this *hoard*, that was stored in the strata underneath, and now fearfully disclosed. *Woodward.*

To HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up store.

He fear'd not once himself to be in need,
 Nor car'd to *hoard* for those whom he did breed. *Spenser.*

Happy always was it for that son,
 Whose father for his *hoarding* went to hell? *Shakespeare.*

To HOARD. *v. a.*

1. To lay in hoards; to husband privily; to store secretly.

The *hoarded* plague of the gods requite your love? *Shakespeare.*

You had not health for your own private use,
 But on the publick spend the rich produce. *Dryden.*

You will be unsuccessful, if you give out of a great man, who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he squanders away the nation's money; but you may safely relate that he *hoards* it. *Arbutnot.*

A superfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it is *hoarded* in our treasures, or considered as a safe, independent provision laid up for many years. *Rogers.*

2. It is sometimes enforced by the participle *up*.

I have just occasion to complain of them, who, because they understand Chaucer, would *hoard* him up as well as do their grandam gold, only to look on it themselves, and hinder others from making use of it. *Dryden.*

The base wretch who *hoards* up all he can,
 Is prais'd and call'd a careful thrifty man. *Dryden.*

HOARDER. *n. f.* [from *hoard*.] One that stores up in secret.

Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but the *hoarders* of money. *Dryden.*

HOA HOUSE. *n. f.* [*marulium*, Lat.] A plant.

Hoar-hus has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick with a white hoariness; it is famous for the relief it gives in most asthma, of which a thick and viscid matter is the cause; but it is a little used. *Hill.*

HOARY. *n. f.* [from *hoary*.] The state of being whitish; the colour of old men's hair.

He grows a wolf, his *hoary* mane
 And the same rage in other members reigns. *Dryden.*

HOARSE. *adj.* [hap, Saxon; *kerfsh*, Dutch.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

Come, fit, fit, and a song,
 —Chop into it roundly, without hesking or frowning, or frowning we are to it. *Shakespeare.*

The raven himself is *hoarse*,
 That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
 Under my battlements. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He sped his lips along the *hoarse* rebounding shore. *Dryden.*

The black-dove only through the forest cooed,
 The *hoarse* hawk. *Thompson.*

HOARSELY. *adv.* [from *hoarse*.] With a rough hoarse voice.

The bounds are nearer distance *hoarsely* bay'd;
 The hunter close pursu'd the visionary mind. *Dryden.*

H O B

HOBBENESS. *n. f.* [from *hoarse*.] Roughness of voice.

The voice is sometimes intercluded by an *hoarseness*, or viscous phlegm. *Holder.*

I had a voice in heav'n, ere sulph'rous steams
 Had damp'd it to a *hoarseness*. *Dryden.*

The want of it in the wind-pipe occasions *hoarseness* in the gullet, and difficulty of swallowing. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

HOARY. *adj.* [hap, hapund, Saxon. See HOAR.]

1. White; whitish.

Thus she reclin'd on her arm reclin'd,
 The *hoary* willows waving with the wind. *Arbutnot.*

2. White or gray with age.

A comely pulmer, clad in black attire,
 Of ripest years, and hairs all *hoary* grey. *Spenser.*

Solyman, marvelling at the courage and majesty of the *hoary* old prince in his too great extremity, dismissed him, and sent him again into the city. *Kneller's History.*

Has then my *hoary* head deserv'd no better? *Rome.*

Then in full age, and *hoary* holms,
 Return, great preacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Praet.*

3. White with frost.

The seasons alter: *hoary* headed frosts
 Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shallop.*

4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty.

There was brought out of the city into the camp very comely, *hoary*, moulded bread. *Kneller.*

To HOBBLER. *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *hopple*, to *hobble*.]

1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch; to walk with unequal and encumbered steps.

The friar was *hobbling* the same way too. *Dryden.*

Some persons continued a kind of *hobbling* march on the broken arches, but fell through. *Arbutnot.*

Was he ever able to walk without *hobbling* strings, without being discovered by his *hobbling*? *Savage.*

2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being ascribed to verses, whatever is done with feet is likewise ascribed to them.

Those ancient Romans had a sort of extempore poetry, or untuneable *hobbling* verse. *Dryden.*

While you Pindarick truths rehearse,
 She *hobbles* in alternate verse. *Prior.*

HOBBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Uneven awkward gait.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HOBBLER. *n. f.* [from *hobbling*.]

For twenty *hobblers* armed, Irishmen so called, because they served on hobbles, he paid sixpence a-piece *per diem*. *Davies.*

HOBBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *hobble*.] Clumsily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HOBBY. *n. f.* [*hoberiau*, French]

1. A species of hawk.

They have such a hovering possession of the Valerine, as an *hobby* hath over a lark. *Bacon.*

The people will chop like trouts at an artificial fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted *hobby*. *L'Estrange.*

Larks he dar'd to shun the *hobby's* flight. *Dryden.*

2. [*hoppe*, Gothick, a horse; *hobin*, Fr. a pacing horse.] An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse; a garran. See HOBBLER.

3. A stick on which boys get astride and ride.

H O C

Those grave contender: about opinions
 trifles look like aged Socrates upon his *hobby* horse. *Graville.*

As young children, who are try'd in Go-carts, to keep their steps from falling, When members knit, and levs grow stronger, Make use of such machine no longer; But leap *pro libitu*, and scout

On horse call'd *bobby*, or without. *Prior.*

No *bobby* horse, with gorgeous top,
 Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Shakespeare.*

4. A stupid fellow.

I have studied eight or nine wife words to speak to you, which these *bobby* horses must not hear. *Shakespeare.*

HOBGOBLIN. *n. f.* [according to Skinner, for *robogoblins*, from *Robin Good-fellow*, *Hob* being the nickname of Robin; but more probably, according to Wallis and Junius, *hobgoblins* *empuse*, because they do not move their feet; whence, says Wallis, came the boys' play of *fox in the hole*, the fox always hopping on one leg.] A frightful fairy.

Faces, black, grey, green and white,
 Attend your choice and your quality. *Shakespeare.*

Cue *hobgoblins*, make the fairy o'ye. *Shakespeare.*

HO'BIR. *n. f.* A small mortar to shoot little bombs.

HO'BNAIL. *n. f.* [from *hobby* and *nail*.] A nail used in shoeing a hobby or light horse; a nail with a thick strong head.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, I bethink I
 on my knees thou may'st be turn'd into a *ho'bnaile*. *Shakespeare.*

We may buy maidens as they buy *ho'bnaile*, by the hundred. *Shakespeare.*

HO'BNAILED. *adj.* [from *hobnaile*.] Se with hobnails.

Wouldst thou, friend, who hast two legs about,
 Wouldst thou, to run the gantlet, thick expose
 To a whole company of *ho'bnailed* shoes? *Dryden.*

HOBNOB. This is probably corrupted from *hobnob* by a coarse pronunciation.

See HOBNOB.

His inebriation at this moment is so terrible, that satisfaction can be none, but pain, death and sepulchre: *hobnob* is his word; or take it. *Shakespeare.*

HOCK. *n. f.* [the same with *hough*.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.

To HOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To difable in the hock.

HOCK. *n. f.* [from *Hockheim*.] Old strong Rhenish.

Restor'd the fainting high and mighty,
 With brandy, wine, and *agua vite*
 And made 'em stoutly overcome. *Hall.*

Wine becomes sharp, as *hack*, like vinegar's acidity. *Locke.*

If cyder-royal should become unphat, and as unfit to bottle as old *hackney*, may one hope head of that and one of that new cyder royal. *Milton.*

HO'CKHERB. *n. f.* [*hock* and *herb*.] A plant; the same with mallows. *Arbutnot.*

To HOCKLE. *v. a.* [from *hock*.] To hamstring; to cut the sinews about the ham or hough. *Hamer.*

HOCUS POCUS. [The original of this word is referred by Tillotson to a form of the Romish church. Junius derives it from *bocceit*, Welsh, a cheat, and *poit* or *pus*, a bag, jugglers using a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from some words that had once a meaning.]

and which perhaps cannot be discovered.] A juggle; a cheat.
This gift of *hocus pocus*, and of disguising matters, is surprising. *L'Esrange.*

HOD. *n. f.* [Corrupted perhaps in contempt from *hood*, a hood being carried on the head.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.

A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay, tath, hammer, trowel, a *hod* or a tray. *Tuffer.*

HODGE-PODGE. *n. f.* [*haché poché*, *hoche-pot*, *gaufi hachis en pot*, French.] A medley of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our English tongue a gallimaufrey, or *hodge-podge* of all other speeches.

Spenser.
It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their trachana and bouhourt, a certain *odge-podge* of sundry ingredients. *Sandys.*

HODIERNAL. *adj.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.

HODMAN. *n. f.* [*hod* and *man*.] A labourer that carries mortar.

HODMANDO'D. *n. f.* A fish.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the craw-fish, and the *hodmandod* or *hodman*. *Bacon.*

HOE. *n. f.* [*houe*, French; *houwe*, Dutch.] An instrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

They should be thinned with a *hoe*. *Mortimer.*

HOE. *v. a.* [*houer*, French; *houwen*, Dutch.] To cut or dig with a *hoe*.

They must be continually kept with weeding up *hoeing*. *Mortimer.*

HOG. *n. f.* [*hwch*, Welsh.]

The general name of swine.

This will raise the price of *hogs*, if we grow all the pork-eaters. *Shakspeare.*

The *hog* that plows not, nor obeys thy call, lives on the labours of this lord of all. *Pope.*

A castrated boar.

To bring *Hogs* to a fine market. To fill of one's design.

You have brought your *hogs* to a fine market. *Spectator.*

Hog is used in Lincolnshire for a sheep of a certain age, I think of two years. *Skinner.*

HOGOTE. *n. f.* [*hog* and *cote*.] A house or hogs; a hogsty.

Out of a small *hogote* sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised. *Mortimer.*

HOGREL. *n. f.* A two year old ewe. *Ainsworth.*

HOG. *n. f.* [otherwise written *ho*, *how*, *r hough*, from *hoogh*, Dutch.] A hill; rising ground; a cliff. *Obsolete.*

That can well witness yet unto this day, the western *hough*, besprinkled with the gore of mighty Götmod. *Fairy Queen.*

HOGHERD. *n. f.* [*hog* and *hyrd*, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.

The terms *hogherd* and *cowkeeper* are not used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek. *Broome.*

HOGISH. *adj.* [from *hog*.] Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; greedy; selfish.

Suspicion Miso had, for the *hoggy* shrewdness of her brain, and Mopsis, for a very unlikely end. *Sidney.*

HOGGISHLY. *adv.* [from *hoggysh*.] Greedily; selfishly.

HOGGISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *hoggysh*.] Greediness; greediness; selfishness.

HOLD. *v. a.* [from *hold*.] To possess; to have.

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HOLDSBANS.

HOLDSBREAD.

HOLDSMUSROOMS.

HOLDSFENNEL.

HOLDSHEAD. *n. f.* [*hog* and *head*.]

1. A measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons.

Varro tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded six hundred ums of wine; according to this proportion, our acre should yield fifty-five *hogheads*, and a little more. *Arbutnot.*

2. Any large barrel.

Blow strongly with a pair of bellows into a *hoghead*, putting into it before that which you would have preferred; and in the instant that you withdraw the bellows, stop the hole. *Bacon.*
They hung up one of their largest *hogheads*; I drank it off, for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HOLDSITY. *n. f.* [*hog* and *fly*.] The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or stocking to their feet, or a house so convenient as an English *hogsty*. *Swift.*

HOLDSWASH. *n. f.* [*hog* and *wash*.] The draff which is given to swine.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you *hogwash*. *Arbutnot.*

HOLDEN. *n. f.* [*hoeden*, Welsh; *famina levioris fama*, Latin.] An ill-taught awkward country girl.

To **HOLDEN**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently.

Some of them would get a scratch; but we always discovered, upon examining, that they had been *holdening* with the young apprentices. *Swift.*

To **HOIST**. *v. a.* [*hauffer*, French.] To raise up on high.

'Tis the sport to have the engineer *hoist* up with his own petar. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Join you with me;
We'll quickly *hoist* duke Humphrey from his seat. *Shakspeare.*

Hoist sail, and fly;
And in thy flight aloud on Cretus cry. *Chapman.*

Aurora had *hoist* sail, and was on his way toward the bay of Naupactus. *Kneller's History.*

They loosed the rudder-bands, and *hoist* up the main-sail to the wind, and made toward shore. *Acts.*

That man which prizeth virtue for itself, and cannot endure to *hoist* and shake his sails, as the divers natures of calms and storms require, must cut his sails of mean length and breadth, and content himself with a slow and sure navigation. *Raleigh.*

What made Absalom kick at all the kindnesses of his father, but because his ambition would needs be fingering the sceptre, and *hoisting* him into his father's throne. *South.*

We thought for Greece
The sails were *hoisted*, and our fears release. *Dryden's Æneid.*

They *hoist* him on the bier, and deal the dole, And there's an end. *Dryden's Persius.*

What haste the made to *hoist* her purple sails! And to appear magnificent in light. *Dryden.*

Drew halt our strength away.
Their navy swarms upon the coasts: they cry To *hoist* their anchors, but the gods deny. *Dryden.*

Seize him, take, *hoist* him up, break off his hold, And toss him headlong from the temple's wall. *Southern.*

If 'twas an island where they found the shells, they straightway concluded that the whole island lay originally at the bottom of the sea, and that it was *hoisted* up by some vapour from beneath. *Woodward's Natural History.*

HOLD, in the old glossaries, is mentioned in the same sense with *hold*, .. a go-

n. f. Plants.

Ainsworth.

vernour or chief officer; but in some other places for love, as *holdic*, *lovely*. *Gibson's Camden.*

To **HOLD**. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. pass. *held* or *holden*. [*haldan*, Gothick; *halban*, Saxon; *henden*, Dutch.]

1. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch.

Lift up the lad, *hold* him in thy hand. *Genes.*
France, thou may'st *hold* a serpent by the tongue.

A fasting tyger safer by the tooth,
Than keep in peace that hand which thou dost *hold*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast; not to let go.

Too late it was for satyr to be told,
Or ever hope recover her again;
In vain he seeks, that having cannot *hold*. *Fairy Queen.*

Prove all things: *hold* fast that which is good. *2 Thessalonians.*

3. To connect; to keep from separation.

The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Erodes.*

4. To maintain as an opinion.

Thou hast there them that *hold* the doctrine of Balaam. *Revelation.*

5. To consider; to regard.

I as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee from this for ever. *Shakspeare.*

6. To think of; to judge with regard to praise or blame.

I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger
His body for a girl that loves him not. *Shakspeare.*

One amongst the fairest of Greece,
That *holds* his honour higher than his ease. *Shakspeare.*

This makes thee blessed peace so light to *hold*,
Like summer's flies that fear not winter's cold. *Fairfax.*

Hold such in reputation. *Philippians.*

He would make us amends, and spend some time with us, if we *held* his company and conference agreeable. *Bacon.*

As Chaucer is the father of English poetry, so I *hold* him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil. *Dryden.*

Ye Latian dames, if any here
Hold your unhappy queen Anata dear! *Dryden.*

7. To receive, and keep in a vessel.

She tempers dulcet creams, nor thine to *hold*,
Wants her fit vessels pure. *Milton.*

8. To contain; to receive into its capacity: as, a hoghead *holds* sixty-three gallons; the sack is too little to *hold* the grain.

9. To keep; not to spill.

Broken cisterns that can *hold* no water. *Jer.*

10. To keep; to hinder from escape.

For this infernal pit shall never *hold*
Celestial spirits in bondage. *Milton.*

11. To keep from spoil; to defend.

With what arms
We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
Of empire. *Milton.*

12. To keep from loss.

Man should better *hold* his place
By wisdom. *Milton.*

13. To have any station.

The star bids the shepherd fold;
Now the top of heav'n doth *hold*. *Milton.*

And now the strand, and now the plain they *held*;
Their ardent eyes with bloody firebrands were fill'd. *Dryden.*

Observe the youth who first appears in sight,
And *holds* the nearest station to the light. *Dryden.*

14. To possess; to have.

Holding Coriolan the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash,
To let him slip at will. *Shakspeare.*

HOL

- The castle, *holden* by a garrison of Germans, he commanded to be besieged. *Knolles' Hist.*
 Alas! it is more shame for a man to lose that which he *holdeth*, than to fail in getting that which he never had. *Hayward.*
15. To possess in subordination.
 He was willing to yield himself unto Solyman as his vassal, and of him to *hold* his feignory for a yearly tribute. *Knolles.*
 The terms too hard by which I was to *hold* the good. *Milton.*
16. To suspend; to refrain.
 Men in the midst of their own blood, and to furiously assailed, *held* their hands, contrary to the laws of nature and necessity. *Bacon.*
 Death! what dost! O *hold* thy blow!
 What thou dost, thou dost not know. *Cryshaw.*
17. To stop; to refrain.
 We cannot *hold* mortality's strong hand. *Shak.*
 Fell, banishing him! inchanters, *held* thy tongue. *Shakespeare.*
 When straight the people, by no force compell'd,
 Nor longer from their inclination *held*,
 Break forth at once. *Waller.*
 Unless thou find occasion, *hold* thy tongue;
 Thyself or others careless talk may wrong. *Denham.*
Hold your laughter, then divert your fellow-servants. *Suys.*
18. To fix to any condition.
 His gracious promise you might,
 As cause had call'd you up, have *held* him to. *Shakespeare.*
19. To keep; to save.
 Stay but a little; for my clod of dignity
 Is *held* from falling with so weak a wind,
 That it will quickly drop: my day is dim. *Shak.*
20. To confine to a certain state.
 The Most High then shewed signs for them,
 and *held* still the flood, till they were pass'd over. *2 Esdras.*
21. To detain; to keep in confinement or subjection.
 Him God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death, because it was not possible that he should be *holden* of it. *Acts.*
22. To retain; to continue.
 These reasons mov'd her star-like husband's heart;
 But still he *held* his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*
23. To practice with continuance.
 Night
 And chaos, ancestors of nature, *hold*
 Eternal anarchy. *Milton.*
24. Not to intermit.
 Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
 Shall *hold* their course. *Milton.*
25. To solemnize; to celebrate.
 The queen this day here *holds* her parliament,
 But little thinks we shall be of her council. *Shak.*
 He *held* a feast in his house, like the feast of a king. *1 Samuel.*
26. To conserve; not to infringe.
 Her husband heard it, and *held* his peace. *Numbers.*
 She said, and *held* her peace; *Amens* went,
 Unknowing whom the sacred tybil meant. *Dryden.*
27. To manage; to handle intellectually.
 Some in their discourse desire rather commendation of wit, in being able to *hold* all arguments, than of judgment in discerning what is true. *Bacon.*
28. To maintain.
 Who reupon the yale made engines against their engines, and *held* them battle a long season. *1 Mac.*
29. To carry on conjunctively.
 The pharisees *held* a council against him. *Matthew.*
 A while discourse they *hold*. *Milton.*
30. To prosecute; to continue.

HOL

- He came to the land's end, where he *holding* his course towards the west, did at length peaceably pass through the straits. *Abbot.*
31. To *hold forth*. To offer to exhibit; to propose.
 Christianity came into the world with the greatest simplicity of thought and language, as well as life and manners, *holding forth* nothing but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief of the Messiah and of his kingdom. *Temple.*
 Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions, which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach as truths. *Locke.*
 My account is so far from interfering with Moses, that it *holds forth* a natural interpretation of his sense. *Woodward.*
32. To *hold forth*. To pretend; to put forward to view.
 How joyful and pleasant a thing is it to have a light *held up*, forth from heaven to direct our steps! *Chapin.*
33. To *hold in*. To restrain; to govern by the bridle.
 I have lately told my nag, and honestly told his greatest fault, which is, that he became such a lover of liberty, that I could scarce *hold* him in. *Suys.*
34. To *hold in*. To restrain in general.
 These men hasten the wearier sort of you doth not commend; ye with they had *held* themselves longer in, and not so dangerously flown abroad. *Hooker.*
35. To *hold off*. To keep at a distance.
 Although 'tis fit that Cassio have his place;
 Yet if you please to *hold* him off a while,
 You shall by that perceive him. *Shakespeare.*
 The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly, without any interception; whereas the cave of the ear doth *hold off* the sound a little from the organ. *Bacon.*
 I am the better acquainted with you for absence, as men are with themselves for affliction; absence does *hold off* a friend, to make a friend, to make one see him truly. *Pope.*
36. To *hold on*. To continue; to protract; to push forward.
 They took Barbarossa, *holding on* his course to Africa, who brought great fear upon the country. *Knolles' History.*
 If the obedience challenged were indeed due, then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and *hold it on*. *Sanderfon.*
37. To *hold out*. To extend; to stretch forth.
 The king *held out* to Esther the golden sceptre that was in his hand. *Ezra.*
38. To *hold out*. To offer; to propose.
 Fortune *holds out* these to you as rewards. *Ben Jonson.*
39. To *hold out*. To continue to do or suffer.
 He cannot long *hold out* these pangs,
 Th' incessant care and labour of his mind. *Shakespeare.*
40. To *hold up*. To raise aloft.
 I should remember him; does he not *hold up* his head, as it were, and strut in his gait? *Shak.*
 The hand of the Almighty visibly *held up*, and prepared to take vengeance. *Locke.*
41. To *hold up*. To sustain; to support by influence or contrivance.
 There is no man at once either excellently good or extremely evil, but grows either as he *holds himself up* in virtue, or lets himself slide to viciousness. *Sedney.*
 It followeth, that all which they do in this sort proceedeth originally from some such agent as knoweth, appointeth, *holdeth up*, and actually frameth the same. *Hooker.*
 The time misorder'd doth in common sense crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,
 To *hold* our safety up. *Shakespeare.*

HOL

- And so success of mischief shall be borne,
 And heir from heir shall *hold* his quarrel up, *Shakespeare.*
 Those princes have *held up* their sovereignty best, which have been sparing in those grants. *Davies on Ireland.*
 Then do not strike him dead with a denial,
 But *hold* him up in life, and cheer his soul
 With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope. *Addison's Cato.*
42. To keep from falling; materially.
 We have often made one considerably thick piece of marble take and *hold up* another, having purposely caused their flat surfaces to be carefully ground and polished. *Boyle.*
- To *hold*. v. n.
1. To stand; to be right; to be without exception.
 To say that simply an argument, taken from man's authority, doth *hold* no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively, is hard. *Hobbes.*
 This *holdeth* not in the sea-coasts. *Bacon.*
 The lasting of plants, is most in those that are largest of body; as oak, elm, and chestnut, and this *holdeth* in trees, but in herbs it is often contrary. *Bacon.*
 When the religion formerly received is rent by discords, and when the holiness of the professors of religion is decayed, and full of scandal, and withal the times be stupid, ignorant, and barbarous, you may doubt the springing up of a new sect; if then also there should arise any extravagant and strange spirit, to make himself author thereof; all which points *held* when Mahomet published his law. *Bacon.*
 Nothing can be of greater use and defence to the mind than the discovering of the colours of good and evil, shewing in what cases they *hold*, and in what they deceive. *Bacon.*
 When outward force constrains, the sentence *holds*;
 But who constrains me? *Milton.*
 None of his solutions will *hold* by mere mechanics. *Mere.*
 This unseen agitation of the minute parts, will *hold* in light and spirituous liquors. *Poyle.*
 The drift of this figure *holds* good in all the parts of the creation. *LeStrange.*
 The reasons given by them against the worship of images, will equally *hold* against the worship of images amongst christians. *Stillingfleet.*
 It *holds* in all operative principles whatsoever, but especially in such as relate to morality, in which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *South.*
 The proverb *holds*, that to be wife and low, is hardly granted to the gods above. *Dryden.*
 As if the experiment were made to *hold*
 For base production, and reject the gold. *Dryden.*
 This remark, I must acknowledge, is not so proper for the colouring as the design; but it will *hold* for both. *Dryden.*
 Our author offers no reason; and when any body does, we shall see whether it will *hold* or no. *Locke.*
 The rule *holds* in land as well as all other commodities. *Locke.*
 This seems to *hold* in most cases. *Addison.*
 The analogy *holds* good, and precisely keeps to the same properties in the planets and comets. *Chapin.*
 Smeaton's experiment of perspiration, being to the other section as five to three, does not *hold* in this country, except in the hottest time of summer. *Ashmole on Animals.*
 In words, as fashions, the same rule will *hold*. *Pope.*
 Alike fantastick, if too new or old.
2. To continue unbroken or unobdured.
 Our force by land hath nobly *held*. *Shakespeare.*
3. To last; to endure.
 We see, by the peeling of onions, what a *holding* substance the skin is.
 Never any man was yet so old,
 But hop'd his life one winter more might *hold*. *Denham.*
4. To continue without variation.

We our state
hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds.
Milton.

He did not hold in this mind long. *L'Estrange.*
To refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have held
from weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*
To stand up for; to adhere.

Through envy of the devil came death into
the world, and they that do hold of his side do
find it. *Wisdom.*

They must, if they hold to their principles,
agree that things had their production always as
now they have. *Hale*

When Granada for your uncle held
You was by us restor'd, and he expell'd. *Dryden.*

Numbers hold
With the fair freckled king and board of gold:
So vigorous are his eyes, such rays they cast,
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden.*
To be dependent on.

The other two were great princes, though
holding of him, men both of giant-like hug-
ness and force. *Sadney*

The mother, if the house holds of the lady,
had rather, yea and well, have her son cunning
and bold. *Apham.*

The great barons had not only great numbers
of knights; but even petty barons holding under
them. *Temple.*

My crown is absolute, and holds of none. *Dryden.*

To derive right.
'Tis true, from force the noblest title springs;
I therefore hold from that which first made kings.
Dryden.

To maintain an opinion.
Men hold and protest without ever having ex-
amined. *Locke.*

To hold forth. To harangue; to
speak in publick; to set forth publicly.
A petty conjuror, telling fortunes, held forth
in the market-place. *L'Estrange.*

To hold in. To restrain one's self.
I am full of the fury of the Lord, I am weary
with holding in. *Jeremiah.*

To hold in. To continue in luck.
A duke, playing at hazard, held in a great
many hands together. *Swift.*

To hold off. To keep at a distance
without closing with offers.

These are interests important enough, and yet
we must be wooed to consider them; nay, that
does not prevail neither, but with a perverse coy-
ness we hold off. *Decay of Piety.*

To hold on. To continue; not to
be interrupted.

The trade held on for many years after the bi-
shops became protestants, and some of their
names are still remembered with infamy, on ac-
count of enriching their families by such sacri-
legious alienations. *Swift.*

To hold on. To proceed.
He held on, however, till he was upon the
very point of breaking. *L'Estrange.*

To hold out. To last; to endure.
Before those dews that for a manna come upon
trees in the valleys, they dissipate, and cannot
hold out. *Bacon.*

As there are mountebanks for the natural
body, so are there mountebanks for the politick
body; men that perhaps have been lucky in two
or three experiments, but want the grounds of
science, and therefore cannot hold out. *Bacon.*

Truth, fidelity, and justice, are a sure way of
thriving, and will hold out, when all fraudulent
arts and devices will fail. *Tillotson.*

By an extremely exact regimen a consumptive
person may hold out for years, if the symptoms
are not violent. *Arbutnot.*

To hold out. Not to yield; not to
be subdued.

The great master went with his company to a
place where the Spaniards, fore charged by
Achimenes, had much ado to hold out. *Knolles.*

You think it strange a person, obsequious to
those he loves, should hold out so long against
importunity. *Boyle.*

Nor could the hardest it'n hold out
Against his blows. *Hudibras.*

I would cry now, my eyes grow womanlike;
But yet my heart holds out. *Dryden.*
The citadel of Milan has held out firmly,
after the conquest of the rest of the duchy.

Addison on Italy.
Pronounce your thoughts: are they still fixt
To hold it out, and fight it to the last?

Or are your hearts subdu'd at length, and wrought,
By time and ill success, to a submission? *Addison.*

As to the holding out against so many altera-
tions of state, it sometimes proceeds from prin-
ciples. *Collier on Pride.*

18. To hold together. To be joined.

Those old Gothick castles made at several
times, hold together only, as it were, by rags and
patches. *Dryden.*

19. To hold together. To remain in
union.

Even outlaws and robbers who break with
all the world's sides, must keep faith amongst
themselves, or else they cannot hold together. *Locke.*

20. To hold up. To support himself.

All the wise sayings which philosophers could
muster up, have helped only to support some few
faint and obstinate minds, which, without the as-
sistance of philosophy, could have held up pretty
well of themselves. *Tillotson.*

21. To hold up. Not to be foul weather.

Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may hold up and clear. *Hall's.*

22. To hold up. To continue the same
speed.

When two start into the world together, the
success of the first seems to press upon the repu-
tation of the latter; for why could not he hold up?
Collier of Envy.

23. To hold with. To adhere to; to
co-operate with.

There is none that holdeth with me in these
things but Michael. *David.*

HOLD has the appearance of an interjec-
tion; but is the imperative mood. For-
bear; stop; be still.

Hold, ho! lieutenant—fir—Montano! Gentle-
men,

Have you forgot all sense of place and duty?
The general speaks to you—hold, hold, for shame!

Hold, hold! are all thy empty wishes such!
A good old woman would have said as much. *Dryden.*

HOLD, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp;
seizure. It is used with great frequency, both
literally and figuratively, both
for manual and intellectual agency. The
verbs with which it is oftenest united,
are *take, lay, have.*

Those bards delivered no certain truth of any
thing; neither is there any certain hold to be taken
of any antiquity which is received by tradition.
Spencer on Ireland.

The wits of the multitude are such, that many
things they cannot lay hold on at once. *Thomson.*
Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God
and took hold of it: for the oxen shook it. *2 Sam.*

This is to give him liberty and power.
Rather thou should'st lay hold upon him, send him
To deserved death, and a just punishment. *Ben Jonson.*

Let but them

Find courage to lay hold on this occasion. *Milton.*
The devil himself, when let loose upon Job,
could not transport that patient good man beyond
his temper, or make him quit his hold. *L'Estrange.*

He seized the shining bough with gripping hold,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryden.*

The hand is divided into four fingers bending
forwards, and one opposite to them bending
backwards, and of greater strength than any of
them singly, which we call the thumb, to join
with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted
to lay hold of objects of any size or quantity.
Ray on the Creation.

Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,
Thy mercy let me free,
Whilst in the confidence of prayer,
My soul took hold on thee. *Addison.*

We are strangely backward to lay hold of this
side, this only method of cure. *Atterbury*

He kept his hold,
Nor lost till beauty was decay'd and old,
And love was by possession pall'd and cold. *Graville.*

2. Something to be held; support.

If a man be upon an high place, without rails
or good hold, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*

3. Power of keeping.

On your vigour now,
My hold of the kingdom all depends. *Milton.*

4. Catch; power of seizing.

The law hath yet another hold on you. *Shalps.*

5. Prison; place of custody.

They lay him in hold, because it was not do-
clared what was to be done with him. *Hooker.*

The prisoner to his hold retir'd. *Dryden.*
They laid hands on them, and put them in
hold unto the next day. *Acts.*

6. Custody.

King Richard, he is in the mighty hold
Of Bol's broke. *Shakespeare.*

7. Power; influence operating on the
mind.

Rural recreations abroad, and books at home,
are the innocent pleasures of a man who is only
wife, and give fortune no more hold of him than
of necessity he must. *Dryden.*

Fear is that passion which hath the greatest
power over us, and by which God and his laws
take the surest hold of us.

Let it conflict with an unbeliever's interest and
safety to wrong you, and then it will be impos-
sible you can have any hold upon him, because
there is nothing left to give him a check, or to put
in the balance against his profit. *Swift.*

8. Hold of a ship. All that part which
lies between the keelson and the lower
deck. *Harris.*

Now a sea into the hold was got,
Wave upon wave another sea had wrought. *Dryden.*

9. A lurking place; as, the hold of a wild
beast or deer.

10. A fortified place; a fort; a safe re-
sidence.

It was his policy to leave no hold behind him;
but made all plain and waste. *Spenser.*

These separated themselves unto David, into
the hold to the wilderness, men of might. *Chron.*

He shall destroy the strong holds. *Jeremiah.*

HOLDEN, *n. f.* [from hold.]

1. One that holds or grips any thing in
his hand.

The makers and holders of ploughs are wedded
to their own particular way. *Mortimer.*

2. A tenant; one that holds land under
another.

In times past holdings were so plentiful, and
holders so scarce, as well as the landlord, who
could not get one to be his tenant. *Cervantes.*

HOLDING, *n. f.* [hold and forth.]

An haranguer; one who speaks in
publick.

When some tub holder hath made
In powdering the mildest trade. *Hudibras.*

He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing
the holder forth. *Atterbury.*

HOL

HOLLOWAY. w. f. [*hold* and *fast*.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.

The several teeth are furnished with *holloways* suitable to the teeth that they are put to. *Rog.*

HOLDING. n. f. [from *hold*.]

1. Tenure; farm.

Holdings were to plentiful, and holders to scarce, as well was the landlord, who could not get a tenant. *Carca.*

2. It sometimes signifies the burden or chorus of a song.

The *holding* every man shall beat as loud As his strong sides can toll. *Shakespeare.*

HOLE. n. f. [*hol*, Dutch; *hole*, Saxon.]

1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.

The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed. *Shakespeare.*

A leadstone is so disposed, that it shall draw unto it on a reclined plane, a bullet of steel, which, as it attends near to the leadstone, may fall down through some *hole*, and to return to the place whence it began to move. *Boyle.*

There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often detained. *Bacon.*

2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacuity.

Look upon linen that has small *holes* in it, those *holes* appear black, men are often deceived in taking *holes* for spots of ink; and painters, to represent *holes*, make use of black. *Boyle.*

3. A cave; a hollow place.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear A precious ring, that lightens all the *hole*. *Shakespeare.*

4. A cell of an animal.

A tortoise spends all his days in a *hole*, with a *hole* upon his head. *Boyle.*
I have frightened ants with my fingers, and pursued them as far as another *hole*, stopping all passages to their own nest, and it was natural for them to fly into the next *hole*. *Addison.*

5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally used, unless in speaking of manual works, with some degree of dislike.

When Alexander first beheld the face Of the great cynick, thus he did lament: How much more happy thou, that art content To live within this *hole*, than I Who utter empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden.*

6. Some subterfuge or shift.

7. *Arm-hole*. The cavity under the shoulder. Ticking is most in the holes, and under the arm-holes and sides. *Bacon.*

HOLIDAY. n. f. [*holy* *dame*.] *Mellor.*

lady. *Hammer.*

By my *holiday*, here comes Catherine. *Shakespeare.*

HOLLY. adv. [from *hol*.]

1. Piously; with sanctity.

Thou would'st be great, Art not without ambition, but wilt not The illness should attend it, what thou would'st be. *Shakespeare.*

2. Inviolably; without breach.

Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that to *holly* was observed to the last of those two excellent men. *Sidney.*

HOLINESS. n. f. [from *hol*.]

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness.

It doth becom your holiness To separate the husband and the wife. *Shakespeare.*
Religion is rent by discord, and the holiness of the professors is decayed and full of scandal. *Bacon.*

Then in full age, and hoary hairs, He, great preacher, to thy promise blis. *Prior.*

We see piety and holiness ridiculed as singularities. *Rogers.*

HOL

2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

3. The title of the pope.

I here appeal unto the pope, To bring my whole cause fore his holiness, *Shakespeare.*
His holiness has told some English gentlemen, That those of our nation should have the privilege. *Addison on Italy.*

HOLLA. interj. [*holla*, French.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance.

Ho! ho! I hear Some far off *holla* break the silent air. *Milton.*

TO HOLLA. v. n. [from the interjection.] This word is now vitiously written *hollo* by the best authors; sometimes *halloo*.

To cry out loudly. But I will find him when he lies asleep, And in his ear I'll *holla* Mortimer. *Shakespeare.*

What *hollaring* and what for is this to-day. *Shakespeare.*

HOLLAND. n. f. Fine linen made in Holland.

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd For *holland* turbans last *holland* bear. *Dryden.*

HOLLOW. adj. [from *hole*.]

1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid.

It is fortune's life To let the wretched man outlive his wealth, To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow An age of poverty. *Shakespeare.*
Some trench for *hollow* trees, and fell the woods. *Dryden.*

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground; The *hollow* towers with clamours ring around. *Dryden.*

2. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity.

The southern wind, Now by his *hollow* whistling in the leaves, Foretels a tempest. *Shakespeare.*

Thence should such a blast and *hollow* roar, As threaten'd from the lungs to heaven the door. *Dryden.*

3. Not faithful; not found; not what one appears.

Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try, Directly sends him his enemy. *Shakespeare.*

Hollow church papists are like the roots of nettles, which themselves sting not; but bewail the stinging leaves. *Bacon.*

He seem'd But all was false and *hollow*. *Milton.*

HOLLOW. n. f.

1. Cavity; concavity.

I've heard myself proclaim'd, And by the happy *hollow* of a tree Leap'd the hunt. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or else, behind the wall, and some passage to it. *Bacon.*

At last the horse's sides his spear He throws, which trembles with enclotted fear, Whilst from the *hollow* of his womb proceed Groans not his own. *Dehnam.*

Himself, as in the *hollow* of his hand, Holding, obedient to his high command, The deep abyss. *Prior.*

2. Cavern; den; hole.

Who art thou, that lately did'st descend Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shakespeare.*

For its crew Upon the barren *hollow*, high o'er shading This mass of savage beasts. *Prior.*

3. Pit.

A true genius for gardening thought of forming such an unsightly *hollow* into so uncommon and agreeable a scene. *Addison.*

4. Any opening or vacuity.

He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Genesis.*

5. Passage; canal.

HOL

The little springs and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addison on Italy.*

TO HOLLOW. v. a. [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate.

Trees rudely *hollow'd*, did the waves sustain, 'Ere ships in triumph plow'd the wat'ry plain. *Dryden.*

Multitudes were employed in the sinking of wells, and the *hollowing* of trees. *Spectator.*

TO HOLLOW. v. n. [This is written by neglect of etymology for *holla*. See *HOLLA*.] To shout; to hoot.

This unlearned judge will want, and in your ear Will *hollow* rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Shakespeare.*

I pass for a dissipated person and a merry one, because I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noise. *Addison.*

He with his hounds comes *hollowing* from the table, Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a page. *Page.*

HOLLOWHEARTED. adj. [*hollow* and *heart*.] Dishonest; insincere; of practice or sentiment differing from profession.

What could be expected from him but knotty and crooked *hollowhearted* dealings? *Houss.*

The *hollowhearted* dissatisfied, And close misgivings are detected. *Hudibras.*

HOLLOWLY. adv. [from *hollow*.]

1. With cavities.

2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.

O earth bear witness, And crown what I profess with loud event, If I speak true, it *hollowly* invert, What best is boded me, to mischief! *Shakespeare.*

You shall arraign your confidence And try your penitence, if it be sound, Or *hollowly* put on. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

HOLLOWNESS. n. f. [from *hollow*.]

1. Cavity; state of being hollow.

If you throw a stone or a dart, they give no sound; no more do bullets, except they happen to be a little *hollowed* in the casting, which *hollowness* penetrates the air. *Bacon.*

I have seen earth taken up by a strong wind, so that there remained great empty *hollowness* in the place. *Hale.*

An heap of sand or fine powder will suffer no *hollowness* within them, though they be dry substances. *Bacon.*

2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.

Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least, Nor are those empty-hearted, whose law found. *Reveries no *hollowness*.* *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

People, young and raw, and soft-natured, think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a rare price of any man's; but when experience shall have shown them the hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and the baseness and ingratitude of almost all, they will then find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts can unite them. *South.*

HOLLOWROOT. n. f. [*hollow* and *root*.]

A plant. *Amphicath.*

HOLLY. n. f. [*holeyn*, Saxon.] A tree.

The leaves are set about the edges with long, sharp, stiff prickles: the berries are small, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four or five triangular striated seeds in each. Of this tree there are several species; some variegated in the leaves, some with yellow berries, and some with white. *Millett.*

Fairer blossoms drop with every blast, But the brown beauty will like holly last. *Gay.*

Some to the holly hedge Nestling repair, and to the thicket some; Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Temple.*

HOLLYHOCK. n. f. [*holihoc*, Saxon; commonly called *holypink*.] *Rosemallow.*

HOL

It is in every respect larger than the common mallow.

Hollyhocks far exceed poppies for their durable petals, and are very ornamental.

HOLLYROSE. *n. f.* Plants.

HOLLYTREE. *n. f.*

Holme or *howme*, whether jointly or singly, comes from the Saxon *holme*, a river island; or if the place be not such, the same word signifies also a hill, or mountain.

The *ilex*; the evergreen oak.

Under what tree did'st thou take this companying together? who answered, under a *holm* tree.

The carver *holme*, the maple seldom inward found.

HOLCAUST. *n. f.* [*ῥῶσθ* and *καίω*.] A burnt sacrifice; a sacrifice of which the whole was consumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.

Itac carried the wood for the sacrifice, which being an *holocaust*, or burnt offering, to be consumed unto ashes, we cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy.

Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a sacrifice; let the tongue speak no filthy word, and it becomes an oblation; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it a *holocaust*.

Isaac cuts a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it a *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice.

HOLOGRAPH. *n. s.* [*ῥῶσθ* and *γράφω*.] This word is used in the Scottish law to denote a deed written altogether by the grantor's own hand.

HOLP. The old pret. and part. pass. of *help*.

His great love, sharp as his spur, hath *holp* him to his home before us.

HOLPEN. The old participle passive of *help*.

In a long trunk the sound is *holpen*, though both the mouth and the ear be a handful from the trunk; and somewhat more *holpen* when the hearer is near, than when the speaker.

HOLSTER. *n. f.* [heolstren, Saxon, a hiding-place.] A case for a horseman's pistol.

In's rusty *holsters* put what meat into his hole he could not get.

HOLT. whether at the beginning or ending of the name of any place, signifies that it is or hath been woody, from the Saxon *holte*, a wood; or sometimes possibly from the Saxon *hol*, *i. e.* hollow, especially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*.

HOLY. *adj.* [halig, Saxon; heyligh, Dutch; from *hal*, healthy, or in a state of salvation.]

Good; pious; religious.

See where his grace stands 'tween two clergy-men!

And see a book of prayer in his hand; True ornaments to know a *holy* man.

With joy he will embrace you; for he's ho-nourable,

And, doubling that, most *holy*.

HOLLOWED; consecrated to divine use.

State, *holy* or unhallow'd, what of that?

Barre was his hoary head; one *holy* hand

Held forth his laurel crown, and oar his sceptre.

HOLY. *n. f.*

Pure; immaculate.

Common sense could tell them that the good God could not be pleased with any thing cruel: nor the most *holy* God with any thing filthy and accursed.

HOM

4. Sacred.

An evil soul producing *holy* witness, Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.

He has deceiv'd it, were it unbounced

Like *holy* Phœbus' car.

HOLY-GHOST. *n. f.* [halig and gæst, Saxon.] The third person of the adora-ble Trinity.

It strength of perfection be the light which must guide us, I ask, how shall any one distinguish the inspirations of the *Holy ghost*?

HOLY-THURSDAY. *n. f.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whit-tuesday.

HOLY-WEEK. *n. f.* The week before Easter, in which the passion of our Re-deemer is commemorated.

HOLYDAY. *n. f.* [holy and day.]

1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.

2. Anniversary feast.

This victory was to welcome unto the Persian, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their solemn *holy-days* for many years after.

Rome's *holidays* you tell, as if a guest

With the old Romans you were wont to feast.

3. A day of gayety and joy.

What, have I reap'd love-letters in the *holy-day* time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them?

4. A time that comes seldom.

Courage is but a *holyday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised.

HOMAGE. *n. f.* [hommage, French; *homagium*, low Latin]

1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord.

Call my sovereign yours, And do him *homage* as obedient subjects.

The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did then *homages*, and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marshall.

2. Obedience; respect paid by external action.

The gods great mother, when her heavenly race Da *homage* to her.

A suit of dainties on a flow'ry lay They saw, and thitherward they bent their way;

To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,

And due obedience to the daisy paid.

Go, go, with *homage* you proud victors meet! Go, he like dog beneath your master's feet.

To HOMAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.

HOMAGER. *n. f.* [hommager, Fr. from *homage*.] One who holds by homage of a superior lord.

Thou blindest, Antony; and that blood of thine

Is Caesar's *homager*.

His subjects, mytors, are received by the duke of Bretagne, his *homager*.

HOME. *n. f.* [ham, Saxon.]

1. His own house; the private dwelling.

I'm now from *home*, and out of that provision Which shall be needful for your entertainment.

Something like *home* that is not *home* is to be desired; it is found in the house of a friend.

Home is the sacred refuge of our life, Secur'd from all approaches but a wife.

When Hector went to see His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache, He found her not at *home*, for she was gone.

HOM

Those who have *homes*, when *home* they do re- pair,

To a last lodging call their wand'ring friends.

2. His own country.

How can tyrants safely govern *home*, Unless abroad they purchase great alliance?

Their determination is to return to their *homes*, and to trouble you no more.

With honour to his *home* let Them us ride, With love to friend.

At *home* the hateful names of parties cease, An ill-timed soul is wearied into peace.

They who pass through a foreign country, towards their native *home*, do not usually give up themselves to the pleasure of the place.

3. The place of constant residence.

Flaming, by pretence, men the *home* of war, Shall weep her crime, and how to Charles return'd.

4. Home united to a substantive, signifies domestic, or of the same country.

Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign.

HOME. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation.

One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering substance, *home* he carries it to Adam, who finds it to be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great weight.

2. To one's own country.

3. Close to one's own breast or affairs.

He that encourages treason lays the foundation of a doctrine that will come *home* to himself.

This is a consideration that comes *home* to our interest.

These considerations, proposed in general terms, you will, by particular application, bring *home* to your own concern.

4. To the point designed; to the utmost; closely; fully.

Cruelty enough either to hide his fault, or never to shew them, but when they might pay *home*.

With his prepared sword he charges *home* My unprovided body.

To him thou follow'st: I will pay thy grazes *home* both in word and deed.

Accute him *home* and *home*.

Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and seldom drive business *home* to the full period, but content themselves with a mediocrity of success.

That cometh up *home* to the business, and taketh off the objection clearly.

Break through the thick array Of his throng'd legions, and charge *home* upon him.

He makes choice of some piece of morality; and, in order to press this *home*, he makes less use of reasoning.

I can only refer the reader to the authors themselves, who speak very *home* to the point.

5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.

Poison may be false; The *home* thrust of a friendly sword is sure.

I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts; for he lays himself so open, and uses to little art to avoid them, that I must either do nothing or expose his weakness.

HOME-BORN. *adj.* [home and born.]

1. Native; natural.

Though to be thus elemented, arm These creatures from *home-born* intrinsic harm.

2. **Domestick**; not foreign.

Num'rous hands
With homeborn lies, or tales from foreign lands.
Pope.

HO'MEBRED. *adj.* [*home and bred.*]1. **Native**; natural.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man,
to draw him early into his church, before other
competitors, homebred lusts, or vicious customs of
the world, should be able to pretend to him.
Hammond.

2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude;
artless; uncultivated.

Only to me two homebred youths belong;
Dryden.

3. **Domestick**; not foreign.

But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell
And homebred evil, ye desire to hear,
I can you tidings tell.
Fairy Queen.

This once happy land,
By homebred fury rent, long groan'd.
Philips.

HO'MEFELT. *adj.* [*home and felt.*] In-
ward; private.

Yet they in pleasing slumber hush'd the sense,
And in sweet madness rob'd it of itself;
But such a sacred and homefelt delight,
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,
I never heard till now.
Milton.

Happy next him who to these shades retires,
Whom nature charms, and whom the muse in-
spires,
Whom humbler joys of homefelt quiet please,
Successive study, exercise, and ease.
Pope.

HO'MELLY. *adv.* [*from homely.*] Rudely;
inelegantly.**HO'MELINESS.** *n. f.* [*from homely.*] Plain-
ness; rudeness; coarseness.

Homer has opened a great field of railery to
men of more delicacy than greatness of genius,
by the homeliness of some of his sentiments.
Addison.

HO'MELY. *adj.* [*from home.*] Plain;
homely; not elegant; not beautiful;
not fine; coarse; rude. It is used

both of persons and things.
Each place handsome without curiosity, and
homely without loathsomeness.
Sidney

Within this wood, out of a rock did rise
A spring of water, mildly tumbling down;
Whereto approach'd not in any wile
The homely shepherd, nor the ruder clown.
Spenser

Take rich hangings in an homely house,
So was his will in his old feeble body.
Shaksp.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy dress;
Riddling confession finds but riddling dress.
Shaksp.

Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits.
Shaksp.

Our stomachs will make what's homely sa-
voury.
Shaksp.

It is for homely features to keep house;
They had their name thence.
Milton.

It is observed by some, that there is none to
homely but loves a looking-glass.
South.

Their homely fare dispatch'd, the hungry band
Invade their trenchers next.
Dryden.

Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the homely strains.
Swift.

Homely persons, the more they endeavour
to adorn themselves, the more they expose the
defects they want to hide.
Clarendon

HO'MELY. *adv.* Plainly; coarsely, rudely.

Thus like the god his father, homely dress'd,
He strides into the hall a horrid guest.
Dryden.

HO'MELYN. *n. f.* A kind of fish.**HO'MEMADE.** *adj.* [*home and made.*] Made
at home; not manufactured in
foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native product, and home-
made commodities, makes them yield less to the
first seller
Locke.

HO'MER. *n. f.* A Hebrew measure of
about three pints.

An homer of barley seed shall be valued at fifty
shekels of silver.
Leviticus.

HO'MESPUN. *adj.* [*home and spun.*]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made
by regular manufacturers.
Instead of homespun coats were seen
Good pinners edg'd with colberteen.
Swift.

2. Not made in foreign countries.

He appeared in a suit of English broad cloth,
very plain, but rich; every thing he wore was
substantial, honest, homespun ware.
Addison.

3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inele-
gant.

They sometimes put on when they go ashore,
long sleevelets coats of homespun cotton.
Sandy's Travels.

We say in our homespun English proverb, He
killed two birds with one stone.
Dryden.

Our homespun authors must forsake the field,
And Shakspere to the soft Scurfatti yield.
Addison

HO'MESPUN. *n. f.* A coarse, inelegant,
rude, untaught, rustick man. Not in use.

What hempen homespuns have we swagging
here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen?
Shaksp.

HO'MESTALL. *n. f.* [*ham and stede,*
HO'MESTEAD. *n. f.* Saxon.] The place of
the house.

Both house and homestead into fens are borne,
And rocks are from their own foundations torn.
Dryden

HO'MEWARD. *adv.* [*ham and weard,*
HO'MEWARD. *adv.* Saxon.] Toward home;
toward the native place; toward the
place of residence.

Then Urania homeward did arise,
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes.
Sidney.

My affairs
Do even drag me homeward.
Shaksp.

Since such love's natural station is, may still
My love descend, and journey down the hill,
Not panting after growing beauties; so
I shall ebb on with them who homeward go. Donne

Look homeward, angel, now, and melt with
ruth;
And, O ye dolphins, wait the hapless youth!
Milton.

Like a long team of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky,
Which homeward from their wat'ry pastures
home,

They sing, and Asia's lakes their notes return.
Dryden.

What now remains,
But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,
And wand'ring homewards, seek our safety hence.
Dryden.

HO'MICIDE. *n. f.* [*homicide, Fr. homici-
dium, Latin.*]1. **Murder**; manquelling.

The apostles command to abstain from blood:
construe this according to the law of nature, and
it will seem, that homicide only is forbidden;
but construe it in reference to the law of the
Jews, about which the question was, and it shall
easily appear to have a clean other sense, and a
truer, when we expound it of eating, and not of
shedding blood.
Hooker.

2. **Defraction.** In the following lines it
is not proper.

What wonder is't that black defraction thrives!
The homicide of names is less than lives.
Dryden.

3. [*homicide, Fr. homicide, Lat.*] A mur-
derer; a man-slayer.

I'd undertake the death of all the world,
So might I live one hour in your sweet bosom.
—If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,

These nails should rend that beauty from my
cheeks.
Shaksp.

Hector comes, the homicide, to wield
His conqu'ring arms, with corps to strew the field.
Dryden.

HOMICIDAL. *adj.* [*from homicide.*] Mu-
derous; bloody.

The troop forth issuing from the dark recess,
With homicidal rage, the king oppres.
Pope.

HOMILETICAL. *adj.* [*ὁμιλετικός.*] Social;
convertable.

His life was holy, and when he had leisure for
retirements, severe: his virtues active chiefly,
and homiletical; not those lazy fullen ones of the
cloyster.
Atterbury

HOMILY. *n. f.* [*homilie, French; ὁμιλία.*]

A discourse read to a congregation.
Homilies were a third kind of readings usual in
former times; a most commendable institution,
as well then to supply the casual, as now the ne-
cessary defect of sermons.
Hooker.

What tedious homily of love have you wearied
your parishioners withal, and never cried have
patience, good people!
Shaksp. As you like it

If we survey the homilies of the ancient church,
we shall discern that, upon festival days, the
subject of the homily was constantly the ba-
sileus of the day.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

HOMOGENEAL. *adj.* [*homogene,*
HOMOGENEOUS. *adj.* Fr. *homogène.*]

Having the same nature or principle;
suitable to each other.

The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by
congregation of homogeneous parts.
Boyle

Ice is a similiary body, and homogeneous con-
cretion, whose material is properly water.
Brown's Vulgar Errors

An homogeneous mass of one kind is easily dis-
tinguishable from any other: gold from iron,
sulphur from album, and so of the rest.
Woodward's Natural History

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible,
I call simple, homogeneous, and similar: and that
whose rays are some more refrangible than
others, I shall compound, heterogeneous, and dis-
similar.
Newton

HOMOGENEALNESS. *n. f.* [*from homo-*
HOMOGENEITY. *n. f.* *geneous, or homo-*
HOMOGENEOUSNESS. *n. f.* *geneal.*] Partici-

pation of the same principles or nature;
similitude of kind.

The mixtures acquire a greater degree of simi-
larity, or homogeneity of parts.
Arbuthnot on Aliments

Upon this supposition of only different diam-
eters it is impossible to account for the homogeneity
or similarity of the fermented liquors.
Chem.

HOMOGENY. *n. f.* [*ὁμογενία.*] Joint na-
ture. Not used.

By the driving back of the principal parts
which preserve the consistence of the body, the
government is dissolved, and every part re-
turneth to his nature or homogeneity.
Boyle

HOMOLOGICAL. *adj.* [*homologue, French*
ὁμολογικός.] Having the same manner or
proportions.

HOMONYMOUS. *adj.* [*homonyme, French*
ὁμωνύμος.] Denominating different
things; equivocal; ambiguous.

As words signifying the same thing are called
synonymous, so equivocal words, or those who
signify several things, are called homonymous.
ambiguous; and when persons use such am-
biguous words with a design to deceive, it is
called equivocation.
Harris

HOMONYMY. *n. f.* [*homonymie, French*
ὁμωνυμία.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

HOMOTONOUS. *adj.* [*ὁμοτόνος.*] Equally
sated of such distempers as keep a con-
stant tenour of rise, state, and declension.
Quincy

HON

HONE. n. f. [This word *M. Casaubon* derives from *hōn*; *Junitus* from *hogfacen*, Welsh; *Skinner*, who is always rational, from *hæn*, a stone; *hænan*, to stone.]
A whetstone for a razor.

A hone and a parer to pare away grafts. *Tupper.*
To **HONE. v. n.** [honzian, Saxon.] To pine; to long for any thing.

HONEST. adj. [*honeste*, Fr. *honestus*, Lat.]
1. Upright; true; sincere.

What art thou?
—A very *honest* hearted fellow, and as poor as a king. *Shakespeare.*

An *honest* physician leaves his patient, when he can contribute no further to his health. *Temple.*
The way to relieve ourselves from those philosophisms, is an *honest* and diligent enquiry into the real nature and causes of things. *Watts.*

2. Chaste.
Wives may be merry and yet *honest* too. *Shakespeare.*

3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.
Tate will subscribe, but fix no certain day,
He's *honest*, and as wit comes in, will pay. *Tate*

HONESTLY. adv. [from *honest*.]

1. Uprightly; justly.
It doth make me tremble,
There should those spirits yet breathe, that when they cannot
Live *honestly*, would rather perish basely. *Ben Jonson.*

For some time past all proposals from private persons to advance the public service, however *honestly* and innocently designed, have been called flying in the king's face. *Swift*

2. With chastity; modestly.

HONESTY. n. s. [*honestas*, Fr. *honestus*, Lat.] Justice; truth; virtue; purity.
Thou shalt not have thy husband's lands.
—Why, then mine *honesty* shall be my dowry. *Shakespeare.*

Goodness, as that which makes men prefer their duty and their promise before their passions or their interest, and is properly the object of trust, in our language, goes rather by the name of *honesty*; though what we call an honest man, the Romans called a good man; and *honesty*, in their language, as well as in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities which generally acquire honour and esteem. *Temple*

HONEY. n. f. [huniſ, Saxon; *honig*, Dutch; *honey*, *honag*, German.]

1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. *Hill.*

Of honey, the first and sweetest kind is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a fragrant smell: it is the first produce of the swarm, obtained by draining the combs without pressing. The second is often almost solid, procured by pressure; and the worst is the common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs, and then pressing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the buds in the petals, is secreted a sweet juice, which the bee by means of its proboscis or trunk, sucks up, and discharges again from the stomach, through the mouth into the comb. The honey deposited in the comb, is destined for the young offspring; but in hard seasons the bees are reduced to the necessity of feeding on it themselves. *Hill.*

So work the honey bees,
Creatures that by a ruling nature teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shaksp.*
Touching his education and first fostering,
Some affirm, that he was fed by honey bees.
Raleigh's History.

In ancient time there was a kind of honey, which, either of its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as sugar, and was not so luscious as ours. *Bacon.*

When the patient is rich, there's no fear of physicians about him, as thick as wasps to a honey pot. *L'Estrange.*

Honey is the most elaborate production of the vegetable kind, being a most exquisite vegetable sops, resolvent of the bile, balsamick, and pectoral: honey contains no inflammable spirit before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by distillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. *Arbuthnot*

New wine, with honey temper'd milk we bring:
Then living waters from the crystal spring. *Pope*

2. Sweetness; lusciousness.
The king hath found
Matter against him, that for ever mars
The honey of his language. *Shakespeare.*

A honey tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakespeare*

3. Sweet; sweetness; a name of tender-ness. [*Mel*; *corculum*.]
Honey, you shall be well desir'd in Cyprus;
I've found great love amongst them. Oh, my sweet,
I prattle out of fashion, and I dote. *Shakespeare*
Why, honey bird, I bought him on purpose for thee. *Dryden.*

To **HONEY. v. n.** [from the noun.] To talk fondly.

Nay, but to live
In the rank sweet of an incestuous bed,
Stew'd in corruption, honeying and making love
Over the nasty sty. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

HONEY-BAG. n. f. [*honey* and *bag*.]
The honey-bag is the stomach, which bees always fill to satisfy, and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept again in winter. *Grew's Microscopium.*

HONEY-COMB. n. f. [*honey* and *comb*.]
The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

All these a milk-white honey-comb surround,
Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd. *Dryden.*

HONEY-COMBED. adj. [*honey* and *comb*.]
Spoken of a piece of orifice flawed with little cavities by a long nail call.

A manner having of his gun which was honey-combed, and during it suddenly began, the powder took fire. *Wylman*

HONEY-DEW. n. f. [*honey* and *dew*.] Sweet dew.

There is a honey-dew which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds insects.
How honey-dews embalm the fragrant moon,
And the fair oak with luscious sweets adorn. *Garth.*

HONEY-FLOWER. n. f. [*melanthus*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a shrub. This plant produces large spikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive its name. *Miller.*

HONEY-GNAT. n. f. [*melio*, Latin; *honey* and *gnat*.] An insect. *Ainsworth.*

HONEY-MOON. n. f. [*honey* and *moon*.]
The first month after marriage when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure.

A man should keep his suety for the latter season of marriage, and not begin to die's till the honey-moon is over. *Addison*

HONEY-SUCKLE. n. f. [*caprifolium*, Lat.] Woodbine.

It hath a climbing stalk, which twists itself about whatsoever tree stands near it: the flowers are tubulous and oblong, consisting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into

two lips; the uppermost of which is subdivided into two, and the lowermost is cut into many segments: the tube of the flowers is bent, somewhat resembling a huntsman's horn. They are produced in clusters, and are very sweet. *Miller* enumerates ten species, of which three grow wild in our hedges.

Bid her steal into the pleached bower,
Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter; like to favourites
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Against the power that bred it. *Shakespeare.*

Watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting honey-suckle. *Milton.*
Then mellow beat and honey-suckles pound;
With these alluring favours strew the ground. *Dryden.*

HONEY-WORT. n. f. [*cerinthe*, Lat.] A plant.

HONEYLESS. adj. [from *honey*.] Being without honey.
But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them honeyless. *Shakespeare*

HONIED. adj. [from *honey*.]

1. Covered with honey.
The bee with honied thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth sing. *Milton.*

2. Sweet; luscious.
When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences. *Shaksp.*
Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue
Draws hitherward. *Milton.*

HONORARY. adj. [*honorarius*, Latin.]

1. Done in honour; made in honour.

There was probably some distinction made among the Romans between such honorary arches erected to emperors, and those that were raised to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. *Addison.*

This monument is only honorary, for the ashes of the emperor lie elsewhere. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Conferring honour without gain.

The Romans abounded with little honorary rewards, that, without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and distinction to the person who received them. *Addison.*

HONOUR. n. f. [*honneur*, French; *honor*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; high rank.
2. Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill husband of his honour, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may disgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him. *Bacon.*

3. The title of a man of rank. Not used.

Return unto thy lord,
Bid him not fear the separated councils:
His honour and myself are at the oar;
And at the other is my good friend Catesby. *Shakespeare.*

4. Subject of praise.

Thou happy father,
Think that the clearest gods, who make them honours
Of man's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee. *Shakespeare.*

5. Nobleness of mind; scorn of meanness; magnanimity.

Now shall I see thy love; what motive may
Be stronger with thee than the name of wife?
—That which upholds thee, that thee upholds,
His honour. Oh, thou honour, Lewis; thine honour. *Shakespeare*

It by honour & meant any thing distant from conference, 'tis no more than a regard to the conference and esteem of the world. *Rogers.*

6. Reverence; due veneration. To do honour is to treat with reverence.

They take thee for their mother,
And every day do honour to thy grave. *Shaksp.*
His grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his state at door, 'mongst pursuivants
—Ha! 'tis he indeed!

Is this the honour they do one another? *Shaksp.*
This is a duty in the fifth commandment, re-
quired towards our prince and our parent, under
the name of honour; a respect, which, in the
notion of it implies a mixture of love and fear,
and, in the object, equally supposes goodness
and power. *Rogers.*

7. Chastity.

But the honour flav'd,
I have three daughters, the eldest is eleven;
If this prove true, they'll pay for it. *Shaksp.*
She dwells so securely on the excellency of her
honour, that the tolly of my foul dares not pre-
sent itself: she is too bright to be look'd against. *Shaksp.*

8. Dignity of mien.

Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect; with native honour clad,
In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all. *Milton.*

9. Glory; boast.

A late eminent person, the honour of his pro-
fession for integrity and learning. *Burnet's Theory.*

10. Publick mark of respect.

He saw his friends, who whelm'd beneath the
waves,
Their fun'ral honours claim'd, and ask'd their
quiet graves. *Dryden.*

Such discourses, on such mournful occasions as
these, were instituted not so much in honour of
the dead, as for the use of the living. *Atterbury.*
Numbers engage their lives and labours, some
to heap together a little dirt that shall bury them
in the end; others to gain an honour, that, at best,
can be celebrated but by an inconsiderable part of
the world, and is envied and calumniated by more
than 'tis truly given. *Wale's Prep. for Death.*

11. Privileges of rank or birth.

Henry the seventh, truly pitying
My father's loss, like a most royal prince,
Restor'd to me my honours; and, from ruins,
Made my name once more noble. *Shaksp.*
Honours were confer'd upon Antoinette by
Hadian in his infancy. *Wotton's Rom. Hist.*

12. Civilities paid.

Then here slaves, or if you will, a lord,
To do the honours, and to give the word. *Pope.*

13. Ornament; decoration.

The tree then shook the honours of his head,
And from his brows damps of oblivion shed. *Dryden.*

14. Honour, or on my honour, is a form of protestation used by the lords in judicial decisions.

My hand to thee, my honour on my promise. *Shaksp.*

To HO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*honorar*, French;
honoro, Latin.]

1. To reverence; to regard with veneration.

He was call'd our father, and was continually
honour'd of all men, as the next person unto the
king. *Ejher.*

The poor man is honour'd for his skill, and the
rich man is honour'd for his riches. *Feetus.*

He that is honour'd in poverty, how much
more in riches. *Feetus.*

How lov'd, how honour'd once, avails thee not. *Pope.*

2. To dignify; to raise to greatness.

We flourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition,
Which we ourselves have plow'd for, sow'd, and
scatter'd. *Shaksp.*

By mingling them with us, the honour'd number

3. To glorify.

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he shall
follow after them, and I will be honour'd upon

Pharaoh, and upon all his host, that the Egyptian
ans may know that I am the Lord. *Exodus.*

HO'NOURABLE. *adj.* [*honorable*, French.]

1. Illustrious; noble.

Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the
crowning city, whose merchants are princes,
whose traffickers are the honourable of the earth? *Isaiah.*

2. Great; magnanimous; generous.

Sir, I'll tell you.
Since I am charged in honour, and by him
That I think honourable. *Shaksp.*

3. Conferring honour.

Think'st thou it honourable for a nobleman
Still to remember wrongs?
Then warlike kings, who for their country
fought,
And honourable wounds from battle brought. *Dryden.*

Many of those persons, who put this honour-
able task on me, were more able to perform it
themselves. *Dryden.*

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

Such this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguish, rather than of crime hath been,
Preserve her caste to her eternal doom;
And in the mean, vouchsafe her honourable tomb. *Spenser.*

5. Not to be disgraced.

Here 's a Bohemian Tartar carries the coming
down of thy fat woman: let her descend, my
chambers are honourable. *Shaksp.*

6. Free from taint; free from reproach.

As he was honourable in all his acts, so in
this, that he took Joppe for an haven. *Mac.*
Methinks I could not die any where so con-
tended as in the king's company, his cause being
just and his quarrel honourable. *Shaksp.*

7. Honest; without intention of deceit.

The Earl sent again to know if they would en-
tertain their pardon, in case he should come in
person, and assure if they answered, they did
conceive him to be to honourable, that from him-
self they would most thankfully embrace it. *Hay.*

If that thy bent of love be honourable,
Thy purposed marriage, send me word to-morrow. *Shaksp.*

8. Equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from honour-
able*.] Eminence; magnificence; gene-
rosity.

HO'NOURABLY. *adv.* [*from honourable*.]

1. With tokens of honour.

The rev'rend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably received him. *Shaksp.*

2. Magnanimously; generously.

After some six weeks, which the king did ho-
nourably interpose, to give space to his brother's
intercession, he was arraigned of high treason and
condemned. *Bacon.*

3. Reputably; with exception from re-
proach.

'Tis just, ye gods! and what I will deserve.
Why did I not more honourably flatter? *Dryden.*

HO'NOURER. *n. f.* [*from honour*.] One
that honours; one that regards with
veneration.

I must not omit Mr. Gay, whose zeal in your
concern is worthy a friend and honourer. *Pope.*

HOOF, in composition, is derived from the
Saxon *had*, in German *heit*, in Dutch
heid. It denotes quality; character;
condition: as, *knighthood*; *childhood*;
fatherhood. Sometimes it is written after
the Dutch, as *maidenhead*. Sometimes
it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*,
a confraternity; *sisterhood*, a company of
sisters.

HOOF. *n. f.* [*hod*, Saxon, probably from
hepod, head.]

The upper covering of a woman's head.
In velvet, white as snow, the troop was
gown'd: *Dryden.*

Their hoods and sleeves the same. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and
wrapping round it.

He undertook so to muffle up himself in his
hood, that none should discern him. *Wotton.*
The lucerna came, from being a military habit
to be a common dress; it had a hood, which could
be separated from and joined to it. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes,
when he is not to fly.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the
back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

To HOOD. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To dress in a hood.

The cobler apron'd, and the parson gown'd,
The friar hooded, and the monarch crown'd. *Pope.*

2. To blind, as with a hood.

While grace is saying, I'll hood mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say, Amen. *Shaksp.*

3. To cover.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dight above;
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes
And hoods the flames that to their quarry strove. *Dryden.*

HOODMAN BLIND. *n. f.* A play in which
the person hooded is to catch another,
and tell the name; blindman's buff.

What devil was't,
That thus hath cozen'd you at hoodman blind? *Shaksp.*

To HOOD-WINK. *v. a.* [*hood and wink*.]

1. To blind with something bound over the
eyes.

They willingly hood-wink themselves from
seeing his faults, he often abused the virtue of
courage to defend his foul vice of injustice. *Sidney.*

We will blind and hood-wink him so, that he
shall suppose he is carried into the league of the
adventurers. *Shaksp.*

Then she who hath been hood-wink'd from her
birth,

Doth first herself within death's mirror see. *Davies.*

So have I seen, at Christmas sports, one lout,
And, hood-wink'd, for a man embrace a post. *Ben Jonson.*

Satan is fain to hood-wink thee that start. *Decay of Piet.*

Prejudice so dexterously hood-winks mens
minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief
that they are more in the light. *Locke.*

Must I wed Rodogune?

Fantastick cruelty of hood-wink'd chance! *Race.*
On high, where no hoarse winds or clouds
reort,

The hood-wink'd goddess keeps her partial court. *Garth.*

2. To cover; to hide.

Be patient; for the prize, I'll bring thee to,
Shall hood-wink this mischance. *Shaksp.*

3. To deceive; to impose upon.

She delighted in intimacy, which often she had
used to her husband's shame, sitting all morn-
ings, but his, with reproach; while he, hood-
wink'd with kindness, least of all men knew
who struck him. *Sidney.*

HOOF. *n. f.* [*hop*, Saxon; *hoef*, Dutch.]

The hard horny substance on the feet
of graminivorous animals

With the hoofs of his horses shall he tread
down all thy streets. *Fackel.*

The bull and ram know the use of their hoofs,
as well as the horse of his hoofs. *More.*

HOOF-BOUND. *adj.* [*hoof and bound*.]

A horse is said to be hoof-bound when he has
a pain in the fore feet, occasioned by the dryness

and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which flattens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A hoof-bound horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, inasmuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent. *Farrier's Dict.*

HOOFED. *adj.* [from *hoof*.] Furnished with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the swiftest; of all the hoofed, the horse is the most beautiful; of all the clawed, the lion is the strongest. *Cicero.*

HOOK. *n. f.* [hoce, Saxon; *hoeck*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold: as, a shepherd's hook and pot hooks.

This falling not, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they assayed with great hooks and strong ropes to have pulled it down. *Knots.*

2. The curved wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced.

Take unto golden hooks,
That from the foolish fish their baits do hide. *Spenser.*

My bended hook shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shakespeare.*

Though divine Plato thus of pleasure's thought,
They us with hooks and baits, like fishes caught, *Denham.*

3. A snare; a trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for, besides that hook of wiving,
Fame's, which flukes the eye. *Shakespeare.*

4. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron.

About the caldron many cooks accoil'd,
With hooks and ladles, as need did require;
The while the vizards in the vessel boil'd. *Fairy Queen.*

5. A sickle to reap corn.

Peasle are commonly reaped with a hook at the end of a long stick. *Montmer.*

6. Any instrument to cut or lop with.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like flashing Bentley with his desperate hook. *Pope.*

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the post: whence the proverb, *off the hooks, for in disorder.*

My doublet looks,
Like him that wears it, quite off o' the hooks. *Cleaveland.*

She was horribly bold, meddling and expensive,
easily put off the hooks, and monstrous hard to be pleased again. *L'Estrange.*

While Sheridan is off the hooks,
And friend Delany at his books. *Suiff.*

8. Hook. [In husbandry.] A field sown two years running. *Ainsworth.*

9. Hook or Crook. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique. Ludicrous.

Which he by hook or crook had gather'd,
And for his own inventions father'd. *Hudib.*

He would bring him by hook or crook into his quarrel. *Dryden.*

To Hook. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was served up for
the first dish; upon our sitting down to it, he
gave us a long account how he had hooked it,
played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it
out upon the bank. *Addison.*

2. To entrap; to ensnare.

3. To draw as with a hook.

But tho
I can hook to me. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

4. To fasten as with a hook.

5. To draw by force or artifice.

Vol. I.

There are many branches of the natural law now
way reducible to the two tables, unless hooked in
by tedious consequences. *Norris.*

HOOKED. *adj.* [from *hook*.] Bent; curved.

Gryps signifies eagle or vulture; from whence
the epithet *grypus*, for an hooked or aquiline nose. *Brown.*

Now thou threaten'st, with unjust decree,
To seize the prize which I so dearly bought:
Mean match to thine; for full above the rest,
Thy hook'd rapacious hands usurp the best. *Dryd.*

Caterpillars have claws and feet. the claws are
hooked, to take the better hold in climbing from
twig to twig, and hanging on the backides of
leaves. *Cicero.*

HOOKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *hooked*.] State
of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNOSED. *adj.* [hook and nose.] Having
the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

I may justly say with the hooknosed fellow of
Rome there, Caesar, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

HOOP. *n. f.* [hoep, Dutch.]

1. Any thing circular by which something
else is bound, particularly casks or barrels.

Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends,
A hoop of gold to bind thy brothers in,
That the united vessel of their blood
Shall never leak. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

If I knew
What hoop would hold us staunch, from edge to
edge

O' th' world, I would pursue it. *Shakespeare*
A quarell, ho, already! what's the matter?

About a hoop of gold, a pearly ring. *Shaksp.*
To view to Lewis a town, and to restrain,
What hoops of iron could my spleen contain! *Dryden's Juvenal.*

And learned Athens to our art must stoop,
Could she behold us tumbling through a hoop. *Pope.*

2. The whalebone with which women extend
their petticoats; a forthugale.

At coming in you saw her stoop.
The entry brush'd against her hoop. *Swift.*
All that hoops are good for is to clean dirty
shoes, and to keep fellows at a distance. *Clarissa.*

3. Any thing circular.

I have seen at Rome an antique statue of Time,
with a wheel or hoop of marble in his hand. *Addison.*

To Hoop. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind or enclose with hoops.

The three hoop'd pot shall have ten hoops, and
I will make it felony to drink small beer. *Shaksp.*
The casks for his mayfly's shipping were
hooped as a wine-cask, or hooped with iron. *Raleigh.*

2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.

If ever henceforth thou
Shalt hoop his body more with thy embraces,
I will devise a death. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

I hoop the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiac. *Cleaveland.*
That shelly guard, which hoops in the eye, and
hides the greater part of it, might occasion his
mistake. *Grew.*

To Hoop. *v. n.* [from *wopgan* or *wopyan*,
Gothick; or *houpper*, French, derived
from the Gothick. This word is generally
written *woop*, which is more proper if we deduce it from the Gothick;
and *hoop* if we deduce it from the French.] To shout; to make an outcry
by way of call or pursuit.

To Hoop. *v. a.*

1. To drive with a shout.

Dafford nobles
Suffer'd me, by the voice of slaves, to be
Hoop'd out of Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To call by a shout.

HOOPER. *n. f.* [from *hoop*, to inclose with
hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops
tubs.

HOOPING-COUGH. *n. f.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive
cough, so called from its noise; the
chincough.

To Hoop. *v. n.* [*huc*, Welsh; *huer*, Fr.]

1. To shout in contempt.

A number of country folks happened to pass
thence, who hollowed and hooped after me as at
the vilest coward. *Sidney.*
Motions and gals shall hoop at thee no more. *Dryden.*

2. To cry as an owl.

Some keep back
The clamorous owl, that nightly hoots and wenders
At our quaint fables. *Shakespeare.*

To Hoop. *v. a.* To drive with noise and
shouts.

We lov'd him; but, like beasts,
Our coward nobles gave way to your officers,
Who did hoop him out o' th' city. *Shakespeare.*
The owl of Rome, whom boys and gals will
hoop!

That were I set up for that wooden god
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the
crows,
Or the least bird from mating on my head. *Ben Jonson.*

Partridge and his clan may hoop me for a cheat
and impostor, if I fail in any particular of my
ment. *Swift.*

HOOP. *n. f.* [*huée*, French, from the verb.]

Clamour; shout; noise.

Its affection would be entertained with the
hoop of the rabble. *Gianvelli's Scipio.*

To HOP. *v. n.* [hoppa, Saxon; *hoppa*,
Dutch.]

1. To jump; to skip lightly.

I would have thee gone,
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,
That lets it hop a little from her hand,
And with a silk thread plucks it back again. *Shakespeare.*

Go, hop me over every kennel home;
For you shall hop without my cusion, fir. *Shaksp.*
Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes. *Shakespeare.*

The painted birds, companions of the spring,
Hopping from spray to spray were heard. *Dryden.*
Your Ben and Fletcher, in their first young
flight,

Did no Volpone, nor no Arlances write;
But hop'd about, and short excursions made
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. *Dryden.*

Why don't we vindicate ourselves by trial or
deal, and hop over heated ploughshares blindfold?
Cather on Dullness.

I am highly delighted to see the jay or the
thrush hopping about my walks. *Spectator.*

2. To leap on one leg.

Men with heads like dogs, and others with
one huge foot alone, whereupon they did hop
from place to place. *Abbot.*

3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less
nimble or strong than the other; to
limp; to halt.

The limping smith observ'd the fadden'd feast,
And hopping here and there, himself a jest,
Put in his word. *Dryden's Homer.*

4. To move; to play.

Sottily feel
Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did hop. *Fairy Queen.*

HOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A jump; a light leap.

6 B

HOP

2. A jump on one leg.

When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a hop, step, and jump. Addison.

3. A place where meaner people dance.

Ainsworth.

HOP. *n. f.* [*hop*, Dutch; *lupulus*, Latin.] A plant.

It has a creeping root: the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the stalks climb and twist about whatever is near them, the flowers are male and female on different plants, the male flower consists of a calyx divided into five parts, which surrounds the stamens, but has no petals to the flower; the female plants have their flowers collected into squarose heads, which grow in bunches from each leafy scale is produced an horny ovary, which becomes a single roundish seed. Miller.

If hop yard or orchard ye mind for to have, For hop poles and crotches in hopping to save. Taylor.

The planting of hop yards is profitable for the planters, and consequently for the kingdom. Bacon.

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the hop. Bacon.

Next to thistles are hop stings, cut after the flowers are gathered. Deshaem.

Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be troublesome to part the hop vines and the poles. Mortimer.

When you water hops, on the top of every hill put dissolved dung, which will enrich your hop hills. Mortimer.

In Kent they plant their hop gardens with apple-trees and cherry-trees between. Mortimer.

The price of hoeing of hop ground is forty shillings an acre. Mortimer.

Hop poles, the largest sort, should be about twenty foot long, and about nine inches in compass. Mortimer.

To HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops.

Brew in October, and hop it for long keeping. Mortimer.

To increase the milk, diminished by flesh meat, take malt-drink not much hopped. Arbuth.

HOPE. *n. f.* [*hopa*, Saxon; *hope*, Dutch.]

1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure.

Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing which is apt to delight him. Locke.

There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again. Job.

When in heav'n she shall his essence see, This is her foreign good, and perfect bliss; Her longings, wishes, hopes, all finish'd be; Her joys are full, her motions rest in this. Davies.

Sweet hope! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee We are not where or what we be; But what and where we would be: thus art thou Our absent presence, and our future now. Crahan.

Faith is opposed to infidelity, and hope to despair. Taylor.

He fought them both, but wish'd his hop might find, Eve separate: he wish'd, but not with hope

Of what so seldom chanc'd; when to his wish, Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spies. Milton.

The Trojan dames To Pallas' fane in long procession go,

In hopes to reconcile their heavenly foe. Dryden.

Why not comfort myself with the hope of what may be, as torment myself with the fear of't. B. Strange.

To encourage our hopes, it gives us the highest assurance of most lasting happiness, in case of obedience. Tillotson.

HOP

The deceased really lived like one that had his hope in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged hope for sight, desire for enjoyment. Atterbury.

Young men look rather to the past age than the present, and therefore the future may have some hopes of them. Swift.

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person.

It is good, being put to death by men, to look for hope from God, to be raised up again by him. 2 Maccabees.

Blessed is he who is not fallen from his hope in the Lord. Ecclesi.

3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected.

I might see from far some forty truncheoners draw to her succour, which were the hope of the Strand, where she was quarter'd. Shakspeare.

4. The object of hope.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain, And yet brought forth less than a mother's hope; To wit, an indigested deform'd lump. Shakspeare.

She was his cure, his hope, and his delight, Most in his thought, and ever in his sight. Dryden.

HOPE. *n. f.* Any hoping plain between the ridges of mountains. Ainsworth.

To HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in expectation of some good.

Hope for good success, according to the efficacy of the causes and the instrument; and let the husbandman hope for a good harvest. Taylor.

My wife, by fioms long lost, Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;

And finds more favour by her ill success, Than she could hope for by her happiness. Dryden.

Who knows what adverse fortune may befall! Arm well your mind, hope little, and fear all. Dryden.

2. To place confidence in another.

He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that hope in the Lord. Psalm.

To HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with desire.

The sun shines hot; and it we use delay, Cold-biting winter mars our hop'd for hay. Shakspeare.

So funds the Thracian herdsmen with his spear Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear. Dryden.

HOPEFUL. *adj.* [*hope* and *full*.]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation.

He will advance thee: I know his noble nature, not to let Thy hopeful service perish. Shakspeare.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince whom you must not desert. Bacon.

What to the old can greater pleasure be, Than hopeful and ingenious youth to see? Denham.

They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very hopeful scholars by that time they are threescore. Addison.

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is now almost confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.

Men of their own natural inclination hopeful and strongly concerted, whatsoever they took in hand. Hooker.

I was hopeful the success of your first attempts would encourage you to make trial also of more nice and difficult experiments. Boyle.

Whatever all the friendless orphan bears, Bereav'd of parents in his infant years, Still must the wrong'd Telemachus sustain, It hopeful of your aid, he hopes in vain. Pope.

HOP

HOPEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hopeful*.]

1. In such manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.

He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or hopefully with early sons and heirs. Wotton.

They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it hopefully, to the reduction or suppression of the Lath. Clarendon.

2. With hope; without despair. This sense is rare.

From your promising and generous entreaties we may hopefully expect a considerable enlargement of the history of nature. Glanville.

HOPEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *hopeful*.]

Promise of good; likelihood to succeed. Set down beforehand certain figures of hopefulness, or characters, whereby may be described what the child will prove in probability. Wotton.

HOPELESS. *adj.* [from *hope*.]

1. Wanting hope; being without pleasing expectation; despairing.

Are they indifferent, being used as signs of immoderate and hopeless lamentation for the dead? Hooker.

Alas! I am a woman, friendless, hopeless! Shakspeare.

He watches with greedy hope to find His wish, and best advantage, us asunder; Hopeless to circumvent us join'd, where each To other freely and might lend aid. Milton.

The fall'n archangel, envious of our state, And hopeless to prevail by open force, Seeks hid advantage. Dryden. State of Innocence.

Hopeless of ransom, and condemn'd to lie In duress, doom'd a lingering death to die. Dryden.

2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.

The hopeless word of never to return, Breathe I against thee upon pain of life. Shakspeare.

HOPE. *n. f.* [from *hope*.] One that has pleasing expectations.

I except all hopes, who turn the fable, because the strong expectation of a good celestial salary will outweigh the loss by bad rents. See.

HOPEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hoping*.] With hope; with expectation of good.

One sign of despair is the premeditated contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in tedious and amazement of confidence, but also boldly, hopefully, and confidently in wilful habits of sin. Hammond.

HOPEFUL. *n. f.* [from *hop*.] He who hops or jumps on one leg. Ainsworth.

HOPEFUL. *n. f.* [commonly called *Seven hoppers*.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HOPEFUL. *n. f.* [so called because it is always hopping, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the same reason *tremie* or *tremue*.]

1. The box or open frame of wood in which the corn is put to the ground.

The split of the lake Asphaltites shooteth out perfect cubes. Sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the hopper of a mill. Girard.

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of mill: their maw is the hopper which holds at fustens the grain, letting it drop by degrees in the stomach. Arbuthnot on Animals.

Just at the hopper will I stand, In my whole life I never saw grit ground, And mark the clack how justly it will found. Bacon.

2. A basket for carrying seed.

HOPEFUL. *adj.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour.

Howe'er reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the *horol* orbit ceases,
The whole stands full, or breaks to pieces. *Prior*

HORARY. *adj.* [*horaire*, French; *horarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to an hour.
I'll draw a figure that shall tell you
What you perhaps forgot to tell you,
By way of *horary* inspection,
Which some account our worst erection.

In his answer to an *horary* question, as what
hour of the night to set a fox-trap, he has dis-
cussed, under the character of Reynard, the man-
ner of surprising all sleepers. *Tatler*

2. Continuing for an hour.
When, from a basket of summer-fruit, God
by Amos foretold the destruction of his people,
merely was declared the propinquity of their
desolation, and that their tranquillity was of no
longer duration than those *horary* or soon decay-
ing fruits of summer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

ORDE. *n. f.* A clan; a migratory
crew of people. It is applied only to
the Tartars.

Of lost mankind, in polish'd slavery link,
Drove martial *horde* on *horde* with dreadful sweep,
And gave the vanquish'd world another form. *Thompson*

ORIZON. *n. f.* [*ὁρίζων*.] The line
that terminates the view. The *horizon*
is distinguished into sensible and real;
the sensible horizon is the circular line
which limits the view; the real is that
which would bound it, if it could take
in the hemisphere. It is falsely pro-
nounced by *Shakspeare* *horizon*.

When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of this *horizon*,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates. *Shakspeare*

She began to cast with herself from what coast
this blazing star should first appear, and at what
time it must be upon the *horizon* of Ireland. *Bacon*

In his east the glorious lamp was seen,
Regent of day; and all th' *horizon* round,
Insected with bright rays. *Milton*

The morning lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her song the morning gray;
And soon the sun arose with beams to light,
That all th' *horizon* laugh'd to see the joyous
light. *Dryden*

When the sea is worked up in a tempest, so
that the *horizon* on every side is nothing but
foaming billows and floating mountains, it is
impossible to describe the agreeable horror that
rises from such a prospect. *Addison*

HORIZONTAL. *adj.* [*horizontal*, French,
from *horizon*.]

Near the horizon.
As when the sun, new risen,
Looks through the *horizontal* misty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations. *Milton*

1. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.
An obelisk erected, and golden figures placed
horizontal about it, was brought out of Egypt
by Augustus. *Brown*

The problem is reduced to this; what perpen-
dicular height is necessary to place several ranks
of rowers in a plane inclined to a *horizontal* line
in a given angle? *Arbutnot on Coins*

HORIZONTALLY. *adv.* [from *horizontal*.]

In a direction parallel to the horizon.
As it will not sink into the bottom, so will it
neither float above, like lighter bodies; but,
being near in weight, lie superficially, or almost
horizontally unto it. *Brown*

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to
impel them *horizontally* with celerity. *Bentley*

HORN. *n. f.* [*hurn*, Gothic; *horn*,
Saxon; *horn*, Dutch.]

1. The hard bodies which grow on the
heads of some gaminivorous quadru-
peds, and serve them for weapons.
No beast that hath *horns* hath upper teeth

Bacon
Zelus rises through the ground,
Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,
That tolles back his *horns* in vain. *Addison*

All that grows in some brutes, or of teeth and
beard in men at certain periods of age. *Bentley*

2. An instrument of wind-musick made of
horn.

The quire 'gan miter to approach,
And wind his *horn* under the cattle-wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Fairy Queen*

There's a post come from my mother, with
his *horn* full of good news. *Shakspeare*

The goddess to her crooked *horn*
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal sound. *Dryden*

Four Acanians, and his youthful train,
With *horns* and hounds a hunting match ordain. *Dryden*

3. The extremity of the waxing or wain-
ing moon, as mentioned by poets.
She blest'd the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either *horn*,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden*

The moon
Wears a wan circle round her blunted *horns*. *Thompson*

4. The feelers of a snail. Whence the
proverb, *To pull in the horns*, to repress
one's ardour.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,
Than are the tender *horns* of cockled snails. *Shakspeare*

Audius,
Hearing of our Marcus's banishment,
Thrust forth his *horns* again into the world,
Which were mislaid when Marcus stood for
Rome, *Shakspeare*

And durst not once peep out.

5. A drinking cup made of horn.

6. Antler of a cuckold.

If I have *horns* to make one mad,
Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn mad. *Shakspeare*

Merchants vent'ring through the main,
Slight pirates, rocks, and *horns* for gain. *Hudibras*

7. *Horn mad.* Perhaps mad as a cuck-
old.

I am glad he went not in himself: if he had,
he would have been *horn mad*. *Shakspeare*

HORNBACK. *n. f.* A kind of fish.

HORNBEAM. *n. f.* [*horn*, and *beam*, Dut.
for tree, from the hardness of the timber.]

It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree.
The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of
excellent use. *Miller*

HORNBOOK. *n. f.* [*horn* and *book*.] The
first book of children, covered with horn
to keep it unsoiled.

He teaches boys the *horn-book*. *Shakspeare*
Nothing has been considered of this kind out
of the ordinary road of the *horn-book* and primer. *Locke*

To master John the English maid
A *horn-book* gives of ginger-bread;
And that the child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter. *Prior*

HORNED. *adj.* [from *horn*.] Furnished
with horns.

As when two rams, stur'd with ambitious
pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,
Their *horned* fronts to hence on either side
Do meet, that, with the terror of the shock,
Attorn'd both stand fenceless as a block. *Fairy Queen*

Thither all the *horned* host resorts,
To graze the ranker mead. *Donham*
Thou king of *horned* floods, whose plenteous
urn

Suffices latets to the fruitful corn. *Dryden*

HORNER. *n. f.* [from *horn*.] One that
works in horn and tells horns.

The skin of a bull's forehead is the part of the
hide made use of by *horners*, whereupon they
thrive their horns. *Greuc*

HORNET. *n. f.* [*hyymette*, Saxon, from
its horns.] A very large strong sting-
ing fly, which makes its nest in hollow
trees.

Since, in times of suff'ring, is the best;
'Tis dangerous to disturb a *hornet's* nest. *Dryd*

Hornets do mischief to trees by breeding in
them. *Mortimer*

I have often admired how *hornets*, that gather
dry materials for building their nests, have found
a proper matter to glue their combs. *Derham*

HORNROOT. *n. f.* [*horn* and *foot*.] Hoof-
ed.

Mad frantick men, that did not only quake!
With *horn-foot* horses, and brass wheels, Jove's
forms to emulate. *Hakewill*

HORNOWL. *n. f.* A kind of horned owl.
Ainsworth

HORNSPIPE. *n. f.* [*horn* and *pipe*.] A
country dance, danced commonly to a
horn.

A lusty taberne,
That to three many a *hornpipe* play'd,
Whereto they dance each one with his maid. *Spenser*

There many a *hornpipe* he tun'd to his Phyllis. *Raleigh*

Let all the quicksilver i' the mine
Run to the feet veins, and refine
Your firkhum junkum to a dance
Shall fetch the dilllers out of France,
To wonder at the *hornpipe* here
Of Nottingham and Derbyshire. *Ben Jonson*

Florida danced the Derbyshire *hornpipe* in
the presence of several friends. *Tatler*

HORNSTONE. *n. f.* A kind of blue stone.
Ainsworth

HORNWORK. *n. f.* A kind of angular
fortification.

HORNY. *adj.* [from *horn*.]

1. Made of horn.

2. Resembling horn.
He thought he by the brook of Cherith stood,
And saw the ravens with their *horny* beaks
Food to Elijah bringing even and morn. *Milton*

The *horny* or pellucid coat of the eye doth not
lie in the same superficies with the white of the
eye, but riseth up above its convexity, and is of
an hyperbolic figure. *Ray on the Creation*

Rough are her ears, and broad her *horny* feet. *Dryden*

The pineal gland was encompassed with a
kind of *horny* substance. *Addison*

As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a
small heat, the greater heat coagulates it so as to
turn it *horny*, like parchment; but when it is
thoroughly putrified, it will no longer concreate. *Arbutnot*

3. Hard as horn; callous.
Tynheus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fist. *Dryd*

HOROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*horographie*, Fr.
ὥρα and *γραφω*.] An account of the
hours.

HOROLOGE. } *n. f.* [*horologium*, Lat.]
HOROLOGY. } Any instrument that
 tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an
 hourglass.

He'll watch the *horologe* a double set,
 If drink rock not his cradle. *Shakespeare.*

Before the days of Jerome there were *horolo-*
gies, that measured the hours not only by drops
 of water in glasses, called clepsydra, but also by
 sand in glasses, called clepsammina. *Brown.*

HOROMETRY. *n. f.* [*horometrie*, French;
ῥαση and *μετρησις*.] The art of measuring
 hours.

It is no easy wonder how the *horometry* of
 antiquity discovered not this artifice. *Brown.*

HOROSCOPE. *n. f.* [*horoscope*, French;
ὥροσκοπος.] The configuration of the
 planets at the hour of birth.

How unlikely is it, that the many almost
 numberless conjunctions of stars, which occur in
 the progress of a man's life, should not match
 and countervail that one *horoscope* or conjunction
 which is found at his birth? *Drummond.*

A proportion of the *horoscope* unto the seventh
 hour, or opposite signs every seventh year,
 opposeth living creatures. *Brown.*

Hum burn beneath a boiling *horoscope*,
 His fire the bleary'd Vulcan of a shop,
 From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's school. *Dryden.*

The Greek names this the *horoscope*,
 This governs life, and thus marks out our parts,
 Our humours, manners, qualities and arts. *Creech.*

They understood the planets and the zodack
 by instinct, and tell to drawing schemes of their
 own *horoscopes* in the same dust they sprung out
 of. *Bentley.*

HORRENT. *adj.* [*horrens*, Latin. *Hor-*
rentia pilis agmina.] Pointed outward;
 horrid with points: a word perhaps
 introduced by Milton.

Like a globe
 Of fiery seraphim incircled round
 With bright imblazony, and horrent arms. *Milt.*

HORRIBLE. *adj.* [*horribilis*, French;
horribilis, Latin.] Dreadful; terrible;
 shocking; hideous; enormous.

No colour affecteth the eye much with dis-
 pleasure: there be lights that are *horrible*, be-
 cause they excite the memory of things that are
 odious or fearful. *Bacon.*

A dungeon *horrible* on all sides round,
 As one great furnace flamed. *Milton*

O fight
 Of terror, soul and sight to behold,
 Horrid to think, how *horrible* to feel. *Milton.*

Eternal happiness and eternal misery, meeting
 with a persuasion that the soul is immortal, are,
 of all others, the first the most desirable, and
 the latter the most *horrible* to human apprehen-
 sion. *South.*

HORRIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *horrible*.]
 Dreadfulness; hideousness; terrible-
 ness; fearfulness.

HORRIBLY. *adv.* [from *horrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; hideously.

What hideous noise was that!

Horribly loud. *Milton.*

2. To a dreadful degree.

The contagion of these ill precedents, both in
 civility and virtue, *horribly* infects children. *Locke.*

HORRID. *adj.* [*horridus*, Latin.]

1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
 That we the *horrid* way seem to those
 Which chance to find us. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 Not in the legions

Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd,
 In evils to top *Macbeth*. *Shakespeare*

Horror on them fell,

And *horrid* sympathy. *Milton.*

2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing: in
 women's cant.

Already I your tears survey,
 Already hear the *horrid* things they say. *Pope.*

3. Rough; rugged.

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
 Few paths of human feet, or tracks of beasts
 were worn. *Dryden.*

HORRIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *horrid*.] Hide-
 ousness; enormity.

A bloody designer suborns his instrument to
 take away such a man's life, and the confessor
 represents the *horridness* of the fact, and brings
 him to repentance. *Hammond.*

HORRIFICK. *adj.* [*horrificus*, Latin.]
 Causing horror.

His jaws *horrifick*, arm'd with three-fold fate,
 Here dwells the dreadful shark. *Thomson.*

HORRISONOUS. *adj.* [*horrifonus*, Latin.]
 Sounding dreadfully. *Diſt.*

HORROUR. *n. f.* [*horror*, Lat. *horreur*,
 French.]

1. Terror mixed with detestation; a
 passion compounded of fear and hate,
 both strong.

Over them sad *horreur*, with grim hue,
 Did always soar, beating his iron wings;
 And after him owls and night ravens flew,
 The hateful messengers of heavy things. *F. Quen.*
 Doubtless all souls have a surviving thought,
 Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;
 But if we think of being turn'd to nought,
 A trembling *horror* in our souls we find. *Davies.*

Mc damp *horror* chill'd
 At such bold words, vouch'd with a deed so bold. *Milton.*

Deep *horror* seizes ev'ry human breast;
 Their pride is humble'd, and their fear conſent. *Dryden.*

2. Dreadful thoughts.

I have sapt tall with *horrors*;
 Dizenets, tantular to my slaughterous thoughts,
 Cannot once flate me. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. Gloom; dreaminess.

Her gloomy patience saddens all the scene,
 Shades ev'ry flower, and darkens ev'ry green;
 Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
 And breathes a browner *horror* on the woods. *Pope.*

4. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or
 quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a sense
 of thuddering or shinking. *Quincy.*

All objects of the senses, which are very offen-
 sive, do cause the spirits to retire; and upon
 their flight, the parts are in some degree destitute,
 and to there is induced in them a trepidation and
horror. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HORSE. *n. f.* [*hopp*, Saxon.]

1. A neighing quadruped, used in war,
 and draught and carriage.

Duncan's *horse*, the minions of the race,
 Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls. *Shaksp.*
 A *horse*! a *horse*! my kingdom for a *horse*! *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

We call a little *horse*, such a one as comes not
 up to the size of that idea which we have in our
 minds to belong ordinarily to *horses*. *Locke.*

2. A constellation.

Thy face, bright centaur, autumn's heats re-
 toin,
 The softer season suiting to the man;
 Whilst winter's shivering goat afflicts the *horse*
 With frost, and makes him an uneasy source. *Creech.*

3. To take *horse*; to let out to ride.

I took *horse* to the lake of Constance, whi-
 is formed by the entry of the Rhine. *Addison*

4. It is used in the plural sense, but with
 a singular termination, for *horses*, *horse*
 men, or cavalry.

I did hear

The galloping of *horse*: who was't came by?

Shakespeare's Macbeth.
 The armies were appointed, consulting
 twenty-five thousand horse and foot, for the re-
 pulling of the enemy at their landing. *Bacon*
 If they had known that all the king's *horse*
 were quartered behind them, their foot might
 very well have marched away with their *horse*.
Clarendon

The Arcadian *horse*

With all success engage the Latin force. *Dryden*

5. Something on which any thing is sup-
 ported; as, a *horse* to dry linen on.

6. A wooden machine which soldiers ride
 by way of punishment. It is some-
 times called a timber mare.

7. Joined to another substantive, it signi-
 fies something large or coarse: as,
horse-face, a face of which the feature
 are large and indelicate.

To *Horse*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mount upon a *horse*; to furnish
 with a *horse*.

He came out with all his clowns, *horſed* upon
 such cart-jades, and so furnished, as I thought
 with myself, if that were thrust, I with none
 of my friends ever to thrive. *Shakspeare.*

After a great fight there came to the camp
 Gonzalvo, the great captain, a gentleman proudly
horſed and armed: Diego de Mendoza asked
 the great captain, Who's this? Who answered,
 It is St. Elmo, who never appears but after the
 storm. *Bacon.*

2. To carry one on the back.

3. To ride any thing.

Stalls, bulks, windows
 Are smother'd, leads are fill'd, and ridges *horſe*
 With variable complexions; all agreeing
 In earnestness to see him. *Shakspeare.*

4. To cover a mare.

If you let him out to *horse* more mares than
 your own, you must feed him well. *Maitland.*

HORSEBACK. *n. f.* [*horse* and *back*.] Li-
 ding posture; the state of being on a
 horse.

I've seen the French,
 And they can well on *horseback*. *Shakspeare.*

I saw them salute on *horseback*,
 Beheld them when they lighted. *Shakspeare.*

Alexander fought but one remarkable battle
 wherein there were any elephants, and that was
 with Porus, king of India; in which notwith-
 standing he was on *horseback*. *Bacon.*

When mannikin *Me via*, that two-handled whorl,
 Affrude on *horseback* hunts the Tuscan boar. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

If your ramble was on *horseback*, I am glad of
 it, on account of your health. *Sage to Gay.*

HORSEMAN. *n. f.* [*horse* and *man*.] A
 small bean usually given to horses.

Only the small *horsebean* is propagated by the
 plough. *Morison.*

HORSEBLOCK. *n. f.* [*horse* and *block*.]
 A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBOAT. *n. f.* [*horse* and *boat*.] A
 boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBOY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *boy*.] A
 boy employed in dressing horses; a stable-
 boy.

Some *horseboys*, being awake, discovered them
 by the fire in the stables. *Knolles' History*

HORSEBREAKER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *break*.]
 One whose employment is to tame
 horses to the saddle.

Under Sagittarius are horn chariot-racers, *horse-*
breakers, and makers of wild beasts. *Cassini*

HORSECHESNUT. *n. f.* [*horse* and *che-*
nut; *eleusis*.] A tree.

It hath digitated and serrated leaves: the flowers
 which consist of five petals, are of an amaranthine

figure, opening with two lips: there are male and female upon the same spike: the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly husks. Their whole year's shoot is commonly performed in three weeks time, after which it does no more than increase in bulk, and become more firm; and all the latter part of the summer is occupied in forming and strengthening the buds for the next year's shoots. *Miller.*

The *horfechryfant* grows into a goodly standard.

Mortimer.

HORSECOURSER *n. f.* [*horfe* and *coursier*.] *Junius* derives it from *horfe* and *cose*, an old Scotch word, which signifies to change; and it should therefore, he thinks, be writ *horfecoser*. The word now used in Scotland, is *horsecouper*, to denote a jockey, feller, or rather chauger of horses. It may well be derived from *coursie*, as he that fells horses may be supposed to *coursie* or exercise them].

1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.

2. A dealer in horses.

A servant to a *horsecourser* was thrown off his horse. *Hjeman.*

A Florentine bought a horse for so many crowns, upon condition to pay half down: the *horsecourser* comes to him next morning for the remainder. *L'Estrange.*

HORSECRAB *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainslie.*

HORSECUCUMBER *n. f.* [*horfe* and *cucumber*.] A plant.

The *horsecucumber* is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the garden. *Mortimer.*

HORSE DUNG *n. f.* [*horfe* and *dung*.] The excrements of horses.

Put it into an ox's horn, and, covered close, let it rot in hot *horfeding*. *Peacham on Draught.*

HORSE-EMMET *n. f.* [*horfe* and *emmet*.] Ant of a large kind.

HORSEFLESH *n. f.* [*horfe* and *flesh*.] The flesh of horses.

The Chinese eat *horseflesh* at this day, and some gluttons have colts' flesh baked. *Bacon.*

An old hungry hon would fain have been dealing with a good piece of *horseflesh*; but the nag he thought would be too fleet for him. *L'Estrange.*

HORSEFLY *n. f.* [*horfe* and *fly*.] A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

HORSEFOOT *n. f.* An herb; the same with coltsfoot. *Ainslie.*

HORSE-HAIR *n. f.* [*horfe* and *hair*.] The hair of horses.

His glittering helm, which terribly was grac'd With waving *horsehair*. *Dryden.*

HORSHOEL *n. f.* An herb. *Ainslie.*

HORSELAUGH *n. f.* [*horfe* and *laugh*.] A loud violent rude laugh.

A *horselaugh*, if you please, at honesty; A joke on Jekyl. *Pope.*

HORSELEECH *n. f.* [*horfe* and *leech*.]

1. A great leech that bites horses. The *horseleech* bath two daughters, crying give, give. *Proverbs.*

Let us to France; like *horseleeches*, my boys, The very blood to suck. *Shakespeare.*

2. [from *leech*; signifying a physician.] A farrier. *Ainslie.*

HORSE LITTER *n. f.* [*horfe* and *litter*.] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along.

He that before thought he might command the waves of the sea, was now cast on the ground, and carried in an *horse litter*. *2 Mac.*

HORSEMAN *n. f.* [*horfe* and *man*.]

1. One skilled in riding.

A skilful *horfeman*, and a huntsman bred. *Dryden.*

2. One that serves in wars on horseback.

Encounters between *horfemen* on the one side, and foot on the other, are seldom with extremity of danger; because as *horfemen* can hardly break a battle on foot, to men on foot cannot possibly chase *horfemen*. *Hayward.*

In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a *horfeman* received yearly *tria milia acri*, and a foot soldier one *mille*; that is more than six-pence a day to a *horfeman*, and two-pence a day to a foot soldier. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

3. A rider; a man on horseback.

With descending showers of brimstone fir'd, The wild barbarian in the storm expir'd; Wrapt in devouring flames the *horfeman* rag'd, And spur'd the feed in equal flames engag'd. *Addison.*

A *horfeman's* coat shall hide Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side. *Prior.*

HORSEMANSHIP *n. f.* [from *horfeman*.]

The art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat, As if an angel dropt down from the clouds, To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus, And witch the world with noble *horfmanship*. *Shakespeare.*

They please themselves in terms of hunting or *horfmanship*. *Wotton.*

His majesty, to shew his *horfmanship*, slaughter'd two or three of his subjects. *Addison.*

Peers grew proud, in *horfmanship* to excel; Newmarket's glory rose, as Britain's fell. *Pope.*

HORSE-MARTEN *n. f.* A kind of large bee. *Ainslie.*

HORSE-MATCH *n. f.* A bird. *Ainslie.*

HORSE-MEAT *n. f.* [*horfe* and *meat*.] Provender.

Though green peas and beans be eaten sooner, yet the dry ones that are used for *horfmeat* are ripe last. *Bacon.*

HORSE-MINT *n. f.* A large coarse mint.

HORSE-MUSCLE *n. f.* A large muscle.

The great *horsemuscle*, with the fine shell, that breedeth in pounds, do not only gape and shut as the oysters do, but remove from one place to another. *Bacon.*

HORSE-PLAY *n. f.* [*horfe* and *play*.] Coarse, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to *horseplay* in his railery, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*

HORSE-POUND *n. f.* [*horfe* and *pond*.] A pond for horses.

HORSE-RACE *n. f.* [*horfe* and *race*.] A match of horses in running.

In *horseraces* men are curious that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other. *Bacon.*

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribumship, entertained the people with a *horserace*. *Addison.*

HORSE-RADISH *n. f.* [*horfe* and *radish*.] A root acrid and biting; a species of scurvygrass.

Horse-radish is increased by sprouts spreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off. *Mortimer.*

Stomachicks are the crasse acids, as *horse-radish* and scurvy-grass, infused in wine. *Floyer.*

HORSE-SHOE *n. f.* [*horfe* and *shoe*.]

1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses.

I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot in that surge, like a *horse-shoe*. *Shak.*

2. An herb. *Ainslie.*

HORSE-STEALER *n. f.* [*horfe* and *steal*.]

A thief who takes away horses.

He is not a pickpurse, nor a *horse-stealer*, but

for his verity in love, I do think him as *conserve* as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shak.*

HORSETAIL *n. f.* A plant.

HORSETONGUE *n. f.* An herb.

HORSEWAY *n. f.* [*horfe* and *way*.] A way by which horses may travel.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?

—Both side and gate, *not a yard* of footpath. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

HORTATION *n. f.* [*hortatio*, Latin.]

The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something.

HORTATIVE *n. f.* [from *hortatio*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.

Generals commonly in their *hortatives* put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon.*

HORTATORY *adj.* [from *hortatio*, Latin.]

Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing; used of precepts, not of persons; a *hortatory* speech, not a *hortatory* speaker.

HORTICULTURE *n. f.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN *adj.* [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden.

This seventh edition of my *hortulan* *kalendar* is yours. *Evelyn.*

HOSANNA *n. f.* [*hosanna*.] An exclamation of praise to God.

Through the vault of heav'n It sounded, and the faithful armies rung Hosanna to the Highest. *Milton.*

The public entrance which Christ made into Jerusalem was celebrated with the *hosannas* and acclamations of the people. *Fiddes.*

HOSE *n. f.* plur. *hosin*. [*hosa*, Saxon; *hosi*, Welsh; *osin*, Erse, *osanen*, plur. *chauffi*, French.]

1. Breaches.

Guards on wanton Cupid's *hose*. *Shakespeare.*

Here's an English taylor come hither for stealing out of a French *hose*. *Shakespeare.*

These men were bound in their coats, *hosin*, hats, and other garments, and cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace. *Daniel.*

He cross exam'd both our *hose*, And plunder'd all we had to lose. *Hudibras.*

2. Stockings; covering for the legs.

He being in love, could not see to garter his *hose*, and you, being in love, cannot see to put on your *hose*. *Shakespeare.*

Will the thy linen wash, or *hosin* darn, And knit thee gloves? *Guy's Postward.*

HOSIER *n. f.* [from *hose*.] One who sells stockings.

As arrant a cockney as any *hosier* in Cheap-side. *Swift.*

HOSPITABLE *adj.* [*hospitabilis*, Lat.]

Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

I'm your host.

With robbers' hand my *hospitable* savour. *Shakespeare.*

You should not rattle thus.

Receive the sup-wick'd on your friendly shore.

With *hospitable* rites relieve the poor. *Dryden.*

HOSPITABLY *adv.* [from *hospitable*.]

With kindness to strangers.

Ye thus *hospitably* live.

And strangers with good cheer receive. *Prior.*

The former liveth as proudly and *hospitably* as the other. *Swift.*

HOSPITAL *n. f.* [*hospital*, French; *hospitalis*, Latin.]

1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.

They who were so careful to bestow them in a college when they were young, would be so good as to provide for them in some hospital when they are old.

I am about to build an hospital, which I will endow handsomely for twelve old husbands.

Addison.

2. A place for shelter or entertainment. Obsolete.

They liv'd a goodly castle, plac'd
Foreby a river in a pleasant dale,
Which chusing for that evening's hospital,
They thither march'd.

Fairy Queen.

HOSPITALITY. *n. f.* [*hospitalité*, Fr.]

The practice of entertaining strangers. The Lacedæmonians forbidding all access of strangers into their courts, are, in that respect, deservedly blamed, as being enemies to that hospitality which for common humanity's sake, all the nations on the earth should embrace.

Hooker.

My matter is of a churlish disposition, And little reck's to find the way to heav'n By doing deeds of hospitality.

Shakespeare.

How has this spirit of faction broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and hospitality.

Swift.

HOSPITALIER. *n. f.* [*hospitallier*, Fr.]

hospitallarius, low Latin, from *hospitalis*.] One residing in a hospital in order to receive the poor or stranger. Used perhaps peculiarly of the knights of Malta.

The first they reckon such as were granted to the hospitaliers in *utulum beateii*.

Ayliffe.

TO HOSPITAFF. *v. a.* [*hospitor*, Latin.]

To reside under the roof of another.

That always chuses an empty shell, and this hospitates with the living animal in the same shell.

Grew's *Musæum*.

HOST. *n. f.* [*hoste*, French; *hostes*, *hospitis*, Latin.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.

Homer never entertained either guests or hosts with long speeches, till the mouth of hunger be stopped.

Sidney.

Here, father, take the shadow of this tree For your good host.

Shakespeare's *King Lear*.

2. The landlord of an inn.

Time's like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the comer.

Shakspeare. *Tristram and Cressida*.

3. [from *hostis*, Latin.] An army; numbers assembled for war.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear 't before him, thereby shall we shadow
The numbers of our host.

Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And craze your chariot wheels.

Milton.

After these came arm'd, with spear and shield,
An host so great as cover'd all the field.

Dryden.

4. Any great number.

Give to a gracious message
An host of tongues; but let all tidings tell
Themselves, when they be felt.

Shakespeare.

5. [*hostia*, Latin; *hostie*, French.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church; the consecrated wafer.

TO HOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment; to live, as at an inn.

Go, beg it to the centaur, where we host;
And stay there, Dromio, till I come to thee.

Shakespeare.

2. To encounter in battle.

Strange to us it seem'd
At first, that angel should with angel war,
And in fierce hostings meet.

Milton.

New authors of dissension spring from him,
Two branches, that in hostings long contend,
For foreign sway.

Philips.

3. To review a body of men; to muster. Obsolete.

Lords have had the leading of their own followers to the general hostings. *Spenser on Ireland*.

HOSTAGE. *n. f.* [*ostage*, French.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

Your hostages I have, so have you mine;
And we shall talk before we fight.

Shakespeare.

Do this message honourably;
And if he stand on hostage for his safety,
Bid him demand what pledge will please him best.

Shakespeare.

He that hath wife and children, hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief.

Bacon.

They who marry give hostages to the public, that they will not attempt the ruin or disturb the peace of it.

Atterbury.

The Romans having seized a great number of hostages, acquainted them with their resolution.

Arbuthnot on *Coins*.

HOSTEL. *n. f.* [*hostel*, *hostellerie*, Fr.]

HOSTELRY. *n. f.* An inn. *Ainsworth*.

HOSTESS. *n. f.* [*hostess*, French, from *host*.]

1. A female host; a woman that gives entertainment.

Fair and noble hostess,
We are your guests to night.

Shakespeare.

You were beaten out of door,
And rail'd upon the hostess of the house.

Shakspeare.

Be as kind an hostess as you have been to me,
and you can never fail of another husband.

Dryden.

2. A woman that keeps a house of publick entertainment.

Undistinguish'd civility is like a whore or a hostess.

Temple.

HOSTESS-SHIP. *n. f.* [from *hostess*.] The character of an hostess.

It is my father's will I should take on me
The *hostess-ship* o' th' day: you're welcome, sir.

Shakespeare.

HOSTILE. *adj.* [*hostilis*, Latin.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

He has now at last
Giv'n hostile strokes, and that not in the presence
Of deputed justice, but on the ministers

Shakespeare.

That do distribute it.

Shakespeare.

Fierce Juno's hate
Added to hostile force, shall urge thy fate.

Dryden.

HOSTILITY. *n. f.* [*hostilité*, French, from *hostile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war.

Neither by treason, nor hostility
To seek to put me down, and reign thyself.

Shakespeare.

Hostility being thus suspended with France,
preparation was made for war against Scotland.

Hayward.

What peace can we return,
But, to our pow'r hostility and hate,
Untam'd reluctance and revenge?

Milton.

We have shew'd ourselves fair, nay, generous
adversaries; and have carried on even our hostilities with humanity.

Atterbury.

HOSTLER. *n. f.* [*hosteller*, from *hostel*.] One who has the care of horses at an inn.

The cause why they are now to be permitted is want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on horseback, and hostlers to tend their horses by the way.

Spenser on *Ireland*.

HOSTRY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *hosteller*.] A place where the horses of guests are kept.

Swift rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd,
And studded wheels are on its back sustain'd;

Dryden.

An hostry now for waggons, which before
Tall ships of burden on its bosom bore.

Dryden.

HOT. *adj.* [Lat, Saxon; *hat*, Scottish.]

1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.

What is thy name?
—Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.

—No, though thou call'st thyself a hotter name
Than any is in hell.

Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, such as are under the girdle of the world, produce, do refrigerate; and therefore, in those parts, noon is nothing to hot as about nine in the forenoon.

Bacon.

Hot and cold were in one body fixt;
And fast with hard, and light with heavy mist.

Dryden.

Black substances do soonest of all others become hot in the sun's light, and burn; which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from rare commotion of so very small corpuscles.

Newton.

2. Lustful; lewd.

What hotter hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out.

Shakespeare.

Now the hot blooded gods assist me! remember, Jove, thou wast a bull for thy Europa.

Shakspeare.

3. Violent; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthage, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, was one of the hottest services, and most dangerous assaults that had been known.

Bacon.

He refused to storm; but his soldiers declined that hot service, and pled it with artillery.

Clarendon.

To court the cry directs us, when we found
The assault to hot as if 'twere only there.

Denham.

Our army
Is now in hot engagement with the moors.

Dryden.

4. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

Come, come, lord Mortimer, you are as fix'd
As hot lord Percy is on fire to go.

Shakespeare.

Nature to youth hot rashness doth dispense,
But with cold prudence age doth recompense.

Denham.

Achilles is impatient, hot, revengeful;
Patient, considerate, and careful of his people.

Dryden.

5. Fager; keen in desire.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed at the necessary affairs of life, or hot in the pursuit of pleasures, should not seriously examine their tenets.

Locke.

She has, quoth Ralph, a jointure,
Which makes him have to hot a mind t' her.

Hudibras.

6. It is applied likewise to the desire, or sense raising the desire, or action excited: as, a hot pursuit.

Nor law, nor checks of conscience will we hear,
When in hot scent of gain and full career.

Dryden.

7. Piquant; acrid: as, hot as mustard.

Ho'tben. *n. f.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

The bed we call a hotbed is this: there is taken horse-dung, old and well rotted; this is laid upon a bank half a foot high, and supported round about with planks, and upon the top is cast sifted earth two fingers deep.

Bacon.

Preserve the hotbed as much as possible from rain.

Frey.

- HOTBRAINED. *adj.* [hot and brain.]

Violent; vehement; furious. *Cerebralis*

You shall find 'em either hotbrained youth,
Or needy bankrupts.

Dryden's *Spanish Free*.

- HO'TCHPOT. *n. f.* [*hachée* en pot]

HO'TCHPOTCH. *n. f.* French; or *hachée* en pot, French, as Camden has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the former corruption is now generally used.] A mingled hash; a mixture; a confused mass.

Such patching maketh Littleton's hotchpot our tongue, and, in effect, brings the same rule

Littleton.

HOT

to a Babellish confusion than any one entire language.

A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant to the eye, and a mixture of hotch-potch of many talices is unpleasant to the taste.

Bacon's Natural History.

Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcals would remain;

But a madd'd heap, a hotch-potch of the slain.

Dryden's Juvenal.

OTCOCKLES. *n. f.* [*hautes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

The chytindra is certainly not our hotcockles, for that was by pinching, not by striking.

Arbuthnot and Pope

As at hotcockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of munny a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye.

Gau.

OTHEA'DED. *adj.* [*hot and head.*] Vehement; violent; passion etc.

One would not make the same person zealous for a standing army and publick liberty, nor a hottheaded cockbrained excomb forward for a scheme of moderation.

Arbuthnot.

STHOUSE. *n. f.* [*hot and house.*]

A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.

Now she proteoles a hothouse, who has a very ill house too. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

A brothel.

Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,
Tells you it is a hothouse, but it may,
And still be a whorehouse: th' are synonyma.

Ben Jonson.

STLY. *adv.* [*from hot.*]

With heat; not coldly.

Violently; vehemently.

The stag was in the end to hotly pursued, that he was driven to make courage of despair. *Sidney*

I do contest

As hotly and as nobly with thy love,

As ever in ambitious strength I did

Contend against thy valour. *Shakespeare*

The enemy, now at hand, began hotly to skirmish in divers places with the christians.

Knot's History.

Though this controversy be revived, and hotly agitated, I doubt whether it be not a nominal dispute.

Boyle.

Lustfully.

Voracious birds, that hotly bill and breed,

And largely drink, because on salt they feed.

Dryden.

STMOUTHED. *adj.* [*hot and mouth.*]

Headstrong; ungovernable.

I fear my people's faith,

That hotmouth'd beast that bears against the curb,

Hard to be broken. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

STNESS. *n. f.* [*from hot.*] Heat;

violence; fury.

STSPUR. *n. f.* [*hot and spur.*]

A man violent, passionate, precipitate,

and heady.

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot;

It hath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,

A harebram'd hotspur govern'd by a spleen.

Shakespeare.

Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical flatterers, unquiet hotspurs, and restless innovators.

Barton.

A kind of pea of speedy growth.

Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens,

the hotspur is the speediest of any in growth.

Montimer.

STSPURRED. *adj.* [*from hotspur.*]

Vehement; rash; heady.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that

hotspur'd Harpalice in Virgil, this proceedeth from a senseless judgment.

Peucham.

HOU

HOVE. The preterit of *heave*.

HOVEL. *n. f.* [diminutive of *hope*, house, Saxon.]

1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.

So likewise a *hovel* will serve for a roome,
To sticke on the peate, when harvest shall come

Tupper.

If you make a *hovel*, thatched, over some quantity of ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed saltpetre.

Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd,

Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd.

Dryden.

2. A mean habitation; a cottage.

The men clamber up the acchities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy-work in such sorry *hovels* and sheds as they build to inhabit in during the summer.

Ray on the Creation.

To HOVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

custer in a *hovel*.

And wast thou vain, poor father,

To *hovel* thee with swine and rogues forlorn,

In th' off-musty straw? *Shakespeare*

HOVEN. *part. pass.* [from *heave*.] Raised;

swelled; tumefied.

Tom Piper bath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks;

If cheese be so hoven, make Cattle to seek creeks.

Tupper.

To HOVER. *v. n.* [*horio*, to hang over,

Welsh.]

1. To hang in the air overhead, without

flying off one way or other.

Some fiery devil *hovels* in the sky,

And pours down mischief. *Shakespeare*

Al, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!

If yet your gentle souls fly in the air,

And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,

Hover about me with your airy wings,

And bear your mother's lamentation. *Shakespeare*

A hovering mist came swimming o'er his sight,

And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden*

Great flights of birds are hovering about the

bridge, and settling upon it. *Addison*

'Till as the earthly part decays and falls,

The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls;

Hovers a-while upon the sad remains,

Which now the pile, or sepulchre, contains,

And thence with liberty unbounded flies,

Impatient to regain her native skies. *Prior*

Some lets remain'd, beneath the moon's pale

light,

Hover, and catch the shooting stars by night.

Pope

2. To stand in suspense or expectation.

The landlord will no longer covenant with

him; for that he daily looketh after change and

alteration, and *hoveth* in expectation of new

worlds. *Spenser on Ireland.*

3. To wander about one place.

We see to warlike a prince at the head of a

great army, *hoving* on the borders of our

confederates. *Addison*

The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind

fully possess'd itself of it; in the other, it only

hoveth about it. *Locke*

HOUGH. *n. f.* [*hog*, Saxon.]

1. The lower part of the thigh.

Blood shall be from the sword into the belly,

and dung of men into the camel's *hough*. *2 Efd.*

2. [*hue*, French.] An adz; a hoe. See

HOE.

Did they really believe that a man, by *houghs*

and an axe, could cut a god out of a tree?

Stillingfleet.

To HOUGH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting

the sinews of the ham.

Thou shalt *hough* their horses. *Joshua.*

2. To cut up with a hough or hoe.

HOU

3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See To HAWK.

Nether could we *hough* or spit from us, much less could we freeze or cough. *Grew*

HOULET. *n. f.* The vulgar name for an owl. The Scots and northern communities still retain it.

HOULT. *n. f.* [*holt*, Saxon.] A small wood. Obsolete.

On as the wind, in *hoult*s and shady greaves,

A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves.

Furter.

HOUND. *n. f.* [*hund*, Saxon; *hund*, Scottish.] A dog used in the chase.

Hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels,

currs,

Are cleft all by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare*

Jason threw, but fail'd to wound,

The *hound*, and flew an underfiring *hound*,

And through the dog the dart was nail'd to

ground. *Dryden*

The kind spaniel and the faithful *hound*,

I shelt that fox in shape and species fond,

Patches the noted path and covets home. *Prior*

To HOULD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sit on the chafe.

God is fad to harden the heart permissively,

but not operatively nor effectively; as he who

only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said

to *hound* him at the hare. *Branchall.*

2. To hunt; to pursue.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tigers,

they should have worried them. *L'Estrange.*

HO'SBISH. *n. f.* [*hustela lavis*.] A

kind of fish. *Anfworth.*

HOUSBROUW. *n. f.* [*cynoglossum*,

Latin.] A plant. *Müller.*

HO'ENDRIE. *n. f.* [*cornus*.] A kind

of tree. *Anfworth.*

HOUP. *n. f.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet.

Anfworth.

HOUR. *n. f.* [*heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural

day; the space of sixty minutes.

See the minute how they run.

How many makes the *hour* full complicated,

How many *hours* bring about the day

How many days will flush about the year,

How many years a mortal man may live, *Shakespeare*

2. A particular time.

Excitation smelt tops my breath,

That tender'd friends greet in the *hour* of death.

Shakespeare.

When we can intreat an *hour* to live,

We'll spend it in some words upon that business,

If you would grant the time. *Shakespeare*

The conscious witch must all his wits reveal,

From the first moment of his vital breath,

To his last *hour* of unrepenting death. *Dryden*

3. The time as marked by the clock.

The *hour* runs through the roughest day. *Shakespeare*

Our neighbour let his floor to a gentler man,

who kept good *hours*. *Trotter*

They are as loud any *hour* of the morning, as

our own countrymen at midnight. *Addison*

HO'RGLOSS. *n. f.* [*hour* and *glass*.]

1. A glass filled with sand, which, running

through a narrow hole, marks the time.

Next morning, known to be a morning better

by the *hourglass* than the day's sermons. *Sedgwick*

In tokens, the time will seem longer without

a clock or *hourglass* than with it: for the mind

doth value every moment. *Bacon*

Shake not his *hourglass* when his hairy hand

Is ebbing to the last. *Dryden's Spanish Friar*

2. Space of time. A manner of speaking

rather affected than elegant.

We, within the *hourglass* of two months, have

won one town, and overthrown great forces in the

field. *Bacon*

HO'RLY. *adj.* [from *hour*.] Happen-

ing or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

Alyone

Computes how many nights he had been gone.
O'er the warning moon with hourly view,
Numbers her age, and wishes for a new. *Dryden*

We must be in hourly expectation of having
a troop recalled, which they now leave with
us. *Swift*

H O U R L Y, *adv.* [from *hour*] Every hour; frequently.

She defers a lord.

That two, with rude boys might tend upon,
And *hour*, call her mistress. *Shakespeare*

Our chate may not endure

Hazard to tear us, as doth hourly grow

Out of his inmates. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*

They with ceaseless cry

Surround me, as thou hast, hourly concern'd,
And hourly born, with sorrow intimate

To me. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

Great was their fire, which hourly was re-

new'd,

Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd. *Dryden*

H O U R P L A T E, *n. f.* [*hour* and *plate*.]

The dial; the plate on which the hours,
printed by the hand of a clock, are in-

scribed.

It ever could not view the hand, and the char-

acters of the hourplate, and thereby at a dis-

tance see what o'clock it was, their owner could

not be much benefited by that sentence. *Locke*

H O U S E, *n. f.* [*hur*, Saxon; *huys*, Dut.

huys, Scottish.]

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place

of human abode.

Sparrows must not build in his house caves. *Shakespeare*

Houses are built to live in, not to look on;

therefore let us be preferred before uniformity,

except where both may be had. *Bacon*

In a house the doors are moveable, and the

rooms square; yet the house is neither moveable

nor square. *Watts*

2. Any place of abode.

The bees with smoke, the doves with noisome

stench,

Are from their hives and houses driven away. *Shakespeare*

3. Place in which religious or studious

persons live in common; monastery;

college.

Theodosius arrived at a religious house in the

city, where now Constantine resided. *Addison*

4. The manner of living; the table.

He kept a miserable house, but the blame was

laid wholly upon mankind. *Swift*

5. Station of a planet in the heavens,

astrologically considered.

Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse

with, therefore have need of means of commu-

nication, which some make to be the celestial

houses: those who are for the celestial houses

worship the planets, as the habitations of intel-

lectual substances that animate them. *Stillington*

6. Family of ancestors; descendants, and

kindred; race.

The red rose and the white are on his face,

The fatal colours of our striving houses. *Shakespeare*

An ignominious ransom and free pardon

Are of two houses; lawful mercy turns

Nothing him to find redemption. *Shakespeare*

By delaying my last face, upon your grace's

accretion to the patrimonies of your house, I may

soon to have made a forerunner. *Dryden*

A poet is not born in every man;

Two of a house few ages can afford;

One to perform, another to record. *Dryden*

7. A body of the parliament; the lords

or commons collectively considered.

Not were the crimes objected against him so

clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the

major part of both houses, especially that of the

lords. *King Charles*

T O H O U S E, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harbour; to admit to residence.

Palladius waked him to house all the Helots. *Sedley*

Upon the North sea a valley load'd with gentle-

man, who hath worn out his former name. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Cornwall*

Slander lives upon succession,

For ever housed where it gets possession. *Shakespeare*

More cottages are but housed beggars. *Bacon*

Oh, can your counsel his despair deter,

Who now is housed in his sepulchre? *Sandys*

We find them housing themselves in dens. *South*

In expectation of such times as these,

A chapel would seem truly called of ease. *Dryden*

2. To shelter; to keep under a roof.

As we house not country plants to save them,

so we may house our own to forward them. *Bacon's Natural History*

House your choicest carnations, or rather set

them under a penthouse, to preserve them in ex-

tremity of weather. *Frederick*

But in northern climates will not blow,

Except, like orange trees, 'tis housed from snow. *Dryden*

T O H O U S E, *v. n.*

1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to

reside.

No suffer it to house there half a day. *Hubb To*

Grave where you will, you shall not house with

me. *Shakespeare*

Summers three times eight, have one,

She had told, alas! too soon,

After so short time of breath,

To house with darkness and with death. *Milton*

2. To have an astrological station in the

heavens.

In fear of this, observe the starry signs,

Where Saturn houses, and where Hermes joins. *Dryden*

I housing in the lion's hateful sign,

Bought feasters and defouling troops are mine. *Dryden*

H O U S E B R A K E R, *n. f.* [*house* and *break*.]

Burglar; one who makes his way into

houses to steal.

All housebreakers and sharpers had thief written

in their foreheads. *L'Estrange*

H O U S E B R E A K I N G, *n. f.* [*house* and

break.] Burglary.

When he hears of a rogue to be tried for rob-

bing or housebreaking, he will lend the whole

paper to the government. *Swift*

H O U S E D O G, *n. f.* [*house* and *dog*.] A

maliff kept to guard the house.

A very good housedog, but a dangerous cur to

strangers, had a bell about his neck. *L'Estrange*

You see the goodness of the master even in the

old housedog. *Addison*

H O U S E H O L D, *n. f.* [*house* and *hold*.]

1. A family living together.

Two households, both alike in dignity,

In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,

From ancient grudge break to new mutiny. *Shakespeare*

A little kingdom is a great household, and a great

household a little kingdom. *Bacon*

Of God observ'd

The one just man alive, by his command,

Shall build a world's ark, as thou behest it,

To save himself and household from amidst

A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton*

He has always taken to himself, amongst the

sons of men, a peculiar household of his love, which

at all times he has cherished as a father, and go-

vern'd as a master; this is the proper household of

faith: in the first ages of the world, 'twas some-

times literally no more than a single household, or

some few families. *Spenser*

Great crimes must be with greater pains

paid.

And second funerals on the former laid,

Let the whole household in one ruin lay.

And may Dame's curse o'ertake us all.

Learning's little household did err.

Which world's a fruitful system of all things.

In his own church he keeps a feast,

Says grace before and after meat,

And calls, without affecting airs,

His household twice a-day to prayers.

2. Family life; domestic management.

An inventory, thus adapted,

The several parcels of his plate, his

Rich stuff, and ornament of his

3. It is used in the manner of an inventory

to signify domestic; belonging to a

family.

Cornelius called two of his household

For nothing lovelier can be found

In woman, than to study household

And good works in her husband's

It would be endless to enumerate

among the men, among the women

of household affairs.

H O U S E H O L D E R, *n. f.* [from *household*

Master of a family.

A certain household, planted as a tree,

H O U S E H O L D E R, *n. f.* [*household* and

holder.] Furniture of a house; uten-

il convenient for a family.

In this war that he had on, he had much to

his toe, and lurch'd in the thick work, and

for advantages, his cloak is his house-

hold. *Shakespeare*

A great part of the building was com-

with much costly household stuff.

The woman had her part for her household

H O U S E K E E P E R, *n. f.* [*house* and *keep*.]

1. Householder; master of a family.

To be said an honest man and a good

keeper, goes as fairly as to say a graceful

great fish-dar. *Shakespeare*

If I may credit housekeepers and

tradesmen, all sorts of provisions and com-

modities are often excellent. *Locke*

2. One who lives in plenty; one that

exercises hospitality.

The people are apt to applaud

than housekeepers. *Locke*

3. One who lives much at home.

How do you both? You are manifest

keepers. What are you sewing there? *Shakespeare*

4. A woman servant that has care of

family, and superintends the other

servants.

Merry folks, who want by chance

A pair to make a country dance,

Call the old housekeeper, and get her,

To fill a place for want of better. *Shakespeare*

5. A house-dog. Not in use.

Distinguish the housekeeper, the hunter

H O U S E K E E P I N G, *adv.* [*house* and *keep*.]

Domestic; useful to a family.

His house for pleasant prospect, large

and other housekeeping commodities, challenge

the pre-eminence. *Bacon*

H O U S E K E E P I N G, *n. f.* Hospitality; like

and plentiful table.

I hear your grace hath sworn out

housekeeping. *Shakespeare*

His table was one of the last that gave us

example of the old housekeeping of an

nobleman: an abundance reigned, which

the matter's hospitality. *Locke*

H O U S E L, *n. f.* [*huyl*, Saxon, from *huyl*

Gotthick, a sacrifice, or *houtra*, dmi-

housiols, Latin.] The holy eucharist

H O U

HOUSSEL. v. a. [from the noun.]
To give or receive the eucharist. Both
the noun and verb are obsolete.

HOUSELECK. n. f. [house and leek.] A
plant. *Miller.*

The acerbis supply their quantity of cruder acids,
The juices of apples, grapes, the turneps, and
houseleek. *Flower.*

HOUSELESS. adj. [from house.] Want-
ing abode; wanting habitation.

Poor naked wretches,
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend
you. *Shakespeare.*

This hungry, houseless, suffering, dying Jesus,
Fed many thousands with five loaves and two
fishes. *Hill.*

HOUSEMAID. n. f. [house and maid.] A
maid employed to keep the house clean.

The housemaid may put out the candle against
the looking-glass. *Scott.*

HOUSE-ROOM. n. f. [house and room.]
Place in a house.

House-rooms, that cost him nothing, he bestows.
Yet full we scribble on, though full we lose. *Dryden.*

HOUSE-SAIL. n. f. A kind of sail.

HOUSEWARMING. n. f. [house and warm.]
A feast or merrymaking upon going into
a new house.

HOUSEWIFE. n. f. [house and wife.] This
is now frequently written, *housewife*, or
housewife.

The mistress of a family.
You will think it unfit for a good housewife to
be in or to busy herself about her housewifery.

Spenser on Ireland.

I have room enough, but the kind and hearty
housewife is dead. *Pope to Swift.*

A female economist.

Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and surely
or a bad housewife it is no less convenient; for
some of them, that be wandering women, it is
half a wardrobe. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let us sit and mock the good housewife, for-
gotten from her wheel, that her gifts may hence-
forth be disposed equally. *Shakespeare.*

Farmers in degree,
Is a good husband, a good housewife the. *Dryden.*

Early housewives leave the bed,
When living embers on the hearth are spread.

Dryden.
The fairest among the daughters of Britain
have themselves good statewomen as well as good
housewives. *Addison.*

One skilled in female business.

He was bred up under the tuition of a tender
mother, till she made him as good an housewife
as herself: he could preserve apricocks, and make
elches. *Addison.*

HOUSEWIFELY. adv. [from housewife.]
With the economy of a careful woman.

HOUSEWIFERY. adj. [from housewife.]
Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

HOUSEWIFERY. n. f. [from housewife.]

Domestic or female business; manage-
ment becoming the mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good housewife to
be in or to busy herself about her housewifery.

Spenser on Ireland.

He ordain'd a lady for his wife,
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and shall'd
in housewifery. *Chapman's Illud.*

Little butter was exported abroad, and thus
discredited by the housewifery of the Irish in
making it up. *Temple.*

Female economy.

Learn good works for necessary uses; for St.
Paul expresses the obligation of christian women
to good housewifery, and charitable provisions for
their family and neighbourhood. *Taylor.*

H O W

HOUSING. n. f. [from house.]

1. Quantity of inhabited building.

London is supplied with people to increase its
inhabitants, according to the increase of housing. *Green.*

3. [from housiour, heufis, or houses, Fr.]
Cloth originally used to keep off dirt,
now added to saddles as ornamental.

HOUSING. adj. [from house.] Provided
for entertainment at first entrance into
a house; housewarming.

His own two hands the holy knot did knit,
That none but death for ever can divide.

His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,
The housing fire did kindle and provide. *Lucy Queen.*

HOUSSE. n. f. [from housiour, or housies,
French.] Covering of cloth originally
used to keep off dirt, now added to sad-
dles as ornamental; housings. This
word though used by Dryden, I do not
remember in any other place.

Six hous' hinds with the nos together fast,
His upper parts defended to his waist,

And where man ended, the continued vest,
Spread on his back, the hous and trappings of a
beast. *Dryden.*

HOW. adv. [hu, Saxon; hoe, Dutch.]

1. To what degree.

How long wilt thou refuse to bumble thyself
before me? *Evans.*

How much better is it to get wisdom than gold,
and to get understanding, rather to be chosen
than silver? *Proverbs.*

How oft is the candle of the wicked put out?
And how oft cometh their destruction upon them? *Job.*

O how love I thy law, it is my meditation. *Psalm.*

How many children's plaints and mother's
cries? *Crick.*

How many woeful widows left to bow
To sad disgrace? *Daniel's Civil War.*

Consider into how many differing substances it
may be analysed by the fire. *Bacon.*

2. In what manner.

Mark'd you not,
How that the guilty kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence's
death? *Shakespeare.*

Prosecute the means of thy deliverance
By ransom, or how else. *Milton's Agonies.*

We examine the why and the how of things. *Farquhar.*

'Tis much in our power how to live, but not
at all when or how to die. *Farquhar.*

It is pleasant to see how the small territories of
this little republic are cultivated to the best ad-
vantage. *Addison on Italy.*

3. For what reason; from what cause.

How now, my love? Why is your cheek so
pale? *Shakespeare.*

How chance the roses there do fade so fast?
How is it thou hast found it so quickly? *Shakespeare.*

4. By what means.

Men would have the colours of birds' feathers,
if they could tell how, or they will have gay
skins instead of gay clothes. *Bacon.*

5. In what state.

For how shall I go up to my father? *Genesis.*

Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I born?
How, and with what reproach shall I return?
Dryden's Fœd.

6. It is used in a sense marking proportion
or correspondence.

Behold, he put no trust in his servants, how
much less in them that dwell in houses of clay,
whose foundation is in the dust? *Job.*

A great division fell among the nobility, to
much the more dangerous by how much the
spirits were more active and high. *Hayward.*

H O W

By how much they would diminish the present
extent of the sea, so much they would impair
the fertility, and mountains and rivers of the earth.
Bentley.

7. It is much used in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen! *Samuel.*

How doth the city solitary as a widow! *Isaiah.*

8. In an affirmative sense, not easily ex-
plained; that for it is; that.

Thick clouds put us in false hope of land,
knowing how that part of the Southern sea was ut-
terly unknown, and might have islands or conti-
nents. *Bacon.*

HOWBEIT. } adv. [how be it.] Neverthe-
HOWBEIT. } less; notwithstanding; yet;

however. Not in use.

Shalt thou speak like a lewd fellow,
Of heaven to decieve me?

Howbeit I am but rude and bores,
Yet in other ways I know. *Spenser.*

Things so ordain'd are to be kept, howbeit not
necessarily, any longer than 'till there grow some
urgent cause to ordain the contrary. *Hooker.*

There is a knowledge which God hath always
revealed unto them in the works of nature: this
they honour and esteem highly as profound wis-
dom, howbeit this wisdom saveth them not. *Hooker.*

There was no army transferr'd out of England,
howbeit the English colonies in Ireland did win
ground upon the Irish. *Danvers.*

HOWDY. } [contracted from how do ye.]
HOWDY. } In what state is your health? A mesage

of civility.

I now write no letters but of plain business,
or plain howdy's, to those few I am forced to
correspond with. *Pope.*

HOWEVER. adv. [how and ever.]

1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever
degree.

This ring he holds
In his rich choice, yet in his idle fire,
To buy his will, it would not seem too dear,
However repented of. *Shakespeare.*

To trace the ways
Of highest agents, deem'd however wife. *Milton.*

2. At all events; happen what will; at
least.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may
be, however from the greatest evils, and to en-
joy, if it may be, all good, however the chiefest. *Tully.*

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.

In your exact your love does little say;
You might however have took a safer way. *Dryden.*

His views are bounded on all sides by several
ranges of mountains, which are however at to
great a distance, that they leave a wonderful
variety of beautiful prospects. *Addison.*

I do not bind my reasoning wholly on the case
of precipitation, however I do not exclude it. *Atterbury.*

Few turn their thoughts to examine how those
diseases in a state are bred, that hasten its end;
which would, however, be a very useful enquiry. *Swift.*

4. To some of these meanings this word
may be commonly reduced, but its power
is sometimes almost evanescent.

TO HOWL. v. n. [huglen, Dutch; ululo,
Latin.]

1. To cry as a wolf or dog.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howl'd in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noise
I trembling wak'd. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern
time,
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the
key. *Shakespeare.*

He found him in a desert land, and in the
waite howling wilderness. *Deuteronomy.*

HUC

As when a sort of wolves infect the night,
With their wild howlings at fair Cynthia's light.

Hard as his native rocks, cold as his sword,
Fierce as the wolves that howl'd around his birth;
He hates the tyrant, and the suppliant tears.

3. To utter cries in distress.
Therefore will I howl, and cry out for all Moab.

The damned use that word in hell,
Howlings attend it.

Each new morn
New widows howl, new orphans cry, new sorrows
Strike Heaven on the face.

I have words
That would be howl'd out to the desert air,
Where hearing should not reach them.

The noise grows louder still.
Rattling of armour, tramping, drums, and halloes,
And sometimes peals of shouts that rattle the
heavens.

Like victory then groans again, and howlings
Like those of vanquish'd men.

3. To speak with a belline cry or tone.
Peace, moulder, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale
To savages, and howl it out in deserts.

4. It is used poetically of many noises
loud and horrid.
Howl. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.
Alarm'd by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch

These and the like rumours are no more than
the howl of a dog directed alive.

2. The cry of a human being in horror.
She raves, she runs with a distracted pace,
And fills with horrid howls the public place.

HOWSOEVER. adv. [how and soever.]
1. In what manner never. See HOWEVER.

Berolus, who, after Moses, was one of the
most ancient, however he hath been since cor-
rupted, both in the substance of all agree.

1. Although.
The man dith fear God, howsoever it seems
not in him.

To HOUGH. v. a. [from hog, Saxon.] To
hough; to hamstring.

This is a coward,
Which have been behind, reforming
From a coward.

Lockman, perceiving the old soldier's mean-
ing, alighted, and with his sword laid his horse,
saying aloud, This day, valiant soldiers, shall you
have me both your general and fellow soldier,
fighting on foot as one of yourselves.

HOY. n. f. [How, old French.] A large
boat sometimes with one deck.

He sent to Germany, France and to rear:
From whence emissaries arrived here three boys
Of Saxons, whom he for his safety employs.

To define a barge and how, which are between
a boat and a ship, is hard.

HOBBLE. n. f. [I know not the etymo-
logy, unless it be from up, ap, or hobnob.]
A tumult; a riot.

People pursued the business with all contempt
of the government; and in the hubbub of the
first day there appeared nobody of name or re-
putation, but the actors were really of the drag of
the people.

An universal hubbub wild
Of flaming brands, and voices all confus'd,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear.
With loudest vehemence.

Why wouldst thou raise a hubbub at her,
And dogs when she flows in water.

HUCKABACK. n. c. A kind of liou on
which the figures are raised.

HUD

HUCKLEBACKED. adj. [hocker, German,
a bunch, and back.] Crooked in the
shoulders.

HUCKLEBONE. n. f. [from hucken, Dut.
to sit down.] The hipbone.

HUCKSTER. } n. f. [hock, German, a
HUCKSTERER. } pedlar; hockster, a she-
pedlar.]

1. One who sells goods by retail, or in
small quantities; a pedlar.

There cannot be a more ignominious trade than
the being hucksters to such vile merchandise.

God deliver the world from such guides, or
rather such hucksters of souls, the very shame of
religion.

Should thy shoe wrench aside, down, down
you fall,
And overturn the scolding huckster's stall,
The scolding huckster shall not o'er thee mean,
But peace expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown.

There should be a confederacy of all servants,
to drive those China hucksters from the doors.

Those hucksters or money-pubbers will be
found necessary, if this brass-money is made
current.

2. A trickish mean fellow.
Now the ape wanted his huckster man.

To HUCKSTER. v. n. [from the noun.]
To deal in petty bargains.

They must pay a shilling, for changing their
piece into silver, to some huckstering fellow who
follows that trade.

To HUNDLE. v. a. [probably from hood.]
1. To dress up close so as not to be dis-
covered; to mottle.

2. To put on carelessly in a hurry.
At twelve the role with such ado,
Her cloaths were huddled on by two.

Now all in haste they huddle on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone

3. To cover up in haste.
4. To perform in a hurry.

I have given much application to this poem
this is not a play huddled up in haste.

When continu'd rain
The labring husband in his house's refrain,
Let him foretell his work with busy care,
Which else is huddled when the flows are fair.

5. To throw together in confusion.
Our silly story, huddling several suppositions to-
gether, and that in doubtful and general terms,
makes a medley and confusion.

To HUNDLE. v. n. To come in a crowd
or hurry.

Glance an eye of pity on his losses,
That have of late so huddled on his back
Enough to press a royal merchant down.

Brown answered after his blunt and huddling
manner
Thyris, while artful strains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to bear his insatiable,
And sweeten'd every measure of the dale.

Their eyes are more imperfect than others,
for they will run against things, and, huddling
forwards, fall from high places.

HUNDLE. n. f. [from the verb.] Crowd;
tumult; confusion; with obscurity.

That the Aristotelian philosophy is a huddle of
words and terms insignificant, has been the cen-
sure of the world.

Your carrying business in a huddle,
Has forc'd our colliers to new models.

Nature hath nothing in a huddle.
The underling wing sees nothing distinctly in
things remote, and is a huddle.

HUF

Several merry answers were made to my ques-
tion, which entertained us till bedtime, and
filled my mind with a huddle of ideas.

HUZ. n. f. [hiese, Saxon.]
1. Colour; die.

For never in that land
Face of fair lady she before did view,
Or that dread lyon's look her cast in deadly hue.

To add another hue unto the rainbow,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

Flow'rs of all hue, and without thorn the rose,
To whom the angel, with a smile that glow'd
Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue,

Answer'd.
Your's is much of the candelion hue,
To change the die with distant view.

2. [hufe, French.] A clamour; a lega-
pursuit; an alarm given to the country.
It is commonly joined with cry.

Hue and cry, villain, go! Alas! me, knight,
am undone: fly, run, hue and cry! villain,
am undone.

Immediately comes a hue and cry after a gang
of thieves, that had taken a purse upon the road.

If you should hiss, he swears he'll hiss as high;
And, like a culprit, join the hue and cry.

The hue and cry went after Jack, to apprehend
him dead or alive, wherever he could be found.

HUER. n. f. [huier, French, to cry.]
One whose business is to call out to
others.

They lie hovering upon the coast, and are
directed by a baker or huer, who stands on the
cliff-side, and from thence directs the coast
of the pilchard.

HUFF. n. f. [from hove, or heven, fuel-
led: he is huffed up by distempers. So in
some provinces we still say the bread is
up, when it begins to heave or ferment.

huff, therefore, may be ferment. To be
in a huff is then to be in a ferment, as
we now speak.]

1. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance.
Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word
To fear by, only in a huff,
In others it is but a huff.

To vapour with insufferable pride,
His brow kept up in a huff, as he went,
Before the bluster of which huff

All hats, as in a storm, flew off.
We have the appearance of a clown, who
a check upon us in the very huff of our nature.

A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the
about his extraction.

No man goes about to quarrel or quarrel
another in a passion, to lay train and give out
blows in a present huff.

2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion
of his own value.

As for you, colonel huff-ear, we shall try before
a civil magistrate who's the greatest pouter.

Lowd shallow-brained huffs make atheism
and contempt of religion the sole badge of
character of wit.

To HUFF. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To swell; to puff.

In many wild birds the diaphragm may easily
be huffed up with air, and blown in at the nose
pipe.

2. To hock; to treat with insolence
and arrogance, or brutality.

The commissioner at Magdalen college said to
Dr. Hough, you must not presume to huff us.

To HUFF. v. n. To bluster; to hork
to bounce; to swell with indignation
or pride.

HUM

1. The noise of bees or insects.

To black Hecate's summons
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums
Hath rung night's yawning peal. *Shakespeare*
Nor undelightful is the careless hum,
To him who mules through the woods at noon. *Thomson*

2. A low confused noise, as of bustling crowds at a distance.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army still rebounds. *Shallp.*
Tower'd cities please us then,
And the busy hum of men. *Milton*

One theatre there is of vast resort,
Which whilom of requests was call'd the court,
But now the great exchange of news is high,
And full of hum and bust from noon till night. *Pope*

3. Any low dull noise.

Who tar the nearest, by the words of someone,
Slept fast the dillant nodded to the hum. *Pope*

4. A pause with an articulate sound.

These thrugs, their hums and haws,
When you have had the play only come between,
Here you can say the hum. *Shakespeare*
Your exciles want some words to make 'em
current. *And he will not do the business*
Dequien's Spanish Essay

5. In *Hudibras* it seems used for hum.

And though his countrymen the Hums,
Did stew their meat between their hums
And the horses back, on which they straddle,
And every man eat up his saddle. *Hudibras*

6. An expression of applause.

You bet a hum in the right place. *Spectator*
HUM. *interject.* A sound implying doubt
and deliberation.

Let not your eyes dispute the I have found
That ever yet they heard.
— *Hum!* I guess at it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*
See Mr. Robertson's

And never laugh at any man to come. *Pope*

HUMAN. *adj.* [humanus, Lat. humanus,
French]

1. Having the qualities of a man.

It will never be asked whether he be a gentle
man born, but whether he be a human creature. *Swift*

2. Belonging to man.

The king is but a man as I am; the violet
smells to him as it doth to me; all his senses
have but human conditions. *Shakespeare*
For man to tell how human life began
Is hard, for who himself beginning knew? *Milton*

Thee, serpent, subtil'st beast of all the field,
I knew, but not with human voice add'd. *Milton*
Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor
can have any, this being the highest of all human
certainty. *Locke*

HUMANE. *adj.* [humane, Fr.] Kind;
civil; benevolent; good-natured.

Love of others, if it be not spent upon a few,
doth naturally spread itself towards many, and
maketh men become humane and charitable. *Bacon*

Envy, malice, covetousness and revenge are
abolished, a new race of virtues and graces,
more divine, more moral, more humane, are
planted in their stead. *Spart.*

HUMANELY. *adv.* [from humane.] Kind-
ly; with good-nature.

If they would yield us the superfluity, while it
were wholesome, we might guess they relieved us
humanely. *Shakespeare*

HUMANIST. *n. f.* [humaniste, Fr.] A
philologist; a grammarian; a term used
in the schools of Scotland.

HUMANITY. *n. f.* [humanité, Fr. human-
itas, Latin.]

1. The nature of man.

HUM

Look to thyself: reach not beyond humanity.

A rarer spirit never did pierce humanity. *Shallp.*
The middle of humanity thou never knewest,
but the extremity of both ends. *Shakespeare*
To preserve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt,
there hath been used the highest caution humanity
could invent. *Brown*

2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind.

If he can untie those knots, he is able to teach
all humanity, and will do well to oblige mankind
by his information. *Glaucius*

3. Benevolence; tenderness.

All men ought to maintain peace and the com-
mon offices of humanity and friendship in diver-
sity of opinions. *Locke*
How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,
And ease the offices of soft humanity?
Like thee relieve their timentalities naked,
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,
Or mix their pitying tears with those that weep? *Rice*

4. Philology; grammatical studies. In Scotland, *humaniores literæ*.

TO HUMANIZE. *v. a.* [humaniter, Fr.]
To soften; to make susceptible of ten-
derness or benevolence.

Here will I paint the character of a man,
And here my faithful tears in show shall flow,
To witness the faith whereon I stand. *Waller*
Was it the business of us such to humanize
natures with compassion, forgiveness, and all the
instances of the most extensive charity? *Atterbury*

HUMANITY. *n. f.* [human and kind]
The race of man; mankind.

Bless with a taste civil, yet unconfined,
A knowledge both of books and humankind. *Pope*

HUMANLY. *adv.* [from human.]

1. After the notions of men; according to the power of man.

Thus the present happy prospect of our affairs,
humanly speaking, may seem to promise. *Atterbury*

2. Kindly; with good-nature. This is now written *humanely*.

Though learn'd, well bred, and though well
bred, sincere,
Modestly bold, and humanly severe. *Pope*

HUM-BIRD. *n. f.* [from hum and bird.]
The humming bird.

All ages have conceived the wren the least of
birds, yet our own plantations have showed one
far less, that is, the humbird, not much exceeding
a beetle. *Brown*

HUMBLE. *adj.* [humble, Fr. humilis, Lat.]
1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant.

And mighty proud to humble weak does yield. *Spenser*

Now we have shown our power
Let us seem humble after it is done,
Than when it was a doing.
Thy humble servant vows obedience,
And faithful service, till the point of death. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

We should be as humble in our imperfections
and sins, as Christ was in the fulness of the spirit,
great wisdom, and perfect life. *Taylor*

You, an humble husband, may request,
Provide and order all things for the best. *Dryden*
Ten thousand trifles light as these,
Nor can my rage nor anger move
Should be humble who would please,
And the most suffer, who can love. *Prior*

2. Low; not high; not great.

Th' example of the heavenly host,
Thy fellow-poor, Cowley, mark!
Above the skies let thy proud musick sound,
Thy humble self build on the ground. *Cowley*
Denied what every wretch obtains of fate,
An humble roof and an obscure retreat. *Yalden*

HUM

Ain! prince, hadst thou but known the joys
which dwell

With humbler fortunes, thou wouldst curse thy
royalty!

Far humbler titles suit my lost condition.

TO HUM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make humble; to make subservient; to make to bow down with humility.

Take this part, thou whom the heavens
plagues

Have humbled to all strokes

The executioner

Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck,
But first begs pardon.

Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of
God, that he may exalt you

Herckiah humbled himself for the plague of his
heart.

Why do I humble thus myself, and
For peace, to get nothing but a painful end?

Let the fanner put away the chaff of idleness,
and his fan blow it by a speedy and final
punishment, let us return to God, who will
have us attend that God will remain true.

2. To crush; to break; to subvert; to mortify.

You may suppose, some say, some deny,
This would be a strong expression of
to dash to pieces, to break to pieces.

We are pleased by the approach of
young, to see that they are not
reputation, who had to far to go to
us.

The mistress of the world, the mistress of
The name of heroes, the daughter of
that humbled the proud tyrant.

Men that make a kind of mortification
ought to be humble in their hearts, to get
trumpidity.

Fortune not much of herking me, and
Though double tax'd, he will have his share.

3. To make to condescend.

This would not be to condescend to the
poor, when he humbles himself to them,
but to let him down in speaking.

4. To bring down from a height.

In process of time the highest mountains
be humbled into valleys, and again the low
valleys exalted into mountains. *H. W.*

HUMBLEBEE. *n. f.* [humble and bee.]

What may be the true etymology of
this word I am in doubt. The hum-
ble bee is known to have no sting. The
Scotch call a cow without horns a hum-
ble cow; so that the word seems to be
nearly in error, wanting the natural
weapons. *Dr. Beattie* A buzzing
wild bee.

The honeybags steal from the humble bee,
And for night tapers crop their waxen thighs. *Shallp.*

This puts in mind once again, of the hu-
mble and the humble boxes.

HUMBLEBEE. *n. f.* An herb.

HUMBLEBEE. *Enter.* *n. f.* A fly that

eats the humblebee.

HUMBLENESS. *n. f.* [from humble.] Hu-
mility; abstinence of pride.

With how true humbleness
They look'd down to triumph over pride! *Shallp.*

I am rather with all subjected humbleness,
to thank her excellencies, since the duty hereunto
gave me rather heart to save myself, than to re-
ceive thanks.

It was answered by us all, in all possi-

HUM

humble; but yet with a countenance, that we knew he spoke it but merrily. *Bacon.*

A grain of glory, mixed with *humbleness*, cures both a fever and lethargickness. *Herbert.*
HUMBLER. *n. f.* [from *humble*.] One that humbles or subdues himself or others.

HUMBLEMOUTHED. *adj.* [*humble* and *mouthe*.] Mild; meek.

You are meek and *humblemouth'd*: but your heart

is cramm'd with arrogance, spleen, and pride. *Shakespeare.*

HUMBLEPLANT. *n. f.* A species of sensitive plant.

The *humbleplant* is so called, because, as soon as you touch it, it prostrates itself on the ground, and in a short time elevates itself again: it is raised in hotbeds. *Mortimer.*

HUMBLE. *n. f.* Entrails of a deer.

HUMBLESS. *n. f.* [from *humble*.] Humbleness; humility. Obsolete.

And with meek *humbleness*, and afflicted mood, Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat. *Spenser.*

HUMBLY. *adv.* [from *humble*.]

Without pride; with humility; modestly; with timorous modesty.

They were us'd to bend, To send their smiles before them to Achilles, To come *humbly* as they us'd to creep to holy altars. *Shakespeare.*

Here the tam'd Euphrates *humbly* glides, And there the Rhine submits her swelling tides. *Dryden.*

Write him down a slave, who, *humbly* proud With presents begs preferments from the crowd. *Dryden.*

In midst of dangers, fears, and death, By goodness I'll adore; And praise thee for thy mercies past, And *humbly* hope for more. *Addison.*

Without height; without elevation.

HUMDRUM. *adj.* [from *hum*, *drone*, or *humming drone*.] Dull; drowsy; stupid.

Shall we, quoth she, stand still *humdrum*, And see stout Bruin, all alone, By numbers basely overthrown? *Hudibras.*
I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, And, before I had heard his story out, was called away by business. *Addison.*

HUMECT. } *v. a.* [*humecto*,
HUMECTATE. } Lat. *humecter*,
French.] To wet; to moisten.

The Nile and Niger do not only moisten and temperate the air by their exhalations, but refresh and *humectate* the earth by their annual inundations. *Brown.*

Her rivers are divided into sluices, to *humectate* the bordering soil. *Houell's Vocal Forest.*

The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality, and not too much astringent. *Wifeman.*

HUMECTATION. *n. f.* [*humectation*, Fr. from *humectate*.] The act of wetting; moistening.

Plates of brass, applied to a blow, will keep it down from swelling: the cause is repercussion, without *humectation*, or entrance of any body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

That which is concreted by calcification, or excretion of humidity, will be resolved by *humectation*, as earth and clay. *Brown.*

HUMERAL. *adj.* [*humeral*, French, from *humerus*, Latin.] Belonging to the shoulder.

The largest crooked needle should be used, with a ligature, in taking up the *humeral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

HUMICUBATION. *n. f.* [*humi* and *cubo*,

HUM

Latin.] The act of lying on the ground.

Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and *humicubations*, used to be companions of repentance. *Brashel.*

HUMID. *adj.* [*humide*, French; *humidus*, Latin.] Wet; moist; watery.

Is there, with *humid* bow, Waters the odorous banks that blow Flowers of more mingl'd hue Than her purpled scarf can shew. *Milton.*

The queen, recover'd, rears her *humid* eyes, And first her husband on the poop espies. *Dryden.*
If they slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid, and if it be apt to stick to things, it is *humid*. *Newton's Opticks.*

HUMIDITY. *n. f.* [*humidite*, Fr. from *humid*.] That quality which we call moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

Humidity differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quicksilver is not a moist liquor, in respect to our hands or clothes, and many other things it will not stick to; but it may be called so in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to whose surfaces it will presently adhere. And even water itself, that wets almost every thing, and is the great standard of *humidity*, is not capable of wetting every thing, for it runs and runs easily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of ducks, swans, and other water-fowl. *Quincy.*

We'll use this unwholesome *humidite*, this gross watry pumpon. *Shakespeare.*
O blessing-breeding sun, draw from the earth Rotten *humidity*, below the filter's orb Insect the air! *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

Young animals have more tender fibres, and more *humidity*, than old animals, which have their juices more exalted and refining. *Arbutnot.*

HUMILIATION. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Descent from greatness; act of humility.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the latter an *humiliation* of manhood; for which cause there followed upon the latter an exaltation of that which was humbled, for what power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Heron.*

Thy *humiliation* shall exalt With thee thy manhood also to this throne. *Milton.*

2. Mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness.

John fared poorly, according as to the apparel he wore, that is, of camel's hair, and the doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

With tears Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air Frequenting, lent from hearts contrite, in sign Of sorrow unfeign'd, and *humiliation* meek. *Milton.*

3. Abatement of pride.

It may serve for a great lesson of *humiliation* to mankind, to behold the halats and passions of men trampling over interest, friendship, honour, and their own personal safety, as well as that of their country. *Swift.*

HUMILITY. *n. f.* [*humilité*, French.]

1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance.

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of *humility*. *Hooker.*

HUM

I do not know that Englishman alive, With whom my soul is any jot at odds, More than the infant that is born to-night, I thank my God for my *humility*. *Shakespeare.*
What the height of a king tempteth to revenge, the *humility* of a christian teacheth to forgive. *King Charles.*

The *humility* of the style gained the many friends. *Chomond.*

There are some that use *Humility* to serve their pride, and seem Humble upon their way, to be the prouder. *De Witt.*

At their wild's journey's end It is an easy matter to extol *humility* in the midst of honour, or to begin a fair after distress. *De Witt.*

As high turn'd for their airy steep, Require foundations in proportion deep, And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot, As to the nether heavens they drive the root, So low did her secure foundation lie, She was not *humble*, but *humil*. *De Witt.*

2. Act of submission.

With these *humilities* they fasted the young king, and by their bowing and bending paid the present from. *D.*

HUMMER. *n. f.* [from *hum*.] That which hums; an applauder. *Amend.*

HUMORAL. *adj.* [from *humour*.] Proceeding from the humours.

This for to ever is comprehended under continual *humoral* fevers. *Harrison on Consumption.*

HUMORIST. *n. f.* [*humorista*, Italian; *humorist*, French.]

1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.

The notion of a *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased, or greatly displeased, with little things, his actions seldom directed by the reason or nature of things. *Water.*

This *humorist* keeps to himself much more than he wants, and gives his superfluities to purchase heaven. *Addison.*

2. One who has odd conceits.

The wat'rs impetuously into an *humorist*. *Spectator.*

3. One who has violent and peculiar passions.

By a wife and timeous inquisition the peccant humours and *humorists* must be discovered and purged, or cut off entirely, in such a case, in a king, is true cruelty. *Bacon's Letters.*

HUMOROUS. *adj.* [from *humour*.]

1. Full of grotesque or odd images.

Some of the commentators tell us, that *Mary's* was a lawyer who had lost his cause; others that this passage alludes to the story of the future *Mary's*, who contended with *Apollo*, which I think is more *humorous*. *Addison in Italy.*

2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the present whim.

I am known to be a *humorous* politician, fond to be something more free, in favouring the complaint; fussy and tender-like, upon too trivial matters. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou *humorous* champion, that dost never fight

For when her *humorous* ladyship's by, To touch thee faintly. *Shakespeare's King John.*

He's *humorous* is water, and as sudden As flaws conveyed in the spring of day. *Shakespeare.*

O, you awake then, come away, Times be short, are made for play, The *humorous* moon too will not stay.

What doth make you thus delay? *Ben Jonson.*

Vain is his courage, headless in his mind, Rough as a fern, and *humorous* as the wind. *Dryden.*

He that would learn to pass a just sentence in persons and things, must take heed of a fanciful temper of mind, and an *humorous* conduct in his affairs. *Watts's Logics.*

HUN

HUN

HUR

Any violent desire.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and hungers for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*
For hunger of my gold I dye. *Dryden.*

HUNGER. v. a. [from the noun.]

To feel the pain of hunger.

My more having, would be as a fance
To make me hunger more. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar,
As if they hunger'd for the food they bore. *Cowley.*

To desire with great eagerness; to long.

Dost thou so hunger for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs invest thee with my honours?
Before thy hour be ripe? O foolish youth,
Thou seek'st the greatness that will overwhelm thee!
Stay but a little. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

I content me,

And from the sting of famine fear no harm,
Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed
Me hungering more to do my Father's will. *Milton.*

HUNGERBIT. } adj. [hunger and
HUNGERBITTEN. } bit.] Paired or
weakened with hunger.

His strength shall be hungerbitten. *Job.*
Thyself

Bred up in poverty and straits at home;
Lost in a desert here, and hungerbit. *Milton.*

HUNGERLY. adj. [from hunger.] Hun-
gry; in want of nourishment.

His beard

Grew thin and hungerly, and seem'd to ask
His lips as he was drinking. *Shakespeare.*

HUNGRILY. adv. With keen appetite.

You have sav'd my longing, and I feed
Not hungerly on your sight. *Shakespeare.*

They are all but stomachs, and we all but
food;

They eat us hungerly, and, when they're full,
They belch us. *Shakespeare*

HUNGERSTARVED. adj. [hunger and
starved.] Starved with hunger; pinch-
ed by want of food.

All my followers to th' eager foe
Turn back, and fly like ships before the wind,
Or launch pur'd by hungerstarved wolves. *Shaksp.*

Go, go, cheer up thy hungerstarved men. *Shakespeare.*

As in some holy house th' afflicted came,
Th' hungerstarv'd, the naked, and the lame,
Want and diseases fled before her name. *Dryd.*

HUNGRED. adj. [from hunger.] Pinch-
ed by want of food.

Odours do in a small degree nourish, and we
be men as hungered love to smell hot bread. *Bacon.*

HUNGRILY. adv. [from hungry.] With
keen appetite.

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,
Who pity'd suffering mortals long ago;
When on harsh scorn'd hungerly they fed,
And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. *Dryd.*

HUNGRY. adj. [from hunger.]

Feeling pain from want of food.

That side of him the hungry cannibals
Would not have touch'd, would not have stain'd
with blood. *Shakespeare*

By eating before he was hungry, and drinking
before he was dry, he was sure never to eat or
drink much at a time. *Temple.*

They that talk thus may say that a man is al-
ways hungry, but that he does not always feel it,
whereas hunger consists in that very sensation. *Locke.*

Not fat; not fruitful; not prolix; and
more disposed to draw from other sub-
stances than to impart to them.

Cassius has a lean and hungry look. *Shaksp.*
The more fat water will bear soap best, for
the hungry water doth kill its unctuous nature. *Bacon.*

In rusty grounds springs are found at the first
and second spit, and sometimes lower in a hungry
gravel. *Mortimer.*

To the great day of retribution our Saviour
refers us, for reaping the fruits that we here sow
in the most hungry and barren soils. *Smalridge.*

HUNKS. n. f. [hunker, sordid, Island-
ick.] A covetous sordid wretch; a
miser; a curmudgeon.

The old hunk was well served, to be tricked
out of a whole hog for the securing of his pen-
dings. *L'Estrange.*

She has a husband, a jealous, covetous, old
hunk. *Dryden.*

Trus has given all the intinuations of being a
close hunk, worth money. *Addison.*

TO HUNT. v. a. [huntian, Sax. from
hunb, a dog.]

1. To chase wild animals.

The man that once did fell the lion's skin,
While the beast liv'd, was kill'd in hunting him. *Shakespeare.*

Wilt thou hunt the prey for the lion, or fill
the appetite of the young lions? *Job.*

We should single every criminal out of the
herd, and hunt him down, however formidable
and overgrown; and on the contrary, shelter
and defend virtue. *Addison.*

2. To pursue; to follow close.

Evil shall hunt the violent man to overthrow
him. *Psalms.*

The heart strikes five hundred sorts of pulses
in an hour, and is hunted unto such continual
palpitations, through anxiety, that tan would it
break. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

3. To search for.

Not certainly affirming any thing, but by
conferring of times and monuments, I do hunt
out a probability. *Speiser.*

All that is found in books is not rightly de-
duced from principles: such an examen every
reader's mind is not forward to make, especially
in those who have given themselves up to a
party, and only hunt for what may favour and
support the tenets of it. *Locke.*

4. To direct or manage hounds in the
chase.

He hunts a pack of dogs better than any, and
is famous for finding hares. *Addison.*

TO HUNT. v. n.

1. To follow the chase.

When he returns from hunting,
I will not speak with him. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Ena went to the field to hunt for venison. *Gen.*

One followed study and knowledge, and an-
other hawking and hunting. *Locke.*

On the old pagan tombs, monks, hunting
matches, and bacchanals are very common. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To pursue or search.

Very much of kin to this is the hunting after
arguments to make good one side of a question,
and wholly to neglect and refuse those which
favour the other side. *Locke.*

HUNT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds.

The common hunt, though from their rage re-
strain'd

By for'ign pow'r, her company disdain'd,
Grinn'd as they pass'd. *Dryd. Hud and Panther.*

2. A chase.

The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. *Shakespeare.*

3. Pursuit.

I've heard myself proclaim'd;
And by the happy hollow of a tree
Escap'd the hunt. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

HUNTER. n. f. [from hunt.]

1. One who chafes animals for pastime or
food.

If those English lords had been good hunters,
and reduced the mountains, bogs, and woods
within the limits of forests, chaces and parks,
the forest law would have driven them into the
plains. *Davies on Ireland.*

Down from a hill the bent that reigns in woods,
First hunter then, pursued a gentle brace,
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milton.*

Another's crimes th' unhappy hunter bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless gore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

This was the arms or device of our old Roman
hunters; a passage of Manlius lets us know the
pagan hunters had Melager for their patron. *Addison on Italy.*

Bold Nimrod first the savage chase began,
A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope.*

2. A dog that scents game or beads of
prey.

Of dogs, the val'd file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the hunter. *Shakespeare.*

HUNTINGHORN. n. f. [hunting and
horn.] A bugle; a horn used to cheer
the hounds.

Whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his huntinghorn and pole. *Prior.*

HUNTERS. n. f. [from hunter.] A
woman that follows the chase.

And thou thrice crowned queen of night, survey
With thy chaste eye, from thy pale sphere above,
Thy hunters' name, that my full life doth sway. *Shakespeare.*

Shall I call
Antiquity from the old schools of Greece,
To testify the arms of chastity?

Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,
Fair silver-shafted queen, for ever chaste. *Milton.*

Let old Arcadia boast her ample plain,
Th' immortal huntress, and her virgin train;
Nor envy Windsor. *Pope.*

Homer represents Diana with her quiver at
her shoulder, but at the same time he describes
her as an huntress. *Broome.*

HUNTSMAN. n. f. [hunt and man.]

1. One who delights in the chase.

Like as a huntsman, after weary chase,
Seeing the game escape from him away,
Sits down to rest him. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

Such game, whilst yet the world was new,
The mighty Nimrod did pursue:
What huntsman of our feeble race,
Or dogs, dare such a monster chase? *Waller.*

2. The servant whose office it is to manage
the chase.

Apply this moral rather to the huntsman,
that managed the chase, than to the master. *L'Estrange.*

HUNTSMANSHIP. n. f. [from huntsman.]
The qualifications of a hunter.

At court you fellows every day
Give the art of running, huntsmanship, or play. *Deane.*

HURDLE. n. f. [hyrdel, Saxon.]

1. A texture of sticks woven together; a
crate.

The sled, the tumbril, hurdles, and the flail,
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georg.*

2. Crate on which criminals were drag-
ged to execution.

Settle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next,
Or I will drag thee on a hurdle thither. *Shaksp.*

The blacksmith was hanged, drawn, and quar-
ter'd at Tyburn; taking pleasure upon the hur-
dle, to think that he should be famous in after-
times. *Bacon.*

HURDS. n. f. The refuse of hemp or
flax.

TO HURL. v. a. [from hurle, to throw]

down, *hurled*; or, according to Skinner, from *whirl*.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously.

It heav'n has any grievous plagues in store,
O, let them keep it till thy sins be ripe,
And then *hurl* down their indignation
On thee! *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

He holds vengeance in his hand,
To *hurl* upon their heads that break his law.
Shakespeare.

I with my nails digg'd stones out of the ground,
To *hurl* at the beholders of my shame. *Shakespeare.*
If he thrust him or *hurled*, or *hurl* at him by
laying of wail. *Numbers.*

They use both the right hand and the left in
hurling stones. *Chronicles.*

Hurl ink and wail,
As a drunken troupe. *Ben Jonson.*

His darling sons,
Hurl'd like a flock of geese with us, shall curse
Their father's name, who load'd them with. *Milton.*

See *hurl* the late, but it is found,
The atoms of the world, the ground. *Haller.*

Corrupted, 'tis a knowledge *hurled*
Down death, and glory, over all the world.
Dryden.

Young Theron
From east to west, is regularly *hurled*,
But not hatched on a hill, and then the world.
Dryden's Journal.

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,
And *hurled* them headlong to their feet and
main. *Pope.*

2. To utter with vehemence. [*hurler*, Fr.
to make a howling or hideous noise.]
This sense is not in use.

The glad merchant that does view
His ship far come from wat'ry wilderness,
He *hurts* out vows. *Spenser.*

Highly they rag'd against the Highest,
Hurling defiance towards the vaults of heav'n.
Milton.

3. To play at a kind of game.
Hurling takes its denomination from throw-
ing of the ball, and is of two sorts, to goals, and
to the country. For to goals there are
fifteen or thirty players, each on his station
on each side, who help themselves, and throw in
hands in ranks, one against another, and of these
ranks they match themselves by pairs, one em-
bracing another, and in pairs away, every of
which couple are to watch one another during
the play. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HURLE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tumult;
riot; commotion.

He in the same *hurl* murdering such as he
rightly would withstood his desire, was chosen
king. *Annot.*

HURLEBAT, *n. f.* [*hurl* and *bat*] Whirl-
bat. *Antiquary's.*

HURLER, *n. f.* [from *hurl*] One that
plays at hurling.

The *hurlers* will *hurl* man to man, and not
two feet upon one man at once. *Carew.*

HURLEWIND, *n. f.* [*hurl* and *wind*.] A
whirlwind; a violent gust. A word not
in use.

Like feather'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurlewind* from his mansion thrown.
Saunders.

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bat. *Antiquary's.*

fear; and such a pitiful cry was in every place,
as in cities presently to be besieged. *Annot.*

HURRICANE, *n. f.* [*huracan*, Span.
HURRICANO, *n. f.* [*ouragan*, Fr.] A vio-
lent storm, such as is often experienced
in the western hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;
Your cataracts and hurricanes spout! *Shakespeare.*
A storm or hurricane, though but the force of
air, makes a strange havoc where it comes.

Burnet's Theory.
A poet who had a great genius for tragedy,
made every man and woman too in his plays
stark raging mad: all was tempestuous and blut-
tering; heaven and earth were coming together
at every word; a mere hurricane from the begin-
ning to the end. *Dryden.*

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners with selected friends with-law,
There, in dead murmurs, solemnly are wile,
Whispering like winds, ere hurricanes arise.

Dryden.
So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes descend.
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.

Addison.
HURRY, *n. f.* [from *hurry*.] One
that hurries; a disturber.

Men, that *hurry* of men. *Chapman.*
To *HURRY*, *v. n.* [*hangan*, to plunder,
Saxon; *hurs* was likewise a word used
by the old Germans in urging their
horses to speed; but seems the impera-
tive of the verb.] To hasten; to put
into precipitation or confusion; to drive
confusedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone
To offer service to your enemy,
And wild amusement *hurry* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends.

Shakespeare.
For whom all this haste
Of midnight watch, and *hurry'd* meeting here?

Milton.
Impetuous lust *hurry* him on to satisfy it.

South.
That *hurry'd* o'er
Such fears of English to the neighbouring shore.

Dryden.
A man has not time to subdue his passions,
establish himself in virtue, and come up to the
perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off
the stage. *Addison.*

Stay these sudden gusts of passion,
That *hurry* you away. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

It is said he called, or a battle fought, you
are not fully informed the reader is *hurried* out
of himself by the poet's imagination. *Pope.*

To *HURRY*, *v. n.* To move on with
precipitation.

Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end.

Dryden.
HURRY, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tumult;
precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England,
Ireland was then almost quiet. *Hayward.*

It might have pleased him in the present heat
and hurry of his rage, but must have displeased
his humanity in the sedate reflection. *South.*

After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion
was over, the water came to a state somewhat
more calm. *Woodward.*

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames
the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of
thought. *Addison.*

A long train of coaches and six ran through
the heart, one after another, in a very great *hurry*.

Addison.
I do not include the life of those who are in a
perpetual *hurry* of affairs, but of those who are
not always engaged. *Addison.*

The pavement founds with trampling feet,
And the mist *hurry* barricades the street. *Gray.*

HURST, *n. f.* [*hyrre*, Saxon.] A grove
or thicket of trees. *Antiquary's.*

To *HURT*, *v. a.* pret. *I hurt*; part.
pass. *I have hurt*. [*hyrre* wounded,
Saxon; *hearter*, to strike, I trench.]

1. To mischief; to harm.

He that overcometh shall not be hurt of the
second death. *Revelation.*

Virtue may be assailed, but never hurt;
Surprised by unjust force, but not culpably.

The Adonis of the sea is for a while, to make
it a loving and innocent ship, that *hurts* nothing
that has life. *Milton.*

2. To wound; to pain by some bodily
harm.

My heart is turn'd to stone. I strike it, and it
hurts my hand. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

It breeds contempt
For herds of hives, or pretence to cry,
When the *hurt* lion groans within his den.

Dryden.
3. To damage; to impair.

See thou *hurt* not the oil and wine. *Revelation.*

HURT, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Harm; mischief.

The *hurt* thereby is greater than the good.

I have slain a man to my hurt. *Spenser.*

I found it stand there uncorrected, as if there
had been no hurt done. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Wound or bruise.

Where is he wounded?

—There will be large bruises to flow the
people. be received seven *hurts* in the body.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Carter adventured bravely, and received
great *hurts* in his body. *Hayward.*

The pains of sickness and *hurts*, hunger, thirst
and cold, all men feel. *Locke.*

In arms and science 'tis the same,
Our rival's *hurts* create our tame. *Pope.*

3. Injury; wrong.

Why should damage grow to the hurt of be-
lieving? *Locke.*

HURTER, *n. f.* [from *hurt*.] One that
does harm.

HURFUL, *adj.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Mis-
chievous; pernicious.

Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own
hurt. — one man's contempt of the com-
munion of the church of God may be most *hurtful*
unto many. *Hooker.*

The *hurtful* haste is the vineyard's ruin.

Not plant it to receive the setting sun. *Dryden.*

HURTIALLY, *adv.* [from *hurtful*.] Mis-
chievously; perniciously.

HURTIULNESS, *n. f.* [from *hurtful*.]
Mischievousness; perniciousness.

To *HURTL*, *v. n.* [*hurteur*, French;
urtare, Italian.] To clash; to skirmish;
to run against any thing; to jostle; to
meet in shock and encounter. *Hammer.*

The noise of battle *hurled* in the air. *Shakespeare.*

Kindness

Made him give battle to the lioness,
Who quickly fell before him, in which *hurling*.

From miserable slumber I awaked. *Shakespeare.*

To *HURTL*, *v. a.* To move with vio-
lence or impetuosity. This is probably
the original of *hurrl*. Obsolete.

His *hurtful* club he 'gan to *hurrl* high.

And threaten battle to the fairy knight. *Fairy Queen.*

HURTLBERRY, *n. f.* [*hiort bar*, Dan.]
Bilberry; *bacca vitis idae*.

HURTLLESS, *adj.* [from *hurt*.]

HYA

Hussy, *n. f.* [corrupted from *housewife*: taken in an ill sense.] A forry or bad woman; a worthless wench. It is often used ludicrously in slight disapprobation.

Get you in, *hussy*, go: nor will I personate this hopeful young jade. *Southern.*

Hustings, *n. f.* [hustung, Saxou.] A court; a court held.

To Hustle, *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*.] To shake together in confusion.

Huswife, *n. f.* [corrupted from *housewife*.]

1. A bad manager; a forry woman. It is common to use *hussy* in a good, and *huswife* or *hufy* in a bad sense.

A *huswife*, that, by selling her desires, buys herself bread and cloth. *Shakespeare.*

2. An economy; a thrifty woman.

Why should you want? The bounteous *huswife* nature, on each bush Lays her tidings before you. *Shakespeare.*

To Hush, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality.

But *hush*, say the little *hush* had lent, She duly paid a great for quarter rent; And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two, To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

Huswifery, *n. f.* [from *huswife*.]

1. Management good or bad.

Good *huswifery* truth To rise with the cock; Ill *huswifery* lyeth Till nine of the clock. *Tupper.*

2. Management of rural business committed to women.

If cheerless in durance have Argus his eyes, Tell Cady the fault in her *huswifery* lies. *Tupper.*

Hut, *n. f.* [hutte, Saxon; hute, Fr.] A poor cottage.

Our wand'ring faults, in woful state, To a small cottage came at last, Where dwelt a good old honest yeoman, Who kindly did their faults unite In his poor hut to pass the night. *Swift.*

See pictur'd by wint'ry wind, How many shrink into the sodid hut Of cheerless poverty! *Thompson.*

Hurreu, *n. f.* [hupacea, Saxon; hucke, French.] A corn chest.

The best way to keep them, after they are thresh'd, is to dry them well, and keep them in *hurreus*, or chafe calks. *Mortimer.*

To Huzz, *v. n.* [from the sound.] To buzz; to murmur.

Huzzah, *interj.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.

The *huzzahs* of the rabble are the same to a Jew that they are to a prince. *Johnson.*

Yag drop a parcel of roaring bullies about for day and night; huzzah and hunting-horn never let us cool. *Arbuthnot.*

Alas! a foreign boy of true desert; Hays round the head, but comes not to the heart; One self-approving hour whole years outweighs Of stupid flattery and of loud huzzahs. *Pope.*

To Huzzah, *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.

A caldron of hot beer, and cup of ale, On the *huzzah* much shall still prevail. *King.*

To Huzzah, *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation.

He was hurried into the court by several thousands of *huzzahs* and *huzzahs*. *Johnson.*

Hyacinth, *n. f.* [*hyacinthus*, French; *hyacinthus*, Latin.]

HYD

1. A flower.

It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the stalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a spike: the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked, tubulose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundish fruit with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundish seeds. *Miller.*

The lilken fleece, impurpl'd for the loom, Rival'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom. *Pope.*

2. A gem.

The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis hyacinthus* of the ancients. It is a less fiery gem than any of the other red ones. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepness and paleness; but its colour is always a deadish red, with a considerable admixture of yellow; its most usual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame-colour. *Hill.*

Hyacinthine, *adj.* [*hyacinthinus*.] Made of hyacinths; resembling hyacinths.

Hyades, *n. f.* [*hyades*.] A watery constellation.

Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name.

For every bird and every wand'ring star; The pleiads, *hyades*. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

Hyaline, *adj.* [*hyalinus*.] Glassy; crystalline; made glass; resembling glass.

From heaven-gate not far, founded in view On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea. *Milton.*

Hybridous, *adj.* [*hybridus*, Lat.] Begotten between animals of different species.

Why such different species should not only mingle together, but also generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* production should not again generate, is to me a mystery. *Ray.*

Hydrina, *n. f.* [from *hydris*.] Little transparent bladders of water in any part, most common in dropical portions, from a distention or rupture of the lymphducts. *Quincy.*

All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hydrinae*. *Wijman.*

Hydra, *n. f.* [*hydra*, Latin.] A monster with many heads slain by *Hercules*, whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*.

New rebellions raise Their *hydra* heads, and the false north displays Her broken banner to imp her trepent wings. *Milton.*

More formidable *hydra* stands within, What jaws with iron teeth severely grin. *Dryden.*

The *hydra* of the many-headed lusing crew. *Dryden.*

Hydragogue, *n. f.* [*hydragogue*, French.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger catharticks, because they shake most forcibly the bowels and their appendages. *Quincy.*

Hydraulic, *adj.* [from *hydra*.]

Hydraulic, *n. f.* [*hydraulique*, French.] Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

Among the engines in which the air is useful, pumps may be reckoned, and other *hydraulic* engines. *Deham.*

We have employed a *hydra* to make an *hydraulic* engine, in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through etched channels. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HYD

HYDRAULICKS, *n. f.* [*hydraulique*, French; *hydraulica*, Latin.] The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCELE, *n. f.* [*hydrocele*, French.] A watery rupture.

HYDROCEPHALUS, *n. f.* [*hydrocephalus*, French.] A dropsy in the head.

A *hydrocephalus*, or dropsy of the head, is only incurable when the serum is extravasated into the ventricles of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Dropsy.*

HYDROGRAPHER, *n. f.* [*hydrographe*, French.] One who draws maps of the sea.

It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrographer*. *Boyle.*

HYDROGRAPHY, *n. f.* [*hydrographie*, French.] Description of the watery part of the terrestrial globe.

HYDROMANCY, *n. f.* [*hydromantie*, French.] Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Persians, there are four kinds of divination, *hydromantie*, *pyromantie*, *aeromantie*, and *geomantie*. *Boyle.*

HYDROMEL, *n. f.* [*hydromel*, French.] Honey and water.

Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the most pleasant and universal drinks in the northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the most ancient. *Boyle.*

In several the ailments prescribed by *Hydromel* were pious and cream of honey, *hydromel*, that is, honey and water, when there was a tendency to a delirium. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDROMETER, *n. f.* [*hydrometre*, French.] An instrument to measure the extent or profundity of water.

HYDROMETRY, *n. f.* [*hydrometrie*, French.] The art of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHOBIA, *n. f.* [*hydrophobia*, French.] Dread of water.

Among the most distinct symptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the *hydrophobia*, or dread of water, is the most remarkable. *Boyle.*

HYDROPTICAL, *adj.* [*hydroptique*, French.] Relating to the refraction of light.

HYDROPTIC, *n. f.* [*hydroptique*, French.] A disease of the eye, in which the eye is inflamed with extruded water.

Cathartics heat the watery parts of the body as urine, and *hydroptic* water. *Boyle.*

The world's whole top is sunk. The general bath the *hydroptic* earth hath drunk. *Dryden.*

Hydroptic feelings, if they be pure, are painful. *Boyle.*

Hydroptic wretches by deep decay, Growing the more, the more they were decay; By their own ruins the void is made by. With thirst and heat, smelt a deluge dry. *Boyle.*

One sort of remedy, he uses in dropsy, the water of the *hydroptic*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Resembling dropsy.

Some men's *hydroptic* inclinations, learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *Boyle.*

Every lust is a kind of *hydroptic* disease, and the more we drink the more we thirst. *Boyle.*

HYDROSTATIC, *adj.* [*hydrostatique*, French.] Relating to hydraulicks.

A human body, for being in such a fluid, will never be so considerable to this *hydrostatic* law, there will be always something lighter than it. *Boyle.*

HYM

and something heavier above; because bone, the heaviest in nature, will be ever in the midst.

HYDROSTATICALLY. *adv.* [from *hydrostatic*.] According to hydrostatics. The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of fluid matter. For instance, a pound weight, examined hydrostatically, doth always contain an equal quantity of fluid matter.

HYDROSTATICS. *n. f.* [*ὕδωρ* and *στατική*; *hydrostatique*, French.] The science of weighing fluids, or weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDROTICK. *n. f.* [*ὕδωρ*; *hydrotique*, French.] Purger of water or phlegm. He seems to have been the first who divided purges into phlogistics and purgers of bile.

HYENA. *n. f.* [*hyène*, Fr. *hyena*, Lat.] An animal like a wolf, said fabulously to imitate human voices.

I will weep when you are disposed to be merry, I will laugh like a hyena, when you are inclined to sleep.

A wonder more amazing would we find; Th' hyena shows it, of a double kind; Varying the sexes in alternate years.

In one he gets, and in another bears. The hyena, was indeed well joined with the beaver, as having also a bag in those parts, it thereby we understand the hyena odorata, or civet cat.

HYGROMETER. *n. f.* [*ὕγρος* and *μέτρον*; *hygrometre*, Fr.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

A sponge, perhaps, might be a better hygrometer than the earth of the river.

HYGROSCOPE. *n. f.* [*ὕγρος* and *σκοπεῖν*; *hygroscope*, Fr.] An instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.

Moisture in the air is discovered by hygroscope.

HYPOCHRICAL. *adj.* [*ὕψις* and *ἄρχη*.] Presiding over master.

HYM. *n. f.* A species of dog; unless it is by mistake for *lym*.

Avast, you curs! Mastiff, greyhound, mongrel grim, Hound or spaniel, brace or lym, Or bulldog like, or trundle tail, Tom will make him weep and wail.

HYMLN. *n. f.* [*ὕμνος*.] The god of marriage.

The virginal membrane.

HYMENEAL. *n. f.* [*ὕμνος*.] A marriage song.

And heav'nly choirs the hymenean sung. For her white virgin hymeneals sing.

HYMENEAL. *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.

The suitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice A signal of her hymeneal choice.

HYMN. *n. f.* [*ᾠδή*, Fr. *hymne*.] An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superiour being.

As I learn, in praise of mine own dame, So now in honour of thy mother dear, An honourable hymn I like should frame.

Our solemn hymns to fatten dirges change; Our bridal flow to serve for a buried coarce. When steel grows soft as the parasite's silk, let hymns be made An overture for the wars.

HYP

There is an hymn sung; but the subject of it is always the praises of Adam, and Noah, and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour.

Later, ye happy ladies, Where ere ye should preside, and sing Their tuneful harps, when they to heav'n would sing.

TO HYMN. *v. a.* [*ὕμνω*.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns.

Whole business were to serve the Lord High up in heav'n, with tongues to hymn his throne.

TO HYMN. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.

They touch'd their golden harps, and sang God and his words.

He had not left alive this part of east, This land of affluence, but to him to see, To hold a peace in his hand of palm above, And hymn it in the organ.

HYMNICK. *adj.* [*ὕμνος*.] Relating to hymns.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats; Which, if they did not, might seem to be A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy.

TO HYP. *v. a.* [barbarously contracted from *hypochondriack*.] To make melancholy; to dispirit.

I have been, to the last degree, hyped since I saw you.

HYPALLAGE. *n. f.* [*ὑπαλλαγή*.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HYPHEN. *n. f.* [A word barbarously curtailed by *Prior* from *hypercritick*.] A hypercritick; one more critical than necessity requires.

Prior did not know the meaning of the word.

Criticks I read on other men, And *hypers* upon them again.

HYPERBOLA. *n. f.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. *ὑπερβολή* and *βάλλω*.] In geometry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the elliptic intersects it. The axis of the hyperbolical section will meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when produced above the vertex.

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power been greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in hyperbolas very eccentric.

HYPERBOLE. *n. f.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. *ὑπερβολή*.] A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth: *He runs faster than lightning. His passions are fallen to dust. He was so gaunt, the case of a flagellet was a mansion for him.*

Terms unfigur'd Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt, Would seem hyperboles.

Taught phrases, silken terms precise, Three pill'd hyperboles, spruce affectation, Figures podantical, these summer flies, Have blown me full of maggot ostentation.

They were above the hyperboles, that fond poetry bestows upon its admired objects.

HYP

Hyperboles, so daring and so bold, Disclaiming bounds, are yet by rules controld; Above the clouds, but yet within our sight, They meet with truth, and make a towering flight.

The common people with head railery, or at least rhetoric, and will not take hyperboles in their estimation.

HYPERBOLICAL. *adj.* [*hyperbolique*, Fr. *hyperbolique*, Lat.]

1. Prolonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.

Conciliated in the cloud with vapours, with triangles below, and with hyperbolical lines.

The horary or pollard coat of the sun meth up, as a bullock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an hyperbolical or parabolical figure.

2. [from *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

It is parabolical, and probably hyperbolical, and therefore not to be taken as a direct statement.

HYPERBOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical*.]

1. In form of an hyperbola.

2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

Yet may it be solved, if we take it hyperbolically.

Scylla is seated upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts into the sea a steep high rock, and hyperbolically described by *Homer* as inaccessible.

HYPERBOLIFORM. *adj.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOREAN. *n. f.* [*hyperboréen*, Fr. *hyperboreus*, Lat.] Northern.

HYPERCRITICK. *n. f.* [*hypercritique*, Fr. *ὑπερ* and *κρίσις*.] A critic exact or captious beyond use or reason.

Those hypercriticks in English poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges, from the Italians and French, and from the general taste of all ages.

HYPERCRITICAL. *adj.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond necessity or use.

We are far from imposing those nice and hypercritical penalties, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to.

Such hypercritical readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner.

HYPERMETER. *n. f.* [*ὑπερ* and *μέτρον*.] Any thing greater than the standard requires.

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an hypermeter, and may be admitted into the tall club.

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HYP

hypochondriac, from whence such persons are called hypochondriacs.

HYPPOCHONDRIACAL. } *adj.* [*hypochondriacal*]
HYPPOCHONDRIACK. } *que*, Fr. from *hypochondriac*.

1. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination.

Scenes last down his life in attention of the mind, the heart, the body, and the soul, and the nature of the world, as told on his own terms.

2. Producing melancholy; having the nature of melancholy.

Of the nature of melancholy, and of ways to cure it, see the book of the nature of melancholy, being a treatise on the nature of melancholy.

HYPPOCRITE. *n. f.* [*hypocrite*, Fr. *hypocrite*]

An impostor; a person who is hypocritical, and heavy, of a fine fluting, like a cucumber, when broken. The fluting of the plant is thick and fleshy, and much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fluting is a tough glutinous substance, which before they are ripe, the fruit is exposed, then turned into rinds.

HYPPOCRISY. *n. f.* [*hypocrisis*, Fr. *hypocrisis*]

Diffimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

Next to the hypocrite, the hypocrite is the most dangerous of all.

Let the hypocrite be under the eye of the hypocrite, and he will be under the eye of the hypocrite. The hypocrite is much more eligible to be a hypocrite, and is much more eligible to be a hypocrite, and is much more eligible to be a hypocrite, and is much more eligible to be a hypocrite.

HYPPOCRITEL. *n. f.* [*hypocrite*, French; *hypocrite*]

1. A dissembler in morality or religion.

He heartily prays for the salvation of his nation, but he secretly swears he is an hypocrite, but prays for his life.

A hypocrite is a person who is hypocritical, and is much more eligible to be a hypocrite, and is much more eligible to be a hypocrite.

2. A dissembler.

He says, he is honest, but he is a hypocrite, and is much more eligible to be a hypocrite, and is much more eligible to be a hypocrite.

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HYP

And through intemperance grow a while sincere.

HYPOCRITICAL. } *adj.* [*hypocritical*]
HYPOCRITICK. } Diminutive; inflection; appearing differently from the reality.

Now you are confessing your enormities, I know by that hypocritical, deceiver look.

Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be effaced by his hypocritical influence on the world; and in his wicked pleasures, he will be preferred a hypocrite.

Let others know then, that he is a hypocrite.

HYPOCRITICALLY. *adv.* [*hypocritically*]

With dissimulation; without sincerity; falsely.

So, we and the hypocrite are only falsely, but a hypocrite, my hypocrite, is a hypocrite, and is a hypocrite, and is a hypocrite.

HYPOCRITICALLY. *adv.* [*hypocritically*]

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HYPOCRITICALLY. *adv.* [*hypocritically*]

With dissimulation; without sincerity; falsely.

HYS

HYPOTHESIS. *n. f.* [*hypothese*, Fr. *hypothese*]

A supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved.

The sound calls and turns me from one thing to another, till at last things all the ends of a long and various hypothesis there lies how one part coheres with another, and in clear off all the appearing contradictions that seemed to be cross, and make the world intelligible.

With imagin'd fever agry

Lord of his new hypothesis he reigns,

Princes: how long and how deep the

The too, my by thought, my by way,

Some new faces, and other, etc.

HYPOTHETICAL. } *adj.* [*hypothetical*, Fr. *hypothetique*]

HYPOTHETICK. } from *hypothese*]

1. Assuming a supposition; conditional.

So, the whole hypothesis is conditional, and is conditional, and is conditional.

2. Assuming a supposition; conditional.

So, the whole hypothesis is conditional, and is conditional, and is conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY. *adv.* [*hypothetically*]

Upon supposition; conditionally.

The only part of the hypothesis, which is conditional, and is conditional, and is conditional.

3. Assuming a supposition; conditional.

So, the whole hypothesis is conditional, and is conditional, and is conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY. *adv.* [*hypothetically*]

Upon supposition; conditionally.

The only part of the hypothesis, which is conditional, and is conditional, and is conditional.

4. Assuming a supposition; conditional.

So, the whole hypothesis is conditional, and is conditional, and is conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY. *adv.* [*hypothetically*]

Upon supposition; conditionally.

The only part of the hypothesis, which is conditional, and is conditional, and is conditional.

5. Assuming a supposition; conditional.

So, the whole hypothesis is conditional, and is conditional, and is conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY. *adv.* [*hypothetically*]

Upon supposition; conditionally.

The only part of the hypothesis, which is conditional, and is conditional, and is conditional.

6. Assuming a supposition; conditional.

So, the whole hypothesis is conditional, and is conditional, and is conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY. *adv.* [*hypothetically*]

Upon supposition; conditionally.

The only part of the hypothesis, which is conditional, and is conditional, and is conditional.

7. Assuming a supposition; conditional.

So, the whole hypothesis is conditional, and is conditional, and is conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY. *adv.* [*hypothetically*]

Upon supposition; conditionally.

The only part of the hypothesis, which is conditional, and is conditional, and is conditional.

8. Assuming a supposition; conditional.

So, the whole hypothesis is conditional, and is conditional, and is conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY. *adv.* [*hypothetically*]

Upon supposition; conditionally.

I.

I, is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant; though, since the vowel and consonant differ in their form as well as sound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

I vowel has a long sound, as *fine, thin,* which is usually marked with an *e* final; and a short sound, as *fit, thin.* Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, as: thus

field, yield, are spoken as *field, yield*, except *friend*, which is spoken as *friend*. Subjoined to *o* or *e* it makes them long as *foal, neigh*; and to *a* makes a diphthong sound, which approaches more nearly

As, after stumbling, Jews will mend their pace.

JAG

2. A sorry woman. A word of contempt noting sometimes age, but generally vice. Shall these, their old jades, pass the time of youth, that you have, pass you *Chapman*. But this, the cunning's tale of life, Says, 'tis the ready way to thrive. *Stepney*
Get in, hussy: now will I persuade this young jade, and discover the intrigue. *Southern*
In diamonds, pearls, and rich brocades, She shines the first of butter-jades,
And butters in her pride. *Swift*

3. A young woman: in irony and slight contempt.

You see now and then some handsome young jades among them: the flirts have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Addison*

JADE, *n. f.* A species of stone.

The jade is a species of the jasper, and of extreme hardness. Its colour is composed of a pale bluish grey, or ash-colour, and a pale green, not uniform. It appears dull and coarse on the surface, but it has a very elegant polish. It is used by the Turks for handles of sabres. *Hill*

To JADE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary: applied originally to horses.

With his banners, and his well-paid ranks, The never-yet-beaten horse of Partina We're jaded out of the field. *Shakespeare*

It is good in discourse to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments; for it is a dull thing to tire and jade any thing too far. *Bacon*

If fleet dragon's progeny at last Proves jaded, and in frequent matches call No favour for the shallow we retain.

And no respect for the degenerate strain. *Dryden*
The mind once jaded, by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke*

There are seasons when the brain is over-tired or jaded with study or thinking; and upon some other accounts animal nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to assist the spirit in meditation. *Watts*

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade; to harass, as a horse that is ridden too hard.

If we live thus tamely, To be thus jaded by a piece of scarlet, Farewell nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. To employ in vile offices.

The honourable blood Must not be shed by such a jaded groom. *Shaks.*

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not bow foul myself, to let imagination jade me: for every reason excites to this. *Shaks.*

To JADE, *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink. Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last: they are promising in the beginning, but they fail and jade and tire in the prosecution. *South*

JA'DISH, *adj.* [from jade.]

1. Vitious; bad, as a horse.

That horse'd us on their backs, to show us A jaded trick at last, and throw us. *Hudibras*
When once the people get the jaded trick Of throwing off their king, no ruler's safe. *Southern*

2. Unchaste; incontinent.

Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be jaded, not all the locks and spears in nature can keep her honest. *L'Estrange*

To JAGG, *v. d.* [gagaw, flits or holes, Welsh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

Some leaves are round, some long, some square, and many jagged on the sides. *Brown*
The jagging of pinks and gilliflowers is like the inequality of oak leaves; but they never have any small plain parts. *Brown*

JAL

The banks of that sea must be jagged and torn by the impetuous assaults, or the silent underminings of waves; violent rains must wash down earth from the tops of mountains. *Bentley*

An alder-tree is one among the lesser trees, whose younger branches are soft, and whose leaves are jagged. *Watts*

JAGG, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation.

The figure of the leaves is divided into so many jaggs or escallops, and curiously indented round the edges. *Ray*

Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and jaggs in the hurr, and make them as smooth as possible. *Motimer's Husbandry*

JA'GGEY, *adj.* [from jagg.] Uneven; denticulated.

His towering crest was glorious to behold; His shoulders and his sides were scal'd with gold; Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his foes; His teeth stood jaggy in three dreadful rows. *Idylls*

Amid' those angles, infinitely strand'd, They joyful leave their jaggy tails behind. *Thompson*

JA'GGEDNESS, *n. f.* [from jagged.] The state of being denticulated; unevenness.

First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain, before you give them their veins or jaggedness. *Precheron on Drawing*

JAIL, *n. f.* [geol, Fr.] A gaol; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. See GYOL. It is written either way; but commonly by latter writers jail.

Away with the coward, to the jail with him. *Shakespeare*

A dependant upon him paid six thousand pounds ready money, which, poor man, he lived to repent in a jail. *Clarendon*

He light'd and turn'd his eyes, because he knew 'Twas but a larger jail he had in view. *Dryden*

One jail did all their criminals restrain, Which now the walls of Rome can scarce contain. *Dryden*

JA'ILBIRD, *n. f.* [jail and bird.] One who has been in a jail.

JA'ILER, *n. f.* [from jail.] A gaoler; the keeper of a prison.

Seeking many means to speak with her, and ever kept from it, as well because she thinn'd it, fearing and diminishing his mind, as because of her jealous jailer. *Shakspeare*

This is as a jailer, to bring forth Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakspeare*

His power to hollow caverns is confin'd, There let him reign, the jailer of the wind; With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call.

And bust and bluster in his empty hall. *Dryden*

Palatium, the prisoner knight, Refused for war, arise before the light; And, with his jailer's leave, desired to breathe An air more welcome than the damp beneath. *Dryden*

JAKES, *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.] A house of office.

I will tread this scolded villain into mortar, and dash the walls of jakes with him. *Shakspeare*

Then lordly avenue takes In carriages, and hurr the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift*

JA'LAP, *n. f.* [jalap, French; jalapium, low Latin.] A medicinal drug.

Jalap is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, and generally cut into slices, heavy and hard to break; of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It had its name jalapum, or jalapa, from Jalapa, a town in New Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was

JAP

discovered; though it is now principally brought from the Madeira. It is an excellent purgative where it runs humours are to be evacuated. *Hill*

JAM, *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMB, *n. f.* [jambe, French, a leg.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

No timber is to be had within twelve miles of the forende of the chimney jambe. *Moss*

JAMBICK, *n. f.* [jambique, French; jambic, Latin.] Verses composed of jambick feet, or a short and long syllable alternately; used originally in dance, therefore taken for satire.

In thy felonious heart though venoms lie, It does but touch thy lusty pen, and die: Thy genius calls thee not to patch a tale In ke nambela, but mid anagram. *Brown*

To JA'NGLE, *v. n.* [jangler, French, Skaner.] To alternate; to quarrel; to bicker in words. A low word.

Good wits will be jangling; but, gentles agree. The civil war of wits were much better and On Savarre and his bank-men. *Shakspeare*

So far am I glad it did do so, And this their jangling I esteem a good sign. There is no error which hath not some appearance of probability resembling truth, when men, who study to be singular, find no framing reason, they then publish to the world matter of contention and jangling. *Barrow*

To J'NGLE, *v. a.* To make to fuss unmercifully.

Now see that noble and that lovely pair, Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and dim. *Shakspeare's Hamlet*

'Tis Gothic forms were known in Greece, And in our verse 'ere monkish rhymes Had jangled their tautologous chain. *Pope*

JA'NGLER, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.

JA'IZARY, *n. f.* [a Turkish word.] One of the guards of the Turkish king.

His grand vizier, pretending to consult The chief imperial city of the world, With the first charge compos'd in haste to ride, The standards lost, and banners flew, Render the hopes he gave his nation vain. *Watts*

JA'NNOCK, *n. f.* [probably a corruption of buncock.] Oat-bread. A northern word.

JA'NTY, *adj.* [corrupted from gent, lit.] Showy; fluttering.

The lost of women is a janty flattery: she hangs on her cloaths, plays her head, and varies her posture. *Spectator*

JA'NUARY, *n. f.* [Januarius, Latin.] The first month of the year, from Janus to whom it was among the Romans consecrated.

January is clad in white, the colour of the earth at this time, blowing his nails. The month had the name from Janus, painted with two faces, signifying Providence. *Precheron*

JAPAN, *n. f.* [from Japan in Asia, where figured work was originally done.] Work varnished and raised in gold and colours. It is commonly used with another substantive, and therefore may be considered as an adjective.

The poor girl had broken a large japan glass of great value, with a stroke of her brush. *Swift*

To JAPA'N, *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To varnish, and embellish with gold and raised figures.

J A R

For not the deck with silver nails,
A bureau of expence,
Nor staidish well-japan'd avails
A writing of good sense.

Swift.

black and gloss shoes. A low phrase.

The god of fire

song these gen'rous presents joins his part.
d aids with foot the new japanning art. Gay.

ANNER. n. f. [from japan.]

one skilled in japan work.

shoemaker. So called because he
akes the shoes shine.

The poor have the same itch;
y change their weekly barber, weekly news,
er a new japanner to their shoes. Pope.

JAR. r. n. [from coupe, anger,
xon; or guerre, war, French; or
reen, old Teutonic, to clamour.]
o strike together with a kind of short
tle.

The rings of iron, that on the doors were hung,
t out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. Dryd.
y knces tremble with the jarring blow. Gay
o strike or sound untuneably and
regularly.

O, you kind gods!
e this great breach in his abused nature:
untun'd and jarring senses, O, wind up,
this child-changed father! Shakespeare.
perceive you delight not in music!
ot a whit, when it jars so. Shalpeare.
string may jar in the best master's hand.
the most skilful archer miss his aim. Roy. on.
e keeps his temper'd mind, serene and pure,
every passion aptly harmoniz'd
d a jarring world. Thomson's Summer.
o clash; to interfere; to act in op-
o; to be inconsistent.
t last, though long, our jarring notes agree. Shakespeare.

For orders and degrees
not with liberty, but well consist. Milton.
Venusus concluded his report
ring murmur fill'd the factious court:
then a torrent rolls with rapid race,
shod, constrain'd within a scanty space,
is horrible. Dryden's Æneid.
o quarrel; to dispute.
hen those renowned noble peers of Greece,
ugh stubborn pride, among themselves did
jar,
arg'ful of the famous golden fleece,
o Orpheus with his harp their strife did bar.
Spenser.

ey must be sometimes ignorant of the means
lucing to those ends, in which alone they can
and oppose each other. Dryden.

n. f. [from the verb.]
kind of rattling vibration of sound.

r, the tongue is held still at its whole
th, by the force of the muscles; so as when
mpulse of breath strikes upon the end of the
ue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agi-
the whole tongue, whereby the sound is
ted with a trembling jar. Holder.

ash of interests or opinions; discord;
ate.

e maketh war, he maketh pence again,
yet his peace is but continual jar:
serable men, that to him subject are!

Fairy Queen.

stib'lish, my brother, since we parted are
a this point, we will appease our jar.

Hubbard's Tale.

once would be right; or rather, right and
wrong.

reen, whose endless jar justice presides,
old lose their names, and so would justice too.

Shakespeare.

state in which a door unfastened may
ke the post; half opened.

he chattering with discorders, and lodging
it this or t'other ceremony, is but like open-

J A V

ing a few wickets, and leaving them a jar, by
which no more than one can get in at a time.

Swift

4. [giarro, Italian.] An earthen vessel.

About the upper part of the jar there appeared
a good number of bubbles. Boyle

He mead for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the jars. Dryden.

Warriors welter on the ground,
Whilst empty jars the dire defeat resound. Garth.

JARDES. n. f. [French.] Hard cal-
lous tumours in horses, a little below the
bending of the ham on the outside.
This distemper in time will make the
horse halt, and grow so painful as to
cause him to pine away, and become
light-bellied. It is most common to
managed horses, that have been kept
too much upon their haunches.

Farrier's Dict.

JARGON. n. f. [jargon, Fr. gericonça,
Spanish.] Unintelligible talk; gabble;
gibberish.

Nothing is clearer than mathematical demon-
stration; yet let one, who is altogether ignorant
in mathematics, hear it, and he will hold it
to be plain fustian or jargon. Brankhall.

From this last toil again what knowledge flows?
Just as much, perhaps, as flows
That all his predecessor's rules
Were empty cant, all jargon of the schools. Prior.

During the usurpation an infusion of enthusi-
astick jargon prevailed in every writing. Su. st.

JARGONELLE. n. f. A species of pear.
See PEAR.

JASHAWK. n. f. [probably ias or eyas
hawk.] A young hawk. Linforth.

JASMINE. n. f. [gelsiminum; jafmin, Fr.
It is often pronounced jessimine.] A
creeping shrub with a fragrant flower.
Thou, like the harmless bee, may'st freely
range;
From jasmine grove to grove may'st wander.

Thomson.

JASMINE Persian. n. f. A plant. A spe-
cies of lilach.

JASPER. n. f. [jaspe, French; iaspis, Lat.]
A hard stone of a bright beautiful green
colour, sometimes clouded with white,
found in masses of various sizes and shapes.
It is capable of a very elegant polish,
and is found in many parts of the East
Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary,
and China. Hill.

The basis of jasper is usually of a greenish hue,
and spotted with red, yellow, and white.

Woodward's Met. Foss.

The most valuable pillars about Rome are
four columns of oriental jasper in St. Paulina's
chapel, and one of transparent oriental jasper in
the vatican library. Addison on Italy.

JATROLEPTICK. adj. [atroleptike, Fr.
iatros and ελεος.] That cures by anoint-
ing.

To JA'VEL, or jable. r. a. To bewire; to
soil over with dirt through unnecessary
travelling and travelling. This word is
still retained in Scotland and the nor-
thern counties.

JA'VEL. n. f. [perhaps from the verb.]
A wandering or dirty fellow.

When as time, flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that those two javels
Should tender up a reckoning of their travels.

Hubbard's Tale.

Sir Thomas More, preparing himself for exe-
cution, put on his best apparel, which the lieut-
enant compelled him to put off again, saying-

J A U

That he who should have them was but a javel.
What, says Sir Thomas, shall I account him a
javel, who shall this day do me so great a be-
nefit? More's Life of Sir Thomas More.

JA'VELIN. n. f. [javeline, French.] A
spear or half pike, which anciently was
used either by foot or horse. It had an
iron head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defend
With dart and jav'lin, stones and sulph'rous fire;
On each hand slaughter and gigantic deeds.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

She shakes her myrtle jav'lin, and, behind,
Her Lycian quiver dances to the wind. Dryden.

Flies the javelin swifter to its mark,
Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm?

Addison.

JAUNDICE. n. f. [jaunisse, jaune, yel-
low, French.] A distemper from ob-
structions of the glands of the liver,
which prevents the gall being duly sepa-
rated by them from the blood; and some-
times, especially in hard drinkers, they
are so indurated as never after to be
opened, and straiten the motion of the
blood so much through that viscous, as to
make it divert with a force great enough
into the gastrick arteries, which go off
from the hepatick; to break through
them, and drain into the stomach; so
that vomiting of blood, in this distem-
per, is a fatal symptom. Quincy.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm
within,

Sit like his grandfire cut in alabaster?
Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the jaundice
By being perversish? Shakspeare Merchant of Venice.

Those were thy thoughts, and thou could'st
judge aright,
Till not rest made a jaundice in thy sight. Dryden.

The eyes of a man in the jaundice make yel-
low observations on every thing; and the soul,
tinctured with any passion, diffuses a false colour
over the appearance of things. Watts.

JAUNDICED. adj. [from jaundice.] In-
fected with the jaundice.

All seems infected, that th' infected spy,
As all looks yellow to the jaundic'd eye. Pope.

To JAUNT. r. n. [jaunter, French.] To
wander here and there; to bustle about.
It is now always used in contempt or le-
vity.

I was not made a horse,
And yet I bear a burthen like an ass;
Spur-gall'd and tir'd by jaunting Bolingbroke.

Shakspeare's Richard III.

JAUNT. n. f. [from the verb.] Ramble;
sight; excursion. It is commonly used
ludicrously, but solemnly by Milton.

Our Saviour went, and with untrobb'd hand,
After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd fore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. Milton.

He sends me out on many a jaunt,
Old houses on the night to haunt. Hudibras.

They parted, and away posts the cavalier in
quest of his new mistress: his first jaunt is to
court. L'Estrange.

It you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once
who can foot it fastest. Dryden's Span. Fier.

Thus much of the scheme of my design in
this part I have run over, and led my reader a
long and tedious jaunt, in tracing out those ne-
cessary and material bodies.

Woodward.

JAUNTINESS. n. f. [from jaunty, or janty,
corrupted from gentil, French.] See
JANTY.] Airiness; slutter; genteel-
ness.

A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely de-
stroyed that jauntiness of air I was once master
of. Addison's Spectator.

month, except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nunes, and in the others four days.

A foolhardy bids you beware the *ides* of March. *Shakespeare.*

OCRASY. *n. f.* [*idiocrasy*, French; *ἰδοκράσις*.] Peculiarity of constitution.

OCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *idiocrasy*] Peculiar in constitution.

OCY. *n. f.* [*ἰδοκία*] Want of understanding.

I stand not upon their *idocy* in thinking that orles did eat their bits. *Bacon.*

IDIOM. *n. f.* [*idiome*, French; *ἰδίωμα*.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase; phraseology.

He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words translated as much Latin as he found them; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach, and to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech. *Pope.*

IDIOMATICAL. *adj.* [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to a tongue; phraseological.

Since phrases used in conversation contract phrases by passing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet should guard himself against *idiomatic* ways of speaking. *Spectator.*

IDOPATHY. *n. f.* [*idiopathe*, French; *ἰδοπάθεια*.] A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

IDIOSYCRASY. *n. f.* [*idiosyncrasy*, Fr. *idiosyncrasie*, and *ἰδιοσυγκράσις*.] A peculiar disposition or disposition of body not common to the species. *De la Harpe.*

Who best acquainted with the *idiosyncrasy* of the human mind, has been able to point his satire, and to choose his words, and to use the force of his expressions, and to direct the understanding, who hath it not *idiosyncrasy* as well as other faculties. *Glenn Serjeant.*

IDOT. *n. f.* [*idote*, Fr. *idote*, Latin; *ἰδοτή*.] A fool; a natural; a changeling; one without the powers of reason.

Late is a tale, fold by an *idote* full of loud and fury, signifying nothing. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

What else hath he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble supplicants that he has them *idotes*, or base wretches, not able to get relief? *Raleigh's Essays.*

By idle boys and *idotes* vilify'd, Who me and my calamities deride. *Sandys.*

Many *idotes* will believe that they see what they only hear. *Dennis.*

IDISM. *n. f.* [*idiotisme*, French; *ἰδιωτισμός*.] Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language.

Scholars sometimes in common speech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and *idisms* suitable to their native language into words newly invented.

Folly; natural imbecility of mind.

ILE. *adj.* [*ibel*, Saxon.] Lazy; averse from labour.

For time! to much to do, and yet *idle*. *Bull.*

Not engaged; affording leisure.

For action have you writ to her; and she in modesty,

Else for want of *idle* time, could not again reply. *Shakespeare.*

Inactive; not employed.

No war or battle's found Was heard the world around, The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung. *Milton.*

Children generally hate to be *idle*; all the care then is, that their busy humour should be constantly employed in something of use to them. *Lael.*

Supposing, among a multitude embarked in the same vessel, there are several that in a tempest will rather perish than work, would it not be madness in the rest to land *idle*, and rather chide to look than do more than comes to their share? *Addison.*

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual.

They atomically all resistance lost, All courage; down then *idle* weapons dropp'd. *Milton.*

And threatening France, plac'd like a pointed *idote*, Held *idle* thunder in his hoar'd hand. *Dryden.*

Where was then The power that guards the sacred lives of kings? Why slept the lightning and the thunderbolt, Or bent their *idle* rage on fields and trees, When vengeance call'd 'em here? *Dryden.*

5. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good.

Of antres vast, and details *idle*, It was my bent to speak. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

The numbing finger, That on the numbing *idle* pulses chafes, Cannot be heard by high. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

He was met even now, Crow'd with rank summer and furrow weeds, Darnel, and all the *idle* weeds that grow In our sustaining corn. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

6. Trifling; of no importance; as, an *idle* story.

Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he, That all of time *idle* offers I vend, All that I need I have, what needeth me To covet more than I have cause to use? *Lany Queen.*

This enforcer is both *idle* in regard of us, and repugnant to themselves. *Hooker.*

They are not, in our estimation, *idle* reproofs when the authors of needless innovations are opposed with such negatives, as that of *Idol*: hea are these new devices brought in, which our fathers never knew? *Hooker.*

His friend should scornful, and with proud contempt, Rejects us *idle* what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*

An *idle* reason follows the weight of the good ones you gave before. *Swift.*

He wishes to recede the precious hours he has spent in trifles, and loitered away in *idle* unprofitable diversions. *Rogers.*

To *IDLE*, *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To lose time in laziness and inactivity.

Yet free from this poetick madness, Next page he stays, in sober tactics, That they, and all her fellow-gods, Sit *idling* in their high abodes. *Prior.*

IDLEHEAD, *adj.* [*idle* and *head*.]

1. Foolish; unreasonable.

Their *idleheaded* jockeys resort thither. *Carew.*

2. Delirious; infatuated.

Apon this his tell *idiches* led, and to this very day stands near the place full. *Mt. Strange.*

IDLENESS. *n. f.* [from *idle*.]

1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour.

Nor is excess the only thing by which he breaks men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of themselves; but many are afflicted brought to a very ill and languishing habit of body by mere *idleness*; and *idleness* is both itself a great sin, and the cause of many more. *South.*

2. Absence of employment.

All which yet could not make us accuse her, though it made us pine away for spite, to lose any of our time in so troublesome an *idleness*. *Sidney.*

He, fearing *idleness*, the waste of all, In sculpture exercised his happy skill. *Dryden.*

Nature being liberal to all without labour, necessity imposing no industry or travel, *idleness* brought forth no other fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleasures. *Raleigh.*

3. Omission of business.

Ten thousand harms, more than the ill I know, My *idleness* doth hatch. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*

4. Unimportance; trivialness.

To the English court assemble now, From every region, *apes of idleness*. *Shakespeare.*

5. Inefficacy; uselessness.

6. Barrenness; worthlessness.

7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment; foolishness; madness.

There is no heat of affection, but is joined with some *idleness* of brain. *Bacon.*

IDLER. *n. f.* [from *idle*.] A lazy person; a sluggard.

Many of these poor fishermen and *idlers*, that are commonly presented to his majesty's ships, are to ignorant in sea-service, as that they know not the name of a rope. *Raleigh.*

Then fling *idlers*, dilatory slave! Irene

IDLY. *adv.* [from *idle*.]

1. Lazily; without employment.

I will fly myself, For living *idly* here in pomp and ease. *Shakespeare.*

2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner.

And when in *idly* thought, while capricious thought Is yet with forces of wonder not as fraught, Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath, Which *idly* foiled with the darts of death. *Prior.*

3. Carelessly; without attention.

Let them we take the mule abroad, To drop her *idly* on the road? And leave our subject in the middle, As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*

4. Ineffectually; vainly.

Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark any longer *idly* against the truth, the course and passage whereof it is not in them to hinder. *Hooker.*

IDOL. *n. f.* [*idole*, Fr. *ἰδωλον*; *idolum*, Latin.]

1. An image worshipped as God.

They did sacrifice upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the altar of God. *1 Mac.*

A nation from one faithful man to spring, Him on the *idol* supposes yet residing, And up to *idol* worship. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The apostle is there arguing against the *idols*, who joined in the *idol* trans, and whom he therefore accuses of participating of the *idol* god. *Atterbury.*

2. A counterfeit.

Woe to the *idol* shepherd that leaveth the flock. *Zechariah.*

3. An image.

Never did art so well with nature strive, Nor ever *idol* seem'd to match alive: So like the man, so golden to the sight, So late within, so connected in delight. *Dryden.*

4. A representation. Not in use.

Men beholding to gre it excellence, And rare perfection in mortality, To him alone with fix'd reverence, As the *idol* of his maker's great magnificence. *Lany Queen.*

5. One loved or honoured to adoration.

He's honoured and lov'd by all, The soldier's god, and people's *idol*. *Desham.*

IDOLATER. *n. f.* [*idolatre*, French; *ἰδωλάτρις*, Lat.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God.

The state of *idolaters* is two ways viler: first, in that which they worship they find no succour, and secondly, at his hands, whom they

so as to represent in it ridges like those of the human ear. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees decaying. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill.*

An herb called *jeus-ear* groweth upon the lower parts of elder, and sometimes alies in warm water it swelleth, and openeth extremely. *Bacon's Natural History*

JEW-HARP. *n. f.* A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad spring of iron, which being struck by the hand, plays against the breath.

JEW-MALLOW. *n. f.* [*corchorus*, Latin.] *Ramusolf* says it is found in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their meat. *Miller.*

JEW-STONE. *n. f.* The elevated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually tapering; about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter; ridged and furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and its colour is a pale dusky grey, with a faint cast of dusky redness. It is found in Syria. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Ir. conjunction. [*if*, Saxon.]

1. Suppose it be so, or it were so, that. A hypothetical particle.

Absolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications, *ifs* or *ands*. *Hobbes.*

If that rebellion

Came like itself in bane and abject routs;
I say, if damn'd commotion for a year'd,
In his true, native, and most proper shape,
You, reverend father, and their noble lords,
Had not been there. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

If they have done this deed, my noble lord
— If! talk'st thou to me of *ifs*? Thou art a traitor. *Shakespeare's*

This seeing of all things, because we can desire to see all things, Malbranche makes a proof that they are present to our minds, and that they be present, they can no ways be present but by the presence of God, who contains them all. *Locke.*

This infallibility upon supposition, amounts to this, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Locke.*

All of them supposed the apostle to have allowed the Epicurean maxim to be good, if it be there were no resurrection. *Atterbury.*

Tisiphone, that oft has heard my prayer,
Assist, if Oedipus deserve thy care. *Pope.*

2. Whether or no.

Uncertain if by augury, or chance;
But by this easy rule they all advance. *Dryden.*

She doubts if two and two make four:

It can't — it may be — and it must;

To which of these must Alceus trust?

Nay, further yet they make her go,

In doubting if she doubt or no. *Prior.*

3. Allowing that; suppose it be granted that.

Such mechanical circumstances, if I may so call them, were not necessary to the experiments. *Boulton.*

IGNOUS. *adj.* [*igneus*, Latin.] Fiery; consuming fire; emitting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still ignorant of the immediate way of igneous solutions. *Claudio's Scylla*

IGNIPOTENT. *adj.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Latin.] Prefiding over fire.

Vulcan is called the pow'r ignipotent. *Pope.*

IGNIS FATUUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Will with the wisp; Jack with the lantern.

Vapours arising from putrified waters are usually called *ignis fatui*. *Newton's Opticks*

IGNITE. *v. a.* [from *ignis*, fire, Latin.] To kindle; to set on fire. A chymical term.

Take good fire chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it. *Greene's Mystrum*

IGNITION. *n. f.* [*ignition*, Fr. from *ignite*.] The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

The laborant stirred the kindled nitre, that the ignition might be presently communicated. *Boyle.*

These black circular lines we see on ditches, and other turned vessels of wood, are the effects of ignition, by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned roundly in the lathe. *Rams.*

IGNITIBLE. *adj.* [from *ignite*.] Inflammable; capable of being set on fire. Not in use.

Such bodies only strike fire which have sulphur or ignitable parts. *Flouren's Vulg. Exp.*

IGNIVOMUS. *adj.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.] Vomiting fire.

Vulcanus and ignivomus mountains are some of the most terrible shocks of the globe. *Derham.*

IGNOBLE. *adj.* [*ignobis*, Fr. *ignobilis*, Latin.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustrious race.

As when in tumults rise the ignoble crowd,
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud. *Dryden.*

2. Worthless; not deserving honour. Used of things or persons.

The noble she doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal flock graze with ignoble plants. *Shakespeare.*

IGNOMINIOUS. *adj.* [from *ignoble*.] Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably; reproachfully; disgracefully.

To those, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious, fitted them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

Here, over-matched in fight, in hoar they lie
There scatter'd o'er the field ignominiously. *Dryden.*

IGNOMINIOUS. *adj.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominiosus*, Lat.] Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable. Used both of persons and things.

They with pale tear surpris'd,
Fled ignominious. *Milton.*

Cottagus, though a traitor to the state,
And tortur'd, escap'd this ignominious fate. *Dryden.*

They gave, and she transferr'd the curse a twice,
That monarchs should their inward soul disfigure;
By ignominious arts, for servile ends,
Should compliment their foes, and thus their friends. *Prior.*

Nor has this kingdom deserved to be sacrificed to one single, rapacious, obscene, ignominious projector. *Swift.*

IGNOMINIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ignominious*.] Meanly; scandalously; disgracefully. Shamefully; reproachfully.

It is some alloy to the infamy of him who died ignominiously to be buried privately. *South.*

IGNOMINY. *n. f.* [*ignominie*, French; *ignominia*, Latin.] Disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy; meanness; dishonour.

Adieu, and take thy praise with thee to heav'n;
Thy ignominy sleep with thee in the grave. *Shakespeare.*

Strength from truth divided, and from just, illaudable, nought merits but disgrace.

And ignominy; yet to glory aspires,
Vain-glorious, and through intamy seeks fame. *Milton.*

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with ignominy after conquest. *Adams.*

IGNORAMUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the grand inquest impannelled in the requisition of causes criminal and public, and written upon the bill, where by any crime is offered to their consideration, when they dislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment; the effect of which word so written is, that all further inquiry upon that party for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without further answer. *Cecil.*

2. A foolish fellow; a vain unimproved pretender. A low word.

Tell an *ignoramus*, in place and power, that he has a wit and an understanding above all the world, and he shall readily admit the correction. *South.*

IGNORANCE. *n. f.* [*ignorance*, Fr. *ignoratio*, Latin.]

1. Want of knowledge; unlearnedness.

It all the clergy were as learned as themselves are that most common of *ignorance* in others, yet our book of prayer might remain the same. *Hobbes.*

Ignorance is the curse of God,

Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Still banish your defenders, 'till at length

Your *ignorance* deliver you.

As most abated captives, to some nation

That won you without blows. *Shakespeare.*

It we see right, we see our woes;

Then what avails it to have eyes?

From ignorance our comfort flows,

The only watch-dog are the wife. *Pope.*

2. Want of knowledge respecting some particular thing.

It is in every body's power to pretend ignorance of the law. *South.*

3. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this sense it has a plural.

Forgive us all our sins, *ignorances*, and *ignorances*. *Common Prayer.*

Punish me not for my sins and *ignorances*. *Idem.*

IGNORANT. *adj.* [*ignorant*, Fr. *ignorans*, Latin.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; un-instructed; unenlightened.

So foolish was I and ignorant, I was a real idiot. *Idem.*

Thy letters have transported me beyond
This ignorant present time, and I feel now
The nature of the infant. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In such business
Action is eloquence, and the eyes of all

More learned than I are. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He that doth not know, these things which have
Of use for him to know, is but an ignorant man,
whatever he may know besides. *Tillotson.*

Fools print whatever ambition craves,
And men, pure ignorant, are slaves. *Pope.*

2. Unknown; undiscovered. This is merely poetical.

If you know aught, which does behave my knowledge

Thereof to be informed, imprison't not
In ignorant concealment. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

3. Without knowledge of some particular.

Let not judges be ignorant of their own right, as to think there is not left to them, as

principal part of their office, a wife application of laws. *Bacon's Essays.*

O wisdom ill foreseen! Better had I
Lied ignorant of future! to had borne
My part of evil only. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Unacquainted with. In a good sense.
Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden*
Ignorantly made or done. Unusual.

His shipping,
Poor ignorant babbles, on our terrible seas
Like egg-shells mov'd. *Shakespeare.*

IGNORANTLY. *n. f.* One untaught, un-
lettered, uninstructed.

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous ignorants to preach! *Denham.*

IGNORANTLY. *adv.* [from *ignorant*.]
Without knowledge; unskilfully; with-
out information.

The greatest and most cruel foes we have,
Are those whom you would ignorantly love. *Dryden.*

When a poet, an orator, or a painter has per-
formed admirably, we sometimes mistake his
flanders for beauties, and are to ignorant to
as to copy after them. *Watts*

IGNORANT. *v. a.* [ignorant, Fr. *ignoro*,
Latin.] Not to know; to be ignorant
of. This word *Boyle* endeavoured to
introduce; but it has not been received.

I ignored not the stricter interpretation,
given by modern critics to divers texts, by me
alleged. *Boyle*

Philosophy would seldom be established, if
men would more carefully distinguish those things
that they know from those that they ignore. *Hugh*

IGNOSCIBLE. *adj.* [ignoscibilis, Latin.]
Capable of pardon. *Dick.*

IG. *n. f.* [*giga*, Italian; *geige*, Teuto-
nick, a fiddle.] A light careless dance,
or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that
were a warlike nation, instead of their warlike
music, he appointed to them certain lascivious
lays and loose jigs, by which he to mollified and
abated their courage, that they forgot their for-
mer fierceness. *Spenser on Ireland*

As fiddlers fill,
Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will
Thrust one more jig upon you. *Donne*

Posterity shall know that you dare, in these
jig given times, to countenance a legitimate
poem. *Ben Jonson*

All the fountains that there abide,
With ages and mirth dance resort. *Milton*
The amies blisful to see their friends exulting
Those elegant delights of jig and vanishing. *Centon.*

They wrote to her friends in the country, that
she should dance a jig next October in Westminster
hall. *Arbuthnot*

Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns,
Joy in my jigs, and dances in my chains. *Pope.*

IG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance
carelessly; to dance. Expressed in con-
tempt.

As for the jiggling part and figures of dances,
I count that little. *Locke.*

JIG-MAKER. *n. f.* [*jig* and *make*.] One
who dances or plays merrily.

Your only jig-maker! what should a man do
but be merry? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

JIGGIONOR. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A
trinket; a knick-knack; a slight con-
trivance in machinery.

He rilled all his pokes and fobs
Of gingeracks, whims, and jugganbobs. *Hudib.*

JILT. *n. f.* [*gilia*, Islandick, to entrap in
an amour, Mr. *Lye*. Perhaps from *giglot*,
by contraction; or *gillet*, or *gillot*, the
diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name of

a woman. It is also called *jillet* in
Scotland.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes,
and deceives him.

Avoid both courts and camps,
Where dilatory torture plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To throw herself away on fools. *Ottway.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

When love was all an easy monarch's care,
Jilt rul'd the state, and statemen forces writ. *Pope.*

To JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
trick a man by flattering his love with
hopes, and then leaving him for another.

Tell who loves who;
And who is jilted for another's sake. *Dryden.*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is
jilted, bring witnesses of the faithfulness of his
mistress, and three kind words of hers shall in-
validate all their testimonies. *Locke*

To JILT. *v. n.* To play the jilt; to
practise amorous deceptions.

She might have learn'd to cuckold, jilt, and
tham, *Congreve.*

Had Covent-garden been at Sarinam.
To JINGLE. *v. n.* [A word made from
jangle, or copied from the sound in-
tended to be expressed.] To clink;
to found with a kind of sharp rattle.

What should the wars do with these jingling
fools? *Shakespeare.*

With noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains.
We were awaked. *Shakespeare's Tempest*
The bells the jingled, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

You ne'er with jingling words deceive the ear;
And yet, on humble subjects, great appear. *Smith.*

What crowds of these, impatiently bold,
In founds and jingling syllables grown old? *Pope.*

JINGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any clink, or sharp rattle.
2. It is used, I think, improperly, to
express the correspondence of found in
the effects of rhyme.

Vulgar judges are nice parts in ten of all na-
tions, who call counsels and jingles wit. *Denham.*

3. Any thing founding; a rattle; a bell.
If you plant where savages are, do not only
entertain them with trilles and jingles, but use
them justly. *Bacon's Essay.*

JL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *ajle*, French.]
A walk or alley in a church or public
building. Properly *ajle*.

Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
And niches widen, and long *des* extend. *Pope.*

LL. *n. f.* [*ajle*, French.] An ear of
corn. *Amfworth.*

LL'US. *n. f.* [Latin.]

An *usus*, commonly called the twisting of the
guts, is really either a convulsion, or insertion
of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuth.*

LL'EX. *n. f.* [Latin.]

The *lex*, or great tearlet oak, thrives well in
England, is a hardy sort of tree, and easily raised
of acorns. The Spaniards have a sort they call
enzina; the wood of which, when old, is finely
channeled, as if it were painted. *Mortimer*

LL'AC. *adj.* [*iliacus*, Latin.] Relating
to the lower bowels.

The *iliac* passion is a kind of convulsion in the
belly.

LL'AC Passion. A kind of nervous colick,
whose seat is the *ilium*, whereby that
gut is twisted, or one part enters the
cavity of the part immediately below or
above: whence it is also called the vol-
vulus, from *rollo*, to roll.

Those who die of the *iliac* passion have their
bellies much swelled. *Floyer on the Humours.*

ILK. *adv.* [ealc, Saxon.] The same. It
is still retained in Scotland, and denotes
each; as, *ilk one of you*, every one of
you. It also signifies, the same; as,
Macintosh of that ilk, denotes a gentle-
man whose surname and the title of his
estate are the same; as, *Macintosh of*
Macintosh.

Shepherds, should it not offend
Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse
Of Rosalind, who knows not Rosalind,
That Colin made? *ilk* can I you rehearse. *Spenser*

ILL. *adj.* [contracted from *Evil*, and
retaining all its senses.]

1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good,
whether physical or moral; evil. See
Evil.

There some *ill* planet regis;
I must be patient, till the heavens look
With an aspect more favourable. *Shakespeare.*
Of his own body he was *ill*, and gave
The clergy *ill* example. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* feat;
but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbours. *Bacon's Essay.*

Some, of an *ill* and melancholy nature, incline
the company to be sad and *ill*-disposed; others, of
a jovial nature, incline them to be merry. *Bacon.*

2. Sick; disordered; not in health. I
know not that *evil* is ever used in this
sense.

You wish me health in very happy season,
For I am on the tedious fourth thing *ill*. *Shaksp.*
I have known two towns of the greatest conse-
quence lost, by the governments falling *ill* in the
time of the sieges. *Temple*

ILL. *n. f.*

1. Wickedness; depravity; contrariety
to holiness.

It, to man's nature, as it stands perverted,
hath a natural motion strongest in continuance. *Bacon*

Young men to imitate all *ills* are prone,
But are compell'd to advance alone.
For then in virtue's shape they follow vice. *Dequain's Juvenal.*

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles full,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the *ill*. *Dryden.*

2. Misfortune; misery.

Who can afford ten's of others *ills* escape,
Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Tate*
Thou'lt plunge'd in *ills* and exercis'd in care,
Yet never let the noble mind despair;
When press'd by dangers, and beset with foes,
The gods their timely in our interpose;
And when our virtue sinks, o'erwhelm'd with
grief. *A. Phillips.*

Py unobscure expedients bring relief. *A. Phillips.*

ILL. *adv.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect.

What care, both the and *ill* her train
The scorching sun had beam, and beating rain. *Dryden.*

2. Not easily; with pain; with difficulty.

Then difficult
The punishment all on thyself! alas!
Bear thine own lust, *ill* able to sustain
His toil worth, while thou test'st as yet least part,
And my captivage bear'st to last. *Milton.*
It bears the test a youthful lover's fate,
When put approaching to the nuptial state. *Dryden.*

ILL. substantive or adverb, is used in
composition to express any bad quality
or condition, which may be easily
understood by the following examples

ILL. *substantive*.

Dangerous conjectures in *ill* breeding minds.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

I have an *ill* dreaming soul:
 Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
 As one dead in the bottom of a tomb.
 No look, no last adieu before he went!
 In an *ill* boding hour to slaughter sent. *Dryden.*

I know
 The voice *ill* boding, and the solemn sound *Philips.*

The wisest prince on earth may be deceived by
 the craft of *ill* designing men. *Swift's Exam.*

Your *ill* meaning petition lords,
 Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
 Appointed to await me thirty times,
 With threat'ning cruel death, constrain'd the bride
 To wring from me and tell to them my secret. *Milton.*

A spy distinguish'd from his airy band,
 To bide whole vigilance, Egghus told
 A mighty tum of *ill* persuading gold. *Pope.*

ILL. *adverb.*

There sounded an *ill* recording cry of the ene-
 mies, and a lamentable note was carried abroad. *Hudson.*

My colleague,
 Being to *ill* affected with the gout,
 Will not be able to be there in person. *Ben Jonson.*

The examples
 Of every minute's ruinous present now,
 Have put us in their *ill* hour among many. *Shakspeare.*
 Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe
 I could restore the traitor Kent, the gift
 Of Vortigern, or Hengist's *ill* bought land. *Dryden.*

We temple-porters take delight
 To see our women's teeth look white,
 And every tawny *ill* bred tallow
 Smeers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*
 The ungrateful treak of her *ill* chosen hat
 Band overthrows her. *Sidney.*
 Envy, how does it look? How meagre and *ill*
 complexioned?

It preys upon itself, and exhausts the spirits. *Cicero.*

There grows
 In my *weak* *ill* composed election such
 A firm, less avance, that, were I king,
 I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakspeare.*
 To what end this *ill* concerted lye,
 Palpable and gross? *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Our generals at present are such as are likely
 to make the best use of their numbers, without
 throwing them away on any *ill* concerted pro-
 jects. *Addison on the War.*

The second daughter was a peevish, forward,
ill conditioned creature as ever was. *Asbathnot.*
 No Persian arras hides his homely wals
 With antick vells, which, through their shady
 fold,

Betray the streaks of *ill* dissembled gold. *Dryden.*
 You shall not find me, daughter,
 After the slander of most sleep-mothers,
Ill ey'd unto you. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

I see thy sister's tears,
 Thy father's anguish, and thy brother's death,
 In the pursuit of our *ill* hated loves. *Addison.*
 Others *ill* hated are condemn'd to toil
 Their tedious life. *Prior.*

Plain and rough nature, left to itself, is much
 better than an artificial ungratefulness, and such
 studied ways of being *ill* thimoured. *Locke.*

Much better, when I find virtue in a far lost-
 ing, than when I am bound to seek it in an *ill*
 favoured creature, like a pearl in a *damghull*. *Sidney.*

Near to an old *ill* favoured castle they meant
 to perform their unknighly errand. *Sidney.*

If a man had but an *ill* favoured nose, the
 deep thinkers would contrive to impute the
 cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*
 I was at her house the hour she appointed.

—And you sped, sir?
 —Very *ill* favouredly. *Shakspeare.*

They would not make bold, as every where
 they do, to destroy *ill* formed and misshaped
 productions. *Locke.*

The table dragon never guarded more
 The golden fleece, than he has *ill* got store. *Dryden.*

Bid him employ his care for these my friends,
 And make good use of his *ill* gotten power,
 By sheltering men much better than himself. *Addison's Cato.*

Ill govern'd passions in a prince's breast,
 Hazard his private, and the public rest. *Waller.*
 That knowledge of theirs is very superficial
 and *ill* grounded. *Dryden's Dnfrey.*

Ill grounded passions quickly wear away;
 What's built upon esteem can ne'er decay. *Waller.*
 Father, of *ill* join'd sons and daughters born,
 Fust from the ancient world these giants came. *Milton.*

Nor has he erred above once by *ill* judged im-
 perthuty. *Goth.*
 Did you never taste delicious drink out of an
ill looked vessel? *L'Honnore.*

The match had been to *ill* made for Plecturus,
 that his *ill* led life would have tumbled to de-
 struction, had there not come fifty to his defence. *Sidney.*

These are the product
 Of those *ill* mixed marriages thou saw'st,
 Where good with bad were match'd. *Milton.*
 The works are weak, the garbion but thin,
 Disparted with frequent overthugs,
 Already wavering on their *ill* mann'd walls. *Dryden.*

He will not hear me out!
 Was ever criminal forbid to plead?
 Curb their *ill* inuner'd zeal. *Dryden.*
 It is impossible for the most *ill* minded, ava-
 ricious, or cunning clergyman to do the least im-
 justice to the meanest cottager, in any bargain
 for tythes. *Swift.*

Soon as the *ill* omen'd rumour reach'd his ear,
 Who can describe th' amazement in his face! *Dryden.*

The eternal law of things must not be altered,
 to comply with his *ill* ordered choice. *Locke.*
 When you expate the scene,
 Down the *ill* organ'd engines fall,

Off fly the vizards. *Swift.*
 For Phidias fix'd is my return,
 Better at home my *ill* paid pains to mourn,
 Than from an equal here sustain the public scorn. *Dryden.*

There motley images her fancy strike,
 Figures all pair'd, and similes unlike. *Pope.*
 Sparta has not to boast of such a woman,
 Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love. *Dryden.*

I shall direct you, a task for which I take my
 self not to be *ill* qualified, because I have had
 opportunities to observe the follies of women. *Swift.*

Actions are pleasing or displeasing, either in
 themselves, or considered as a means to a greater
 and more desirable end: the eating of a well-
 seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate, may
 move the mind, by the delight itself that accom-
 panies the eating, without reference to any other
 end, to which the consideration of the pleasure
 there is in health and strength may add a new
 gust, able to make us swallow an *ill* relished
 potion. *Locke.*

Blushes, *ill* restrain'd, betray
 Her thoughts intensive on the bridal day. *Pope.*
 Behold the fruit of *ill* rewarded pain. *Dryden.*

The god miserr'd
 This *ill* soap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryden.*
 There was plenty enough, but the dishes were
ill sort'd whole pyramids of sweetmeats for
 boys and women; but little of solid meat for men. *Dryden.*

It does not belong to the priest's office to im-
 pose this name in baptism: he may refuse to pro-
 nounce the same, if the parents give them lusti-
 cious, filthy, or *ill* sounding names. *Ayliffe.*

Ill printed Worster, did we not send grace,
 Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shakspeare.*

From thy foolish heart, vain maid, remove
 An useless sorrow, and an *ill* hat'd love. *Prior.*
 Ah, why th' *ill* suiting passion must I try?
 To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free:

Ill the gay sports with troubled hearts agree. *Pope.*
 Holding of *ill* tasted things in the mouth will
 make a small salvation. *Greene.*

The maid, with downcast eyes, and mute and
 grief,

For death unfinish'd, and *ill* tim'd relief,
 Stood fallen to her suit. *Dryden's Ovid.*
 How should opinions, thus settled, be given
 up, if there be any insinuation of interest or design,
 as there never fails to be, where men find them-
 selves *ill* treated?

That boldness and spirit which lasts
 amongst their playfellows at school, has not
 only a mixture of rudeness and *ill* turned con-
 fidence; to that these mothering and disin-
 genous ways of shifting in the world must be
 unlearned. *Locke.*

Ill, before words beginning with *l*, stands
 for *in*.

ILLACHRYMABLE. *adj.* [*illachrymabilis*,
 Latin.] Incapable of weeping. *Dryden.*

ILLUSIVE. *n. f.* [*illufus*, Latin.]

1. Gradual emission or entrance of one
 thing into another.

As a piece of iron red hot, by reason of the
 lapse of the fire into it, appears all over like fire,
 so the souls of the blessed, by the *ill* use of the di-
 vine science into them, shall be all over divin-
 ed. *Nerva.*

2. Sudden attack; casual coming.

It is oft perceived
 By the bold swimmer in the least *ill*lusive
 Of accident disastrous. *Longin's Summer.*

To ILLAQUEATE. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*,
 Latin.] To entangle; to entrap; to
 ensnare.

I am *illaqueated*, but not truly expatiated
 your conclusion. *Morley's Divine Dialogue.*

ILLACQUATION. *n. f.* [from *illaqueate*.]

1. The act of catching or ensnaring.

The word in Matthew doth not only signify
 suspension, or pendulous *illaqueation*, but also
 suffocation. *Brown.*

2. A snare; any thing to catch another,
 a noose.

ILLATION. *n. f.* [*illatio*, Latin.] In-
 ference; conclusion drawn from pre-
 mises.

Herein there seems to be a very erroneous de-
 lation from the indigence of God unto Cain,
 concluding an immortality unto himself. *Boyd.*

Illation is orders the intermediate ideas and
 discover what connection there is in each link
 of the chain, whereby the extremes are held to-
 gether. *Locke.*

ILLATIVE. *adj.* [*illative*, Latin.] Rela-
 ting to *illation* or conclusion.

In common discourse or writing such *ill*lative
 particles as *for*, *because*, manifest the act of rea-
 soning as well as the *ill*lative particles *then* and
therefore. *Warren.*

ILLAUDABLE. *adj.* [*illaudabilis*, Latin.]
 Unworthy of praise or commendation.

Strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but disparage. *Milton.*

ILLAUDABLY. *adv.* [from *illaudable*.]

Unworthily; without deserving praise.
 It is natural for all people to form, not *illau-*
dably, too favourable a judgment of their own
 country. *Brown.*

ILLEGAL. *adj.* [*in* and *legalis*, Latin.]

Contrary to law.

No patent can oblige the subject against law,
 unless an *illegal* patent issued in one kingdom
 can bind another, and not itself. *Swift.*

ILLEGALITY. *n. f.* [from *illegal*.] Con-
 trariety to law.

He wished them to consider what votes they
 had passed, of the *illegality* of all those com-
 missions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the
 proceedings by virtue of them. *Cloven.*

ILLEGALLY. *adv.* [from *illegal*.] In a
 manner contrary to law.

ILL

ILLEGIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Latin.] What cannot be read.

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether illegible. *Howell.*

ILLEGITIMACY. *n. f.* [from *illegitimus*.] State of battardy.

ILLEGITIMATE. *adj.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

Grieve not at your state; For all the world is illegitimate. *Cleaveland.*

Being illegitimate, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness and uncommon satisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and conversation of a parent. *Addison's Spectator.*

ILLEGITIMATELY. *adv.* [from *illegitimus*.] Not in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION. *n. f.* [from *illegitimus*.] The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to defile their offices, upon public and incompetent pretences, the one of attorney, the other of degeneration. *Bacon.*

ILLEVIABLE. *adj.* [*liver*, Fr.] What cannot be levied or exacted.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obsolete and illeivable parts of charge. *Hale.*

ILLEA'VOURED. *adj.* Deformed.

O what a world of vile illeavoured faults Look handsome in three hundred pounds a year! *Shakespeare.*

ILLEA'VOUREDLY. *adv.*

With deformity.

Roughly; ruggedly; in ludicrous language.

He shook him very illeavouredly for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all whereforever he came. *Howell.*

ILLEA'VOUREDNESS. *n. f.* Deformity.

ILLIBERAL. *adj.* [*illiberatus*, Latin.]

Not noble; not ingenuous.

The charity of most men is grown so cold, and then religion so illiberal. *King Charles.*

Not magnificent; not generous; sparing.

Yet submit they did, and well too: an argument that that earth did not deal out their nourishment with an overbearing or illiberal hand. *Woodward's Natural History.*

ILLIBERALITY. *n. f.* [*illiberalitas*, Lat.]

from *illiberal*.]

Meanness of mind.

Partiality; ingardliness; want of munificence.

The illiberality of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with faults. *Bacon.*

ILLIBERALLY. *adv.* [from *illiberal*.]

Disingenuously; meanly.

One that had been bonifid only upon surprise and incogitancy, illiberally intracts. *Decay of Poetry.*

ILLICIT. *adj.* [*illicitus*, Lat. *illicite*, Fr.]

Unlawful; as, an illicit trade.

ILLIGHTEN. *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten*.]

To enlighten; to illuminate. A word,

I believe, only in *Raleigh*.

Corporal light cannot be, because then it would not pierce the air, nor diaphanous bodies;

and yet every day we see the air enlightened. *Raleigh.*

ILLIMITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Lat.]

That cannot be bounded or limited.

Although in adoration of idols, unto the subtiler heads, the worship perhaps might be symbolical; yet was the idolatry direct in the people,

whose credulity is illimitable, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. *Brown.*

With what an awful world-revolving power, Where first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along The illimitable void! *Thomson's Seasons.*

ILLIMITABLY. *adv.* [from *illimitable*.] Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin; *illimité*, French.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *illimited*.] Exemption from all bounds.

The absolute and illimitedness of his communion was generally much spoken of. *Clerendon.*

ILLITERATE. *adj.* [*illiteratus*, Lat.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned; unenlightened by science.

The duke was illiterate, yet had learned at court to supply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the best instruments of science. *Hutton.*

Th' illiterate writer, empirick like, applies To minds diseas'd unsafe chance remedies: The leas'd in schools, where knowledge first began, Studies with care th' anatomy of man, Sees virtue, vice, and passions in their cause, And fame from science, not from fortune draws. *Dryden.*

In the first ages of Christianity not only the learned and the wise, but the ignorant and illiterate embraced tenets and death. *Tillotson.*

ILLITERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *illiterate*.] Want of learning; ignorance of science.

Many acquainted with chymistry but by report, have, from the illiterateness and impostures of those that pretend skill in it, entertained an opinion of the art. *Engle.*

ILLITERATURE. *n. f.* [*in* and *literature*.] Want of learning. Not much used.

The more usual causes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, ill-tutelage, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and intelligence. *Aylmer's Paragon.*

ILLEXS. *n. f.* [from *ill*.]

1. Rudeness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison doors fit open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the illness of the weather. *Leche.*

2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health.

On the Lord's day which immediately preceded his illness, he had received the sacrament. *Atterbury.*

Since the account her majesty received of the insolent faction, doing her late illness at Windsor, she hath been willing to see them deprived of power to do mischief. *Smyth.*

3. Wickedness.

Thou wouldst be great; Art not without ambition; but without The ills should attend it. *Shakespeare.*

ILLY'RI. *n. f.* [*ill* and *natric*.] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.

Illnature inclines a man to these actions that thwart and sour and disturb conversation, and consist of a proneness to do ill turns, attended with a secret joy upon the sight of any mischief that befalls another, and of an utter insensibility of any kindness done him. *South.*

ILNATURED. *adj.* [from *illnature*.]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good-will; mischievous; desirous of another's evil.

These ill qualities denominate a person illnatured, they being such as make him grievous and unkind to all whom he deals and associates himself with. *South.*

Stay, silly bird, th' illnature'd task refuse; Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news. *Addison.*

It might be one of those illnature'd beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do thereto take pleasure in filling them with groundless tenors. *Atterbury.*

2. Phillips applies it to land. Untractable; not yielding to culture.

The hardy labours of the sea, Rich foreign mold on their illnature'd land Induce. *Philips.*

ILNATUREDLY. *adv.* [from *illnature'd*.] In a peevish, forward manner.

ILNATUREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *illnature'd*.] Want of a kindly disposition.

ILLOGICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *logical*.]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderson to hold an illogical in the dispute, as he refused him to say, he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and less abilities. *Watson.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reason.

Reason cannot dispute and make an inference so utterly illogical. *Decay of Poetry.*

ILLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *illogical*.] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLU'CE. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock; to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptuous artifice of mockery.

Some times adroit, sometimes he shook him- self, And falied off his blow, & glade him with such bait. *Long Queen.*

In vain we measure this amazing sphere, While its circumference, forming to be brought, Ev'n into fancy'd space, illuces our vanquish'd thought. *Prior.*

To ILLU'CE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate.

When you came first, that's backward from the pole, Had made his course, illumine that part of heav'n, Where now it burns. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach Betokens. *Thomson's Summer.*

To ILLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

To confirm his words, not few Millions of flaming words, drawn from the thighs Of mighty cherubim: the sudden blaze Far round illum'd hell. *Milton.*

What in me is dark, Illumine! what is low, raise and support! Milton.

2. To decorate; to adorn.

To Cato, Virgil paid one honest line; O let my country's friends illumine mine. *Pope.*

To ILLU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French; *lumen*, Latin.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

Do thou vouchsafe, with thy love-kindling light, T'illuminate my dim and daffled eye. *Spenser.*

No panting can be seen in full perfection, but as all nature is illuminated by a single light. *Watson.*

He made the stars, And set them in the firmament of heav'n. T'illuminate the earth and rule the night. Milton.

Reason our guide, what can the more reply Than that the sun i' lumenates the sky; Than that night rises from his absent ray, And his returning lustre kindles day? Prior.

2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intel ectually with knowledge or grace.

Sanctified no power to abuse; the *illuminated* world with his impossibilities. *Sanders' Travels.*

When he *illuminates* the mind with supernatural light, he does not extinguish that which is natural. *Locke.*

4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.
5. To illustrate.

My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to illustrate the several pages with variety of example. *Harris.*

ILLUMINATION. *n. f.* [*illuminatio*, Lat. *illumination*, Fr. from *illuminare*.]

1. The act of supplying with light.
 2. That which gives light.
- The sun is but a body enlightened, and an illumination created. *Rader's History.*

3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy.

Flowers are fire-w'd, and lamps in order plac'd, And windows with illuminations grac'd. *Drayton.*

4. Brightness; splendour.

The illuminations of manuscript borrowed their title from the *illuminator*, which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Johnson.*

5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge of grace.

Hymns and psalms are such kinds of prayer as are not conceived upon a sudden; but framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetic illumination are inspired. *Harris.*

We have forms of prayer imploring God and his blessing for the illumination of our labours, and the turning them into good and holy uses. *Faust.*

No holy passion, no illumination, no inspiration, can be now a sufficient commission to warrant those attempts which contradict the common rules of peace. *Spence's Sermons.*

ILLUMINATIVE. *adj.* [*illuminativus*, Fr. from *illuminare*.] Having the power to give light.

What makes itself and other things be seen being accompanied by light, is called fire, what admits the illuminative action of fire, and is not seen, is called air. *Digby on Bodies.*

ILLUMINATOR. *n. f.* [from *illuminare*.]

1. One who gives light.
2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

Illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Faust.*

ILLUSION. *n. f.* [*illusio*, Latin; *illusion*, Fr.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; error.

That, distill'd by magic flights, Shall raise such a funeral fright, As, by the strength of their *illusions*, Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shaksp.*

There wanted not some about him that would have persuaded him that all was but an *illusion*. *Bacon's History.*

So oft they fell Into the same *illusion*; not as man Whom they triumph'd, once tripp'd. *Milton.*

An excuse for uncharitable acts, drawn from pretended inability, is of all others the most general and prevailing *illusion*. *Atterbury.*

Many are the *illusions* by which the enemy endeavours to cheat men into security, and defeat their salvation. *Hagars.*

To dream once more I close my willing eyes; Ye soft *illusions*, dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*

We must use some *illusions* to render a pastoral delightful, and this consists in exposing the beauties of a shepherd's life, and in concealing its miseries. *Pope.*

ILLUSIVE. *adj.* [from *illusus*, Lat.] Deceiving by false show.

The heathen bards, who idle fables dress, *Illusive* dreams in mystick forms express. *Blackmore.*

While the fond soul Wrought in gay visions of unreal bliss, Still paints the *illusive* form. *Thomson.*

ILLUSORY. *adj.* [from *in* and *luforius*, Latin; *illusoire*, French.] Deceiving; fraudulent.

Sabotage, in those who make profession to teach or defend truth, hath passed for a virtue: a virtue indeed, which, confiding for the most part in nothing but the fallacious and *illusory* use of obfcurity or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more conceited in their ignorance. *Locke.*

TO ILLUSTRATE. *v. n.* [*illustro*, Latin; *illustrer*, French.]

1. To brighten with light.
2. To brighten with honour.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate *Illustrates*, when they see red royal power Given to me to quell their pride. *Milton.*

There the enroll'd her gutter'd knights among, *Illustrating* the noble hit. *Philips.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

Authors take up popular conceits, and from tradition amorphous, or false, *illustrate* matters of modernable truth. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRATION. *n. f.* [*illustration*, Fr. from *illustrare*.] Explanation; elucidation; exposition. It is seldom used in its original signification for material brightness.

Whoever looks about him will find many living *illustrations* of this emblem. *L'Estrange.*

Space and duration, being ideas that have something very abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may perhaps be of use for their *illustration*. *Locke.*

ILLUSTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *illustrare*.] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

They play much upon the simile, or *illustrative* argumentation, to induce their enthymemes unto the people. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *illustrare*.] By way of explanation.

Things are many times denoted hieroglyphically, metaphorically, *illustratively*, and not with reference to action. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRIOUS. *adj.* [*illustris*, Lat. *illustre*, French.] Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.

In other languages the most *illustrious* titles are derived from things sacred. *South.*

Of every nation, each *illustrious* name, Such toys as trade have cheated into fame. *Dryden.*

ILLUSTRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *illustrious*.] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.

He declined not to appear at festival entertainments, that he might more *illustriously* manifest his charity. *Atterbury.*

You carrying with you all the world can boast, To all the world *illustriously* are lost. *Pope.*

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *illustrious*.] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

IM. Contracted from *I am*.

Im is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters. What is *im* in Latin, when it is not negative, is often *em* in French; and our writers, as the Latin or French occurs to their minds, use *im* or *em*; formerly *im* was more common, and now *em* seems to prevail.

IMAGE. *n. f.* [*image*, Fr. *imago*, Lat.]

1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue; a picture.

Whole is this *image* and superfluous! *Matt.*

The one is too like an *image*, and favours nothing and the other too like my lady's oldest son, ever more talking. *Shakspere.*

Thy brother I, Even like a *stone image*, cold and numb. *Shakspere.*
The *image* of a deity may be a proper object for that which is but the *image* of a religion. *South.*

Still must I be upbraided with your line, But your late brother did not prove me false, Because I could not boast of *image*. *Dryden.*

2. An idol; a false god.

Manasseh set the carved *image* in God's temple. *Chrysostom.*

3. A copy; representation; likeness.

Long may 'st thou live, To bear his *image* and renew his glories. *Shakspere.*

I have bewept a worthy husband's death, And liv'd by looking on his *image*; But now two mirrors of his princely beauty Are crack'd in pieces by *image* and death. *Shakspere's Richard III.*

He made us to his *image* and likeness, That *image* is the soul, and that in fact, Or not the maker's *image*, or be true. *Locke.*

4. Semblance; show; appearance.

Deny to speak with me? They're bold, they're wary.

They have travell'd all night! Mere *image*, The *image* of revolt. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

This is the man should be the bloody deed, The *image* of a wicked monstrous trait, Lays in my eye. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

The face of things is a *image* of things, And present death in various *image*. *De Witt.*

5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.

The *image* of the just I'll show you here at large. *Shakspere.*

Out of this mortal race, can we create *image* of aught delightful, not or more? *Pope.*

When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may have a clear idea of the figure, our thought and angles, but the *image*, or visible idea, we cannot distinguish by *image* from the *image* of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Bacon.*

TO IMAGINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.

How are immaterial substances to be *imagined*, which are such things whereof we can have no notion? *Bacon.*

Image to thy mind How our forefathers to the Stygian shades Went quick. *Philips.*

His ear oft frighted with the *imag'd* voice Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. *Pope.*

Fate some future bard shall join, In sad similitude of griefs to mine, Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore, And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

IMAGERY. *n. f.* [from *image*.]

1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.

Of marble stone was cut An altar carv'd with cunning *imagery*. *F. Quar.*

When in those oratories might you see Rich carvings, portraits, and *imagery*, Where every figure to the life express'd. *Dryden.*

Your gift shall two large *embos'd* be Of silver, wrought with curious *imagery*. *Dryden's Ecce.*

And high embos'd. *Dryden's Ecce.*

2. Show; appearance.

Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantastick *imagery*. *Taggart.*

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean? Secluded from the world, and all its care, Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear. *Pope.*

All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and imagery that attracted our senses, fade and disappear. *Waller*

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.

It might be a mere dream which he saw; the imagery of a melancholic fancy, such as musing men mistake for a reality. *Atterbury*

4. Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind.

I with thee may be in this poem any instance of good imagery. *Dryden*

IMAGINABLE. *adj.* [*imaginable*, French, from *imaginer*.] Possible to be conceived.

It is not imaginable that men will be brought to obey what they cannot esteem. *South*

Mew, sunk into the greatest darkness imaginable, retain some faint and awe of a Deity. *Tiltsam*

IMAGINANT. *adj.* [*imaginant*, French.] Imagining; forming ideas.

We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body. *Bacon*

IMAGINARY. *adj.* [*imaginaire*, Fr. from *imaginer*.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.

False tower's eye,
Which, for things true, weeps things imaginary. *Shakespeare*

Expectation whirled me round.
Th' imaginary relish is so sweet.
That it enchants my sense. *Shakespeare*

Fortune is nothing else but a power imaginary, to which the success of human actions and endeavours were for their variety ascribed. *Raleigh's History*

Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addison*

IMAGINATION. *n. f.* [*imaginatio*, Latin; *imagination*, French; from *imaginer*.]

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. *Imagination* is of three kind: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past; and of things present, or as if they were present: for I comprehend in this imagination fabled and at pleasure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vestments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon*

Our simple apprehension of corporeal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, *imagination*: when we would perceive a material object, our fancies present us with its idea. *Locke*

O whether shall I run, or which way fly
The sight of this so horrid spectacle,
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold!
For dire imagination still pursues me. *Milton*

Where beams of warm imagination play,
The memory's fast figures melt away. *Pope*

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.

Sometimes despair darkens all her imaginations; sometimes the active passion of love cheers and clears her invention. *Sidney*

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfeeling imaginations,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shakspere*

Better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be fever'd from my griefs,
And woes, by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakspere*

His imaginations were often as just as they were bold and strong. *Dennis*

3. Contrivance; scheme.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their imaginations against me. *Lamentations*

4. An unfold or fanciful opinion.

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We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination*, the idea of space, of itself, leads us. *Locke*

IMAGINATIVE. *adj.* [*imaginatif*, French; from *imaginer*.] Fantastick; full of imagination.

Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oft times they do that which they do not. *Bacon*

Lay fetters and restraints upon the *imaginative* and fantastick part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the entertainment of shadows and gauds. *Taylor's Rule of living holy*

TO IMAGINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, French; *imaginar*, Latin.]

1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.

Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring them, I pray thee, with *imagined* speed. *Shakespeare*

Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings*. *Shakespeare*

What are our ideas of eternity and immensity but the repeated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration and expansion, with the infinity of number, in which we can come to no end of addition? *Locke*

2. To scheme; to contrive.

They intended evil against thee, they *imagined* a malicious device. *Psalm*

IMAGINER. *n. f.* [from *imaginer*.] One who forms ideas.

The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should point in such a place of a garter that was held up; and still he did it, by first telling the *imaginer*, and after bidding the actor think. *Bacon*

IMBECILE. *adj.* [*imbecilis*, Latin; *imbécille*, French.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.

TO IMBECILE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] This word is corruptly written *embezzle*. To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expences or unjust appropriations.

Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states *imbeciled*. *Taylor*

IMBECILITY. *n. f.* [*imbecillité*, French.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body.

A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imperfection. *Hooker*

No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the promise of God herein. *Hooker*

We that are strong must bear the *imbecility* of the impotent, and not please ourselves. *Hooker*

That way we are contented to prove, which, being the worse in itself, is notwithstanding now, by reason of common *imbecility*, the siter and likelier to be brooked. *Hooker*

Strength would be lord of *imbecility*,
And the rude ion would strike his father dead. *Shakespeare*

Imbecility, for sex and age, was such as they could not lift up a hand against them. *King Charles*

When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive innocence, a strange *imbecility* immediately seized and laid hold of him. *Woodward*

TO IMBIBE. *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Latin; *imbiber*, French.]

1. To drink in; to draw in.

A pot of allies will receive more hot water than cold, forasmuch as the warm water *imbibeth* more of the salt. *Brown*

The torrent merciles *imbibes*
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift*

Illum'd wide,
The dewy-furled clouds *imbibe* the sun. *Thomson's Autumn*

2. To admit into the mind.

Those, that have *imbibed* this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole

gospel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promises. *Hammond*

It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom. *Locke*

Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and lets them free from many prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them. *Watts*

3. To drench; to saturate; to soak.

This sense, though unusual, perhaps unexampled, is necessary in English, unless the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive.

Metal, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth particles and undissolvable in water, and this earth, *imbued* with more acid, becomes a metallic salt. *Newton*

IMBIBER. *n. f.* [from *imbibe*.] That which drinks or sucks.

Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous steams. *Arbuthnot*

IMBIBITION. *n. f.* [*imbibition*, Fr. from *imbibe*.] The act of sucking or drinking in.

Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reason is the coagulation of bodies, which maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and incorporation. *Bacon*

Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance, but in moisture not; and to all manifestation there is required an *imbibition*. *Bacon*

A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much darker than the rest; many of the incident beams of light being now transfused, that otherwise would be reflected. *Boyle*

TO IMBITTER. *v. a.* [from *bitter*.]

1. To make bitter.

2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.

Let them extinguish their passions which *im-bitter* their lives, and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the community. *Addison*

Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South*

3. To exasperate.

TO IMBODY. *v. a.* [from *body*.]

1. To condense to a body

2. To invest with matter; to make corporeal.

An opening cloud reveals
An heavenly form *imbody'd*, and array'd
With robes of light. *Druiden*

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterial spirits, yet is it more than our *imbody'd* souls can bear without lassitude. *Clarke's Sermons*

3. To bring together into one mass or company; to incorporate.

I by now am so *imbody'd* yours,
That she which marries you must marry me. *Shakespeare*

Never have I seen, nor in
Met such *imbody'd* souls as would with these,
Could meet more to that small industry
Ward on by cranes. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

Under their head *imbody'd* all in one. *Milton*

Then Clavius came, who led a numerous band
Of troops *imbody'd*, from the Sabine land. *Dryden*

4. To enclose. Improper.

In those strata we then meet with the same metal or mineral *imbody'd* in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found in marble. *Woodward's Natural History*

TO IMBODY. *v. n.* To unite into one; to coalesce.

The foul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbody'd and imbrutes, till the quite lost
The divine property of her first being. *Milton*

I M B

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *imbody* and run into one. *Locke.*

To **IMBOIL**. *v. n.* [from *boil*.] To exesuate; to effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron. Not in use.

With whose reproach and o' lous menace,
The knight *imboiling* in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon unbrace
His grasping hold. *Fairy Queen*

To **IMBOLDEN**. *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To raise to confidence; to encourage.

'Tis necessary he should die:
Nothing *imboldens* sin to much as mercy. *Shaksp.*
I think myself in better plight for a lender
than you are, the which hath something *im-*
boldened me to this unreasoned intrusion. *Shaksp.*
I was the more *imboldened*, because I found I
had a soul congenial to his. *Dryden.*
Nor fight was left, nor hopes to force his
way;
Imbolden'd by despair, he stood at bay. *Dryden.*
Their virtues and superior genius *imbolden'd*
them, in great exigencies of state, to attempt the
service of their prince and country out of the
common forms. *Swift.*

To **IMBOSOM**. *v. a.* [from *bosom*.] 1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to hide under any cover.

The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss *imbosom'd* sat the Son. *Milton.*
Villages *imbosom'd* 't'wixt in trees,
And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd. *Thomson.*

2. To admit to the heart, or to affliction.

But glad desire, his late *imbosom'd* guest,
Yet but a babe, with milk of night he nourish. *Sidney*

Who glad t' *imbosom* his affliction vile,
Did all the night, more plainly to appear. *Fairy Queen.*

To **IMBOUND**. *v. a.* [from *bound*.] To enclose; to shut in.

That sweet breath,
Which was *imbound* in this beauteous clay. *Shaksp. v. r.*

To **IMBOW**. *v. a.* [from *bow*.] To arch; to vault.

Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond fure,
Imbowed with gold and gorgeous ornament. *Fairy Queen.*

Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for
conference, they keep both the wind and sun
off. *Bacon.*

I let my due feet never fail
To walk the staidous cloister's pale,
And love the high *imbowed* roof,
With antick pillar massy proof. *Milton.*

To **IMBOWER**. *v. a.* [from *bower*.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

And stooping thence to Ham's *imbowering*
walks, *Thomson.*
In spotless peace retired.

IMBOWMENT. *n. f.* [from *imbow*.] Arch; vault.

The roof all open, not so much as any *imbow-*
ment near any of the walls left. *Bacon.*

To **IMBRANGLE**. *v. a.* To entangle.

A low word.

With subtle cobweb cheats
They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;
In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,
The more they stir, the more they're tangled. *Hudibras.*

IMBRICATED. *adj.* [from *imbrer*, Lat.] Indented with concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

I M B

IMBRICATION. *n. f.* [*imbrer*, Latin.] Concave indenture.

All is guarded with a well-made tegument,
adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other
fineries. *Derham.*

To **IMBROWN**. *v. a.* [from *brown*.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.

Where the morning sun first warmly smote
The open field, and where the unperc'd shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton.*
The foot grows black that was with dirt *im-*
brown'd.
And in thy pocket gungling halfpence found. *Gay.*

Another age shall see the golden ear
Indown the slope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Heavily
stands. *Pope.*

To **IMBRUTE**. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brute*.] 1. To sleep; to soak; to wet much or long. This seems indifferently written with *in* or *em*. I have sustained both modes of writing.

Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *embru'd*,
And by their cruel darts to thee subdu'd. *Spenser.*
There streams a spring of blood to fast
From those deep wounds, as all *embru'd* the face
Of that accursed cut-throat. *Daniel's Civil War.*
The merciless Turks, *embru'd* with the chris-
tian blood, were weary of slaughter, and began
greedily to seek after the spoil. *Knolly's History.*
At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whole arrows in my blood their wings *embrue*. *Sandys.*

Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *embrue* their hands in Cato's blood. *Addison.*

Lo! these hands in murder are *embru'd*,
Those trembling feet by justice are paraly'd. *Prior.*
There, where two ways in equal parts divide,
The dreadful monster train can delir'd
Two bleeding babes depending at her side;
Whole panting vitals, warm with life the draws,
And in their hearts *embrues* her cruel claws. *Pope.*
His virgin blood, Agyllus' veins *embru'd*;
The murderer fell, and blood aton'd for blood. *Pope.*

A good man chafes rather to pass by a ver-
bal injury than *embrue* his hands in blood. *Clarke.*

2. To pour; to emit moisture. Obsolete.

Some bathed kisses, and did oft *embrue*
The finger'd liquor through his melting lips. *Fairy Queen.*

To **IMBRUTE**. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To degrade to brutality.

I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast; and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to menurate and *imbrute*. *Milton.*

To **IMBRUTE**. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbrutes and *imbrutes*, 'till the quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*

To **IMBUE**. *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin.] This word, which seems wanting in our language, has been proposed by several writers, but not yet adopted by the rest.

Imbu, French, the participial *adj.* is only used.] To tincture deep; to imbibe or soak with any liquor or die.

I would render this treatise intelligible to
every rational man, however little versed in
scholastic learning; among whom I expect it
will have a fairer passage, than among those that
are deeply *imbued* with other principles. *Digby.*
Clothes which have once been thoroughly *im-*
bued with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed
into lighter colours. *Boyle.*

I M M

Where the mineral matter is great, so as to
take the eye, the body appears *imbued* and im-
bued with the colour. *Hoodford.*

To **IMBUER**. *v. a.* [*imbue*, Fr.] To
stock with money. This should be *em-*
buise, from *embouriser*, French.

IMITABILITY. *n. f.* [*imitabilitas*, Latin.]
The quality of being imitable.

According to the multifariousness of this in-
imitability, to are the possibilities of being. *Norcia.*

IMITABLE. *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Lat. *imitable*,
French.]

1. Worthy to be imitated; deserving to
be copied.

How could the most base men, and separate
from all *imitable* qualities, attain to honour but
by an observant slavish court? *Reland.*
As acts of parliament are not regarded by *imit-*
able writers, I account the relation of them
improper for history. *Hagars.*

2. Possible to be imitated; within reach
of imitation.

The characters of men placed in lower stages
of life, are more useful, as being *imitable* by
greater numbers. *Arbut.*

To **IMITATE**. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin; *imiter*,
French.]

1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble.

We *imitate* and practice to make wiser, &c.
more than any out of your market. *Boyle.*
Despite wealth, and *imitate* a god. *Clay.*
I would care to some resemblance of
And *imitate* his language and his countenance. *Marlowe.*

2. To counterfeit.

Thy hand appear'd a shining face to show;
And that Indian d an *imitated* face. *Pope.*

3. To pursue the course of a composition,
so as to use parallel images and examples.

For shame! what *imitate* an old man? *Boyle.*

IMITATION. *n. f.* [*imitatio*, Latin; *imitation*,
French.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to re-
semble.

2. That which is offered as a copy.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us
pleasure, a lively *imitation* of it, either in poetry
or painting, must produce a much greater. *Boyle.*
Both the poets are not only true *imitations* of na-
ture, but of the best nature. *Dryden.*

3. A method of translating lower than
paraphrase, in which modern examples
and illustrations are used for ancient, or
domestick for foreign.

In the way of *imitation*, the translator not
only varies from the words and sense, but he
takes them as he sees occasion; and, to do
only some general hints from the original, and
division upon the ground-work. *Dryden.*

IMITATIVE. *adj.* [*imitativus*, Latin.]

1. Inclined to copy; as, man is an *imitative*
being.

2. Aiming at resemblance; as, painting
is an *imitative* art.

3. Formed after some original.

This temple, set in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*

IMITATOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *imitateur*, Fr.]
One that copies another; one that en-
deavours to resemble another.

Imitators are but a servile kind of cattle, say
the poet. *Dryden.*

IMMACULATE. *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Lat.
immaculé, French.]

1. Spotless; pure; undefiled.

To keep this commandment *immaculate* and
blameless, was to teach the gospel of Christ. *Hobbes.*

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
His love sincere, his thoughts immaculate. *Shaksp.*
The king, whom catholics count a saint-like
and immaculate prince, was taken away in the
flower of his age. *Bacon.*

Were but my soul as pure
From other guilts as that, Heaven did not hold
One more immaculate. *Dehkan's Sophy.*
1. Pure; limpid.

Thou clear, immaculate, and silver fountain,
From whence this stream, through muddy passages,
Hath had his current and defil'd himself. *Shaksp.*
To IMMA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from *manacle*.] To fetter; to confine.

Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind
With all thy charms, although this corporeal mud
Thou hast immanucl'd. *Milton.*

IMMA'NE. *adj.* [from *manis*, Latin.] Vast; prodigiously great.

IMMANENT. *adj.* [from *inmanens*, French; *in* and *maneo*, Latin.] Intrinsic; inherent; internal.

Judging the infinite essence by our narrow
selves, we ascribe intellects, volitions, and
such like immanent actions, to that nature which
hath nothing in common with us. *Glauville.*

What he wills and intends once, he willed and
intended from all eternity; it being grossly con-
trary to the very first notions we have of the
infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to state
or suppose any new immanent act in God. *South.*

IMMANIFEST. *adj.* [in and *manifest*.] Not manifest; not plain. Not in use.

A time not much unlike that which was before
time, immanifest and unknown. *Bacon.*

IMMANITY. *n. f.* [from *immanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity; savageness.

It was both impious and unnatural,
That such immanity and bloody strife
Should reign among professors of one faith. *Shaksp.*

IMMARCESCIBLE. *adj.* [in and *marcesco*, Latin.] Unfading. *Diet.*

IMMARTIAL. *adj.* [in and *martial*.] Not warlike.

My powers are unfit,
Myself immortal. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

IMMA'SK. *v. a.* [in and *mask*.] To cover; to disguise.

I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to
immask our noted outward garments. *Shakspere.*

IMMATERIAI. *adj.* [from *immaterial*, French; *in* and *materia*, Latin.]

Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter.

Angels are spirits immaterial and intellectual,
the glorious inhabitants of those sacred palaces,
where there is nothing but light and immortality,
no shadow of matter for tears, discontentments,
griefs, and uncomfortable passions to work upon;
but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever
and ever, do dwell. *Hooker.*

As then the soul a substance hath alone,
Besides the body, in which she is confin'd;
So hath she not a body of her own,
But is a spirit, and immaterial mind. *Darwin.*

Those immaterial felicities we expect, suggest
the necessity of preparing our appetites, without
which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Dean of Picty.*

No man that owns the existence of an infinite
spirit can doubt of the possibility of a finite spirit;
that is, such a thing as is immaterial, and does
not contain any principle of corruption. *Tillot.*

Unimportant; without weight; imper-
tinent; without relation. This sense
has crept into the conversation and writ-
ings of barbarians; but ought to be
utterly rejected.

IMMATERIA'LIITY. *n. f.* [from *immaterial*.] Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

When we know cogitation is the prime attri-
bute of a spirit, we infer its immateriality, and
thence its immortality. *Watts.*

IMMATERIAI'LY. *adv.* [from *immaterial*.] In a manner not depending upon matter.

The visible species of things strike not our
senses immaterially; but streaming in corporeal
rays do carry with them the qualities of the object
from whence they flow, and the medium through
which they pass. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IMMATERIALIZED. *adj.* [from *in* and *materia*, Latin.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation
be no trouble to immaterialized spirits, yet is it
more than our embodied souls can bear without
lassitude. *Glauville's Steps.*

IMMATERIAI'NESS. *n. f.* [from *immaterial*.] Distinctness from matter.

IMMATERIAI'LY. *adj.* [in and *materia*, Latin.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; wanting body.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal
and immaterial, whereas there be in nature but
few. *Bacon.*

After a long enquiry of things immeric in
matter, I interpolate some object which is imma-
teriate, or less material; such as this of sounds. *Bacon.*

IMMATURE. *adj.* [from *immaturus*, Lat.]

1. Not ripe.
2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion.

The land enterprize of Panama was an ill
measured and immature counsel, grounded upon
a false account, that the passages were no better
fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

This is your time for action and debate,
For partial favour, and permitted hate:
Let now your immature disension cease,
Sit quiet. *Dryden.*

3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the
natural time.

We are pleased, and call not that death imma-
ture, if a man lives 'till seventy. *Taylor.*

IMMATURELY. *adv.* [from *immature*.]

Too soon; too early; before ripeness
or completion.

IMMATURENESS. } *n. f.* [from *immature*.]

IMMATUREITY. } Unripeness; incom-
pleteness; a state short of completion.

I might reasonably expect a pardon from the
ingenious for faults committed in an immaturity
of age and judgment. *Glauville.*

IMMEASURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *immemabilis*, Latin.]

Want of power to pass. So it is used
in the example; but it is rather, inca-
pability of affording passage.

From this phlegm proceed white cold tumours,
viscidities, and consequently immeasurability of the
juices. *Arbutnot*

IMMEASURABLE. *adj.* [in and *measure*.]

Immenfe; not to be measured; indefi-
nitely extensive.

Churches reared up to an height immeasurable,
and adorned with far more beauty in their restora-
tion than their founders before had given them. *Hooker.*

From the shore
They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss,
Outrageous as a sea, dark wasteful, wild. *Milton.*

Immeasurable strength they might behold
In me, of wisdom nothing more than mean. *Milton.*

What a glorious show are those beings enter-
tained with, that can see such tremendous ob-
jects wandering through those immeasurable
depths of ether! *Addison's Guardian.*

Nor can there be there, nor vessels to convey.

Nor can to cut th' immeasurable way. *Pope.*

IMMEASURABLY. *adv.* [from *immeasurabile*.] Immensely; beyond all measure.
The Spaniards immeasurably bewail their dead. *Spenser.*

There ye shall be fed, and fill'd
Immeasurably, all things shall be your prey. *Milton.*

IMMECHANICAL. *adj.* [in and *mechanical*.] Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

We have nothing to do to show any thing that
is immechanical, or not according to the established
laws of nature. *Chapman.*

Nothing will clear a head possessed with inechanical notions. *Mead.*

IMMEDIACY. *n. f.* [from *immediate*.]

Personal greatness; power of acting
without dependance. 'This is a harsh
word, and sense peculiar, I believe, to
Shakspere.

He led our powers,
Bore the commission of my place and person,
The which immediacy may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *King Lear.*

IMMEDIATE. *adj.* [from *immediatus*, French; *in* and *nudius*, Latin.]

1. Being in such a state with respect to
something else as that there is nothing
between them; proximate; with no-
thing intervening.

Moses mentions the immediate causes of the
deluge, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter
mentions the more remote and fundamental
causes, that continuation of the heavens. *Barnet.*

2. Not acting by second causes.

It is much to be attributed to the immediate will
of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at
his pleasure. *Abbot.*

3. Instant; present with regard to time.
Prior therefore should not have written
more immediate.

Immediate are my needs, and my relief
Must not be tost and turn'd to me in words,
But find supply immediate. *Shakspere.*

Death denounc'd that day,
Which he professes already vain, and void,
Because not yet inflicted, as he fear'd
By some immediate stroke. *Milton.*

But she, how'er of victory sure,
Contents the wrath too long delay'd;
And arm'd with more immediate power,
Calls cruel silence to her aid. *Prior.*

IMMEDIATELY. *adv.* [from *immediate*.]

1. Without the intervention of any other
cause or event.

God's acceptance of it, either immediately by
himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop,
is that which vests the whole property of a thing
in God. *South.*

2. Instantly; at the time present; with-
out delay.

Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with slender, and wub him at Eaton
Immediately to marry. *Shakspere.*

IMMEDIATENESS. *n. f.* [from *immediate*.]

1. Preference with regard to time.

2. Exemption from second or intervening
causes.

IMMEDIICABLE. *adj.* [from *immedicabilis*, Lat.]

Not to be healed; incurable.

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds immedicable,
Rauklo and fester, and gangrene
To black mortification. *Milton's Agonistes.*

IMMEMORABLE. *adj.* [from *immemorabilis*, Latin.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL. *adj.* [from *immemorial*, French; *in* and *memoria*, Latin.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorial in writing; yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by immemorial usage or custom. *Hale.*

By a long immemorial practice, and prescription of an aged thorough-paced hypocrisy, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at first practice of it, they themselves knew to be a cheat. *South.*

IMMENSE. *adj.* [*immense*, French; *immensus*, Latin.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness immense! That all this good of evil shall produce! Motion As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, to infinite or immense essence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing distinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when we speak of immensity, and of God as of an immense being. *Green.*

IMMENSELY. *adv.* [from *immense*.] Infinitely; without measure.

We shall find that the void space of our system is immensely bigger than all its corporeal parts. *Bentley.*

IMMENSITY. *n. f.* [*immensité*, French.] Unbounded greatness; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of immensity. *Locke.*

He that will consider the immensity of this fabric, and the great variety that is to be found in this inconsiderable part of it which he has to do with, may think that in other mansions of it there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

All these illustrious worlds, And millions which the glaze can never defray, Lost in the wilds of vast immensity, Are suns, are centers. *Blackmore's Creation.*

IMMENSURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *immensurable*.] Impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [in and *mensurable*, Latin.] Not to be measured.

To **IMMERGE.** *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water.

IMMERIT. *n. f.* [*immerito*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of desert. This is a better word than *demerit*, which is now used in its stead.

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a passion, reason and my own immert tell me it must not be for me. *Sackville.*

To **IMMERSE.** *v. a.* [*immersus*, Latin.]

1. To put under water.

2. To sink or cover deep.

More than a mile immersed within the wood; At once the wind was laid. *Dryden.*

They observed that they were immersed in their rocks, quarries, and mines, in the same manner as they are at this day found in all known parts of the world. *Woodward.*

3. To keep in a state of intellectual depression.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of popery, was called the nation of saints, should now have less appearance of religion in it than any other neighbouring state or kingdom; whether they be such as continue still immersed in the errors of the church of Rome, or such as are recovered out of it. *Addison's Freeholder.*

We are prone to engage ourselves with the business, the pleasures, and the amusements of this world: we give ourselves up too greedily to the pursuit, and immerse ourselves too deeply in the enjoyments of them. *Atterbury.*

It is impossible to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply immersed in the enjoyments of this. *Atterbury.*

IMMERSE. *adj.* [*immersus*, Lat.] Buried; covered; sunk deep.

After long inquiry of things immersed in matter, I interpose some object which is immaterial, or less material; such as this of sounds, that the intellect may become not partial. *Bacon.*

IMMERSION. *n. f.* [*immersio*, Latin; *immersion*, French.]

1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface.

Achilles's mother is said to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this immersion. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.

3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

Many persons, who, through the heat of their passions, through the contagion of ill example, or too deep an immersion in the affairs of life, were from the rules of their holy faith; yet would, upon extraordinary warnings, be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

IMMETHODICAL. *adj.* [in and *methodical*.] Confused; being without regularity; being without method.

M. Bayle compares the answering of an immethodical author to the hunting of a duck: when you have him full in your sight, he gives you the slip, and becomes invisible. *Addison.*

IMMETHODICALLY. *adv.* [from *immethoudical*.] Without method; without order.

IMMINENCE. *n. f.* [from *imminent*.] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. Not in use.

I do not speak of flight, of fear, of death; But dare all imminence, that gods and men Address their dangers in. *Shakespeare.*

IMMINENT. *adj.* [*imminent*, French; *imminens*, Latin.] Impending; at hand; threatening. Always in an ill sense.

What dangers at any time are imminent, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we. *Hooker.*

Three times to-day You have defuded me from imminent death. *Shakespeare.*

The se she applies for warnings and portents Of evils imminent, and on her knee Hath begg'd, that I will stay at home to-day. *Shakespeare.*

To them preach'd Conversion and repentance, as to souls In prison, under judgments imminent. *Milton.*

Men could not fail without imminent danger and inconveniences. *Pope.*

To **IMMINGLE.** *v. a.* [in and *mingle*.]

To mingle; to mix; to unite.

Some of us, like thee, through stormy life Toild, tempest-beaten, ere we could attain This holy calm, this harmony of mind, Where purity and peace immingle charms. *Thomson.*

IMMINUTION. *n. f.* [from *imminuo*, Latin.] Diminution; decrease.

These revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's are, which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did not a Providence continually oversee and secure them from all alteration or immutation. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMISCIABILITY. *n. f.* [from *immiscible*.] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMISCIBLE. *adj.* [in and *miscible*.] Not capable of being mingled. *Clarissa.*

IMMISSION. *n. f.* [*missio*, Latin.] The act of sending in; contrary to emission.

To **IMMIT.** *v. n.* [*immitto*, Latin.] To send in.

To **IMMIX.** *v. a.* [in and *mix*.] To mingle.

Samson, with these immixt, inevitably Pull'd down the same destruction on himself. *Milton.*

IMMIXABLE. *adj.* [in and *mix*.] Impossible to be mingled.

Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the same colour, and immixable. *Wallace.*

IMMORTALITY. *n. f.* [*immortalité*, French; from *immobilis*, Lat.] Unmoveableness; want of motion; resistance to motion.

The course of fluids through the vascular solids must in time harden the fibres, and abolish many of the canals; from whence dries, weakness, immobility, and debility of the vital force. *Johnson on Aliments.*

IMMODERATE. *adj.* [*immodéré*, Fr. *immoderatus*, Lat.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean.

One means, very effectual for the preservation of health, is a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or distracted with immoderate cares. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMODERATELY. *adv.* [from *immoderate*.] In an excessive degree.

Immoderately the weeps for Tybalt's death. *Shakespeare.*

The heat weakened more and more the arch of the earth, sucking out the moisture that was the cement of its parts, drying it immoderately, and chapping it. *Boerhaave's Theory.*

IMMODERATION. *n. f.* [*immoderation*, French; from *immoderate*.] Want of moderation; excess.

IMMODEST. *adj.* [*immodeste*, French; in and *modest*.]

1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity.

She failed at herself, that she should be so modest to write to one that she knew would not be. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unchaste; impure.

Immodest deeds you hinder to be wrought, But we prescribe the least immodest thought. *Dryden.*

3. Obscene.

'Tis needful that the most immodest word Be look'd upon and learn'd, which once at hand, Comes to no farther use But to be known and hated. *Shakespeare.*

Immodest words admit of no defence, For want of decency is want of sense. *Johnson.*

4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMODESTY. *n. f.* [*immodestie*, French; from *immodest*.] Want of modesty; indecency.

It was a piece of immodesty. *Pope.*

To **IMMOLATE.** *v. a.* [*immolo*, Lat. *immoler*, Fr.]

1. To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

Their counters of applause being attentively reduced to live in want, these costly trifles so engrossing all that they can spare, that they frequently enough are forced to immolate their own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

2. To offer in sacrifice.

Now immolate the tongues, and mix the wine, Sacred to Neptune, and the power divine. *Pope.*

IMMOLATION. *n. f.* [*immolation*, French; from *immolate*.]

1. The act of sacrificing.

In the picture of the immolation of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy. *Brown.*

2. A sacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous immolations than the most savage heathens. *Decay of Piety.*

IMMOMENT. *adj.* [in and *moment*.] Trifling; of no importance or value. A barbarous word.

I M M

*Some lady-trifles have reserv'd,
Immortal toys, things of such dignity
As we greet modern friends withal.* *Shakspeare.*
IMMORAL. *adj.* [in and moral.]
Wanting regard to the laws of natural
religion: as, a flatterer of vice is an
immoral man.

Contrary to honesty; dishonest: as,
defection of a calumniated friend is an
immoral action.

IMMORALITY. *n. f.* [from *immoral*.]
Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety
to virtue.

Such men are put into the commission of the
crime who encourage the grossest immorality, to
draw all the bawds of the ward pay contribution.

IMMORTAL. *adj.* [*immortalis*, Latin.]
Exempt from death; being never to
die.

To the king eternal, immortal, invisible, the
only wife God, be glory for ever. *1 Tim.*
Her body sleeps in Capulet's monument,
And her immortal part with angels lives. *Shakspeare.*
There was an opinion in gross, that the soul
was immortal. *Abbot.*

The Paphian queen,
With gored hand, and veil so rudely torn,
Like terror did among th' immortals breed,
Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed.

Never-ending; perpetual.
Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have
immortal longings in me. *Shakspeare.*

IMMORTALITY. *n. f.* [*immortalité*, Fr.
from *immortal*.]
Exemption from death; life never to end.

This corruptible shall put on incorruption, and
this mortal, immortality. *1 Corinthians.*
Quaff immortality, and joy. *Milton.*
He th' immortality of souls proclaim'd,
Whom th' oracle of men the wisest nam'd.

His existence will of itself continue for ever,
unless it be destroyed, which is impossible, from
the immutability of God, and the nature of his
immortality. *Cheyne.*

When we know cogitation is the prime attri-
bute of a spirit, we infer its immutability, and
hence its immortality. *Watts.*

Exemption from oblivion.

IMMORTALIZE. *v. n.* [*immortaliser*,
French; from *immortal*.]
To make immortal; to perpetuate; to
exempt from death.

For mortal things desire their like to breed,
That so they may their kind immortalize. *Davies.*
To exempt from oblivion.
Drive them from Orleans, and be immortaliz'd.

IMMORTALIZE. *v. n.* To become
immortal. This word is, I think, pecu-
liar to Pope.

Fix the year precise.
Then British bards begin t' immortalize. *Pope.*

IMMORTAL. *adj.* [from *immortal*.]
With exemption from death; without
end.

There is your crown;
and he that wears the crown immortally,
long guard it yours! *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*
What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow immortally
in his sensual pleasures! *Bentley.*

IMMOVABLE. *adj.* [in and moveable.]
Not to be forced from its place.

We shall not question his removing the earth,
When he finds an immovable base to place his en-
gine upon. *Brown.*

Not liable to be carried away; real in
law.

I M M

When an executor meddles with the *immovable*
estate, before he has seized on the moveable
goods, it may be then appealed from the execu-
tion of sentence. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

3. Unshaken; unaffected.
How much happier is he, who, centering on
himself, remains *immovable*, and smiles at the
madness of the dance about him! *Dryden.*

IMMOVABLY. *adv.* [from *immovable*.] In
a state not to be shaken.

Immovably firm to their duty, when they could
have no prospect of reward! *Atterbury.*

IMMUNITY. *n. f.* [*immunité*, French;
immunitas, Latin.]

1. Discharge from any obligation.
Of things human's whatsoever there is, which
the whole church doth observe, to argue for
man's *immunity* from observing the same, it were
a point of most insolent madness! *Hooker.*

2. Privilege; exemption from onerous
duties.

Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they
prevailed so far as to cause Palladius to be pro-
claimed successor. *Sidon.*
Simon sent to Demetrius, to the end he should
give the land an *immunity*, because all that
Tryphon did was to fool. *1 Maccabees.*
The last invidiously aggravate the rights and
immunities of the clergy. *Spratt's Sermons.*

3. Freedom.
Common apprehensions entertain the antedotal
condition of Ireland, concerning only in that
land an *immunity* from venomous creatures.

But this annu'd condition of the crown,
Immunity from errors, you disown. *Dryden.*

To **IMMUNE.** *v. a.* [in and *munus*, Lat.
emuer, old French, so that it might be
written *emuer*.] To enclose within
walls; to confine; to shut up; to im-
prison.

Pity, you ancient times, these tender babes,
Whom envy hath *immured* within your walls!

One of these three contains her heavenly picture;
And shall I think in favour the summer's day?

At the first descent on shore he was not *immured*
with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the
landing in his land-boat. *Watts.*
Lynachus *immured* it with a wall. *Sandys.*
Though a soul touch'd prison her course
On earth, she, when clasp'd, is wide and pure.

IMMURE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wall;
an enclosure, as in *Shakspeare*, but per-
haps nowhere else.

Their vow is made
To ravack Troy; within whose strong *immures*
The rash'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakspeare.*

IMMUSICAL. *adj.* [in and *musical*.] In-
harmonious; wanting proportion of
sound.

All sounds are either musical, which are ever
equal, or *immusical*, which are ever unequal, as
the voice in speaking, and whispering. *Bacon.*
We consider the *immusical* note of all forms we
ever beheld or heard of. *Brown.*

IMMUTABILITY. *n. f.* [*immutabilitas*, Lat.
immutabilité, Fr. from *immutabile*.] Ex-
emption from change; invariableness;
unchangeableness.

The *immutability* of God they strive unto, by
working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

His existence will of itself continue for ever,
unless it be destroyed, which is impossible,
from the *immutability* of God. *Cheyne.*

IMMUTABLE. *adj.* [*immutabilis*, Lat.]
Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

I M P

By two *immutable* things, in which it was im-
possible for God to lye, we have a strong confir-
mation. *Hebrews.*

Thy threatenings, Lord, as thine, thou may'st
revoke;

But if *immutable* and fix'd they stand,
Continue still thyself to give the stroke,
And let not foreign foes oppress thy land. *Dryden.*

IMMUTABLY. *adv.* [from *immutable*.]
Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.
His love is like his essence, *immutablely* eternal.

IMP. *n. f.* [*imp*, Welsh, a shoot, a sprout,
a sprig.]

1. A son; the offspring; progeny.
That noble *imp* your son.

And thou, most dreadful *imp* of highest Jove,
Fair Venus' son. *Fairy Queen.*
The tender *imp* was weaned from the teat.

A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shakspeare.*

2. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. In
this sense it is still retained.

Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of
Satan. *Hooker.*

The serpent after long debate, irresolute
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence close,
Fit vessel, hatcht *imp* of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his dark suggestions hide
From sharpest sight. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

As soon as you can hear his knell,
This god on earth turns d— in hell;
And, lo! his ministers of state,
Transform'd to *imps*, his love wait.

To **IMP.** *v. a.* [*impro*, to engraft, Welsh.]
To lengthen or enlarge with any thing
additious. It is originally a term
used by falconers, who repair a hawk's
wing with additious feathers.

If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wings.

New rebellions raise
Their hydra heads, and the false north displays
Her broken league to *imp* her serpent wings.

Help, ye tart layrills, to *imp* my rage
With all the scorpions that should whip this age.

With cord and canvas from rich Hamburgh
sent,
His navy's molted wings he *imps* once more.

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
Till shooting out with legs, and *imp'd* with wings,
The gulls proceed to bees with pointed flings.

The Mercury of heav'n, with silver wings
Imps for the flight, to overtake his ghost.

To **IMPACT.** *v. a.* [*impactus*, Latin.] To
drive close or hard.

They are angular, but of what particular figure
is not easy to determine, because of their being
impacted to thick and confusedly together.

To **IMPACT.** *v. a.* [in and *paint*.] To
paint; to decorate with colours. Not in
use.

Never yet did infection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause. *Shakspeare.*

To **IMPUR.** *v. a.* [*empurer*, to make worse,
French. *Skinner.*] To diminish; to
injure; to make worse; to lessen in
quantity, value, or excellence.

To change any such law, must needs, with the
common sort, *impair* and weaken the force of
those grounds whereby all laws are made effectual.

Objects divine
Must needs *impair*, and weary human sense.

Must needs *impair*, and weary human sense.

Must needs *impair*, and weary human sense.

Must needs *impair*, and weary human sense.

Must needs *impair*, and weary human sense.

IMP

That soon refresh'd him weary'd, and repair'd
What hunger, if aught hunger had impair'd,
Or thirst. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
Nor was the work impair'd by storms alone,
But felt the approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*
In years he seem'd, but not impair'd by years. *Pope.*

TO IMPAIR. *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out.

Flesh may impair, quoth he; but reason can repair. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPAIR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease. Not used.

A loadstone, kept in undue position, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more powerfully preserved by fire than dust or steel. *Brown.*

IMPAIRMENT. *n. f.* [from *impair*.] Diminution; injury.

His posterity, at this distance, and after so perpetual *impairment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to obscure himself from his Creator in the shade of the garden. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IMPAIRABLE. *adj.* [impairable, French; *in and payable*.] Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an *impairable* powder, when poured out, it will emulsiate a liquor, by reason that the smallness of the parts do make them easy to be put into motion. *Boyle.*

TO IMPARADISE. *v. a.* [imparadise, Italian.] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity.

This *imparadised* neighbourhood made Zelmane's soul cleave unto her, both through the ivory case of her body, and the apparel which did overcloud it. *Shelley.*

All my souls be
Imparadised in you, in whom alone
I understand, and grow, and see. *Donne.*
Thus these two,
Imparadised in one another's arms,
The happier I den, wish enjoy their fill
Of bliss on bliss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

IMPARITY. *n. f.* [imparitas, *impar*, Lat.] 1. Inequality; disproportion.

Some bodies are hard, some soft—the hardness is caused chiefly by the junction of the spirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts. *Baron.*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.

What verity is there in that moral conceit, in the lateral division of man, by even and odd, and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies? *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO IMPARK. *v. a.* [in and park.] To enclose with a park; to sever from a common.

TO IMPART. *v. a.* [impartior, Latin.]

1. To grant; to give.

High state and honours to others *impart*.
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*

2. To make known; to show by words or tokens.

Gentle lady,
When first I did *impart* my love to you,
I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins. *Shelley. Merchant of Venice.*

Avon confession the revealing is for the case of a man's heart, so secret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather discharge than *impart* their words. *Bacon.*

Thou to me thy thoughts
Wilt wot, I wote to thee was wot't' *impart*. *Milton.*

3. To communicate; to grant as to a partaker.

I find thee knowing of thyself;
Expressing well the spirit within thee true,
My image, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milton.*

IMP

IMPARTIAL. *adj.* [impartial, Fr. *in and partial*.] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. It is used as well of actions as persons: an *impartial* judge; an *impartial* sentence.

Success I hope, and fate I cannot fear:
Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name;
Love is *impartial*, and to both the same. *Dryden.*

IMPARTIALITY. *n. f.* [impartialité, Fr. from *impartial*.] Equitableness; justice; indifference.

A pious and well-disposed will gives not only diligence, but also *impartiality* to the understanding in its search into religion, which is absolutely necessary to give success into our inquiries into truth; it being far more possible for that man to hit the mark, whose eye is full glancing upon something beside it. *South.*

IMPARTIALLY. *adv.* [from *impartial*.] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiased judgment; without regard to party or interest; justly; honestly.

Since the scripture promises eternal happiness and pardon of sin, upon the sole condition of faith and sincere obedience, it is evident, that he only can plead a title to such a pardon, whose conscience *impartially* tells him that he has performed the required condition. *South.*

IMPARTIBLE. *adj.* [impartible, French; from *impart*.] Communicable; that may be conferred or bestowed. This word is elegant, though used by few writers.

The fine body may be conceived to be more or less *impartible* than it is active or heavy. *Dugdale.*

IMPASSABLE. *adj.* [in and payable.] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impassable.

There are in America many high and *impassable* mountains, which are very rich. *Rauwolf.*

Impassable, impassable; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

When Alexander would have passed the Gauges, he was told by the Indians that all beyond it was either *impassable* marshes, or sandy deserts. *Temple.*

IMPASSIBILITY. *n. f.* [impassibilité, Fr. from *impassible*.] Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand. *Dryden.*

IMPASSIBLE. *adj.* [impassible, French; *in and passio*, Latin.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

If the upper soul check what is contented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that, after a few years of sensuality, that rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, drop into a perpetual *impassible* nothing, take a long progress in a land where all things are forgotten, this would be some colour. *Hannont.*

Secure of death, I should condemn thy dart,
Though naked, and *impassible* depart. *Dryden.*

IMPASSIBleness. *n. f.* [from *impassible*.] Impassibility; exemption from pain.

How shameful a partiality is it, thus to reserve all the sensualities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impassibleness* of the next? *Decay of Piety.*

IMPASSIONED. *adj.* [in and passion.] Disordered by passion.

So, standing, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter, all *impassioned*, thus began. *Milton.*

IMPASSIVE. *adj.* [in and passive.] Exempt from the agency of external causes.

IMP

She told him what those empty phantoms were
Forms without bodies, and *impassive* air. *Dryden.*
Fule suns, unfelt at distance, roll away,
And on th' *impassive* ice the lightning's play. *Pope.*

IMPA'STED. *adj.* [in and passive.] Concrete as into paste. Not in use.

Horribly trait
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, &c.
Bak'd and *impassed* with the parching fires. *Shelley.*

IMPA'TIENCE. *n. f.* [impatience, French; *impatiens*, Latin.]

1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering.

All the power of his wits has given way to *impatience*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The experiment I resolved to make was, thought, and not rashness or *impatience*. *Temple.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.

3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

IMPA'TIENT. *adj.* [impatiens, French; *impatiens*, Latin.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear with of.

Fame, *impatient* of extremes, decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise. *Pope.*

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

The tortur'd savage turns around,
And dungs about his form, *impatient* of the wound. *Dryden.*

3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion; with *at* before the occasion with of *impatience* is referred to the thing, with *at* to the person.

To be *impatient* at the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must be slain, means that the person was not to be slain. *Taylor's Rule of Law.*

4. Hot; hasty.

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that is before him. *Temple's Speech.*

5. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay; with *for* before the thing desired.

The mighty Caesar wants his vital hour;
Impatient for the world, and his great power. *Dryden.*

On the way prepared the vessel to land,
Th' *impatient* manner thy speed demands. *Dryden.*

IMPA'TIENTLY. *adv.* [from *impatient*.]

1. With rage, under uneasiness.

2. Passionately; ardently.

He considered one thing to *impatiently* that he would not admit any thing else to be considered. *Temple.*

3. Eagerly; with great desire.

TO IMPATRONIZE. *v. a.* [impatronize, Fr. *in and patron*.] To gain to oneself the power of any feigning. The word is not usual.

The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself of the dutchy. *Bacon.*

TO IMPAWN. *v. a.* [in and pawn.] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as pledge; to pledge.

Go to the king, and let there be *impawned* some surety for a time to come. *Shelley.*

Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall invite us to;
Therefore take heed how you *impawn* a person. *Shelley.*

How you awake our sleeping sword of war,
How you awake our sleeping sword of war. *Shelley.*

TO IMPEACH. *v. a.* [empêcher, Fr.]

1. To hinder; to impede. The word is little in use.

Each door he opened without any breach;
there was no bar to stop, no foe him to impeach.

His sons did impeach his journey to the Holy
land, and vexed him all the days of his life.

If they will impeach the purposes of an Army,
such they have no reason to think themselves
able to resist, they put themselves out of all ex-
pectation of mercy.

A delusion on my throat impeached my utter-
ance.

To accuse by publick authority.

They were both impeached by a house of com-
mons.

Great diffentions were kindled between the
bishops and commons on account of Caristimus,
who the latter had impeached.

EACH, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Im-
peachment; let; impediment.

Why, what an intricate impeach is this!
here you hous'd him, here he would have
been;

he were mad, he would not plead so coldly.

ACHABLE, *adj.* [from impeach.] Ac-
cusable; chargeable.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give
light to the world, the wisdom of his provi-
dence had been impeachable.

EACHER, *n. f.* [from impeach.] An
accuser; one who brings an accusation
against another.

Many of our fiercest impeachers would leave
delinquent to the mercurial indulgence of a
woman.

EACHMENT, *n. f.* [from impeach.]
Impedance; let; impediment; ob-
struction. Not in use.

Tell us what things, during your late contin-
uance there, are most offensive, and the greatest
prejudice to the good government thereof.

Tell the king I do not seek him now;

it could be willing to march on to Calais,
without impeachment.

Neither is this accession of necessity any im-
pediment to christian liberty, or entraining of
our consciences.

Publick accusation; charge preferred.

The king, provok'd to it by the queen,

resolv'd impeachments to imprison him.

The lord Somers, though his accusers would
silly have dropped their impeachment, was in-
sist with them for the prosecution.

The consequences of Caristimus' impeach-
ment had like to have been fatal to their state.

IMPEARL, *v. a.* [in and pearl.]

To form in resemblance of pearls.

Immeasurable as the stars of night,

flashes of morning, dewdrops, which the sun

beats on every leaf, and every flower.

To decorate as with pearls.

The dews of the morning impart every thorn,

ad scatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of
the earth.

IMPECCABILITY, *n. f.* [impeccabilite, Fr.
from impeccabile.] Exemption from sin;

exemption from failure.

Impassibility and impeccability are two of his
attributes.

IMPECCABLE, *adj.* [impeccable, Fr. in
and pecco, Lat.] Exempt from possibi-
lity of sin.

That man pretends he never commits any act
prohibited by the word of God, and then that
is a rare charm to render him impeccable, or
that is the menus of consecrating every sin of his.

IMPEDE, *v. a.* [impedio, Lat.] To

hinder; to let; to obstruct.

All the forces are mustered to impede his pas-
sage.

The way is open, and no stop to force
The stars return, or to impede their course.

IMPEDEMENT, *n. f.* [impedimentum, Lat.]
Hinderance; let; obstruction; opposi-
tion.

The minds of heads grudge not at their bod-
ies comfort, nor are their senses letted from
enjoying their objects: we have the impediments
of honour, and the torments of conscience.

What impediments there are to hinder it, and
which were the speediest way to remove them.

The life is led most happily wherein all virtue
is exercised without impediment or let.

But for my tears,

The most impediments unto my speech

I had foretold this dear and deep rebuke.

May I never

To this good purpose, that so fairly shews,

Decay of impediment.

They bring one that was dead, and had an
impediment in his speech.

Fear is the greatest impediment to martyrdom,
and he that is overcome by little arguments of
pain, will hardly content to loose his life with
torments.

Free from the impediments of light and noise,

Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs.

To IMPEL, *v. a.* [impello, Latin.] To

drive on toward a point; to urge for-
ward; to press on.

So Mirah's mind, impell'd on either side,

Takes every bent, but can it long abide

The surge impell'd on one a craggy coast.

Proportion gales

Attend thy voyage, and impel thy sails.

A mightier power the strong direction sends,

And fatal men impels to fatal ends;

This drives them constant to a certain coast.

IMPELLENT, *n. f.* [impellens, Lat.] An

impulsive power; a power that drives
forward.

How such a variety of motions should be regu-
larly managed, in such a wilderness of pul-
sages, by more blind impellents and material
conveyances, I have not the least conjecture.

To IMPEND, *v. n.* [impendo, Latin.]

1. To hang over.

Detraction sure o'er all your heads impends;

Ulysses comes, and death his steps attends.

2. To be at hand; to press nearly. It is

used in an ill sense.

It expresses our deep sorrow for our past sins,

and our lively sense of God's impending wrath.

No story I unfold of publick woes,

Nor bear advice of any long foes.

IMPENDENT, *adj.* [impendens, Lat.] Im-
minent; hanging over; pressing closely.

In an ill sense.

If the evil feared or impendent be a greater
sensible evil than the good, it over-rides the
appetite to acceleration.

Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain

Place Ormond's duke: impendent in the air

Let his keen sabre, comet-like, appear.

IMPENDENCE, *n. f.* [from impendent.]

The state of hanging over; near ap-
proach.

Good sometimes is not safe to be attempted,
by reason of the impendence of a greater sensible
evil.

IMPENETRABILITY, *n. f.* [impenetrabilité,
Fr. from impenetrable.]

1. Quality of not being pierceable, or

permeable.

All bodies, so far as experience reaches, are
either hard, or may be hardened; and we have
no other evidence of universal impenetrability; be-
sides a large experience, without an experimental
exception.

2. Implexibility of intellectual impres-
sion.

IMPENETRABLE, *adj.* [impenetrable,
Fr. impenetrabilite, Lat.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered
by any external force.

With burning cold, and forming heat,

The cyclops did then strokes repeat,

Before the impenetrable flux was wrought.

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into some thick covert would I run,

Impenetrable to the stars or sun.

The mind troglas itself with any thing reflect-
ed on in gross things, thus offered to the mind,
easy the flow of nothing but difficulty in them,
and are thought to be wrapped up in impenetra-
ble obscurity.

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.

4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.

It is the most impenetrable ear

That ever kept with men.

Let him alone;

I'll follow him no more with booties prayers.

Some will never believe a proposition in di-
vinity, if any thing can be said against it. they
will be credulous in all affairs of life, but im-
penetrable by a sermon of the gospel.

IMPENEURABLE, *adv.* [from impenetra-
ble.] With hardness to a degree mea-
surable of impression.

Blunt the sense, and fit it for a skull

Of solid proof, impenetrably dull.

IMPLENITUDE, *n. f.* [impenitence, Fr.

IMPLENITUDE, *n. f.* [impenitence, Fr. in and penitence.] Ob-
duracy; want of remorse for crimes;
final disregard of God's threatenings or
mercy.

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thou-
sand end their days in final impenitence.

Before the revelation of the gospel the wick-
edness and impenitency of the heathens was a
much more excusable thing, because they were
in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of
another life.

He will advance from one degree of wicked-
ness and impenitence to another, till at last he
becomes hardened without remorse.

IMPESENT, *adj.* [impenitent, Fr. in and
penitent.] Finally negligent of the duty
of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in anger hath granted some impeni-
tent men's request, as, on the other side, the
apostle's suit he hath of favour and mercy not
granted.

They dy'd

Impenitent, and left a trace behind

Like to themselves.

When the reward of penitents, and punish-
ment of impenitents, is once admitted to as true,
'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish
for the one, and have dislikes to the other.

IMPESENTLY, *adv.* [from impenitent.]

Obdurately; without repentance.

The condition required of us is a constellation
of all the gospel graces, every one of them root-
ed in the heart, though mix'd with much weak-
ness, and perhaps with many sins, to they be
not wilfully, and impenitently lived and died in.

What crowds of these impenitently bold,

In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,

Still run on poets!

IMPEPNOUS, *adj.* [in and penna, Lat.]

Wanting wings. This word is conve-
nient, but, I think, not used.

IMP

It is generally received as an axiom, that no wings, and is reckoned amongst unpoetical insects; but he that shall, with a needle, put aside the short and theathy cuts on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies.

IMPERATE. *adj.* [*imperatus*, Lat.] Done with consciousness; done by direction of the mind.

The chief internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external imperate acts of the same habit utterly cease.

Those natural and involuntary actions are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the soul and instrumentality of the spirits, as well as those imperate acts, wherein we see the empire of the soul.

IMPERATIVE. *adj.* [*imperativus*, Fr. *imperativus*, Lat.] Commanding; expressive of command.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, entreating, which likewise, from the principal use of it, is called the imperative mood.

IMPERATIVELY. *adv.* In a commanding style; authoritatively.

IMPERCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [*imperceptible*, Fr. *in* and *perceptible*.] Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtle; quick or slow, so as to elude observation.

Some things are in their nature imperceptible by our sense; yes, and the more refined parts of material existence, which, by reason of their subtilty, escape our perception.

In the sudden changes of his subject with almost imperceptible connections, the Theban poet is his matter.

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling flames, or the gliding of a snake upon the ground: they must be almost imperceptible to the touch, and even.

The alterations in the globe are very flight, and almost imperceptible, and such as tend to the benefit of the earth.

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from imperceptible*.] The quality of eluding observation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reason of their subtilty, and imperceptibility to us, are not so much as when any of our faculties to apprehend.

IMPERCEPTIBLY. *adv.* [*from imperceptible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a tale we are made to believe we advise ourselves: the moral insinuates itself imperceptibly, we are taught by surprise, and become wiser and better unawares.

IMPERFECT. *adj.* [*imperfectus*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Lat.]

1. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. Cited either of persons or things.

Something he left imperfect in the state, which, since his coming forth, is thought of, which brought the kingdom to such fear and danger.

That his return was most required. Opinion is a light, vain, crude and imperfect thing, settled in the imagination, but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the sanction of reason.

The middle action, which produceth imperfect bodies, is fitly call'd, by some of the ancients, iniquation or incoaction, which is a kind of putrefaction.

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks.

Divers things we agree to be knowledg, which yet are so unclay to be satisfactorily under-

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stand by our imperfect intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure.

A marcor is either imperfect, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire wasting of the body, excluding all cure.

The full-born founns upon the palate hang, And dy'd imperfect on the falling tongue.

As obscure and imperfect ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men.

2. Frail; not completely good: as, our best worship is imperfect.

IMPERFECTION. *n. f.* [*imperfectio*, Fr. *from imperfect*.] Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral: whether of persons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of imperfection, and that which is imposed behoveful unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious.

The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many imperfections intolerable, but for pride monstrous.

Imperfections would not be half so much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them.

The world is more apt to censure than applaud, and himself fuller of imperfections than virtues.

There are rather to be imputed to the impurity of the age than to any imperfection in that divine poet.

IMPERFECTLY. *adv.* [*from imperfect*.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should sinking nations summon you away, Min's love might pity you they; Imperfectly the many vows are paid, Which for your safety to the gods were made.

Those would hardly understand language or reason to any tolerable degree; but only a little and imperfectly about things familiar.

IMPERFORABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforo*, Lat.] Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Lat.] Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born imperforate, in which case a small puncture, dressed with a treat, effects the cure.

IMPERIAL. *adj.* [*imperial*, French; *imperialis*, Latin.]

1. Royal; pollking royalty.

At a fair vessel, thronged in the west; Put I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft Quenched in the chaste beams of the wat'ry moon.

And the imperial vot'ers passed on In madd'ning meditation, hazy free.

2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty.

My due from thee is this imperial crown, Which, as immediate from thy place and blood, Derives title to me.

3. Belonging to an emperour or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe As, with the imperial palace is design'd, You that are a foreign prince, ally Imperial pow'r with your paternal sway.

To tame the proud, the fester'd slave to free, These are imperial arts, and worthy thee.

IMPERIALIST. *n. f.* [*from imperial*.] One that belongs to an emperour.

The imperialists imputed the cause of the shameful flight unto the Venetians.

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IMPERIOUS. *adj.* [*imperioux*, Fr. *periousus*, Lat.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; autocratic command.

If it be your proud will To show the power of your imperious

This imperious man will work us all From princes into pages.

Of the full fortune'd Caesar ever slain Be brooch'd with me.

He is an imperious dictator of the price of vice, and impudent of all contradiction.

How much I suffer'd, and how long I lay Against the assaults of this imperious love!

Recollect what disorder haity or imperious words from parents or teachers have caus'd his thoughts.

2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vast and imperious mind, as heart large as the field upon the sea, to command all the knowledge of nature and art.

IMPERIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from imperious*.] With arrogance of command; with tolerance of authority.

Who's there, that knoweth to imperiously

Who can abide, that, agoniz'd their carators, fix whole loads should, by their hands of front, be order gain of a cart, personally obtruded upon God and his church.

It is not to insult and domineer, to be manifestly, and revile a p. rectly, that p. an effem from any one.

The huge, transported at the approach of Imperiously dance thunder'd on the hear!

IMPERIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from imperious*.] Authority; air of command.

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he die his name in power, that we a delight of fear and awe, which made us to love our tops.

2. Arrogance of command.

Imperiousness and severity is but an ill way treating men, who have reason of their own guide them.

IMPERISHABLE. *adj.* [*imperishable*, Fr. *and perish*.] Not to be destroyed.

We had this our empty term Incapable of mortal injury.

Imperishable, and though pour'd with salt, Soon clearing, and by native soil, he'll'd.

IMPERSONAL. *adj.* [*impersonal*, Fr. *impersonalis*, Lat.]

1. Not varied according to the persons.

Impersonals be declined throughout all cases and tenses, a verb impersonal hath no case before it.

IMPERSONALLY. *adv.* [*from impersonal*.] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERTURBABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perturbabilis*, Lat.]

Not to be moved by perturbation.

Every pious person ought to be a Noah preacher of righteousness, and if it be his duty to have as unperturbable an audacity, cannot avert the deluge, it will yet deliver his own soul, if he cannot benefit other men's.

IMPERTINENCE. *n. f.* [*impertinence*, Fr. *from impertinent*.]

1. That which is of no present weight, that which has no relation to the matter in hand.

Some, though they had a single life, yet the thoughts do end with themselves, and secure future times impertinencies.

Folly ; stumbling thought.

Q. master and impertinent mist.
Random and random ! Shaks. King Lear.
Troublesomeness ; intrusion.

It will be said I handle you not so suitably
 to my employments or fortune, and so stand
 charged with intrusion and impertinency. *Watson.*
 We should avoid the vexation and impertinence
 of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not
 to be understood. *Swift.*

Trifle ; thing of no value.
 I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded
 impertinencies of life, to enjoy the moments of a
 solid contentment. *Erclyn.*

Nothing is more easy than to represent as im-
 pertinencies any parts of learning, that have no
 immediate relation to the happiness or conveni-
 ence of mankind. *Addison.*

There are many subtle impertinencies learnt in
 the schools, and many painful trifles, even
 among the mathematical theorems and problems.
Watson on the Mind.

IMPETUOUSNESS. n. f. [from *impetigo*, Lat.]
 and *impetum*, Latin.]

Of no relation to the matter in hand ;
 of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether
 impertinent unto the affairs of the church of God.
Hooker.

The contemplation of things that are imperti-
 nent to us, and do not concern us, are but a more
 specious idleness. *Tillotson.*

Impertinence ; intrusive ; meddling.
**Foolish ; trifling ; negligent of the pre-
 sent purpose.**

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when
 they can be so impertinent as to enquire what the
 world does. *Pope.*

IMPETUOUS. n. f. A trifle ; a med-
 dler ; an intruder ; one who inquires or
 interposes where he has no right or call ;
 Governors would have enough to do to trouble
 their heads with the politicks of every meddling
 officious impertinent. *L'Estrange.*

IMPETUOUSLY. adv. [from *imperti-
 nent*.]

Without relation to the present matter.
 Troublesomely ; officiously ; intrusively.

I have had joy given me as preposterously,
 and as impertinently, as they give it to men who
 marry where they do not love. *Suckling.*

The blessedness of mortals, now the highest
 faint in the celestial hierarchy, began to be so
 impertinently importuned, that great part of the
 liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Hooker.*

Why will any man be so impertinently officious
 as to tell me all this is only fancy ? If it is a
 dream, let me enjoy it. *Addison.*

IMPETUOUSNESS. n. f. [in and *per-
 tranco*, Lat.] Impossibility to be passed
 through.

I willingly declined these many ingenious rea-
 sons given by others ; as of the impetrability
 of eternity, and impossibility therein to attain to
 the present limit of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

IMPERVIOUS. adj. [from *imperi*, Lat.]
 Unpassable ; impenetrable.

Let the difficulty of passing back
 stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
 impassable, impervious ; let us try
 to sound a path from hell to that new world.
Milton.

We may thence discern of how close a texture
 glass is, since so very thin a film proved so imper-
 vious to the air, that it was forced to break the
 glass to free itself. *Boyle.*

The cause of reflection is not the impinging
 of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies.
Newton's Opticks.

A great many vessels are, in this state, imper-
 vious by the fluids. *Drusham.*

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From the damp earth impervious vapours rise,
 Incessant the darkness, and involve the skies.
Pope.

2. Inaccessible. Perhaps improperly used.
 A river's mouth impervious to the wind,
 And clear of rocks. *Pope's Odyssey.*

IMPERVIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *imper-
 vious*.] The state of not admitting any
 passage.

IMPETIGINOUS. adj. [from *impetigo*, Lat.]
 Scurfy ; covered with small scabs.

IMPETRABLE. adj. [from *impetrabilis*, from
impetro, Lat. *impetrable*, Fr.] Possible
 to be obtained. *Dict.*

To IMPETRATE. v. a. [from *impetrer*, Fr. *im-
 petro*, Lat.] To obtain by entreaty. *Dict.*

IMPETRATION. n. f. [from *impetratio*, Fr. *im-
 petratio*, from *impetro*, Lat.] The act
 of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.
 Not much used.

The blessed sacrament is the mystery of the
 death of Christ, and the application of his blood,
 which was shed for the remission of sins, and is
 the great means of impetration, and the merito-
 rious cause of it. *Taylor.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most
 powerful liturgy, and means of impetration in
 this world. *Taylor.*

IMPETUOSITY. n. f. [from *impetuosité*, Fr. from
impetuosus.] Violence ; fury ; vehemence ;
 force.

I will set upon Agamemnon a notable report of
 valour, and drive the gentleman into a most hi-
 dious opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and impe-
 tuosity. *Shaks. Twelfth Night.*

The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke,
 and so violently pursued by his spirit and impe-
 tuosity. *Clarendon.*

The mind gives not only licence, but incita-
 tion to the other passions to take their freest
 range, and act with the utmost impetuosity.
Decay of Piety.

IMPETUOUS. adj. [from *impetueux*, Fr. from
impetus, Latin.]

1. Violent ; forcible ; fierce.
 Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood,
 Rolling its course, design'd their country's good ;
 But oft the torrent's too impetuous speed
 From the low earth tore some polluted weed.
Prior.

2. Vehement of mind ; passionate.
 The king, 'tis true, is noble, but impetuous.
Rouse.

IMPETUOUSLY. adv. [from *impetuous*.]
 Violently ; vehemently : both of men
 and things.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar ;
 Through rocks and woods impetuously he glides,
 While froth and foam the fretting surface hides.
Addison.

IMPETUOUSNESS. n. f. [from *impetuous*.]
 Violence ; fury ; vehemence of passion.

I with all words of rage might vanish in that
 breath that utters them ; that as they resemble
 the wind in fury and impetuosity, so they might
 be transients. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPETUS. n. f. [Latin.] Violent ten-
 dency to any point ; violent effort.

Why did not they continue their descent 'till
 they were contiguous to the sun, whither both
 mutual attraction and impetus carried them ?
Bentley's Sermons.

IMPERCEALABLE. adj. [in and *perce*.] Im-
 penetrable ; not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beast ;
 For never felt his imperceivable breast
 So wondrous force from hand of living wight.
Spenser.

IMPIETY. n. f. [from *impius*, French ; *impietas*
 Latin.]

**1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being ;
 contempt of the duties of religion.**

To keep that oath were more impiety
 Than Jephthah's, when he sacrific'd his daughter.
Shakspeare.

**2. An act of wickedness ; expression of
 irreligion.** In this sense it has a plural.

If they die unprovided, no more is the king
 guilty of those impieties for which they are now
 visited. *Shakspeare.*

Can Juno such impieties approve ? *Denham.*
 We have a melancholy prospect of the state of
 our religion : such amazing impieties can be
 equalled by nothing but by those cities consumed
 of old by fire. *Swift.*

To IMPIGNORATE. v. a. [in and *pignus*,
 Latin.] To pawn ; to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION. n. f. [from *impignorate*.]
 The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPINGE. v. n. [from *impingo*, Latin.]
 To fall against ; to strike against ; to
 clash with.

Things are reserved in the memory by some
 corporeal exuvia and material images, which,
 having impinged on the common sense, rebound
 thence into some vacant cells of the brain. *Glan.*

The cause of reflection is not the impinging
 of light on the solid or impervious parts of bod-
 ies. *Newton's Opticks.*

To IMPINGUATE. v. a. [in and *pinguis*,
 Latin.] To fatten ; to make fat.

Frictions also do more fill and impinguate the
 body than exercise ; for that in frictions the in-
 ward parts are at rest. *Bacon.*

IMPIOUS. adj. [from *impius*, Latin.] Irre-
 ligious ; wicked ; profane ; without rever-
 ence of religion.

That scripture standeth not the church of God
 in any stead to direct, but may be let pass as
 needless to be consulted with, we judge it pro-
 fane, impious, and irreligious to think. *Hooker.*
 Could then this impious rage. *Milton.*

Then lewd Auchinolus he laid in dust,
 Who stain'd his stepdame's bed with impious lust.
Dryden.

And impious nations fear'd eternal night. *Dryden.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion
 of the impious and irreligious. *South.*

When vice prevails, and impious men bear
 sway,

The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

Since after three may rise an impious line,
 Coarse mangles of the human face divine :
 Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
 And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Ticket.*

They, impious, dar'd to prey

On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

Grand mistakes in religion proceed from tak-
 ing literally what was meant figuratively, from
 which several impious absurdities followed, ter-
 minating in infidelity. *Forbes.*

IMPIOUSLY. adv. [from *impious*.] Pro-
 fanely ; wickedly.

The Roman wit, who *impiously* divides
 His hero and his gods to different sides,
 I would condemn. *Granville.*

IMPLACABILITY. n. f. [from *implacable*.]
 Inexorable ; irreconcilable enmity ;
 unappeasable malice.

IMPLACABLE. adj. [from *implacabilis*, Lat.
implacable, Fr.] Not to be pacified ;
 inexorable ; malicious ; constant in en-
 mity.

His incensement is so implacable, that satis-
 faction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shak.*

Darah bears a generous mind ;

But to implacable revenge inclin'd ;

A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

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The French are the most implacable and the most dangerous enemies of the British nation.

Addison.

IMPLACABLY. *adv.* [from *implacable*.]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

As order was made for disarming all the papists; upon which, though nothing was altered done, yet it kept up the apprehensions in the people of dangers, and disinclined them from the queen, whom they began every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to disoblige.

Clarendon.

2. It is once used by Dryden in a kind of mixed sense of a tyrant's love.

I love,

And 'tis below my greatness to disown it:

Love thee implacably, yet hate thee too. Dryden.

TO IMPLANT. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Lat.]

To infix; to insert; to place; to ingraft; to settle; to sit; to sow. The original meaning of putting a vegetable into the ground to grow is not often used.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your worth is implanted?

Sidney.

See, Father! what fruit-fruits on earth are sprung.

From thy implanted grace in man! Milton.

No need of public functions this to bind,

Which nature has implanted in the mind. Dryden.

There grew to the outside of the arytoides another cartilage, capable of motion by the help of some muscles that were implanted in it. Ray.

God having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was no more obliged to implant those sense notions in his mind, than that, having given him reason, hands, and materials, he should build him bridges. Locke.

IMPLANTATION. *n. f.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant*.] The act of setting or planting; the act of enfixing or settling.

IMPLAUSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *plausible*.] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

Nothing can better improve political school-boys, than the art of making plausible or implausible harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. Swift.

IMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [*implementum*, from *impleo*, Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants.

Unto life many implements are necessary; more, if we seek such a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleasure. Hooker.

2. Instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels of a kitchen.

Wood hath coined seventeen thousand pounds, and hath his tools and implements to coin six times as much. Swift.

It is the practice of the eastern regions for the artists in metals to carry about with them the whole implements of trade, to the house where they find employment. Brounne.

IMPLETION. *n. f.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the state of being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful impletion, there may succeed a disruption of the matrix. Brounne.

IMPLEX. *adj.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated: opposed to *simple*.

Every poem is either *simple* or *implex*: it is called *simple* when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. Spectator.

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TO IMPLICATE. *v. a.* [*implicare*, Fr. *implico*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarrass; to involve; to involve.

The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually implicate and binder each other, that the concrete acts but very languidly. Boyle.

IMPLICATION. *n. f.* [*implicatio*, Lat. *implication*, Fr. from *implicate*.]

1. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of sickness are the grossness, the quiet contact, and the implication of the component parts. Boyle.

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

Though civil causes, according to some men, are of less moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by implication, of a different opinion. Ashby's Paragon.

IMPLICIT. *adj.* [*implicit*, French; *implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. This sense is rare.

In his woolly fleece

I cling implicit. Pope.

The humble shrub,

And bush with frizz'd hair implicit. Thomson.

2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed.

In the first establishments of speech there was an implicit comprisement, founded upon common consent, that such and such words should be signs, whereby they would express their thoughts one to another. South.

Our express requests are not granted, but the implicit desires of our hearts are fulfilled. Smolridge.

3. Resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination. Thus, by implicit credulity, I may believe a letter yet not opened, when I am confident of the writer's veracity.

There be false peacees or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an implicit ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark. Bacon.

No longer by implicit faith we err,
Whilst every man's his own interpreter. Denham.

IMPLICITLY. *adv.* [from *implicit*.]

1. By inference comprised, though not expressed.

The divine inspection into the affairs of the world doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and if that denies this, doth implicitly deny his existence; he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath said there is no God. Bentley.

2. By connexion with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience.

My blushing muse with conscious fear retires,
And whom they like, implicitly admires. Pope.

Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence; and humbly and implicitly to acquiesce in and adore them. Atterbury.

We implicitly follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourselves with this poor reflection, that we shall fare as well as those that go before us. Rogers.

TO IMPLORE. *v. a.* [*implorare*, French; *imploro*, Latin.]

1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit.

They slip their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the pow'r divine,
Implo'ring all the gods that reign above. Pope.

2. To ask; to beg.

Do not say 'tis superstition, that
I kneel, and then implore her blessing. Shakspeare.

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IMPLORE. *n. f.* [from *implore*, verb.] The act of begging; entreaty; solicitation. Not in use.

Urged sore

With piercing words and piteous implore,

Him hasty to arise. Fairly Queen.

IMPLO'ER. *n. f.* [from *implore*.] Solicitor.

Mere implorers of unholy suits,

Breathing, like sanctified and pious,

The better to beguile. Shakspeare's Hamlet.

IMPLU'MED. *adj.* [*impluvius*, Lat.] Without feathers.

To IMPLY. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, French; *implico*, Latin.]

1. To unfold; to cover; to entangle.

Not in use.

His courage stout,

Striving to loose the knot that fast him ties,
Himself in straighter bonds too fast implies. Fairly Queen.

And Phoebus flying to most shameful flight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud implies. Fairly Q.

2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

That it was in use among the Greeks, the word trichoman implies. Brown's Fug. Eng.

What follows next is no objection, for that implies a fault. Dryden.

Bows the strength of brawny arms implies.

Emblems of valour, and of victory. Dryden.

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is implied. Shakspeare.

TO IMPOISON. *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, French.]

It might be written *empoison*.]

1. To corrupt with poison.

One doth not know

How much an ill word doth *empoison* liking. Shakspeare.

2. To kill with poison. This is rare. See **EMPOISON.**

A man by his own aims *empoison'd*,

And with his charity damn'd. Shakspeare.

IMPO'LABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *polar*.] Not according to the direction of the poles.

Little used.

Being *impolarly* adjoined unto a more vigorous

headstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles. Brounne.

IMPOLITICAL. } *adj.* [*in* and *politick*.] Impolitic.

IMPOLITICK. } prudent; indirect;

void of art or foresight.

He that exulteth to beware of an enemy's

policy, doth not give counsel to be *impolitic*;

but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumsppection, lest our *impolicy* be over-ruled by cunning flights. Hooker.

IMPOLITICALLY. } *adv.* [*in* and *political*.]

IMPOLITICKLY. } Without art or foresight.

IMPO'NDEROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *ponderous*.]

Void of perceptible weight.

It produces visible and real effects by *impoverous* and invisible emissions. Brounne.

IMPO'ROUSITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *porous*.] Ab-

sence of interstices; compactness; closeness.

The porosity or *imporousity* betwixt the tangible

parts, and the greatest or smallest of the pores. Brounne.

IMPO'ROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *porous*.] Free

from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely

solid.

It has its earthly and salinous parts so exactly

retolved, that its body is left *imporous*, and not

discreted by atomical terminations. Brounne.

If atoms should descend plumb down with

equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and *imporous*,

they would never the one overtake the other. Ray on the Creation.

IMPORT. *v. d.* [*importo*, Lath.]

To carry into any country from abroad : opposed to *export*.

For *Ella* I would sail with utmost speed, I import twelve mares, which their luxurious feed. Pope.

To imply ; to infer.

Himself not only comprehended all our necessities, but in such sort also framed every petition as might most naturally serve for many ; and doth, though not always require, yet always import a multitude of speakers together. Hooker.

The name of discipline *importeth* not as they would fain have it construed ; but the self-same thing it signifies, which the name of doctrine doth. Hooker.

This question we now asked, *imported*, as that we thought thus land a land of magicians. Bacon.

To produce in consequence.

Something he left imperfect in the state, Which since his coming forth is thought of, which imports the kingdom to much fear and danger, That his return was most requir'd. Shakespeare.

[*importer*, *importe*, French. Imperfonally.] To be of moment : as, it imports, it is of weight or consequence.

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious

importeth thee to know, this bears. Shakespeare.

Let the heat be such as may keep the metal perpetually molten ; for that above all *importeth* to the work. Bacon.

Number in armies *importeth* not much, where the people is of weak courage. Bacon.

This to attain, whether heav'n move, or earth, Imports not, if thou reckon right. Milton.

It may import us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the storms that are now raising abroad. Temple.

If I endure it, what imports it you ? Dryden.

PORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

Importance ; moment ; consequence.

What occasion of import

Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife ? Shakespeare.

Some business of import that triumph wears

You seem to go with. Dryd. and Lee's *Oedipus*.

When there is any dispute, the judge ought to appoint the sum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the import of the cause. Ayliffe.

Tendency.

Add to the former observations made about vegetables a third of the same import made in mineral substances. Boyle.

Any thing brought from abroad : as, our imports ought not to exceed our exports.

PORTABLE. *adj.* [in and portable.]

Unsupportable ; not to be endured. A word accented by Spenser on the first syllable. It is used in the Apocrypha.

Both at once him charge on either side,

With hideous strokes and *importable* power,

That forced him his ground to traverse wide,

And wisely watch to ward that deadly flour. Fairly Queen.

PORTANCE. *n. f.* [French.]

Thing imported or implied. Rare.

A notable passion of wonder appeared in them ; but the wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the importances were joy or sorrow. Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*.

Matter ; subject. Not in use.

It had been pity should you have been put together with so mortal a purpose, as then each bore, upon importance of so slight a nature. Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*.

Consequence ; moment.

We consider

The importance of Cyprus to the Turks. Shaljs.

Thy own importance know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. Pope.

4. **Importunity.** An improper use peculiar to Shakespeare.

Maria writ

The letter at Sir Toby's great importance ; In recompence whereof he hath married her. Shaljspeare.

IMPORTANT. *adj.* [*important*, French.]

1. **Momentous ; weighty ; of great consequence.**

The most important and pressing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediate establishment of the royal line.

This superadds treachery to the crime : 'tis the falsifying the most important trust. Dec. of Piety

O then, what interest shall I make

To save my last important stake,

When the most just have cause to quake ? Rofcommon.

The great important end that God designs religion for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. South.

Examining how the fashionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the important doctrine of our religion. Rogers.

Important truths fill let your fables hold,

And moral mysteries with art unfold. Glanville.

The important hour had pass'd unheeded by. Irene

2. **Momentous ; forcible ; of great efficacy.** This seems to be the meaning here.

He fiercely at him flew,

And with important outrage him assail'd ;

Who soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,

And him with equal valour countervail'd. Fairy Queen.

3. **Importunate.** A corrupt use of the word. See **IMPORTANCE.**

Great France

My mourning and important tears hath pitied. Shakespeare.

IMPORTATION. *n. f.* [from *import*.]

The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad : opposed to *exportation*.

The king's reasonable profit should not be neglected upon importation and exportation. Bacon.

These mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the importation of corn from foreign parts. Addison on Italy

The emperor has forbidden the importation of their manufactures into any part of the empire. Addison on Italy.

IMPORTER. *n. f.* [from *import*.]

One that brings in from abroad.

It is impossible to limit the quantity that shall be brought in, especially if the importers of it have to sure a market as the exchequer. Swift

IMPORTLESS. *adj.* [from *import*.]

Of no moment or consequence. This is a word not in use, but not inelegant.

We let expect

That matter needless, of *importless* burthen,

Divide thy lips. Shakespeare.

IMPORTUNATE. *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin ; *importune*, French.]

Unreasonable and incessant in solicitations ; not to be repulsed.

I was in debt to my importunate business ; but he would not hear my excuse. Shakespeare.

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an importunate suitor. Smalbridge.

A rule restrains the most importunate appetites of our nature. Rogers.

IMPORTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *importu-*

nate.] With incessant solicitation ; pertinaciously in petition.

Their pertinacity is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another ; and are so importunately troublesome, as makes many think it impossible to be freed from them. Dappa.

IMPORTUNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *importunate*.]

Incessant solicitation.

She with more and more importunateness craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be desired, or not granted. Sidney.

TO IMPORTUNE. *v. a.* [*importuner*, French ; *importunus*, Latin. Accented

anciently on the second syllable.]

1. To disturb by reiteration of the same request.

2. To tease ; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring ; to molest.

Against all sense you do importune her. Shakespeare.

If he espied any lewd guilty in his fellow-

servants, his master should straightways know it, and not rest free from importuning, until the fellow had put away his fault. Chaucer

The highest saint in the celestial hierarchy began to be so importunately importuned, that a great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. Hevel's *Local Forest*.

The bloom of beauty other years detests,

Nor will be gather'd by such wither'd banns ;

You importune it with a false desire. Dryden

Every one hath experimented this troublesome

intrusion of some striking ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being employed. Locke.

We have been obliged to hire troops from

several princes of the empire, whose ministers and residents here have perpetually importuned the court with unreasonable demands. Swift.

IMPORTUNUS. *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin.]

It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Constantly recurring ; troublesome by frequency.

All that charge did fervently apply,

With greedy malice and importune toil ;

And planted there their huge artillery,

With which they daily made most dreadful battery. Spenser.

Henry, king of England, needed not to have bestowed such great sums, nor to have busied himself with importune and incessant labour, to compass my death and ruin, if I had been a feigned person. Bacon's *Henry VII.*

2. **Troublesome ; vexatious.**

And th' armies of their creatures all, and some

Do serve to them, and with importune might

War against us, the vassals of their will. Spenser.

If the upper soul can check what is contented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope, that after a few years of sensuality, that importune rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, this would be some colour for that novel persuasion. Hammond.

The same airs, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are importunate. Glanville's *Seraphs*.

3. **Unreasonable ; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.**

No fair to thee

Equivalent, or second ! which compell'd

Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come

And gaze and worship thee. Milton.

IMPORTUNELY. *adv.* [from *importune*.]

1. **Troublesomely ; incessantly.**

The palmer bent his ear unto the noise,

To weet who call'd so importunately ;

Again he heard a more enforced voice,

That bade him come in haste. Fairy Queen

2. **Unreasonably ; improperly.**

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much

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importance, but very importunately urged by the disciplinarians. *Sanderfon.*

IMPORTUNITY. *n. f.* [*importunitus*, Lat. *importunité*, French; from *importunate*.] Incessant solicitation.

Overcome with the importunity of his wife, a woman of a haughty spirit, he altered his former purpose. *Knolles.*

Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to sport Her importunity. *Milton's Agonistes.*

TO IMPOSE. *v. a.* [*imposer*, French; *impositum*, Latin.]

1. To lay on as a burden or penalty. It shall not be lawful to *impose* toll upon them. *Exra.*

If a son do fall into a lewd action, the imputation, by your rule, should be *imposed* upon his father. *Shakspeare.*

To tyrants others have their country sold, *Dryden*
Imposing foreign lords for foreign gold.
On impious realms and barbarous kings im-

pose
Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those. *Pope.*

2. To enjoin as a duty or law. What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath *imposed* upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep? *Hooker.*

There was a thorough way made by the sword for the *imposing* of the laws upon them. *Spenser.*

Thou on the deep *imposest* nobler laws,
And by that justice hast remov'd the cause. *Waller.*

Christianity hath hardly *imposed* any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our natures, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it. *Tillotson.*

Impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands. *Dryden.*

It was neither *imposed* on me, nor so much as the subject given me by any man. *Dryden.*

3. To fix on; to impute to. This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itself. *Brown.*

4. To obtrude fallaciously. Our poet thinks not to *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Druiden.*

5. To **IMPOSE** on. To put a cheat on; to deceive. Physicians and philosophers have suffered themselves to be so far *imposed* upon as to publish chymical experiments, which they never tried. *Boyle.*

He that thinks the name centaur stands for some real being, *imposes* on himself, and mistakes words for things. *Locke.*

6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, in order to carry the form to press.

IMPOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. Not in use. According to your ladyship's *impose* I am thus early gone. *Shakspeare.*

IMPOSEABLE. *adj.* [from *impose*.] To be laid as obligatory on any body. They were not simply *imposable* on any particular man, farther than he was a member of some church. *Hammond.*

IMPOSER. *n. f.* [from *impose*.] One who enjoins as a law; one who lays any thing on another as a hardship. The universities such laws might be manifested to all nations, and the *imposers* of these laws might repent. *Walton.*

IMPOSITION. *n. f.* [*imposition*, French; *impositus*, Latin.]

1. The act of laying any thing on another. The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, made more solemn by the *imposition* of hands. *Hammond.*

2. The act of annexing. The first *imposition* of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children. *Cumden.*

The *imposition* of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whose name is ascribed to it. *Boyle.*

3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty. Their determination is to trouble you with no more suit; unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's *imposition*, depending on the caskets. *Shakspeare.*

From *imposition* of strict laws, to free Acceptance of large grace, from servile fear To filial; works of law, to works of faith. *Milton.*

4. Constraint; oppression. The constraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called *imposition*. *Locke.*

A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able to bear, and the grossest *impositions* have been submitted to, in order to forward the dangerous designs of a faction. *Sugli.*

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable *impositions* on the mind and practice. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture. 6. A supernumerary exercise enjoined scholars as a punishment. These *impositions* were supply'd. To light my pipe, or please my pride. *Progress of Discontent.*

IMPOSSIBLE. *adj.* [*impossible*, French; *im* and *possible*.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable. It was *impossible* that the state should continue quiet. *2 Mac.*

With men this is *impossible*; but with God all things are possible. *Matthew.*

'Twere *impossible* for any enterprise to be lawful, if that which should legitimate it is subsequent to it. *Decay of Piety.*

Difficult it is, but not *impossible*. Chillingworth. It is *impossible* the mind should be stopped any where in its progress in this space, how far so ever it extends its thoughts. *Locke.*

We cannot believe it *impossible* to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things than five. *Locke.*

I my thoughts deceive With hope of things *impossible* to find. *Walsh.*

IMPOSSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*impossibilité*, Fr. from *impossible*.]

1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible. Since Epicurus, it is the *impossibility* that doth term me; for unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying, but in visible desires in the desire itself. *Sidney.*

That all these *impossibilities* are great absurdities to be poked and cavendish'd. *Whitgyl.*

So the mad winds strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun, No *impossibility* to make What cannot be, flight work. *Shakspeare.*

They confound difficulty with *impossibility*. *South.*

Those who sit at the *impossibility* of space existing without matter, must make body infinite. *Locke.*

When we see a man of like passions and weaknesses with ourselves going before us in the paths of duty, it confutes all lazy pretences of *impossibility*. *Rogers.*

2. That which cannot be done. Though men do, without offence, with daily that the affairs, which with evil success are past, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifest *impossibility* in itself, the rules of religion do not permit. *Hooker.*

Impossibilities! oh so, there's none, Could I bring thy heart captive home. *Cowley.*

IMPOST. *n. f.* [*impost*, *impôt*, Fr. *impositum*, Latin.] A tax; a toll; a custom paid. Taxes and *imposts* upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he was in the hundred, he loatheth in the shire. *Pace.*

IMPOSTS. *n. f.* [*imposte*, French.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Angewand.*

TO IMPOSTHUMATE. *v. n.* [from *imposthume*.] To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter. The bruise *imposthumated*, and afterwards turned to a sinking ulcer, which made every body stop to come near her. *Abraham.*

TO IMPOSTHUMATE. *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume. They would not fly that surgeon, whose lance threatens none but the *imposthumated* part. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPOSTHUMATION. *n. f.* [from *imposthumate*.] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed. He that maketh the wound bleed inwardly, and dangereth malign ulcers and pernicious *imposthumations*. *Lucan's Epiga.*

IMPOSTHUME. *n. f.* [This seems to have been formed by corruption from *impostem*, as South writes it; and *impostem* to have been written erroneously for *aposteme*, ἀποστήμα, an abscess.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst. Now rotten discharges, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of *imposthumes*, make great discoveries. *Shakspeare.*

An error in the judgment is like an *imposthume* in the head, which is always noxious, and is frequently mortal. *South.*

Fumes cannot transude through the bag of an *imposthume*. *Barrow.*

IMPOSTOR. *n. f.* [*imposteur*, French; from *impose*; *impositus*, Latin.] One who cheats by a fictitious character. Shame and pain, poverty and sickness, yet death and hell itself, are but the trophies of those fatal conquests got by that grand *impostor*, the devil, over the deluded sons of men. *South.*

IMPOSTURE. *n. f.* [*imposture*, French; *impostura*, Latin.] Cheat; fraud; suppositiousness; cheat committed by giving to persons or things a false character. That the soul and angels have nothing to do with grosser locality is generally opined, but who is it that retains not a great part of the *imposture*, by allowing them a definitive abode, which is still but imagination? *Cumille's Septuaginta.*

Open to them to many of the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without *imposture* or mysterious reserve. *Fry.*

We know how successful the late usurper was while his army believed him real in his pal against kingship; but when they found out the *imposture*, upon his ascribing to the same hand he was presently deserted, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with that title. *South.*

Form new legends, And fill the world with follies and *impostures*. *Johnson.*

IMPOTENCY. *n. f.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]
Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness.

Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, idiots, and cripples. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Weakness, or the *impotence* of exercising animal motion, attends fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

God is a friend and a father, whose care supplies our wants, and defends our *impotence*, and from whose compassion in Christ we hope for eternal glory hereafter. *Rogers.*

This is not a restraint or *impotency*, but the royal prerogative of the most absolute King of kings; that he wills to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodness. *Bentley.*

Ungovernableness of passion. A Latin signification; *animi impotentia*.

Will he, to wife, let loose at once his ire, Belike through *impotence*, or unaware, To give his enemies their wish, and end Them in his anger, whom his anger saves To punish endless? *Milton.*

Yet all combin'd, Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind. *Dryd.*
Incapacity of propagation.

Dulness with obscenity must prove As hateful, sure, as *impotence* in love. *Pope.*

IMPOTENT. *adj.* [*impotent*, French; *impotens*, Latin.]

Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.

We that are strong must bear the imbecility of the *impotent*, and not please ourselves. *Hoodler.*

Yet wealth is *impotent* To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd. *Milton.*

Although in dreadful whirls we hung, High on the broken wave, I knew thou wert not slow to hear, Nor *impotent* to save. *Addison's Spectator.*

Disabled by nature or disease.

In those porches lay a great multitude of *impotent* folk, of blind, halt, and withered. *John.*

There sat a certain man, *impotent* in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. *Acts.*

I have learn'd that fearful commenting Is leaden servitor to dull delay; Delay leads *impotent* and snail-paced beggary. *Shakespeare.*

The *impotent* poor might be reliev'd, and the idle forced to labour. *Temple.*

Without power of restraint. [*animi impotens*.]

With jealous eyes at distance she had seen, Whipping with Jove, the silver-footed queen; Then, *impotent* of tongue, her silence broke. Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryd.*

Without power of propagation.

He told bean Prim, who is thought *impotent*, that his mistress would not have him, because he is a dove, and had committed a rape. *Tatler.*

IMPOTENTLY. *adv.* [from *impotent*.]

Without power.

Proud Caesar, 'midst triumphal cars, The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars, Ignobly van, and *impotently* grant, Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in state. *Pope.*

IMPOUND. *v. a.* [in and *pound*. See *POUND*.]

To enclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine.

The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, than none of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to vanquish them. *Bacon.*

To shut up in a pinfold.

England Hath taken, and *impounded* as a prey The king. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a stray, and *impounded* him, with intention to restore him to the right owner. *Dryden.*

To IMPOWER. See *EMPOWER*.

IMPRAC'TICABLE. *adj.* [*impracticable*, French; *in* and *practicable*.]

1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible.

Had there not been still remaining bodies, the legitimate offsprings of the antediluvian earth, 'twould have been an extravagant and *impracticable* undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it. *Woodward.*

To preach up the necessity of that which our experience tells us is utterly *impracticable*, were to alight mankind with the terrible prospect of universal damnation. *Rogers.*

2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn.

That fierce *impracticable* nature Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl. *Rouse.*

IMPRAC'TICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *impracticable*.]

1. Impossibility.

I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men, nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing this. *Smyt.*

2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

To IMPRECATE. *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Latin.] To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECATION. *n. f.* [*imprecatio*, Latin; *imprecation*, French; from *imprecate*.]

Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished to another or himself.

My mother a all the horrid furies raise With *imprecations*. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Sir John Hathorn, uncurs'd by any *imprecation* of mine, paid his own and his eldest son's heads. *King Charles.*

With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air, And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r. *Pope.*

IMPRECATORY. *adj.* [from *imprecate*.]

Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPREGN. *v. a.* [in and *pr. g. o*, Lat.]

To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality; to make pregnant.

In her ears the sound Yet rung of his persuasive words, *impregn'd* With reason, to her seeming. *Milton.*

Th' unfruitful rock itself, *impregn'd* by thee, Forms lucid fountains. *Thomson.*

IMPREGNABLE. *adj.* [*impregnable*, French.]

1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken.

Two giants kept themselves in a castle, tented upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*, because there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army. *Saunders.*

Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas, Which he hath given for fence *impregnable*, And with their help alone deter ourselves. *Shakespeare.*

Hark thou not him, and all Which he calls his, inclosed with a wall Of strength *impregnable*? *Sandys.*

There the capitol thou see'st Above the rest lifting his stately head On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel *Impregnable*. *Milton.*

2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected; invincible.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable*; just like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, still throws them back again, but is not at all moved. *South.*

IMPREGNABLY. *adv.* [from *impregnable*.]

In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

A castle strongly situated on a high rock, join'd by an isthmus to the land and is *impreguably* fortified. *Sandys.*

To IMPREGNATE. *v. a.* [in and *pragno*, Latin.]

1. To fill with young; to make prolific.

Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both sexes, cannot *impregnate* themselves. *Brown.*

Christianity is of to prolifick a nature, so apt to *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its proteyles, that it is hard to imagine that any branch should want a due fertility. *Decay of Picty.*

2. [*impregner*, French.] To fill; to saturate.

3. In the following examples, *impregnate* may be perhaps an adjective.

Impregnate, from their lions they feed A shiny juice. *Dryden's Virgil.*

With native earth their blood the monster mix'd; The blood, endu'd with animating heat, Did in the *impregnate* earth new fons to get. *Dryden.*

IMPREGNATION. *n. f.* [from *impregnate*.]

1. The act of making prolific; fecundation.

They ought to refer matters unto counsellors, which is the first begetting or *impregnation*; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their council, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

2. That with which any thing is impregnated.

What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations*, as should have such power. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

3. [*impregnation*, French.] Saturation.

IMPREJUDICATE. *adj.* [in, *præ*, and *judico*, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

The solid reason of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehensions, bears as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated testimony of many hundreds. *Brown.*

IMPREPARATION. *n. f.* [in and *preparatio*.] Unpreparedness; want of preparation.

Impreparation and unreadiness when they find in us, they turn it to the fooling up of them selves. *Hooker.*

To IMPRESS. *v. a.* [*impressum*, Lat.]

1. To print by pressure; to stamp.

When God from earth form'd Adam in the east, He his own image on the clay *impress'd*. *Derham.*

The conqu'ring chief his foot *impress'd* On the strong neck of that destitutive beast. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. To fix deep.

We should dwell upon the arguments, and *impress* the natives of persuasion upon our own hearts, till we feel the force of them. *Watts.*

3. To mark, as impressed by a stamp.

So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear Their viages *impress'd*, when they approached near. *Spenser.*

4. To force into service. This is generally now spoken and written *press*.

His age has charms in it, his title more, To pluck the common horrors on his side, And turn our *impress* launces in our eyes Which do command them. *Shakespeare.*

Macheth shall never vanquish'd be, until Great Birnwood to Duninnoe's high hill Shall come against him.

— That will never be.

Who can *impress* the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakspere.*
Ormond should contribute all he could for the
making those levies of men, and for *impressing* of
ships. *Clarendon.*

IMPRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Mark made by pressure.

This weak *impress* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water. *Shakspere.*
They having taken the *impress* of the mides
of these shells with that exquisite niceness, as to
express even the finest lineaments of them.
Woodward's Natural History.

2. Effects of one substance on another.

How objects are represented to myself I cannot
be ignorant; but in what manner they are
received, and what *impresses* they make upon the
differing organs of another, he only knows that
feels them. *Glenville's Serpiss.*

3. Mark of distinction; stamp.

God, surveying the works of the creation,
leaves us this general *impress* or character upon
them, that they were exceeding good. *South.*

4. Device; motto.

To describe emblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, caparions, and steeds,
Bases, and tincts, trappings. *Milton.*

5. Act of forcing into service; compulsion; seizure. Now commonly *press*.

Ajax was hero the voluntary, and you as under
an *impress*. *St. Hippolyte.*

Why such *impress* of shipwrights, while we
tack
Does not divide the Sunday from the week?

Shakspere's Hamlet.

Your ships are not well man'd;
Your mariners are millicens, reapers, people
Ingross'd by swift *impress*. *Shakspere.*

IMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [in and *pressum*, Lat.]
What may be impressed.

The difference of *impressible* and not *impressible*,
figurable and not figurative, are plebeian notions.
Bacon's Natural History.

IMPRESSION. *n. f.* [*impressio*, Latin; *impression*, French.]

1. The act of preiling one body upon another.

Sensation is such an *impression* or motion, made
in some part of the body, as produces some perception
in the understanding. *Locke.*

2. Mark made by pressure; stamp.

Like to a chaos, or unhack'd bear-whelp,
That carries no *impression* like the dam. *Shaksp.*

3. Image fixed in the mind.

Were the offices of religion strip of all the external
deccencies, they would not make a due
impression on the mind. *Atterbury.*

The false representations of the kingdom's
enemies had made some *impression* in the mind of
the successor. *Swift.*

4. Efficacious agency; operation; influence.

The king had made him high sheriff of Suffex,
that he might the better make *impression* upon
that county. *Clarendon.*

We lie open to the *impressions* of flattery,
which we admit without scruple, because we
think we deserve it. *Atterbury.*

Universal gravitation is above all mechanism,
and proceeds from a divine energy and *impression*.
Bentley.

There is a real knowledge of material things,
when the thing itself, and the real action and
impression thereof on our senses, is perceived.
Cheyne.

5. Effect of an attack.

Such a defeat of near two hundred horse, se-
conded with two thousand foot, may surely en-
dure a companion with any of the bravest *impressions*
in ancient times. *Wotton.*

6. Edition; number printed at once; one course of printing.

To be distracted with many opinions, makes
men to be of the last *impression*, and full of
change. *Bacon.*

For ten *impressions*, which his works have
had in so many years, at present a hundred
books are scarcely purchased once a twelve-
month. *Dryden.*

IMPRESSURE. *n. f.* [from *impress*.] The
mark made by pressure; the dint; the
impression.

Lean but upon a rush,
The cecatrice and capable *impressure*
Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakspere.*

TO IMPRINT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.]

1. To mark upon any substance by pressure.

One of the same seal, *imprinted* upon pieces
of wax of different colours. *Flender.*

Having surveyed the image of God in the
soul of man, we are not to omit those characters
of majesty that God *imprinted* upon the body.
South.

She amidst his spacious meadows flows;
Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands,
And feeds his numerous herds *imprint* her sands.
Prior.

2. To stamp words upon paper by the use
of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and
imprinting passages, amongst compliments, which
is of singular use. *Bacon.*

We have all those ideas in our understandings
which we can make the objects of our thought,
without the help of those sensible qualities which
first *imprinted* them. *Locke.*

Retention is the power to revive again in our
minds those ideas, which, after *imprinting*, have
disappeared. *Locke.*

By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas
of those two different things distinctly *imprinted*
on his mind. *Locke.*

4. **TO IMPRINT** is less proper.

When we set before our eyes a round globe,
the idea *imprinted* in our mind is of a flat circle,
variously shadowed. *Locke.*

TO IMPRISON. *v. a.* [*emprisonner*, Fr.

in and *prison*.] To shut up; to confine;
to keep from liberty; to restrain in
place.

He *imprison'd* was in chains remediless;
For that Hippolytus' rent corse he did redress.
Spenser.

Now we are in the street, he first of all,
Imprudently proud, creeps to the wall;
And so *imprison'd*, and hemm'd in by rue,
Sells for a little state his liberty. *Donne.*

Try to *imprison* the restless wind;
So swift is guilt, to hard to be confin'd. *Dryden.*

If a man *imprisons* himself in his closet, and
employs reason to find out the nature of the cor-
poreal world, without experiments, he will frame
a scheme of chimeras. *Hutton.*

It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat
in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals,
may be owing to the action of the *imprisoned* rays.
Cheyne.

IMPRISONMENT. *n. f.* [*emprisonnement*, Fr.

from *imprison*.] Confinement; clau-
sure; state of being shut in prison. It
may be written *emprisonment*.

His sinews waxen weak and raw,
Through long *imprisonment* and hard constraint.
Spenser.

Which shall I first bewail,
Thy bondage or lost light?
Thou art become, O worst *imprisonment*!
The dungeon of thyself. *Milton's Agonistes.*

From retentive cage
When sullen Philomel escapes, her notes
She varies, and of past *imprisonment*
Sweetly complains. *Philips.*

Cousin Bethel, still close prisoner in this castle,
lost his *imprisonment* by his long *imprisonment* and al-
luciations. *Addison.*

It is well if they don't fix the brand of heresy
on the man who is teaching them out of their long
imprisonment, and losing the fetters of their faith.
Watts on the Mind.

IMPROBABILITY. *n. f.* [from *improbable*.]

Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

The difficulty, and the *improbability* of at-
tempting this successfully, is great. *Hornemond.*

As to the *improbability* of a spirit appearing,
I boldly answer him, that a heroic poet is not
used to the bare representation of what is true, or
exceeding probable. *Dryden.*

IMPROBABLE. *adj.* [*improbable*, French;

improbabilis, Latin; in and *probable*.]
Unlikely; incredible.

This account of party-pitches will appear *im-*
probable to those who live at a distance from the
fashionable world. *Addison.*

IMPROBABLY. *adv.* [from *improbable*.]

1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Ob-
solete.

Aristotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put
into ten thousand measures of water, the wine
being overpowered, will be turned into water;
he speaks very *improbably*. *Boyle.*

TO IMPROBATE. *v. a.* [in and *probo*, Lat.]

Not to approve. *Amfworth.*

IMPROBATION. *n. f.* [*improbatio*, Latin;

improbation, French.] Act of disallow-
ing. *Amfworth.*

IMPROBITY. *n. f.* [*improbitas*, *improbis*, Latin.]

Want of honesty; dishonesty;
basefens.

He was perhaps excommunicable, yes, and
cast out for notorious *improbability*. *Ho. ter.*

We balance the *improbability* of the one with the
improbability of the other. *L'Estrange.*

TO IMPROLIFICATE. *v. a.* [in and *proli-*

fec.] To impregnate; to fecundate.
Not used.

A difficulty in eggs is how the sperm of the
cock *improlificates*, and makes the oval concep-
tion fruitful. *Brown.*

IMPROPER. *adj.* [*impropre*, French;

improprius, Latin.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.

As every science requires a peculiar genius,
so likewise there is a genius peculiarly *improper*
for every one. *Barnet.*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.

The methods used in an original disease would
be very *improper* in a gouty case. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not just; not accurate.

He disappeared, was rarely'd;
For 'tis *improper* speech to say he dy'd:
He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*

IMPROPERLY. *adv.* [from *improper*.]

1. Not fitly; incongruously.

2. Not justly; not accurately.

Improperly we measure life by breath:
Such do not truly live who merit death. *Dryden.*
They assuring me of their assistance in correct-
ing my faults where I spoke *improperly*, I was
encouraged. *Dryden.*

TO IMPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [in and *proprius*, Latin.]

1. To convert to private use; to seize to
himself.

For the pardon of the rest, the king thought
it *improper* it should pass by parliament; the bet-
ter, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the
thanks to himself. *Bacon's Henry vi.*

2. To put the possessions of the church
into the hands of laicks.

Mrs. Gulton being possessed of the *impropriate*
parsonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure
from the king leave to annex the same to the
vicarage. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIATION. n. f. [from *impropriate*.] An *impropriation* is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and so an *appropriation* is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house, though sometimes these terms are confounded. *Ayliffe*

Having an *impropriation* in his estate, he took a course to dispose of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. *Spelman*

IMPROPRIATOR. n. f. [from *impropriate*.] A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leases his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tithes to the rector or *impropriator*. *Ayliffe's Povergon.*

IMPROPRIETY. n. f. [from *impropriété*, French; from *improprius*, Latin.] Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness.

These mighty ones, whose ambition could suffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proudest have been convinced of the *impropriety* of that appellation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Many gross *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be discarded. *Swift.*

PROSPEROUS. adj. [in and *prosperous*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful.

This method is in the design probable, how *improsperous* forever the wickedness of men hath rendered the success of it. *Hammond*

Our pride seduces us at once into the guilt of bold, and punishment of *improsperous* rebels. *Decay of Piety.*

Seven revolving years are wholly run, since the *improsperous* voyage we begun. *Dryden.*

PROSPEROUSLY. adv. [from *improsperous*.] Unhappily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune.

This experiment has been but very *improsperously* attempted. *Boyle.*

PROVABLE. adj. [from *improvable*.] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state; capable of melioration.

Advances in knowledge are laudable, and the essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints unto better. *Brown.*

We have stock enough, and that too of so *improvable* a nature, that is, capable of infinite *improvement*. *Decay of Piety.*

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties. *Hale.* Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat to bark. *Grew.*

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marshes. *Addison's Spectator.*

PROVABLENESS. n. f. [from *improvable*.] Capableness of being made better.

PROVABLY. adv. [from *improvable*.] In a manner that admits of melioration.

IMPROVE. v. a. [in and *probo*.] *Quasi probo facere.* *Skinner.*

To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better. *We amend a bad, but improve a good thing.*

I love not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead. *Denham.*

Heaven seems *improv'd* with a superior ray, And the bright arch reflects a double day. *Pope.*

[in and *probo*; *improver*, French; *improbo*, Latin.] To disprove. *Disprobo.*

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused, yet doth not that improve any thing that I have said. *Whitgift.*

IMPROVE. v. n. To advance in goodness.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. *Atterbury.*

IMPROVEMENT. n. f. [from *improve*.]

1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better.

Some virtues tend to the preservation of health, and others to the *improvement* and security of estates. *Tillotson.*

2. Act of improving; something added or changed for the better: sometimes with *on*.

The parts of Simon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements on* the Greek poet. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Progress from good to better.

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. *Addison.*

4. Instruction; edification.

I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*: from the school we go to the university, but from the universities to London. *South.*

5. Effect of melioration.

Love is the greatest of human affections, and friendship the noblest and most refined *improvement* of love. *South.*

IMPROVER. n. f. [from *improve*.]

1. One that makes himself or any thing else better.

They were the greatest *improvers* of those qualifications with which courts used to be adorned. *Clarendon.*

The first started ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late *improvers* of this way. *Locke.*

Homer is like a skilful *improver*, who places a beautiful statue so as to answer several vistas. *Pope.*

2. Any thing that meliorates.

Chalk is a very great *improver* of most lands. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVIDED. adj. [from *improvisus*, Latin; *improvisu*, Fr.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against.

She labor'd with

This crafty messenger with letters vain, To work new woe, and *improvided* death,

By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. *Spenser.*

IMPROVIDENCE. n. f. [from *improvident*.]

Want of forethought; want of caution.

Men would escape floods by running up to mountains; and though some might perish through *improvidence*, many would escape. *Hale.*

The *improvidence* of my neighbours must not make me inhuman. *1st Strange.*

IMPROVIDENT. adj. [from *improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide.

Improvident soldiers, had your watch been good,

This sudden mischief never could have fall'n. *Shakespeare.*

When men well have fed, the blood being warm,

Then are they most *improvident* of harm. *Daniel.*

I shall conclude this digression, and return to the time when that brisk and *improvident* resolution was taken. *Clarendon.*

This were an *improvident* revenge in the young ones, whereby they must destroy themselves. *Brown.*

IMPROVIDENTLY. adv. [from *improvident*.] Without forethought; without care.

Now we are in the street, he first of all, *Improvidently* proud, creeps to the wall; And so *improvid'd*, and hem'd in by me, Sells for a little state his liberty. *Denne.*

IMPROVISION. n. f. [in and *provisio*.]

Want of forethought.

Her *improvision* would be justly acusable. *Brown.*

IMPRUDENCE. n. f. [from *imprudens*, French; *imprudencia*, Latin.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.

IMPRUDENT. adj. [from *imprudens*, French; *imprudens*, Latin.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent.

There is no such *imprudent* person as he that neglects God and his soul. *Tillotson.*

IMPUDENCE. } n. f. [from *impudens*, French; *impudencia*, Lat.] Shamelessness; immodesty.

I ne'er heard yet

That any of these bolder vices wanted
Lack *impudence* to gamify what they did,
Than to perform it fast. *Shakspeare.*

Nor did Noah's infirmity justify Chan's *impudency*, or exempt him from that curse of being servant of servants. *K. Charles.*

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke.*

IMPUDENT. adj. [from *impudens*, French; *impudens*, Latin.]

1. Shameless; wanting modesty.

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with such more than *impudent* sauciness from you, can thrust me from a level consideration. *Shakspeare.*

When we behold an angel, not to fear, Is to be *impudent*. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. Unchaste; immodest.

IMPUDENTLY. adv. [from *impudent*.] Shamelessly; without modesty.

At once assail

With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

Why should soft Fabius *impudently* bear
Names gain'd by conquest in the Gallic war?

Why lays he claim to Hercules his strain,
Yet dares be base, effeminate, and vain? *Dryden.*

TO IMPUGN. v. a. [from *impugnare*, French; *impugno*, Latin.] To attack; to assault by law or argument.

Of a strange nature is the suit you follow;
Yet in such rule, that the Venetian law
Cannot *impugn* you. *Shakspeare.*

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and allowableness; and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation, which is *impugned* by some, though better defended by others. *South.*

St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw one of these in his time; but the truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Peachment.*

IMPUGNER. n. f. [from *impugnare*.] One that attacks or invades.

IMPUISSANCE. n. f. [French.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.

As he would not trust Ferdinand and Maximilian for supports of war, so the *impuissance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay far for him for occasions to accept of peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

IMPULSE. n. f. [from *impulsus*, Latin.]

1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another.

If these little *impulses* set the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeness and height of that shall not at all be prejudiced by the smallness of its occasion. *South.*

Bodies produce ideas in us manifestly by *impulse*. *Locke.*

Bodies, from the *impulse* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their surfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. *Chenevix.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea impressed.

Meantime, by Jove's *impulse*, Metastasis arm'd,
Succeeded Turanus. *Dryden.*

These were my natural impulses for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. *Dryden.*

Moses saw the bush burn without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides finding an impulse upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Locke.*

3. Hostile impression.

Like two great rocks against the raging tide, Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide, Sustain the impulse, and receive the war. *Prior.*

IMPULSION. *n. f.* [*impulsion*, French; *impulsus*, Latin.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body passeth without sound, for that sound that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the impulse of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To the impulse there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too small, it resisteth too little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

But thou dost plead
Divine impulse, prompting how thou might'st
Find some occasion to intert our toes. *Milton.*

IMPULSIVE. *adj.* [*impulsif*, French; from *impulse*.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience:
But those being plac'd in a lower sphere,
His fierce ambition, like the highest mover,
Has hurried with a strong impulsive motion
Against their proper course. *Denham's Sophy.*

What is the fountain or impulsive cause of this prevention of sin? It is perfectly free. *South.*

Poor men! poor papers! we and they
Do some impulsive force obey,
And are but play'd with, do not play. *Prior.*

IMPUNITY. *n. f.* [*impunité*, French; *impunitas*, Latin.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.

In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or impunity on the other. *Darwin.*

A general impunity would confirm them; for the vulgar will never believe, that there is a crime where they see no penalty. *Addison.*

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring impunity, or extorting undue favours for themselves or dependents. *Atterbury.*

IMPURE. *adj.* [*impur*, French; *impurus*, Latin.]

1. Defiled with guilt; unholy: of men.

No more can impure man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly substance can unfur'd aspire,
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

2. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy: of things.

Hypocrites austere talk,
Condemning as impure what God has made
Pure, and commands to love, leaves free to all. *Milton.*

3. Unchaste.

If black scandal, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your impulsion,
Your mere enforcement shall acquitance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakespeare.*

One could not devise a more proper hell for an impure spirit, than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addison.*

4. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; droffy.

IMPURELY. *adv.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.

IMPURENESS. *n. f.* [*impureté*, French; **IMPURITY.** *n. f.* [*impuritas*, Latin; from *impure*.]

1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.

2. Act of unchastity.

Foul impurities reigned among the monkish clergy. *Atterbury.*

3. Feculent admixture.

Clearse the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters, the impurities of which will be carried into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

TO IMPURPLE. *v. a.* [*empourprier*, Fr. from *purple*.] To make red; to colour as with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses, smil'd. *Milton.*

IMPURABLE. *adj.* [from *impute*.]

1. Chargeable upon any one; that of which one may be accused.

That first sort of foolishness is imputable to them. *South.*

2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.

If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compelled to allow her alimony, for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise imputable. *Argyle.*

IMPUTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *imputable*.]

The quality of being imputable.

'Tis necessary to the imputableness of an action, that it be avoidable. *Norris.*

IMPUTATION. *n. f.* [*imputation*, French; from *impute*.]

1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill.

Trust to me, Ulysses;
Our imputation shall be oddly paid
In this wild action. *Shallip, Troilus and Cressida.*

If a son that is sent by his father about merchandise, do fall into some lewd action, the imputation of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shakespeare.*

To his intellectual and volitions in the infinite essence, as hypothesis, is allowable; but a rigorous imputation is derogatory to him, and arrogant in us. *Glanville's Scrypsis.*

I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings from those of any others: 'tis now time to clear myself from any imputation of felicity on that subject. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes of good.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would honour his men with the imputation of being near their master. *Shakespeare.*

3. Censure; reproach.

Whatever happens they also the least feel that censure of vulgar imputation, which notwithstanding they deserve. *Hooker.*

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against the groundless imputations of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation upon this matter. *Suff.*

4. Hint; slight notice.

Anthony is a good man.
— Have you heard any imputation to the contrary? *Shakespeare.*

— No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shakespeare.*

IMPUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *impute*.] That may impute.

TO IMPUTE. *v. a.* [*imputer*, French; *impute*, Latin.]

1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; sometimes good.

It was imputed to him for righteousness. *Donne.*
Men in their innovations should follow the example of time, which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees (scarce to be perceived); for what whosoever is new and unlooked for, commends some, and inspires others, and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, imputes it to the author. *Bacon's Essay.*

I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who imputed it to folly. *Temple.*

Impute your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryden.*
This obscenity cannot be imputed to want of language in so great a master of style. *Locke.*

I have read a book imputed to Lord Balthazar called a dissertation on parties. *Swift.*

2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton.*

IMPUTE. *n. f.* [from *impute*.] He that imputes.

1s. prep. [in, Latin.]

1. Noting the place where any thing is present; not without.

In school of love are all things taught we see
There learn'd this maid of arms the metal gate. *Farjeon.*

In this place here not sufficient strong
To guard us in? *Donne's Civil War.*

2. Noting the state or thing present at any time.

The other is only by error and misconception named the ordinance of Jesus Christ: no proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so in very deed. *Hooker.*

Let one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes. *Shakespeare.*

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are at arms. *Shakespeare.*

Danger before, and in, and after the act,
You needs must grant is great. *Dryden.*

However it be in knowledge, I may truly say it is of no use at all in probabilities, for the present there, being to be determined by the preponderancy, after a due weighing of all the points on both sides, nothing is to usfit to aid the mind in that as syllogism. *Locke.*

God hath made our eternal and temporal interests, in most cases, very consistent. *Southey.*

None was so little in their friendship, as much in that of those whom they had abused. *Donne.*

3. Noting the time.

When we would consider eternity a part, and what do we but, beginning from ourselves and the present time we are in, repeat in our minds the ideas of years or ages past? *Locke.*

4. Noting power.

To feed men's souls, quoth he, is not in man. *Hubbard's Tale.*

5. Noting proportion.

Let alms in general be reduced to five in the hundred, and let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current. *Bacon.*

I cannot but lament the common course, which, at least, nine in ten of those who enter into the ministry are obliged to enter. *Swift.*

6. According to.

In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done of the breach. *Collier.*

7. Concerning.

I only consider what he, who is allowed to have carried this argument farthest, has said just. *Locke.*

8. For the sake. A solemn phrase.

Now, in the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed,
That he is grown so great? *Shakespeare.*

In the name of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Banish him our city. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Now, in the name of honour, sir, I beg you
That I may see your father's death revenged.
Dryden.

9. Noting cause.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. *Shak.*

10. In that. Because.

Some things they do in that they are men; in
that they are wife men, and christian men,
some things; some things in that they are re-
minded, and blinded with error. *Hooker.*

He cannot brook such disgrace well, as he
shall run into, in that it is a thing of his own
search. *Shakespeare.*

11. In as much. Since; seeing that.

Those things are done voluntarily by us,
which other creatures do naturally, in as much
as we might stay our doing of them if we would.
Hooker.

In. adv.

1. Within some place; not out.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and
unconscionable person; especially if he be ar-
rived at that consummate and robust degree of
falseness as to play in and out, and show tricks
with oaths, the fastidest bonds which the con-
science of man can be bound with. *South.*

I fear me, you'll be in 'till then. *Shakespeare.*

2. Engaged to any affair.

We know the worst can come; 'tis thought
upon:

We cannot shift being in, we must go on. *Dan.*
These pragmatists slice value themselves for
being in at every thing, and are found at last to
be just good for nothing. *L'Estrange.*

3. Placed in some state.

Poor rogues talk of court news,
Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out.
Shakespeare.

Must never patriot then decumb at gun,
Unless, good man, he has been fairly in. *Pope.*

4. Noting immediate entrance.

Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table,
serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner.
Shakespeare.

He's too big to go in there: what shall I do?
—Let me see't; I'll in, I'll in: follow your
friend's advice.

I'll in. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

5. Into any place.

Next fill the hole with its own earth again,
And trample with thy feet, and tread it in.
Dryden.

Is it not more eligible to come in with a
smooth gale, than to be tossed at sea with a storm?
Cahner.

In the said cavity lies loose the shell of some
sort of bivalve, larger than could be introduced
in at those holes. *Woodward.*

6. Close; home.

The posture of left-handed fencers is so dif-
ferent from that of the right-handed, that you
run upon their swords if you push forward; and
they are in with you, if you offer to fall back
without keeping your guard. *Trotter.*

7. In has commonly in composition a ne-

gative or privative sense, as in the La-
tin; so, active denotes that which acts,
inactive that which does not act. In before
r is changed into r; as irregular: before
l into l; as illative: and into m before
some other consonants; as improbable.

INABILITY. n. f. [in and ability.] Im-

puissance; impotence; want of power.
If no natural nor casual inability cross their
desires, they always delighting to insure themselves

Vol. I.

with actions most beneficial to others, cannot but
gather great experience, and through experience
the more wisdom. *Hooker.*

Neither ignorance nor inability can be pre-
tended; and what plea can be offered to divine
justice to prevent condemnation? *Rogers.*

INCONTINENCE. n. f. [in and abstinence.]

Intemperance; want of power to ab-
stain; prevalence of appetite.

Peonies drive, of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear, that thou may'st know
What misery the incontinence of Love
Still brings on man. *Milton.*

INACCESSIBLE. adj. [inaccessibile, French;

in and accessible.] Not to be reached;
not to be approached.

Whatever you are,
That in this desert inaccessible,
Under the shade of unlovely boughs,
Loiter and neglect the creeping hours of time.
Shakespeare.

Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a
far lower rank, are inaccessible to us. *Hale.*

Here shall we see the ends and uses of these
things, which here were either too subtle for us
to penetrate, or too remote and inaccessible for us
to come to any distant view of. *Ray.*

This part, which is so noble, is not alto-
gether inaccessible; and that an easy way may be
found to it, 'tis to consider nature and to copy
her. *Droden.*

INACCURACY. n. f. [from inaccurate.]

Want of exactness.

INACCURATE. adj. [in and accurate.]

Not exact; not accurate. It is used
sometimes of persons, but more fre-
quently of performances.

INACTION. n. f. [inaction, French; in and

action.] Cessation from labour; for-
bearance of labour.

The times and amusements past are not more
like a dream to me, than those which are pre-
sent: I lie in a retreating kind of inaction. *Pope.*

INACTIVE. adj. [in and active.] Not

busy; not diligent; idle; indolent;
sluggish.

INACTIVELY. adv. [from inactive.] Idly;

without labour; without motion; slug-
gishly.

In seasons of perfect freedom, mark how
your son spends his time; whether he inactive-
ly loiters it away, when left to his own inclination.
Locke.

INACTIVITY. n. f. [in and activity.] Idle-

ness; rest; sluggishness.

A doctrine which manifestly tends to discou-
rage the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy
inactivity, and neglect of the ordinary means of
grace. *Rogers.*

Virtue, conceal'd within our breast,
Is inactivity at best. *Saunders.*

INADEQUATE. adj. [in and adequatus,

Latin.] Not equal to the purpose;
defective; falling below the due pro-
portion.

Remorse for vice
Not paid, or paid inadequate in price,
What farther means can reason now direct?
Dryden.

Inadequate ideas are such, which are but a
partial or incomplete representation of those
archetypes to which they are referred. *Locke.*

INADEQUATELY. adv. [from inadequate.]

Defectively; not completely.

These pores they may either exactly fill, or
but inadequately. *Boyle.*

INADVERTENCE. n. f. [inadvertence,

French; from in-
advertent.]

1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention.

There is a difference between them, as between
inadvertency and deliberation, between surpris-
e and set purpose. *South.*

From an habitual heedless inadvertency, men
are so intent upon the present that they mind no-
thing else. *L'Estrange.*

2. Act or effect of negligence.

Many persons have lain under great and heavy
scandals, which have taken their first rise only
from some inadvertency or indiscretion. *Government of the Tongue.*

The productions of a great genius, with many
lapses and inadvertencies, are infinitely preferable
to the works of an inferior kind of author, which
are scrupulously exact. *Addison.*

INADVERTENT. adj. [in and advertens,

Latin.] Negligent; careless.

INADVERTENTLY. adv. [from inadvertent.]
Carelessly; negligently.

Anon mentions Telegonus as the son of
Greece and Ulysses, who afterwards slew his fa-
ther with the bone of a fish made recently.
Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.

Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a
deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover
their lost ground. *Campbell.*

INALIENABLE. adj. [in and alienable.]

That cannot be alienated, or granted to
another.

INALIMENTAL. adj. [in and alimental.]

Affording no nourishment.

Dukerian imports a degree of nourish-
ment; and the making of things inalimental to
become alimental, may be an experiment of
great profit for making new victual. *Lucan.*

INAMISSABLE. adj. [inamissible, French;

in and amissum, Latin.] Not to be lost.

These advantages are inamissible. *Ammon.*

INANE. adj. [inans, Latin.] Empty;

void. It is used licentiously for a sub-
stantive.

We sometimes speak of place in the great in-
ane, beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*

TO INANIMATE. v. a. [in and animo,

Latin.] To animate; to quicken. Not
in use.

There is a kind of world remaining still,
Though the which did animate and fill
The world be gone; yet in this last long night
Her ghost doth walk, that is, a glimmering light
Doune.

INANIMATE. } adj. [inanimatus, Latin;

INANIMATE. } inanime, French.] Void
of life; without animation.

The spirits of animate bodies are all in some
degree kindled; but inanimate bodies have spi-
rits no whit inflamed. *Bacon.*

The golden goddess, present at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant th' animated fair,
And gave the sign of granting. *Dryden.*

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not in-
herent in the inanimate bodies; but are the ef-
fects of their motion upon our nerves. *Pentecost.*

Both require the constant influence of a prin-
ciple different from that which governs the in-
animate part of the universe. *Chegar.*

From roots when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave inanimate the naked wall,
Still in thy song should vanquish'd France ap-
pear. *Pope.*

INANITION. n. f. [inanition, French;

inanis, Latin.] Emptiness of body;
want of fulness in the vessels of the
animal.

Weakness which attends fevers proceeds from
too great fulness in the beginning, and too great
inanition in the latter end of the disease. *Arbuth.*

INANITY. n. f. [from inanis, Latin.]

Emptiness; void space.

This opinion excludes all such inanity, and
admits no vacuities but so little ones as no body
6 H

INA

whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts which those vacuities divide. *Digby on Bodies.*

INAPETENCY. *n. f.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Latin.] Want of stomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *applicabile*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inapplicabile*.] Unfitness for the particular purpose.

INAPPLICATION. *n. f.* [*inapplication*, Fr. *in* and *application*.] Indolence; negligence.

INAPURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *aro*, Latin.] Not capable of tillage. *Dick.*

To INARCH. *v. a.* [*in* and *arch*.]

Inarching is a method of grafting, which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined, take the branch you would march, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock where you intend to join it, pare away the end and wood on one side about three inches in length: after the same manner cut the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the stock to admit it; so that when they are joined the tongue will prevent their slipping, and the graft will more closely unite with the stock. Having thus placed them exactly together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet from getting in to rot the stock: you should fix a stake into the ground, to which that part of the stock, as also the graft, should be fastened, to prevent the wind from breaking them asunder. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be sufficiently united, and the graft may then be cut from the mother tree, observing to slope it off close to the stock, and cover the joined parts with fresh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtles, jasmynes, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not succeed by common grafting or budding. *Miller.*

INARTICULATE. *adj.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate*.] Not uttered with distinctness, like that of the syllables of human speech.

Observe what *inarticulate* sounds resemble any of the particular letters. *Hallam.*

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion; as our solemn music, which is *inarticulate* poetry, doth in churches. *Dryden.*

INARTICULATELY. *adv.* [from *inarticulate*.] Not distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inarticulate*.] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *artificial*.] Contrary to art.

I have raised this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cause also. *Deacy of Pict.*

INARTIFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *inartificial*.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lofty humour is *chaudly* and *inartificially* managed, when it is affected by those of a seducing profession. *Collier.*

INATTENTION. *n. f.* [*inattention*, French; *in* and *attention*.] Disregard; negligence; neglect; heedlessness.

Persons keep out of the reach of the reproofs of the ministry, or bear with such *inattention* or *inattention* as renders them of little effect. *Rogers.*

INB

We see a strange *inattention* to this most important prospect. *Rogers.*

Novel lays attract our ravish'd ears; But old, the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope.*

INATTENTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *attentive*.] Heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and *inattentive* habit. *Watts.*

INAUDIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *audible*.] Not to be heard; void of sound.

Let's take the infant by the forward top:

For we are old, and on our quick 't' deceives Th' *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time. *Shakespeare.*

To INAUGURATE. *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Lat.]

To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

Those beginnings of years were propitious to him, as it kings did chuse remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear as well of the time as of the will. *Hutton.*

INAUGURATION. *n. f.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inauguro*, Lat.] Investiture by solemn rites.

The royal olive was solemnly sworn, at his *inauguration*, to observe these things inviolable. *Hood's Vocal Forest.*

At his regal *inauguration* his old father resign'd the kingdom to him. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INAURA'TION. *n. f.* [*inauro*, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner, but some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

INCAUTIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *cautious*.]

Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here

I will set up my everlasting rest And shake the yoke of *incautious* stars From this world-wearied flesh. *Shakespeare.*

Though Heaven's *incautious* eye

Lay black on Love's nativity, Her eye a strong appeal can give; Beauty smiles, and love shall live. *Crashaw.*

The stars feel not the dictates their *incautious* influence produces. *Boyle.*

With *incautious* love a wretched swain Purs'd the fairest nymph of all the plain; She plung'd him hopelets in a deep despair. *Dryden.*

INBEING. *n. f.* [*in* and *being*.] Inherence; inseparableness.

When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes, for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it. *Watts.*

INBORN. *adj.* [*in* and *born*.] Innate; implanted by nature.

Led by sense of good

Inborn to all, I sought my needful food. *Dryden.*

All passions being *inborn* within us, we are almost equally judges of them. *Dryden.*

Some Caroline, to Heaven's dictates true, Thy *inborn* worth with conscious eyes shall see, And fight th' imperial diadem for thee. *Addis.*

INBREATHED. *adj.* [*in* and *breath*.] Inspired; infused by inspiration.

Each pair of syrens, pledges of Heaven's joy, Sphere born harmonious sisters. Voice and Verse, Wed your divine sounds, and must power employ.

Dead things with *inbreath'd* sense, able to pierce. *Milton.*

INBRED. *adj.* [*in* and *bred*.] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

My *inbred* enemy Forth issued. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

INC

A man thinks better of his children than they deserve; but there is an *impulse* of tenderness, and there must be some esteem for the setting of that *inbred* affection at work. *L'Estrange.*

But he unmov'd contemns their idle threat; And *inbred* worth doth boasting valour slight. *Dryden.*

To INCAGE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage*.] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

And yet *incaged* in to smelt a verge, Thy waste is no whit less than thy lord's. *Shakespeare.*

It made my imprisonment a pleasure? Ay, such a pleasure as *incaged* birds Conceive. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

INCALESCE. } *n. f.* [*incalisco*, Lat.]

INCALESCENCY. } The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

Avenues restrain'd his hilarity, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato, that is, a tolerable *incalency*, and regulated elevation from wine. *Brown.*

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incalency*, which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a moist motion. *Ray on the Creation.*

INCANTATION. *n. f.* [*incantation*, Fr. *incanto*, Latin.] Charms uttered by singing; enchantment.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak, And hell too strong. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

By Adam's hearkening to his wife, mankind, by that her *incantation*, became the subject of labour, sorrow, and death. *Reley.*

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by assuming themselves all over, move a man to think that these fables are the effects of imagination, for incantations, if laid on any thing thick, by tapping of the pores, that in the vapours, added them to the head extremely. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The name of a city being discovered unto their enemies, their prayers and paternal gods might be called forth by charms and *incantations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The nuptial rites his outrage find attends, The dowry's desire his transgress'd friends, The *incantation* backward the repeats, Inverts her rod, and what she did, defeats. *Garth.*

The commands which our religion hath imposed on its followers are not like the absurd ceremonies of pagan idolatry, that might look like *incantation* and magic, but had no tendency to make mankind happier. *Fealy.*

INCANTATORY. *adj.* [from *incanto*, Lat.]

Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors, daily delude them. *Brown.*

To INCANTON. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton*.]

To unite to a canton or separate community.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich proposed the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the Roman catholics, among the protestants, proposed the *incantation* of Constance as a counterpoise. *Addison on Italy.*

INCAPABILITY. } *n. f.* [from *incapable*.]

INCAPABLENESS. } Inability natural;

disqualification legal.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service. *Suckling.*

INCAPABLE. *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. *in* and *capable*.]

1. Wanting room to hold or contain; with of before the thing to be contained.

2. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand.

Incapable and shallow innocents!

You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death.
Shakespeare.

3. Not able to admit or have any thing.
Wilnot, when he saw Coriolanus put in the command, thought himself *incapable* of reparation.
Clarendon.

4. Unable; not equal to any thing.
Is not your father grown *incapable*?
Of reasonable affairs? is he not stupid
With age?
Shaksp. Winter's Tale.

5. Disqualified by law.
Then lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchasing any more.
Scott.

6. In conversation it is usual to say a man is *incapable* of falsehood, or *incapable* of generosity, or of any thing good or bad.

INCAPACIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *capacious*.]
Narrow; of small content.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious*, cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of things or things.
Burnet.

INCAPACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *incapacious*.]
Narrowness; want of containing space.

TO INCAPACITATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate*.]
1. To disable; to weaken.

Nothing of consequence should be left to be done in the last *incapacitating* hours of life.
Clayton.

2. To disqualify.
Mortality could not *incapacitate* from marriage.
Arbutnot.

INCAPACITY. *n. f.* [*incapacité*, French; *in* and *capacity*.]
Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural *incapacity*, and general indolence.
Brown's Vul. Fr.

Admiration he imputes either to envy, or else ignorance and *incapacity* of estimating his worth.
Government of the Tongue.

The inactivity of the soul is its *incapacity* to be moved with any thing common.
Arbutnot.

TO INCARCERATE. *v. a.* [*incarcerare*, Lat.]
To imprison; to confine. It is used in the Scots law to denote imprisoning or confining in a gaol; otherwise it is seldom found.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies, that easily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen clothes.
Harey.

INCARCERATION. *n. f.* [from *incarcerate*.]
Imprisonment; confinement.

TO INCARN. *v. a.* [*incarno*, Latin.]
To cover with flesh.

The flesh will soon arise in that out of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and *incarn* it.
Wijeman.

TO INCARN. *v. n.* To breed flesh.
The slough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned*.
Wijeman.

TO INCARNADINE. *v. a.* [*incarnadine*, Fr. *incarnadino*, pale red, Italian.]
To die red. This word I find only once.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather

The multitudinous sea *incarnadine*,
Making the green one red.
Shaksp. Macbeth.

TO INCARNATE. *v. a.* [*incarnare*, French; *incarno*, Latin.]
To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh.

I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and imbrute,
Milton.

INCARNATE. *participial adj.* [*incarnat*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Clothed with flesh; embodied with flesh.
Undoubtedly even the nature of God itself, in the person of the son, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itself flesh.
Hobbes.

A most wise, judicious means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory death and obedience of the *incarnate* Son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed on ever.
San Juan.

Here shalt thou fit *incarnate*, here shalt thou
Both God and man.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. It may be doubted whether *Incarnate* understood this word.

But he's perfect,
Incarnate with a thousand images.
Scott.

3. In Scotland *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its resemblance to a fish colour.

INCARNATION. *n. f.* [*incarnation*, Fr. from *incarnate*.]

1. The act of assuming body.

We must beware we exclude not the nature of God from *incarnation*, and to make the Son of God incarnate not to be very God.
Hobbes.

Upon the Annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the *incarnation* of our blessed Saviour.
Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

2. The state of breeding flesh.

The pulsation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax *incarnation* of the wound.
Wijeman.

INCARNATIVE. *n. f.* [*incarnatif*, Fr. from *incarna*.]
A medicine that generates flesh.

It deteged the abscess, and was cured by the common *incarnative*.
Wijeman's Surgery.

TO INCASE. *v. a.* [*in* and *case*.]
To cover; to enclose; to envelop.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase*.
The pillars silver.
Pope's Odyssey.

INCASIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *cautious*.]
Unwary; negligent; heedless.

His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate any *incasious* reader.
Keil against Burnet.

INCASIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incasious*.]
Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently.

A species of palsy invades such as *incasiously* expose themselves to the morning air.
Arbutnot.

INCENDIARY. *n. f.* [*incendarius*, from *incendo*, Latin; *incendiare*, French.]

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.

2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

Not could any order be obtained impartially to examine impudent *incendiariness*.
King Charles.

Incendiariness of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation.
Addison.

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiariness*, and pests of commonwealths.
Bentley.

INCENSE. *n. f.* [*incensum*, Latin, a thing burnt; *encens*, French.]
Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

Upon such sacrifices, my Cordelia,
The gods themselves throw *incense*.
Shaksp.

Numer the rites of strict religion knew;
On every altar laid the *incense* due.
Pope.

TO INCENSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To perfume with incense.

TO INCENSE. *v. a.* [*incensus*, Latin.]
To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exasperate.

The world, too saucy with the gods,
Incenses them to fend destruction.
Shakespeare.

If gahst you're if you be *incensed*, we'll put you.
Like one that means his proper harm, in manacles.
Shakespeare.

He is attended with a delphic tone;
And what they may *incense* him to, being apt
To have his ear abused, without his fear.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

The table abundance is a place
To each *incensed* will.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Foolish imaginations, and other follies,
He paid to the popular fan will for his life
And as to leave them.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

How could my pious son this power *incense*?
Or why, alas! is a quibbled Troy's officer?
Dryden's Troilus and Cressida.

INCENSEMENT. *n. f.* [from *incense*.]
Rage; heat; fury.

His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable,
that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death.
Shakespeare.

INCENSION. *n. f.* [*incensio*, Latin.]
The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

Sensu lothely its windmills by decaying; and
turbid or windy spirits are taken off by *incension*
or evaporation.
Bacon.

INCENSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]
A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions.

Many priests were impetuous and importunate
incensors of the rage.
Hayward.

INCENSOR. *n. f.* [from *incense*.]
The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.
Ainsworth.

INCENSIVE. *n. f.* [*incensivum*, Latin.]
1. That which kindles.

Their unrelenting severity was not the least
incensive that blew up into those flames the
sparks of discontent.
King Charles.

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. It is used of that which incites, whether to good or ill: with to.

Congruity of opinions to our natural constitution, is one great *incensive* to their reception.
Glanville's Sceptic.

Even the wisdom of God hath not suggested
more pressing motives, more powerful *incensives*
to charity, than the fear that we shall be judged by
it at the last dreadful day.
Atterbury.

It encourages speculative persons, with all the
incensives of place, profit, and preferment.
Addison's Freeholder.

INCENTIVE. *adj.* Inciting; encouraging; with to.

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry;
too little makes men desperate, and too much
careless.
Decay of Piety.

INCEPTION. *n. f.* [*inceptio*, Latin.]
Beginning.

The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation.
Bacon.

INCEPTIVE. *adj.* [*inceptivus*, Lat.]
Noting beginning.

An *inceptive* and definitive proposition, as, the
fog vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have
not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not
yet risen.
Locke.

INCEPTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]
A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCERATION. *n. f.* [*incero*, Latin.]
The act of covering with wax.
Dict.

INCERTITUDE. *n. f.* [*incertitudo*, French; *incertitudo*, Lat.]
Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

INCESSANT. *adj.* [*in* and *cessans*, Latin.]
Unceasing; uninterrupted; continual; uninterrupted.

Raging wind blows up *incessant* showers.
Shakespeare.

The incessant weeping of my wife
Forc'd me to seek delays. *Shakespeare.*

If, by pray'r
Incessant, I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary him with my assiduous cries. *Milton.*
In form, a herald of the king the flies
From peer to peer, and thus incessant cries. *Pope.*
INCESSANTLY. *adv.* [from *incessant*.]
Without intermission; continually.
Both husbands most nithy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly. *Fairy Queen.*

Who reads
Incessantly, and to his reading brings not
A spirit and judgment equal or superior. *Milton.*
The christians, who carried their religion
through so many persecutions, were incessantly
comforting one another with the example and
history of our Saviour and his apostles. *Madison.*
INCEST. *n. f.* [*incest*, French; *incestum*,
Latin.] Unnatural and criminal con-
junction of persons within degrees pro-
hibited.

Is't not a kind of incest to take life
From thine own sister's name? *Shakespeare.*
He who came in the last act, a young man
like Pueras, prince of Tyre, must not be in-
danger in the fifth act of committing incest with
his daughter. *Dryden's Dido.*

INCESTUOUS. *adj.* [*incestuous*, French.]
Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural
cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand,
Thou purple, thou formalist of virtue,
Thou art incestuous. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
We may easily be misled with what reputation the
world would have heard an incestuous blood dis-
counting of chastity. *Scott.*
Are you reach'd to this incestuous love
You must divine and human rights remove. *Dryden.*

INCESTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incestuous*.]
With unnatural love.

Maecenas and Canace, son and daughter to
Xolus, god of the winds, loved each other in-
cestuously. *Dryden.*

INCH. *n. f.* [*ince*, Saxon; *uncia*, Lat.]
1. A measure of length supposed equal
to three grains of barley laid end to
end; the twelfth part of a foot.

A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man,
a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or
inch, one seventy-second. *Holzer on Time.*
The sun should never miss, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one inch of space. *Blount.*

2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;
They'll give him death by inches. *Shakespeare.*

As to lasting, so in length is man,
Contracted to an inch, who was a span. *Doane.*
Is it so desirable a condition to confine by
meas, and lose one's blood by drops. *Collier.*

The commons were growing by degrees into
power and property, gaining ground upon the
patricians inch by inch. *Swift.*

3. A nice point of time.

Bedaune, I think, we watch'd you at an inch.
Shakespeare.

TO INCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.
Valiant they say, but very popular;
He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,
And inches out my master. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give spar-
ingly. *Ainsworth.*

TO INCH. *v. n.* To advance or retire a
little at a time.

INCHED. *adj.* [with a word of number
before it.] Containing inches in length
or breadth.

Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay
trotting horse over four inch'd bridges. *Shakespeare.*
INCHMIS. *n. f.* Some of the inside of
a deer. *Ainsworth.*

INCHMEAL. *n. f.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A
piece an inch long.

All the infections that the fan sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and
make him

By inchmeal a disease! *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
TO INCHOATE. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.]
To begin; to commence.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance
inchoate, or in the way of perfection. *Raleigh.*
INCHOATION. *n. f.* [*inchoatus*, Latin.]

Inception; beginning.

It discerneth of four kinds of causes; forces,
fruits, crimes various of felicitate, and the in-
choations or middle acts towards crimes capital,
not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

The setting on foot none of those arts in those
parts would be looked upon as the first inchoation
of them, which yet would be but their reviving.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
INCHOATIVE. *adj.* [*inchoative*, French;
inchoatus, Latin.] Inceptive; noting
inchoation or beginning.

TO INCIDE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut,
Latin.]
Medicines are said to incide which consist of
pointed and sharp particles, as acids, and most
salts, by which the particles of other bodies are
divided from one another—thus expectorating
medicines are said to incide or cut the phlegm. *Quercus.*

The menles are promoted by all expectorant
substances, which incide the mucus in the
passages. *Arbutnot.*

INCIDENCE. *n. f.* [*incidi*, to fall, Lat.]
INCIDENCY. *n. f.* [*incidence*, French.]

1. The direction with which one body
strikes upon another, and the angle
made by that line, and the plane struck
upon, is called the angle of incidence.
In the occasions of two moving bodies,
their incidence is said to be perpendicular
or oblique, as their directions or lines
of motion make a straight line or an
oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quincy.*

In mirrors there is the like angle of incidence,
from the object of the glass, and from the glass
to the eye. *Bacon.*

He enjoys his happy fate most when he com-
municates it, and receives a more vigorous joy
from the reflection than from the direct incidence
of his happiness. *North.*

In equal incidences there is a considerable in-
equality of refractions, whether it be that some of
the most refracting are refracted more, and others
less refracted, or one and the same ray is by re-
fraction disturbed. *Newton's Optics.*

The prominent whiteness argues, that in like
incidences of the rays there is no such depuration
of the emerging rays. *Newton.*

2. [*incidens*, Latin.] Accident; hap;
casualty.

What incidence thou dost grieve off harm de-
clare, *Shaksp.* *Winter's Tale.*

INCIDENT. *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *incident*,
Latin.]

1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; hap-
pening accidentally; issuing in beside
the main design; happening beside ex-
pectation.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is
disposed of by general laws, so likewise men-
racer incident necessities and utilities should be
with special equity considered. *Locke.*

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casualty.

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casualty.

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clare, *Shaksp.* *Winter's Tale.*

I would note in children not only their artless
late answers, but likewise smiles and frowns upon
incident occasions. *Watson.*

In a complex proposition the predicate or sub-
ject is sometimes made complex by the pronouns
who, which, whose, whom, &c. which make
another proposition: as, every man, who is pi-
ous, shall be saved: Julius, whose surname was
Cæsar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are
transparent, have many pores. Here the whole
proposition is called the primary or chief, and
the additional proposition is called an incident
proposition. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen.

Constancy is such a firmness of friendship as
overlooks all those failures of kindness, that
through passion, incident to human nature, a man
may be guilty of. *Smith.*

INCIDENT. *n. f.* [*incident*, French; from
the adjective.] Something happening
beside the main design; casualty.

His wisdom will fall into it as an incident to
the point of lawfulness. *Bacon's Holy War.*

No person, no incident in the play, but must
be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

INCIDENTAL. *adj.* Incident; casual;
happening by chance; not intended;
not deliberate; not necessary to the
chief purpose.

The satisfaction you received from those in-
cidental discourses which we have wandered into.

By some religious duties scarce appear to be re-
garded at all, and by others only as an incident
to be done when they have nothing else
to do. *Boswell.*

INCIDENTALLY. *adv.* [from *incident*.]
Beside the main design; or casually.

These general rules are but occasionally and in-
cidentally mentioned in Scripture, rather to make a
list unto us a former, than to lay upon us a new
obligation. *Sedgwick.*

I treat either purposely or incidentally of us
hours. *Boswell.*

INCIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Oc-
casionally; by the by; casually.

It was incidentally moved amongst the men
what should be done for the king's hunt, who
was attended, but relented that the crown takes
a way defects. *Bacon's Henry vi.*

TO INCINERATE. *v. a.* [*incin* and *cinis*,
Latin.] to burn to ashes.

By baking, without melting, the heat inde-
rectly, then make the triangle, solidly, it dissipates
nearly and chemically. *Bacon.*

Fire burneth wood, making it soft humors,
then black and brittle, and lastly broken and in-
temperate. *Bacon.*

These dregs are soon incinerated and colored
into such salts which produce coughs. *Harris.*

INCINERATION. *n. f.* [*incineratio*, Fr.
from *incinerare*.] The act of burning
any thing to ashes.

I observed in the first tide of urine, brought by
deposition to be very white, a tinge not unlike
common salt, and very differing from the
cankled haviate taste of other salts made by in-
cineration. *Boswell.*

INCIRCUMSPECTION. *n. f.* [*in* and *circum-
spectio*.] Want of caution; want
of heed.

An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he
more easily led away the incircumpection of their
hearts. *Boswell.*

INCISED. *adj.* [*inciser*, French; *incisus*,
Latin.] Cut; made by cutting: as,
an incised wound.

I brought the incised lips together. *Wifem.*

INCISION. *n. f.* [*incision*, Fr. *incision*, Lat.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp
instrument. Generally used for wounds
made by a surgeon.

2. [*incision*, Latin.] A cut; a wound made with a sharp
instrument. Generally used for wounds
made by a surgeon.

3. [*incision*, Latin.] A cut; a wound made with a sharp
instrument. Generally used for wounds
made by a surgeon.

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instrument. Generally used for wounds
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instrument. Generally used for wounds
made by a surgeon.

9. [*incision*, Latin.] A cut; a wound made with a sharp
instrument. Generally used for wounds
made by a surgeon.

10. [*incision*, Latin.] A cut; a wound made with a sharp
instrument. Generally used for wounds
made by a surgeon.

Let us make incision for your love,
prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine.

Shakespeare.

God help thee, shallow man: God make in-
cision in thee, thou art raw.

Shakespeare.

The reception of one is as different from the
mission of the other, as when the earth falls
in under the incisions of the plough, and when
apes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the
reflections of a shower.

South.

A small incision knife is more handy than a
saw for opening the bag.

Shoep's Surgery

Division of viscidities by medicines.
Absterion is a scouring off, or incision of vis-
cidities, and making them fluid, and cut-
ting between them and the part; as in uterine
cancer, which scours the lining.

Bacon

[SIVE. *adj.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*,
it.] Having the quality of cutting
dividing.

The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by
ing precipitated together, and be destroyed
the effusion of very piercing and incisive li-
quors.

Boyle

[SOR. *n. f.* [*incisor*, Latin.] Cutter;
oth in the forepart of the mouth.

[SOR. *adj.* [*incisore*, Fr.] Having
e quality of cutting.

[SURE. *n. f.* [*incisura*, Latin.] A
it; an aperture.

In some creatures it is wide, in some nar-
row, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the
ad, for the better catching and holding of prey,
and comminuting of hard food.

Derham

[ACTION. *n. f.* [*in-itiatio*, Latin.] In-
itement; incentive; motive; impulse;
e act of inciting; the power of in-
iting.

Dr. Ridley defines magnetic attraction to be
natural incitation and disposition conforming
o contiguity, an union of one magnetic bo-
dy unto another.

Brown's Vulgar Errors

The multitude of objects do proportionably
lly both the possibilities and incitations.

Government of the Tongue

The mind gives not only licence, but inciti-
on to the other passions to act with the utmost
retentivity.

Deacy of Patry

[NCITE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*,
] To stir up; to push forward in
purpose; to animate; to spur; to
go on.

How many now in health
drop their blood, in approbation
what your reverence shall incite us to? *Shaksp.*
No blown ambition doth our arms incite;
t love, dear love, and our aged father's right.

Shakespeare.

Antiochus, when he incited Prusias to join in
r, set before him the greatness of the Romans,
uparing it to a fire, that took and spread from
glory to kingdom.

Bacon

Nature and common reason, in all difficulties,
ere prudence or courage are required, do ra-
er incite us to fly for assistance to a single per-
on than a multitude.

Swift

[TEMENT. *n. f.* [from *incite*.] Mo-
ve; incentive; impulse; inciting cause.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity,
ving such incitements to make him desirous of
l furtherances unto his cause, could espy in
l whole Scripture of God nothing which might
e least a probable opinion of like-
hod, that divine authority was the true way
clinable.

Hooker

Harlib seems sent hither by some good provid-
ence, to be the occasion and incitement of great
ood to this island.

Milton

If thou must reform the stubborn times,
om the long records of a distant age
rive incitements to renew thy rage.

Pope

[VIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, French.] Unpo-
lished. See UNCIVIL.

INCIVILITY. *n. f.* [*incivilité*, French;
in and civility.]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness.

He does offend against that reverence which is
due to the common apprehensions of mankind,
whether true or not, which is the greatest inciv-
ility.

Tillotson

2. Act of rudeness. In this sense it has
a plural.

Abstain from dissolute laughter, uncomely jests,
loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account,
are called indecencies and incivilities.

Taylor

INCLEMENT. *n. f.* [*inclemente*, French;
inclementia, Latin.] Unmercifulness;
cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness.

And though by tempests of the price benefit,
In heav'n's inclement some case we find.

Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left.

Dryd

INCLEMENT. *adj.* [in and *clemens*, Lat.]
Unmerciful; un pitying; void of ten-
derness; harsh. It is used oftener of
things than of men.

Teach us further by what means to shun

The inclement seasons, rain, ice, hail and snow.

Milton

I stand
Naked, defenceless, on a foreign land
Propitious to my wants, a vest supply,
To guard the wretched from the inclement sky.

Pope

INCLINABLE. *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]

1. Having a propension of will; favour-
ably disposed; willing; tending by
disposition; with *to*.
People are not always inclinable to the best.

Spenser

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could
espy in the whole Scripture nothing which might
bive a probable opinion, that divine authority
was the same way inclinable.

Hooker

The gall and bitterness of certain men writ-
ings, who tyred him hitherto, made him, for then
sakes, the less inclinable to that truth which he
himself should have honoured.

Hooker

Demer,
Inclinable now grown to touch or taste,
Solicited her longing eye.

Milton

2. Having a tendency.
It such a craft naturally fell, then it was most
likely and inclinable to fall this thousand years
than the fall; but it the craft was always gradu-
ally nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly
evinces that it had not endured eternally.

Bentley

INCLINATION. *n. f.* [*inclinatio*, *inclin-
ation*, French; *inclinatio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency toward any point: with *to*.
The two rays, being equally refracted, have
the same inclination to one another after retraction
which they had before; that is, the inclination of
half a degree answering to the sun's diameter.

Newton's Opticks

2. Natural aptness.
Though most of the thick woods are grubbed
up since the promontory has been cultivated, there
are still many spots of it which show the natural
inclination of the soil leans that way.

Addison

3. Propension of mind; favourable dis-
position; incipient desire.

The king was wonderfully disquieted when
he found that the prince was totally alienated from
all thoughts of or inclination to the marriage.

Clarendon

A mere inclination to a thing is not properly a
willing of that thing; and yet in matters of duty,
men frequently reckon it for such: for otherwise
how should they so often plead and rest in the
honest and well inclined disposition of their minds,
when they are justly charged with an actual non-
performance of the law?

South

4. Love; affection; regard. In this
sense it admits *for*.

We have had few knowing painters, breau's
of the little inclination which princes have for
painting.

Hyden

5. Disposition of mind.

Philom

Report the features of Octavia, her years,
Her inclination. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

6. The tendency of the magnetic needle
to the east or west.

7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a
clear liquor is powered off from some
feces or sediment by only slooping the
vessel, which is also called decantation.

2. *ency*

INCLINATORY. *v. d.* [from *inclino*.] Hav-
ing a quality of inclining to one or other.

If that *inclining* virtue be not rayed off a
touch from the contrary point, that is, which be-
fore was elevated will then decline.

Brown

INCLINATORILY. *adv.* [from *inclino* *to*.] Ob-
liquely; with inclination to one side
or the other; with some deviation from
north and south.

Whether they be refrigerated *inclino* *to* *by*, or
tendency *inclino* *to*, that is, toward the
center, or action point, they *inclino* *to* some
verticity.

Prom's Vulgar Errors

To INCLINE. *v. n.* [*inclin*, Latin;
incliner, French.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend toward
any part: with *to* or *toward*.

Her route inclines unto death, and her paths
unto the dead.

Flaccus

Still to this place
My heart inclines, still hither turn my eyes.

Hither my feet would lead their way.

Becke

2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel
desire beginning.

Doth his majesty

Incline to it, or no?

— He seems indifferent;

Or rather swaying more up in our part.

Shaksp.

Their hearts inclined to follow Anneleech.

Judges

To INCLINE. *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any
place or state.

The timely dew of sleep,

Now falling with soft slumberous weight, inclines

Our eye lids.

Milton

Thus far both armies to Pelind yield,

Now to the baron fate inclines the field.

Pope

A towering structure to the palace join'd;

To this his steps the thoughtful prince inclined.

Pope

2. To turn toward any thing, as desirous
or attentive.

Incline our hearts to keep this law.

Com. Pr.

You have not inclined your ear unto me.

Jeremiah

But that from us aught should ascend to heav'n
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God high-bless'd, or to incline his will,
Hard to belief may seem, yet thus will prayer.

Milton

3. To bend; to incurvate.
With due respect my body I incline'd,

As to some being of superior kind

Dryden

To INCLIP. *v. a.* [in and *clip*.] To
grasp; to enclose; to surround.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky inclips,

I thine, it thou wilt ha't.

Shakspere

To INCLOSE. *v. a.* [in and *close*.] To
shut up in a cloister.

To INCLODE. *v. a.* [in and *cloud*.] To
darken; to obscure.

In their thick breaths,

Rank of gross diet, shall we be inclosed,

And forc'd to drink their vapour.

Shakspere

To INCLUDE. *v. a.* [*include*, Latin.]

Not to be expressed; not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with these peculiarities of favour in the extraordinary discoveries of the gospel only, but also of those incommunicable revelations of the divine love, in reference to their own personal interest in it. South.

COMMUNICABLY. *adv.* [from *incommunicable*.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

To annihilate is both in reason, and by the consent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of power divine, and above nature, as is creation itself. Hooker on Providence.

COMMUNICATING. *adj.* [in and *communicating*.] Having no intercourse with each other.

The judgments and administrations of common justice are preserved from that confusion that would ensue, if the administration was by several *incommunicating* hands, or by provincial establishments. Hale's Common Law.

COMPA'CT. } *adj.* [in and *compact*.]
COMPA'CTED. } Not joined; not cohering.

Salt, say they, is the basis of solidity and permanency in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended, but would remain *incompact*. Boyle.

COMPARABLE. *adj.* [incomparable, Fr. *comparable*.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

My heart would not suffer me to omit any occasion, whereby I might make the *incomparable* Pamela see how much extraordinary devotion I owe to her service. S. duely.

A most *incomparable* man, breath'd as it were in an immortal and continue goodness. Shakspeare's Henry VI.

Now this mark ascried *incomparable*, and th' ensuing night made it a fool and beggar. Shakspeare.

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty, I might turn to one which would only oppress me with its greatness. Dryden.

COMPARABLY. *adv.* [from *incomparable*.] Beyond comparison; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* wisest man that ever the French church did know, since the hour it enjoyed him. Hooker.

Self-preservation will oblige a man voluntarily to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but in the probability of an evil *incomparably* later. South.

Excellently; to the highest degree. A phrase.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Pious, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut. Addison on Italy.

COMPA'SSIONATE. [*adj.* in and *compassionate*.] Void of pity; void of tenderness.

COMPATIBILITY. *n. f.* [properly *incompatibility*; in and *compato*, Latin.] Inconsistency of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and sovereign favour. Hutton.

The reason of the fire's rests not upon the *incompatibility* of exerts of one infinitude above other, either in intention or extension; but in the *incompatibility* of any multitude to be infinite. Hale.

COMPA'TIBLE. *adj.* [incompatible, Fr. *incompatible*, as it is sometimes written; in and *compato*, Latin.]

Inconsistent with something else; such cannot subsist or cannot be possessed

together with something else: it is followed by *with*.

Fortune and love have ever been *incompatible*, that it is no wonder, and that, having had to much of the one for you, I have ever found to little of the other for myself. Suckling.

May not the outward expressions of love in many good christians be greater to some other object than to God? Or is this *incompatible* with the sincerity of the love of God? Hammond.

We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are *incompatible*, by mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. Deussen.

Sense I have proved to be *incompatible* with mere bodies, even those of the most compound and elaborate textures. Bentley.

2. It is used sometimes with *to*.

The repugnancy of infinitude is equally *incompatible* to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the impossibility of things successive with infinitude. Hale.

INCOMPA'TIBLY. *adv.* [for *incompatibly*; from *incompatible*.] Inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCY. *n. f.* [incompetence, Fr. from *incompetent*.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shadow of a dial-plate, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern some motions of natural bodies *incomparably* slower than these. Boyle.

INCOMPETENT. *adj.* [in and *competent*.] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes some defect of right to do any thing.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to disable their sons, upon false and *incompetent* pretext, the one of attainer, the other of illegitimation. Bacon.

Every speck does not blind a man, nor does every infirmity make one unable to discern, or *incompetent* to remove, the smaller faults of others. Government of the Tongue.

I thank you for the commendation you have given me: how I have acquitted myself of it must be left to the opinion of the world, in spite of my protestation which I can enter against the present age, as *incompetent* or corrupt judges. Dryden.

Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the most *incompetent* judges of sacred things. Dryden.

An equal attraction on all sides of all matter, is just equal to no attraction at all; and by this means all the motion in the universe must proceed from external impulse alone, which is an *incompetent* cause for the formation of a world. Bentley.

INCOMPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *incompetent*.] Unsuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLETE. *adj.* [in and *complete*.] Not perfect; not finished.

It pleaveth him in mercy to account himself *incomplete*, and manned without us. Hooker.

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impose on ourselves, and wrangle with others, especially where they have particular and familiar names. Locke.

INCOMPLETENESS. *n. f.* [from *incomplete*.] Imperfection; unfinished state.

The *incomplete* ends of our terrestrial lover's happiness, in his fondness, proceeds not from their want of satisfaction, but of an entire possession. Boyle.

INCOMPLI'ANCE. *n. f.* [in and *compliance*.]

1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictions temper.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent. T. Parnell.

2. Refusal of compliance.

Consider the vast disproportion between the work *incompleteness* that can attend our

phases with men, and the eternal dispensation of an offended God. Rogers.

INCOMPOSED. *adj.* [in and *composed*.] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered.

Not much used.

Somewhat *incomposed* they are in their trimming, and extraordinary tender of their young ones. Houel.

IMPOSSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *impossible*.] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something.

The manifold *impossibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the same fitness in any modification. More.

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompatible to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the *impossibility* of the very nature of things successive or extensive with infinitude, yet that *impossibility* is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that arithmetical from individuals already actually distinguished. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

IMPOSSIBLE. *adj.* [in, con, and *possible*.] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

IMPREHENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [incomprehensibility, French; from *incomprehensible*.] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

IMPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [incomprehensible, French; in and *comprehensible*.]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the most valuable part of us, and annexing *incomprehensible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory. Hammond.

Stars that seem to roll
Spaces *incomprehensible* Milton.

One thing more is *incomprehensible* in this matter. Locke.

The laws of vegetation and propagation are the arbitrary pleasure of God, and may vary in manners *incomprehensible* to our imaginations. Bentley.

2. Not to be contained. Not used.

Presence every where is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance; for what can be every where but that which can no where be comprehended? Hooker.

IMPREHENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incomprehensible*.] Unconceivableness.

I might argue from God's *incomprehensibility* if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impossible for us to believe God is *incomprehensible*. Watts.

IMPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *incomprehensible*.] In a manner not to be conceived.

We cannot but be assured that the God of whom and from whom are all things, is *incomprehensibly* infinite. Locke.

IMPRE'SIBLE. *adj.* [incomprehensible, French; in and *comprehensible*.] Not capable of being compressed into less space.

Hardness is the reason why water is *impre'sible*, when the air lodged in it is exhausted. Chevre.

IMPRE'SSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *impre'sible*.] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONC'RRING. *adj.* [in and *concurrent*.] Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from *inconc'ring* causes, but this device of sh. efficiency. Brown.

INCONCEALABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceal.*] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves will hardly prompt us to our corruption, and tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown.*

INCONCEIVABLE. *adj.* [*inconceivable.*] French; *in* and *conceivable.*] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind.

Such are Christ's promises, divine *inconceivable* promises; and to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of some few years. *Hammond.*

It is *inconceivable* to me, that a spiritual substance should represent an extended figure. *Locke.*
How two ethers can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is reacted upon, without retarding, fluttering, dispersing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable.* *Newton's Opt.*

INCONCEIVABLY. *adv.* [*from inconceivable.*] In a manner beyond comprehension; to a degree beyond human comprehension.

Does that man take a rational course to preserve himself, who retards the endurance of those lesser troubles, to secure himself from a condition *inconceivably* more miserable? *South.*

INCONCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceptible.*] *conceptus*, Lat.] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable. Not used.

It is *inconceivable* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration, without corruption, should after be corrupted. *Hale.*

INCONCLUDENT. *adj.* [*in* and *concludens*, Latin.] Inferring no consequence.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, *inconcludent.* *Dyffe's Parergon.*

INCONCLUSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *conclusive.*] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [*from inconclusive.*] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from inconclusive.*] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unskilled in syllogism, at first hearing, could perceive the weaknets and *inconclusiveness* of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse, whereas some others, better skilled in syllogism, have been misled. *Locke.*

INCONCOCT. *adj.* [*in* and *concoct.*]

INCONCOCTED. *adj.* Unripened; immature; not fully digested.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

I understand, remember, and reason better in my riper years, than when I was a child, and had, my organical parts less digested and *inconcocted.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCONCOCTION. *n. f.* [*from inconcoct.*] The state of being indigested; unripened; immaturity.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called *incoction*, or *inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

INCONCOITE. *adj.* [*inconcoitus*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpolished.

Now sportive youth

Carol *inconcoite* rhymes with suiting notes, And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*

INCONDITIONAL. *adj.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Having no exception, limitation, or stipulation.

From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred. *Brown.*

INCONDITIONATE. *adj.* [*in* and *condition.*] Not limited; not restrained by any conditions; absolute.

They ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditional* decree of election or reprobation. *Boyle.*

INCONFORMITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *conformity.*] Incompliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their opinion to be, that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itself wherein they meant we should ever continue. *Hooker.*

INCONFUSION. *n. f.* [*in* and *confusion.*] Distinctness. Not used.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the *inconfusion* in species visible, is, for that the light worketh in right lines, and so there can be no coincidence in the eye; but sounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Bacon.*

INCONGRUENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Unsuitableness; want of adaptation.

Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches. *Boyle.*

INCONGRUITY. *n. f.* [*incongruité*, Fr. *from incongruous.*]

1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another.

The fathers make use of this acknowledgement of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of them. *Stillington.*

2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety.

To avoid absurdities and *incongruities*, is the same law established for both arts: the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem. *Dryden.*

3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

She whom after what form so'er we see,
Is discord and rude *incongruity*;
She, the is dead, the's dead. *Donne.*

INCONGRUOUS. *adj.* [*incongru*, French; *in* and *congruous.*]

1. Unsuitable; not fitting.

Water-heathens condemned the worship of God as *incongruous* to a divine nature, and a disparagement to the Deity. *Stillington.*

2. Inconsistent; absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [*from incongruous.*] Improperly; unfitly.

INCONNECTION. *n. f.* [*in* and *connexion.*] Without any connexion or dependence.

Little used.

Others ascribed hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconsequently* succeeds. *Brown.*

INCONSCIONABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conscionable.*] Void of the sense of good and evil; without influence of conscience. Not used.

So *inconscionable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own soul's good. *Spenser.*

INCONSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [*inconsequens*, French; *inconsequentia*, Latin.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

This he bestows the name of many fall upon; and runs on with shewing the *inconsequence* of it, as though he did in earnest believe it were an impertinent answer. *Stillington.*

INCONSEQUENT. *adj.* [*in* and *consequens*, Lat.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference.

The ground he assumes is unsound, and illusion from thence deduced *inconsequent.*

Men rest not in false apprehensions without *inconsequent* deductions from false foundations, and misapprehended medieties erecting conclusions no way inferable from their premises. *Brown's Ind.*

INCONSIDERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *considerable.*] Unworthy of notice; unimportant; mean; of little value.

I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and know nothing. *Deane.*

The most *inconsiderable* of creatures may some time or other come to revenge itself on the great. *Swift.*

Casting my eyes upon the ants, continuing taken up with a thousand cares, very *inconsiderable* with respect to us, but of the greatest importance for them, they appeared to me as of my curiosity. *Add.*

May not planets and comets perform motions more freely, and with less resistance this ethereal medium than in any fluid, which fills all space adequately without leaving pores, and by consequence is much denser quicksilver or gold? And may not its resistance be so small as to be *inconsiderable*? *New.*

If we were under any real fear of papists, it would be hard to think us so fit not to be equally apprehensive with others, we are likely to be the greatest sufferers; but look upon them to be altogether as *inconsiderable* as the women and children. *St.*

Let no sin appear small or *inconsiderable* which an almighty God is offended, and eternal salvation endangered. *Bay.*

INCONSIDERABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from inconsiderable.*] Small importance.

To those who are thoroughly convinced of *inconsiderableness* of this short dying life, in passion of that eternal state which remains us in another life, the consideration of a future happiness is the most powerful motive. *Tail.*

From the consideration of our own frailty and *inconsiderableness*, in respect of the grand and splendor of heavenly bodies, let us with holy Psalmist raise up our hearts.

INCONSIDERATE. *adj.* [*inconsideratus*, Latin.]

1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; attentive; inadvertent: used both of men and things.

When thy *inconsiderate* hand Flings open this casement with my trembling! Then think this name alive, and that thou hast In it offend'd thy genius. *D.*

If you lament it, That which now looks like justice, will thought

An *inconsiderate* rashness. *Denham's*
It is a very unhappy token of our corruption that there should be any so *inconsiderate* as to sacrifice morality to politics. *Ad.*

2. Wanting due regard: with of the subject.

He who laid down his life for the redemption of the transgressions, which were under the Testament, cannot be so *inconsiderate* as to trifle. *Decoy of*

INCONSIDERATELY. *adv.* [*from inconsiderate.*] Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.

The king, transported with just wrath, *inconsiderately* fighting and precipitating the charge before his whole numbers came up, was slain in the pursuit.

Bacon.

Joseph was delighted with Marianne's conversation, and endeavoured with all his art to set out the excess of Herod's passion for her; but when he still found her cold and incredulous, he *inconsiderately* told her the private orders he left behind.

Addison.

INCONSIDERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inconsiderate*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

It men do know and believe that there is such a being as God, not to demean ourselves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great stupidity and *inconsiderateness*.

Tillotson.

INCONSIDERATION. *n. f.* [*inconsideration*, Fr. *in* and *consideration*.] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

S. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the parent of blindness of mind, *inconsideration*, precipitancy or giddiness in actions, and fellowness.

Taylor.

INCONSISTENCE. } *n. f.* [from *inconsistent*.]
INCONSISTENCY. }

1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together. There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift.

South.

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative, where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.

3. Incongruity.

Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature.

Addison.

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last!

Swift.

4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSISTENT. *adj.* [*in* and *consistent*.]

1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous: followed by *with*.

Finding no kind of compliance, but sharp protestations against the demands, as *inconsistent* with conscience, justice, or religion, the conference broke off.

Clarendon.

Compositions of this nature, when thus restrained, show that wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent* with politeness and good humour.

Addison's Freeholder.

2. Contrary, so as that one infers the negation or destruction of the other.

The idea of an infinite space or duration is very obtuse and confused, because it is made up of two parts very different, it not *inconsistent*.

Locke.

3. Absurd; having parts of which one destroys the other.

INCONSISTENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconsistent*.] Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

INCONSISTING. *adj.* [*in* and *consistent*.]

Not consistent; incompatible with. Not used.

The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, *inconsistent* with the characters of mankind.

Dryden.

INCONSOLABLE. *adj.* [*inconsolable*, Fr. *in* and *consoler*.] Not to be comforted; forlorn; beyond susceptibility of comfort.

Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable*, by reason of my unkindness.

Addison.

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They take pleasure in an obstinate grief, in rendering themselves *inconsolable*. *Fiddes' Sermon.*

INCONSONANCY. *n. f.* [*in* and *consonancy*.] Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPICUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *conspicuous*.] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight.

When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accurately filling up a tube of mercury, we found that yet there remained fiore of *inconspicuous* bubbles.

Boyle.

INCONSTANCY. *n. f.* [*inconstantia*, Lat. *inconstance*, Fr. from *inconstant*.]

1. Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

I have suffered more for their fakes, more than the villainous *inconstancy* of man is able to bear.

Shakespeare.

Be made the mark
For all the people's hate, the princess' curses,
And his son's rage, or the old king's *inconstancy*.

Denham.

In resolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness.

Addison's Spectator.

2. Diversity; dissimilitude.

As much *inconstancy* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixed.

Woodward.

INCONSTANT. *adj.* [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstants*, Lat.]

1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; various of inclination; wanting perseverance: of persons.

He is so naturally *inconstant*, that I marvel his soul finds not some way to kill his body.

Sidney.

2. Changeable; mutable; variable: of things.

O wear not by the moon, th' *inconstant* moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable.

Shakespeare.

INCONSUMABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *consume*.] Not to be wasted.

By art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumable* by fire, and wherein they burnt the bodies of kings.

Brown.

INCONSUMPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *consumptus*, Latin.] Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be destroyed by fire. This seems a more elegant word than *inconsumable*.

Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *inconsumptible* lights, I would gladly see the effect undoubtedly proved.

Dugly.

INCONTESTABLE. *adj.* [*incontestable*, Fr. *in* and *contest*.] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; incontrovertible.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a Deity; and I believe no body can avoid the cogency of it, who will carefully attend to it.

Locke.

INCONTESTABLY. *adv.* [from *incontestable*.] Indisputably; incontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *contiguous*.]

Not touching each other; not joined together.

They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads.

Boyle.

INCONTINENCE. } *n. f.* [*incontinentia*, Lat. *incontinency*, } *in* and *continence*.]

Inability to refrain the appetites; unchastity.

The cognizance of her *incontinency* is this; the hath bought the name of whore thus dearly.

Shakespeare.

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree,
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard

Of dragon-watch with unincubated eye,
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit
From the rash hand of bold *incontinence*.

Milton.

This is my defence;
I pleas'd myself, I thinn'd *incontinence*,
And urg'd by strong desires, indulg'd my sense.

Dryden.

The words *fine* & *refine* Dianam agree better with Livia, who had the name of chastity, than with either of the Julias, who were both noted of *incontinency*.

Dryden.

INCONTINENT. *adj.* [*incontinens*, Lat. *in* and *continent*.]

1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.

In these degrees *in* have they made a pair of stairs to marriage, which they will climb mountaint, or else be *incontinent* before marriage.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

Men shall be lovers of their own selves, false accusers, *incontinent*, fierce.

2 Tim.

2. Shunning delay; immediate. This is a meaning now obsolete.

They ran towards the far rebounded noise,
To meet what might so loudly did lament;
Unto the place they came *incontinent*. *Henry Q.*
Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,
And put on sullen black *incontinent*. *Shakespeare.*
He says he will return *incontinent*. *Shakespeare.*

INCONTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *incontinent*.]

1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.

2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense. *Spenser.*

The cause of this war is no other than that we will not *incontinently* submit ourselves to our neighbours.

Hayward.

Incontinently I left Madrid, and have been dogged and waylaid through several nations.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

INCONTROVERTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *controvertible*.] Indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY. *adv.* [from *incontroversible*.] To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

The Hebrew is *incontrovertibly* the primitive and surest text to rely upon; and to preserve the same uncorrupt there hath been used the highest caution humanity could invent.

Brown.

INCONVENIENCE. } *n. f.* [*inconvenient*, French.]
INCONVENIENCY. }

1. Unfitness; inexpedience.

They plead against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel; and against the *inconvenience* not the unlawfulness of ceremonies in burial.

Hooker.

2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty.

There is a place upon the top of mount Athos above all clouds of rain, or other *inconvenience*.

Raleigh's History.

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* every moment, and is continually insecure even of his life itself.

Tillotson.

The *inconvenience* of old age makes him incapable of corporal pleasures.

Dryden.

Would not quickness of sensation be an *inconvenience*, to an animal, that must be still where chance has once placed it?

Locke.

Consider the disproportion between the work *inconveniences* that attend in compliance with men, and the eternal displeasure of God.

Rogers.

We are freed from many *inconveniences*, and we enjoy several advantages.

Atterbury.

The things of another world, being distant, operate but faintly upon us: to remedy this *inconvenience*, we must frequently resolve their certainty and importance.

Atterbury.

INCONVENIENT. *adj.* [*inconveniens*, Fr. *in* and *conveniens*, Lat.]

1. Incommodious; disadvantageous.

INC

They lean to their old customs, though they be more unjust, and more inconvenient for the common people. *Sprifer on Ireland.*
He knows that to be inconvenient, which we falsely think convenient for us. *Smalridge.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

We are not to look that the church should change her publick laws, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found inconvenient, especially when there may be other remedies against particular inconveniences. *Hooker.*

INCONVENIENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconvenient*.]

1. Unfitly; incommodiously.

2. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*

INCONVERSABLE. *adj.* [in and *conversable*.] Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper for conversation; unsocial.

It is a person very *inconversible*. *More.*

INCONVERTIBLE. *adj.* [in and *convertible*.]

Not transmutable; incapable of change.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permanent parts, and accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion unto the sege. *Brown.*

INCONVINCEABLE. *adj.* [in and *convincible*.]

Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction.

INCONVINCEBLY. *adv.* [from *inconvincible*.] Without admitting conviction.

It is injurious unto knowledge obstinately and *inconvincibly* to side with any one. *Rosen.*

INCONY. *adj.* [perhaps from *in* and *conny*, to know.]

1. Unlearned; artless. This sense is uncertain.

2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky; as, he is an *incony* fellow.

This seems to be the meaning of *Shakspeare*.

O my troth, most sweet jests, most *incony* vulgar wit,

When it comes to smoothly off. *Shakspeare.*

INCORPORAL. *adj.* [in and *corporal*.]

Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body.

Why do'st thou bend thine eye on vacancy,

And with th' *incorporal* air do'st hold discourse? *Shakspeare.*

Learned men have not refuted us whether light be *corporal* or *incorporal*: *corporal* they say it cannot be, because then it would neither pierce the air, nor solid diaphanous bodies, and yet every day we see the air illightened: *incorporal* it cannot be, because sometimes it affecteth the fight with offence. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORALITY. *n. f.* [from *incorporal*, Fr. from *incorporal*.] Immaterialness; distinctness from body.

INCORPORALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporat*.]

Without matter; immaterially.

To INCORPORATE. *v. a.* [from *incorporer*, Fr. from *incorporer*.]

1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass.

A fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw to it the less. *Bacon's Natural History.*

With the swelling clouds in bladders ties,

To muffle the stubborn clods with rain,

And scatter'd dust incorporate again? *Sandys.*

2. To conjoin inseparably, as one body.

Villanous thoughts, Roderigo, when these mutualities so nourish the way, hard at hand comes the master and main exercise, the *incorporation* conclusion. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

By your leaves, you shall not stay alone.

The very church incorporate two in one. *Shakspeare.*

INC

Upon my knees
I charin you, by that great vow
Which did incorporate and make us one. *Shakspeare.*

Death and I

Are found eternal, and incorporate both. *Milton.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. In this sense they say in Scotland, the *incorporate* trades in any community.

The apostle affirmeth plainly of all men christian, that be they Jews or gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated* into one company, they all make but one body. *Hooker.*

The same is *incorporated* with a majority, and nameth burgesses to parliament. *Carew.*

4. To unite; to associate.

It is Calca, one *incorporate* *Shakspeare.*

To our attempts. *J. Cesar.*

Your most grave belly was deliberate,

Not rash, like his accusers, and thus answer'd;

True is it, my *incorporate* friends, quoth he,

That I receive the general food at first,

Which you do live upon. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and sword, but to incorporate them into their own community.

Adolf's Freeholder.

5. To work into another mass.

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them, and the Confusion only essential and *incorporate* in their government. *Temple.*

6. To embody; to give a material form.

Courtesy, that seemed *incorporated* in his heart, would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence. *Sidney.*

The idolaters who worshipped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein, and so to make together with it a person fit to receive worship. *Stillingfleet.*

To INCORPORATE. *v. n.*

1. To unite with something else. It is commonly followed by *with*.

Painters colours and ashes do better *incorporate* with oil. *Bacon.*

It is not universally true, that acid salts and oils will not *incorporate* or mingle. *Boyle.*

Thy soul

In real darkness of the body dwells

Shut out from outward light,

T' *incorporate* with gloomy night. *Milton.*

2. Sometimes it has *into*.

It finds the mind un-prepossessed with any former notions, and so easily gains upon the assent, grows up with it, and *incorporates* into it. *South.*

INCORPORATE. *adj.* [in and *corporate*.]

Immaterial; un-bodied. This is now disused to avoid confusion, *incorporate* being rather used of things mingled.

Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invisible and *incorporate*. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORATION. *n. f.* [from *incorporation*, Fr. from *incorporate*.]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.

Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron with flint; for it can be incorporated without over great charge, the cheapness of the flint doth make the compound stuff profitable. *Bacon.*

This, with some little additional, may further the intrinsic *incorporation*. *Bacon.*

2. Formation of a body politick.

3. Adoption; union; association: with *into*.

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation* into that society which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*

INCORPoreal. *adj.* [from *incorporalis*, Lat. *incorporel*, Fr. in and *corporeal*.] Immaterial; un-bodied.

It is a virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and immaterial, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

INC

Thus *incorporeal* spirits to smallest forms
Reduce'd their shapes immense. *Milton.*

Sense and preception must necessarily proceed from some *incorporeal* substance with us. *Bacon.*

INCORPOREALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporeal*.]

Immaterially; without body.

Hearing striketh the spirits more immediately than the other senses, and more *incorporeally* than the smelling. *Bacon.*

INCORPOREITY. *n. f.* [in and *corporeity*.]

Immateriality; distinctness from body.

To INCORPSE. *v. a.* [in and *corpse*.] To incorporate; to unite into one body.

Not used.

He grew unto his feat,

As he had been *incorp'd* and deny-natur'd

With the brave horie. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

INCORRECT. *adj.* [in and *correct*.] Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate full of faults.

The piece you think is the worst: why take it

I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it. *Pope.*

INCORRECTLY. *adv.* [from *incorrect*.] Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS. *n. f.* [in and *correctness*.] Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE. *adj.* [from *incorrigibilis*, Fr. in and *corrigibilis*.]

1. Had beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; incorrigible beyond hope of instruction: of persons.

Provok'd by those *incorrigible* fools,

I left declaiming in pedantick schools. *Dryden.*

Whilst we are *incorrigible*, God may in vengeance continue to chastise us with the judgment of war. *Smalridge.*

The most violent party men are such as have discovered least sense of religion or morality, and when such are laid aside, as shall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty to reconcile the rest. *Swift.*

2. Not capable of amendment: of things.

The loss is many times irrecoverable, and the inconvenience *incorrigible*. *More.*

What are the thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* error? *L'Estrange.*

INCORRIGIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incorrigible*.]

Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment.

What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our *incorrigibility*. *Deane of Peter.*

I would not have chiding used, much less blows, 'till obstinacy and *incorrigibility* make it absolutely necessary. *Locke.*

INCORRIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *incorrigible*.]

To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

Some men appear *incorrigibly* mad,

They cleanliness and company renounce. *Refo.*

INCORRUPT. } *adj.* [in and *corruptus*, Lat. *incorruptus*, Fr.]

1. Free from foulness or depravation.

Sin, that first

Dissemp'd all things, and, of *incorrupt*,

Corrupted. *Milton's Paradyse Lost.*

2. Pure of manners; honest; good. It is particularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes.

INCORRUPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *incorruptibilis*, French; from *incorruptible*.] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.

Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, allegeth the verses of a Greek tragedian.

INCORRUPTIBLE. *adj.* [*incorruptible*, Fr. *m* and *corruptible*.] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a great store of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging incorruptible.

Our bodies shall be changed into incorruptible and immortal substances, our souls be entertained with the most ravishing objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity. *Wake.*

INCORRUPTION. *n. f.* [*incorruption*, Fr. *m* and *corruption*.] Incapacity of corruption.

So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is born in corruption, it is raised in incorruption. *1 Cor.*

INCORRUPTNESS. *n. f.* [from *incorrupt*.]

1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.
Purity of mind, integrity, and incorruptness of manners, is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations. *Woodward.*

2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.
TO INCRASSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, Latin.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate.

If the cork be too light to sink under the surface, the body of water may be attenuated with spirits of wine; it too heavy, it may be incrassated with salt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Acids dissolve or attenuate, astringes precipitate or incrassate. *Newton's Opticks.*

Acids, such as are austere, as uric acid, produce too great a stricture of the fibres, incrassate and coagulate the fluids; from whence pains and rheumatism. *Arbutnot.*

INCRASSATION. *n. f.* [from *incrassate*.]

1. The act of thickening.

2. The state of growing thick.
Nothing doth conglaciate but water; for the determination of quicksilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of oil incrassation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INCRASSATIVE. *n. f.* [from *incrassate*.] Having the quality of thickening.

The two latter indicate restraints to stanch, and *incrassatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

TO INCREASE. *v. n.* [*in* and *creo*, Lat.]

1. To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or less.

Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may increase mightily. *Deuteronomy.*

Profane and vain babbling will increase unto ungodliness. *2 Tim.*

From fifty to threescore he loses not much industry; and judgment, the effect of observation, still increases. *Dryden.*

Henry, in knots, involv'd his Emma's name
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark,
Grew with the year, and wilen'd with the bark:
Venus had heard the virgin's lost address,
That as the wound the passion might increase. *Prior.*

2. To be fertile.

Fishes are more numerous or increasing than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn. *Hale.*

TO INCREASE. *v. a.* [See **INCREASE**.]

To make more or greater.

Eye thee from this daughter-house,
Lest thou increase the number of the dead. *Shakespeare.*

He hath increased in Judah mourning and lamentation. *Sam.*

I will increase the famine. *Ezek.*

I will increase them with men like a flock. *Ezek.*

It serves to increase that treasure, or to preserve it. *Temple.*

INCREASE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large increase
In arms of honour, and esteem in peace. *Dryd.*

Hails, buds triumphant! born in happier days,
Whose honours with increase of ages grow,
As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow. *Pope.*

2. Increment; that which is added to the original stock.

Take thou no usury of him nor increase. *Lev.*

3. Produce.

The increase of the threshing-floor, and the increase of the wine-press. *Numb.*

As Herod sings, spread waters o'er thy field,
And a most just and glad increase 'twill yield. *De Ham.*

Those grains which grow produced an increase beyond expectation. *Mortimer's Husb.*

4. Generation.

Into her womb convey sterility;
Dry up in her the organs of increase,
And from her derogate body never spring a babe. *Shakespeare.*

5. Progeny.

All the increase of thy house shall die in the flower of their age. *Samuel.*

Him young Thoas bore, the bright increase
Of Phœbus. *Pope's Odyssey.*

6. The state of waxing, or growing full orb'd. Used of the moon.
Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs, will grow soonest, if set or cut in the increase of the moon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INCREASE. *n. f.* [from *increase*.] He who increases.

INCREATED. *adj.* Not created.

Since the desire is infinite, nothing but the absolute and increased Infinite can adequately fill it. *Chryse.*

INCREDIBILITY. *n. f.* [*incredibile*, Fr.]

The quality of surpassing belief.
For objects of incredibility, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromede. *Dryden.*

INCREDIBLE. *adj.* [*incredibilis*, Latin.]

Surpassing belief; not to be credited.
The ship Argo, that there might want no incredible thing in this fable, spoke to them. *Raleigh.*

Presenting things impossible to view,
They wander through incredible to true. *Grann.*

INCREDIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incredible*.]

Quality of being credible.

INCREDIBLY. *adv.* [from *incredible*.] In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY. *n. f.* [*incredulité*, Fr.]

Quality of not believing; hardness of belief.

He was more large in the description of Paradise, to take away all scruple from the incredulity of future ages. *Raleigh.*

INCREDULOUS. *adj.* [*incredulus*, French; *incredulus*, Latin.]

Hard of belief; refusing credit.

I am not altogether incredulous but there may be such candles as are made of salamander's wool, being a kind of mineral which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

INCREDULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *incredulous*.] Hardness of belief; incredulity.

INCREDULABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *credo*, Lat.]

Not consumable by fire.

If from the skin of the salamander these incredible pieces are composed. *Brown.*

INCREMENT. *n. f.* [*incrementum*, Latin.]

1. Act of growing greater.

Divers conceptions are concerning the Nile's increment, or inundation. *Brown.*

2. Increase; matter added.

This stratum is expanded at top, serving as the feminary that furnisheth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Produce.

The orchard loves to wave
With winter winds: the loosen'd roots then drink
Large increment, earnest of happy years. *Philos.*

TO INCRUPATE. *v. a.* [*incrope*, Latin.]

To chide; to reprehend.

INCRUPATION. *n. f.* [*incrupatio*, Latin.]

Reprehension; chiding.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow christians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehensions and incrupations. *Hammond.*

TO INCRUST. *v. a.* [*incrusto*, Lat.]

TO INCRUSTATE. *v. a.* [*incruster*, Fr.] To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the grosser stick baked and incrusted upon the sides of the vessel. *Bacon.*

Some rivers bring forth spars, and other mineral matter so as to cover and incruse the stones. *Woodward.*

Save but our army; and let Jove incruse
Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlasting rust. *Pope.*

Any of these sun-like bodies in the centers of the several vortices, are so incrusted and weakened as to be carried about in the vortex of the true sun. *Chryse.*

The shield was purchased by Woodward, who incrusted it with a new rust. *Arbutnot.*

INCRUSTATION. *n. f.* [*incrustation*, Fr. from *incrusto*, Lat.]

An adherent covering; something superinduced.

Having such a prodigious stock of marble, their chapels are laid over with such a rich variety of incrustations, as cannot be found in any other part. *Addison on Italy.*

TO INCUBATE. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Latin.]

To sit upon eggs.

INCUBATION. *n. f.* [*incubation*, French; *incubatio*, Latin.]

The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

Whether that vitality was by incubation, or how else, is only known to God. *Raleigh.*

Birds have eggs enough at first conceived in them, to serve them, allowing such a proportion for every year, as will serve for one or two incubations. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the whole tribe of birds by incubation produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more novel way. *Derham.*

As the white of an egg by incubation, so can the serum by the action of the fibres be attenuated. *Arbutnot.*

INCUBUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *incube*, French.]

The nightmare.

The incubus is an inflation of the membranes of the stomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, and pulse, with a sense of a weight oppressing the breast. *Floyer.*

TO INCULCATE. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Lat. *inculquer*, Fr.]

To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetition.

Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be inculcated, because we are too apt to forget it. *Atterbury.*

Homer continually inculcates morality and piety to the gods. *Brown.*

INCULCATION. *n. f.* [from *inculcate*.]

The act of impressing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.

INCULCABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.]

Unblamable; not reprehensible.

Ignorance, so far as it may be resolved into natural inability, is as to men, at least *inculpable*, and consequently not the object of scorn, but pity. *South.*

INCU'LPABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Latin.] Unblamably; without blame.

As to errors or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has invincibly, and therefore *inculpably*, exposed him. *South.*

INCU'L'T. *adj.* [*inculte*, French; *incultus*, Latin.] Uncultivated; untilled.

Her forests *large*,
Incult, robust, and tall, by nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thomson's Autumn.*

INCU'MBENCY. *n. f.* [from *incumbent*.]

1. The act of lying upon another.

2. The state of keeping a benefice.

These lines are only to be paid to the bishop, during his *incumbency* in the same see. *Swift.*

INCUMBENT. *adj.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]

1. Resting upon; lying upon.

Then with expanded wings he fleers his flight
Abolt, *incumbent* on the dusky air,
That felt unusual weight. *Milton.*

The ascending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the *incumbent* water to surmount, were able both to expand themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by pressing every way against the sides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found above them. *Boyle.*

With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear,

And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air, *Dryden.*

Here the rebel gaits lye,

And, when to move th' *incumbent* load they try,

Ascending vapours on the day prevail. *Addison.*

Man is the destin'd prey of pestilence,

And o'er his guilty dunes

She draws a close *incumbent* cloud of death. *Thomson.*

2. Imposed as a duty.

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that are *incumbent* on all christians. *Spratt's Sermons.*

There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exercise of our powers. *L'Estrange.*

Thus, if we think and act, we shall shew ourselves duly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence, but of the obligations also which are *incumbent* upon us. *Atter.*

INCUMBENT. *n. f.* [*incumbens*, Lat.] He who is in present possession of a benefice.

In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in lay hands, and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*

To **INCUMBER.** *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.]

To embarrass. See **ENCUMBER.**

My cause is call'd, and that long look'd-for day

Is still *incumber'd* with some new delay. *Dryd.*

To **INCUR.** *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.]

1. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension.

I have *incurred* displeasure from inferiors for giving way to the faults of others. *Hayward.*

They, not obeying,

Incurred, what could they less? the penalty;

And manifold in sin, deferred to fall. *Milton.*

So judge thou full, presumptuous! 'till the wrath,

Which thou *incurred* by flying, meet thy flight

Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell. *Milton.*

They had a full perswasive that not to do it were to desert God, and consequently to *incur* damnation. *South.*

2. To occur; to press on the senses: with to or into.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and *incur* not to the eye; but yet they are to be deprehended by experience. *Bacon.*

The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with corporeal dependance; and so is he helped

or hindered in its operations, according to the different quality of external objects that *incur* into the senses. *South.*

INCURABILITY. *n. f.* [*incurabilité*, Fr. from *incurable*.] Impossibility of cure; utter infusceptibility of remedy.

We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper consumption, together with the reason of the *incurability* of the former, and facile cure of the other. *Harvey.*

INCURABLE. *adj.* [*incurable*, Fr. *in* and *curable*.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless.

Pause not; for the present time 's to flick,
That present medicine must be ministr'd,
Or overthrow *incurable* cures. *Shakespeare.*

Stop the rage letime,

Before the wound do grow *incurable*;

For being green, there is great hope of help. *Shakespeare.*

A febrilis is not absolutely *incurable*, because it has been known that fresh pasture has cured it in cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

If ulcers and lunatics cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hospital. *Swift.*

INCURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incurable*.] State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY. *adv.* [from *incurable*.] Without remedy.

We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* ignorant. *Locke.*

INCURIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *curious*.] Negligent; inattentive.

The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon his creatures, to be looked upon with a careless *incurious* eye. *Derham.*

He seldom at the Park appear'd;

Yet, not *incurious* was he built

To know the converse of mankind. *Swift.*

INCURSION. *n. f.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]

1. Attack; mischievous occurrence.

Sins of daily *incurcion*, and such as human frailty is unavoidably liable to. *South.*

2. [*incurcion*, French.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.

Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to make an hostile invasion or *incurcion*, upon their havens and roads. *Bacon.*

Now the Parthian king had gather'd all his host

Against the Scythian, whose *incurcions* wild

Have wasted Sogdiana. *Milton.*

The *incurcions* of the Goths disorder'd the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot.*

To **INCURVATE.** *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.]

To bend; to crook.

Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, by several experiments of rays passing by the edges of bodies, that they are *incurved* by the action of these bodies. *Chyene.*

INCURVATION. *n. f.* [from *incurvate*.]

1. The act of bending or making crooked.

2. State of being bent; curvity; crookedness.

One part moving while the other rests, one would think, should cause an *incurvation* in the line. *Glanville.*

3. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated; as *incurvation*, and sacrifice. *Stillingfleet.*

INCURVITY. *n. f.* [from *incurvus*, Lat.] Crookedness; the state of bending inward.

The *incurvity* of a dolphin must be taken not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again: strait bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded obliquely downward, appear crooked. *Brown.*

To **INDAGATE.** *v. a.* [*indago*, Lat.] To search; to beat out.

INDAGATION. *n. f.* [from *indagate*.] Search; inquiry; examination.

Paracelsus directs us, in the *indagation* of colours, to have an eye principally upon salts. *Boyle.*

Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human *indagation*. *Bronck.*

INDAGATOR. *n. f.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A searcher; an inquirer; an examiner.

The number of the elements of bodies required to be searched into by such skilful *indagators* of nature. *Boyle.*

To **INDART.** *v. a.* [*in* and *dart*.] To dart in; to strike in.

I'll look to like, it looking liking move;

But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye,

Than your consent gives strength to make it fly. *Shakespeare.*

To **INDEBT.** *v. a.*

1. To put into debt.

2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

Forgive us our sins, for we forgive every one that is *indebted* to us. *Luke.*

He for himself

Indebted and undone, has sought to bring. *Milt.*

This blest alliance may

Th' *indebted* nation boundlessly repay. *Giam.*

INDEBTED. *participial adj.* [*in* and *debt*.] Obligated by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt.

It has to before the person to whom the debt is due, and for before the thing received.

If the course of politick affairs cannot in any good course go forward without fit instruments, and that which fitteth them be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itself *indebted* to religion, godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all things. *Hooker.*

Few consider how much we are *indebted* to government, because few can represent how wretched mankind would be without it. *Atter.*

Let us represent to our souls the love and beneficence for which we daily stand *indebted* to God. *Regent.*

We are wholly *indebted* for them to our ancestors. *Swift.*

INDECENCY. *n. f.* [*indecence*, French.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarcely criminal.

He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecentry* in his pupil, which he allows in himself. *Locke.*

INDECENT. *adj.* [*indecent*, French; *in* and *decent*.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears.

Characters, where obscene words were proper in their mouths, but very *indecent* to be heard. *Dryden.*

Till these men can prove these things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or *indecent*, the use of them, as established amongst us, is necessary. *South.*

INDECENTLY. *adv.* [from *indecent*.] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS. *adv.* [*in* and *deciduous*.] Not falling; not shed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen.

We find the statue of the sun framed with rays about the head, which were the *indeciduous* and unshaken locks of Apollo. *Brown.*

INDECLINABLE. *adj.* [*indeclinable*, Fr. *indeclinabilis*, Lat.] Not varied by terminations.

Pondo is an *indeclinable* word, and when it is joined to numbers it signifies *libra*. *Arbuth.*

INDICIOUS. *adj.* [*indecorus*, Latin.] Indecent; unbecoming.

What can be more *indecorous* than for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority of that awful Excellence to whom he owes his life? *Norris.*

INDICUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Indecency; something unbecoming.

The soft address, the caliginous grace, Are *indicums* in the modern maid. *Young.*

INDEN. *adv.* [*in* and *decd.*] In reality; in truth; in verity.

Yet loving *inden*, and therefore constant. *Sidney.*

Though such assemblies he had *inden* for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may prove, as well in regard of their sinners to serve the turn of heretics and such as privily will venture to insinuate their poison into new minds. *Hooker.*

Some, who have not deserved judgment of death, have been for their goods sake caught up and carried dreight to the bough: a thing indeed very painful and horrible. *Spenser.*

Above common rate. This use is emphatical.

Then didst thou utter, I am yours for ever; 'Tis grace *indeed*. *Shakespeare.*

Barrows in mean affairs, his subjects pains; But things of weight and consequence *indeed*, He writh doth in his chamber then debate. *Dav.*

Such sons of Abraham, how highly soever they may have the luck to be thought of, are far from being Israelites *indeed*. *South.*

I were a beast, *indeed*, to do you wrong, I who have lov'd and honour'd you so long. *Dryden.*

This is to be granted that. A particle of connexion.

This limitation, *indeed*, of our author will save those the labour who would look for Adam's heir amongst the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery of one next heir amongst men. *Locke.*

Some *indeed*, some very few we see, Who keep themselves from this infection tree. *Dryden.*

There is nothing in the world more generally *indeed*, and yet less to be feared than death, *indeed*, for those unhappy men whose hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the prospect of another is monstrous and amazing. *Hake.*

It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable, and though some degree of obscure power is perceived, might, even where it is properly enough inserted, be omitted without miss.

I find I thought it was contumacious between the juggler and the two servants; tho' *indeed* I had no reason so to think. *Bacon.*

There is *indeed* no great pleasure in visiting their magazines of war, after one has seen two or three of them. *Addison.*

It is used to note concession in comparisons.

Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships, not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

INDUSTIGABLE. *adj.* [*indufatigabilis*, in and *defatigo*, Latin.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour.

Who shall spread his airy flight, Upborne with *indufatigable* wings, Over the vast abrupt. *Milton.*

The ambitious person must rise early and sit up late, and pursue his design with a constant *indufatigable* attendance; he must be infinitely patient and servile. *South.*

INDUSTIGABLY. *adv.* [from *indufatigabile*.] Without weariness.

A man *indufatigably* zealous in the service of the church and state, and whose writings have highly deserved of both. *Dyce.*

INDEFECTIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *indufectibilis*.] The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.

INDEFECTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defectus*, Latin.] Unfailing; not liable to defect, or decay.

INDEFINISBLE. *adj.* [*indufifible*, Fr.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable.

So *indufifible* is our estate in those joys, that, if we do not sell it in reversion, we shall, when once invested, be beyond the possibility of ill husbandry. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFENSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defensus*, Latin.] What cannot be defended, or maintained.

As they extend the rule of confuting Scripture to all the actions of common life, even to far as the taking up of a straw, so it is altogether false or *indufensibile*. *Sanderfon.*

INDEFINITE. *adj.* [*indufinitus*, Latin; *indefini*, French.]

1. Not determined; not limited; not settled.

Though a position should be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an *indufinite*; as wishes are more generative than doubt. *Bacon's Essays.*

Her advancement was left *indufinite*; but thus, that it should be as great as ever any former queen of England had. *Bacon.*

Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumscribed by place and time than the epic poem: the time of this last is left *indufinite*. *Dryden's Dufififion.*

2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.

Though it is not *indufinite*, it may be *indufinite*; though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension. *Spectator.*

INDEFINITELY. *adv.* [from *indufinite*.]

1. Without any settled or determinate limitation.

We observe that custom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and whereunto the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to shew *indufinitely* what was done; but not universally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fashion of utterance. *Hooker.*

We conceive no more than the letter beareth, that is, four times, or *indufinitely* more than thence. *Brooke.*

A duty to which all are *indufinitely* obliged, upon some occasions, by the express command of God. *South.*

2. To a degree *indufinite*.

If the word be *indufinitely* extended, that is, so far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we see must be the least part. *Ray on the Creation.*

INDEFINITUDE. *n. s.* [from *indufinite*.] Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indufinitude*, by their various positions, combinations, and conjunctions. *Hale.*

INDELIBERATE. *adj.* [*indufilibré*, Fr. in

INDELIBERATED. *adj.* [*indufilibré*, Fr. in and *deliberate*.] Unpremeditated; done without consideration.

Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persuasions, if they be *indufilibrated*, as in children who want the use of reason, are not presently free actions. *Bramhall.*

The love of God better can consist with the *indufilibrated* commission of many sins, than with an allowed perseverance in any one. *God of Tongue.*

INDELIBLE. *adj.* [*indelible*, Fr. and *indelible*, Lat. in and *delible*.] It should be written *indelible*.

1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.

Without penetration of unworthy actions brands with *indelible* characters the name and memory. *King Charles.*

Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil, And spot *indelible* thy pocket soil. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. Not to be annulled.

They are endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to govern this household, and to consecrate pastors and stewards of it to the world's end. *Spratt.*

INDELICACY. *n. s.* [*in* and *delicacy*.] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency.

Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicacy*, they would be immoral, did you treat detestable uncleanliness as you rally an unpurported felt love. *Addison.*

INDULCATE. *adj.* [*in* and *delicate*.] Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency.

INDUMNIFICATION. *n. s.* [from *indemnify*.]

1. Security against loss or penalty.

2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

To **INDUMNIFY.** *v. a.* [*in* and *dammify*.]

1. To secure against loss or penalty.

2. To maintain unhurt.

Indolent signifies rude and haughty, *indemnify*, to keep safe. *Watson.*

INDUMNITY. *n. s.* [*indemnité*, French.] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment.

I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and *indemnity*, which may most fully remove all tears, and bury all jealousies in forgetfulness. *King Charles.*

To **INDENT.** *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth, Latin.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate.

About his neck A green and palled snake had wreath'd itself, Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd The opening of his mouth, but suddenly, Seeing Orlando, it unhook'd itself, And with *indented* glides did slip away Into a bush. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

The serpent then, not with *indented* wave, Prowl on the ground, us thence; but on his rear Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd Fold above fold, a twisting maze! *Milton.*

Tient, who, like some earth-born giant, spreads His thirty arms along the *indented* meads. *Mt.*

The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight line, but are *indented*. *Woodward.*

To **INDENT.** *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit, and any want of conformity may discover a fraud.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact.

Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears, When they have lost and forfeited themselves? *Shakespeare.*

He defected to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and his *indented* with us. *Decay of Piety.*

INDENT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Inequality; measure; indentation. This is little used.

There shall not wind with such a deep *indent*, To rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shakespeare.*

INDENTATION. *n. s.* [*in* and *dens*, Lat.]

An *indenture*; waving in any figure. The margins do not terminate in a straight line, but are *indented*; each indentation being

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continued in a small ridge, to the indentation that answers it on the opposite margin. *Woodw.*
INDENTURE. *n. f.* [from *indent.*] A covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other; a contract, of which there is a counterpart.

In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred with *indenture* English. *Afham.*
 The cuckoo to his grief will find
 How firmly these indentures bind. *Swift.*

INDEPENDENCE. } *n. f.* [*independance*, Fr.
INDEPENDENCY. } *in and dependence.*

Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power.

Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a human soul, and some intimations of its *independence* on matter. *Addison.*

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence*. *Pope.*

Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,
 My bread and *independency*,
 So bought an annual rent or two,
 And liv'd just as you see I do. *Pope.*

INDEPENDENT. *adj.* [*independant*, French; *in and dependent.*]

1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is used with *on*, *of*, or *from*, before the object; of which on seems most proper, since we say to *depend on*, and consequently *dependent on*.

Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless *independent* upon him in that respect. *South.*

Since all princes of *independent* governments are in a state of nature, the world never was without men in that state. *Locke.*

The town of St. Goul is a protestant republic, *independent* of the abbot, and under the protection of the cautious. *Addison.*

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superiour cause or power.

The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance *independent* from matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent contrivance: these alone do very easily guide us to the wife Author of all things. *Bentley.*

INDEPENDENT. *n. f.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superiour authority.

We shall, in our sermons, take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrelled at by presbyterians, *independents*, or other puritan sectaries. *Sunderfon.*

A very famous *independent* minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison's Spectator.*

INDEPENDENTLY. *adv.* [from *independent.*]

Without reference to other things.
 Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing *independently* the one of the other. *Dryden.*

INDESTRUCT. *n. f.* [*in and desert*] Want of merit. This is an useful word, but not much received.

Those who were once looked on as his equals are apt to think the same of his merit a reflection on their own *indestits*. *Addison.*

INDESTRUCTIBLY. *adv.* [*indefiniten*, Fr. *in and definitio*, Lat.] Without cessation.

They continue a month *indefinitely*. *Ray.*

INDESTRUCTIBLE. *adj.* [*in and destrucibilis*] Not to be destroyed.

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Glass is so compact and firm a body, that it is *indestructible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETERMINABLE. *adj.* [*in and determinable.*] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that, as its period is inscrutable, so is its nativity *indeterminable*. *Brown.*

INDETERMINATE. *adj.* [*indeterminé*, Fr. *in and determinate.*] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions. *Newton's Opticks.*

INDETERMINATELY. *adv.* [*in and determinately.*] Indefinitely; not in any settled manner.

His perspicacity discerned the loadstone to respect the north, when ours beheld it *indeterminately*. *Brown.*

The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expressed in the description. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

INDETERMINED. *adj.* [*in and determined.*] Unsettled; unfixed.

We should not amuse ourselves with floating words of *indetermined* signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn. *Locke.*

INDETERMINATION. *n. f.* [*in and determination.*] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the causes. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INDEVOTION. *n. f.* [*indevotion*, French; *in and devotion.*] Want of devotion; irreligion.

Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of profaneness. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOUT. *adj.* [*indevot*, French; *in and devout.*] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

He prays much; yet curses more; whilst he is meek, but *indevout*. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEX. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The discoverer; the pointer out.

Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all sorts of aliment. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer, than the *index* of a watch of the hour it points to. *Bentley.*

3. The table of contents to a book.

In such *indexes*, although small To their subsequent volumes, there is seen The baby figure of the giant mass

Of things to come, at large. *Shakspeare.*
 If a book has no *index* or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you. *Watts.*

INDEXTERITY. *n. f.* [*in and dexterity.*] Want of dexterity; want of readinefs; want of handinefs; clumsinefs; awkwardness.

The *indexterity* of our consumption cures demonstrates their diuinefs in beholding its causes. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

INDIAN Arrow-root. *n. f.* [*marcanta*, Latin.] A root.

A sovereign remedy for the bite of wasps, and the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the

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Indians apply to extract the venom of their rows. *Nich.*

INDIAN Crgs. *n. f.* [*acrioliola*, Latin.] A plant. *Mille.*

INDIAN Fig. *n. f.* [*opuntia*, Latin.] A plant. *Mille.*

INDIAN Red. *n. f.* Is a species of ochre, a very fine purple earth, and of a firm compact texture, and great weight. *Hill on Fossil.*

INDICANT. *adj.* [*indicans*, Lat.] Showing; pointing out; that directs what is to be done in any disease.

To **INDICATE.** *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]

1. To show; to point out.
 2. [In physick.] To point out a remedy. See **INDICATION.**

INDICATION. *n. f.* [*indication*, French; *indicatio*, from *indico*, Latin.]

1. Mark; token; sign; symptom.

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are a plain *indication* of the weariness. *Addison.*

We think that our successes are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us. *Atterbury.*

2. [In physick.] *Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative; as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it while it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed. *Quincy.*

The deprivation of the instruments of nutrition is a natural *indication* of a liquid diet. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*

3. Discovery made; intelligence given.

If a person that had a fair estate in reverend should be assured by some skilful physician, that he would inevitably fall into a disease that would totally deprive him of his understanding and memory; if, I say, upon a certain belief of the *indication*, the man should appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that law him conclude that the distemper had seized him? *Bentley.*

4. Explanation; display.

These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis, and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INDICATIVE. *adj.* [*indicativus*, Latin.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm, deny, or interrogate; which formation from the principal use of it, is called the *indicative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

INDICATIVELY. *adv.* [from *indicative.*]

In such a manner as shows or betokens. These images, formed in the brain, are *indicatively* of the same species with those of sense. *Gray.*

To **INDICT.** See **ENDITE**, and its derivatives.

INDICTION. *n. f.* [*indiction*, French; *indico*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refusal, and a denunciation and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. *Bacon.*

2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it ac-

counts of that kind were kept. Afterward, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 311, by which an entire freedom was given to christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha A.D. 313, Jan. 1.

INDIFFERENCE. *n. f.* [*indifference*, Fr. *indifférence*, Lat.]

1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side.

In choice of committees it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an *indifference* by putting in those that are sitting on both sides.

Façon's Essays.

By an equal *indifference* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as such, before we know it to be true.

Locke.

A perfect *indifference* in the mind, not determinable by its last judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifference* to act, or not to act, till determined by the will.

Locke.

Those who would borrow light from expostors either consult only those who have the good luck to be thought sound and orthodox, avoiding those of different sentiments; or else with *indifference* look into the notes of all commentators.

Locke.

2. Impartiality.

Read the book with *indifference* and judgment, and thou canst not but greatly commend it.

Whitgift.

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance.

Addison.

A place which we must pass through not only with the *indifference* of strangers, but with the vigilance of those who travel through the country of an enemy.

Rogers.

Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise,
All fortitude of mind supplies;
For how can stony bowels melt,
In those who never pity tell?

Swift.

He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifference* at he would a piece of public news.

Swift.

The people of England should be frightened with the French king and the pretender once a year, the want of observing this necessary precept has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar.

Arbutnot.

4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; state in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond of some higher duty remove the *indifference* that such things have in themselves; their *indifference* is removed if we take away our own liberty.

Hooker.

INDIFFERENT. *adj.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifférent*, Lat.]

1. Neutral; not determined on either side.

Doth his may fly
Incline to us or no?

—He seems *indifferent*.

Shakespeare.

Being *indifferent*, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth.

Locke.

Let guilt or fear
Disturb man's rest; Cato knows neither of them.

Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die.

Addison.

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless.

One thing was all to you, and your fondness made you *indifferent* to every thing else.

It was a law of Solon, that any person who in the civil commotions of the republic, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment.

Addison's Freeholder.

But how *indifferent* soever man may be to eternal happiness, yet surely to eternal misery none can be *indifferent*.

Ray.

3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary.

Hooker.

Customs, which of themselves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms, became exceedingly evil in this realm, by reason of the inconvenience which followed thereupon.

Davies.

Though at first it was free, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet, the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not to *indifferent*.

Smith.

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter which way the learned shall determine.

Locke.

4. Impartial; disinterested

Metcalf was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all; a master for the whole, and a father to every one.

Afham.

I am a most poor woman and a stranger, Born out of your dominions; having here No judge *indifferent*, and no more assurance Of equal friendship and proceeding.

Shallsp.

There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the subject, or between party and party, by reason of this general kindred and consanguinity.

Davies.

5. Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state; neither good nor worst. This is an improper and colloquial use, especially when applied to persons.

Some things admit of mediocrity:

A counsellor, or pleader at the bar,
May want Metastase's powerful eloquence,
Or be less read than deep Cælius;

Yet this *indifferent* lawyer is esteemed.

Roscom.

Who would excel, when few can make a test.

Between *indifferent* writing and the best?

Dryd.

This has obliged me to publish an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worse.

Prior.

There is not one of these subjects that would not tell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by such mean and base methods.

Addison.

6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things, that it were better that my mother had not born me.

Shakespeare.

This will raise a great scum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear.

Mortimer.

INDIFFERENTLY. *adv.* [*indifferenter*, Lat.]

1. Without distinction; without preference.

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having itself *indifferently* to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them.

Newton's Opticks.

Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all which of them would think himself under any particular obligation?

Addison.

Though a church-of-England-man think every species of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently*.

Swift.

2. Equally; impartially.

They may truly and *indifferently* minister justice.

Common Prayer.

3. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion.

Set honour in one eye, and death 't' the other, And I will look on death *indifferently*.

Shaksp.

4. Not well; tolerably; passably; unddly.

A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burthens.

Carrew.

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordship at an unbinding hour.

Rouse.

An hundred and fifty of their beds, down together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor.

Gulliver's Travels.

INDIGENCE. *n. f.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigence*, Lat.] Want; penury; poverty.

Where there is happiness, there must not be *indigence*, or want of any due comforts of life.

Burnet's Theory.

For even that *indigence*, that brings me low,
Makes me myself, and him above to know.

Dryden.

Athena worshipped God with temples and sacrifices, as if he needed habitation and sustenance: and that the heathens had such a mean apprehension about the *indigence* of their gods, appears from Antiphones and Lucian.

Bentley.

INDIGENOUS. *adj.* [*indigen*, French; *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes were all transported from Africa, and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America.

Brum.

It is wonderful to observe one creature, that is, mankind, *indigenous* to so many different climates.

Arbutnot.

INDIGENT. *adj.* [*indigent*, French; *indigens*, Latin.]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*.

Add.

2. In want; wanting: with of.

Rejoice, O Albion, never'd from the world,
By nature's wise indulgence; *indigent*
Of nothing from without.

Philips.

3. Void; empty.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent* of moisture.

Bacon.

INDIGEST. *adj.* [*indigeste*, Fr. *indigeste*, Lat.]

1. Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed.

This mass, or *indigested* matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired.

Halegh.

Before the seas, and this terrestrial ball,
One was the face of nature, if a face;
Rather a rude and *indigested* mass.

Dryden.

2. Not formed, or shaped. *Indigest* is not now in use.

Set a form upon that *indigest* project,
So shapeless and so rude.

Shakespeare.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump;

As crooked in thy manners as thy shape.

Shaksp.

3. Not well considered and methodised.

By irksome deformities, through endless and senseless effusions of *indigested* prayers, they often-times disgrace the worthiest part of christian duty towards God.

Hooker.

The political creed of the high-principled men sets the protestant succession upon a firmer foundation than all the *indigested* schemes of those who profess revolution principles.

Swift.

4. Not concocted in the stomach.

Dreams are bred
From rising fumes of *indigested* food.

Dryden.

5. Not brought to suppuration.

His wound was *indigested* and inflamed.

Wytmen.

INDIGESTIBLE. *adj.* [from *in* and *digestible*.] Not conquerable in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the most nourishing and exalted of all animal food, and most *indigestible*: no body can digest the same quantity of them as of other food.

Arbutnot on Diet.

INDIGESTION. *n. f.* [*indigestion*, French; from *in* and *digestion*.]

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1. A morbid weakness of the stomach; want of coörective power.
2. The state of means unconcocted.
The fumes of indignation may indispose men to thought, as well as to diseases of danger and pain.
20. INDIGITATE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Latin.] To point out; to show by the fingers.
Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers: the depicting this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand *indigited* six hundred.
As though there were a femality of arms, we foolishly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby *indigitate* their affections.
We are not to *indigitate* the parts transmittent
- INDIGITATION. *n. f.* [from *indigitate*.] The act of pointing out or showing, as by the finger.
Which things I conceive no obscure indigitation of Providence.
- INDIGN. *adj.* [*indigne*, French; *indignus*, Latin.]
 1. Unworthy; undeserving.
Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or *indign* to govern, is it just for another nation, that is civil or polished, to subdue them?
 2. Bringing indignity; disgraceful. This is a word not in use.
And all *indign* and base adversities Make head against my estimation.
- INDIGNANT. *adj.* [*indignans*, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain.
He scourg'd with many a stroke th' *indignant* waves.
The lustful monster fled, pursued by the valorous and *indignant* Martin.
- INDIGNATION. *n. f.* [*indignation*, French; *indignitas*, Latin.]
 1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust.
Suspend your *indignation* against my brother, till you derive better testimony of his intent.
From those officers, warm with *indignation* at the insolences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt.
But keep this swelling *indignation* down, And let your cooler reason now prevail.
 2. The anger of a superiour.
There was great *indignation* against Israel.
 3. The effect of anger.
It heav'n have any grievous plague in store, Let them hurl down their *indignation*.
On thee, thou troubler of the world.
- INDIGNITY. *n. f.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Latin; *indignité*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult.
Bishops and prelate could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a person of so great place and worth constrained to endure so foul *indignities*.
- No emotion of passion transported me, by the *indignity* of his carriage, to any thing unbecoming myself.
- Man he made, and for him built Magnificent this world, and earth his seat, How loud pronounc'd; and, O *indignity*! Subjected to his service angel-wings, And flaming ministers, to watch and tend Their earthly charge.

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- He does not see how that mighty passion for the church can well consist with those *indignities* and that contempt men bestow on the clergy.
- To more exalted glories born,
Thy mean *indignities* I scorn.
- INDIGO. *n. f.* [*indicum*, Latin.] A plant, by the Americans called anil. In the middle of the flower is the style, which afterward becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is used in dying for a blue colour.
- INDIRECT. *adj.* [*indirect*, Fr. *indirectus*, Latin.]
 1. Not straight; not rectilinear.
 2. Not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a purpose: as, an *indirect* accusation.
 3. Wrong; improper.

The tender prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
But by his mother was perforce withheld.—
—Fy, what an *indirect* and peevish course Is this of hers?

- 4. Not fair; not honest.
Think you, that any means under the sun Can affect to *indirect* a countess?

Those things which they do know they may, upon sundry *indirect* considerations, let pass, and although themselves do not err, yet may they deceive others.

O pity and shame! that they who to live well Enter'd so far, should turn aside, to tread Paths *indirect*.

Indirect dealing will be discover'd one time or other, and then he loses his reputation.

INDIRECTION. *n. f.* [*in* and *direction*.]
 1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line.
And thus do we, of wisdom and of reach, With windlances, and with essays of bias, By *indirections* find directions out.
 2. Dishonest practice. Not used.
I had rather coin my heart than wring From the hard hands of peasants their vile traffick, By any *indirection*.

INDIRECTLY. *adv.* [from *indirect*.]
 1. Not in a right line; obliquely.
 2. Not in express terms.
Still she suppresses the name, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at last the *indirectly* mentions it.
 3. Unfairly; not rightly.
He bids you then resign Your crown and kingdom, *indirectly* held From him the true challenger.

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was justly forfeited, to satisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to repentance, but not to restitution: because I took the forfeiture *indirectly*, I am answerable to God for my unhand-some, unjust, or uncharitable circumstances.

INDIRECTNESS. *n. f.* [*in* and *directness*.]
 1. Obliquity.
 2. Unfairness; dishonesty; fraudulent art.

INDISCERNIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *discernible*.] Not perceptible; not discoverable.
Speculation, which, to my dark soul, Depriv'd of reason, is as *indiscernible* As colours to my body, wanting sight.

INDISCERNIBLY. *adv.* [from *indiscernible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCERNIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *discerp-tible*.] Not to be separated; incapable

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- of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.
- INDISCERNIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *indiscernible*.] Incapability of dissolution.
- INDISCOVERY. *n. f.* [*in* and *discovery*.] The state of being hidden. An unusual word.
The ground of this assertion was the magnifying effect of the ancients, arising from the *indiscovery* of it, &c.
- INDISCREET. *adj.* [*indiscret*, Fr. *in* and *discret*.] Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.
Why then
Are mortal men so fond and *indiscreet*,
So evil gold to seek into their aid;
And having not complain, and having it uphold?
- If thou be among the *indiscreet*, observe the time; but be continually among men of sound standing.
- INDISCREETLY. *adv.* [from *indiscreet*.] Without prudence; without consideration; without judgment.
Job on justice hath aspersions flung,
And spoken *indiscreetly* with his tongue.
Let a great personage undertake an action passionately, let him manage it *indiscreetly*, and he shall have enough to flatter him.
- INDISCRETION. *n. f.* [*indiscretion*, Fr. *in* and *discretion*.] Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.
Indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
When our deep plots do foil.
His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rashness, or other *indiscretion*, than from any malicious thought.
Loose papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divulged by the *indiscretion* of friends, although restrained by promises.
- INDISCRIMINATE. *adj.* [*indiscriminate*, Latin.] Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.
- INDISCRIMINATELY. *adv.* [from *indiscriminate*.] Without distinction.
Others use defamatory discourse purely for love of talk: whose speech, like a flowing current, bears away *indiscriminately* whatever lies in its way.
Liquors, strong of acid salts, do destroy the brightness of the infusion of our wood, and liquors *indiscriminately* that abound with sulphureous matter destroy it.
- INDISPENSABLE. *adj.* [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be spared necessarily.
Rocks, mountains, and caverns, against which these exemptions are made, are of *indispensable* use and necessity, as well to earth as to man.
- INDISPENSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *indispensable*.] State of not being to be spared; necessity.
- INDISPENSABLY. *adv.* [from *indispensable*.] Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.
Every one must look upon himself as *indispensably* obliged to the practice of duty.
- TO INDISPOSE. *v. a.* [*indisposer*, Fr.]
 1. To make unfit: with *for*.
Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or *indisposes* us for the enjoyments of another.
 2. To disincite; to make averse: with *to*.
It has a strange efficacy to *indispose* the heart to religion.
 3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions.

The soul is not now hindered in its actions by the distemperature of indisposed organs. *Glenn*
 To disorder slightly with regard to health.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather indisposed than sick, and did no ways disfigure him from studying. *Watson*

To make unfavourable: with toward.
 The king was sufficiently indisposed towards the persons or the principles of Calvin's disciples. *Clarendon*

INDISPOSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *indisposed*.]
 State of unfitness or disinclination; disordered state.

It is not any innate harshness in piety that renders the first essays of it unpleasant; that is owing only to the indisposition of our own hearts. *Decay of Piety*

INDISPOSITION. *n. f.* [*indisposition*, Fr. from *indisposi*.]
 Disorder of health; tendency to sickness; slight disease.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an indisposition in health than any set sickness. *Hayward*

I have known a great fleet lose great occasions, by an indisposition of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exercise, nor ill enough to leave the command. *Temple*

Wisdom is still looking forward, from the first indispositions into the progress of the disease. *L'Estrange*

His life seems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under those indispositions which hung upon the latter part of it. *Addison*

Disinclination; dislike: with to or toward.

The indisposition of the church of Rome to reform herself, must be no stay unto us from performing our duty to God. *Hooker*

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general indisposition towards believing. *Atterbury*

DISPUTABLE. *adj.* [in and *disputable*.]
 Uncontrovertible; incontestable; evident; certain.

There is no maxim in politics more indisputable, than that a nation should have many honours & reserve for those who do national services. *Addison*

The apostle asserts a clear indisputable conclusion, which could admit of no question. *Rogers*

DISPUTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *indisputable*.]
 The state of being indisputable; certainty; evidence.

DISPUTABLY. *adv.* [from *indisputable*.]
 Without controversy; certainly; evidently.

The thing itself is questionable, nor is it indisputably certain what death he died. *Brown*

Without opposition.

They questioned a duty that had been indisputably granted to so many preceding kings. *Howell's Vocal Forest*

INDISSOLVABLE. *adj.* [in and *dissoluble*.]
 Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into oil, which is an earth tasteless and indissoluble in water; and this earth, imbued with more acid becomes a metallick salt. *Newton*

Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever.

Deposition and degradation are without hope of any remission, and therefore the law files them a *indissoluble* bond; but a censure, a dissoluble one. *Ascham's Parergon*

INDISSOLUBILITY. *n. f.* [*indissolubilitas*, French; from *indissoluble*.]
 Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness; fixity.

What hoops hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together from whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and indissolubility? *Locke*

2. Perpetuity of obligation.

INDISSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*indissoluble*, Fr. *indissolubilis*, Lat. in and *dissoluble*.]

1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be severed almost unaltered; yet it, instead of the gold, a tantillum of the red elixir be mingled with the saturn, their union will be so indissoluble, that there is no possible way of separating the dissolved elixir from the fixed lead. *Boyle*

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever; not to be loosed.

Pat more comfort it were for us, to be joined with you in bands of indissoluble love and amity, to live as if our persons being many, our souls were but one. *Hooker*

There is the supreme and indissoluble contingency between men, of which the heathen poet saith we are all his generation. *Bacon*

They might justly wonder, that men so taught, so obliged to be kind to all, should behave themselves so contrary to such heavenly instructions, such indissoluble obligations. *South*

INDISSOLUBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *indissoluble*.]
 Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

Adam, though consisting of a composition intrinsically dissolvable, might have held, by the divine will, a state of immortality and indissolubleness of his composition. *Hale*

INDISSOLUBLY. *adv.* [from *indissoluble*.]

1. In a manner resisting all separation.

On they move
 Indissolubly firm; nor obvious hill,
 Nor flaming vale, nor wood, nor stream divide
 Their perfect ranks. *Milton*

The remaining ashes, by a further degree of fire, may be indissolubly united into glass. *Boyle*

They willingly unite.
 Indissolubly firm; from Dubris south
 To northern Oracles. *Philips*

2. For ever obligatorily.

INDISTINCT. *adj.* [*indistinct*, Fr. in and *distinctus*, Lat.]

1. Not plainly marked; confused.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought,
 The rack dissolves, and makes it indistinct
 As water is in water. *Shakspeare*

She warbled in her throat,
 And tun'd her voice to many a merry note:
 But indistinct, and neither sweet nor clear. *Druid*

When we speak of the infinite divisibility of matter, we keep a very clear and distinct idea of division and divisibility; but when we come to parts too small for our senses, our ideas of these little bodies become obscure and indistinct. *Watts*

2. Not exactly discerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
 Ev'n till we make the main and the aerial blue
 An indistinct regard. *Shakspeare*

INDISTINCTION. *n. f.* [from *indistinct*.]

1. Confusion; uncertainty.

The indistinction of many of the same name, or the misapplication of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt. *Brown*

2. Omission of discrimination; indiscriminate.

An indistinction of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. *Spratt*

INDISTINCTLY. *adv.* [from *indistinct*.]

1. Confusedly; uncertainly; without definiteness or discrimination.

In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and indistinctly, the light there vanishing by degrees. *Newton's Optics*

2. Without being distinguished.

Making trial thereof, both the liquors soaked indistinctly through the bowl. *Brown*

INDISTINCTNESS. *n. f.* [from *indistinct*.]
 Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

There is unclarity or indistinctness in the style of these pieces concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory*

Old age makes the corner and coat of the crystalline humor grow flatter; so that the light, for want of sufficient refraction, will not converge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it, and by consequence paint in the bottom of the eye a confused picture; and according to the indistinctness of this picture, the object will appear confused. *Newton*

INDISTURBANCE. *n. f.* [in and *disturb*.]
 Calmness; freedom from disturbance.

What is called by the stoicks apathy, and by the scepticks and philosophers, seems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind. *Temple*

INDIVIDUAL. *adj.* [*individu*, *individue*, French; *individuum*, Latin.]

1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one.

Newton is it enough to consult, *frandum generis*, what the kind and character of this person should be, for the most judicious is shown in the choice of individuals. *Bacon*

They present us with images more perfect than the life in any individual. *Spenser's Duffry*

Must the whole man, amazing thought I return
 To the cold marble, or contracted urn?
 And never shall those particles agree,
 That were in life this individual he? *Prior*

Know all the good that individuals find,
 Lies in three words, health, peace, and competence. *Pope*

We see each circumstance of fit and individual of nature immixed together by the extent and fecundity of his imagination. *Pope*

It would be wise in them, as individual and private mortals, to look back a little upon the storms they have raised, as well as those they have enjoyed. *Saunders*

The object of any particular idea is called an individual; to Peter is an individual man, London is an individual city. *Watts*

2. Undivided; not to be parted or distinguished.

To give thee being, I lent
 Out of my side to thee, sweetest my heart,
 Substantial life, to have thee by my side
 Henceforth an individual solace dear. *Milton*

Long eternity shall greet our bliss
 With an individual kiss. *Milton*

Under his great vigorous reign abide
 United, as one individual soul,
 For ever happy. *Milton*

INDIVIDUALITY. *n. f.* [from *individual*.]
 Separate or distinct existence.

He would tell his instructor, that all men were not singular: that individuality could hardly be precluded of any man; for it was commonly said, that a man is not the same he was, and that madmen are beside themselves. *Arbutnot*

INDIVIDUALLY. *adv.* [from *individual*.]

1. With separate or distinct existence; numerically.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker*

2. Not separably; incommunicably.

I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that being an attribute individually proper to the god-head, and incommunicable to any created substance. *Hooker on Regence*

TO INDIVIDUATE. *v. a.* [from *individuum*, Lat.] To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single.

Life is individuated into infinite number, that have their distinct taste and pleasure. *Locke*

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No man is capable of translating poetry, who, besides a genius to that art, is not a master both of his author's language and of his own; nor must we understand the language only of the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expression, which are the characters that distinguish and individuate him from all other writers. *Deist.*

INDIVIDUATION. *n. f.* [from *individuate*.] That which makes an individual.

What is the principle of individuation? Or what is it that makes any one thing the same as it was before? *Watts.*

INDIVIDUITY. *n. f.* [from *individuum*, Latin.] The state of being an individual; separate existence.

INDIVISIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *indivisibilis*, Latin.] Want of divine power. Not in use.

How openly did the oracle betray his indomity into Corbes, who being roused by his prophetic, and expected him; with him, received no higher answer than the oracle of his impotence? *Deist's Fable of the Foxes.*

INDIVISIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *indivisibilis*, Latin.] State in which no more division can be made.

A particle and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to *indivisibility* as the least thought of a mathematician. *Locke.*

INDIVISIBLE. *adj.* [from *indivisible*, French; *in* and *divisible*.] What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be finished; having reached the last degree of divisibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to express a perfect *indivisible*, but only the least part of natural bodies. *Deist.*
Here is but one *indivisible* point of time observed, but one action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the whole object. *Deist's Description.*

INDIVISIBLY. *adv.* [from *indivisible*.] So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE. *adj.* [from *indocibilis*, Latin.] Un-teachable; insusceptible of instruction.

INDOCIL. *adj.* [from *indocilis*, Latin.] Un-teachable; incapable of being instructed.

There certainly are the fools in the text, *indocil*, but a table fool, whose solidity can battle all arguments, and is proof against demonstration itself. *Deist's Sermons.*

INDOCILITY. *n. f.* [from *indocilitas*, Latin.] Un-teachableness; refusal of instruction.

TO INDOCTRINATE. *v. a.* [from *indocinare*, old French.] To instruct; to furnish with any science, or opinion.

Under a master that instructed excellently, and took much delight in *indocinating* his young unexperienced pupil, Beckwith had obtained a quick comprehension of every science, and pertinently. *Carroll.*

They that never pass beyond the common beliefs, and whose early understandings were not *indocinated*, are strongly attached to the truth of their reception. *Clayton.*

INDOCTRINATION. *n. f.* [from *indocinare*.] Instruction; information.

Although probabilities are very account notable unto *indocination*, yet are these authorities not to be embraced by and the minority of our intellects. *Brown.*

INDOLENCE. *n. f.* [from *indolentia*, Latin.]

INDOLENCE. *n. f.* [from *indolentia*, Latin.]

1. Freedom from pain.
As there must be *indolence* where there is happiness, so there must not be indolence. *Barnet.*
These cases, if it may not rather be called *indolence*. *Hog.*

2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness.

Let Epicurus give *indolence* as an attribute to his gods, and place it in the happiness of the blessed: the Divinity which we worship has given us not only a precept against it, but his own example to the contrary. *Dryden.*

The Spanish nation, roused from their ancient *indolence* and ignorance, seem now to improve trade. *Edingbroke.*

INDOLENT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Free from pain. So the surgeons speak of an *indolent* tumour.

2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.
It is a chief
To waste long nights in *indolent* repose. *Pope.*

INDOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *indolent*.]

1. With freedom from pain.
2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly.

While lulld by sound, and undisturb'd by wit,
Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison.*

TO INDOLE. *v. a.* [from *indolere*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See *ENOW.*

INDRAUGHT. *n. f.* [from *indraght*.]

1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows.
Labs and floods there could be none when there was no *indraghts*, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh.*

2. Inlet; passage inward.
Navigable rivers are *indraghts* to attain wealth. *Bacon.*

TO INDOLE. *v. a.* [from *indolere*.]

To soak; to drown.
My hopes he drown'd; in many fathoms deep
They lie *indolech'd*. *Shakespeare.*

INDUBIOUS. *adj.* [from *indubius*.] Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of repining at an *indubious* confidence in those intrepid silent spirits. *Harcourt.*

INDUBITABLE. *adj.* [from *indubitabilis*, Latin.] Un-doubted; unquestionable; evident; certain in appearance; clear; plain.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge. *Watts.*

INDUBITABLY. *adv.* [from *indubitabilis*.] Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

If we transport the proportions from sensible to visible objects, there will *indubitably* result from either a graceful and harmonious contentment. *Bacon's Architecture.*

The patriarchs were *indubitably* invested with both these authorities.
I appeal to all sober patriots, whether our laws may be only a mere echo to the laws of nature, or whether *indubitably* must proceed from a spiritual substance. *Beattie.*

INDUBITATE. *adj.* [from *indubitatus*, Latin.] Unquestioned; certain; apparent; evident.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was countenanced by parliament, and tended directly to the disinherison of the line of York, heir to the *indubitate* heirs of the crown. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

I have been tempted to wonder, how, among the profusions of state and court, Edgar Atheling could subsist, being then the apparent and *indubitate* heir of the Saxon line. *Wotton.*

TO INDOLE. *v. a.* [from *indolere*, French; *indoleo*, Latin.]

1. To influence to any thing; to persuade; of persons.

The self-same argument in this kind, which doth but *induce* the vulgar sort to like, may confer in the wiser to yield. *Hooker.*

Thus lady, albeit she was furnished with many excellent endowments both of nature and educa-

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tion, yet would she never be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Howards.*

Desire with thee still longer to converse
Indue'd me. *Milton.*

Let not the covetous desire of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation, but rather satisfy yourself with a moderate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with acquiring to yourself a glorious name. *Dryden.*

2. To produce by persuasion or influence; of things.

Let the variety of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we have space to exceed our present. *Bacon's Advice to a Prince.*

As belief is absolutely necessary to all religion, the evidence for *inducing* it must be of a nature as to accommodate itself to all species of men. *Deist.*

3. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning.

They play much upon the simile, or allusion, argumentation, to *induce* their cathartics on the people, and take up popular conceits. *Deist.*

4. To incite; to enforce.

This *induces* a general change of opinion, concerning the period or parts like to be obey'd by the greatest or strongest part of the people. *Deist.*

5. To cause extrinsically; to produce; to effect.

Soor things *induce* a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*

Acidity, as it is not the natural state of the animal fluid, but *induced* by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To explicate their stupidity, he *induces* the providence of flocks. Now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the explication not to purpose. *Bacon.*

The poet may be seen *inducing* his perfections in the last lines, where he discovers their names, interests, and designs. *Deist.*

7. To bring on; to superinduce; to effect gradually.

Solism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of purifying crime, which induces that duration for which the fearful expectation of with a score frequent. *Deist's Letters.*

INDUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *inducere*.] Motive to any thing; that which allure or persuades to any thing.

The *inducement* do now much more prevail when the very thing hath manifested further reason. *Hooker.*

Many *inducements*, besides scripture, may lead me to that, which if scripture be against, they are of no value, yet otherwise are strongly engaged to persuade. *Hooker.*

That mov'd me to 't,
Then mark the *inducement*. *Shakespeare.*

Higher degree of law; *inducement* strong for us. *Milton.*

My *inducement* hitherto,
Was not at present here to find my son. *Milton.*

Influence occurs of oppression, to which it appears no *inducement* from the circumstances of the actors. *Deist.*

INDUCER. *n. f.* [from *inducere*.] A persuader; one that influences.

TO INDUCT. *v. a.* [from *inductus*, Latin.]

1. To introduce; to bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were first *inducted* by the Venetians. *Deist's Letters.*

2. To put into actual possession of a benefice.

If a person thus instituted, though not *inducted*, takes a second benefice, it shall make the first void. *Deist's Letters.*

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TO INEBRIATE. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated.

At Constantinople, fish, that come from the Euxine sea into the fresh water, do inebriate and turn up their bellies, so as you may take them with your hand. *Bacon.*

INEBRATION. *n. f.* [from *inebriate*.] Drunkenness; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyst prevents inebriation. *Brown.*

INEFFABILITY. *n. f.* [from *ineffable*.] Unfathomableness.

INEFFABLE. *adj.* [ineffable, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unspeakable; unutterable; not to be expressed. It is used almost always in a good sense.

To whom the Son, with calm aspect, and clear, Lightning divine, ineffable, serene! Made answer. *Milton.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conscience, and feed upon the ineffable comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation. *South.*

INEFFABLY. *adv.* [from *ineffable*.] In a manner not to be expressed.

He all his father full express'd, Ineffably into his face receiv'd. *Milton.*

INEFFECTIVE. *adj.* [ineffectif, Fr. *in* and *effective*.] That can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient; useless.

As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeless trunk; so is the word of God, without the spirit, a dead and ineffectual letter. *Taylor.*

He that assures himself he never errs, will always err; and his presumptions will render all attempts to inform him ineffectual. *Glanville.*

INEFFECTUAL. *adj.* [in and *effectual*.] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; wanting power.

The public reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil; the bare reading even of scriptures themselves they dislike, as a thing ineffectual to do good. *Peacock.*

The death of Patroclus, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itself had proved ineffectual. *Peacock.*

INEFFECTUALLY. *adv.* [from *ineffectual*.] Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *ineffectual*.] Inefficiency; want of power to perform the proper effect.

St. James speaks of the effectualness of some men's devotion, Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss. *Wake.*

INEFFECTUOUS. *adj.* [ineffectue, Fr. *in* and *effectus*, Lat.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble. *Ineffectual* rather denotes an actual failure; and *ineffectuous*, an habitual impotence to any effect.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent use, multiply and render ineffectuous this useful remedy? *Locke.*

INEFFECTUOUSLY. *adv.* [in and *effectus*, Lat.] Want of power; want of effect.

INELEGANCE. *n. f.* [from *inelegant*.] Absence of beauty; want of elegance.

INELEGANT. *adj.* [inelegans, Lat.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful: opposite to *delegant*.

What order, to contriv'd as not to mix Tastes, not well join'd, inelegant, but bring Taste after taste, upheld with kindest change. *Milton.*

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed so inelegant and un-

becoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable. *Woodward.*

2. Wanting ornament of language.

Modern critics, having never read Homer but in low and inelegant translations, impute the meanness of the translation to the poet. *Broom.*

INELOQUENT. *adj.* [in and *eloquens*, Lat.] Not persuasive; not oratorical: opposite to *eloquent*.

INEPT. *adj.* [ineptus, Lat.]

1. Trifling; foolish.

The works of nature, being neither useless nor inept, must be guided by some principle of knowledge. *More.*

After their various unsuccessful ways, Their fruitless labour, and inept essays, No cause of these appearances they'll find, But power exerted by th' eternal mind. *Blackmore.*

2. Unfit for any purpose; useless.

When the upper and vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere sterile matter, such as was wholly inept and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

INEPTLY. *adv.* [ineptus, Lat.] Triflingly; foolishly; unfitly.

None of them are made foolishly or ineptly. *More.*

All things were at first disposed by an omniscient intellect, that cannot contrive ineptly. *Glanville.*

INEPTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *ineptus*, Lat.] Unfitness.

The grating and rubbing of the axes against the sockets wherein they are placed, will cause some ineptitude or reticency to the rotation of the cylinder. *Wickins.*

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irresistibly, no ineptitude or stupidity of the matter being ever able to hinder him. *Ray.*

There is an ineptitude to motion from too great laxity, and ineptitude to motion from too great tension. *Arbuthnot.*

INEQUALITY. *n. f.* [inegalité, Fr. from *inequalis*, and *in* and *equalis*, Lat.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is too great an inequality in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impossible for us to walk on all four. *Ray.*

2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into so many hills and inequalities as renders it defensible. *Addison.*

The glass seemed well wrought; yet when it was quicksilvered, the reflexion discovered innumerable inequalities all over the glass. *Newton.*

If there were no inequalities in the surface of the earth, not in the seasons of the year, we should lose a considerable share of the vegetable kingdom. *Bentley.*

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; inadequateness.

The great inequality of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he propoed in the expectation. *South.*

4. Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of temper or quality.

In some places, by the nature of the earth and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and inequality of air is ever a enemy to health. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or station.

It is so small inequality between man and man make in them modesty a commendable virtue, who respecting superiors and inferiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear. *Hooker.*

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INERRABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from error; infallibility.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and inerrability as to exclude myself from judging. *King Charles.*

INERRABLE. *adj.* [in and *err*.] Exempt from error.

We have conviction from reason, or decisions from the inerrable and requisite conditions of sense. *Brown.*

Infallibility and inerrableness is assumed by the Romish church, without any credible ground to build it on. *Hammond.*

INERRABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from error.

Infallibility and inerrableness is assumed and enclosed by the Romish church, without any credible ground to build it on. *Hammond.*

INERRABLY. *adv.* [from *inerrable*.] With security from error; infallibly.

INERRINGLY. *adv.* [in and *erring*.] Without error; without mistake; without deviation.

That divers painters at a distance, without copy, should draw the same picture, is more conceivable, than that matter should frame itself to inerringly according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville.*

INERT. *adj.* [iners, Latin.] Dull; sluggish; motionless.

Body alone, inert and brute, you'll find; The cause of all things is by you assign'd. *Blackmore.*

Informers of the planetary train! Without whole quickening glance their emulous orbs Were brute unliving mass, inert and dead. *Thomson.*

INERTLY. *adv.* [from *inert*.] Sluggishly; dully.

Ye powers, Suspend a while your force inertly strong. *Durand.*

INESCAUTION. *n. f.* [in and *esca*, Latin.] The act of baiting.

INESTIMABLE. *adj.* [inestimable, French; *inestimabilis*, Latin.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks, A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon; Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearls, Inestimable houses, unvalued jewels. *Shakespeare.*

The pope thereupon took advantage, abusing the simplicity of the king, to suck out inestimable sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporality. *Ablett.*

There we shall see a sight worthy dying for, that blessed Saviour, of whom the scripture does so excellently entertain us, and who does so highly deserve of us upon the score of his infinite perfections, and his inestimable benefits. *Bayly.*

And shall this prize, th' inestimable prize, On that rapacious hand for ever blaze! *Pope.*

INEVIDENT. *adj.* [inevident, Fr. *in* and *evident*.] Not plain; obscure. Not in use.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, and a stable ass't into that which is evident, upon authority of the divine revelation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INEVITABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inevitable*.] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.

By liberty, I do understand neither a liberty from sin, misery, servitude, nor violence, but from necessity, or rather necessitation, that is, an universal immunity from all inevitability and determination to one. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INEVITABLE. *adj.* [inevitable, Fr. *inevitable*, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped.

I had a pass with him: he gives me the stuck in
with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

Fate inevitable

Subdues us.
Since my inevitable death you know,
You fairly unavailing pity throw.
Druiden.

EVITABLY. *adv.* [from inevitable.]
Without possibility of escape.

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgress, inevitably thou shalt die.
Milton.

How inevitably does an immoderate laughter
end in a sigh!

If they look no further than the next line, it
will inevitably follow, that they can drive to no
certain point.
Dryden.

Indignations of the bowels oft inevitably
tend to the ruin of the whole.
Harvey.

If our seats of hearing were exalted we should
have no quiet or sleep in the silent night, and
we must inevitably be stricken dead or dead with
a clap of thunder.
Leitling.

EXCUSABLE. *adj.* [inexcusable, Fr. *in-
excusable*, Lat. *in* and *excusable*.] Not
to be excused; not to be palliated by
apology.

It is a temerity, and a folly inexcusable, to de-
ber up ourselves needlessly into another's power.
L'Estrange.

As we are an island with ports and navigable
seas, we should be inexcusable if we did not
make these blessings turn to account.
Addison.

Such a favour could only render them more ob-
durate and more inexcusable: it would enhance
their guilt.
Atterbury.

If learning be not encouraged under your ad-
ministration, you are the most inexcusable person
alive.
Swift.

A fallen woman is the more inexcusable, as,
from the cradle the sex is warned against the de-
lusions of men.
Clarke.

EXCUSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from inexcusable.]
Enormity beyond forgiveness
or palliation.

Their inexcusableness is stated upon the sup-
position that they knew God, but did not glorify
in him.
South.

EXCUSABLY. *adv.* [from inexcusable.]
To a degree of guilt or folly beyond ex-
cuse.

It will inevitably condemn some men, who
having received excellent endowments, yet have
frustrated the intention.
Brown.

EVAPORABLE. *adj.* [in and exhale.]
That cannot evaporate.

A new laid egg will not so easily be boiled
hard, because it contains a great stock of humid
parts, which must be evaporated before the heat
can bring the undissoluble parts into cohesiveness.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

EXHAUSTED. *adj.* [in and exhausted.]
Unemptied; not possible to be emptied.

So wert thou born into a tuncful strain,
An early, rich, and unexhausted vein.
Druiden.

EXHAUSTIBLE. *adj.* [in and exhaust-
ible.] Not to be drawn all away; not
to be spent.

Reflect on the variety of combinations which
may be made with number, whose stock is in-
exhaustible, and truly infinite.
Locke.

The stock that the mind has in its power, by
varying the idea of space, is perfectly in-
exhaustible, and to it can multiply figures in in-
finite.
Locke.

EXISTENT. *adj.* [in and existent.]
Not having being; not to be found in
nature.

To express complexed significations, they took
a liberty to compound and piece together crea-
tures of allowable forms into mixtures inconsistent.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

EXISTING IN SOMETHING ELSE. This use
is rare.

We doubt whether these heterogeneities be so
much as inconsistent in the concrete, whence they
are obtained.
Boyle.

INEXISTENCE. *n. f.* [in and existence.]
Want of being; want of existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a
state of inexistence to a form and diversity his poem.
Broome on the Odyssey.

INEXORABLE. *adj.* [inexorable, Fr. *in-
exorable*, Lat.] Not to be entreated;
not to be moved by entreaty.

You are more inhuman, more inexorable,
Oh ten times more, than tigers of Hyrcania!
Shakespeare.

Inexorable dog! *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

The teenage
Inexorable calls to penance.
Milton.

The guests invited came,
And with the rest the inexorable dame.
Dryden.

The inexorable gates were barr'd,
And nought was seen, and nought was heard.
Pope.

But dreadful gleams, thick of woe
We can be deaf to the words of so sweet a
charmer, and inexorable to all his invitations.
Rogers.

INEXPEDIENCE. } *n. f.* [in and expedi-
INEXPEDIENT. } *ency.*] Want of fit-
ness; want of propriety; unsuitableness
to time or place; inconvenience.

It concerneth superiors to look well to the ex-
pediency and inexpediency of what they enjoy in
indifferent things.
Sanderfon.

INEXPEDIENT. *adj.* [in and expedient.]
Inconvenient; unfit; improper; un-
suitable to time or place.

It is not inexpedient they should be known to
come from a person altogether a stranger to chym-
ical affairs.
Boyle.

We should be prepared not only with patience
to bear, but to receive with thankfulness a re-
pulse, if God should see them to be inexpedient.
South.

INEXPERIENCE. *n. f.* [inexperience, Fr.
in and experience.] Want of experimen-
tal knowledge; want of experience.

Thy words at random argue thine inexperience.
Milton.

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed
from inexperience of the world, and ignorance of
mankind.
John.

INEXPERIENCED. *adj.* [inexpertus, Lat.]
Not experienced.

INEXPERT. *adj.* [inexpertus, Lat. in and
expert.] Unskilful; unskilled.

The race elect advance
Through the wild desert; not the readiest way,
Left entrance on the Caucasus alarm'd,
War tenity them inept.
Milton.

In letters and in laws
Not inept.
Prin.

INEXPIABLE. *adj.* [inexpiable, French;
inexpiable, Latin.]

1. Not to be atoned.

2. Not to be mollified by atonement.

Love seeks to have love:
My love how couldst thou hope, who tookst the
way
To raise in me ineptible hate?
Milton.

INEXPIABLY. *adv.* [from inexpiable.]
To a degree beyond atonement.

Excursions are ineptibly bad,
And 'tis much sicker to leave out than add.
Rogers.

INEXPLEABLY. *adv.* [in and explic, Lat.]
Infatigably. A word not in use.

What were these harpies but flatterers, de-
tors, and the inexplicably covetous?
South.

INEXPLICABLE. *adj.* [inexplicable, Fr. in
and explic, Lat.] Incapable of being
explained; not to be made intelligible;
not to be disentangled.

What could such apprehensions breed, but, as
their nature is, inexplicable passions of mind, de-
sires abhorring what they embrace, and embrac-
ing what they abhor?
Hooker.

To me at least this seems inexplicable, it lights
be nothing else than prethion or motion propagated
through ether.
Newton.

None eludes sagacious reason more,
Than this obscure inexplicable power.
Blackmore.

INEXPLICABLY. *adv.* [from inexplicable.]
In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRISABLE. *adj.* [in and express.]
Not to be told; not to be uttered; un-
utterable.

Thus when in orbs
Of circuit ineptishole they flood,
Och within orb.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dis-
positions of human nature, as for one man to see
another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and
groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and
feel every thing by sympathy and secret in-
explicable communications.
South.

The true God had no certain name given to
him for Father, and God, and Creator, are but
titles arising from his works; and God is not a
name but a notion ingrafted in human nature of
an inexplicable being.
Stillingfleet.

There is an imitable grace in Virgil's
words: and in them principally consists that
beauty which gives to ineptible a pleasure to
him who best understands their force: this
diction of his is never to be copied.
Dryden.

INEXPRESSIBLY. *adv.* [from ineptible.]
To a degree or in a manner not to be
uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful
servants in a manner and measure ineptibly
abundant.
Hammond.

He began to play upon it: the found was ex-
ceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of
tunes that were ineptibly melodious.
Addison.

INEXPUGNABLE. *adj.* [inexpugnable, Fr.
inexpugnabilis, Lat.] Impregnable; not
to be taken by assault; not to be sub-
dued.

Why should there be implanted in each sex
such a vehement and ineptible appetite of co-
pulation?
Roy.

INEXTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [inextinguish-
ible, Fr. in and extinguo, Lat.] Unquench-
able.

Pills, flatters, and other memorials, are a
fatal poison to an ostentatious life, and show an
inextinguishable desire which all men have of it.
Greene.

INEXTRICABLE. *adj.* [inextricable, Fr.
inextricabilis, Lat.] Not to be disen-
tangled; not to be cleared; not to be
set free from obscurity or perplexity.

He that should try inextricable knots, only to
haste the industry of those that should attempt
to unloose them, would be thought not to have
learned his generation.
Erasmus of Perity.

Stopt by awful heights, and gulf his miened
Of wisdom, and of vast omnipotence,
Saw to the end, fronts, and doors in wonder gaze,
Lost in the wild inextricable maze.
Pope.

Men are lost into inextricable mazes by setting
up the natives as judges of the world.
The Lock.

INEXTRICABLY. *adv.* [from inextricable.]
To a degree of perplexity not to be dis-
entangled.

The mechanical atheist, though you grant him
his laws of mechanism, is nevertheless in-
extricably puzzled and baffled with the first forma-
tion of animals.
Bentley.

In vain they strive; th' insatiable flames deny,
Extricably firm, the power to fly.
Pope.

TO INVEVE. *v. n.* [in and eye.] To ino-
culate; to propagate trees by the in-
troduction of a bud into a foreign stock.

INF

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
Of gaining and enjoying. *Philips.*
INFALLIBILITY. } *n. f.* [*infallibilis*,
INFALLIBILITIES. } *Fr. from infallible.*
Infallibility; exemption from error.
Infallibility is the highest perfection of the
knowing faculty, and consequently the finest
degree of assent. *Tillotson.*

INFALLIBLE. *adj.* [*infallible*, *Fr. m* and
fallible.] Privileged from error; inca-
pable of mistake; not to be misled or
deceived; certain. Used both of per-
sons and things.

Every cause admitteth not such *infallible* evi-
dence of proof, as leaveth no possibility of doubt
or scruple behind it. *Hooker.*

Believe my words,
For they are certain and *infallible*. *Staton.*
The church is certain and *infallible*, and none
ever yet succeeded in the attempt. *South.*

INFALLIBLY. *adv.* [*infallibiliter*, *Lat.*]

1. Without danger from deceit; with se-
curity from error.
We cannot be a God, *infallibly* knowing good
and evil. *Southey's Sermons.*

2. Certainly.
Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the
scene of eternity to us, and directed us to such a
conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it. *Evans.*

TO INFAME. *v. a.* [*infamare*, *Fr. infamo*,
Latin.] To represent to disadvantage;
to defame; to censure publicly; to
make infamous; to brand. *To defame*
is now used.

Viria is *infamed* for the poisoning of her hus-
band. *Bacon.*

Hicerto obscure'd, *infam'd*,
And thy fair front let hang, as to no end. *Malton.*

INFAMOUS. *adj.* [*infamé*, *infamant*,
Fr. infamius, *Lat.*] Publicly branded
with guilt; openly censured; of bad
report.

Thou that becom'st, and thine that be far from
thee, shall mark thee, which art *infamous*. *Isaiah.*

There are as few *infamous* howl or where
Should pierce a nation, what could hurt her
more? *Ben Jonson.*

After it was will dispute it, whether Hotham
were more *infamous* at Had est at Tower hill. *King Charles.*

Persons *infamous* or branded in any public
court of justice, are forbidden to be advocates. *Aylmer.*

INFAMOUSLY. *adv.* [*infamously*, *Lat.*]

1. With open exposure; with public no-
toriousness of reproach.

2. Shamefully; scandalously.
That poem was *infamously* bad. *Dryden.*

INFAMOUSNESS. } *n. f.* [*infamie*, *Fr.*
INFAMY. } [*infamia*, *Lat.*] Pub-
lic reproach; notoriety of bad cha-
racter.

Y' must be up on the lips of talkers, and are
the *infamy* of the people. *Pope.*

The noblest of all want her proper limbs,
Her face defaced with scars of *infamy*. *Stacy.*

Withal representations of unworthy actions brand,
with a terrible character of *infamy*, the
same and tendency to posterity. *King Charles.*

INFANCY. *n. f.* [*infantia*, *Latin*.]

1. The first part of life. Usually extended
by metaphors to seven years.

Due we esteem it was ever his meaning, that
not the physician, who even from then tender
infancy knew any other faith or religion
than our Christian, no kind of teaching can be
available, saying that which was so needful for

INF

the first universal conversion of gentiles, hating
Christianity? *Hooker.*

Pithous came I attend
This worthy Thebes, his faithful friend:
Their love in early *infancy* began,
And rose as childhood open'd into man. *Dryden.*

The inflexible impressions on our tender *infan-*
cies have very important and lasting consequences. *Locke.*

2. Civil *infancy*, extended by the English
law to one and twenty years.

3. First age of any thing; beginning;
original; commencement.

In Spain our young, like old men's children,
be
Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy*. *Dryden.*

The distance between the riches of Rome
city is in the *infancy* and in the greatness of
Rome, will appear by comparing the first value
of estates with the estate afterwards pos-
sessed. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

INFANTRY. or *highting-lest*, or *fighting-*
troop, is compounded of three Saxon
words: the preposition *in*, *fight* or *fight*,
to take or catch, and *troop*. It signifies
a privilege or liberty granted unto lords
of certain manors to judge any thief
taken within their fee. *Correll.*

INFANT. *n. f.* [*infans*, *Fr. infans*, *Lat.*]

1. A child from the birth to the end
of the seventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education,
severely taught to nourish in them the fear
of God, and to put us in continual remembrance
of that powerful grace, which openeth the months
of *infants* to sound his praise. *Hooker.*

There shall be no more thence an *infant* of
days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days. *Isaiah.*

Young mothers wildly stare, with fear possess'd,
And from their helpless *infants* to then look off. *Bayly's Poet.*

2. [In law.] A young person to the age
of one and twenty.

INFANT. *adj.* Not mature; in a state of
imperfect imperfection.

Within the *infant* bud of this small flower
Poison hath hidence, and medicine power. *Shakespeare.*

First the small found of a small mind pipe,
Was our stair next to the *infant* stage. *Rippon.*

In their tenor in a rage, while they spread
Then to young boys and lift their *infant* beak,
Indulge their childhood. *Duden's Poet.*

INFANTIA. *n. f.* [*Spanish*.] A prince's
defended from the royal blood of
Spain.

INFANTICIDE. *n. f.* [*infanticide*, *Fr.*
infanticida, *Lat.*] The slaughter of
the *infants* by *Fr. m*.

INFANTILE. *adj.* [*infantilis*, *Lat.*] Per-
taining to an infant.

The *infantile* and water in the ball on re-
infant's face, and comes not to its native's full
the *infantile* spring. *De la Harpe.*

INFANTY. *n. f.* [*infantia*, *Fr.*] The
first infancy of an art.

The *infantile* strength of an army consisteth
in the *infantile* of a foot, and to make good *infan-*
try it requires men bred in some *infantile* and *infan-*
tism. *Ben Jonson's Henry VII.*

That small *infantile*
War'd on by crane. *Malton.*

INFECTIOUS. *n. f.* [*in* and *fecio*, *Lat.*]
Staining; contagion.

An hypochondrick consumption is occasioned
by an *infectious* and obstruction of the spleen. *Harey.*

TO INFECT. *v. a.* [*inficere*, *from*
in and *fecio*, *Latin*; *inficere*, *French*.]

INF

To strike with folly; to deprive of un-
derstanding.

The judgment of God will be very visible in
infatuating a people, as ripe and prepared to
derivation, into folly and madness, making the
weak to contribute to the designs of the wicked,
and suffering even those, out of a confidence in
their guilt, to grow more wicked. *Chambers.*

It is the returning of the vices and follies
that had long overspread the *infatuated* world:
a prime branch of that design of Christ
sending his disciples. *Hanmer.*

Many hypocrites,
That fly to seek one thing, another thou,
Dost call on me to find, by enchanting words,
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose. *Shakespeare.*

The people are so universally *infatuated* with
the notion, that, if a cow fall into a river, it is
one but an old woman is clapt upon her back,
and she is *infatuated*. *Southey's Poet.*

The carriage of our attitudes of *infatuation*
is: no danger to *infatuate*, no privacy to ex-
pose at as theirs. *Southey.*

INFATIGABLE. *n. f.* [*from infatigable*, *Lat.*]
The act of striking with folly; depri-
vation of reason.

Where men give themselves over to the desire
of wicked interests, and false prophecies, as in-
just with God to limit the greatest abilities, and
the greatest *infatigable*. *Southey.*

INFATIGABLE. *n. f.* [*from infatigable*, *Lat.*]
The act of making unlucky. An old
and elegant word.

As the king did in some part remove the
from himself, to he did not observe, that he
withdrew a bird of misdeed, and *infatigable*
upon the marriage, as an ill prognostick. *Shakespeare.*

INFATIGABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *fatigable*.] Im-
practicable; not to be done.

This is to defeat and *infatigable*, that it may
will drive mankind to despair of success. *Southey.*

TO INFLECT. *v. a.* [*inflectere*, *Fr. inflectere*,
Latin.]

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect
with communicated qualities; to lead
by contagion; to taint; to poison; to
pollute.

One of these fantastical men *inflected* the
that children and musicians call for. *Southey.*

Thy eyes, sweet lady, have *inflected* my
the nature of bad news *inflects* the mind. *Southey.*

Every day
It would not be a *inflect*, that if the king
Should without the *inflect*, he'd carry it to
To make the *inflect* his. *Southey.*

INFLECT. *v. a.* [*inflectere*, *Fr. inflectere*,
Latin.]

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that children and musicians call for. *Southey.*

Thy eyes, sweet lady, have *inflected* my
the nature of bad news *inflects* the mind. *Southey.*

What a strange infection
Is fall'n into thy ear! *Shakespeare's Cymb.*
The blessed gods
Purge all infections from our air, whilst you
Do climate here. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Vomelsafe, diffus'd infection of a man,
For these known evils, but to give me leave,
By circumstance, to cause thy curdled self. *Shakespeare.*
Hence.

Tell that th' infection of his fortune take
Like hold on thee. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The transmutation or emotion of the humors and
more any parts of bodies, as in cold and res-
olutions, is, of all the rest, the most corporeal,
but without there is a number of the complexion
both wholesome and unwholesome, that give no
till at all. *Boerhaave.*

Infectious. *adj.* [from *infect*.] Conta-
gious; influencing by communicable
qualities.

The most *infectious* pestilence upon thee. *Shakespeare.*
In a house,
Where the *infectious* pestilence did reign.

Shakespeare's
Some known diseases are *infectious*, and others
are not: those that are *infectious* are such as are
caught in the spirit, and not so much in the hu-
mors, and therefore pass easily from body to
body: such as pox, measles, and lippitudes. *Bacon.*
Smells may have as much power to do good as
to do harm, and contribute to health as well as
to diseases; which is too much felt by experience
in all that are *infectious*, and by the operations of
some poisons, that are received only by the smell.

Infectiously. *adv.* [from *infectious*.]
Contagiously.

The will doles, that is infectious
To what *infectiously* itself affects. *Shakespeare.*

Infectiousness. *n. f.* [from *infectious*.]
The quality of being infectious; conta-
giousness.

Infective. *adj.* [from *infect*.] Hav-
ing the quality of acting by conta-
gion.

True love, well considered, hath an *infective*
power. *Shakespeare.*

Infectundus. *n. f.* [*infectundus*, Latin.]
Unfruitful; infertile.

How safe and agreeable a conservatory the
earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rot-
ting, dying, or being rendered *infectundus* in the
water, or the air; but in the earth the vigorous
is long preserved. *Boerhaave.*

Infectundity. *n. f.* [*infectunditas*, Latin.]
Want of fertility; barrenness.

Infercity. *n. f.* [*infercity*, French; *in-
fercity*, Latin.] Unhappiness; misery;
calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and *infercity* of the
present state, we were made wise and happy.

Here is our great *infercity*, that, when single
words signify complex ideas, one word can in-
veridically manifest all the parts of a com-
plexion. *Watts.*

Inferer. *v. a.* [*inferer*, Fr. *infero*,
Latin.]

To bring on; to induce.

Vomit *infer* some small detriment to the lungs.

To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one
proposition laid down as true, to draw
in another as true, i. e. to see or suppose
such a connection of the two ideas of
the *inferred* proposition. *Locke.*

Yet what thou canst attain, which best may
serve

To glorify the Maker and *infer*
Thee also happier, shall not be withheld
By hearing. *Milton.*

Great.

Or bright, *infer* not excellence: the earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n so small,
Nor glittering, say not old good contain
More plenty than the sun, that barren shines.

One would wonder how, from so differing in-
stances, they should all *infer* the same conclusion.

They have more opportunities than other men
have of purchasing public esteem, by deserv-
ing well of mankind, and each opportunity is all
ways *infer* obligations.

To offer; to produce. Not in use.

I will with child play'd the orator,
In *infer* at mastery of my tongue. *Shakespeare.*

Infer. *n. f.* [*infer*, Fr. from
infer.] Conclusion drawn from previous
argument.

Though it may chance to be right in the con-
clusion, it is yet more and more mistaken in the
train of reasoning.

These *inferences* or conclusions are the result
of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken
all together, are called syllogism or argument.

Inferable. *adj.* [from *infer*.] Deducible
from premised grounds.

As simple mistakes commonly beget fallacies,
so men from fallacious foundations, and from pre-
sented mediums, erect conclusions no way
inferable from our premises.

Inferiority. *n. f.* [*inferiority*, French,
from *inferior*.] Lower state of dignity
or value.

The language, though not of equal dignity, yet
as near approaching to it as our modern bar-
barism will allow, and therefore we are to re-
spect it with that only *inferiority* which is not
possibly to be remedied. *Diderot.*

Inferior. *adj.* [*inferior*, Latin,
inferior, French.]

1. Lower in place.

2. Lower in station or rank of life: cor-
relative to *superior*.

Render me more equal, or perhaps
Superior, for *inferior* who I live? *Milton.*

3. Lower in value or excellency.

The love of liberty with little gift is even.
And he that *inferior* his life of heav'n. *Dryden.*
I have added some original papers of my own,
which, whether they are equal or *inferior* to my
other poems, an author is the most improper
judge of.

4. Subordinate.

General and fundamental truths in philosophy,
religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts
into a thousand *inferior* and particular propo-
sitions.

Inferiour. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
One in a lower rank or station than
another.

A great person gets more by obliging his *inferi-
ours* than by diminishing him.

Infernal. *adj.* [*infernal*, French; *in-
fernus*, Latin.] Hellish; tartarean; de-
testable.

His pigmantic limbs with large embraces,
In folds more acres of *infernal* space. *Dryden.*

Infernal Stone. *n. f.*

Infernal stone, or the lunar caustick, is pre-
pared from an evaporated solution of silver, or
from crystals of silver. It is a very powerful
caustick, eating away the flesh and even the
bones to which it is applied. *Hall's Mat. Med.*

Infertile. *adj.* [*infertile*, Fr. *in* and
fertile.] Unfruitful; not productive;
wanting fecundity; infecund.

Ignorance being *infertile*, like stiff clay, and *in-
fertile* soil, when *pride* comes to teach and
harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable.

Government of the Tongue.

Infertility. *n. f.* [*infertilité*, Fr. from
infertile.] Unfruitfulness; want of fer-
tility.

The fine discomposure of the air that occa-
sioned the present occasioned the *infertility*
or more effects of the soil, whereby the fruits of
the earth became either scarce or, or every un-
wholesome. *Hall's Mat. Med.*

To *infertile*, *v. a.* [*infertile*, French; *in-
fertile*, Latin.] To make; to diminish; to
plague.

Unfruitful; barren.
Come gently, I will wait with thee, I will wait
When with the wind the eyes are closed,
And hearts of grief and love are dead.

They ceased not in the night, but to
strengthen that part which they thought
most weak, and by all means, a collection of more
grounds, there were several advances and im-
provements.

Although they were people of *infertile* and in-
fertile land of all others, yet with the industry
of labor to work the ground of their nature, the more
laborious and was expanded.

They were no more, as *infertile*, a tedious
person, but they were men for men, but of so
much quality, as it was apparent that they came
not from the point of view, even in the point
of view, and in the point of view.

They, as well as *infertile*, they, with the
like eyes and *infertile*, them in the point of view.

So, as *infertile*, and in the point of view.

Infertile. *n. f.* [*infertile*, Latin.]
Unfruitfulness; want of fecundity.

Infertile. *adj.* [*infertile*, Latin.] Rank-
ling; inveterate. Obsolete.

The cruel creature, mortal of that old
infertile kind, the whole mother felt,
So soon as Charon he did hold.

His heart with vegetal matter only built. *Spenser.*

Infertile. *n. f.* [*infertile*, Latin.]
The act of putting one in
possession of a fee or estate.

Another military provision was conventional
and by tenure, upon the *infertile* of the tenant,
and was usually called knight's tenure. *Hale.*

Infidel. *n. f.* [*infidelle*, Fr. *infidels*,
Latin.] An unbeliever; a miscreant;
a pagan; one who rejects Christianity.

I shaming her, it flew and many, yet not to
you best it in an *infidel*, as in those times some
widows chafed and died, for the advancement
of their estate in this world.

Infidelity. *n. f.* [*infidelité*, Fr. *infide-
litas*, Latin.]

1. Want of faith.

The consideration of the divine omnipotence
and infinite wisdom, and our own ignorance, are
great instruments of *infidelity* the manners of
infidelity. *Locke's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. Disbelief of Christianity.

One would fancy that *infidelity* would be exempt
from that single fault, which seems to grow out
of the imprudent fervors of religion; but to it
is, that *infidelity* is propagated with as much
fervor and contention, as it is the safety of
mankind depended upon it. *Johnson's Spectator.*

3. Treachery; deceit; breach of contract
or trust.

The *infidelity* on the one part between the
two sexes, and the caprices on the other, the va-
nities and vexations attending even the most re-
fined delights that make up this bubble of life
render it silly and uncomfortable. *Spectator.*

Infinite. *adj.* [*infinitus*, Fr. *infinitus*,
Latin.]

1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; im-
mense; having no boundaries or limits
to its nature.

Impossible it is, that God should withdraw his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is *infinite*. *Hooker.*

What's time, when on eternity we think?
A thousand ages in that sea must sink:
Time's nothing but a word; a million
Is full as far from *infinite* as one. *Denham.*

Thou sov'reign pow'r, whose secret will controls
The inward bent and motion of our souls!

Why hast thou plac'd such *infinite* degrees
Between the cause and cure of my disease? *Prior.*

When we would think of *infinite* space or
duration, we at first make some very large ideas;
as perhaps of millions of ages or miles, which
possibly we multiply several times. *Locke.*

Even an angel's comprehensive thought
Cannot extend as far as thou hast wrought:
Our vast conceptions are by twining brought,
Swallow'd and lost in *infinite*, to nought. *Denham.*

1. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

INFINITELY. *adv.* [from *infinite*.]

1. Without limits; without bounds; immensely.

Nothing may be *infinitely* desired, but that
good which indeed is infinite. *Hooker.*

2. In a great degree.

This is Antonio, *Shakespeare.*
To whom I am to *infinitely* bound.

The king saw that contrariwise it would follow,
that England, though much less in territory,
yet should have *infinitely* more soldiers
of their native forces than both other nations
have. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Infinitely the greater part of mankind have
pretended to act under a full persuasion of this
great article. *Rogers.*

INFINITENESS. *n. f.* [from *infinite*.] Im-
mensity; boundlessness; infinity.

The cunning of his flattery, the readiness of
his tears, the *infiniteness* of his vows, were but
among the weakest threads of his net. *Sidney.*

Let us always bear about us such impressions
of reverence, and fear of God, that we may
humble ourselves before his Almightiness, and
express that infinite distance between his *infiniteness*
and our weaknesses. *Taylor.*

INFINITE-SIMAL. *adj.* [from *infinite*.] In-
finitely divided.

INFINITIVE. *adj.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitus*,
Latin.] In grammar, the *infinitive* af-
firms or intimates the intention of af-
firming, which is one use of the indi-
cative; but then it does not do it ab-
solutely. *Clarke.*

INFINITUDE. *n. f.* [from *infinite*.]

1. Infinity; immensity.

Confusion heard his voice, and wild uproar
Stood rul'd, flood vast *infinitude* confin'd. *Milton.*

Though the repugnancy of *infinitude* be equally
incompatible to continued or successive motion,
or continued quantity, and tends upon the in-
compatibility of the very nature of things suc-
cessive or extensive with *infinitude*; yet that in-
compatibility is more conspicuous in discrete
quantity, that ariseth from parts actually dis-
tinguished. *Hale.*

2. Boundless number.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out,
and minced into almost an *infinitude* of distinc-
tions. *Addison's Spectator.*

INFINITY. *n. f.* [*infiniet*, French; *infinitus*,
Latin.]

1. Immenity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities.

There cannot be more *infinities* than one; for
one of them would limit the other. *Ray.*

The better, the more desirable; that there-
fore must be desirable, wherein there is *infinity*
of goodness; so that if any thing desirable may

be infinite, that must needs be the highest of
all things that are desired: no good is infinite
but only God; therefore he is our felicity and
bliss. *Hooker.*

2. Endless number. A hyperbolical use of the word.

Homer has concealed faults under an *infinity*
of admirable beauties. *Brown.*

The liver, being swelled, compresseth the
stomach, stops the circulation of the juices, and
produceth an *infinity* of bad symptoms. *Arbuth.*

INFIRM. *adj.* [*infirmus*, Fr. *infirmus*, Lat.]

1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body.

Here stand I your brave;

A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despis'd old man. *Shakespeare.*

2. Weak of mind; irresolute.

I am afraid to think what I have done:

Look on 't again, I dare not.

— *Infirm* of purpose;

Give me the dagger. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty, and *infirm* sex, forgiv'n;
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milton.*

3. Not stable; not solid.

He who fixes upon false principles, treads
upon *infirm* ground, and so sinks; and he who
falls in his deductions from right principles,
stumbles upon firm ground, and falls. *South.*

TO INFIRM. *v. a.* [*infirmus*, Fr. *infirmus*,
Latin.] To weaken; to shake; to
enfeeble. Not in use.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a
sufficient reason to *infirm* all those points.

The spleen is unjustly introduced to *infirm*
rate the sinister side, which, being dilated,
would rather *infirm* and debilitate it. *Brown.*

INFIRMARY. *n. f.* [*infirmarie*, French.]

Lodgings for the sick.

These buildings to be for privy lodgings on
both sides, and the end for privy galleries,
whereof one should be for an *infirm*, if any
special person should be sick. *Bacon.*

INFIRMITY. *n. f.* [*infirmite*, French.]

1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper.

Which waits upon worn times, hath something
fein'd.

His wish'd ability. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Discover thine *infirmity*,

That warranteth by law to be thy privilege:

I am with child, ye bloody homicides. *Shaksp.*

If he had done or said any thing amiss, he
desired their worship to think it was his *infirmities*.

Are the *infirmities* of the body, pains, and
diseases his complaints? His faith reminds him
of the day when this corruptible shall put on
incorruption, and this mortal immortality. *Rogers.*

2. Failing; weakness; fault.

A friend should bear a friend's *infirmities*;
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are.

Shaksp. Caesar.

Many *infirmities* made it appear more requi-
site, that a wiser man should have the application
of his interest. *Clarendon.*

How difficult is it to preserve a great name,
when he that has acquired it, is so obnoxious to
such little weaknesses and *infirmities*; as are no
small diminution to it. *Addison.*

3. Disease; malady.

General laws are like general rules of physick,
according whereunto, as now, no wise man will
desire himself to be enerv'd, if there be joined
with his disease some special accident, in regard
that thereby others in the same *infirmity*, but
without the like accident, may.

Some men may be depraved
by the *infirmity*.

INFIRMITY. *n. f.* [*infirmus*, Fr. *infirmus*, Lat.] Weak-

ness; feebleness.

Some experiments may discover the *infirmity*
and insufficiency of the peripatetic doctrine.

TO INFIRM. *v. a.* [*infirmus*, Lat.] To dri-
n; to set; to fasten.

And at the point two stings *infirmed* are,
Both deadly sharp, that sharpest steel exceed
far. *Spenser.*

I never lov'd myself,
Till now, *infirmed*, I behold myself,
Drawn in the flatt'ring table of her eye. *Shaksp.*

Immoveable, *infirmed*, and frozen round. *Milton.*

That sting *infirmed* within her haughty mind,
And her proud heart with secret sorrow pin'd.

The fatal dart a ready passage found,
And deep within her heart *infirmed* the wound. *Dryden.*

TO INFLAME. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Lat.]

1. To kindle; to set on fire; to make burn.

Love more clear, dedicated to a love more
cold, with the clearness lays a mixt of scorn
upon me, and with the coldness *inflames* a
fire within me. *Shaksp.*

Its waves of torrent fire *inflamed* with rage.

2. To kindle any passion.

Their lust was *inflamed* towards her. *Shaksp.*

3. To fire with passion.

More *inflamed* with lust than rage. *Shaksp.*
Satan, with thoughts *inflamed* of highest deed,
Puts on swift wings. *Milton.*

4. To exaggerate; to aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues,
An enemy *inflames* his crimes. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.

6. To provoke; to irritate.

A little vain curiosity weighs so much
us, or the church's peace so little, that we
crifice the one to the whetting and *inflaming*
the other. *Decay of Piety.*

TO INFLAME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry
and painful by obstructed matter.

If the vesicles are oppress'd, they *inflame*.

INFLAMER. *n. f.* [from *inflame*.] T-
hing or person that *inflames*.

Interest is a great *inflamer*, and sets a man
perfection under the colour of zeal. *Addison.*
Assemblies, who act upon publick principle,
proceed upon influence from particular lead-
ers and *inflammers*. *Shaksp.*

INFLAMMABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inflam-
mable*.] The quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be im-
pure with subtle *inflammabilities*. *Brown.*

Choler is the most *inflammable* part of
blood; whence, from its *inflammability*, it
called a sulphur. *Hale.*

INFLAMMABLE. *adj.* [French.] Easy
to be set on flame; having the quality
flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, &c.
pine-apples, are all *inflammable*. *Boyle.*

Lectus thinks it possible to extract an
inflammable oil from the stone asbestos. *Willis.*

Out of water grow all vegetable and animal
substances, which consist as well of sulphureous
and *inflammable* parts, as of earthy and aca-
rescent ones. *Newton's Optics.*

Inflammable spirits are subtle volatile liquid
which come over in distillation, miscible with
water, and wholly combustible. *Arbuthnot.*

INFLAMMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inflam-
mable*.] The quality of easily catching
fire.

We may test of the *inflammableness* of bodies.

INFLAMMATION. n. f. [*inflammatio*, Latin; *inflammation*, French.]

1. The act of setting on flame.

Inflammations of air from meteors, may have a powerful effect upon men. *Temple*

2. The state of being in flame.

The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but closely adheres unto the original of its *inflammation*. *Brown*

Some urns have had inscriptions on them expressing that the lamps within them were burning when they were first buried; whereas the *inflammation* of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish. *Walton's Diddos*

3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy*

It that bright spot stay in his place, it is no *inflammation* of the burning. *Lucanus*

4. The act of exciting fervour of mind.

Prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by speculation, and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pry the riches of the mysteries of heavenly wisdom, continually stirring up in us correspondent desires towards them. *Hooker*

INFLAMMATORY. adj. [from *inflame*.] Having the power of inflaming.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the extremities. Such a sensation is very consistent with an *inflammatory* diathesis. *Arbuthnot*

An *inflammatory* fever hurried him out of this life in three days. *Pope to Swift*

TO INFLATE. v. a. [*inflatus*, Lat.]

1. To swell with wind.

That the muscles are *inflated* in time of rest, appears to the very eye in the faces of children. *Ray*

Vapours are no other than *inflated* vesicles of water. *Dehaen*

2. To fill with the breath.

With might and main they chas'd the incurious fox.

With brazen trumpets and *inflated* box, To kindle Mars with military sounds, Nor wanted horns thine ignominious bounds. *Dryden*

FLATION. n. f. [*inflatio*, Latin; from *inflate*.] The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence.

Wind coming upwards, *inflations* and tumours of the belly, are signs of a phlegmatick constitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet*

INFLECT. v. a. [*inflecto*, Latin.]

To bend; to turn.

What makes them this one way their race direct,

While they a thousand other ways reject?

Why do they never once their course *inflect*? *Blackmore*

Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies, begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies? And are they not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances? *Newton's Opticks*

To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION. n. f. [*inflectio*, Latin.]

The act of bending or turning.

Neither the divine determinations, persuasions, or *inflections* of the understanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the understanding, pervert the will, or necessitate either to any moral evil. *Hale*

3. Modulation of the voice.

His virtue, his gesture, his countenance, his *inflection* of his body, and the *inflection* of his voice, who first uttereth them as his own.

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is that which giveth the very essence of instruments available to eternal life. *Hooker*

3. Variation of a noun or verb.

The true word in the original tongue, by divers *inflections* and variations, makes divers dialects. *Breconwood*

INFLECTIVE. adj. [from *inflect*.] Having the power of bending.

This *inflective* quality of the air is a great convenience and confusion of astronomical observations. *Derham*

INFLEXIBILITY. } n. f. [*inflexibilis*, Latin.]

INFLEXIBILITY. } Fr. from *inflexible*.]

1. Stiffness; quality of refusing flexure.

2. Obstinacy; temper not to be bent; inexcusable pertinacity.

INFLEXIBLE. adj. [Fr. *inflexibilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be bent or incurvated.

Such errors as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become *inflexible* to the powerful arm of reason. *Brown*

Too great rigidity and elasticity of the fibres makes them *inflexible* to the causes, to which they ought to yield. *Arbuthnot*

2. Not to be prevailed on; immovable.

The man resolv'd and ready to his suit, *Inflexible* to all, and obstinately just. *Addison*

A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the execution of his country's laws, can overcome all private heat. *Addison*

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is *inflexible*, and their natural relations unalterable we must bring our understandings to things, and not bend things to our fancies. *Watts*

INFLEXIBLY. adv. [from *inflexible*.] Inevitably; invariably; without relaxation or remission.

It should be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to, till there appears not the least reluctance. *Locke*

TO INFLECT. v. a. [*inflecto*, Latin; *inflecter*, Fr.] To put in act or impose as a punishment.

I know no pain, they can *inflect* upon him, Will make him say I mov'd him to those arms. *Shakspeare*

Sufficient is this punishment which was *inflicted*. *2 Cor.*

What the potent victor in his rage Can else *inflict*. *Milton*

What heart could wish, what hand *inflict* this dire disgrace? *Dryden's Æneid*

By luxury we condemn ourselves to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or *inflicted* by the greatest tyrants upon the worst of men. *Temple*

INFLECTER. n. f. [from *inflect*.] He who punishes.

Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the *inflector*.

Government of the Tongue

INFLECTION. n. f. [from *inflect*.]

1. The act of using punishments.

So our decrees, Dead to *inflection*, to themselves are dead; And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakspeare*

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *inflection*. *South*

2. The punishment imposed.

What but thy malice, mov'd thee to misdeem Of righteous Job, than cruelly to *afflict* him With all *inflections*? But his patience won. *Milton*

How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternity. *Rogers*

His severest threats are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers*

INFLECTIVE. adj. [*inflective*, French; from *inflect*.] That imposes a punishment.

INFLUENCE. n. f. [*influence*, French; *influo*, Latin.]

1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.

The sacred *influence* of sight appears. *Milton*

Com is no true, no righteous order own, Their *influence* dread'd, as their ways unknown. *Prior*

2. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying. It was anciently followed by *intus*; now, less properly, by *upon*.

Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power, to obey you, such *influence* hath your excellency. *Shakspeare*

God hath his *influence* into the very core of all things, without which *influence* of Divine supporting them, then utter annihilation could not elude but follow. *Boyle*

A wife man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater *influence* upon his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor's Rule of Living*

Fort knowledge had no *influence* on their fate. *Milton*

Religion hath so great an *influence* upon the felicity of men, that it ought to be upon all, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to temporal prosperity. *Telford*

Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes throughly digested, has a bad *influence* on our affairs. *Addison*

So astonishing a scene would have present *influence* upon them, but not produce a lasting effect. *Atterbury*

Where it ought to have greatest *influence*, this obvious incontestable truth is little regarded. *Rogers*

TO INFLUENCE. v. a. [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.

By thy kind power and *influencing* care, The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton*

These experiments succeed after the same manner in vacuum as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton's Opticks*

This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner; and is *influenced* then both faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury*

All the restraints men are under is, by the violation of one law broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy on them. *Rogers*

INFLUENT. adj. [*influens*, Latin.] Flowing in.

The chief intention of chemistry, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids, and vascular fluids. *Arbuthnot*

INFLUENTIAL. adj. [from *influence*.] Exerting influence or power.

Our now overshadowed souls may be embled by those crusted globes, whose *influential* emissions are interrupted by the interposal of the brighted element. *Glennville*

The inward springs and wheels of the corporal machine, on the most tabernacled intellects, are dangerously *influential*. *Glennville*

INFLUX. n. f. [*influxus*, Latin.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing.

We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission and *influx* of immaterial virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body inanimate, or upon another body. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

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If once contracted in a systole, by the influx of the spirits, why, the spirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain so?

Ray on the Creation.

An elastick fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it restores itself with the greater force: if the spring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only passive as to the influx of the liquid. Arbuth.

2. Infusion; intromission.

There is another life after this, and the influx of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. Hale.

3. Influence; power. In this sense it is not now used.

Adam in innocence, might have held, by the continued influx of the divine will and power, a state of immortality. Hale.

These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great influx upon rivers ponds, and lakes. Hale.

INFLUXIOUS. *adj.* [from *influx*.] Influential. Not used.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon them humours. Howell.

To INFO'LD. *v. a.* [in and fold.] To involve; to inwrap; to enclose with involutions.

For all the craft a dragon did unfold
With greedy paws, and over all did spread
His golden wings. *Laity Queen.*

Noble Banquo, let me unfold thee,
And hold thee to my heart. *Shakespeare.*

But does not nature for the child prepare
The parent's love, the tender nurse's care?

Who, for their own forgetful, seek his good,
Unfold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Blackmore.*

Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet unfold. *Pope.*

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [in and folium, Latin.] To cover with leaves. Not much used, but elegant.

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embacements. *Howell.*

To INFORM. *v. a.* [informer, French; *informo*, Latin.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.

All alike *inform'd*
With radiant light, as glowing ir'n with fire. *Milton.*

Let others better mold the running mafs
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing bras;
And soften into flesh a marble face. *Dryden.*

As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,
The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps
That beautify the sky; so he *inform'd*
This ill-shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryden and Lee.*

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*

This sovereign arbitrary soul
informs, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*

While life *informs* these limbs, the king reply'd,
Well to deserve be all my cares employ'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint. Before the thing communicated was anciently put with; now generally of; sometimes in, I know not how properly.

The drift is to *inform* their minds with some method of reducing the laws into their original causes. *Hooker.*

I have this present evening from my sister
Been well *inform'd* of them, and with cautions. *Shakespeare.*

Our ruin, by thee *inform'd*, I learn. *Milton.*

The long speeches rather confounded than *informed* his understanding. *Clarendon.*

INF

The difficulty arises not from what sense *informs* us of, but from wrong applying our notions. *Digby.*

Though I may be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occasion to consider. *Temple.*

The ancients examined in what consists the beauty of good postures, as their works sufficiently *inform* us. *Dryden.*

He may be ignorant of these truths who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himself of them. *Locke.*

To understand the commonwealth and religion, is enough. *few inform* themselves in these to the bottom. *Locke.*

A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Brown.*

I think it necessary, for the interest of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom should be *informed* in some parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.

Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul. *Acts.*

To INFO'RM. *v. n.* To give intelligence.

It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

INFORMAL. *adj.* [from *inform*.] Irregular; not competent. A word not used.

The poor *informal* women are no more
Put in friends of some more mighty member,
That sets them out. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

INFORMANT. *n. f.* [French.]

1. One who gives information or instruction.

He believes the sentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* understands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under these words. *Harris.*

2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION. *n. f.* [*informatio*, Latin; from *inform*.]

1. Intelligence given; instruction.

But reason with the fellow,
Lest you should chance to whip your *information*,
And beat the messenger who bids beware
Of what is to be dreaded. *Shakespeare.*

The active *informations* of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form clothing with matter, grow actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South's Sermons.*

They gave those complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*

He should regard the propriety of his words, and get some *information* in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

These men have had longer opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourselves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.

3. The act of informing or accusing.

INFO'RMER. *n. f.* [from *inform*.]

1. One who gives instruction or intelligence.

This writer is either biased by an inclination to believe the worst, or a want of judgment to chuse his *informers*. *Swift.*

2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.

There were spies and *informers* set to work to watch the company. *L'Estrange.*

Let no court sycophant pervert my sense,
Nor fly *informers* watch these words to draw
Within the reach of treason. *Pope.*

Informers are a detestable race of people, although sometimes necessary. *Swift.*

INFO'RMDABLE. *adj.* [from *inform* and *formidabilis*, Latin.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

INF

Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb
Heroick built, though of terrestrial mold;
Foe not *informidable*; exempt from wound. *Milton.*

INFO'RMIETY. *n. f.* [from *informis*, Latin.] Shapelessness.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this inferreth no *informity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFO'RMOUS. *adj.* [*informe*, French; *informis*, Latin.] Shapeless; of no regular figure.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen, which she fashioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion delivered by ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INIO'RUNATE. *adj.* [*infortuné*, French; *infortunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. See UNFORUNATE, which is commonly used.

Perkin, destitute of all hopes, having found all either false, faint, or *infortuné*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry viii.*

To INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Latin.] To break.

Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,
With wild *infracted* courts and less'n'd roar,
It gains a safer bed. *Thomson's Summer.*

INFRA'CTION. *n. f.* [*infractio*, French; *infractio*, Latin.] The act of breaking; breach; violation of treaty.

By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath
Punish'd the *infractio* of my former faith. *Waller.*

The wolves, pretending an *infractio* in the abuse of their hostages, fell upon the sheep without their dogs. *L'Estrange.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [in and *frangibilis*.] Not to be broken.

The primitive atoms are supposed *infrangible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactedness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they could never cohere. *Chambers.*

INFR'QUENCY. *n. f.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonness; rarity.

The absence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects, made her yield. *Brown.*

INFR'QUINT. *adj.* [*infrequens*, Latin.] Rare; uncommon.

To INFR'GIDATE. *v. a.* [in and *frigidus*, Latin.] To chill; to make cold.

The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose cobwebs did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass. *Boyle.*

To INFR'NGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Lat.]

1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.

Those many had not dar'd to do that evil,
If the first man that did th' edict *infringe*,
Had answer'd for his deed. *Shakespeare.*

Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right
As king, and thus submit myself to fight. *Waller.*

2. To destroy; to hinder.

Homilies, being plain and popular instructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*

Bright as the deathless gods, and happy, be
From all that may *infringe* delight is free. *Waller.*

INFR'NGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] Breach; violation.

The punishing of this *infringement* is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

INFR'NGER. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] A breaker; a violator.

A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial constitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INFUNDIBULIFORM. *n. f.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Latin.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.

INFURIAE. *adj.* [*in* and *furia*, Latin.] Enraged; raging.

At th' other bore, with touch of fire Dilated and infuriate. *Milton.*

Yie'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage, Th' infuriate hill forth shoots the pillar'd flame. *Thompson.*

INFUSATION. *n. f.* [*infusatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

TO INFUSE. *v. a.* [*infusor*, French; *infusus*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to infill.

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith, To hold opinion with Pythagoras, That souls of animals *infuse* themselves Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare.*

My early mistrets, now my ancient mule, That throng Cuccan liquor cease to *infuse*, Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*

Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son, which himself never possessed? *Swift.*

2. To pour into the mind; to inspire.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts Of our first parents all the rules of good, So that their skill *infus'd* surpass'd all arts That ever were before or since the flood. *Davies.*

Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuse*; The muse *infus'd* my voice, and thou *inspire* the muse. *Reverend.*

He *infus'd* Bad influence into th' unwary breast. *Milton.*

Infuse into their young breasts such a noble ardour as will make them renowned. *Milton.*

Meat must be with money bought, She therefore, upon second thought, *Infus'd*, yet as it were by stealth, Some small regard for state and wealth. *Swift.*

3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing without boiling.

Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to supply, to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused. Not used.

Drink, *infused* with fish, will nourish faster And easier than meat and drink together. *Bacon.*

5. To inspire with. Not used.

Thou didst tincture, *Infused* with a fustitude from heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Infuse his breast with magnanimity, And make him, naked, toil a man at arms. *Shakespeare.*

INFUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.]

1. Possible to be infused.

From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hammond.*

2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible; not to be melted.

Vitification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFUSION. *n. f.* [*infusion*, French; *infusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring in; infillation.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebrews, which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in holy writ. *Addison.*

2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.

We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things which he did and suffered for

us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly by habitual and real *infusion*, as when grace is inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards more fully built our souls and bodies in glory. *Hodder.*

3. Suggestion; whisper.

They found it would be matter of great debate, and spent each to each, during which they did not desire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infusions*. *Clarendon.*

Here his body and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *South.*

4. The act of keeping any thing in moisture without boiling.

Repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

5. The liquor made by infusion.

To have the *infusion* strong, in those bodies which have finer spirits, repeat the infusion of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

INFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.]

Having the power of infusion, or being infusible. A word not authorized.

Still let my long a nobler note assume, And sing th' *infusive* force of spirit on man. *Trafalgar.*

INGATE. *n. f.* [*in* and *gate*.] Entrance; passage in. An old word.

One noble person stoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in it close which are at his back. *Speiser.*

INGANNATION. *n. f.* [*ingannare*, Lat.]

Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; impotence; trick; flight. Neither used nor necessary.

Whoever shall resign their reason, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

INGATHERING. *n. f.* [*in* and *gather*.]

The act of getting in the harvest.

Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Proverbs.*

INGRASS. in the names of places, signifies a meadow, from the Saxon *ing*, of the same import. *Gibson's Camden.*

TO INGENUATE. *v. a.* [*ingenio*, Lat.]

To double; to repeat.

He would often *ingenuate* the word peace. *Clarendon.*

INGENUATION. *n. f.* [*in* and *generate*, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGENERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *generate*.] Not to be produced or brought into being.

Divers naturalists esteem the air, as well as other elements, to be *ingenerable* and incorruptible. *Boyle.*

INGENERATE. } *adj.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.]

INGENERATE. } 1. Inborn; innate; inbred.

Those virtues were rather taught and affected things to serve his ambition, than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment of nature. *Bacon.*

In divers children their *ingenerate* and seminal powers lie deep, and are of slow disclosure. *Watson.*

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul, as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly used.

Yet shall we demonstrate the same, from persons presumed as far from us in condition as time; that is, our first and *ingenerated* forefathers. *Brown.*

INGENIOUS. *adj.* [*ingenieur*, French; *ingeniosus*, Lat.]

1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.

'Tis a per'ous boy, Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable. *Shakespeare.*

Our ingenious friend Cowley not only has employed much eloquence to persuade that truth in his piece, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it. *Boyle.*

The more ingenious men are, the more they are apt to trouble themselves. *Temple.*

2. Mental; intellectual. Not in use.

The king is mad, how full is my vile sense, To see a king, and have ingenious feeling Of my huge sorrows! better I were distracted. *Shakespeare.*

INGENIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenious*.]

Wittily; subtilly.

I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the crimes of men too *ingeniously*. *Temple.*

INGENIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ingenious*.]

Wittiness; subtilty; strength of genius.

The greater appearance of *ingeniousness* there is in the practice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is. *Boyle.*

INGENITE. *adj.* [*ingenitus*, Lat.] In-

mate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

Aristotle affirms the mind to be at first a mere *tabula*; and that notions are not *ingenerate*, and imprinted by the finger of nature, but by the latter and more languid impressions of sense, being only the reports of observation, and the result of many repeated experiments. *Smith.*

We give them this *ingenerate*, no ing force, That makes them always downward take their course. *Fletcher.*

INGENUITY. *n. f.* [*ingenuité*, Fr. from *ingenious*.]

1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation.

Such of high quality, or rather of particular note, as shall fall under my pen, I shall not let pass without their due character, being part of my professed *ingenuity*. *Watson.*

My constancy I to the planets give; My truth, to them who at the court do live; Mine *ingenuity* and opinions. *Dante.*

To poets, to historians my penance. *Dante.*

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, that men can so put off *ingenuity*, and the native greatness of their land, as to descend to so base, so ignoble a vice. *Garrick's Tongues.*

If a child, when questioned for any thing, directly confesses, you must commend his *ingenuity*, and pardon the fault, be it what it will. *Locke.*

2. [from *ingenious*.] Wit; invention;

genius; subtilty; acuteness.

These are but the ingenuities of wit, and become not the genius of nearly *ingeniousness*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The ancient atomical hypothesis might have slept for ever, had not the *ingenuity* of the present age recalled it from its urn and silence. *Glanville.*

Such sons have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity*

of discourse, nor talents of conversation, to entertain or delight any man. *South.*

A pregnant instance how far nature surpasses *ingenuity*, and how much an honest simplicity is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations. *Woodward.*

INGENUOUS. *adj.* [*ingenuus*, Latin]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.

Many speeches there are of Joli's, whereby his wisdom and other virtues may appear; but the glory of an *ingenuous* man he hath purchased by these words only, Behold I will lay mine hand upon my mouth; I have spoken once, yet will I not therefore maintain argument; yet twice, howbeit for that came further I will not proceed. *Hobbes.*

Infuse into their young breasts such an *ingenious* and noble ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned. *Milton.*

ING

If an *ingenious* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Locke.*

2. **Freeborn**; not of servile extraction. Subjection, as it preserves property, peace, and safety, so it will never diminish rights nor *ingenious* liberties. *K. Charles.*

INGENUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenuous*.] Openly; fairly; candidly; generously. *Ingenuously* I speak. *Shaksp. Timon.*

No blame belongs to thee. *Shaksp. Timon.* It was a notable observation of a wise father, and no less *ingenuously* confessed, that those which held and perverted the conscience were commonly interested. *Bacon.*

I will *ingenuously* confess, that the helps were taken from divines of the church of England. *Dryden.*

INGENUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ingenuous*.] Openness; fairness; candour.

INGENY. *n. f.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in use.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued. *Boyle.*

TO INGEST. *v. a.* [*ingestus*, Latin.] To throw into the stomach.

Nor will we allow that iron, *ingested*, receive in the belly of the offscourge no alteration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend, Through which *ingested* meats with ease descend. *Blackmore.*

INGESTION. *n. f.* [from *ingest*.] The act of throwing into the stomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimension, which is performed by the daily *ingestion* of milk and other food, that's in a short time after digested into blood. *Harvey.*

INGLORIOUS. *adj.* [*inglorius*, Lat.] Void of honour; mean; without glory.

Left forth return them back to Egypt, chiding *inglorious* life with servitude. *Milton.*

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory to a king to be guided by his great council, nor dishonourable for subjects to yield and bow to their king. *Hooker.*

Yet though our army brought not conquest home, I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. *Dryden.*

INGLORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inglorious*.] With ignominy; with want of glory.

This vale the chief of *inglorious*, Reproach'd not *inglorious* at home. *Pope.*

INGOT. *n. f.* [*ingot*, French; or from *ingoten*, melted, Dutch.] A mass of metal.

Some others were new driven, and dissent Into great *ingots*, and to wedges square. *Spenser.*

If thou art rich, thou'rt poor; For like an *ot*, whose back's with *ingots* bound, Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey, And death unloads thee. *Shaksp. Measure.*

Within the circle arms and tripods lie, *Ingots* of gold and silver heap'd on high. *Dryden.* Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold, intricately and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

TO INGRAFT. *v. a.* [*in* and *graft*.]

1. To propagate trees by infusion.

Nor are the ways alike in all

How to *ingraft*, how to mutilate. *Mary's Virgil.*

2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another: as, he *ingrafted* an apple upon a crab.

3. To plant or introduce any thing not native.

All his works on me, Good or not good, *ingraft*, my merits those Shall perfect, and for those alone. *Milton.*

As neat of kin, Achilles' arms I claim; This blow would *ingraft* a foreign name Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

ING

4. To fix deep; to settle.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us. *Hooker.*

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor Should hazard such a place as his own second, With one of an *ingraft* infirmity. *Shaksp. Measure.* *Ingraffed* love he bears to Caesar. *Shaksp.*

INGRAFTMENT. *n. f.* [from *ingraft*.]

1. The act of ingrafting.

2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRATE. *adj.* [*ingratus*, Latin; *ingrate*, French.]

INGRATEFUL. *adj.* [*ingratus*, Latin; *ingrate*, French.] *Ingrate* is proper, but *ingrateful* less proper than *ungrateful*.

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar, *Ingrate* forgetfulness shall poison, rather Than pity note how much. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

And you degenerate, you *ingrate* revolts. *Shaksp.* So will fall

He and his faithless progeny: whose fault? Whole but his own? *Ingrate*, he had of me All he could have. I made him just and right, Sufficient to have stood, though hee to fall. *Milt.* Perfidious and *ingrate*!

His stores ye ravage, and utup his state. *Pope.*

2. Unpleasing to the sense. The causes of that which is unpleasing or *ingrate* to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleasing and grateful to the sight. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He gives no *ingrateful* food. *Milton.*

TO INGRAVATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *gravis*, Latin.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindness. It has *with* before the person whose favour is sought.

Those have been far from receiving the rewards of such *ingratiations* with the people. *King Charles.*

Their managers make them see armies in the air, and give them this word, the more to *ingrave* themselves with them, that they signify nothing less than future slaughter and delolation. *Addison.*

Politicians, who would rather *ingrati*ate themselves with their sovereign than promote his real service, accommodate his counsels to his inclinations. *Spektator.*

INGRATITUDE. *n. f.* [*ingratitude*, French; *in* and *gratitude*.] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness.

Ingratitude! thou marble hearted fiend, More hideous, when thou shew'st thee in a child Than the lean-moother. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends those that repay evil for good. *L'Estrange.*

Nor was it with *ingratitude* return'd, In equal fires the blisful couple burn'd, One joy possess'd 'em both, and in one grief they mourn'd. *Dryden.*

INGREDIENT. *n. f.* [*ingredient*, French; *ingredens*, Latin.]

1. Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. It is commonly used of the simples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of divers *ingredients*, whereof the hardest to come by is the roots upon the skull of a dead man unburied. *Baron.*

So deep the power of these *ingredients* pierc'd, Ev'n to the inmost seat of mental sight, That Adam, now enforc'd to shut his eyes, Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd. *Milton.*

By this way of analysis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients*, and from motions to the forces producing them; and in general, from effects to their causes, and from particular causes to more general ones, till the argument end in the more general. *Newton.*

I have often wonder'd that learning is not thought a proper *ingr* in the education of a woman of quality or *ingr*. *Addison.*

INH

Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients* in a public character. *Bagot.* Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is used by Temple with *into*, properly, but not according to custom.

Spleen is a bad *ingredient* into any other disposition. *Temple.*

INGRESS. *n. f.* [*ingressus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance; introduction.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingress* of the substance of the ambient body into the body putrefied; or else by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Those air-bladders, by a sudden subsidence, meet again by the *ingress* and egress of the air. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INGRESSION. *n. f.* [*ingression*, French; *ingressio*, Latin.] The act of entering; entrance.

The fire would strain the pores of the glass too suddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingression*. *Digby on Medals.*

INGUINAL. *adj.* [*inguinal*, French; *inguen*, Latin.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague seems to be a particular disease, characterized with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and suppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands. *Arbuthnot.*

TO INGULE. *v. a.* [*in* and *gul*.]

1. To swallow up in a vast profundity.

A river large

Pass'd underneath *ingulph'd*. *Milton.*

Cast out from God, he falls

Into utter darkness deep *ingulph'd*. *Milton.*

The river flows redundant;

Then rowling back, in his capacious lap

*Ingu*s his whole militia, quick immerst. *Phil.*

2. To cast into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *inguly* ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

TO INGURGATE. *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Latin.] To swallow down.

Put

INGURGITATE. *n. f.* [from *ingurgitate*.] The act of swallowing.

INGURTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *gusto*, Lat.]

Not perceptible by the taste.

As for their taste, if the camellia's nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an instrument thereof, for the body of the element is *ingustable*, void of all sapidity, and without any action of the tongue, is, by the roughness, or wazzen, conducted into the lungs. *Proust.*

INHABILE. *adj.* [*inhabile*, French; *inhabilis*, Latin.] Unkittful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

TO INHABIT. *v. a.* [*habito*, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace whereby Christ *inhabites* whom he saveth. *Hooker.*

They shall build honies, and *inhabit* them. *Job.*

She shall be *inhabited* of devils. *Barnes.*

TO INHABIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit*. *Milton.*

They say, wild beasts *inhabit* here.

But grief and wrong become my tear. *Waller.*

INHABITABLE. *adj.* [from *inhabit*.]

1. Capable of affording habitation.

The fixed stars are all of them *inhabit*, with systems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke.*

2. [*inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. Not in use.

The frozen ridges of the Alps, Or any other ground *inhabitable*. *Shaksp. Measure.*

INHABITANCE. *n. f.* [from *inhabit.*] Residence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors, testify a former *inhabitation*. *Curlew*

INHABITANT. *n. f.* [from *inhabit.*] Dweller; one that lives or resides in a place.

In this place they report that they saw *inhabitants*, which were very fair and fat people. *Abbot*

If the favour of the sun were the sole cause of blackness in any land of negroes, it were also reasonable that *inhabitants* of the same latitude, subjected unto the same vicinity of the sun, should also partake of the same hue. *Brown.*

For his supposed love a third Lays greedy hold upon a bird, And stands amaz'd to find his dear A wild inhabitant of the air. *Waller*

What happier notions shrink at with affright, The hard *inhabitant* contends is right. *Pope.*

INHABITATION. *n. f.* [from *inhabit.*] Abode; place of dwelling.

Universal gown, As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd. *Milton.*

The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we shall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation*. *Raleigh.*

Quantity of inhabitants. We shall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it. *Brown.*

INHABITER. *n. f.* [from *inhabit.*] One that inhabits; a dweller.

The same name is given unto the inlanders, or midland *inhabiters*, of this island. *Brown.*

Woe to the *inhabiters* of the earth. *Revelation.*

They ought to understand, that there is not only some *inhabiter* in this divine house, but also some ruler. *Dishon.*

INHALE. *v. a.* [*inhale*, Latin.] To draw in with air; to inspire; opposed to *exhale* or *expire*.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

But from the breezy deep the blast *inhale* The fragrant murmurs of the western gale. *Pope.*

There sits the shepherd on the grassy turf, *Inhaling* beautiful the descending fume. *Thompson.*

INHARMONIOUS. *adj.* [in and *harmonious*.] Unmusical; not sweet of sound.

Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers *inharmomous*, I could recommend for the sweetness and delicacy, but must decline for the looseness, of his thoughts. *Fulton.*

The identity of sound may appear a little *inharmomous*, and block the ear. *Boone.*

INHIERE. *v. n.* [*inhierere*, Latin.] To exist in something else.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things Extreme and scattering bright, can love *inhierere*. *Doane.*

They do but *inhierere* in their subject which supports them; their being is a dependance on a subject. *Dugby on Bodies.*

INHERENT. *adj.* [*inherent*, French; *inharens*, Latin.]

Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.

I will not do't, Left I forego to honour mine own truth; And, my body's a'mon, teach my mind A most *inherent* blindness. *Shakespeare.*

Naturally conjoined; innate; inborn.

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I speak of that only which is *inherent* and *inherent* to your person. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a lodestone; and a power to be so drawn is a part of the complex one of iron; which powers pass for *inherent* qualities. *Locke.*

Animal oil is various according to principles *inherent* in it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

They will be sure to decide in favour of themselves, and talk much of their *inherent* right. *Swift.*

The ideas of such modes can no more be sufficient, than the idea of redness was just now found to be *inherent* in the blood, or that of whiteness in the brain. *Bentley.*

The obligations we are under of distinguishing ourselves as much by an *inherent* and habitual, as we are already distinguished by an external and relative holiness. *Bentley.*

TO INHERIT. *v. a.* [*enheriter*, French.]

1. To receive or possess by inheritance.

Treason is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shakespeare.*

Why, all delights are vain; but that most vain, Which with pain purchased doth *inherit* pain. *Shakespeare.*

Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath, like him, sterile land, manured with excellent good store of fertile herries. *Shakespeare.*

Blessed are the meek, for they shall *inherit* the earth. *Matthew.*

The son can receive from his father, good things, without empire, that was vested in him for the good of others, and therefore the son cannot claim or *inherit* it by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good. *Locke.*

We must know how the first ruler from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it, and *inherit* it from him. *Locke.*

Unwilling to sell an estate he had some prospect of *inheriting*, he tormented delays. *Addison.*

2. To possess; to obtain possession of; in Shakespeare. Not used.

He, that had wit, would think that I had none, To buy so much gold under a tree, And never after *inherit* it. *Titus Andronicus.*

INHERITABLE. *adj.* [from *inherit.*] Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

A kind of *inheritable* estate accrued unto them. *Carew.*

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inheritable* to him by descent. *Hagyard.*

Was the power the same, and from the same original in Moses as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and not in the other? *Locke.*

INHERITANCE. *n. f.* [from *inherit.*]

1. Patrimony; hereditary possession.

When the son dies, let the *inheritance* Descend unto the daughter. *Shakespeare Henry v.*

Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house? *Geoffrey.*

Claim over just *inheritance* of old. *Milton.*

O dear, unhappy heart! what I bequeath thee Only a sad *inheritance* of woe? *Gods!*

Gods! cruel gods! I can't tell my pains at once, Unless they reach my infant's guiltless head. *Smith.*

2. The reception of possession by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themselves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents' use of it; and thus we call *inheritance*. *Locke.*

3. In Shakespeare, joint firm.

You will rather show our general laws How you can frown, than spend a town upon them, For the *inheritance* of their loves, and *inheritance* Of what that want might ruin. *Coriolanus.*

INHERITOR. *n. f.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives any thing by succession.

You, like a fletcher, out of whorish loins, Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors*. *Shakespeare.*

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly be in this box, and must the *inheritor* himself have no more? *Shakespeare.*

Marriage without consent of parents they do not make void, but they make it in the *inheritors*; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents' inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

INHERITRESS. *n. f.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress; a woman that inherits.

He hath given untruly some hopes to Mary Anne, *inheritor* to the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

INHERITRIX. *n. f.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress. This is now more commonly used, though *inheritress* be a word more analogically English.

No feme Should be *inheritor* in salike land. *Shakespeare.*

TO INHERIT. *v. a.* [*in* and *heris*.] To enclose in a funeral monument.

See, where he lies, *inherited* in the tomb Of the most bloody master of his name. *Shakespeare.*

INHERSION. *n. f.* [*inhercio*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.

TO INHIBIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Latin; *inhiber*, French.]

1. To refrain; to hinder; to repress; to check.

Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to cease the hicough; and vinegar put to the nostrils, or gargled, doth it also, for that it is astringent, and *inhibiteth* the motion of the spirit. *Boone.*

The stars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would suddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be shattered in pieces. *Rau.*

Their motions also are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated and managed, by the objects without them. *Fentley.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the dissolution, so much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one. *Angley.*

INHIBITION. *n. f.* [*inhibition*, French; *inhibitio*, Latin.]

1. Prohibition; embargo.

He might be judged to have imposed an envious *inhibition* on it, because himself has not stock enough to maintain the trade. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. In law.

Inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court than that to a lower or inferior, upon an appeal; and prohibition out of the king's court to a court inferior, or to an inferior temporal court. *Cowell.*

TO INHOLD. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold*.] To have inherent; to contain in itself.

It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same which the sun *inholds* and *inhereth* forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the sun's creation. *Raleigh.*

INHOSPITABLE. *adj.* [in and *hospitable*.] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.

All places else *Inhospitable* appear, and desolate; Nor knowing us, nor known. *Milton.*

Since told's from shores to shores, from lands to lands, *Inhospitable* rocks, and barren sands. *Dryden.*

INHOSPITABLY. *adv.* [from *inhospitable*.]

Unkindly to strangers.

Of guests he makes them slaves
Inhospitality; and kills their infant males. *Milt.*
INHOSPITABLENESS. *n. f.* [in and hos-
pitalité, French.] Want of hospitality;
Want of courtesy to strangers.

INHUMAN. *adj.* [inhumain, French;
inhumanus, Latin.] Barbarous; savage;
cruel; uncompassionate.

A just war may be prosecuted after a very
inhuman manner; by perfidious breaches of our
word, by inhuman cruelties, and by assassinations.
Atterbury

The more these cruelties were enlarged, the more
inhuman was the punishment, and the sifter
more innocent. *Swift*

Princes and peers attend while we impart
To you the thoughts of an inhuman heart. *Pope.*

INHUMANITY. *n. f.* [inhumanité, French;
from inhuman.] Cruelty; savageness;
barbarity.

Love which loves hurts is inhumanity. *Sidney*
The rudeness of those who must make up
their want of justice with inhumanity and impu-
dence. *King Charles.*

Each social feeling fell,
And joyless inhumanity pervades,
And petrifies the heart. *Thompson's Spring*

INHUMANLY. *adv.* [from inhuman.] Sa-
vage; cruelly; barbarously.

O what are these
Death's ministers, not men; who thus deal
death

Inhumanly to men; and multiply
Ten thousand fold the sin of him who slew
His brother! *Milton.*

I, who have established the whole system of
all true politeness and refinement in conversation,
think myself most inhumanly treated by my
countrymen. *Swift.*

TO INHUME. *v. a.* [inhumer, Fr.
To INHUME. *humo*, Latin.] To
bury; to inter.

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain. *Pope.*

TO INJECT. *v. a.* [injectus, Latin.]

1. To throw in; to dart in.
Angels inject thoughts into our minds, and
know our cogitations. *Glanville.*

2. To throw up; to cast up.
Though bold in open field, they yet surround
The town with walls, and mound inject on
mound. *Pope.*

INJECTION. *n. f.* [injection, French; in-
jectio, Latin.]

1. The act of casting in.
This salt powdered was, by the repeated in-
jection of well-kindled charcoal, made to flash
like melted nitre. *Boyle*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by
a syringe, or any other instrument, into
any part of the body. *Quincy.*

3. The act of filling the vessels with wax,
or any other proper matter, to show
their shapes and ramifications, often
done by anatomists. *Quincy.*

INIMICAL. *adj.* [inimicus, Latin.] Un-
friendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile;
adverse.

INIMITABILITY. *n. f.* [from inimitable.]
Incapacity to be imitated.

Truth must have an eternal existence in some
understanding; or rather they are the same with
that understanding itself, considered as variously
representative, according to the various modes of
imitability or participation. *Norris.*

INIMITABLE. *adj.* [inimitabilis, Latin;
inimitable, French.] Above imitation;
not to be copied.

The portal shone, inimitable on earth
By model, or by shading pencil drawn. *Milton.*
What is most excellent is most inimitable.
Deham.

And imitate the inimitable force. *Dryden.*
Virgil copied the ancient sculptors, in that
inimitable description of military fury in the
temple of Janus. *Addison.*

INIMITABLY. *adv.* [from inimitable.]

In a manner not to be imitated; to a
degree of excellence above imitation.

A man could not have been always blind who
thus inimitably copies nature. *Pope.*

Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,
Inimitably wrought with skill divine.
Charms such as these, inimitably great. *Boome.*

TO INJOIN. *v. a.* [enjoindre, French;
injuogo, Latin.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority.
See ENJOIN.

Laws do not only teach what is good, but
they enforce it; they have in them a certain con-
straining force. *Hooker.*

This garden ten, our pleasant talk enjoind.
Milton.

2. To join. Not used.

The Ottomites
Steering with due course towards the isle of
Rhodes,

Have there enjoind them with a fleet. *Shaksp.*

INIQUE. *adj.* [inique, French; from
iniquity.] Unjust; wicked.

INIQUITY. *n. f.* [iniquitas, Latin;
iniquité, French.]

1. Injustice; unrighteousness.

There is greater or less probability of an happy
issue to a tedious war, according to the right-
ness or iniquity of the cause for which it was
commenced. *Smalridge.*

2. Wickedness; crime.

Want of the knowledge of God is the cause
of all iniquity amongst men. *Hooker.*

Till God at last,
Wearied with their iniquities, withdraw
His presence from among them. *Milton.*

INITIAL. *adj.* [initial, French; initialis,
from initium, Latin.]

1. Placed at the beginning.

In the editions, which had no more than the
initial letters of names, he was made by keys
to hurt the offensive. *Pope.*

2. Incipient; not complete.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the
preservation of health, and cures many initial
diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health,
and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

The schools have used a middle term to ex-
press this affection, and have called it the initial
fear of God. *Rogers.*

TO INITIATE. *v. a.* [initier, French;
initio, Latin.] To enter; to instruct

in the rudiments of an art; to place in
a new state; to put into a new society.

Providence would only initiate mankind into
the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving
the rest to employ our industry. *More.*

To initiate his pupil in any part of learning,
an ordinary skill in the government is enough.
Locke on Education

He was initiated into half a dozen clubs before
he was one and twenty. *Spectator*

No sooner was a convert initiated, but, by an
easy figure, he became a new man. *Addison.*

TO INITIATE. *v. n.* To do the first
part; to perform the first rite.

The king himself initiates to the pow'r,
Scatters with quivering hand the sacred flour,
And the stream sprinkles. *Pope's Odyssey*

INITIATE. *adj.* [initié, French; initiatus,
Latin.] Unprepared.

My strange and self-abuse.

Is the initiate tear; that wants hard use;
We're yet but young. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

INITIATION. *n. f.* [initiation, Lat. from
initiate.] The reception, admission, or
entrance of a new comer into any art
or state.

The ground of initiating or entering men into
christian life, is more summarily computed in
the form of baptism, the ceremony of this in-
itiation instituted by Christ. *Hazlton*

Silence is the first thing that is taught us in
our initiation into sacred mysteries. *Boome*

INJUNCT. *n. f.* [in and junctus.]
Unpleasantness.

INJUDICABLE. *adj.* [in and judico, Lat.]
Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL. *adj.* [in and judicial.] Not
according to form of law. *Dod.*

INJUDICIOUS. *adj.* [in and judicious.]
Void of judgment; wanting judgment.
Used both of persons and things.

A philosopher would either think me in the
very injudicious, if I took the earth to be a body
regular in itself, if compared with the rest of
the universe. *Burnet*

A sharp wit may find something in the word
man, whereby to expose him to the contempt of
injurious people. *Thompson*

INJUDICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from injudicious.]

With ill judgment; not wisely.
Scaliger injudiciously condemns this defini-
tion. *Boome*

INJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from injoin; injunc-
tus, injunctio, Latin.]

1. Command; order; precept.

The institution of God's law is described as
being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

My duty cannot suffer
To obey a ally in daughter's hard commands,
Though it be occasion be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous might take hold upon you. *Shakspere*

For, still they knew; and ought to have not
remember'd.

The high injunction, not to taste that fruit,
Whoever tempted.

The ceremonies of the church are necessary
as the injunctions of lawful authority, the prac-
tice of the primitive church, and the general
rules of decency. *Saunders*

2. In law.

Injunction is an interlocutory decree out of
the chancery, sometimes to give possession to
the plaintiff for want of appearance in the de-
fendants, sometimes to the king's ordinary
court, and sometimes to the court-chambers,
stay proceeding. *Coke*

TO INJURE. *v. a.* [injurer, French; in-
juria, Latin.]

1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief unde-
servedly; to wrong.

They injure by chance in a crowd, and yet
out a design; then hate always whom they have
once injured. *Temple*

Forgiveness to the injur'd doth belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden*

2. To annoy; to affect with any incon-
venience.

Left heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath unbefought provided. *Milton*

INJURER. *n. f.* [from injure.] He that
hurts another unjustly; one who wrongs
another.

All deeds are well turn'd back upon their ac-
tors;
And 'gainst an injurer, the revenge is just. *Ben Jonson*

The upright judge will countenance right, and
discountenance wrong, whoever be the injur-
er or the sufferer. *Atterbury*

INJURIOUS, *adj.* [from *injury*; *injurius*, Latin; *injurius*, French.]

Unjust; invasive of another's rights.

Till the *injurious* Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakespeare.*

Injurious strength would rapine still excuse,
By offering terms the weaker must refuse. *Dryd.*

Guilty of wrong or injury.

Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange
power,

After offence returning, to regain
Love once possid. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Mischievous; unjustly hurtful.

Our repentance is not real, because we have
not done what we can to undo our fault, or at
least to hinder the *injurious* consequences of it
from proceeding. *Tillotson.*

Detractory; contumelious; reproach-
ful; wrongful.

A prison, indeed *injurious*, because a prison,
but else well testifying affection, because in all
respects as commodious as a prison can be. *Sidney.*

It is natural for a man, by directing his
prayers to an image, to suppose the being he
prays to represented by that image: which how
injurious, how contumelious must it be to the
glorious nature of God! *South.*

If *injurious* appellations were of any advan-
tage to a cause, what appellations would those
serve who endeavour to sow the seeds of fed-
eration? *Swift.*

INJURIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *injurious*.]

Wrongfully; hurtfully with injustice,
with contumely.

Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of
his character, when it is *injuriously* attacked.

Pope and Gay.

INJURIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *injurious*.]

Quality of being injurious.

Some misarranges might escape, rather
through sudden necessities of fate, than any
populosity either to *injuriously* or opposition. *King Charles.*

INJURY, *n. f.* [*injuria*, Latin; *injure*,
French.]

Hurt without justice.

The places were acquired by just title of vic-
tory; and therefore in keeping of them no in-
jury was offered. *Hayward.*

Not attends above their loftiest towers,
And injury and outrage. *Milton.*

Mischief; detriment.

Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwell-
ing upon trifling arguments. *Watts's Logic.*

Annoyance.

Great *injuries* mice and rats do in the fields. *Mortimer.*

Contumelious language; reproachful
appellation. A French mode of speech,
not now in use.

Casting off the respects fit to be continued
between great kings, he fell to bitter invectives
against the French king; and spoke all the *inju-*
ries he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*

INJUSTICE, *n. f.* [*injustice*, Fr. *injustitia*,
Lat.] Iniquity; wrong.

Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand in-
justices without being discovered; or at least
without being punished. *Swift.*

INK, *n. f.* [*encre*, Fr. *inchiostro*, Italian.]

The black liquor with which men
write.

Mourn boldly, my *ink*; for while she looks
upon you, your blackness will shine. *Sidney.*

O! she's fallen
Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide sea
Drops too few to wash her clear again. *Shakespeare.*

Like madmen they hurl'd stones and *ink*. *Ben Jonson.*

Intending to have try'd
The silver favour which you gave,

In *ink* the shining point I dy'd,
And drench'd it in the subtle wave. *Waller.*

Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in
ink, and no other salt will strike the colour with
galls. *Brown.*

I have found pens blacked almost all over
when I had a while carried them about me in a
silver *ink* case. *Boyle.*

The secretary poured the *ink* box all over the
writings, and so defaced them. *Houet.*

He that would live clear of envy must lay his
finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of
the *ink* pot. *L'Estrange.*

I could hardly restrain them from throwing
the *ink* bottle at one another's heads. *Arbuth.*

INK is used for any liquor with which
they write: as, red *ink*; green *ink*.

To **INK**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
black or daub with *ink*: as, his face is all
over inked.

INKHORN, *n. f.* [*ink* and *horn*.] A
portable case for the instruments of
writing, commonly made of horn.

Did him hang his pen and *inkhorn* to the
jail; we are now to examine those men. *Shap.*

Ere that we will suffer such a prince
To be disgraced by an *inkhorn* mate,
We, and our wives and children, all will fight. *Shakespeare.*

What is more frequent than to say, a like
inkhorn? *Gow.*

INKLE, *n. f.* A kind of narrow fillet;
a tape.

Buckles, caddises, cambricks, lawns why he
sings them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakespeare.*

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee.
He wist not when the hempen string I drew,
Now mine I quickly dolt of *inkle* blue. *Gay.*

INKLING, *n. f.* [This word is derived
by *Skinner* from *inklincken*, to found
within. This sense is still retained in
Scotland: as, I heard not an *inkling*.]

Hint; whisper; intimation.

Our business is not unknown to the senate,
they have had *inkling* what we intend to do,
which now we'll shew them in deeds. *Shakespeare.*

We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remote
discoveries and navigations of this last age, never
heard of any of the least *inkling* or glimpse of
this island. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They had four *inklings* of secret messages be-
tween the marquis of Newcastle and young Ho-
tham. *Clarendon.*

Aboard a Corinthian vessel he got an *inkling*
among the ship's crew of a conspiracy. *De Foe.*

INKMAKER, *n. f.* [*ink* and *maker*.] He
who makes *ink*.

INKY, *adj.* [from *ink*.]

1. Consisting of *ink*.

England bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whole rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with flame,
With *inky* blots and rotten parchment bonds. *Shakespeare.*

2. Resembling *ink*.

The liquor presently began to grow pretty
clear and transparent, losing its *inky* blackness. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. Black as *ink*.

'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother,
Nor customary fims of solemn black,
That can denote me truly. *Shakespeare.*

INLAND, *adj.* [*in* and *land*.] Interior;
lying remote from the sea.

In this wide *inland* sea, that light by name,
The idle lake, my wond'ring ship I row. *Spenser.*

Goodly laws, like little *inland* seas, will carry
even ships upon their waters. *Spenser.*

An old religious uncle of mine was, to his
youth, an *inland* man. *Shakespeare.*

A tabernacle shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state

Empties itself, as doth an *inland* brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakespeare.*

This person did publish a pamphlet printed
in England for a general excite, or *inland* duty. *Swift.*

INLAND, *n. f.* Interior or midland
parts.

Out of these small beginnings, gotten near to
the mountains, did they spread themselves into
the *inland*. *Spenser.*

They of those marches shall defend
Our *inland* from the pilfering borderers. *Shak.*

The rest were all
Far to th' *inland* retir'd, about the walls
Of Pandemonium. *Milton.*

INLANDER, *n. f.* [from *inland*.] Dwell-
ler remote from the sea.

The true name is given unto the *inlanders*,
or midland inhabitants of this island. *Brown.*

To **INLAND**, *v. a.* [in and *lapido*,
Latin.] To make stony; to turn to
stone.

Some natural spring waters will *inlapidate*
wood, so that you shall see one piece of wood,
whereof the part above the water shall continue
wood, and the part under the water shall be tor-
red into a kind of gravelly stone. *Bacon.*

To **INLAY**, *v. a.* [*in* and *lay*.]

1. To diversify with different bodies in-
serted into the ground or substratum.

They are worthy
To *inlay* heav'n with her. *Shakespeare.*

Look, how the floor of heav'n is
Is thick *inlaid* with patens of bright gold. *Shak.*

A sapphire throne, *inlaid* with pure
Amber, and colours of the show'ry arch. *Milton.*

The timber bears a great price with the car-
pent-makers, when large, for *inlaying*. *Mort.*

Here clouded canes 'midst heaps of toys are
bound,
And *inlaid* tweezer-cases strow the ground. *Gay.*

2. To make variety by being inserted into
bodies; to variegate.

Sea gulls, &c.
That like to rich and variegated *inlay*
The unadorned bottom of the deep. *Milton.*

INLAY, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Matter
inlaid; matter cut to be *inlaid*.

Under foot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich *inlay*,
Broder'd the ground. *Milton.*

To **INLAY**, *v. a.* [*in* and *lay*.] To
clear of outlawry or attendance.

It should be a great wrong to have them
to make laws, who themselves were not *inlaid*. *Bacon.*

INLET, *n. f.* [*in* and *let*.] Passage;
place of ingress; entrance.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light,
I couple together, I bind their dimensions,
brought under one. *Watson.*

She through the porch and *inlet* of each little
Drop in ambrosial oils till the revis'd. *Milton.*

I declare any one to assign any temple *inlet*,
which is not received from one of these *inlets*. *Locke.*

A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our
commodious parts, which the greater the *inlet* is
are to much the better, for the imaginary pleas-
ure of a fright shore. *Bentley.*

Islets amongst broken lands and islands. *Flax.*

INLY, *adj.* [from *in*.] Interior; in-
ternal; secret.

Did'st thou but know the *inly* touch of love,
Then would'st as soon go kindly face with snow,
As seek to quench the fire of love with words. *Shakespeare.*

INLY, *adv.* Internally; within; secret-
ly; in the heart.

Her heart with joy unwonted *inly* swell'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker ead. *Spenser.*

INN

I've *inn* wept,
Or should have spoke ore this. *Shakespeare.*
Whereat he *inn* ca'd, and as they talk'd,
Scote him into the midst with a flame,
That beat out life. *Milton.*

These growing thoughts, my mother soon per-
ceive'd.
By words at times cast forth, *inn* repic'd. *Milt.*
The soldiers shont around with g. a'ious rage;
He prais'd their ardour: *inn* pleas'd to see
His host. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

INNATE. *n. f.* [*inn* and *mate*.] *Innates*
are those that he admitted to dwell for
their money jointly with another man,
though in several rooms of his mansion-
house, passing in and out by one door.
Cowell.

So spake the enemy of mankind, in Jos'd
In serpent, *innate* bad! and toward Eve
Addrest his way. *Milton.*

There he dies, and leaves his face
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suspected to a frequent king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth, as *innate* guests
Too numerous. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife.
If thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt
None but an *innate* foe could force us out. *Dryden.*

INNOST. *adj.* [from *inn*.] Deepest within;
remotest from the surface.

This you must dig with mattock and with
spade

And pierce the *innost* centre of the earth. *Shakj.*
Rising sighs and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *innost* vitals prey,
And melt my very soul away. *Addison.*

Comparing the quantity of light reflected
from the several rings, I found that it was most
copious from the first or *innost*, and in the exter-
ior rings became less and less. *Newton.*

He lends a dreadful groan: the rocks around
Through all their *innost* hollow caves resound.
Pope.

I got into the *innost* court. *Gulliver.*

INN. *n. f.* [inn, Saxon, a chamber.]
1. A house of entertainment for travellers.

How all this is but a fair *inn*,
Of forest guests which dwell within. *Sidney.*
Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doom
To good and bad, the common *inn* of rest;
But, after death, the trial is to come
When best shall be to them that lived best. *Fairy Queen.*

Now day is spent,
Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn*.
Fairy Queen.

The west, that glimmers with some streaks of
day,
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely *inn*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Lake pilgrims to the appointed place we tend;
The world's an *inn*, and death the journey's end.
Dryden.

One may learn more here in one day, than in
a year's rambling from one *inn* to another. *Loe's.*

2. A house where students were boarded
and taught: whence we still call the col-
leges of common law *inns* of court.

Go home and pull down the Savoy; others to
the *inns* of courts: down with them all. *Shaksp.*

3. It was anciently used for the town
houses in which great men resided when
they attended the court.

To *INN*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take
up temporary lodging.

In thyself dwell;
In any where: continuance maketh hell. *Donne.*

To *INN*. *v. a.* To house; to put under
cover.

He that ears my land, spares my team, and
gives me leave to *inn* the crop. *Shakspere.*

Howsoever the laws made in that parliament
did bear good fruit, yet the felicity I am a free
that proved both and bitter, all was *inn*ed at
last into the king's barn. *Fulton's Henry VII.*

Now clove or tie-grass, and make it fit to *inn*.
Morison.

INNATE. } *adj.* [*inné*, French; *innatus*,
INNATED. } *Lat.*]

1. Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not su-
peradded; not addeitious. *Innate* is
not proper.

The Drinan hath been cried up for an *innate*
integrity, and accounted the uplightest dealer on
earth. *Hume.*

With eloquence *innate* his tongue was arm'd,
Though had the concept yet the people charm'd.
Dancer.

2. *Innate* is used in the following passage
for *innate*. *Innate* in persons, *innate*
in things.

Mutual gravitation, or sp. taneous attraction,
cannot possibly be *innate* and essential to matter.
Bentley.

INNATNESS. *n. f.* [from *innate*.] The
quality of being *innate*.

INNAVIGABLE. *adj.* [*innavigabilis*, Lat.]
Not to be passed by sailing.

If you to head a sail will undertake,
As twice to pass the *innavigable* lake. *Dryden.*

INNIER. *adj.* [from *inn*.] Interior; not
outward.

Put th' elfin knight with wonder all the way
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his *innier* thought.
Spenser.

This attends the soul,
Governs the *innier* man, the nobler part;
That other o'er the body only reigns. *Milton.*

Many families are established in the West In-
dies, and some discovered in the *innier* parts of
America. *Addison's Spectator.*

The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which
is to be understood only of the outer part, for
the *innier* part, where the papilla are composed,
is muscular. *Green.*

Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch
prais'd;
Then to his *innier* court the guests convey'd.
Pope.

INNERMOST. *adj.* [from *inner*.] It for ms
less proper than *innost*.] Remotest from the
outward part.

The reflected beams of light would be so broad
at the distance of six feet from the speculum,
where the rays appear'd, as to obscure one or
two of the *innermost* rays. *Newton.*

INNHOLDER. *n. f.* [*inn* and *hold*.] A
man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

INNING. *n. f.* Lands recovered from the
sea. *Amfworth.*

INNIKEEPER. *n. f.* [*inn* and *keeper*.] One
who keeps lodgings and provisions for
the entertainment of travellers.

Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge
be an *innkeeper*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

A notorious *innkeeper* was hanged, drawn, and
quartered. *Addison's Freeholder.*

We were not so inquisitive about the inn as the
innkeeper; and provided our landlord's principles
were sound, did not take any notice of the sta-
bility of his provisions. *Addison.*

INNOCENCE. } *n. f.* [*innocence*, French;
INNOCENCY. } *innocentia*, Latin.]

1. Purity from injurious action; untainted
integrity.

Simplicity and spotless *innocence*. *Milton.*
What comfort does overflow the devout soul,
from a consciousness of its own *innocence* and in-
tegrity! *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from guilt imputed.

INN

It will help me nothing
To plead mine *innocence*; for that dye is on me
Which makes my what's part black. *Shaksp.*

If truth and upright *innocency* tell me,
I'll to the king my master. *Shakspere.*

3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness.

The air was calm and serene; none of those
tumultuary motions and conflicts of various
which the mountains and the winds cause
ours: 'twas suited to a golden age, and to the
full *innocency* of nature. *Parnet's Essay.*

4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some
degree of weakness.

Large this childhood proof,
Beaute what follows is pure *innocence*. *Shaksp.*
We laugh at the mance of apes, as well as
the *innocence* of children. *Leys.*

INNOCENT. *adj.* [*innocent*, French;
innocens, Latin.]

1. Pure from mischief.

Something
You may deserve of him through me and warden
To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb,
I appeale an angry god. *Shakspere.*

2. Free from any particular guilt.

Good madam, keep yourself within yourself
The man is *innocent*. *Shakspere.*
The peasant, *innocent* of all these ills,
With cracked ploughs the fertile fallow tills,
And the round year with daily labour fills. *Dryden.*

3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.

The spirit
Sung *innocent*, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

INNOCENT. *n. f.*

1. One free from guilt or harm.

So pure an *innocent* as that same lamb.
Fairy Queen.
Thou hast kill'd the sweetest *innocent*,
That e'er did lit up eyes. *Shakspere's Othello.*

2. A natural; an idiot.

Innocents are excluded by natural defects.
Hobbes.

INNOCENTLY. *adv.* [from *innocent*.]

1. Without guilt.

The humble and contented man pleases his
self *innocently* and easily, while the ambitious
man attempts to please others finfully and dis-
culty. *Scott.*

2. With simplicity; with silliness or im-
prudence.

3. Without hurt.

Dalls it his feet lay *innocently* dead. *Cowley.*

INNOUOUS. *adj.* [*innocuous*, Latin]

Harmless in effects.

The most dangerous persons, skillfully
managed, may be made not only *innocuous*, but of
other medicines the most effectual. *Boerhaave.*

INNOUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innocuous*]

Without mischievous effects.

Whether quails, from any peculiarity of
situation, do *innocuously* feed upon belladonna,
rather sometimes but medicially ate the same.
Boerhaave's Vulgar Error.

INNOUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *innocuous*]

Harmlessness.

The blow which shakes a wall, or beats
down, and kills men, hath a greater effect on
mind than that which penetrates into a mind
and doth little harm; for that *innocuousness* of
effect makes, that, although in itself it be
great as the other, yet 'tis little observed. *Dryden.*

To **INNOVATE.** *v. a.* [*innovare*,
innovo, Latin.]

1. To bring in something not known
fore.

Men pursue some few principles which
have chanced upon, and care not to *innove*
which draws unknown inconveniences. *Boerhaave.*

INN

Former things
 See set aside like abdicated kings;
 And every moment alters what is done,
 And innovates soon as till then unknown.
Drayden

Every man cannot distinguish betwixt pedantry and poetry; every man therefore is not fit to innovate.
Drayden

To change by introducing novelties.
 From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to innovate God's worship.
South

INNOVATION. n. f. [innovation, French, from *innovare*.] Change by the introduction of novelty.
 The love of things ancient doth argue stayedness, but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto innovations.
Hooker
 It were good that men in innovations would follow the example of time itself, which indeed innoveth greatly, but quietly and by degrees.
Bacon's Essays

Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue; but large intervals of time must pass between every such innovation, enough to make it of a piece with the constitution.
Swift

INNOVATOR. n. f. [innovateur, French; from *innovare*.]
 1. An introducer of novelties.
 I attach thee as a traitorous innovator,
 A foe to th' publick weal.
Shakespeare
 He that will not apply new remedies, must expect new evils; for time is the greatest innovator; and if time of countie alter things to the worse, and wisdom had counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end?
Bacon's Essays

One that makes changes by introducing novelties.
 He counsels them to detect and persecute all innovators of divine worship.
South

INNOXIOUS. adj. [innocius, Latin.]
 Free from mischievous effects.
 Innocuous flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads and horses' manes.
DeBruin
 We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of innocuous qualities.
Brown
 Sent by the better genius of the night,
 Innocuous gleaming with the hair's more
 He meteor fits.
Thomson's Autumn

Pure from crimes.
 Stranger to civil and religious rage,
 The good man walk'd innocuous through his age.
Pope

INNOCUOUSLY. adv. [from *innocius*.]
 Harmlessly; without harm done.
 Without harm suffered.
 Animals, that can innocuously digest these poisons, become antidotal to the poison digested.
Brown's Vulgar Errors

INNOCUOUSNESS. n. f. [from *innocius*.]
 Harmlessness.

INNUNDO. n. f. [innuendo, from *innuere*, Latin.] An oblique hint.
 As if the commandments that require obedience and forbid murder, were to be indited for rebellious innuendo upon all the great men that come to be concerned.
U. Strange
 Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an innuendo.
Dryden
 Pursue your trade of scandal-picking;
 Your hints that Stella is no chicken;
 Your innuendoes, when you tell us,
 That Stella loves to talk with fellows.
Swift

INNUMERABLE. adj. [innumerable, Fr. *innumérabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude.
 You have sent innumerable substances to furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways for multitudes.
Shakespeare

INO

**Cover me, ye pines,
 Ye cedars! with innumerable boughs
 Hide me where I may never see them more.**
Milton

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by innumerable parts.
Take

INNUMERABLY. adv. [from *innumerable*.]
 Without number.

INNUMEROUS. adj. [innumerus, Latin.]
 Too many to be counted.
 'Twould be some solace yet, some little cheer-
 ing,
 In this close dungeon of innumerable boughs.
Milton

**I take the wood,
 And in thick shelter of unnumerable boughs,
 Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows.**
Pope

TO INOCULATE. v. n. [inoculo, in and oculus, Lat.] To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock; to practise inoculation. See **ISOCULATION**.
 Nor are the ways alike in all
 How to ingraft, how to inoculate.
May's Virgils
 Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree. inoculate therefore at the commencement of this month.
Frylyn
 But various are the ways to change the flat;
 To plant, to bud, to graft, to inoculate.
Drayden

TO INOCULATE. v. a. To yield a bud to another stock.
 Virtue cannot so inoculate our old stock, but we shall rethink of it.
Shakespeare's Hamlet
 Thy stock is too much out of date,
 For tender plants to inoculate.
Cleveland
 Where lies, in a lovely brown,
 Inoculate carnation.
Cleveland

INOCULATION. n. f. [inoculatio, Latin; from *inoculare*.]
 1. The act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock.
 Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone fruit, and upon oranges and jasmynes. Choose a smooth part of the stock, then with your knife make an horizontal cut across the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock, then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remaining, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not; for all these buds which lose their eyes in stripping are good for nothing. then raising the bark of the stock, thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and the wood of the stock; and so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud.
Miller
 In the stem of Elaiana they all met, and came to be ingrafted all upon one stock, most of them by inoculation.
Howell

2. The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequently comes by infection.
 It is evident, by inoculation, that the smallest quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the disease.
Arbuthnot

INOCULATOR. n. f. [from *inoculare*.]
 1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.
 2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

INO

Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been at the head of the inoculators.
Friend's History of Phisick

INO'DORATE. adj. [in and odoratus, Lat.] Having no scent.
 Whites are more inodorate than flowers of the same kind coloured.
Bacon's Natural History

INO'DOROUS. adj. [inodorus, Latin.] Wanting scent; not affecting the nose.
 The white of an egg is a vitious, inactive, insipid, inodorous liquor.
Arbuthnot

INOFFENSIVE. adj. [in and offensive.]
 1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.
 A stranger, inoffensive, unprovoking.
Fleetus
 However inoffensive we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we shall be disowned by God as traitors.
Rogers

2. Giving no uneasiness; causing no terror.
 Should infants have taken offence at any thing, arising pleasant and agreeable appearances with it, must be used, 'till it be grown inoffensive to them.
Locke

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.
 For drink the grape
 She catches, inoffensive most.
Milton
 With white'er gall than sett thyself to write,
 Thy inoffensive fables never bite,
Dryden
 Hark, how the cannon, inoffensive now,
 Gives signs of gratulation.
Philips

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode of speech.
 From hence a passage broad,
 Smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to hell.
Milton

INOFFENSIVELY. adv. [from *inoffensive*.]
 Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS. n. f. [from *inoffensive*.]
 Harmlessness; freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFICIOUS. adj. [in and officious.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INO'PINATE. adj. [inopinatus, Lat. *inopiné*, Fr.] Not expected.

INO'PORTUNE. adj. [inopportunus, Lat.] Unseasonable; inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY. n. f. [from *inordinate*.]
 Irregularity; disorder. It is safer to use *inordination*.
 They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so in their nature: that *inordinacy* sets them in opposition to God's designation.
Government of the Tongue

IN'ORDINATE. adj. [in and ordinatus, Latin.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.
 These people were wisely brought to allegiance; but being straight left unto their own inordinate life, they forgot what before they were taught.
Spenser on Ireland

Thence raise
 At last distemper'd; discontented thoughts;
 Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,
 Blown up with high conceits engend'ring pride.
Milton

From inordinate love and vain fear comes all unquietness of spirit.
Taylor's Guide to Devotion

INO'RDINATELY. adv. [from *inordinate*.]
 Irregularly; not rightly.
 As soon as a man desires anything inordinately, he is presently disquieted in himself.
Taylor

INO'RDINATENESS. n. f. [from *inordinate*.]
 Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INO'RDINATION. n. f. [from *inordinate*.]
 Irregularity; deviation from right.

Schoolmen and casuists having too much philosophy to clear a lye from that intrinsic inordinance and deviation from right reason, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lye was absolutely and universally sinful. South.

INORGANICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *organical*.] Void of organs or instrumental parts.

We come to the lowest and the most inorganical parts of matter. Locke

TO INOSCULATE. *v. n.* [*in* and *osculum*, Latin.] To unite by apposition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched by inosculating with nerves. Derham.

INOSCULATION. *n. f.* [from *inosculate*.] Union by conjunction of the extremities.

The almost infinite ramifications and inosculations of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses. Ray.

INQUEST. *n. f.* [*enquest*, French; *inquisition*, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry or examination.

What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand *inquest* begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them, is given in? Atterb.

2. In law.

The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal; for in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, impanelled by the sheriff; and as they bring in their verdict to judgment passes: for the judge saith, The jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. Cowell.

3. Inquiry; search; study.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science. South.

INQUIETUDE. *n. f.* [*inquietude*, Fr. *inquietudo*, *inquietus*, Lat.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him at home from any farther *inquietude*. Wotton

Iron, that has stood long in a widow, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of *inquietude* and discontentment 'till it attain the former position. Wotton.

The youthful hero, with returning light, Rose anxious from th' *inquietudes* of night. Pope.

TO INQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Lat.]

To pollute; to corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon serpents, that venomous food so *inquinated* their oval conceptions, that they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes. Brown.

INQUINATION. *n. f.* [*inquination*, Latin; from *inquinate*.] Corruption; pollution.

Their causes and axioms are so full of imagination, and so infected with the old received theories, as they are mere *inquinations* of experience, and concoct it not. Bacon.

The muddle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called by some of the ancients *inquination*, or incoaction, which is a kind of putrefaction. Bacon.

INQUIRABLE. *adj.* [from *inquire*.] That of which inquiry or inquest may be made.

TO INQUIRE. *v. n.* [*enquirer*, French; *inquirere*, Latin.]

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion: with *of* before the person asked.

You have *asked* *inquired*

After the shepherd that complain'd of love. Shak.
We will call the quail, and *inquire* at her mouth. Genesius.

Herod *inquired* of them diligently. Matthew.
They began to *inquire* among themselves, which of them it was that should do this thing? Luke.

He sent Hadoram to King David, to *inquire* of his welfare. 1 Chron.

It is a subject of a very noble inquiry, to *inquire* of the more subtle perceptions; for it is another key to open nature, as well as the house. Bacon's Natural History

2. It is used with *into* when something is already imperfectly known.

It may deceive our best skill to *inquire* into those rules, by which we may guide our judgment. South.

The step-dame poison for the son prepares, The son *inquires* into his father's years. Dryden.

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Under their grateful shade Aeneas sat;
His left young Pallas kept, fix'd to his side,
And o'th' winds *inquir'd*, and of the tide. Dryden's Aeneid

4. With *after* when something is lost or missing; in which case *for* is likewise used.

Inquire for one Saul of Tarsus. Acts.

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will mislead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to *inquire* after the right way. Locke.

5. With *about*, when fuller intelligence is desired.

To those who *inquired* about me, my lover would answer, that I was an old dependent upon his family. Swift.

6. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the state:
He hears and judges each committed crime,
Inquires into the manner, place, and time. Dryden's Aeneid.

TO INQUIRE. *v. a.*

1. To ask about: to seek out; as, he *inquired* the way.

2. To call; to name. Obsolete.

Canute had his portion from the rest,
The which he call'd Canutism, for his hire,
Now Canutism, which Kent we commonly *inquire*. Spenser.

INQUIRER. *n. f.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive.

What satisfaction may be obtained from those violent disputers, and eager *inquirers* into what day of the month the world began? Brown.

What's good doth open to th' *inquirers* stand,
And itself offers to th' accepting hand. Denham.

Superficial *inquirers* may satisfy themselves that the parts of matter are united by ligaments. Glanville's Sceptra.

This is a question only of *inquirers*, not disputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine. Locke.

Late *inquirers* by their glasses find,
That ev'ry insect of each different kind,
In its own egg, cheer'd by the solar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life displays. Blackm.

2. One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUIRY. *n. f.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Interrogation; search by question.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate. Acts.

2. Examination; search.

This exactness is absolutely necessary in *inquiries* after philosophical knowledge, and in controversies about truth. Locke.

As to the *inquiry* about liberty, I think the question is not proper, whether the will be free, but whether a man be free? Locke.

I have been engaged in physical *inquiries*. Locke.

It is a real *inquiry*, concerning the nature of a

bird, or a bat, to make their yet imperfect idea of it more complete. Locke.

Judgment or opinion, in a remoter sense, may be called *invention*: as when a judge or a physician makes an exact *inquiry* into any cause. Grew's Cofinologia Sacra

INQUISITION. *n. f.* [*inquisition*, Fr. *inquisitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh *inquisition* for blood, he remembereth them; he forgetteth not the cry of the humble. Psalm.

When *inquisition* was made of the matter, it was found out. Isthm.

With much severity, and strict *inquisition*, were punished the adherents and auditors of the late rebels. Bacon's History

Though it may be impossible to recollect every failing, yet you are so far to extend *inquisition* upon yourself, as, by observing lesser particulars, you may the better discover what the corruption of your nature sways you to. Taylor.

By your good leave,
These men will be your judges: we must stand
The *inquisition* of their railery

On our condition. Southern

2. Examination; discussion.

We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact *inquisition*. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. Cowell.

4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.

One kiss of her's, and but eighteen words,
Put quite down the Spanish *inquisition*. Cook.

INQUISITIVE. *adj.* [*inquisitivus*, Latin.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing: with *about*, *after*, *into*, or *of*, and sometimes *to*.

My boy at eighteen years became *inquisitive* after his brother. Shallop. Comedy of Errors.

This idleness, together with fear of rumour-mongers, have been the cause that the Irish are ever the most *inquisitive* people after news of a nation in the world. D. H.

He is not *inquisitive* into the reasonableness of indifferent and innocent commands. Locke.

It can be no duty to write his heart upon forehead, and to give all the *inquisitive* and curious world a survey of those thoughts which is the prerogative of God only to know. South.

His old shaking fire,

Inquisitive of lights, still lugs in vain
To find him in the number of the slain. Dryden.

Then what the Gallick arms will do,
Art anxiously *inquisitive* to know. Pope.

A Dutch ambassador, entertaining the King of Siam with the particularities of Holland, who he was *inquisitive* of, told him that the water would, in cold weather, be so hard that he walked upon it.

The whole neighbourhood grew *inquisitive* after my name and character. A. H. H.

A wife man is not *inquisitive* about things of pertinence. Parnell.

They cannot bear with the importunate questions of a young *inquisitive* and spiritully curious. Watts on the Use

INQUISITIVELY. *adv.* [from *inquisitive*.]

With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *inquisitive*.] Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought *inquisitiveness* overcome, he could not but ask who it was. South.

Heights that seem our prospect, and depths which reason will never touch the bottom, surely the pleasure arising from them is great and noble; for as much as they afford prospect matter to the *inquisitiveness* of human reason, so are large enough for it to take its full range in. South's Sermons

Providence, delivering great conclusions to us, designed to excite our curiosity and inquisitiveness after the methods by which things were brought to pass.

Curiosity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this duly inquisitiveness, will make them dull. *Locke.*

INQUISITOR. n. f. [*inquisitor*, Latin; *inquisiteur*, French.]

1. One who examines judicially.

In these particulars I have played myself the inquisitor, and had nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinal. *Bacon.*

Blind, the strict inquisitor, appears, And lives and crimes with his affections hears. *Druid.*

2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

TO INRAIL. v. a. [*in and rail*.] To enclose with rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do willfully violate, it may be reformed and invaded again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker.*

Where tam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread, An untild column rears its lofty head;

Here to sev'n streets ten dials count the day, And from each other catch the circling rays. *Gay.*

INROAD. n. f. [*in and road*.] Incurſion; sudden and deſultory invasion.

Many hot inroads They make in Italy. *Shakespeare.*

From Scotland we have had in former times ſome alarms and inroads into the northern parts of this Kingdom. *Bacon.*

by proof we feel Our pow'r ſufficient to diſturb his heav'n

And with perpetual inroads to alarm, Though unacceſſible his fatal throne. *Milton.*

The loſs of Shrewſbury expoſed all North Wales to the daily inroads of the enemy. *Clarend.*

The country open lay without defence; For poſts frequent inroads there had made. *Dryden.*

INSAURABLE. adj. [*inſanabilis*, Latin.]

Incurable; irremediable.

INSAURABLE. adj. [*inſanabilis*, Latin.]

Mad.

2. Making mad.

Were ſuch things here as we do ſpeak about?

Or have we eaten of the inſane root,

That takes the reaſon priloner? *Shakespeare.*

INSATIABLE. adj. [*inſatiabilis*, Latin.]

Greedy beyond meaſure; greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

INSATIABLENESS. n. f. [*from inſatiable*.]

Greediſneſs not to be appeaſed.

Some men's hydropick inſatiableneſs had

learned to thirſt the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

INSATIABLY. adv. [*from inſatiable*.]

With greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

They were extremely ambitious, and inſatiably

envious; and therefore no impudenc, from

argument or miracles, could reach them. *South.*

INSATIATE. adj. [*inſatiatus*, Latin.]

Greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

My mother went with child

Of that inſatiate Edward. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

Inſatiate to purſue

Vain war with heav'n. *Milton.*

Too oft has pride,

And bellif diſcord, and inſatiate thirſt

Of others rights, our quiet diſcompos'd. *Philips.*

INSATISFACTION. n. f. [*in and ſatisfaction*.]

Want; unſatisfied ſtate. Not in uſe.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to

conſider the emptineſs or inſatiation of ſeveral

bodies, and of their appetite to take in others. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INSAURABLE. adj. [*inſaturabilis*, Lat.]

Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

TO INSCRIBE. v. a. [*inſcribo*, Latin; *inſcrire*, French.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to ſomething written on a monument, or on the outside of ſomething. It is therefore more frequently uſed with on than in.

In all you writ to Rome, or elſe To foreign princes, ego & rex natus

Was ſtill inſcrib'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Connatural principles are in themſelves highly reaſonable, and deducible by a ſtrict proceſs of

rationation to be moſt true; and conſequently

the high exerciſe of ratiocination might evince

their truth, though there were no ſuch originally

inſcribed in the mind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Ye weeping loſers! the ſtrain with myſtes hide,

And with your golden darts now uſeleſs grown,

Inſcribe a verſe on this relenting ſtone. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing: as, I

inſcribed the ſtone with my name.

3. To align to a patron without a formal

dedication.

One ode, which pleaſed me in the reading, I

have attempted to tranſlate in Pindarick verſe:

'tis that which is inſcribed to the preſent earl of

Rochester. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another.

In the circle inſcribe a ſquare.

Notes to Creech's Manilius.

INSCRIPTION. n. f. [*inſcription*, Fr. *inſcriptio*, Latin.]

1. Something written or engraved.

This avarice of praife in time to come,

Thoſe long inſcriptions crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

2. Title.

Joubertus by the ſame title led our expectation,

whereby we reaped no advantage, it anſ-

wering ſcarce at all the promiſe of the inſcrip-

tion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. In law.

An obligation made in writing, whereby the

accuſer binds himſelf to undergo the ſame puniſh-

ment, if he ſhall not prove the crime which he

objects to the party accuſed, in his accuſatory

libel, as the defendant himſelf ought to ſuffer,

if the ſame he proved. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Conſignment of a book to a patron

without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE. adj. [*inſcrutabilis*, Lat.

inſcrutable, Fr.] Unſearchable; not to

be traced out by inquiry or ſtudy.

A jeſt unſeen, inſcrutable, inviſible,

As a weather-cock on a ſteeple? *Shakespeare.*

This king had a large heart, inſcrutable for

good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom

and people happy. *Bacon.*

O how inſcrutable! his equity

Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

Henceunto they have recourſe as unto the oracle

of lite, the great determinator of virginity, con-

ception, fertility, and the inſcrutable infirmities

of the whole body. *Brown.*

We ſhould contemplate reverently the works

of nature and grace, the inſcrutable ways of pro-

vidence, and all the wonderful methods of God's

dealing with men. *Sturtevant.*

TO INSCULP. v. a. [*inſculpo*, Latin.] To

engrave; to cut.

A cou that bears the figure of an angel

Stamped in gold, but that inſculp'd upon. *Shakespeare.*

INSCULPTURE. n. f. [*from in and ſculp-*

ture.] Any thing engraved.

Timon is dead,

Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' ſea;

And on the grave-ſtone this inſculpture, which

With wax I brought away. *Shakespeare.*

It was uſual to wear rings on either hand;

but when precious gems and rich inſculptures were

added, the cuſtom of wearing them was tranſlated into the leiſt. *Brown.*

TO INSEAM. v. a. [*in and ſeam*.] To impreſs or mark by a ſeam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee inſeam'd remain'd the ſcar

Pope.

INSECT. n. f. [*inſecta*, Latin.]

1. Inſects may be conſidered together as one great tribe of animals; they are called inſects from a ſeparation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a ſmall ſuture, as we ſee in waſps and common flies. *Locke.*

Beaſt, bird, inſect, or worm, darſt enter none. *Milton.*

2. Any thing ſmall or contemptible.

In ancient times the ſacred plough employ'd

The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;

And ſome with whom compar'd, your inſect

tribes

Are but the beings of a ſummer's day. *Thomſon.*

INSECTOR. n. f. [*from inſector*, Latin.]

One that perſecutes or haraſſes with

perſuit. *Ditt.*

INSECTILE. adj. [*from inſect*.] Having

the nature of inſects.

Inſectile animals, for want of blood, run all

out into legs. *Bacon.*

INSECTOLOGER. n. f. [*inſect and logy*.]

One who ſtudies or deſcribes inſects. A

word, I believe, unauthoriſed.

The inſect itſelf is, according to modern inſec-

tologers, of the ichneumon fly kind. *Derham.*

INSECURE. adj. [*in and ſecure*.]

1. Not ſecure; not confident of ſafety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniences

every moment of his life, and is continually in-

ſecure not only of the good things of this life, but

even of life itſelf. *Tilloſon.*

2. Not ſafe.

INSECURITY. n. f. [*in and ſecurity*.]

1. Uncertainty; want of confidence.

It may be eaſily perceived with what inſecurity

of truth we aſcribe effects, depending upon the

natural period of time, unto arbitrary calcula-

tions, and ſuch as vary at pleaſure. *Brown.*

2. Want of ſafety; danger; hazard.

The unreaſonableneſs and preſumption, the

danger and deſperate inſecurity of thoſe that have

not ſo much as a thought, all their lives long, to

advance ſo far as attrition and contrition, forrow,

and reſolution of amendment. *Hammond.*

INSEMINATION. n. f. [*inſemination*, Fr.

inſemino, Lat.] The act of ſcattering

ſeed on ground.

INSECUTION. n. f. [*inſecution*, Fr. *inſecutio*, Lat.]

Purſuit. Not in uſe.

Not this king's own horſe got more before the

wheel

Of his rich chariot, that might ſull the inſecution

ſeel, *Chapman.*

With the extreme hairs of his tail. *Chapman.*

INSENSATE. adj. [*inſenſe*, French;

inſenſato, Italian.] Stupid; wanting

thought; wanting ſenſibility.

Ye be reprobaſes; obdurate inſenſate creatures. *Hammond.*

So fond are mortal men,

As their own ruin on themſelves t' invite.

Inſenſate left, or to ſenſe reprobaſe,

And with blindneſs internal ſtruck. *Milton.*

INSENSIBILITY. n. f. [*inſenſibilit  *, Fr.

from inſenſible.]

1. Inability to perceive.

Inſenſibility of ſlow motions may be thus ac-

counted for: motion cannot be perceived without

perception of the parts of ſpace which is left,

and thoſe which it next acquires. *Claſſault.*

2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

INSENSE. *adj.* [*insensible*, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses.

What is that word honour? air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it *insensible* then? yea, to the dead: but will it not live with the living? no. Why? distraction will not suffer it. *Shakespeare.*

Two small and almost *insensible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Brown.*

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Slowly gradual, so as that no progress is perceived.

They fall away, And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling, either mental or corporal.

I thought I then was passing to my former state *insensible*, and forthwith to dissolve. *Milton.* Accept an obligation without being a slave to the giver, or *insensible* of his kindness. *Wotton.*

4. Void of emotion or affection. You grow *insensible* to the convenience of riches, the delights of honour and praise. *Temple.* You render mankind *insensible* to their beauties, and have destroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*

INSENSIBLENES. *n. f.* [from *insensible*.] Absence of perception; inability to perceive.

The *insensibleness* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction. *Ray.*

INSENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *insensible*.]

1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses.

The planet earth, so steadfast though she seem, *Insensibly* three different motions moves. *Milton.* The hills rise *insensibly*, and leave the eye a vast uninterrupted prospect. *Addison on Italy.*

2. By slow degrees.

Equal they were form'd, Save what sin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought *insensibly*. *Milton.*

Proposals agreeable to our passions will *insensibly* prevail upon our weakness. *Rogers.*

Insensibly came on her side. *Swift.*

3. Without mental or corporal sense.

INSEPARABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inseparable*.]

INSEPARABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inseparable*.] The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being no thing but change of distance between any two things, but this cannot be between parts that are *inseparable*. *Locke.*

INSEPARABLE. *a. j.* [*inseparable*, French; *inseparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be disjoined; united so as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inseparable* conjunction of counsel with kings, and the wise and politick use of counsel by kings. *Bacon.*

Thou, my shade *Inseparable*, must with me along; for death from sin no power can separate. *Milton.*

One and the same came into the world with sin, and remain ever since *inseparable* from it. *South.*

No body feels pain, that he wishes not to be eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and *inseparable* from it. *Locke.*

The parts of pure space are *inseparable* one

from the other, so that the continuity cannot be separated, neither really nor mentally. *Locke.*

Together out they fly, *Inseparable* now the truth and lie; And this or that unmixt no mortal e'er shall find. *Pope.*

INSEPARABLY. *adv.* [from *inseparable*.] With indissoluble union.

Drowning of metals is, when the baser metal is so incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be separated; as it silver should be *inseparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*

Hum thou shalt enjoy, *Inseparably* thine. *Milton.* Reflexions of mind seems *inseparably* annexed to human nature. *Temple.*

Atheists must confess, that before that assigned period matter had existed eternally, *inseparably* endued with this principle of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before, during that infinite duration. *Bentley.*

TO INSERT. *v. a.* [*inferer*, Fr. *insero*, *infertum*, Latin.] To place in or among other things.

Those words were very weakly *inserted*, where they are so liable to miscontraction. *Stillingfleet.*

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *insert* it at length in one of my papers. *Addison.*

It is not the editor's interest to *insert* what the author's judgment had rejected. *Swift.*

Poorly and oratorically said things not essential, and insert little beautiful digressions, in order to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

INSERTION. *n. f.* [*insertion*, Fr. *insertio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.

The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *insertion* of records in their narration. *Felton.*

An *ideus*, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is either a convulsion or *insertion* of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbutnot.*

2. The thing inserted.

He softens the relation by such *insertions* before he describes the event. *Brown.*

TO INSERVE. *v. a.* [*inservio*, Latin.] To be of use to an end.

INSERVIENT. *adj.* [*inserviens*, Latin.] Conducive; of use to an end.

The providence of God, which disposeth of no part in vain, where there is no digestion to be made, makes not any parts *inservient* to that intention. *Brown.*

TO INSHELL. *v. a.* [*in* and *shell*.] To hide in a shell. Not used.

Aufidius, hearing of our Marcus' banishment, Thrusts forth his horns again into the world, Which were *inshelled* when Marcus stood for Rome, And durst not once peep out. *Shakespeare.*

TO INSHIP. *v. a.* [*in* and *ship*.] To shut in a ship; to flow; to embark. Not used. We say simply to *ship*.

See them *inshipped* brought to Dover; where, *inshipped*, Commit them to the fortune of the sea. *Shakespeare.*

TO INSHRINE. *v. a.* [*in* and *shrine*.] To enclose in a shrine or precious case. It is written equally *inshrine*.

Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy *Inshrouds* thee in his heart. *Shakespeare.*

Equall'd in all its glories, to *inshrine* Belus. *Milton.*

INSIDE. *n. f.* [*in* and *side*.] Interior part; part within; opposed to the surface or outside.

Look'd he o' the *inside* of the paper? —He did unvail them. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Show the *inside* of your purse to the outside of his hand, and no more ado. *Shakespeare.*

Here are the *outsides* of the one, the *inside* of the other, and there 's the moiety I promise ye. *LeStrange.*

As for the *inside* of their nest, none but themselves were concerned in it. *Addison.*

INSIDIATOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] One who lies in wait. *Dickens.*

INSIDIOUS. *adj.* [*insidieux*, French; *insidiosus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

Since men mark all our steps, and watch our haltings, let a sense of their *insidious* vigilance excite us to behave ourselves, that they may have a conviction of the mighty power of christianity towards regulating the passions. *Atterbury.*

They wing their course, And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock, Our shoal *insidious*, breaks not their career. *Thomson.*

INSIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *insidious*.] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.

The castle of Cadmus was taken by Thebians, the Lacedaemonians, *insidiously* and in violation of league. *Bacon.*

Simon and Levi spoke not only falsely but *insidiously*, may hypocritically, abusing their privileges and their religion, for the effecting of cruel designs. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSIGHT. *n. f.* [*insicht*, Dutch.] The word had formerly the accent on the last syllable. Introspection; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts; thorough skill in any thing.

Hardy shepherd, such as thy merits, such may be her *insight* justly to grant thee reward. *Sidney.*

Straightway lent with careful diligence To fetch a leech, the which had great *insight* in that disease of grievous conference, And well could cure the same; his name was *Patience*. *Spenser.*

Now will be the right season of forming thee to be able writer, when they shall be the fraught with an universal *insight* into things. *Adams.*

The use of a little *insight* in those parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper business, to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

A garden gives us a great *insight* into the civility and wisdom of providence, and suggests innumerable subjects of meditation. *Spectator.*

Due consideration, and a deeper *insight* into things, would soon have made them sensible of their error. *Woodward.*

INSIGNIFICANCE. *n. f.* [*insignificancia*, French; from *insignificant*.]

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.

To give an account of all the *insignificance* and verbal notions of this philosophy, would be to transcribe it. *Glenn.*

2. Unimportance.

As I was ruminating on that I had seen, could not forbear reflecting on the *insignificance* of human art, when set in comparison with the designs of providence. *Addison.*

My animals are in mouldy mudwells with the *insignificance* of thought. *Gardner.*

INSIGNIFICANT. *adj.* [*in* and *significant*.]

1. Wanting meaning; void of signification.

Till you can weight and gravely explain, Those words are *insignificant* and vain. *Locke.*

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; insignificant.

This sense, though supported by authority, is not very proper.

That I might not be v. pointed down by the *insignificant* testimonies, I presumed to use the name of your society to *insignificant* all the *insignificant*. *Glenn.*

Calumny robs the public of all that benefit that it may justly claim from the worth and virtue of particular persons, by rendering their virtue utterly insignificant. *South.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very insignificant to a man that hath a wound to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon cheap terms. *Tillotson.*

Nothing can be more contemptible and insignificant than the scum of a people, infatuated against a king. *Addison.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy to propose as bleeding, often repeated: flyticks are a often insignificant. *Arbutnot.*

INSIGNIFICANTLY. *adv.* [from *insignificant*.]

1. Without meaning.

Birds are taught to use articulate words, yet they understand not their import, but use them *insignificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it understands not. *Hale.*

2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCERE. *adj.* [*insincerus*, Lat. *in* and *finere*.]

1. Not what he appears; not hearty; dissimbling; unfaithful; of persons.

2. Not found; corrupted: of things.

Alas why, Penelope, this causeless loss To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere*? Ah! devote to tomorrow's dire extreme, The day's reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

INSINCERITY. *n. f.* [from *insincere*.]

Dissimulation; want of truth or fidelity.

If men should always act under a mask, and in disguise, that indeed betrays design and *insincerity*. *Boome on the Odyssey.*

TO INSINNEW. *v. a.* [*in* and *sinew*.] To strengthen; to confirm. Not used.

All members of our cause,

That are *insinnewed* to this action. *Shakespeare.*

INSINUATE. *adj.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour.

Men not so quick perhaps of conceit as flow to passions, and commonly less inventive than judicious, howsoever prove very plausible, *insinuate*, and fortunate men. *Hutton.*

TO INSINUATE. *v. a.* [*insinuar*, Fl. *insinuo*, Latin.]

1. To introduce any thing gently.

The water ruddy *insinuates* itself into and placidly defends the vessels of vegetables. *Wood.*

2. To push gently into favour or regard: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness, whereby to *insinuate* itself. *Hooker.*

At the use of Rhee he *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to impart indirectly.

And all the fictitious hard pursuit Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Saunders.*

4. To insinuate; to insinuate gently.

All the art of their rich, besides order and cleanliness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment. *Locke.*

TO INSINUATE. *v. n.*

1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.

I love on colours, and without all colour Of late *insinuating* flattery, *Shaksp.*

2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly.

Poisonous mists *insinuate* into the humoral and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey.*

3. I know not whether Milton does not use this word, according to its etymol-

ogy, for, to ensold; to wreath; to wind.

Crook the serpent fly *Insinuating*, of his fatal guile Gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*

INSINUATION. *n. f.* [*insinuatio*, Latin; *insinuation*, French; from *insinuate*.] The power of pleading or stealing upon the affections.

When the industry of one man hath settled the work, a new man, by *insinuation*, or information, may not supplant him without a just cause. *Bacon.*

He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon.*

INSINUATIVE. *adj.* [from *insinuate*.] Stealing on the affections.

It is a strange *insinuating* power which example and custom have upon us. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSINUATOR. *n. f.* [*insinuator*, Latin.] He that insinuates. *Ainsworth.*

INSIPID. *adj.* [*insipide*, French; *insipidus*, Latin.]

1. Wanting taste; wanting power of affecting the organs of gust.

Some earths yield, by distillation, a liquor very far from being inodorous or *insipid*. *Boyle.*
Our father-much admur'd their taints sweet, And often call'd for sugar with their meat *Insipid* taste, old friend, to them that Paris knew, Where rocambole, shallot, and the rank garlick grew. *King.*

This chyle is the natural and alimentary puita, which the ancients described as *insipid*. *Florus on the Humours.*

She lays some useful bile aside, To tinge the chyle's *insipid* tide. *Prior.*

2. Wanting spirit; wanting pathos; flat; dull; heavy.

The gods have made you noble mind for me, And her *insipid* soul for Ptolemy; A heavy lump of earth without desire, A heap of ashes that delays your fire. *Dryden.*
Some stout executors of a broken vow He made under'd, but flat *insipid* soul. *Dryden.*

INSIPIDITY. *n. f.* [*insipidité*, French; *insipiditas*, Latin.]

1. Want of taste.

2. Want of life or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine *strongly* through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

INSIPIDLY. *adv.* [from *insipid*.]

1. Without taste.

2. Dully; without spirit.

One great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to silly sports, and trifle away all their time *insipidly*, is because they have found their curiosity satisfied. *Locke.*

INSIPIENCE. *n. f.* [*insipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of understanding.

TO INSIST. *v. n.* [*insister*, French; *insisto*, Latin.]

1. To stand or rest upon.

The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side *insist* upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other side. *Ray.*

2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in.

Upon such large terms, and to absolute, As our conditions shall *insist* upon, Our peace shall stand firm as rocky mountains. *Shakespeare.*

3. To dwell upon in discourse.

Were there no other act of hostility but that which we have hitherto *insisted* on, the intercepting of her supplies were irreparably injurious to her. *Decey of Piety.*

INSISTENT. *adj.* [*insistens*, Latin.] Resting upon any thing.

The breadth of the tabernacle must be at least double to the *insistent* wall. *Watson.*

INSISTER. *n. f.* [from *insist*.] This word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify constancy or regularity, but is now not used.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and the center,

Observe degree, priority, and place, *Insist* on, course, proportion, season, form, Office and custom, in all line of order. *Shaksp.*

INSISTENCY. *n. f.* [*in* and *sisto*, Latin.] Exemption from thirst.

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature for the use we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the *insistency* of a camel for travelling in deserts. *Grew.*

INSITION. *n. f.* [*insitio*, Latin.] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another.

Without the use of these we could have nothing of culture or civility, no tillage, grafting, or *insition*. *Ray.*

TO INSNARE. *v. a.* [*in* and *snare*.]

1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle.

Why frow'd thou sugar on that bottled spider, Whole deadly web *insnares* thee about? *Shaksp.*

She *insinuated* Mankind with her fair looks. *Milton.*

By long experience Duxley may no doubt *insinuate* a good con, or perhaps a trout; Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial spite; He fish'd--because the man attempts to write. *Fenton.*

2. To entangle in difficulties or perplexities.

That which in a great part, in the weightiest causes belonging to this present controversy, hath *insinuated* the judgments both of industry good and of some well learned men, is the manifest truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that serve for usual practice in the church of God are grounded. *Hooker.*

That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *insinuated*. *Job.*

3. *Ensnare* is more frequent.

INSNARER. *n. f.* [from *insnare*.] He that mines.

INSOCIABLE. *adj.* [*insociable*, French; *insociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Averse from conversation.

If this austere *insociable* life Change not your offer made in heat of blood. *Shakespeare.*

2. Incapable of connexion or union.

The lowest ledge or row must be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, because lime and wood are *insociable*. *Hutton's Architecture.*

INSOBRIETY. *n. f.* [*in* and *sobriety*.] Drunkenness; want of sobriety.

He whose conscience upbraids him with profaneness towards God, and *insobriety* towards him, if he is just to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit scores. *Decey of Piety.*

TO INSOLATE. *v. a.* [*insolatio*, Latin.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

INSOLATION. *n. f.* [*insolation*, French; from *insolate*.] Exposition to the sun.

We use these towers for *insolation*, retrogradation, conversation, and for the view of divers meteors. *Bacon.*

It have not a sufficient *insolation* it looks pale, and attains not its laudable colour, if it be fanned too long, it suffers with a torrid action. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INS

INSOLENCE. } *n. f.* [*insolence*, French; *insolentia*, Lat.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

They could not restrain the insolency of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withstand him, made himself lord of those people that remained. *Speiser on Ireland.*

Such a nature

Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow Which he treats on at noon; but I do wonder His insolence can brook to be commanded Under Cæsar's. *Shakespeare.*

Blown with insolence and wine. *Milton.*

Publick judgments are the banks and shores upon which God breaks the insolency of sinners, and slays their proud waves. *Tillotson*

The steady tyrant man,

Who with the thoughtless insolence of power, For sport alone, pursues the cruel chase. *Thomson*
The fear of any violence, either against her own person or against her son, might deter Pericles from using any endeavours to remove men of such insolence and power. *Romane.*

INSOLENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.

The bishops, who were first faulty, insulted and assaulted. *King Charles*

INSOLUNT. *adj.* [*insolent*, French; *insolens*, Latin.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged those rich provinces which we refused: victory itself hath not made us insolent masters. *Atterbury*

INSOLENTLY. *adj.* [*insolenter*, Latin] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

What I must disprove, He insolently talk'd to me of love. *Dryden.*

Not taciturn, when it shook thy regal seat, Not tenacious, insolently loud, Those echoes of a thoughtless crowd, Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryden.*
Briant, naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very insolently, more like a criminal than a prisoner of war. *Addison*

INSOLVABLE. *adj.* [*insoluble*, French; *in and solvo*.]

1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication.

Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling enquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinities, indivisibles, and incommensurables, wherein there appear some insoluble difficulties. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. That cannot be paid. **INSOLUBLE.** *adj.* [*insoluble*, French; *insolubilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.

Admit this, and what shall the scripture be but a snare and a torment to weak consciences, filling them with infinite scrupulosities, doubts insoluble, and extreme despair. *Hoecker.*

2. Not to be dissolved or separated.

Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing insoluble sticks in any part of the body, it gathers a crust about it. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INSOLVENT. *adj.* [*in and solvo*, Latin.] Unable to pay.

By public declaration he proclaimed himself insolvent of those vast sums he had taken upon credit. *Houel.*

A farmer accused his guards for robbing him of oven, and the emperor shot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accuser for so many brave fellows, and finding him insolvent, compounded the matter by taking his life. *Addison.*

INS

An insolvent is a man that cannot pay his debts. *Watts.*

Insolvent tenant of incumber'd space. *Smart.*

INSOLVENCY. *n. f.* [from *insolvent*.] Inability to pay debts. An act of insolventcy is a law by which imprisoned debtors are released without payment.

INSOMNITY. *conj.* [*in so much*.] So that; to such a degree that. This word is growing obsolete.

It hath ever been the use of the conqueror to despoil the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: so did the Romans always use, *insomuch* that there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language. *Speiser.*

To make ground fertile, asses excel; *insomuch* as the countries about Athens have amended made them, for the mischief the emptions do. *Isaac's Natul of History.*

Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *Isaac's Natul of History.*

They made the ground uneven about their nest, *insomuch* that the state did not lie flat upon it, but left a tree passage underneath. *Addison*

TO INSPECT. *v. a.* [*inspicio*, Latin.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPECTION. *n. f.* [*inspection*, Fr. *inspectio*, Latin.]

1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey.

With narrow search, and with inspection deep, Consider every creature. *Milton.*

Our religion is a religion that dares to be under stood; that seeks itself to the search of the inquisitive, to the inspection of the fiercest and the most awakened reason; for, being secure of her substantial truth and purity, she knows that for her to be seen and look'd into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to see it. *South.*

2. Superintendence; presiding care. In the first sense it should have into before the object, and in the second sense may admit over; but authors confound them.

We may safely conceal our good deeds, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own inspection. *Atterbury.*

We should apply ourselves to study the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and inspection over us. *Atterbury.*

The divine inspection into the affairs of the world, doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his existence. *Bentley.*

INSPECTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A prying examiner. With their new light our bold inspectors peeks, Like Cham, to shew their father's nakedness. *Denham.*

2. A superintendent.

Young men may travel under a wife inspector or tutor, to distant parts, that they may bring home useful knowledge. *Watts.*

INSPECTION. *n. f.* [*inspectio*, Latin.] A sprinkling upon.

TO INSPIRE. *v. a.* [*in and sphere*.] To place in an orb or sphere.

Where their immortal shapes Of bright aerial spirits live *inspired*, In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Milton.*

INSPIRABLE. *adj.* [from *inspire*.] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused.

To these *inspirable* heights we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous streams. *Harvey.*

INSPIRATION. *n. f.* [from *inspire*.]

1. The act of drawing in the breath.

INS

In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increased upon inspiration, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot*

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power.

I never spoke with her in all my life.

—How can she then call us by our names, Unless it be by inspiration? *Shakespeare.*

Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good inspirations. *Shakespeare.*

We to his high inspiration owe,

That what was done before the flood we knew. *Deham.*

What the tragedian wrote the late success

Declares was inspiration, and not guess. *Deham.*

Inspiration is when an overpowering impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: so were the prophets and the apostles *inspired*. *Watts.*

TO INSPIRE. *v. n.* [*inspiro*, Lat. *inspiro*, French.] To draw in the breath: opposed to expire.

In the *inspiring* and expiring organ of any animal be slept, it suddenly yields to nature and dies. *Hobson.*

TO INSPIRE. *v. a.* [*inspiro*, Lat. *inspiro*, French.] To draw in the breath: opposed to expire.

1. To breathe into.

Ye muse, descend and sing,

The breathing instruments *inspire*. *Page.*

2. To infuse by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and he that *inspired* into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit. *Watts.*

3. To infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night; But dawning day now comfort hath *inspired*. *Shakespeare.*

Then to the heart *inspired*

Vernal delight. *Milton.*

4. To animate by supernatural infusion.

Not th' *inspired*

Castalian spring. *Milton.*

Erato, thy poet's mind *inspire*,

And fill his soul with thy celestial fire. *Dryden.*

The letters are often read to the young religious, to *inspire* them with sentiments of virtue. *Addison*

5. To draw in with the breath.

By means of sulphurous coal smokes the lungs are filled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty in comparison of the facility of *inspiring* and expiring the air in the country. *Harvey.*

His hushed breath *inspiring* as he glides;

Now like a chain around her neck he rides. *Dryden.*

INSPIRED. *n. f.* [from *inspire*.] He that inspires.

To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preserver of the world, the most gracious redeemer, sanctifier, and inspirer of mankind, be all honour. *Deham.*

TO INSPIRE. *v. a.* [*in and spirit*.] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage.

It has pleased God to *inspire* and actuate all his evangelical methods by a concurrence of supernatural strength, which makes it not only eligible but possible; easy and pleasant to do whatever he commands us. *Deham of Preb.*

A direct use of becoming ceremonies is such a service of the church, solemn and august, *inspiring* the sluggish, and inflaming even the devout worshipper. *Atterbury.*

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspired* by love of empire and ambition. *Page.*

Let joy or ease, let affluence or content

And the gay conscience of a life well spent

Calm every thought, inspire every grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*
TO INSPISSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus*,
Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.

Sugar doth *inspissate* the spirit of the wine,
and maketh them not so easy to resolve into
vapour. *Bacon.*

This oil farther *inspissated* by evaporation turns
into balm. *Arbuthnot on Attemts.*

INSPISSATION. *n. f.* [from *inspissate*.]
The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the *inspissation* of the
oil. *Bacon.*

Recent urine will crystallize by *inspissation*, and
afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

INSTABILITY. *n. f.* [*instabilitas*, Fr. *instabi-*
litas, from *instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstan-
cy; fickleness; mutability of opinion
or conduct.

Instability of temper ought to be checked,
who sit disputes men to wander from one scheme
of government to another; such a fickleness can-
not but be fatal to our country. *Adelphi.*

INSTABLE. *adj.* [*instabilis*, Lat.] Incon-
stant; changing. See **UNSTABLE**.

TO INSTALL. *v. a.* [*install*, Fr. *in* and
stall.] To advance to any rank or office,
by placing in the seat or stall proper to
that condition.

She reigns a goddess now among the fairs,
That whilom was the faint of deep illsight,
And *installed* now in heaven's sight. *Spenser.*

Chambers is return'd with welcome,
Installed archbishop of Canterbury. *Shakespeare.*
The king chose hima matter of the horse, after
this he was *installed* of the most noble order.

INSTALLATION. *n. f.* [*installation*, French;
from *install*.] The act of giving visible
possession of a rank or office, by placing
in the proper seat.

Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate
for his *installation*. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

INSTALLMENT. *n. f.* [from *install*.]
1. The act of installing.

Is it not easy
To make lord William Hastings of our mind,
For the *installment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal? *Shakespeare.*

2. The seat in which one is installed.

Search Windsor-castle, elves,
The several chairs of order look you four;
Each fair *installment*, cost and several drest
With loyal blazon evermore be blest! *Shaksp.*

INSTANT. *n. f.* [*instant*, Fr.]

INSTANCY. *n. f.* [*instance*, Fr.]

1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation.

Christian men should much better frame them-
selves to those heavenly precepts which our Lord
and Saviour with so great *instancy* gave us con-
cerning peace and unity, if we did concern to have
the ancient councils renewed. *Hobbes.*

2. Motive; influence; pressing argument.

* Not in use.
She dwells so securely upon her honour, that
fully dares not present itself. Now, could I come
to her with any direction in my hand, my desires
had *instance* and argument to commend them-
selves. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *instances* that second marriage move,
Are false respects of thrift, but none of love.

3. Prosecution or process of a suit.

The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judi-
cial process which is made from the constitution
of a suit, even to the time of pronouncing sen-
tence in the cause, or till the end of three years.

4. Example; document.

Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all *instance*, all discourse,
That I am ready to distrust mine eyes. *Shaksp.*

In furnaces of copper and brass, where vitriol
is often cast in, there iteth suddenly a fly, which
sometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace;
sometimes in the fire below, and dash presently
as soon as it is out of the furnace: which is a noble
instance, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon.*

'We find in history *instances* of persons, who
after their pious have been flung open, have
chosen rather to languish in their dungeons, than
shake their miserable lives and fortunes upon the
success of a revolution. *Addison.*

The greatest faults are sometimes made the
most remarkable *instances* of suffering. *Atterbury.*

Suppose the earth should be removed nearer
to the sun, and it were for *instance* in the orbit of
Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat.

The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain
a difficulty, and therefore is best answered by such
instances as are familiar and common. *Baker.*

5. State of any thing.

There seem as it, in the time of Edward the
first, they were drawn up into the form of a law
in the first *instance*. *Hale.*

6. Occasion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no
other than what natural reason has endeavoured
to recommend, even in the most severe and diffi-
cult *instances* of duty. *Rogers.*

A soul supreme in each hard *instance* try'd
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride. *Pope.*
If Euthia has lived as free from sin as it is
possible for human nature, it is because she is al-
ways watching and guarding against all *instances*
of pride. *Law's Serious Call.*

TO INSTANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To give or offer an example.

As to false citations, that the world may see
how little he is to be trusted, I shall *instance* in
two or three about which he makes the loudest
clamour. *Tillotson.*

In tragedy and satire, this age and the last have
excell'd the ancients; and I would *instance* in
Shakespeare of the former, in a *instance* of the latter.

INSTANT. *adj.* [*instant*, Fr. *instant*,
Lat.]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

And they were *instant* with loud voices, re-
quing that he might be crucified. *Luke.*
Rejoice in hope; patient in tribulation; con-
tinuing *instant* in prayer. *Romans.*

2. Immediate; without any time inter-
vening; present.

Our good old friend, bestow
Your needful council on our business,
Which craves the *instant* aid. *Shakespeare.*
Th' *instant* stroke of death denounc'd to-day,
Remov'd far off. *Milton.*

Nor native country thou, nor friend shalt see;
Nor war hast thou to wage, nor year to come,
Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom. *Prior.*

3. Quick; making no delay.

Instant without disturb they took alarm. *Milton.*
Grieved that a visitant so long should wait
Unmark'd, unnoted, at a *instant* gate;
Instant he flew with hospitable haste,
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd. *Pope.*

INSTANT. *n. f.* [*instant*, French.]

1. *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein
we perceive no succession. *Locke.*

There is scarce an *instant* between their flou-
rishing and their not being. *Hobbes.*

Her nimble body yet in time must move,
And not in *instants* through all places slide;
But she is high and far, beneath, above,
In point of time, such thought cannot divide. *Davies.*

At any *instant* of time the moving atom is but
in one single point of the line; therefore all but
that one point is either future or past, and no

other parts are co-existent or contemporary with
it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A particular time.

I can at any *instant* of the night
appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber
window. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is used in low and commercial lan-
guage for a day of the present or cur-
rent month.

On the twentieth *instant* it is my intention to
erect a lion's head. *Addison's Guardian.*

INSTANTANEOUS. *adj.* [*instantaneus*, Lat.]

Done in an instant; acting at once
without any perceptible succession; act-
ing with the utmost speed; done with
the utmost speed.

This manner of the beginning or creating of the
deluge doth not at all agree with the *instantaneous*
action of creation and annihilation. *Burnet.*

The rapid radiance *instantaneous* strikes
The illum'd mountain. *Thomson.*

INSTANTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *instan-*
taneous.] In an indivisible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came
to my thoughts, there being reason to conclude
that those came from the clouds, or were *instan-*
taneously generated. *Derham.*

INSTANTLY. *adv.* [*instante*, Latin.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible
intervention of time.

In a great whale, the sense and the affects of
any one part of the body *instantly* make a transi-
tion throughout the whole body. *Bacon.*
Sleep *instantly* fell on me. *Milton.*

As several winds arise,
Just to their natures alter *instantly*. *May.*

2. With urgent importunity.

TO INSTATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *state*.]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conquest does only *instate* the
victor in these rights, which the conquered prince
had. *Hale.*

Had this glittering monster been born to thy
poverty, he could not have been so bad; nor,
perhaps, had thy bath *instated* thee in the same
greatness, wouldst thou have been better. *Scot.*

The first of them being eminently holy and
dear to God, should deserve a blessing to his pos-
terity on that account, and prevail at last to have
them also accepted as holy, and *instated* in the
favour of God. *Atterbury.*

2. To invest. Obsolete.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do *instate* and wade you withal. *Shaksp.*

INSTAURATION. *n. f.* [*instauratio*, Fr.
instauratio, Lat.] Restoration; repura-
tion; renewal.

INSTEAD OF. *prep.* [A word formed by
the coalition of *in* and *stead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of.

They, *instead* of fruit,
Chew'd bitter ashes. *Milton.*
Vary the form of speech, and *instead* of the
word church make it a question in politics,
whether the monument be in danger. *Swift.*

2. Equal to.

This very consideration to a wife man is *instead*
of a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that, in
those times, no such thing was believed. *Tillotson.*

3. *Instead* is sometimes used without *of*.

In the place; in the room.
He in decision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to raise
Quite out their native language, and *instead*
To low a jangling noise of tongues unknown. *Milton.*

TO INSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*in* and *steepe*.]

1. To look; to macerate in moisture.

INS

Snuff'd first died, and York, all haggled over,
Comes to him where in gore he lay *infect'd*.
Shakespeare.

2. Lying under water.
The gutter'd rocks, and congregated fands,
Traitors *infect'd* to clog the guiltless keel.
Shakespeare.

INSTEP. *n. f.* [*in and step*.] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg. The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick sole, tied above the *instep* with leather thongs.
Arbutnot on Coins.

TO INSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*instigo*, Lat. *instiguer*, Fr.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION. *n. f.* [*instigation*, French; from *instigare*.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? But rather follow
Our forceful *instigation*.
Shakespeare.

It was partly by the *instigation* of some factions malecontents that bare principal stroke amongst them.
Bacon.

Shall any man, that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces, set up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account.
L'Estrange.

We have an abridgment of all the baseness and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to.
South.

INSTIGATOR. *n. f.* [*instigateur*, Fr. from *instigare*.] Inciter to ill.

That sea of blood is enough to drown in eternal misery the malicious author or *instigator* of its effusion.
King Charles.

Either the eagerness of acquiring, or the revenge of missing dignities, have been the great *instigators* of ecclesiastick feuds.
Decay of Piety.

TO INSTILL. *v. a.* [*instillo*, Lat. *instiller*, French.]

1. To infuse by drops.
He from the well of life three drops *instill'd*.
Milton.

2. To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse.

Though assemblies he had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may easily prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily will soonest adventure to *instill* their poison into men's minds.
Hooker.

He had a farther design to *instill* and insinuate good instruction, by contributing to men's happiness in this present life.
Calamy.

Those heathens did in a particular manner *instill* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwise now-a-days.
Swift.

INSTILLATION. *n. f.* [*instillatio*, Latin; from *instil*.]

1. The act of pouring in by drops.
2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.
3. The thing infused.

They embitter the cup of life by insensible *instillations*.
Rambler.

INSTILMENT. *n. f.* [from *instil*.] Any thing instilled.

The leperous *instilment*.
Shakespeare.

INSTINCT. *adj.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] Moved; animated. A word not in use.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal deity.

Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itself *instinct* with spirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick shapes.
Milton.

INS

INSTINCT. *n. f.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat. This word had its accent formerly on the last syllable.] Desire or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power of determining the will of brutes.

In him they fear your highness' death;
And mere *instinct* of love and loyalty
Makes them thus forward in his banishment.
Shakespeare.

Thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware *instinct*; the lion will not touch the true prince: *instinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *instinct*: I shall think the better of myself and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince.
Shakespeare.

But providence or *instinct* of nature seems, Or reason though disturb'd, and scarce consulted To have guided me aught.
Milton's Agonistes.

Nature first pointed out my Portus to me, And easily taught me by her secret force To love thy person, ere I knew thy merit; Till what was *instinct* grew up into friendship.
Addison.

The philosopher avers,
That reason guides our deed, and *instinct* theirs. *Instinct* and reason how shall we divide? Prior.

Reason serves when press'd;
But honest *instinct* comes a volunteer. Pope.

INSTINCTED. *adj.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Impressed as an animated power. This, neither mutual nor proper, was perhaps introduced by Bentley.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and *instincted* through the whole, which the detestation of so many parts by a bad printer and a worse editor could not hinder from shining forth!
Bentley's Preface to Milton.

INSTINCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instinct*.] Acting without the application of choice or reason; arising in the mind without apparent cause.

Rais'd

By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprang,
As thitherward endeavouring
Milton.

It will be natural that Ulysses's mind should forbode; and it appears that the *instinctive* pre-
sage was a favourite opinion of Homer's.

Brown on the Odyssey.

INSTINCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *instinctive*.] By *instinct*; by the call of nature.

The very

Instinctively had quit
To **INSTITUTE.** [*instituto*, *instituo*, Latin; *instituer*, French.]

1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe.

God then *instituted* a law natural to be observed by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn injunction.
Hooker.

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute*
A course of learning, and ingenious studies.
Shakespeare.

To the production of the effect they are determined by the laws of their nature, *instituted* and imposed on them by inimitable wisdom.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

The theocracy of the Jews was *instituted* by God himself.
Temple.

To *institute* a court and country party without materials, would be a very new system in politics.
Swift.

2. To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction.

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would infensibly *institute*.
Decay of Piety.

INSTITUTE. *n. f.* [*institutio*, French; *institutum*, Latin.]

1. Established law; order.

INS

This law, though custom now directs the course,

As nature's *institute* is yet in force,
Uncancel'd, though diset'd.
Dryden.

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

Thou art pale in mighty studies grown,
To make the flock *institutes* thy own.
Dryden.

INSTITUTE. *n. f.* [*instituition*, French; *institutio*, Latin.]

1. Act of establishing.
2. Establishment; settlement.

The *instituition* of God's law is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of salvation to all, that the *instituition* and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand.
Hooker.

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes of *institutions* of government, to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people.
Swift.

3. Positive law.

They quarrel sometimes with the execution of laws, and sometimes with the *instituition*.
Temple.

The holiness of the first fruits and the lump is an holiness merely of *instituition*, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of the rest is an holiness of nature, inherent and real. *Atterbury.*

The law and *instituition* founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth.
Leibn.

4. Education.

After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and *instituition* in the nature and several branches of that vow, which was made at the font, in a short intelligible manner.
Hannond's Paucula catula.

It is a necessary piece of providence in the *instituition* of our children, to train them up to sum what in their youth, that may honestly entertain them in their age.
L'Estrange.

His learning was not the effect of precept or *instituition*.
Bentley.

INSTITUTIONARY. *adj.* [from *instituition*.]

Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declared in his politics among the *institutionary* rules of youth.
Brown.

INSTITUTOR. *n. f.* [from *institute*.]

Writer of institutes or elemental instructions.

Green gall the *institutors* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach.
Harey.

INSTITUTOR. *n. f.* [*instituteur*, French; *institutor*, Latin.]

1. An establisher; one who settles.

It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the *institutors* of the civil months of the sun to have ordered them alternately odd and even.
Holder on Time.

2. Instructor; educator.

The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at.
Walker.

TO INSTOP. *v. a.* [*in and stop*.] To close up; to stop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
The teams *instops*.
Dryden's Ann. Mirab.

TO INSTRUCT. *v. a.* participate preterit *instructed* or *instruct*, [*instruo*, Latin; *instruire*, French.]

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to institute; to direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice,
that he might *instruct* thee.
Deuteronomy.

His God doth *instruct* him to discretion, and doth teach him.
Jonah.

Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, *instructed* about the song, because he was skilful. 1 Chron. Thou approv'st the things that are more excellent, being *instructed* out of the law. *Romans* *Instruct* me, for thou know'st. *Milton*.
He over by consulting at the shrine
Return'd the wiser, or the more *instructed*.
To fly or follow what concern'd him most. *Milton*

It has commonly *in* before the thing taught.

They that were *instructed* in the songs of the Lord were two hundred fourscore and eight. 1 Chronicles

These are the things wherein Solomon was *instructed* for building of the house of God. 2 Chronicles

To model; to form. Little in use.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has repaired and *instructed* the fame for a hearing before the judge. *Argle*

INSTRUCTOR. *n. f.* [from *instruct*.] A teacher; an institutor; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge. It is often written *instructor*.

Though you have ten thousand *instructors* in Christ. 1 Corinthians

After the flood arts to Chaldea fell,
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and *instructor* was. *Penham*

O thou, who future things can't repent
As present, heavenly *instructor*! *Milton*

Poets, the *instructors* set a task,
Brought all things to their native proper use. *Johnson*

They see how they are left on every side,
Not only with temptations, but *instructors* to vie. *Locke*

Several *instructors* were disposed among these
humble helpless people. *Adelphi*

We have precepts of duty given us by our *instructors*. *Reynolds*

INSTRUCTION. *n. f.* [*instructio*, French; from *instruct*.]

The act of teaching; information.

It is on you to speak,

Not by your own *instruction*, nor by any matter

Which your heart prompts you to. *Shelley*

We are beholden to judicious writers of a

ges, for their discoveries and discourses they

have left to us them for our *instruction*. *Locke*

Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *instruction* to hearken to

receive my words? *Jeremiah*

On every hand faithful wisdom grows,

in every stream a sweet *instruction* flows;

but some untouch'd beneath the whirling mill,

in spite of tawdry lecture, blockheads still. *Young*

Authoritative information; mandate

See this dispatch'd with all the haste thou

can'st.

Anon I'll give thee more *instruction*. *Shakespeare*

INSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instruct*; *instru-*

ctif, Fr.] Conveying knowledge.

With *instructive* expressions by speech

alone is endow'd. *Locke*

I would not laugh but to *instruct*, or it may

with coarces to be *instructive*, it shall never cease

the innocent. *Southey*

INSTRUMENT. *n. f.* [*instrumentum*, Fr.

instrumentum, Lat.]

A tool used for any work or purpose.

If the fount hem with an *instrument* of war, so

that he die he is a murderer. *Milnes*

What artificial frame, what *instrument*,

Did the superior genius e'er invent;

What to the madd'ns is pretent'd? *Blackmore*

Box is useful for turners and *instrument* makers.

Motson

A frame constructed so as to yield har-

monious sounds.

Vol. I.

He that striketh an *instrument* with skill, may
cause notwithstanding a very pleasant sound, it
the string whereon he striketh chance to be ca-
pable of harmony. *Hooker*

She taketh most delight
In music, *instruments* and poetry. *Shakespeare*
In solitary groves he makes his home,
Nor mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleasure shares,
But sighs when songs and *instruments* he hears. *Dryden*

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and
did write an *instrument* of covenants, and sealed it. *Tobit*

4. The agent. It is used of persons as well as things, but of persons very often in an ill sense.

If, haply, you my father do suspect,
An *instrument* of this your calling back,
Lay not your blame on me. *Shallp Othello*

5. That by means whereof something is done.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into
the body which hath arms and legs, only *instru-*
ments of doing, but that it were intended the
mind should employ them. *Sidney*

All voluntary self-denials and austerities which
Christianity commands become necessary, not
simply for the selves, but as *instruments* toward
a higher end. *Deacy of Peter*

Reputation is the feeblest sacrifice those can
make us, who have been the *instruments* of our
rum. *Swift*

There is one thing to be considered concerning
reason, whether syllogism be the proper *instru-*
ment of it, and the usefulness way of exercising
this faculty. *Locke*

6. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

He scarcely knew what was done in his own
chamber, but is it pleased her *instruments* to
frame themselves. *Sidney*

All the *instruments* which aided to expose the
child, were even then at it when it was found.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale

In her fits as well as injuries, it is the principle
that we are to consider, not the *instrument*;
that which a man does by another, is in truth his
own act. *Leffrange*

The hostess but the *instruments* of the wife,
They undertake the dangers they advise. *Dryden*

INSTRUMENTAL. *adj.* [*instrumental*, Fr. *instrumentum*, Lat.]

1. Conducive as means to some end; organic.

All second and *instrumental* causes, without
that operative faculty which God gave them,
would be mere *instrumental* idle, virtuelless, and
dead. *Leigh's History*

Prayer, which is *instrumental* to every thing,
hath a particular promise in this thing. *Locke's Rule of living holy*

It is not an essential part of religion, but rather
an auxiliary and *instrumental* duty. *Smalridge*

I discern some excellent final causes of con-
junction of body and soul, but the *instrumental*
I know not, nor what visible hands and fetters
unite them together. *Bentley*

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful; used of persons and things.

The Presbyterian merit is of little weight, when
they allege themselves *instrumental* towards the
reformation. *Swift*

3. Consisting not of voices but *instru-*
ments; produced by instruments; not vocal.

They which, under the name of the law cere-
monial abrogated, are the *instrumental* of *instru-*
mental music, are nevertheless the use of
vocal melody to remain. *Must* these some reason,

wherefore the one should be thought a legal ce-
remony and not the other. *Hooker*

Often in bands,
While they keep watch, or nightly rounding
walk,

With heavenly touch of *instrumental* sounds
In full harmonious number join'd, their songs
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n. *Milton*

Sweet voices, mix'd with *instrumental* sounds,
Ascend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof re-
bounds. *Dryden*

INSTRUMENTALITY. *n. f.* [from *instru-*
mental.] Subordinate agency; agency
of any thing as means to an end.

Those natural and involuntary actions are not
done by deliberation and formal command, yet
they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx
of the soul, and the *instrumentality* of the parts.
Hale's Origin of Mankind

INSTRUMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *instru-*
mental.] In the nature of an instrument;
as means to an end.

Man's well-being here in this life is but *instru-*
mentally good, as being the means for him to be
well in the next life. *Dugan*

Universal preparation for the sacrament con-
sists in a standing, permanent habit, or principle
of holiness, wrought chiefly by God's Spirit, and
instrumentally by his word, in the heart or soul
of man. *South*

INSTRUMENTALNESS. *n. f.* [from *instru-*
mental.] Usefulness as means to an end.

The *instrumentalness* of riches to works of cha-
rity, has rendered it very political, in every
Christian commonwealth, by laws to settle and
secure property. *Hannibal*

INSUFFERABLE. *adj.* [in and *sufferable*.]

1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense be-
yond endurance.

The one is oppressed with constant heat, the
other with *insufferable* cold. *Brown's Vul. Ex.*

Eyes that could'st him born for kindly way,
So fierce, they shall'd *insufferable* day. *Dryden*

Though great light be *insufferable* to our eyes,
yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all
degrade them, because that causing no disorderly
motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed. *Locke*

2. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting
beyond endurance.

A multitude of terrible, who daily prefer
the world with their *insufferable* folly, should be
discouraged from wasting any more. *Dryden*

INSUFFERABLY. *adv.* [from *insufferable*.]

To a degree beyond endurance.

He is *insufferably* stupid.

Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze

Insufferably bright. *Milton*

There is no person remarkably ungrateful, who

was not also *insufferably* proud. *South*

INSUFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [*insufficiency*, Fr.

insufficiency, Fr.]

1. Inadequateness to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power, used

of things and persons.

The number's aptness or *insufficiency*, other-
wise than by reading to instruct the flock,
sheweth in this place as a stranger, with whom
our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker*

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is, by
the light of Scripture, to fully supplied, that
further light than this hath added, there doth
not need unto that end. *Hooker*

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your
fancies, unattended of our *insufficiency*, may,
though they cannot please us, as little trouble us.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale

Till experience had discovered their deceit and
insufficiency, I did certainly conclude them to be
unstable. *Johnson*

INS

Consider the pleas made use of to this purpose, and shew the insufficiency and weakness of them.

INSUFFICIENT. *adj.* [*insufficient*, French; *in* and *sufficient*.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented, may justly reject them as incapable and insufficient.

We are weak, dependant creatures, insufficient to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert.

Fasting kills by the bad state, not by the insufficient quantity of fluids.

INSUFFICIENTLY. *adv.* [from *insufficient*.] With want of proper ability; not skilfully.

INSUFFLATION. *n. f.* [*in* and *sufflo*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon.

Imposition of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine insufflation which Christ used.

INSULAR. *adj.* [*insulaire*, French; *insularis*, Latin.] Belonging to an island.

Druma, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other insular advantages.

INSULATED. *adj.* [*insula*, Latin.] Not contiguous on any side.

INSULT. *adj.* [*insultus*, Latin.] Dull; insipid; heavy.

INSULT. *n. f.* [*insultus*, Latin; *insulte*, French.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this sense it has the accent on the last syllable: the sense is rare.

The bull's *insult* at four the may sustain, But after ten from nuptial rites refrain.

2. Act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sinner that *insult* adds to grief.

Take the sentence seriously, because raileries are an *insult* on the unfortunate.

To **INSULT.** *v. a.* [*insulter*, French; *insulto*, Latin.]

1. To treat with insolence or contempt. It is used sometimes with *over*, sometimes without a preposition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was gladdened by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *insulting* over his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam.

2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his muster very lately To strike at me upon his misconstruction; When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure, Tript me behind; being down, *insulted*, rail'd, And put upon him such a deal of man,

That wretched him.

So 'scapes the *insulting* fire his narrow jail, And makes small outlets into open air.

Ev'n when they sing at ease in full content, *Insulting* o'er the toil they underwent, Yet still they find a future task remain,

To turn the soil.

INSULTER. *n. f.* [from *insult*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph.

Ev'n man, the merciless *insulting* man, Man, who rejoices in our sex's weakness, Shall pity thee.

INSULTINGLY. *adv.* [from *insulting*.] With contemptuous triumph.

Insultingly, he made your love his host, Gave me my life, and told me what it cost.

INS

INSUPERABILITY. *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE. *adj.* [*insuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *insuperable* objection, because of the evidence that sense seems to give it.

Much might be done, would we but endeavour; nothing is *insuperable* to pains and patience.

And middle natures how they long to join, Yet never pass the *insuperable* line.

INSUPERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY. *adv.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibly; insurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being so *insuperably* hard, hinders the splitting of it.

INSUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [*insupportable*, French; *in* and *supportable*.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

A disgrace put upon a man in company is *insupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatness, and multiplied according to the number, of the persons that hear.

The baser the enemies are, the more *insupportable* is the insolence.

he thought of being nothing after death is a burden *insupportable* to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot bear to have it confined to our present being.

To those that dwell under or near the equator, this spring would be a most pestilential and *insupportable* summer; and as for those countries are nearer the poles, a perpetual spring would do their business.

INSUPPORTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insupportable*.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

Then fell the pitiful a declaration of the *insupportableness* her desires, that Dorus's ears procured her eyes with tears to give testimony how much they suffered for her suffering.

INSUPPORTABLY. *adv.* [from *insupportable*.] Beyond endurance.

But let us not stand aloof, When *insupportably* not advanced, In scorn of their arms, and warlike tools, Spurn'd them from their troops.

The first sentence sufficiently convinc'd me, that the poem was *insupportably* too long.

INSURMOUNTABLE. *adj.* [*insurmountable*, French; *in* and *surmountable*.] Insuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *insurmountable*, till I can make simplicity and variety the same.

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us, that difficulty is *insurmountable*.

INSURMOUNTABLY. *adv.* [from *insurmountable*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRECTION. *n. f.* [*insurgere*, Latin.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing, And the first motion, all the interim is like a phantasma, or a hideous dream:

The genius and the mortal instruments Are then in council; and the state of man, Like to a little kingdom, suffers then The nature of an insurrection.

This day, made insurrection against the king, rebellion and sedition have been made.

There shall be an insurrection upon those that fear the Lord.

INT

Insurrections of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings.

The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an *insurrection* in Egypt.

INSURRECTION. *n. f.* [*insurgere*, Latin.] The act of whispering into something.

INSTANT. *adj.* [*in* and *tantum*, Lat.] Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO. *n. f.* [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal describes on antique *intaglios* and medals.

INTASTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste. A word not elegant, nor used.

Something which is invisible, *intestible*, as intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of sense.

INTEGER. *n. f.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.

As not only signified a piece of money, but any integer; from whence is derived the word, or unit.

INTEGRAL. *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole; applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, their parts together.

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain speechless, those of *integral* principles, who, from an infant should be bred up amongst mutes, and have teaching.

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL. *n. f.* The whole made of parts.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various means of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integral* of human body.

Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several concurrences to the constitution and operation of almost every *integral* nature.

A mathematical whole is better called *gral*, when the several parts, which make up whole, are distinct, and each may subsist apart.

INTEGRITY. *n. f.* [*intégrité*, French; *tegritas*, from *integer*, Latin.]

1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity manners; uncorruptedness.

Your dishonour Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the Of that *integrity* which should become it.

Macduff, this noble passion, Child of *integrity*, hath from my soul Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my the To thy good truth and honour.

Whoever has examined both parties go far towards the extremes of either, violence to his *integrity* or understanding.

The libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and disguise own vices.

2. Purity; genuine unadulterated *integrity*.

Language continued long in its purity *integrity*.

3. Intireness; unbroken whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no *chasm*, nor can it affect the *integrity* action.

INTEGUMENT. *n. f.* [*integumentum*, Latin.] Any thing that covers or envelops another.

He could no more live without his *integrity* than without his skin: it is not indeed

perly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the integuments of the body. *Addison.*

INTELLECT. *n. f.* [*intellect*, French; *intellectus*, Latin.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear, All intellect, all sense. *Milton.*

All those arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious pursue, are but the reliques of an intellect defaced with sin and time. *South.*

INTELLECTION. *n. f.* [*intellection*, Fr. *intellectio*, Latin.] The act of understanding.

Simple apprehension denotes the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glanville's Scipias.*

They will say 'tis not the bulk or substance of the animal spirit, but its motion and agility, that produces intellection and sense. *Bentley.*

INTELLECTIVE. *adj.* [*intellectif*, French; from *intellect*.] Having power to understand.

If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glanville.*

INTELLECTUAL. *adj.* [*intellectuel*, Fr. *intellectualis*, low Latin.]

1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding.

Religion teaches us to present to God our bodies as well as our souls; if the body serves the soul in action: natural and civil, and intellectual, it must not be eaten in the only offices of religion. *Taylor.*

2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind. Logic is to teach us the right use of our reason, or intellectual powers. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses.

In a dark vision's intellectual scene, Beneath a bow'r for sorrow made, The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*

A train of phantoms in wild order rolls, And, join'd, this intellectual scene compels. *Pope.*

Having the power of understanding. Anaxagoras and Plato term the Maker of the world an intellectual worker. *Hooker.*

Who would lose, Though full of pain, this intellectual being, Those thoughts that wander through eternity, To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost, In the wide womb of uncreated night, Devoid of sense and motion? *Milton.*

Proposed as the object not of the senses but intellect: as, *Cudworth* name, his book the intellectual system of the universe.

INTELLECTUAL. *n. f.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. Little in use.

Her husband not nigh, Whose higher intellectual more I than. *Milton.*
The fancies of most, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward springs of the corporeal machine; which, even on the most sublimed intellectual, is dangerously influential. *Glanville's Scipias.*

I have not consulted the repute of my intellectuals, in bringing their weaknesses into such discerning preferences. *Glanville.*

INTELLIGENCE. *n. f.* [*intelligence*, Fr. *intelligence*, Latin.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.

It was perceived there had not been in the catholics so much foresight as to provide that

true intelligence might pass between them of what was done. *Hooker.*

A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!

A most *intelligency* bawd! *Shakespeare.*
He furnished his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward intelligences, giving them also in charge to advertise continually what they found. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The advertisements of neighbour pumices are always to be regarded, for that they receive intelligence from better authors than persons of inferior note. *Hayward.*

Let all the passages Be well secur'd, that no intelligence May pass betwix the prince and them. *D. Ham.*
Those tales had been sung to lull children asleep, before ever Berosus set up his intelligence office at Coos. *Bentley.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Faction's followers are worse to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themselves; whereupon commonly ensueth that ill intelligence that we see between great personages. *Bacon.*
He lived rather in a fair intelligence, than any friendship with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

3. Spirit; unbodied mind
How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure Intelligence of heav'n, angel! *Milton.*
There are divers ranks of created beings in intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created intelligences. *Hale.*

They hoped to get the favour of the houses, and by the favour of the houses they hoped for that of the intelligences, and by their favours, for that of the supreme God. *Stillington.*

The regularity of motion, visible in the great variety and curiosty of bodies, is a demonstration that the whole mass of matter is under the conduct of a mighty intelligence. *Collier.*

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the intelligence of the sun circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*

4. Understanding; skill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideously, They think to be chief praise of poetry: And thereby wanting *intelligence*, Have marr'd the face of goodly poesy. *Spenser.*

INTELLIGENCER. *n. f.* [*from intelligence*.] One who sends or conveys news; one who has notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between places.

His eyes, being the greatest intelligencers, could carry unto him no other news but discomfortable. *Sidney.*

How deep you were within the books of heav'n?

To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself; The very opener and intelligencer. *Shakespeare.*

Between the grace and sanctities of heav'n, And our dull workings. *Shakespeare.*

If they had instructions to that purpose, they might be the best intelligencers to the king of the true state of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*

They are the best sort of intelligencers, for they have a way into the inmost closets of princes. *Howell.*

They have news-gatherers and intelligencers, who make them acquainted with the conversation of the whole kingdom. *Speator.*

INTELLIGENT. *adj.* [*intelligent*, French; *intelligens*, Latin.]

1. Knowing; instructed; skillful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more intelligent, as Aristotle would have it, but there is no less required for government, to be protected, and above all honesty. *Bacon.*

He of those Intelligent, th' harsh hyperborean ice

Shuns for our equal winters; when our suns Cleave the chill'd soil, he backwards wrings his way. *Philips.*

Trace out the numerous footsteps of the presence and interposition of a most wise and intelligent architect throughout all this stupendous fabric. *Woodward.*

2. It has of before the thing.

Intelligent of reasons, they set forth Their airy career. *Milton.*

3. Giving information.

Servants who learn no less, Which are to trace the tips and speculations Intelligent of our state. *Shakespeare.*

INTELLIGENTIAL. *adj.* [*from intelligent*.]

1. Consisting of unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure Intelligential substances require, As doth your rational. *Milton.*

2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

In at his mouth The devil enter'd, and his brutal sense, His heart or head possessing, soon inspir'd With act intelligential. *Milton.*

INTELLIGIBILITY. *n. f.* [*from intelligible*.]

1. Possibility to be understood.
2. The power of understanding; intellection. Not proper.

The soul's nature consists in intelligibility. *Glanville.*

INTELLIGIBLE. *adj.* [*intelligible*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to shew it a fair and intelligible account of the deluge. *Burnet.*

Something must be lost in all translations, but the sense will remain, which would otherwise be maimed, when it is scarce intelligible. *Dryd.*

Many natural duties relating to God, ourselves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reason: therefore it has pleased God to express them in a plain manner, intelligible to souls of the lowest capacity. *Watts.*

INTELLIGIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from intelligible*.] Possibility to be understood; perspicuity.

It is in our ideas, that both the rightness of our knowledge, and the propriety or intelligibility of our speaking, consists. *Locke.*

INTELLIGIBLY. *adv.* [*from intelligible*.] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine sense, intelligibly told, Shews a translator both discreet and bold. *Rose.*

To write of metals and minerals intelligibly, is a task more difficult than to write of animals. *Woodward's Natural History.*

INTEMPERATE. *adj.* [*intemperatus*, Latin.] Undeified; unpolluted.

INTEMPERAMENT. *n. f.* [*in* and *temperament*.] Bad constitution.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, and others upon the afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*

INTEMPERANCE. *n. f.* [*intemperance*, French; *intemperantia*, Latin.]

1. Want of temperance; want of moderation; commonly excess in meat or drink.

Boundless intemperance

In nature is a tyranny. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Another law of Lysurgus induced to intemperance, and all kinds of incontinency. *Hakewill.*

Some, as thou saw'st, by violent stroke shall die;

By fire, flood, famine, by intemperance more

INT

In meats and drinks, which on the earth shall bring
Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear; that thou may'st know
What misery the insubriety of Eve
Shall bring on men. *Milton.*

The Lacedaemonians trained up their children
to hate drunkenness and intemperance, by bring-
ing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

2. Excessive addition to any appetite or affection.

INTEMPERATE. *adj.* [*intemperant*, French; *intemperatus*, Latin.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

More women should die than men, if the number of burials answered in proportion to that of sicknesses; but men, being more intemperate than women, die as much by reason of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their sex. *Girault.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those numberable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the intemperate man to abandon his revels, and I dare undertake that all their giant like objections shall vanish. *South.*

2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule

You are more intemperate in your blood
Than these pamper'd animals
That rage in savage sensuality. *Shakespeare.*

Use not thy mouth to intemperate swearing,
for therein is the word of sin. *Heclius.*

3. Excessive; exceeding the just or convenient mean; as, an intemperate climate; we have intemperate weather.

INTEMPERATELY. *adv.* [from *intemperate*.]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel, by living intemperately or unjustly. *Tillotson.*

2. Immoderately; excessively.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately rigid? Whereas, no religion is true, that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Spratt.*

INTEMPERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *intemperate*.]

1. Want of moderation.

2. Unseasonableness of weather. *Ainslie.*

INTEMPERATURE. *n. f.* [from *intemperate*.] Excess of some quality.

INTENSABLE. *adj.* [*n* and *tenable*.] Indefensible: as, an intenable opinion; an intenable fortress.

To INTEND. *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out. Obsolete.
The same advancing high above his head,
With sharp intend'd fire to rattle in a note;
That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead;
No living wight would have him hie behot. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To enforce; to make intense; to strain.

What seems to be the ground of the assertion, is the magisterial quality of this star, conceived to cause or intend the heat of this season, we find that water antipathy was not of this opinion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

By this the lungs are intended or remitted. *Hale.*

This vis inertiae is essential to matter, because it neither can be intended or remitted in the same body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Cheyne.*

Magnetism may be intended and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. To regard; to attend: to take care of.

This they should carefully intend, and not, when the sacrament is administered, imagine

themselves called only to walk up and down in a white and fluting garment. *Hooker.*

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness attend the education of Philip. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The king prayed them to have patience, till a little smoke, that was raised in his country, was over; lightning, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheless he intended feignly. *Bacon.*

4. To pay regard or attention to. This sense is now little used.

They could not intend to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spenser.*

Neither was there any who might share in the government, while the king intended his pleasure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The earl was a very acute and found speaker, when he would intend it. *Watson.*

Go therefore, mighty powers! intend at home, While here shall be our home, what best may ease The present misery. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Their beauty they, and we our loves suspend; Nought can our wishes, save thy health, intend. *Waller.*

5. To mean; to design.

The opinion she had of his wisdom was such, as made her esteem greatly of his words; but that the words themselves sounded so, as she could not imagine what they intended. *Sidney.*

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing, but that it were intended the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*

Thou art sworn
As deeply to affect what we intend,
As closely to conceal what we impart. *Shaksp.*

According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods, for his satires and epistles, being intended wholly for instruction, required another style. *Dryden.*

INTENDANT. *n. f.* [French.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onicerates, his intendant general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Ashmole.*

INTENDMENT. *n. f.* [*entendement*, Fr.]

Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in *Spenser*.

Be nought hereof to say'd,
Till well ye wot, by what intendment,
What woman, and what were doth we upbraid. *Spenser.*

INTINDMENT. [*entendement*, Fr.]

Intention; design.

Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal: that either you might stay him from his intendment, or brook such disgrace well as he was run into. *Shakespeare.*

All that worship for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall more or less within the intendment of this emblem. *L'Estrange.*

To INTENERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Lat.] To make tender; to soften.

Autumn vigour gives,
Equal, generating, milky grain. *Philips.*

INTENSIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *intenerate*.]

The act of softening or making tender.

In living creatures the noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and inteneration of the parts. *Bacon.*

INTENSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tenible*.] That cannot hold. Not in use.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope;
Yet in this cautious and intensible sieve,
I still pour in the love. *Shakespeare.*

INTENSE. *adj.* [*n* and *tenible*, Latin.]

1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax.

INT

To observe the effects of a distillation, prevented with so intense and unusual a degree of heat, we ventured to come near. *Boyle.*

Sublime or low, intendent or intense,
The found is still a comment to the sense. *Reform.*

2. Vehement; ardent.

Hebraisms warm and animate our language,
and convey our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases. *Adams.*

3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

But in disparity
The one intense; the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Trehous alike. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

INTENSELY. *adv.* [from *intense*.] To a great degree; not slightly; not remotely.

If an Englishman considers our world, I'm intense, it is heated, he cannot suppose that it will cool again. *Adams.*

INTENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *intense*.]

The state of being enforced in a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remission.

The water of springs and rivers, that fall a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or less, in proportion to the greater or lesser intensiveness of heat. *Woodward.*

INTENSION. *n. f.* [*intension*, Fr. *intension*, Lat.]

The act of forcing or straining any thing; contrariety to remission or relaxation.

Sounds will be carried farther with the wind than against the wind; and likewise to rise and fall with the intension or remission of the wind. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Faith differs from hope in the extension of object, and in the intension of degree. *Long.*

INTENSIVE. *adj.* [from *intense*.]

1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself; that may admit increase of degree.

As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, so it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, because the intension differs between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Hale.*

2. Intent; unremitted.

Tired with that assiduous attendance and intense circumspection, which a long fortune did require, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. *Waller.*

INTENSIVELY. *adv.* By increase of degree.

God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, intensively in the degree of freedom, but not extensively in the latitude of the object according to a liberty of exercise, but not of specification. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INTENT. *adj.* [*intensus*, Lat.]

1. Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application; formerly with to.

Distractions in England made most men intent to their own safety. *King Charles.*

2. Commonly with on.

When we use but those means which God hath laid before us, it is a good sign that we are rather intent upon God's glory than our own convenience. *Locke.*

The general himself had been more intent upon his command. *Clarendon.*

They on their mirth and dance
Intent. *Miles.*

Of action eager, and intent on thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryden.*

Were men as intent upon this as on things of lower concernment, there are none to embark in the necessities of life, who might not find vacancies that might be bestowed to the advantage of their knowledge. *Locke.*

INT

Whilst they are intent on one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or disprove some proposition that relates to that part, without attention to the consequences that may affect another.

The intent and contentious to take up the meaning of the speaker.

INTENT. *n. f.* [from *intend.*]

A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

Although the scripture of God be stored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all sorts of laws, yet the principal intent of scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural.

Whereas commandment was given to destroy all places where the Canaanites had served the gods, this precept had reference unto a special intent and purpose, which was, that there should be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings.

Those that accuse him in his intent towards our wives, are a yoke of his diabolical men.

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence;

And, if I fail not in my deep intent,

Clarence hath not another day to live.

This fury fit for her intent the child;

One who delights in wars.

The Athenians sent then fleet to Sicily, upon pretence only to assist the Leontines; but with an intent to make themselves masters of that island.

Of darkness visible so much be lent,

As halt to shew, half veil the deep intent.

To all intents. In all senses, whatever be meant or designed.

There is an incurable blindness caused by a resolution not to see; and, to all intents and purposes, he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot.

He was miserable to all intents and purposes.

INTENTION. *n. f.* [intention, Fr. *intento*, Latin.]

Fagfulness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

Intention is when the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, consider it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas.

Effectual prayer is joined with a vehement intention of the inferior powers of the soul, which cannot therein long continue without pain: it hath been therefore thought good, to times to interpose still some but for the higher part of the mind and the understanding to work upon.

She did course o'er my exteriors with such a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye did begin to scorch me up like a burning glass.

In persons possessed with other notions of religion, the understanding cannot quit these but by great examination; which cannot be done without some labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and discussion of each particular.

Design; purpose.

I with others the same intention, and greater success.

Most part of chronical distempers proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which case the principal intention is to restore the tone of the solid parts.

The state of being intense or strained.

This for distinction is more generally and more conveniently written intention.

The operations of agents admit of intention

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and remission; but effects are not capable of such variation.

INTENTIONAL. *adj.* [intentional, Fr. from *intention*]

Designed; done by design.

The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and unobscured service.

INTENTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *intentional*.]

By design; with fixed choice.

I find in recollect that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions intentionally and purposely.

1. In will, if not in action.

Whenever I am willing to write to you, I shall conclude you are intentionally doing so to me.

INTENTIVE. *adj.* [from *intend.*]

Diligently applied; busily attentive.

Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduces much to have the intentioner and erect.

The naked relation, at least the intuitive consideration of that, is able still, and at this disadvantage of time, to rend the hearts of pious contemplators.

INTENTIVELY. *adv.* [from *intensive*.]

With application; closely.

INTENTLY. *adv.* [from *intent*.]

With close attention; with close application; with eager desire.

If we insist passionately or so intently on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous pursuit of all just, sober, and godly living.

The odd paintings of an Indian screen may please a little; but when you fix your eye intently upon them, they appear to be disproportioned that they give a judicious eye pain.

The Chion medal seats him with a volume open, and reading intently.

INTENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *intent*.]

The state of being intent; anxious application.

He is more disengaged from his intentness on affairs.

INTERR. *v. a.* [enterrer, French.]

1. To cover under ground; to bury.

Within their chief temple I'll erect

A tomb, wherein his corpse shall be interr'd.

The evil that men do lives after them;

The good is oft interred with their bones.

His body shall be fully interr'd,

And the last funeral rites adorn his herse.

The ashes, in an old record of the convent, are said to have been interred between the very wall and the altar where they were taken up.

2. To cover with earth.

The best way is to inter them as you farrow peate.

INTERCALAR. } *adj.* [intercalaire, Fr.]

INTERCALARY. } *intercalaris, Latin.*

Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an intercalary day.

INTERCALATE. *v. a.* [intercalare, Fr.]

Intercaleto, Lat.] To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION. *n. f.* [intercalation, Fr.]

intercalatio, Lat.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant, or six superannuated days.

INTERCEDE. *v. a.* [intercedo, Fr.]

intercedo, Lat.] To intercede, to mediate.

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INTERCEDE. *v. a.* [intercedo, Fr.]

intercedo, Lat.] To intercede, to mediate.

He supposeth that a vast period interceded between that organization and the age wherein he lived.

Those superficialities reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest reflecting power, and which reflect in degrees that differ most in their relative degrees.

2. To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences.

It has each if only one part be named, and between if both be named.

Then the relation

Presently, thus to intercede began.

Not was one blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, and procure our redemption, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding with his Father in behalf of all true penitents.

I may restore myself into the good graces of my fair enticement, and your lordship may intercede with them on my promise of amendment.

Origin denies that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to intercede with God for us, but only the Son of God.

INTERCEDE. *n. f.* [from *intercede*.]

One that intercedes; a mediator.

INTERCEPT. *v. a.* [interceptor, Fr.]

interceptus, Latin.]

1. To stop and seize in the way.

The better course should be by planting of garri- sons about him, which, whenever he shall look forth, or be drawn out, shall be always ready to intercept his going or coming.

Who intercepts me in my expedition?

O, she that might have intercepted thee,

By strangling thee.

I then in London, keeper of the king,

Muste'd my soldiers, gather'd flocks of friends,

March'd towards St. Albans & intercept the queen.

Your intercepted packets

You writ to the pope.

If we hope for things which are at too great a distance from us, it is possible that we may be intercepted by death in our progress towards them.

2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated; to stop in the progress. It is used of the thing or person passing.

Though they cannot answer my desires,

Yet in some sort they're better than the imbecies;

For that they will not intercept my tale.

Richard the hole I fasten'd to the pike-board,

with patch, the blade of a sharp knife, to intercept some part of the light which pass'd through the hole.

3. It is used of the act of passing.

Since death's near, and thus we'll so much

face,

We must meet first, and intercept his course.

4. It is used of that to which the passage is directed.

On battle field, they rode in proud array,

Thick as the scales of the beaver in May,

When I saw me o'er the dusky fields pass by,

New to the flowers, and intercept the sky.

The direct ways,

Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore,

While storms vindictive intercept the shore.

INTERCEPTION. *n. f.* [interception, Fr.]

interceptio, Lat. from *intercept*. Stoppage in course; hinderance; obstruction.

The pillars standing at a competent distance from the outward wall, will, by interception of the light, somewhat in appearance diminish the breadth.

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, but also suffocation, strangulation or interception of breath.

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INTERCESSION. *n. f.* [*intercessio*, Fr. *intercessio*, Lat.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another, generally in his favour, sometimes against him.

Loving, and therefore constant, he used still the *intercession* of diligence and faith, ever hoping because he would not put himself into that hell to be hopeless. *Sidney*

Can you, when you pushed out of your gates the very defender of them, think to front his revenges with the pallid *intercession* of such a decayed dotard as you seem to be? *Shakespeare*

He maketh *intercession* to God against Israel.

He bare the sin of many, and made *intercession* for the transgressors. *Isaiah*

Pray not thou for this people, neither make *intercession* to me: for I will not hear thee. *Jer.*

To pray to the saints to obtain things by their merits and *intercessions*, is allowed and contended for by the Roman church. *Stillfleet*

Your *intercession* now is needless grown; Retire, and let me speak with her alone. *Dryd.*

INTERCESSOR. *n. f.* [*intercessor*, Fr. *intercessor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heav'n! thither thine eyesight bend; Thy looks, sighs, tears, for *intercessors* send. *Fairfax*

On man's behalf, Patron or *intercessor* none appear'd. *Milton*

When we shall hear our eternal doom from our *intercessor*, it will convince us, that a denial of Christ is more than transitory words. *South*

TO INTERCHAIN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain*.]

To chain; to link together.

Two bosoms, interchain'd with an oath; So then two bosoms, and a single troth. *Shaksp.*

TO INTERCHANGE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change*.]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange. They had left but one piece of one ship, wherein they kept themselves in all truth, having *interchanged* their curbs, while either cared for other, each comforting and counselling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worse. *Sidney*

I shall *interchange* My wained state for Henry's regal crown. *Shakespeare*

2. To succeed alternately. His faithful friend and brother Eucharis came so mightily to his succour, that, with some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a just war, the best child peace. *Sidney*

INTERCHANGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Commerce; permutation of commodities. Those have an *interchange* or trade with Elana. *Hovel*

2. Alternate succession. With what delights could I have walk'd thee round! *Milton*

If I could joy in ought! sweet *interchange* Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Holder*

The original measure of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the *interchanges* of light and darkness, and succession of seasons. *Holder*

Removes and *interchanges* would often happen in the first ages after the flood. *Burnet*

3. Mutual donation and reception. Let Diomedes bear him, And bring us Cressid hither. Good Diomedes, Furnish you fairly for this *interchange*. *Shaksp.*

Farewell, the lecture, and the fearful time, Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love, And ample *interchange* of sweet discourse. *Shaksp.*

INT

Since their more mature dignities made separation of their society, their encounters, though not personal, have been royally attorned with *interchange* of gifts. *Shakespeare*

After to visit an obligation, owned by to free an acknowledgment, could any thing be expected but a continual *interchange* of kindnesses? *South*

INTERCHANGEABLE. *adj.* [from *interchange*.]

1. Given and taken mutually.

So many testimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counterolments, running through the hands and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation*

2. Following each other in alternate succession.

Just under the line they may seem to have two winters and two summers; but there also they have four *interchangeable* seasons, which is enough whereby to measure. *Holder*

All along the history of the Old Testament we find the *interchangeable* providences of God, towards the people of Israel, always suited to their manners. *Tillotson*

INTERCHANGEABLY. *adv.* [from *interchangeable*.] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In these two things the east and west churches did *interchangeably* both confront the Jews and concur with them. *Hooker*

This in myself I boldly will defend, And *interchangeably* hurl down my rage Upon this overweening traitor's foot. *Shaksp.*

These articles were signed by our plenipotentiaries and those of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done *interchangeably*; and the ministers here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had signed.

INTERCHANGEMENT. *n. f.* [*inter* and *change*.] Exchange; mutual transference.

A contract of eternal bond of love, Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands, Attested by the holy clove of lips, Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings. *Shakespeare*

INTERCIPIENT. *adj.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] Obstructing; catching by the way.

INTERCIPIENT. *n. f.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

They compassed *intercipients*, but not with much asfringency, unless *intercipients* upon the parts above, lest the matter should thereby be impacted in the part. *Wifeman*

INTERCIPIENT. *n. f.* [*inter* and *cedo*, Lat.] Interruption.

By *interception* of oracles we may understand their *interception*, not abscission, or consummate defolation. *Brown*

TO INTERCLUDE. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.

The vessel is sometimes *intercluded* by a hoarseness, or phlegm cleaving to the aspera arteria. *Holder*

INTERCLUSION. *n. f.* [*interclusus*, Lat.] Obstruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIATION. *n. f.* [*inter* and *columna*, Latin.] The space between the pillars.

The distance or *intercolumniation* may be near four of his own diameter, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone. *Watton*

TO INTERCOMMON. [*inter* and *commun*.] To be at the same table.

Wine is to be *intercommoned* with the spirits of the wine, to prey upon the roscid

INT

juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the spirits of the body, and to rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon's Natural History*

INTERCOMMUNITY. *n. f.* [*inter* and *community*.]

1. A mutual communication or community.

2. A mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

INTERCOSTAL. *adj.* [*intercostal*, Fr. *inter* and *costa*, Latin.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm seems the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to restrain respiration the *intercostal* muscles may concur. *Hogb*

By the assistance of the inward *intercostal* muscles, in deep respirations, we take large gulps of air. *Moss*

INTERCOURSE. *n. f.* [*entrecours*, French.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This sweet *intercourse* Of looks and smiles; for smiles from reason flow, To brute deny'd, and are of love the food. *Milton*

2. Communication: followed by *with*.

The choice of the place requireth many circumstances, as the situation near the sea, for the convenience of an *intercourse* with England. *Bacon*

What an honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of himself! That he should give us minds capable of such an *intercourse* with the Supreme Mind! *Atterbury*

INTERCURRENCE. *n. f.* [from *intercurrere*, Latin.] Passage between.

Consider what fluidity saltpetre is capable of without the *intercurrence* of a liquor. *Boyle*

INTERCURRENT. *adj.* [*intercurrents*, Lat.] Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor whole part moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of some very subtle *intercurrent* matter, those active parts presently began to penetrate, and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle*

INTERDEAL. *n. f.* [*inter* and *deal*.] Trade; *intercourse*. Obsolete.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, which is yet retained of the Welshmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. *Spoken*

TO INTERDICT. *v. a.* [*interdicere*, Fr. *interdicere*, Latin.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

Alone I pass'd through ways That brought me on a sudden to the tree Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton's Par. l. 3*

By magic fence'd, by spells encompass'd round, No mortal touch'd this *interdicted* ground. *Tieck*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Syde*

INTERDICT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongst his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdict* and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers. *Bacon*

Those are not fruits forbidden, no *interdict* Defends the touching of these viands pure; Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil. *Milton*

Had he liv'd to see her happy change, He would have cancell'd that harsh *interdict*, And join'd our hands himself. *Dryden*

3. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Naui curried himself meritoriously against the pope, in the time of the *interdict*, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Hutton.*

INTERDICTION. *n. f.* [*interdictio*, Fr. *interdictio*, Latin; from *interdict*.]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid *interdictio*, which retounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Curse: from the papal *interdict*. An improper use of the word.

The truest issue of thy throne,
By his own *interdictio* stands accus'd. *Shakspeare.*

INTERDICTIONARY. *adj.* [from *interdict*.]

Belonging to an interdict. *Ainslie.*

To INTERESS. } *v. a.* [*intereſſer*, Fr.]

To INTEREST. } To concern; to affect;

to give share in.

The mystical communion of all faithful men
is such as maketh every one to be *interested* in
those precious blessings, which any one of them
receiveth at God's hands. *Hooker.*

Our joy,

Although our last not least; to whose young love,
The vines of France and milk of Burgundy,
Stive to our native soil. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

To love our native country, and to study its
benefit and its glory, to be *interested* in its con-
cerns, is natural to all men. *Dryden.*

Scipio, restoring the Spanish bride, gained a
great nation to *interest* themselves for Rome,
against Carthage. *Dryden.*

This was a goddess who used to *interest* her-
self in marriages. *Addison on Melinda.*

All successes did not discourage that ambitious
and *interested* people. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

To INTEREST. *v. n.* To affect; to move;

to touch with passion; to gain the af-
fections: as, this is an *interesting* story.

INTEREST. *n. f.* [*interest*, Lat. *interet*,
French.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a serious comprehension of that one
great *interest* of others, as well as ourselves.

Hammond

Divisions hinder the common *interest* and pub-
lick good. *Temple*

There is no man but God hath put many
things into his possession, to be used for the com-
mon good and *interest*. *Calamy.*

2. Influence over others.

They, who had hitherto preserv'd them, had
now lost their *interest*. *Clarendon.*

Exert, great God, thy *interest* in the sky;
Gain each kind power, each guardian deity,
That, conquer'd by the publick vow,
They bear the dismal mischief far away. *Prior.*

3. Share; part in any thing; participa-
tion: as, this is a matter in which we
have *interest*.

Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence,
that each cause might have in producing the
effect, and the proper agency and *interest* of each
therein. *Watts.*

4. Regard to private profit.

Wherever *interest* or power thinks fit to in-
terfere, it little imports what principles the op-
posite parties think fit to charge upon each other.

Swift.

When *interest* calls off all her sneaking train.

Pope.

5. Money paid for use; usury.

Did he take *interest*?

—No, not take *interest*; not, as you would
say,

Directly, *interest*. *Shakspeare.*

It is a sad life we lead, my dear, to be so
teazed; paying *interest* for old debts, and still
contracting new ones. *Arbutnot.*

6. Any surplus of advantage.

With all speed

You shall have your desires with *interest*. *Shakspeare.*

To INTERFERE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferre*,
Latin.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation,
as never to *interfere* with party disputes in the
street. *Swift.*

2. To clash; to oppose each other.

If each acts by an independent power, then
commands may *interfere*. *Sunderidge's Sermons.*

3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the
tail of one of his shoes strikes against
and hurts one of his fetlocks; or the
hitting one leg against another and
striking off the skin. *Farrar's Dict.*

INTERFLUENT. *adj.* [*interfluens*, Lat.]

Flowing between.

An may consist of any terrene or aqueous cor-
puscles, kept swimming in the *interfluent* celestial
matter. *Boyle.*

INTERFUGENT. *adj.* [*inter* and *fugens*,
Latin.] Shining between.

INTERFUSED. *adj.* [*interfusis*, Latin.]

Poured or scattered between.

The ambient air wide *interfus'd*,
Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

INTERJACENCY. *n. f.* [from *interjacens*,
Latin.]

1. The act or state of lying between.

England and Scotland are divided only by the
interjacency of the Tweed and some desert ground.
Hale.

2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds,
storms, shores, and every *interjacency* irregulates.
Brown.

INTERJACENT. *adj.* [*interjacens*, Lat.]

Intervening; lying between.

The sea itself must be very broad, and void of
little islands *interjacent*, else will it yield plenti-
ful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it
serveth. *Raleigh.*

Through this hole objects that were beyond
might be seen distinctly, which would not at all
be seen through other parts of the glasses, where
the air was *interjacent*. *Newton's Opticks.*

INTERJECTION. *n. f.* [*interjection*, Fr.
interjectio, Latin.]

1. A part of speech that discovers the
mind to be seized or affected with some
passion: such as *ah* in English, *O' alas'*
ah' in Latin. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Their wild natural notes, when they would
express their passions, are at the best but like
natural *interjections*, to discover their passions or
impressions. *Baile's Origin of Man's Kind.*

2. Intervention; interposition; act of
something coming between; act of put-
ting something between.

Laughing caught a continual expression of the
breath, with the loud noise which maketh the
interjection of laughing. *Bacon.*

INTERIM. *n. f.* [*interim*, Latin]. Mean
time; intervening time.

I a heavy *interim* shall support
By his dear absence. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

One bird happened to be foraging for her young
ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that
washes away nest, birds, and all. *W. Strange.*

In this *interim* my women asked what I
thought. *Tatler.*

To INTERJOIN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *join*.]
To join mutually; to intermarry.

Whose passion, *interjoined*, have broke their
sleep,

To take the one to the other, by some chance,

Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear
friends,

And *interjoin* their issues. *Shakspeare.*

INTERIOUR. *adj.* [*interior*, Lat. *interius*,
French.] Internal; inner; not out-
ward; not superficial.

The fool multitude, that chafe by show,
Not learning more than the fool's eye doth teach,
Who happy not to th' *interiour*. *Shakspeare.*

The godly parts, thus sunk down, would
harden, and constitute the *interiour* parts of the
earth. *Bacon.*

INTERKNOWLEDGE. *n. f.* [*inter* and
knowledge.] Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another,
either by voyag into foreign part, or by busi-
nesses that come to them. *Bacon.*

To INTERLACE. *v. a.* [*entrelacer*, Fr.]

To intermix; to put one thing within
another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine
readings of the law and prophets. *Hobbes.*

The ambassadors *interlaced*, in their conference,
the purpose of their matter to match with the
daughter of Maximilian. *Bacon.*

They acknowledged what services he had done
for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some er-
rors, wherewith they seemed to reproach him.

Your argument is as strong against the use of
rhyme in poems as in plays; for the quick way
is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

INTERLAPSE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *lapsus*.] The
flow of time between any two events.

These drops are calmed into such falls, which,
after a short *interlapse* of time, produce couds.

To INTERLARD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to di-
versify lean with fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between.

Jests should be *interlarded* after the Per-
sian custom, by ages young and old. *Carew.*

3. To diversify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the desolation of
the English laws, and a transcript of them,
though mingled and *interlarded* with many par-
ticular laws of their own, which altered the fea-
tures of the original. *Hale's Laws of England.*

4. Philips has used this word very harshly,
and probably did not understand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice

Of strongest brandy. *Philips.*

To INTERLEAVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave*.]

To chequer a book by the insertion of
blank leaves.

To INTERLINE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line*.]

1. To write in alternate lines.

When, by *interlining* Latin and English one
with another, he has got a moderate knowledge
of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced
farther. *Locke.*

2. To correct by something written be-
tween the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new:

Made wealthy at the small expence of signing;

With a wet seal, and a fresh rat. *Dryden.*

Three things render a writing suspected: the
person producing a false instrument, the person
that frames it, and the *interlining* and rasing out
of words contained in such instruments.

Asse's Parergon.

The muse invok'd sit down to write,

Blot out, correct, and *interline*. *Swift.*

INTERLINATION. *n. f.* [*inter* and *li-
nation*.] Correction made by writing
between the lines.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a man-
ner, with such frequent blots and *interlinations*,
that they are hardly able to go on without perpe-
tual hesitations. *Swift.*

INT

To INTERLINK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link*.] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and implants it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory; these are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained. *Dever*

INTERLOCUTION. *n. f.* [*interlocution*, French; *interlocutio*, Latin.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plaintiff and the most intelligible rehearsal of the pliancy they favour not, because it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side. *Hosk*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermeddled act before final decision.

These claims are called accidental, because some new incident in justice may come upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution*. *Justice's Power*

INTERLOCUTOR. *n. f.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Latin.] Dialogist; one that talks with another.

Some monose readers shall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another. *Boyle*

INTERLOCUTORY. *adj.* [*interlocutor*, French; *inter* and *loquor*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation rouseth them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them, these *interlocutory* forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications, and partly inflammations of all piety? *Hooker*

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the holy scriptures, though the persons speaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to. *Fiddes' Sermons*

2. Preparatory to decision.

To INTERLOPE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to forestall; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to then share. *Trotter*

INTERLOPER. *n. f.* [from *interlope*.] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

This swallow was a fly catcher, and was no more an *interloper* on the spider's right, than the spider was upon the swallow's. *Pfaffman*

INTERLUCE. *adj.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between. *Dict.*

INTERLUCE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *lucis*, Lat.] Something played at the interval of festivity; a farce.

When there is a green, and lakes of his out attending her, the multitude of new men be made and revels, and out *Indis* *Bincon*

The enemies of Societies here! Antrophanes to perfume him on the page, and by the insinuations of those out *Indis*, conveyed a hatred of him into the people. *Government of the Tongue*

On arms are, but *interludes*, which fancy makes. When monarch reason sleeps, this mind is val's. *Dyde*

INTERLUCE. *n. f.* [*interlucio*, Latin.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now discovered by the *interlucency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous. *Hale*

INTERLUARY. *adj.* [*inter* and *luna*, Latin.] Belonging to

INT

the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and plenilunary exemptions. *Brown*

The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon,
When the defects of the night,
Hid in his east into lunar cave. *Milton*

INTERMARRIAGE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *marriage*.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Became the alliances and *intermarriages*, among so small a people, might obstruct justice, they have a foregone for judge of St. Mann. *Addison on the*

To INTERMARRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry*.] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift*

To INTERMEDDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle*.] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of catholics. *Bacon*

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not *intermeddle* with ordering his subjects, or directing the affairs of his realm. *Huyward*

There were no ladies, who disposed themselves to *intermeddle* in business. *Clarendon*

To INTERMIDDLE. *v. a.* [*entremettre*, Fr.] To intermix; to mingle. This is perhaps misprinted for *intermeddle*.

Many other adventures are *intermeddled*; as the love of Bitumert, and the virtuosity of Belphabe. *Spenser*

INTERMEDDLER. *n. f.* [from *intermeddle*.] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater pest to government and families, than odious tale bearers, and busy *intermeddlers*. *Let strange*

Our allies, and our flock-jobbers, direct her majesty not to change her secretary or treasurer, who, for the reasons that these odious *intermeddlers* demanded their continuance, might never to have been admitted into the least trust. *Swift*

Shall strangers, fancy *intermeddlers* say,
Thus far, and thus, and you allow'd to punish? *A Play*

INTERMEDIACY. *n. f.* [from *intermedius*.] Interposition; intervention. An unauthorized word.

In birds the pulmonary nerve is affected by only the *intermediacy* of the columella. *Duchon*

INTERMEDIATE. *adj.* [*inter* and *medius*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between; intervening.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midst of desires, and is active enough without any *intermediate* appetites. *Taylor*

A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the *intermediate* spaces he is careful to dress it. *Kitchin's Calendar*

INTERMEDIATE. *adj.* [*intermediat*, Fr. *inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the most refrangible rays excite the shortest vibrations for making a sensation of a deep violet, the least refrangible the largest for making a sensation of red, and the several *intermediate* sorts of rays, and the several *intermediate* degrees of vibrations of several *intermediate* degrees, and the several *intermediate* colors. *Newton's Opticks*

INT

An animal consists of solid and fluid parts, unless one should reckon some of an *intermediate* nature, as fat and pleguin. *Arbutnot*

Those general natures, which stand between the nearest and most remote, are called *intermediate*. *Watts*

INTERMEDIATELY. *adv.* [from *intermediate*.] By way of intervention.

To INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*entremettre*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Not in use.

By occasion hereof many other adventures are *intermingled*, but rather as accidents than intended. *Spenser*

INTERMENT. *n. f.* [*interment*, French from *inter*.] Burial; sepulture.

INTERMIGRATION. *n. f.* [*intermigration* French; *inter* and *migro*, Latin.] Act of removing from one place to another so as that of two parties removing each takes the place of the other.

Men have a strange variety in colour, stature and humour; and all arising from the effects, though the continent be but one, is to produce a great, mutual intermixture, and possibility of *intermigrations*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

INTERMINABLE. *adj.* [*interminable*, Fr. *in* and *termino*, Lat.] Immenite; admitting no boundary.

As if they would confine the *interminable*, And tie him to his own precept. *Milnes*

INTERMINATE. *adj.* [*interminate*, French; *interminatus*, Latin.] Unbounded, unlimited.

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round I ruffled up tall'n leaves in heaps, and found, Let fall from heaven, a sleep *interminable*. *Chapin's Guide*

INTERMINATION. *n. f.* [*intermination*, French; *interminio*, Latin.] Menace; threat.

The threats and *interminations* of the pope, those terrors of the Lord, as words, may drive those brutish creatures who will not be aw'd. *Deacy of the*

To INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *minge*.] To mingle; to mix; to put into things among others.

The church in her liturgies hath *intermingled* with readings out of the New Testament, letters taken out of the law and prophets. *Hosk*

This church he compareth unto a field, where trees, much known and seen by all men, do grow *intermingled* with good corn. *Hosk*

Any lord shall never rest

With *intermingling* every thing he does

With *intermingling* every thing he does

With *intermingling* every thing he does

With *intermingling* every thing he does

To INTERMINGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION. *n. f.* [*intermissio*, Fr. *intermissio*, Latin.]

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

Came a reeking post,

Deliver'd letters, spight of *intermission*,

Which presently they read. *Shap's Is or Is not*

I count *intermission* almost the same thing as change; for that that hath been mentioned, after a sort new. *Bacon*

The water ascends gently, and by *intermission* but it falls continually, and with force. *Watts's Phil*

The peasants work on, in the hottest part of the day, without *intermission*. *Locke*

2. Intervention time.

But gentle heaven

Cut short all *intermission*: front to front,

Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself. *Shakespeare*

INT

3. State of being intermitted.

Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their *intermission* do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness.
Ben Jonson.

4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest; pause of sorrow.

Rest or *intermission* none I find.
Milton.
INTERMISSIVE. *adj.* [from *intermit.*] Coming by fits; not continual.

I reduced Ireland, after to many *intermissive* wars, to a perfect passive obedience.
Howel.
As though there were any serenity in nature, or justitiums imaginable in professions, whose subject is under no *intermissive* but constant way of mutation, this season is commonly termed the physicians vacation.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To INTERMIT. v. a. [intermitto, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.

If nature should *intermit* her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a-while, the observation of her own laws.
Hooker.

Run to your houses, fall upon your knees; Pray to the gods, to *intermit* the plague That needs must light on this ingratitude.
Shakespeare.

His misdeed, lascivious son,
Edward the Second, *intermitted* so
The course of glory.
Daniel's Civil War.

The setting on foot some of those arts that were once well known, would be but the reviving of those arts which were long before practiced, though *intermitted* and interrupted by war.
Hale.

Certain Indians, when a horse is running in his full career, leap down, gather any thing from the ground, and immediately leap up again, the horse not *intermitting* his course.
Wilkins.

Speech *intermitteth*, thus began.
Milton.

We are furnished with an armour from heaven, but if we are remiss, or persuaded to lay by our arms, and *intermit* our guard, we may be surprised.
Rogers.

5. INTERMIT. v. n. To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms. Used of fevers.

INTERMITTENT. *adj.* [intermittent, Fr. *intermittens*, Lat.] Coming by fits.

Next to those durable pains, short *intermittent* or swift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into consumptions.
Harvey.

6. INTERMIX. v. a. [inter and mix.] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others.

Her persuasions she *intermixed* with tears, affirming, that she would depart from him.
Hayward.

Reveal
To Adam what shall come in future days,
As I shall thee enlighten: *intermix*
My covenant in the woman's seed renew'd.
Milton.

In yonder spring of roses, *intermix'd*
With myrtle, find what to redress 'till noon.
Milton.

I doubt not to perform the part of a just historian to my royal master, without *intermixing* with it any thing of the poet.
Dryden.

To INTERMIX. v. n. To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE. *n. f.* [inter and mixtura, Latin.]

Mafs formed by mingling bodies.
The analytical preparations of gold or mercury leave persons much unsatisfied, whether the substances they produce be truly the hypofthatical principles, or only some *intermixtures* of the divided bodies with those employed.
Boyle.
Something additional mingled in a mass.

INT

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and lolly.
Bacon.

INTERMUNDANE. *adj.* [inter and mundus, Latin.] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies are called *intermundane* spaces; in which though there may be some fluid, yet it is so thin and subtle, that it is as much as nothing.
Locke.

INTERMURAL. *adj.* [inter, muralis, murus, Latin.] Lying between walls.

Ainsworth.

INTERMUTUAL. *adj.* [inter and mutual.] Mutual; interchanged. *Inter* before *mutual* is improper.

A solemn oath religiously they take,
By *intermutual* vows protesting there,
This never to reveal, nor to forsake
So good a cause.
Daniel's Civil War.

INTERNE. *adj.* [interne, Fr. *internus*, Lat.] Inward; intestine; not foreign.

The midland towns are most flourishing, which shews that her riches are *intern* and domestic.
Howel.

INTERNAL. *adj.* [internus, Latin.]

1. Inward; not external.
That ye shall be as gods, since I as man,
Internal man, is but proportion meet.
Milton.
Myself, my conscience, and *internal* peace.
Milton.

Bad comes of setting our hearts upon the shape, colour, and external beauty of things, without regard to the *internal* excellence and virtue of them.
L'Estrange.

If we think most men's actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts, they have no such *internal* veneration for good rules.
Locke.

2. Intrinsic; not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honest; to consider not only the *internal* rectitude of our actions in the sight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or suspicion of evil.
Rogers.

INTERNALLY. *adv.* [from *internal*.]

1. Inwardly.
2. Mentally; intellectually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the spirit of God, *internally* united to Christ.
Taylor.

INTERNECINE. *adj.* [internecinus, Lat.] Endeavouring mutual destruction.

The Egyptians worshipp'd dogs, and for their faith made *internecine* war.
Hudibras.

INTERNECION. *n. f.* [internecion, Fr. *internecio*, Latin.] Mutual destruction; massacre; slaughter.

That natural propensity of self-love, and natural principle of self-preservation, will necessarily break out into wars and *internecions*.
Hale.

INTERNUCIO. *n. f.* [internuncius, Lat.] Messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION. *n. f.* [interpellation, Fr. *interpellatio*, Latin.] A summons; a call upon.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

To INTERPOLATE. *v. a.* [interpoler, French; *interpolo*, Latin.]

1. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose.
Pope.

2. To renew; to insert again; to carry on with intermissions. In this sense it is not in use.

This motion of the heavenly bodies themselves

INT

seems to be partly continued and unintermitted, as that motion of the first moveable, partly *interpolated* and interrupted.
Hale.

That individual hath necessarily a concomitant succession of *interpolated* motions, namely, the pulses of the heart, and the incessive motions of respiration.
Hale.

INTERPOLATION. *n. f.* [interpolation, Fr. from *interpolate*.] Something added or put into the original matter.

I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some *interpolations*.
Cromwell to Pope.

INTERPOLATOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *interpolator*, French.] One that foists in counterfeit passages.

You or your *interpolator* ought to have considered.
Swift.

INTERPOSAL. *n. f.* [from *interpose*.]

1. Interposition; agency between two persons.

The *interposul* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean discourse, may seem to take away my choice.
South.

2. Intervention.

Our overshadowed souls may be emblem'd by crusted globes, whose influential emissions are intercepted by the *interposul* of the benighting element.
Glanville's Scrypis.

To INTERPOSE. *v. a.* [interpono, Lat. *interposere*, French.]

1. To place between; to make intervention.

Some weeks the king did honourably *interpose*, both to give space to his brother's intercession, and to shew that he had a conflict with himself what he should do.
Bacon.

2. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves Betwixt your eyes and night?
Shakespeare.
Death ready stands to *interpose* his dart.
Milton.

Human frailty will too often *interpose* itself among persons of the holiest function.
Swift.

3. To offer as a succour or relief.

The common father of mankind reasonably *interposed* his hand, and rescued miserable man out of the grois stupidity and sensuality whereinto he was plunged.
Woodward.

To INTERPOSE. *v. n.*

1. To mediate; to act between two parties.
2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, *interposes* Eleutheria, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis.
Boyle.

INTERPOSER. *n. f.* [from *interpose*.]

1. One that comes between others.
I will make haste; but, till I come again,
No bed shall e'er be guilty of my slay;
No rest be *interposer* 'twixt us twain.
Shakespeare.

2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION. *n. f.* [interpositio, Fr. *interpositio*, Lat. from *interpose*.]

1. Interveniency.

There never was a time when the *interposition* of the magistrate was more necessary to secure the honour of religion.
Atterbury.

Though warlike successes carry in them often the evidences of a divine *interposition*, yet are they no sure marks of the divine favour.
Atterbury.

2. Mediation; agency between parties.

The town and albry would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the *interposition* of their common protectors.
Addison.

3. Intervention; state of being placed between two.

INT

The nights are so cold, fresh, and equal, by reason of the entire *interposition* of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper. *Raleigh.*

She sits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that she is mistress of a new world, separate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the *interposition* of the sea. *Addison.*

4. Any thing interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool *interposition*, as a summer's cloud. *Milton.*

To INTERPRET. *v. a.* [*interpreter*, French; *interpretor*, Latin.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to; to clear by explication; to expound.

Once, but painted thus, Would be interpreted a thing perplex'd Beyond self-explication. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

You should be women, And yet your beards forbid me to interpret That you are so. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Pharaoh told them his dreams; but there was none that could interpret them unto him. *Gen.*

An excellent spirit, knowledge, and understanding, interpreting of dreams, and shewing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel. *Daniel.*

Hear his sighs, thou mute! Unskilful with what words to pray, let me Interpret for him. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

INTERPRETABLE. *adj.* [from *interpret*.] Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable: these singularities are interpretable from more innocent causes. *Collier.*

INTERPRETATION. *n. f.* [*interpretation*, Fr. *interpretatio*, Lat. from *interpret*.]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a plain epitome of your's, Which, by the *interpretation* of full time, May show like all yourself. *Shakespeare.*

Look how we can, or sad or merrily, *Interpretation* will misquote our looks. *Shakespeare.*

2. The sense given by an interpreter; explication.

If it be obscure or uncertain what they meant, charity, I hope, constrain the no man, which standeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardest and worth *interpretation* that their words can carry. *Hooker.*

The punitive christians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted their predictions, and the marks by which the Messiah would be discovered, and how the Jewish doctors, who succeeded him, deviated from the *interpretations* of their forefathers. *Addison.*

3. The power of explaining.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

INTERPRETATIVE. *adj.* [from *interpret*.] Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apostolick were sufficient, yet when the church hath erected that additional bulwark against heretics, the rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an *interpretative* siding with heretics. *Hammond.*

INTERPRETATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interpretative*.] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this provision the Almighty *interpretatively* speaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well-furnished world. *Ray.*

INTERPRETER. *n. f.* [*interpreter*, Fr. *interprete*, Latin.]

1. An explainer; an expounder; an expounder.

What we oft do best, Fy sick *interpreters*, or weak ones, is Not ours, or not allowed; what worst, as oft,

INT

Hitting a grosser quality, is cry'd up For our best self. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a fluid, dark, confused mass, and to it is understood by *interpreters*, both Hebrew and Christian. *Burnet.*

We think most men's actions to be the *interpreters* of their thoughts. *Locke.*

2. A translator.

Nor word for word be careful to transfer, With the same faith as an *interpreter*. *Sherburne.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit, when he considers that in an age or two he shall hardly be understood without an *interpreter*. *Swift.*

INTERPUNCTION. *n. f.* [*interpunction*, Fr. *interpungo*, Latin.] Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.

Next ensue'd a vacancy, Thousand worse passions than possess'd The *interregnum* of my breast!

Bless me from such an anxiety. *Cowley.*

He would shew the queen my memorial with the first opportunity, in order to have it done in this *interregnum* or suspension of title. *Swift.*

INTERREGNUM. *n. f.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Lat.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could not be any *interregnum* or suspension of title. *Bacon.*

To INTERROGATE. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat. *interroger*, Fr.] To examine; to question.

To INTERROGATE. *v. n.* To ask; to put questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

His proof will be retorted by *interrogating*, Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God? *Hammond.*

INTERROGATION. *n. f.* [*interrogation*, French; *interrogatio*, Latin]

1. The act of questioning.

2. A question put; an inquiry.

How demurely to ever such men any pretend to civility, that *interrogation* of God presses hard upon them, Shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights? *Governments of the Tongue.*

This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things inanimate; by beautiful digressions, but those short. *Pope.*

3. A note that marks a question: thus? as, Does Job leave God for nought?

INTERROGATIVE. *adj.* [*interrogativus*, Fr. *interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questioning form of words.

INTERROGATIVE. *n. f.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTERROGATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interrogative*.] In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR. *n. f.* [from *interrogate*.] An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY. *n. f.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A question; an inquiry.

He with no more civility began in capitious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him. *Sidney.*

Nor time, nor place, Will serve long *interrogatories*. *Shakespeare.*

What earthly name to *interrogatories* Can task the free breath of a *freed king*? *Shakespeare.*

The examination was formed up with one question, Whether he was prepared for death?

INT

The boy was frighted out of his wits by the last dreadful *interrogatory*. *Addison.*

INTERROGATORY. *adj.* Containing a question; expressing a question: as, an *interrogatory sentence*.

To INTERRUPT. *v. a.* [*interrompre*, Fr. *interruptus*, Latin.]

1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Rage doth rend

Like *interrupted waters*, and o'erbear What they are used to bear. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He might severely enough have engaged his body of horse against their whole inconsiderable army, there being neither tree nor bush to *interrupt* his charge. *Clarendon.*

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems partly uninterrupted, as that of the first invariable interpolated and *interrupted*. *Pole.*

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interruption.

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause, neither *interrupt* men in the midst of their talk. *Hooker.*

3. To divide; to separate; to relinquit from continuity.

INTERRUPT. *adj.* Containing a chasm.

See't thou what rage

Transports our adversary, whom no bounds, Nor yet the man abyss wide *interrupt*, can hold? *Shakespeare.*

INTERRUPTEDLY. *adv.* [from *interrupted*.] Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

The incident light that meets with a sufferer's quor, will have its beams either refracted or absorbed, or else reflected more or less *interruptedly* than they would be, if the body had been unobscured. *Boyle on Colours.*

INTERRUPTER. *n. f.* [from *interrupt*.] He who interrupts.

INTERUPTION. *n. f.* [*interruption*, Fr. *interruption*, Latin.]

1. Interruption; breach of continuity.

Places covered from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea. *Hale's Orig. of Method.*

2. Intervention; interposition.

You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other, and the *interruption* of time enable you to lose the detail of the part. *Dryden's Essay on Criticism.*

3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction.

Bloody England into England gone, O'erheaving *interruption* spite of France. *Shakespeare.*

4. Intermision.

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when custom has made it familiar, it will be dispatched without resting or *interruption* in the course of our reading. *Locke.*

Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, *interruptions* his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was enabled to bid her be comforted. *Addison.*

INTERSCAPULAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *scapula*, Latin.] Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSECT. *v. a.* [*inter* and *secundo*, Lat.] To cut off by interruption. *Dat.*

To INTERSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scribo*, Latin.] To write between. *Dat.*

INTERSECTANT. *adj.* [*intersecans*, Lat.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT. *v. a.* [*interfeco*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds to maintain their position of proneness, that the opposite joints of neighbour legs consist in the same plane, and a line descending from their navel *intersects* at right angles the axis of the earth. *Boiss.*

INT

Excited by a vigorous loadstone, the needle will somewhat depict its animated extreme, and intersect the horizontal circumference. *Brown.*

TO INTERSECT. *v. n.* To meet and cross each other.

The sagittal future usually begins at that point where these lines intersect. *Wise man's Surgery.*

INTERSECTION. *n. f.* [*interfectio*, Lat. from *interfeci*.] Point where lines cross each other.

They did spout over interchangeably from side to side in forms of arches, without any intersection or meeting aloft, because the pipes were not opposite. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The first star of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection, which is now elongated, and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

Ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of crooked ones. *Bentley.*

TO INTERSECT. *v. a.* [*interfeco*, Lat.] To put in between other things.

If I may interfect a short speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Pliny to be sixteen furlongs. *Brewster.*

INTERSEPTION. *n. f.* [from *interfeci*.] An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.

These two interfections were clear explications of the apostle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgment of the unity. *Hammond.*

TO INTERSPERSE. *v. a.* [*interspersus*, Latin.] To scatter here and there among other things.

The possibility of a body's moving into a void space beyond the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a void space interspersed amongst bodies, will always remain clear. *Locke.*

It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's judgment had rejected, and care is taken to intersperse these additions, so that trace any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of the author. *Swift.*

INTERSPERSION. *n. f.* [from *interspersus*.] The act of scattering here and there.

For want of the interspersion of now and then an elegiac or a lyric ode. *Watts on the Mind.*

INTERSTELLAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *stella*, Latin.] Intervening between the stars.

The interstellar sky hath so much affinity with the star, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the star. *Bacon.*

INTERSTICE. *n. f.* [*interstitium*, Latin; *interstice*, French.]

1. Space between one thing and another.

The sun shining through a large prism upon a small placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through the interstices of the teeth, fell upon a white paper: the breadths of the teeth were equal to their interstices, and seven teeth together with their interstices took up an inch. *Newton.*

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles which compose the fibres, so as to leave vacant interstices in those places where they cohered before. *Arbuthnot.*

Time between one act and another. I will point out the interstices of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

INTERSTITIAL. *adj.* [from *interstices*.] Containing interstices.

In oiled papers the interstitial division being affected by the accession of oil, becometh more transparent. *Brown.*

INTERTEXTURE. *n. f.* [*intertexto*, Latin.] Diverfication of things mingled or woven one among another.

INT

TO INTERTWIN. } *v. c.* [*inter* and *twine*, or *twist*] To unite by twining one in another.

Under some concourse of shades, Whose branching arms thick intertwined in light shield

From dews and danner of night his shelter'd head. *Milton.*

INTERVAL. *n. f.* [*intervalle*, Fr. *intervallum*, Lat.]

1. Space between places; interstice; vacancy; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.

With any obstacle let all the light he now stopped which passes through any one interval of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured. *Newton's Optics.*

2. Time passing between two assignable points.

The century and half following was a very busy period, the intervals between every war being so short. *Swift.*

3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.

Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat with which it raged, yet his intervals of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion. *Atterbury.*

TO INTERVENE. *v. n.* [*intervento*, Lat. *intervenir*, Fr.]

1. To come between things or persons.

2. To make intervals.

While to near each other thus all day Our task we chuse, what wonder, if so near, Looks intervene, and smiles? *Milton.*

3. To cross unexpectedly.

Esteem the danger of an action, and the possibilities of miscarriage, and every cross accident that can intervene, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours. *Taylor.*

INTERVENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Opposition, or perhaps interview. Out of use.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they twayed. *Wotton.*

INTERVENIENT. *adj.* [*interveniens*, Latin; *intervenant*, French.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between.

There he intervenient in the rise of eight, in tones, two hemolls or half notes. *Bacon.*

Many arts were used to discuss new affection: all which notwithstanding, for I omit things intervenient, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to be sworn his servant. *Wotton.*

INTERVENTION. *n. f.* [*intervention*, Fr. *interventio*, Lat.]

1. Agency between persons.

Let us decide our quarrels at home, without the intervention of any foreign power. *Temple.*

God will judge the world in righteousness by the intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury.*

2. Agency between antecedents and consequatives.

In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he does by himself, others by the intervention of natural means, and by the mediation of such instruments as he has appointed. *L'Estrange.*

3. Interposition, the state of being interposed.

Sound is shut out by the intervention of that lax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear. *Holker.*

INT

TO INTERVOLVE. *v. a.* [*intervolvere*, Lat.] 1. To turn to another count.

The duke intervolved the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Topmas for the books five hundred pounds. *Wotton.*

2. To turn to another use.

INTERVOLVE. *n. f.* [*intervolve*, French.] Mutual light; light of each other. It is commonly used for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love flow ourselves each toward, other the same, which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their interview in Egypt. *Holker.*

His fears were, that the interview between England and France might, through their amity, breed him some prejudice. *Scaligeria.*

Such happy interviews, and fair evend Of love, and youth not lost, songs, garlands, flowers,

And charming symphonies, attach'd the heart Of Adam. *Milton's Paradyse Lost.*

TO INTERVOLVE. *v. a.* [*intervolvere*, Lat.]

To involve one within another.

Mytical dance! which yonder starry sphere Of planets, and of fixed, in all her wheels Rembles nearest; mazes intricate, Exactest, intervolved, yet regular, Then most, when most irregular, they seem. *Milton.*

TO INTERVOLVE. *v. a.* preter. *intervolve*, part. pass. *intervoven*, *intervore*, or *intervolved*; [*inter* and *volve*.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle;

Then laid him down Under the hospitable covert night Offices thick intervoven. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Words intervove with sighs found out their way. *Milton.*

I sat me down to watch upon a bank With ivy canopied, and intervove With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton.*

None Can say here nature ends, and art begins, But mixt like th' elements, and born like twins, So intervov'd, so like, so much the same: None, this mere nature, that mere art can name. *Denham.*

The proud theatres disclose the scene, Which intervoven Britons seem to raise, And show the triumph which their shame displays. *Dryden.*

He so intervoves truth with probable fiction, that he puts a pleasing fallacy upon us. *Dryden.* It appeared a vast ocean planted with islands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and intervoven with a thousand little shining isles that ran among them. *Addison.*

Orchard and flower-garden he so mixt and intervoven with one another, as to look like a natural wilderness. *Spectator.*

The supreme Infinite could not make intelligent creatures, without implanting in their natures a most ardent desire, intervoven in the substance of their spiritual natures, of being reunited with himself. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

I do not altogether disapprove the intervovening texts of scripture through the style of your sermon. *Swift.*

TO INTERVOLVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *volve*.] To will mutually to each other.

The venom of all stepdames, gambler's gail What tyrants and their subjects intervolve, All ill fall on that man. *Donne.*

INTERSTABLE. *adj.* [*instabilis*, Latin.] Disqualified to make a will.

A person excommunicated is rendered infamous and instable both actively and passively. *And so's Peace Song.*

INT

INT'STATE. *adj.* [*intestat*, Fr. *intestat*, Lat.] Wanting a will; dying without a will.

Why should calamity be full of words?
—Windy attorneys to their cheat woes,
Any succeeds to *intestate* joys,
Poor breathing orators of miseries. *Shakspeare.*
Present punishment pursues his maw,
When surfeited and swell'd this peacock raw,
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, apoplex, *intestate* death. *Dryden.*

INTESTINAL. *adj.* [*intestinal*, Fr. from *intestine*.] Belonging to the guts.
The mouths of the lacteals are opened by the *intestinal* tube, affecting a straight instead of a spiral cylinder. *Arbuthnot.*

INTESTINE. *adj.* [*intestin*, Fr. *intestinus*, Latin.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.
O these inward and *intestine* enemies to prayer,
there are our past sins to wound us, our present
cares to distract us, our distemper'd passions to
disorder us, and a whole swarm of loose and
floating imaginations to molest us. *Duppa.*

Intestine war no more our passions wage,
Ev'n giddy factions hear away their rage. *Pope.*

2. Contained in the body.
Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
A wooden jack, which had almost
Lost, by disuse, the art to roast,
A sudden alteration feels,
Increas'd by new *intestine* wheels. *Swift.*

3. Domestick, not foreign. I know not
whether the word be properly used in
the following example of *Shakspeare*.
perhaps for *mortal* and *intestine* should be
read *mortal interecine*.

Since the mortal and *intestine* jars
Twixt thy seditious countrymen and us,
It hath in solemn synods been decreed
T' admit no traffic to our adversetowns. *Shak.*
But God, or Nature, while they thus contend,
To these *intestine* discords put an end. *Dryden.*
She saw her sons with purple death expire,
And dreadful series of *intestine* wars,
Inglorious triumphs and dishonest fears. *Pope.*

INTESTINE. *n. f.* [*intestinum*, Lat. *intestine*, Fr.] The gut; the bowel: most commonly without a singular.

The *intestines* or guts may be inflamed by an acid substance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot.*

TO INTHRALL. *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall*.]
To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude. A word now seldom used, at least in prose.

What though I be *inthrall'd*, he seems a knight,

And will not any way dishonour me. *Shaksp.*
The Turk has sought to exorcise the ancient
memory of those people which he has subjugated
and *inthrall'd*. *Raleigh.*

Authors to themselves in all
Both what they judge, and what they chuse;
for so

I form'd them free, and free they must remain
Till they *inthrall* themselves. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

She soothes, but never can *inthrall* my mind.
Why may not peace and love for once be join'd? *Prior.*

INTHRUMENT. *n. f.* [from *inthrall*.]
Servitude; slavery.

Moses and Aaron sent from God to claim
His people from *inthrument*, they return
With glory and spoil back to their promis'd land. *Milton.*

TO INTHRONE. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne*.]
To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne
commonly *enthrone*.

One, chet, in gracious dignity *inthrone'd*,
Shines o'er the rest. *Thomson's Summer.*

INT

INTIMACY. *n. f.* [from *intimate*.] Close familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendships and intimacies to men of virtue. *Rogers.*

INTIMATE. *adj.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intimus*, Latin.]

1. Inmost; inward; intestine.

They knew not
That what I mention'd was of God, I knew
From *intimate* impulse. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Fear being to *intimate* to our natures, it is the
strongest bond of laws. *Tillotson.*

2. Near; not kept at distance.

Moses was with him in the retirements of the
mount, received there his private instructions;
and when the multitude were thinned away
from any approach, he was honoured with an
intimate and immediate admission. *South.*

3. Familiar; closely acquainted.

United by this sympathetic bond,
You grow familiar, *intimate*, and fond. *Roscom.*

INTIMATE. *n. f.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intime*, French; *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.

The design was to entertain his reason with a
more equal converse, assign him an *intimate*
whole intellect as much corresponded with his as
did the outward form. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

TO INTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French; *intimare*, low Latin.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a
way he *intimates*, may be made a mercury of
copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries,
but green. *Boyle.*

The names of simple ideas and substances,
with the abstract ideas in the mind, *intimate*
some real existence, from which was derived
their original pattern. *Locke.*

'Tis the divinity that sits within us,
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addison's Cato.*

INTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *intimate*.]

1. Closely; with intermixture of parts.

The same economy is observed in the circulation
of the chyle with the blood, by moving it
intimately with the parts of the fluid to which it is
to be assimilated. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Nearly; inseparably.

Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise
from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is
more essential to us, and more *intimately* united
with us. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMATION. *n. f.* [*intimation*, Fr. from *intimate*.] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and
intimations; the first hints and whispers of good
and evil that pass in his heart. *South.*

Of those that are only probable we have some
reasonable *intimations*, but not a demonstrative
certainty. *Woodward.*

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there
are several little *intimations*, to be met with on
medals. *Addison.*

INTIME. *adj.* Inward; being within the
mass; not being external, or on the
surface; internal. Not used.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixed
bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and
requires an *intime* application of the agents,
water hath the principality and excels over
earth. *Digby on Bodies.*

TO INTIMIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, Fr. *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful;
to daunt; to make cowardly.

At that tribunal stands the willing tribe,
Which nothing can *intimidate* or bribe;
Time is the judge. *Young.*

INT

Now guilt once harbour'd in the conscious breast
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Leone.*
INTIRE. *n. f.* [*integer*, Lat. *entire*, Fr. better written *entire*, which see, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminished; unbroken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole polittick societies of men, be-
longeth to properly unto the same *intire* societies,
that for any prince to exercise the same of him-
self, and not either by express commission im-
mediately and personally received from God, or
else by authority derived at the first from their
consent upon whose persons he imposes laws, it
is no better than mere tyranny. *Hooker.*

INTIRENESS. *n. f.* [from *intire*; better
entireness.] Wholeness; integrity.

So shall all times find me the same;
You this *intireness* better may fulfil,
Who have the pattern with you still. *Donne.*

INTO. *prep.* [*in* and *to*.]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place;
oppoed to *out of*.

Water introduces *into* vegetables the matter it
bears along with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

Acrid substances, which pass *into* the capillary
tubes, must unite them into greater contraction.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Noting entrance of one thing into
another.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance an
habitual inclination to the site it held, how much
more may education, being a constant plight and
murement, induce by custom good habits *into*
a reasonable creature? *Hutton.*

To give life to that which has yet no being, is
to frame a living creature, infuse the parts, and
having fitted them together, to put *into* them a
living soul. *Locke.*

3. Noting penetration beyond the outside,
or some action which reaches beyond
the superficies or open part.

To look *into* letters already opened or drop'd is
held an ungenerous act. *Pope.*

4. Noting inclusion real or figurative.

They have denominated some herbs *solat* and
some *lunar*, and such like toys put *into* great
words. *Flower.*

5. Noting a new state to which any thing
is brought by the agency of a cause.

Compound bodies may be resolved *into* other
substances than such as they are divided *into* by
the fire. *Boyle.*

A man must sin himself *into* a love of other
men's sins, for a bare notion of this black act
will not carry him so far. *South.*

Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate,
When the mad people rise against the state,
To look them *into* duty; and command

An awful silence with thy lifted hand. *Dryden.*

It concerns every man that would not trifle
away his soul, and fool himself *into* irrecoverable
misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire
into these matters. *Tillotson.*

He is not a frail being, that he should be tired
into compliance by the force of assiduous applica-
tion. *Smollett.*

In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance
to rise, they naturally spread themselves *into*
lakes, before they can find any issue. *Addison.*

It would have been all irretrievably lost, *was*
it not by this means collected and brought *into*
one mass. *Woodward.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as
their sole author; and the reader led *into* a belief,
that they were never before maintained by any
person of virtue? *Atterbury.*

It is no ways congruous, that God should be
always frightening men *into* an acknowledgment
of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon
by calm evidence. *Atterbury.*

A man may whore and drink himself *into*
atheism; but it is impossible he should think
himself *into* it. *Bentley.*

INTOLERABLE. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Latin; *intolérable*, French.]

1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as intolerable as it is unreasonable. *Taylor.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprize,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;
Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd intolerable day. *Dryden.*
Some men are quickly weary of one thing;
The same study long continued in is as intolerable
to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes
is to a court lady. *Locke.*

From Parson's top th' Almighty rode,
Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broome.*
Bad beyond sufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *intolerable*.] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY. *adv.* [from *intolerable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT. *adj.* [*intolerant*, French.] Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another, the powers of human bodies being limited and intolerant of excesses. *Arbuthnot.*

INTOMB. *v. a.* [*in and tomb*.] To enclose in a funeral monument; to bury.

What commandment hath the Jews for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of their dead, after which custom notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intomb'd? *Hooker.*
Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame,
That darkness does the face of earth intomb? *Shakespeare.*

Mighty heroes more majestic shades,
And youths intomb'd before their father's eyes. *Dryden.*

INTONATE. *v. a.* [*intono*, Latin.] To thunder.

INATION. *n. f.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate*.] The act of thundering.

INTONE. *v. n.* [from *intono*, or rather from *tono*; *intonner*, French.] To make a slow protracted noise.

So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to us
Harmonick twang. *Pope's Dunciad.*

INTORT. *v. a.* [*intorto*, Lat.] To twist; to wreath; to wring.

The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits. And a gland is nothing but a canal variously intort'd and wound up together. *Arbuthnot.*
With rev'rent hand the king presents the gold,
Which round th' intort'd horns the gilder roll'd. *Pope.*

INTOXICATE. *v. a.* [*in and toxico*, Lat.] To inebriate; to make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it intoxicateth; and we doth profit rather in the powers of understanding, than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon.*

As with new wine intoxicated both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Dainty within their breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton.*

My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
That strong Circean liquor ceas'd t' intuse,
Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*

What part of wild fury was there in the bac-

chanals which we have not seen equal'd, if not exceeded by some intoxicated zealots?

Decay of Piety.
Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so intoxicated with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived. *Dryden's Duff-Glory.*

Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous liquors, having different qualities from the plant, for no fruit taken crude has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot.*

INTOXICATION. *n. f.* [from *intoxicate*.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's intoxication, who was every where else detected. *Bacon.*

Whence can this proceed, but from that belasting intoxication which verbal magick brings upon the mind. *South.*

INTRACTABLE. *adj.* [*intractabilis*, Lat. *intraitable*, French.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.

To love them who love us is so natural a passion, that even the most intractable tempers obey its force. *Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means serpents, and other noxious and more intractable kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together. *Woodward.*

INTRACTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *intractable*.] Obstinate; perverseness.

INTRACTABLY. *adv.* [from *intractable*.] Unmanageably; stubbornly.

INTRANQUILITY. *n. f.* [*in and tranquility*.] Unquietness; want of rest.

Jactations were used for amusement, and allay in constant pains, and to relieve that *intranquility* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple.*

INTRINSITIVE. *adj.* [*intrinsic*, Lat.]

[In grammar.] A verb *intrinsic* is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object: as, *curro*, I run. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

INTRINSUTABLE. *adj.* [*in and transmutabile*.] Unchangeable to any other substance.

Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutabile*, and therefore call it liquor eternus. *Ray on the Creation.*

TO INTREASURE. *v. a.* [*in and treasure*.] To lay up as in a treasury.

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times decas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the man chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
And weak beginnings he *intreasure'd*. *Shaksp.*

TO INTRENCH. *v. n.* [*in and trencher*, Fr.] To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another; with *on*.

Little I desire my scepter should *intrench on* God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's consciences. *King Charles.*

That crawling insect, who from mud began,
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!
Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,
Intrench on love, my great prerogative. *Dryden.*

We are not to *intrench upon* truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. *Locke.*

TO INTRENCH. *v. a.*

1. To break with *his* *intrench'd*, and care sat on his tided check. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were *intrench'd* in their camp.

INTRESCUANT. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in *Shakespeare*, is thus explained: The *intrenchant* air means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the space left by any body which had passed through it. *Hammer.* I believe *Shakespeare* intended rather to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and derived *intrenchant*, from *in* privative, and *trencher* to cut; *intrenchant* is indeed properly *not cutting*, rather than *not to be cut*; but this is not the only instance in which *Shakespeare* confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.

As easy may't thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. *Shakespeare.*

INTRESCIMENT. *n. f.* [from *intrench*.] Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID. *adj.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Lat.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave.

Argyle.
Calm and *intrepid* in the very throat
Of sulphurous war, on Iken's dreadful field. *Thomson.*

INTREPIDITY. *n. f.* [*intrepidité*, French.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness.

I could not sufficiently wonder at the *intrepidity* of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling. *Gallat's Travels.*

INTREPIDLY. *adv.* [from *intrepid*.] Fearlessly; boldly; daringly.

He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward *intrepidly*, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope.*

INTRICACY. *n. f.* [from *intricate*.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulysses in Homer's *Odysses* is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that tale with very agreeable plots and *intricacies*, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtilty of his behaviour. *Addison.*

INTRICATE. *adj.* [*intricatus*, Latin.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and *intricate*. *Hooker.*

His stile was fit to convey the most *intricate* business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison.*

TO INTRICATE. [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in use.

Alterations of surnames have so *intreated*, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them. *Camden.*

INTRICATELY. *adv.* [from *intricate*.] With involution of one in another; with perplexity.

That variety of factions into which we are so *intricately* engag'd, gave occasion to this discourse. *Swift.*

INTRICATENESS. *n. f.* [from *intricate*.] Perplexity; involution; obscurity.

He found such *intricateness*, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. *Samuel.*

INTRIGUE. *n. f.* [*inrigue*, French.]

INT

1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged: usually an affair of love.

These are the grand intrigues of man, These his huge thoughts, and these his vast desires.

A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and intrigue, to a rich widow. The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his intrigues.

Now love is dwindled to intrigues, And marriage grown a money league.

2. Intricacy; complication. Little in use. Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the intrigues of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us.

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction.

As causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or intrigue which makes up the greatest part of the poem.

To INTRIGUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private designs, commonly of love.

INTRIGUER. *n. f.* [*intrigueur*, Fr. from *intrigue*.] One who buies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

I desire that *intriguers* will not make a pump of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another.

INTRIGUINGLY. *adv.* [from *intrigue*.] With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat. *intrinseque*, French.] This word is now generally written *intrinsecal*, contrary to etymology.]

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

These measure the laws of God not by the *intrinsecal* goodness and equity of them, but by reluctance and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them.

The near and *intrinsecal*, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself.

2. Intimate; closely familiar. Out of use. He falls into *intrinsecal* society with Sir John Graham, who dissuaded him from marriage.

Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance *intrinsecal* with him, or at least admitted to his melancholy hours.

INTRINSECALLY. *adv.* [from *intrinsecal*.]

1. Internally; naturally; really.

A lye is a thing absolutely and *intrinsecally* evil.

Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinsecally* and solidly valuable.

2. Within; at the inside.

In his countenance no open alteration; but the less he shewed without, the more it wrought *intrinsecally*.

It once bereaved of motion, matter cannot of itself acquire it again: nor till it be thrust by some other body from without, or *intrinsecally* moved by an immaterial self-active substance that can pervade it.

INTRINSECAT. *adj.* [This word seems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinsecal*.] Perplexed; entangled. Not in use.

So smiling rogues as these, Like cuts, oft bite the holy words in twain, Two *intrinsecate* 't' unlose.

INT

Come, mortal wretch, With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsecate* Of life at once untie.

INTRINSECK. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

Intrinsecal goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revealed.

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

The difference between worth and merit, strictly taken: that is, a man's *intrinsecal*, this, his current value.

His fame, like gold, the more 'tis try'd The more shall its *intrinsecal* worth proclaim.

Beautiful as a jewel set in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinsecal* value, yet improves the luster, and attracts the eyes of the beholder.

To INTRODUCE. *v. a.* [*introduco*, Lat. *introducere*, French.]

1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person.

Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity.

2. To bring something into notice or practice.

This vulgar error whosoever is able to reclaim, he shall *introduce* a new way of cure, prevailing by theory as well as practice.

An author who should *introduce* a spout of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause.

3. To produce; to give occasion to.

Whosoever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors.

4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

If he will *introduce* himself by prefaces, we cannot help it.

INTRODUCER. *n. f.* [*introduceur*, Fr. from *introduce*.]

1. One who conducts another to a place or person.

2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an *introducer* or supporter, not as a teacher.

It is commonly charged upon the army, that the heady vice of drinking to excess hath been lately, from their example, restored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have succeeded to a miracle.

INTRODUCTION. *n. f.* [*introduction*, Fr. *introduction*, Latin.]

1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted.

2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

The archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence.

3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE. *adj.* [*introducivus*, Fr. from *introduce*.] Serving as the means to something else.

The truths of Christ crucified, is the christian's philosophy, and a good life is the christian's logic; that great *introducive* art, that must guide the mind to the former.

INTRODUCTORY. *adj.* [from *introducivus*, Latin.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.

INT

This *introducitory* discourse itself is to be but an essay not a book.

INTROGRESSION. *n. f.* [*intromissio*, Latin.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTROIT. *n. f.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of public devotions.

INTROMISSION. *n. f.* [*intromissio*, Lat.]

1. The act of sending in.

It might be caused by *intromission*, or receiving in the form of that which is seen, contrary species or forms should be received confusedly together, which Aristotle shews to be absurd.

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general *intromission* of all sects and persuasions into our communion, is that those who separate from us are full and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away.

2. [In the Scottish law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects: as, he shall be brought to an account for his *intromissions* with such an estate.

To INTROMIT. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.]

1. To send in; to let in; to admit.

Gliss in the window *intromits* light without cold to that in the room.

Ti ged bodies and liquors reflect some sorts of rays, and *intromit* or transmit other sorts.

To INTROSPECT. *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION. *n. f.* [from *introspect*.] A view of the inside.

The usages of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves, are discernible by man.

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind, and note that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination.

INTROVENT. *adj.* [*intro* and *venio* Latin.] Entering; coming in.

Scarce any condition which is not exhausted and obtained, from the commixture of *introvent* nations, either by commerce or conquest.

To INTROUDE. *v. n.* [*introduo*, Latin.]

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission.

Thy years want wit, thy wit want edge And manners, to *introduce* where I am guest.

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore that this might to enter, as not to *introduce*, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of omnipotence.

2. It is followed by on before persons, or personal possessions.

Forgive me, fair one, if officious friendship *introdues* on your repose, and comes thus late.

To greet you with the tidings of success. Some thoughts rise and *introduce* upon us, while we shun them; others fly from us, when we would hold them.

3. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted: sometimes with *into*.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worshipping of angels, *introducing* into those things which he hath not seen by his fleshly mind.

To INTROUDE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

Not to *introduce* one's self into the mysteries of government, which the prince keeps secret, is represented by the winds that up in a bull hide,

which the companions of Ulysses would needs be to fool him as to pry into.

INTRUDER. *n. f.* [from *intrude*.] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.

Unnecessarily intruder thou art! *Shakespeare*
Go, thou intruder! over-weening slave!
Beside thy fawning smiles on equal faces

They were but intruders upon the possession, during the minority of the heir: they knew that lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Darwin on Ireland*

Will you a bold intruder never learn
To know your basket, and your bread discern?

She had seen a great variety of faces: they were all strangers and intruders, such as she had no acquaintance with. *Locke*

The whole fraternity of writers rise up in arms against every new intruder into the world of fame. *Adelphi's Freethinker*

INTRUSION. *n. f.* [*intrusion*, Fr. *intru* *sio*, Latin.]

The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state.

Many excellent dreams have been jaded off by the intrusions of poetical fictions. *Trou*

The separation of the parts of one body, upon the intrusion of another, and the change from rest to motion upon impulse, and the like, seem to have some connexion. *Locke*

Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something emboldened me to this unseasoned intrusion; for they say, if money go before, all ways do lie open.

Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill With noisome intrusions. *Par. Lost*

How 's this, my son? Why this intrusion? Were not my widdes that I should be private?

I may close, after so long an intrusion upon your meditations. *Waller's Prop. for Death*

Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

It will be said, I handle an art no way fitted either to my employment or fortune, and to be charged with intrusion and impertinence.

INTRUST. *v. a.* [in and *trust*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value; or, we *intrust* another with something; or we *intrust* something to another.

His majesty had a solicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in such a manner, that none of the duke's officers were intrusted with the knowledge of it. *Clarendon*

Receive my counsel, and securely move; *intrust* thy fortune to the powers above. *Dryden*

Are not the lives of those, who draw the sword for Rome's defence, intrusted to our care? *Addis*

He composed his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to *intrust* it to the hands of his servant. *Arbuthnot*

INTUITION. *n. f.* [*intuitus*, *intuor*, Lat.] Sight of any thing, used commonly of mental view. Immediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had passed for a most malicious persecutor; whereas God saw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that intuition had mercy on him.

The truth of these propositions we know by a simple intuition of the ideas, and such propositions are called self-evident. *Locke*

Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object.

All knowledge of causes is deductive; for we know none by simple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects; for the causality itself is indemonstrable. *Glanville*

Discourse was then almost as quick as intuition. *South*

He their single virtue did survey,
By intuition in his own large breast. *Dryden*

INTUITIVE. *adj.* [*intuitivus*, low Latin; *intuitif*, French.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or testimony.

Immediate perception of the agreement and disagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge. *Locke*

Lately flights of thought, and almost intuitive perception of abstract notions, or exalted discoveries of mathematical theorems, we sometimes see exist in one person. *Bentley*

2. Seeing, not barely believing.

Faith, being here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the intuitive vision of God in the world to come. *Hooker*

3. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

The rule of ghostly or ministerial natures, as spirits and angels, is their intuitive intellectual judgment, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodness of that object, which, with unspeakable joy and delight, doth set them on work. *Hooker*

The soul receives
Discursive of intuitive. *Milton*

INTUITIVELY. *adj.* [*intuitivement*, Fr.]

Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception.

That our love is sound and sincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conscience and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, saving only the teacher of all men's hearts, who alone intuitively doth know in this kind who are his? *Hooker*

God Almighty, who sees all things intuitively, does not want logical helps. *Baker on Learning*

INTUMESCENCE. } *n. f.* [*intumescence*,
INTUMESCENT. } Fr. *intumesco*, Lat.]

Swelling; tumour; the act or state of swelling.

According to the temper of the terreous parts at the bottom, as they are more hardy or easily moved, they variously *intumesce*, or end their *intumescences*. *Brown*

This subterranean heat causes a great rarefaction and *intumescence* of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions, and occasions an earthquake. *Woodward*

INTURGESCENCE. *n. f.* [in and *turgesco*, Lat.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling.

Not by attenuation of the upper part of the sea, but *inturgescence* caused first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it along them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

INTUSE. *n. f.* [*intusus*, Latin.] Bruise.

She did fetch the swelling bruise,
And having search'd the *intusi* deep,
She bound it with her hair. *Spenser*

INTWINE. *v. a.* [in and *wine*.]

1. To twist, or wreath together.

This opinion, though subtle, yet *intwined* with a truth, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker*

2. To be inferted, being wreathed or twisted.

The veil and veil
Which wand'ring follow'd, and with flow'rs *intwined*. *Dryden*

TO INVAD. *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]

1. To attack a country; to make a hostile entrance.

He will *invade* them with troops. *Habb*

Should he *invade* any part of their country, he would soon see that nation up at arms. *Knotter*

With dangerous expedition they *invade*,
Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault. *Milton*

Thy race in times to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;
Rome, whose ascending towers shall heaven *invade*,
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden*

Encouraged with success, he *invades* the province of philosophy. *Dryden*

In vain did nature's wife command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main. *Dryden*

2. To attack; to assail; to assault.

These shall be sedition among men, and *invading* one another, they shall not regard their kings. *2 Ulfers*

Thou think'st tis much, that this contentious storm

Invades us to the skin; so 'tis to thee:
But where the greater malady is fix'd,
The lesser is scarce felt. *Shakespeare, King Lear*

3. To violate by the first act of hostility; to attack, not defend.

Your toes are such, as they, not you, have made;

And virtue may repel, though not *invade*. *Dryden*

INVADER. *n. f.* [from *invado*, Latin]

1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durst they, as *invaders*, land in Ireland. *Bacon*

Their piety
In sharp contest of battle found no aid
Against *invaders*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, serves only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious *invaders*. *Decay of Piety*

Were he lost, the naked empire
Would be a prey expos'd to *invaders*. *Denham*

The country about Attica was the most barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of *invaders*. *Singh*

Secure, by William's care, let Britain stand,
Nor dread the bold *invader's* hand. *Prior*

Esteem and judgment with strong fancy join,
To call the bar *invaders* in;
My darling favourite inclination, too,
All, all conspiring with the foe. *Granville*

2. An assailant.

3. Encroacher; intruder.

The substance was formerly comprised in that uncompounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical *invaders*. *Hammond*

INVALESCENCE. *n. f.* [*invalejo*, Lat.]

Strength; health; force. *Dict.*

INVALED. *adj.* [*invale*, French; *invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heavens, to shew
Invalid, that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton*

TO INVALIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid*.]

To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

To *invalidate* such a consequence, some things might be speciously enough alleged. *Bentley*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a tone of witness of the falsehood of his misfrets, and it is ten to one but three kind words of her's shall *invalidate* all their testimonies. *Locke*

INVALID. *n. f.* [French.] One disabled by sickness or hurts.

INV

What beggar in the *invalides*,
With lameness broke, with blindness smitten,
Wish'd ever decently to die? *Prior.*
INVALIDITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *validity*; *invalidité*, French.]

1. Weakness; want of cogency.
2. Want of bodily strength. This is no English meaning.

He ordered, that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or invalidity, should want. *Temple.*

INVALUABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *valuable*.]
Precious above estimation; inestimable.

The faith produced by terror would not be so free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and invaluable privileges of believing. *Atterbury.*

INVARIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *rarius*, Lat.] *invariable*, Fr.] Unchangeable; constant.

Being not able to design times by days, months, or years, they thought best to determine these alterations by some known and invariable signs, and such did they conceive the rising and setting of the fixed stars. *Brown.*

The rule of good and evil would not appear uniform and invariable, but different, according to men's different complexions and inclinations. *Atterbury.*

INVARIABleness. *n. f.* [from *invariable*.]
Immutability; constancy.

INVARIABLY. *adv.* [from *invariable*.]
Unchangeably; constantly.

He, who steers his course invariably by this rule, takes the surest way to make all men praise him. *Atterbury.*

INVASION. *n. f.* [*invasion*, French; *invasio*, Latin.]

1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment.

We made an *invasion* upon the Cherethites. *1 Sam.*

Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every invasion that sin makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of sin uneasy. *South.*

The nations of th' Ausonian shore
Shall hear the dreadful rumour, from afar,
Of arm'd *invasion*, and embrace the war. *Dryden.*
William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1060, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time 'till now, for one entire length of time, it shows at what distance this *invasion* was from the two extremes. *Locke.*

2. Attack of a disease.
What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *Arbuthnot.*

INVASIVE. *adj.* [from *invade*.] Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions; not defensive.

I must come closer to my purpose, and not make more *invasive* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country. *Dryden.*

Let other monarchs, with *invasive* bands,
Lessen their people, and extend their lands;
By gassing nations hated and obey'd,
Lord of the deserts that their swords had made. *Arbuthnot.*

INVECTIVE. *n. f.* [*invektive*, French; *invektica*, low Latin.]

1. A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation.

Plain men desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as to unwind themselves, where the fibres of glosing speech do lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter *invektives* against that

which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to observe as behoveful for the exercise of christian duty. *Hooker.*

If we take *satyr*, in the general signification of the word, for an *invektive*, 'tis almost as old as verse. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. It is used with *against*.

So deep-rate thieves, all hopeless of their lives,
Breathe out *invektives* 'gainst the officers. *Shaksp.*
Casting off respect, he fell to bitter *invektives* against the French king. *Bacon's Hen. vii.*

3. Less properly with *at*.

Whilst we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invektives* we make at their supposed errors fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*

INVECTIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive.

Let him rail on; let his *invektive* muse
Have four and twenty letters to abuse. *Dryden.*

INVECTIVELY. *adv.* Satirically; abusively.

Thus most *invektively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yes, and of this our life; wearing that we
Are mere usurpers, tyrants. *Shaksp.*

TO INVEIGH. *v. a.* [*invecho*, Lat.] To utter censure or reproach: with *against*.

I cannot blame him for *inveighing* to sharply against the vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*
He *inveighs* severely against the folly of parties, in retaining scoundrels to retail their lies. *Arbuthnot.*

INVEIGHER. *n. f.* [from *inveigh*.] Vehement railer.

One of these *inveighers* against mercury, in seven weeks, could not cure one small herpes in the face. *Wijeman.*

TO INVEIGLE. *v. a.* [*inrogiare*, Ital.]

Minsheu; *aveugler*, or *enaveugler*, Fr. *Skinner* and *Junius*.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce.

Most false *Duriss*, so highly dight,
That easy was to *inveigle* weaker light,
Was, by her wile, and wily skill,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might. *Fairu Queen.*

Achilles hath *inveigled* his fool from him. *Shaksp.*

Yet have they *inveigled* us with guileful spells,
To *inveigle* and *inveigle* away sense
Of them that pass by the way. *Milton.*

Both *inveigled* and *inveigled* by the way. *Milton.*

T' *inveigle* and *inveigle* in the rabble. *Hudibras.*
Those drops of prettiness, scattering sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to exalt our conceits, not *inveigle* or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

I leave the use of garlick to such as are *inveigled* into the gout by the use of too much drinking. *Temple.*

The *inveigling* a woman before she is come to years of discretion, should be as criminal as the *inveigling* of her before she is ten years old. *Spectator.*

INVEIGLER. *n. f.* [from *inveigle*.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*. *Sandys.*

TO INVENT. *v. a.* [*invenire*, Fr. *invenio*, Lat.]

1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before.

The *invention* of God, so far forth as it is more than the law of reason, should not be invented of men, but *invented* from God himself. *Hooker.*

INV

INV

By their count, which lovers books *invent*,
The sphere of Cupid sixty years contains. *Spens.*
Mutter of mirth enough, though there were none.

She could devise, and thousand ways *invent*
To feed her foolish humour and vain jolliment. *Fairy Queen.*

Woe to them that *invent* to themselves instruments of mischief. *Anon.*

We may *invent*
With what more forcible we may offend
Our enemies. *Milton.*

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a twofold liquor is prepared for the union of their heads; both which make up the most apt mixture, for this use, that can be *invented* or thought upon. *Reg.*

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace,
By manag'd fire and late *invented* eyes. *Blackin.*
But when long time the wretches thoughts refine'd,

When want had set an edge upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,

And that which each *invented*, all enjoy'd. *Creech.*
The ship, by help of a screw, *invented* by Archimedes, was launched into the water. *Arch.*

2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate.

I never did such things as those men have maliciously *invented* against me. *Suppliment.*

Here is a strange figure *invented* against the plain sense of the words. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

I would *invent* as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As lean-luc'd envy in her loathsome cave. *Shaksp.*
Hercules's meeting with Pleasure and Virtue was *invented* by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and in the first dawning of philosophy. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. To light on; to meet with. Not used.

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad.
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad. *Spenser.*

INVENTER. *n. f.* [from *inventeur*, Fr.]

1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before.

As a translator, he was just; as an *inventer*, he was rich. *Gaith.*

2. A forger.

INVENTION. *n. f.* [*invention*, French; *inventio*, Latin.]

1. Excogitation; the act or power of producing something new.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention! *Shaksp.*

By improving what was writ before,
Invention labours leis, but judgment more. *Johnson.*

Invention is a kind of muse, which, being possessed of the other advantages common to her sisters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raised higher than the rest. *Dryden.*

Mine is th' invention of the charming lyre.
Sweet notes and heavenly numbers I inspire. *Dryden.*

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgment, of Homer is invention. *Pope.*

2. Discovery.

Nature hath provided several glandules to separate spittle from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*, and called *ductus salivales*. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Forgery; fiction.

We hear our bloody cousins, not confessing
Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
With *inventing* invention. *Shaksp.*

If thou can't accuse,
Do it without invention suddenly. *Shaksp.*

4. The thing invented.

The garden, a place not to be in natural ornaments than artificial ones.
The intention all clear, and each how he
To be the inventor of it, to only it feared
Once found, which a thousand might would have
thought

Impossible. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
INVENTIVE. *adj.* [*inventif*, French; from *invent*.]
1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

Those have the inventive heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters.
Ayckham's Schoolmaster.

That inventive head
For fatal image from the temple drew,
The sleeping guardians of the castle flew. *Dryden.*
The inventive god, who never fails his part,
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart.
Dryden.

2. Having the power of excogitation or fiction.

As he had an inventive brain, so there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himself.
Raleigh.

Reason, remembrance, wit, inventive art,
No nature, but immortal, can impart. *Denham.*

INVENTOR. *n. f.* [*inventor*, Latin.]
1. A finder out of something new. It is written likewise *inventer*.

We have the statue of your Columbus, that discovered the West Indies, also the inventor of ships: your Monk, that was the inventor of ordinance, and of gunpowder.
Bacon.

Studious they appear
Of arts that polish life; inventors rare,
Unmindful of their maker. *Milton.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author and inventor, and the reader led into a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue?
Attributing.

2. A contriver; a framer. In an ill sense.
In this upstart, purposes mischief,
Fall'n on the inventors heads. *Shakespeare.*

INVENTORIALY. *adv.* [from *inventory*, whence perhaps *inventorial*.] In manner of an inventory.

To divide *inventorially*, would dizzy the arithmetic of memory.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

INVENTORIUM. *n. f.* [*inventoire*, Fr. *inventarium*, Latin.] An account or catalogue of movables.

I found,
Fifteenth, an *inventory*, thus importing,
The several parcels of his plate. *Shakespeare.*
The leanness that afflicts us, the object of our misery, is as an *inventory* to particularize then abundance: our sufferings is a gain to them.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Whoe'er looks,
For themselves dare not go, o'er Cheapside books,
Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory*. *Donne.*

It were of much consequence to have such an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as, on the one hand, nothing should be wanting, so nothing repeated on the other.
Gren's Muzium.

In Persia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattels, and it is usual, when a man tells a tale of ilk, to toss half a dozen women into the bargain.
Addison.

TO INVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To register; to place in a catalogue.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and useful labelled.
Shakespeare.

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richest possessions: the philosopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods.
Government of the Tongue.

INVENTRESS. *n. f.* [*inventrice*, French; from *inventor*.] A female that invents.

The arts, with all their reform of lesser trades, history and tradition tell us when they had their beginning, and how many of them inventions and *inventresses* were deemed.
Paint.

Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame;
The sweet cantability from her sacred floor,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds. *Decker.*

INVERSE. *adj.* [*inverse*, French; *inversus*, Latin.] Inverted; reciprocal; opposed to direct. It is so called in proportion.

When the fourth term is so much greater than the third as the second is less than the first; or so much less than the third as the second is greater than the first.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an *inverse* duplicate proportion of the distance.
Galilei.

INVERSION. *n. f.* [*inversion*, French; *inversio*, Latin.]

1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last.

If he speaks truth, it is upon a subtle *inversion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it.
Brown.

'Tis just the *inversion* of an act of parliament: your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed among the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, so that each takes the room of the other.

TO INVERT. *v. a.* [*invert*, Latin.]
1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, shall I humbly woo?
And tame proud prince, in wild Numidia born,
Pray to accept me, and forget my scorn! *Waller.*

Ask not the cause why follen spring
So long delays her flow'rs to bear,
And winter storms *invert* the year. *Dryden.*

Poesy and oratory omit things essential, and invert times and actions, to place every thing in the most affecting light.

2. To place the last first.

Yes, every poet is a fool;
By demonstration Ned can show it:
Happy could Ned's *inverted* rule
Prove every fool to be a poet. *Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embay. Instead of this *convert* or *invert*, is now commonly used.

Solyman charged him *thoroughly* with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use, and having secret intelligence with his enemies. *Knolles.*

INVERTEDLY. *adv.* [from *inverted*.] In contrary or reversed order.

Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landkip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye.
Derham.

TO INVERT. *v. a.* [*invert*, French; *invertio*, Latin.]

1. To dress; to clothe; to array. It has *in* or *with* before the thing superinduced or conferred.

Then getur'd sad,
Invert in lank lean cheeks and war-worn coats,
Presented them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghosts. *Shakespeare.*

Thou with a mantle didst *invert*
The rising world, and in their full lustre;
Invert them as in smiles, put on
Thy choicest loveliness. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. To place in position of a rank or office.

When we sanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make places of publick worship, that we *invert* God himself a church, and that we sever them from common uses.
Hack.

After the death of the other archbishop, he was *inverted* a third high dignity, and settled in his palace at Lambeth. *Clarendon.*

The *inverted* of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do homage to those who *invert* with publick authority. *Atterbury.*

3. To adorn; to grace; as clothes or ornaments.

Honour hath,
Not accompanied, *invert* him only,
But signs of nobleness, like flames, fl all flame
On all deliverers. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The foolish, over-careful fathers for their engrafted
The canker'd heaps of strong attached gold;
For this they have been thoughtful to *invert*
Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shak.*

Some great potentate,
Or of the thrones above, such majesty
Inverts him coming. *Milton.*

4. To confer; to give.

If there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as there is between a man and beast, or between soul and body, it *inverts* a right of government. *Locke.*

5. To enclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions: as, the enemy *inverted* the town.

INVESTMENT. *adj.* [*investitions*, Latin.] Covering; clothing.

The shells served as plums or mould, to this sand, which, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell. *Hutton and.*

INVESTIGABLE. *adj.* [from *investigate*.] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.

Finally, in such sort they are *investigable*, that the knowledge of them is general, the world hath always been acquainted with them. *Hooker.*

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known. *Hooker.*

TO INVESTIGATE. *v. a.* [*investigo*, Latin.] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition.

Investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. *Holder.*

From the present appearances *investigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from these account for future observations. *Chapman.*

INVESTIGATION. *n. f.* [*investigation*, Fr. *investigatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered.

Not only the *investigation* of truth, but the communication of it also, is often practised in such a method as neither agrees precisely to synthetick or analytic.
Baile.

Progressive truth, the patient force of thought *Investigation* calls, whose silent powers
Command the world. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Examination.

Your travels I hear much of: my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories. *Pope.*

INVESTITURE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refused to yield up to the pope the *investiture* of bishops, and collation of ecclesiastical dignities within his dominions. *Raleigh.*

2. The act of giving possession.

INVESTMENT. *n. f.* [*in* and *vestment*.] Dress; clothes; garment; habit.

IN V

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,
Not of that die which their investments shew.
Shakespeare.
You, my lord archbishop,
Whose fee is by a civil peace maintained,
Whole beak the silver hand of peace hath
tous'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath
tutor'd,
Whose white investments figure innocence,
The dove, and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such
grace,
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war?
Shakespeare.

INVE'TERACY. *n. f.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

The inveteracy of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them. *Addison.*

2. [In physic.] Long continuance of a disease.

INVE'TERATE. *adj.* [*inveteratus*, Lat.]

1. Old; long established.

The custom of christians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear garlands, and therefore that unobscuredly they did offend who presumed to violate such a custom by not observing that thing; the very inveterate observation whereof was a law, sufficient to bind all men to observe it, unless they could show some higher law, some law of scripture, to the contrary. *Hooker.*

It is an inveterate and received opinion, that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder, and excrete it. *Bacon.*

2. Obsolete by long continuance.

It is not every sinful violation of conscience that can quench the spirit; but it must be a long inveterate course and custom of sinning, that at length produces and ends in such a curdled effect. *South.*

He who writes satire honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient, when he prescribes harsh remedies to an inveterate disease. *Dryden.*

In a well-instituted state the executive power will never let abuses grow inveterate, or multiply so far that it will be hard to find remedies. *Swift.*

TO INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*invetero*, Fr. *invetero*, Latin.] To fix and settle by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a confirmation to superstitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been intuted and inveterated into men's minds. *Bacon.*

Let not atheists lay the fault of their sins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and inveterated habit. *Bentley.*

INVE'TERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inveterate*.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, so hath the inveterateness of his malice made him more ready in the execution. *Brown.*

Neither the inveterateness of the mischief, nor the prevalence of the fashion, shall be any excuse for those who will not take care about the meaning of their words. *Locke.*

INVE'TERATION. *n. f.* [*inveteratio*, Lat.]

The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS. *adj.* [*invidiosus*, Latin.]

1. Envious; malignant.

I shall open to them the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without imposture or invidious reserve. *Everlyn.*

IN V

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred.

This is the more usual sense.

Agamemnon found it an invidious affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Brown.*

Not to be further tedious, or rather invidious, there are a few ems which have contributed to the ruin of our morals. *Swift.*

INVIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *invidious*.]

1. Malignantly; enviously.

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

The clergy murmur against the privileges of the laity, the laity invidiously aggravate the immunities of the clergy. *Spratt.*

INVIDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *invidious*.]

Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

TO INVI'GORATE. *v. a.* [in and *rigor*.]

To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce.

The spleen is introduced to invigorate the stomach, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate. *Brown.*

Gentle warmth

Discloseth well the earth's all-teeming womb.

Invigorating tender seeds. *Philips.*

I have lived when the prince, instead of invigorating the laws, assumed a power of dispensing with them. *Addison.*

No one can enjoy health, without he feel a lightness and invigorating principle, which impels him to action. *Spectator.*

Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, invigorated, and animated by universal charity. *Atterbury.*

INVI'GORATION. *n. f.* [from *invigorate*.]

1. The act of invigorating.

2. The state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty, which is always in the very height of activity and invigoration. *Norris.*

INVINCIBLE. *adj.* [*invincible*, French; *invincibilis*, Latin.] Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued.

I would have thought her spirits had been invincible against all attacks of affection. *Shaksp.*

Should he invade that country, he would soon see that invincible nation with their united forces upon arms. *Knollys.*

The spirit remains invincible. *Milton.*

That mistake, which is the consequence of invincible error, scarce deserves the name of wrong judgment. *Locke.*

If an atheist had been the making of himself, he would have framed a constitution that could have kept pace with the variable lust, been invincible by intemperance, and have held out a thousand years a perpetual debauch. *Bentley.*

INVINCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *invincible*.]

Unconquerableness; insuperableness.

INVINCIBLY. *adv.* [from *invincible*.]

Insuperably; unconquerably.

Ye have been fearless in his righteous cause; And as ye have receiv'd, so have ye done. *Milton.*

Neither invitations nor threats avail with those who are invincibly impeded, to apply them to their duty. *Decay of Partis.*

INVIO'LABE. *adj.* [*invio'labile*, Fr. *invio'labilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.

Thou, be sure, shall give account To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep This place inviolable, and these from harm. *Milt.*

In vain did nature's wife command Divide the waters from the land. *Shaksp.*

If daring ships, and daring men, Invade the inviolable. *Shaksp.*

Th' eternal flames of hell, And pass at will the deep. *Dryden.*

Ye lamps of heaven, and lifted high His hands, now free; and venerable sky!

20

IN V

Invio'labl pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden.*

This birthday, when our author pleases, must and must not be sacred and inviolable. *Locke.*

2. Not to be broken.

The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should be the bond of their love inviolable, and to them in a league of inviolable amity. *Hooker.*

See, see, they join, embrace, and seem to kiss, As if they would some league inviolable. *Shaksp.*

3. Insusceptible of hurt or wound.

Th' inviolable taints

In which phalanx firm advanc'd intice. *Milton.*

INVIO'LABLY. *adv.* [from *invio'labile*.]

Without breach; without failure.

More acquaintance you have now: you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever inviolably yours. *Bacon.*

The true profession of christianity, no doubt, engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Swift.*

INVIO'LABE. *adj.* [*invio'labile*, French; *invio'labilis*, Latin.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolled; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was full inviolate. *Bacon.*

But let inviolate truth be always dear To thee, even before friendship, with prefer. *Dante.*

If the past

Can hope a pardon, by those mutual bonds Nature has seal'd between us, which, though I have cancell'd, thou hast still pick'd up. *Denham's Song.*

I beg thy pardon. My love you claim inviolate securities, 'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours. *Dryden.*

In all the changes of his doubtful state, His truth, like heav'n's, was kept inviolate. *Dryden.*

INVIO'US. *adj.* [*invius*, Latin.] Impassible; unrodden.

It nothing can oppugn his love, And virtue various ways can prove, What may not he confide to do, That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudibras.*

TO INVI'GATE. *v. a.* [in and *vincas*, Lat.]

To lime; to entangle in glutinous matter.

The camelion's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereon, upon a sudden emission, it invigates and mangleth those insects. *Bacon.*

INVIO'IBLITY. *n. f.* [*invio'ibilité*, French; from *invio'ible*.] The state of being invio'ible; imperceptibleness to sight.

They may be demonstrated to be immovable, substituting their smallness for the remembrance of their invio'ibility. *Locke.*

INVIO'IBLY. *adv.* [*invio'ible*, Fr. *invio'ibilis*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen.

He was invio'ible that hurt me so, And none invio'ible, but spirits, can go. *Shaksp.*

The threaten'd fall,

Borne with th' invio'ible and creeping wind, Drew the huge bottoms to the narrow sea. *Shaksp.*

'Tis wonderful,

That an invio'ible insect should frame them To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untought. *Shaksp.*

To us invio'ible, or doubly teen, In these thy lowest works. *Shaksp.*

He that believes a God, believes such a being as hath all perfections; among which this is one, that he is a spirit, and consequently that he is invio'ible, and cannot be seen. *Faust.*

It seems easier to make one's self invio'ible to others, than to make another's thoughts visible to me, which are not visible to him. *Locke.*

INVIO'IBLY. *adv.* [from *invio'ible*.] Im-

perceptibly to the sight.

INU

Age by degrees invisibly doth creep,
Nor do we seem to die, but fall asleep. *Dryd.*

INVITATION. *n. f.* [*invitation*, Fr. *invitato*, Lat.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.
That other answer'd with a lowly look,
And soon the gracious invitation took. *Dryd.*

INVITATORY. *adj.* [from *invito*, Lat.] Using invitation; containing invitation.

To INVITE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Latin; *inviter*, French.]

1. To bid; to ask to any place, particularly to one's own house, with intreaty and complaisance.
If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyself. *Eccles.*
He comes *invited* by a younger son. *Milton*
When much company is *invited*, then he as sparing as possible of your costs. *Swift.*
2. To allure; to persuade; to induce by hope or pleasure.
A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other gentiles, though facility and hope of success might *invite* some other choice. *Bacon.*
Nor art thou such
Created, or such place hast here to dwell,
As may not oft *invite*, though spirits of heav'n,
To visit thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The liberal contributions such teachers not with, served still to *invite* more labourers into that work. *Decay of Piety.*
Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*,
And after toilsome days a soft repose at night. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To INVITE. *v. n.* [*invito*, Latin.] To ask or call to any thing pleasing.
All things *invite*
To peaceful counsels. *Milton.*

INVITER. *n. f.* [from *invite*.] He who invites.
They forcibly cut out *abusive* votes, such as their *inviters* and encouragers most favoured. *King Charles.*
Honour was the aim of the guests, and interest was the hope of the *inviter*. *Smolridge*
Wines and cates the tables grace,
But most the kind *inviter's* cheerful face. *Pope.*

INVITINGLY. *adv.* [from *inviting*.] In such a manner as invites or allures.
If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the business is done. *Decay of Piety*

To INUMBRATE. *v. a.* [*innumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cover with shades. *Dart.*

INUNCTION. *n. f.* [*inungo*, *inunctus*, Lat.] The act of smearing or anointing.
The wife author of nature hath placed on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily liniment, fit for the *inunction* of the feathers, and causing their filaments to cohere. *Ray.*

INUNDATION. *n. f.* [*inundation*, French; *inundatio*, Latin.]

1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Inundation*, says *Cowley*, implies less than deluge.
Her father counts it dangerous,
That she would give her sorrow to much sway;
And in his wisdom battles our marriage.
To stop the *inundation* of her tears. *Shakespeare.*
The same *inundation* was not past forty foot in most places; to that some few wild inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*
All fountains of the deep,
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to usurp
Beyond all bounds, 'till *inundation* rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
This *inundation* into the Egyptians happened when it is winter unto the Ethiopians. *Brown.*

INV

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods, and inundations near. *Dryden.*

No swelling *inundation* hides the grounds,
But crystal currents glite within their bounds. *Gry.*

2. A confluence of any kind.
Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Inful, were utterly wasted. *Spenser*

To INVOCARE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.
Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Be't lawful, that I *invoke* thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne. *Shaksp.*
If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invoke* his aid
With solemnest devotion. *Milton's Agonistes.*
Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
Till vermin or the draft of servile food
Continue me, and oft *invoked* death
Hasten the welcome end of all my pangs. *Milton's Agonistes.*

INVOCATION. *n. f.* [*invocation*, French; *invocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer.
Is not the name of prayer aimed to signify even all the service that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cause, as I suppose, but to shew that there is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer. *Hooker.*
2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.
My *invocation* is
Honest and fair, and in his mistress' name. *Shakespeare.*
The proposition of Gratius is contained in a line, and that of *invocation* in half a line. *Wase*
I will strain myself to breathe out this one *invocation*. *Havel.*
The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities. *Addison on Italy.*

INVOICE. *n. f.* [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French word *envoyez*, send.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

To INVOCARE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin; *invocare*, French.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to; to invoke.
The power I will *invoke* dwells in her eyes. *Sidney.*
One peculiar *invocation* to select
From all the rest of whom to be *invok'd*. *Milton.*
The skilful bard, *invokes* Apollo,
Striking the Thracian harp, *invokes* Apollo,
To make his hero and himself immortal. *Prior.*

To INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*involvere*, Latin.]

1. To involve; to cover with any thing circumfluent.
Leave a finger'd bottom all *involved*. *Milton.*
With flesh and frock.
No man could mis his way to heaven for want of light, and yet for want of light, as to think they oblige the world by *involving* it in darkness. *Decay of Piety.*
In a cloud *involved*, he takes his flight,
Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight. *Dryden.*
2. To imply; to comprise.
We cannot demonstrate these things so as to shew that the contrary necessarily *involves* a contradiction. *Tillotson.*
3. To intertwist; to join.
He knows his end with mine *involved*. *Milton.*
4. To take in; to encompass; to conjoin.
The gathering *involved* as it moves along. *Pope.*
Involved vast *involved* throng.
Sm we thought *involved* together, but our hatred of it may *involve* the person which we did not hate at all. *Spratt.*

INU

One death *involves*
Tyrants and slaves. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. To entangle.
This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is so far from helping at all, that it only leaves the more to *involve* us in difficulties. *Locke.*
As obscure and imperfect ideas often *involve* our reason, to do dubious words puzzle men's reason. *Locke.*
6. To complicate; to make intricate.
Some *involved* their tusk's folds. *Milton.*
Syllogism is of necessity ate, even to the lovers of truth, to shew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or *involved* discourses. *Locke.*
7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly.
Forth with hell mingle and *involve*. *Milton.*

INVOLUNTARILY. *adv.* [from *involuntary*.] Not by choice; not spontaneously.

INVOLUNTARY. *adj.* [in and *voluntarius*, Latin; *involuntaire*, French.]

1. Not having the power of choice.
The gathering number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast *involuntary* throng,
Who gently draw, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her vortex, and her power's contents. *Pope.*
2. Not chosen; not done willingly.
The forbearance of that action, consequent to such command of the mind, is called *voluntary*; and whatsoever action is performed without such a thought of the mind, is called *involuntary*. *Locke.*
But why, ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steals down my cheek this *involuntary* tear? *Pope.*

INVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*involutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of involving or inwrapping.
2. The state of being entangled; complication.
All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual *involutions*. *Glanville.*
3. That which is wrapped round any thing.
Great conceits are raised of the *involution* or membranous covering called the filly-how, sometimes found about the heads of children. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To INVOLVE. *v. a.* [in and *volv*.] To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom. It had anciently *with* before the thing practised, now *to*.
Because they so proudly insult, we must a little *involve* their ears with hearing how others, whom they more regard, are accustomed to use the self-same language with us. *Hooker.*
If there might be added true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgment, between men *involved* in it, and that which now men are, as between men that are now and innocents. *Hooker.*
That it may no painful work endure,
It to strong labour can attach *involve*. *Hub. Tale.*
England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately *involved* to the mild and goodly government of the Conqueror. *Spenser.*
The forward hand, *involved* to wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce. *Daniel.*
Then cruel, by their sports to blood *involved*
Of fighting beads, and men to beasts expos'd. *Milton.*

To INVOLVE.
Our prompt obedience. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
They, who had been most *involved* to business, had not in their lives ever undergone so great fatigue for twenty days together. *Clarendon.*
We may *involve* ourselves by custom to bear the extremities of weather without injury. *Addison's Guardian.*

INURMENT. *n. f.* [from *inure*.] Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency.

If man will acquire by mere continuance a secret appetite, and habitual inclination to the site it held, then how much more may education, being nothing else but a constant plight and *inurement*, induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature. *Bacon.*

To INURN. *v. a.* [in and urn.] To intomb; to bury.

The sepulchre

Wherein we lay thee quietly *inurn'd*,
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To cast thee up again. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Amidst the tears of Trojan dames *inurn'd*,
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd. *Dryd.*

INCUSTION. *n. f.* [*inustio*, Latin.] The act of burning.

INUTILE. *adj.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Lat.] Useless; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold is a commendous and *inutile* speculation. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

INUTILITY. *n. f.* [*inutilité*, Fr. *inutilitas*, Latin.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE. *adj.* [*invulnerable*, Fr. *invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound.

Our cannon's malice vainly shall be spent
Against th' *invulnerable* clouds of heaven. *Shak.*
Not vainly hope

To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms,
That mortal dust none can resist. *Milton.*

Vanessa, though by Pallas taught,
By love *invulnerable* thought,
Searching in books for wisdom's aid,
Was in the very reach betray'd. *Swift.*

To INWALL. *v. a.* [in and wall.] To enclose or fortify with a wall.

Three such towns in those places with the
garrisons, would be to augment as they would
be able with little to *inwall* themselves strongly.
Spenser on Ireland

INWARD. } *adv.* [inward, Saxon.]

1. Toward the internal parts; within.
The parts of living creatures that be more *inwards*, nouriish more than the outward flesh. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The medicines which go to these magical ointments are so strong, that if they were used *inwards* they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

2. With inflection or incurvity; concavely.

He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with his breast bending *inward*. *Dryden.*

3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Looking *inward* we are stricken dumb,
looking upward we speak and prevail. *Hooker.*
Celestial light

Shine *inwards*, and the soul through all her
powers irradiate. *Milton.*

INWARD. *adj.*

2. Internal; placed not on the outside but within.

He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,
And waste his *inward* gail with deep deliquet. *Fairy Queen*

To each *inward* part

It shoots inviolate *Milton.*
Such shafts, contributing no less than aid age to the flaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the *inward* structure more plainly. *Pope.*

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.

With outward smiles their flattery I receiv'd!
But bent my *inward* to myself a sin
Perplex'd, these matters I revolv'd, in vain. *Prior.*

3. Intimate; domestic; familiar.

Though the lord of the liberty do pain himself all he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so *inward* and absolute a privilege. *Spenser.*

All my *inward* friends abhorred me. *Job.*

4. Seated in the mind.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an *inward* toil;
And for untold imaginations,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shak.*

INWARD. *n. f.*

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this sense a singular.

Then sacrificing, laid
The *inwards*, and their fat, with incense strew'd
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd. *Milton.*

They esteem them most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon their *inwards*. *Mortimer.*

2. Intimate; near acquaintance. Little used.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a sly fellow was the duke; and I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakespeare.*

INWARDLY. *adv.* [from *inward*.]

1. In the heart; privately.

That which *inwardly* each man should be,
the church outwardly ought to testify. *Hooker.*
I bleed *inwardly* for my lord. *Shakespeare.*
Mean time the king, though *inwardly* he
mourn'd,

In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs. *Dryden.*

2. In the parts within; internally.

Let Benedick, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*. *Shak.*
Cathartes he prescribes both outwardly and
inwardly. *Arbutnot.*

3. With inflection or concavity.

INWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *inward*.] Intimacy; familiarity.

You know my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. *Shakespeare.*

To INWEAVE. *pret. inwove or inweaved*,
part. pass. inwoven, inwoven, or inweaved. [in and weave.]

1. To mix any thing in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture.

A fair border, *woven* of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser.*
Down they cast

Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold. *Milton.*

And o'er soft palls of purple grain unfold
Rich tap'stry, stuff'd with *inwoven* gold. *Pope.*

2. To intertwine; to complicate.

The roof
Of thickest covert was *inwoven* shade. *Milton.*

To INWOOD. *v. a.* [in and wood.] To hide in woods. Not used.

He got out of the river, *inwooded* himself so as
the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness. *Sidney.*

To INWRAP. *v. a.* [in and wrap.]

1. To cover by involution; to involve.

And over them Arachne high did hit
Her cunning web, and spread her fatal net,
Incrapp'd in foul inwack. *Fairy Queen.*

Thus, as an amber drop *inwraps* a bee,
Covering discovers your quick soul; that we
May in your through-things front our hearts
thoughts see. *Donne.*

2. To perplex; to involve with difficulty

or obscurity.
The case is no *more* than resolved: i
it be made not *inwrapp'd*, but plainly and perspicuously. *Bacon.*

3. It is doubtful whether the following examples should not be *enrap*, or *inrap*, from *in* and *rap*, *rapio*, Latin, to ravish or transport.

This pearl the gave me I do feel 't and see 't;
And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madness. *Shakespeare.*
For it such holy song
Enwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold. *Milton.*

INWROUGHT. *adj.* [in and wrought.] Adorned with work.

Canus, reverend sir, went footing slow,
His mantle hairy and his bonnet fedge,
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that sanguine flower infern'd with woe. *Milton.*

To INWREATH. *v. a.* [in and wreath.]

To surround as with a wreath.

And their resplendent locks *inwreath'd* with
beams. *Milton.*

Nor leis the palm of peace *inwreath'd* the
brow. *Thomson.*

JOB. *n. f.* [A low word now much in use, of which I cannot tell the etymology.]

1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work.

2. A low mean lucrative busy affair.

He was now with his old friends, like an old
favourite of a cunning minister after the *job* is
over. *Arbutnot.*

No check is known to blush, no heart to dash,
Save when they lose a question, or a *job*. *Pope.*

Such patents as these never were granted with
a view of being a *job*, for the interest of a particular person to the damage of the publick. *Swift.*

3. A sudden stab with a sharp instrument.

To JOB. *v. a.*

1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument.

As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a
meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and sat
jobbing at the fore. *Ussingre.*

2. To drive in a sharp instrument.

Let peacocks and turkey leave *jobbing* their
bees. *Swift.*

The work would, where a small irregularity of
fluid should happen, draw on *job* the edemata
fluid. *Mason.*

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker.

The judge shall *job*, the bishop bite the town.
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

JOB'S tears. *n. f.* An herb. *Amf. orth.*

JOBBER. *n. f.* [from *job*.]

1. A man who sells stock in the publick funds.

So call it in the southern seas,
And view it through a *jobber's* bill;
Put on what spectacles you please,
Your guinea's but a guinea still. *Swift.*

2. One who does chance work.

JOBBENOW. *n. f.* [most probably from *jobbe*, Flemish, dull, and *nowt*, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; block-head.

And like the world, men's *jobbernouls*
Turn round upon their ears, the poles. *Hudibras.*

JOCKEY. *n. f.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of *John*, comes *Jackey*, or as the Scotch, *Jockey*, used for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horses.]

1. A fellow that rides horses in the race.

There were the wife ancients, who heaped up
greater honours on *Pindar's jockies* than on the
poet himself. *Adelphi.*

JOG

2. A man that deals in horses.

3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

To JOCKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To juggle by riding against one.

2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCOSE. *adj.* [*jocosus*, Latin.] Merry; waggish; given to jest.

If the subject be sacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocose* or comical airs, should be excluded, lest young minds learn to trifle with the awful solemnities of religion. *Watts.*

JOCOSELY. *adv.* [from *jocose*.] Waggishly; in jest; in game.

Spindanus imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak *jocosely*, but in truth Ulysses never is loves with levity. *Phaenice.*

JOCOSENESS. } *n. f.* [from *jocose*.]
JOCOSITY. } Waggery; merriment.

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocosity*. *Brown.*

JOCULAR. *adj.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Used in jest; merry; *jocose*; waggish; not serious: used both of men and things.

These *jocular* flanders are often as mischievous as those of deepest design. *Gow. of the Tongue.*

The satire is a dramatic poem; the style is partly serious, and partly *jocular*. *Dryden.*
Good Vellum, don't be *jocular*. *Andrison.*

JOCULARITY. *n. f.* [from *jocular*.] Merriment; disposition to jest.

The wits of those ages were short of those of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, and persist unalterably at the editors of *jocularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

JOCUND. *adj.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.

There's comfort yet, then be thou *jocund*. *Shakespeare.*

No *jocund* health, that Denmark drinks to day, But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell. *Shakespeare.*

They on their mirth and dance Intent with *jocund* music charm his ear. *Milton.*

Alexis shun'd his fellow-foes, Their rural sports, and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*

JOCUNDLY. *adv.* [from *jocund*.] Merrily; gayly.

He has no power of himself to leave it; but he is run'd *jocundly* and pleasantly, and damped according to his heart's desire. *South.*

TO JOG. *v. a.* [*jochen*, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push.

Now leap he upright, *jogs* me and cries, Do you see

Yonder well favour'd youth. *Donne.*

This said, he *jogs'd* his good steed nigher, And steer'd him gently toward the squire. *Hudib.*

I was pretty well pleas'd while I expected, till frustration *jogged* me out of my pleasing number, and I knew it was but a dream. *Novis.*

Sudden I *jogged* Ulysses, who was laid Unb by my side. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO JOG. *v. n.*

1. To move by succussion; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot.

The door is open, sir, there lies good way, You may be *jogging* while your boots are given. *Shakespeare.*

Here lies one, who did most truly move That he could never die while he could move; So hung his destiny, never to rot While he might full *jog* on and keep his trot. *Milton.*

2. To travel idly and heavily.

Jog on, *jog* on the foot-path way, And merrily beat the stile—

A merry heart goes all the day, Your sad tears in a while— *Shakespeare.*

JOI

Away they trotted together: but as they were *jogging* on, the wolf spy'd a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Estrange.*

Thus they *jog* on, still tricking, never thriving, And murthering plays, which they mistal reviving. *Dryden.*

JOI. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.

As a leopard was valuing himself upon his party-coloured skin, a fox gave him a *joi*, and whistled, that the beauty of the sound was above that of a painted outside. *L'Estrange.*

Nick found the means to slip a note into Lewis's hands, which Lewis as shily put into John's pocket, with a punch or a *joi* to warn him what he was about. *Arbuthnot.*

A letter when I am inditing, Comes Cupid and gives me a *joi*, And I fill all the paper with writing Of nothing but sweet Molly *Joi*. *Swift.*

2. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the least *joi* or obstruction, should impact a motion on any is inconceivable. *Glauville.*

JOIGER. *n. f.* [from *jog*.] One who moves heavily and dully.

They, with their fellow *joggers* of the plough *Dryden.*

TO JOIGLE. *v. n.* To shake.

In the head of man, the base of the brain is parallel to the horizon, by which there is less danger of the brain *jogging*, or slipping out of their place. *Deham.*

JOHNAPPLE. *n. f.*

A *johnapple* is a good rebbish sharp apple the spring following, when most other fruit is spent they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mortimer.*

TO JOIN. *v. a.* [*joindre*, French.]

1. To add one to another in contiguity.

Woe unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field— *Isaiah.*

Join them one to another into one flock. *Isaiah.*

The wall was *joined* together unto the batt. *Nehemiah.*

2. To couple; to combine.

In this faculty repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power. *Locke.*

3. To unite in league or marriage.

One only daughter heirs my crown and fate, Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n, nor fate, Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join* With any native of the Aulonian line. *Dryden.*

4. To dash together; to collide; to encounter: this sense is to be found in the phrase *to join battle*, in which, *battle* seems not to signify fight, but troops in array, *commutere exercitus*, though it may likewise mean fight, as, *commutere praelium*.

When they *joined* battle, Israel was smitten. *1 Samuel.*

They should with resolute minds *endure*, until they might *join* battle with their enemies. *Kneller.*

5. To associate.

Go near and *join* thyself to this chariot. *Acts.*

Thou shalt not be *joined* with them in burial. *Isaiah.*

6. To unite in one act.

Our best notes are treason to his fame, *Join'd* with the loud applause of public voice. *Dryden.*

Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*, Thy words will *unite* than mine. *Dryden.*

7. To unite in concord.

Be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind. *1 Cor.*

8. To act in concert with.

JOI

Know your own interest, sir, where'er you lead.

We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden.*

TO JOIN. *v. n.*

1. To grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous.

Julius's house *joined* hard to the synagogue. *Acts.*

2. To close; to clasp.

Look you, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that car armies *join* not in a hot day. *Shakspeare.*

Here's the earl of Wiltshire's blood.

Whom I encounter'd, as the battles *join'd*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.

Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people? *Ezra.*

4. To become confederate.

When there falleth out any war, they *join* into our enemies, and fight against us. *Proverbs.*

Let us make peace with him, before he *join* with Alexander against us. *1 Mac.*

Ev'n you yourself

Join with the rest; you are armed against me. *Dryden.*

Any other may *join* with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. *Locke.*

JOINER. *n. f.* [from *join*.] Conjunction; joining. Not used.

A contract of eternal bond of love, Contin'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Shakespeare.*

JOINER. *n. f.* [from *join*.] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood compacted.

The people wherewith you plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and *joiners*. *Bacon's Essays.*

It is counted good workmanship in a *joiner* to bear his hand commonly even. *Mason's Mech. Ex.*

JOINERY. *n. f.* [from *joiner*.]

Joinery is an art whereby several pieces of wood are to be fitted and *joined* together by straight lines, squares, miter, or any bevel, that they shall form one entire piece. *Morton.*

JOINT. *n. f.* [*junctura*, Lat. *jointure*, Fr.]

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies.

Droptics and althmas, and joint tacking rhinns. *Milton.*

I felt the same pain in the same joint. *Temple.*

2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.

The coach, the cover whereof was made with such *joints* that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close when they listed; so when they would, they might to many as discovered and openlighted as on horseback. *Sadbury.*

3. In jewelry. [*jointe*, French.]

Straight lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shot, that is, planed. *Morton.*

4. A knot or commixture in a plant.

One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

In bringing a *joint* of meat, it falls out of your hand. *Swift.*

5. *Out of Joint.* Luxated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves.

Jacob's thigh was *out of joint*. *Gen.*

My head and whole body was sore hurt, and also one of my arms and legs put *out of joint*. *Herbert.*

6. *Out of Joint.* Thrown into confusion and disorder; confus'd; full of disturbance.

The time is *out of joint*, oh cursed sight! That ever I was born to set it right. *Shakespeare.*

JOINT. *adj.*

1. Shared among many.

JOI

- Entertain no more of it,
Than a joint burthen laid upon us all. *Shakf.*
Though it be common in respect of some men,
it is not so to all mankind; but is the joint prop-
erty of this country, or this parish. *Locke.*
2. United in the same possession: as we
say, *joint heirs* or *coheirs*, *joint heiresses* or
coheiresses.
The sun and man did strive,
Joint tenants of the world, who should survive.
Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid,
Man walk'd with beat joint tenant of the shade. *Pope.*
3. Combined; acting together in concert.
On your joint vigour now,
My held of this new kingdom all depends. *Milt.*
In a war carried on by the joint force of
to many nations, France could find troops. *Addi.*
- JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To form in articulations.
The fingers are jointed together for motion,
and furnished with several muscles. *Ray.*
2. To form many parts into one.
Against the seed he threw
His forceful spear, which huffing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of jointed
wood. *Dryden.*
3. To join together in confederacy. Not
used.
The times
Made friends of them, jointing their force 'gainst
Cæsar. *Shakspere.*
4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter
into joints.
He joints the neck, and with a stroke so strong
The helm flies off; and bears the head along. *Dryden.*
- JOINTED. *adj.* [from *joint*.] Full of
joints, knots, or commixtures.
Three cubits high *Philips.*
- JOINTER. *n. f.* [from *joint*.] A sort of
plane.
The jointer is somewhat longer than the fore-
plane, and hath its sole perfectly flat: its office
is to follow the fore-plane, and shoot an edge per-
fectly flat, when a joint is to be shot. *Moxon.*
- JOINTLY. *adv.* [from *joint*.]
1. Together; not separately.
I began a combat first with him particularly,
and after his death with the others jointly. *Sidney.*
Because all that are of the church cannot
jointly and equally work, the first thing in polity
required is a difference of persons in the church. *Hooker.*
The prince told him he could lay no claim to
his gratitude, but desired they might go to the
altar together, and jointly return their thanks to
whom only it was due. *Addison.*
2. In a state of union or co-operation.
His name a great example stands, to shew
How strangely high endeavours may be blest,
Where piety and valour jointly go. *Dryden.*
- JOINTRESS. *n. f.* [from *jointure*.] One
who holds any thing in jointure.
Our queen
Th' imperial ornaments of this warlike state,
We've taken now to wife. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*
- JOINTSTOOL. *n. f.* [from *joint* and *stool*.] A
stool made not merely by insertion of
the feet, but by inserting one part in
another.
He rides the wild mare with the boys, and
jumps upon jointstools, and wears his boot very
smooth like unto the sign of the leg. *Shakspere.*
Could that be eternal which they had seen a
rude trunk, and perhaps the other piece of it a
jointstool? *South.*
He used to lay chairs and jointstools in their
way, that they might break noses by falling. *Arbutnot.*

JOL

- JOINTURE. *n. f.* [*jointure*, French.]
Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed
after her husband's decease.
The jointure that your king must make,
With her dowry shall be counterpois'd. *Shakf.*
The old comets of Desmond, who lived in
1589, and many years since, was married in
Edward the Fourth's time, and held her jointure
from all the earls of Desmond since then.
Raleigh's Hist. of the World.
There 's a civil question us'd of late,
Where lies my jointure, where your own estate? *Dryden.*
What 's property? You see it alter,
Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's share,
Or, in a jointure, vanish from the heir. *Pope.*
- JOIST. *n. f.* [from *joindre*, Fr.] The se-
condary beam of a floor.
Some wood is not good to use for beams or
joists, because of the brittleness. *Mortimer.*
The kettle to the top was hoist,
And there stood fastened to a joist. *Swift.*
- TO JOIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit
in the smaller beams of a flooring.
- JOKE. *n. f.* [*jocus*, Lat.] A jest; some-
thing not serious.
Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke!
Inexorable death shall level all. *Pope.*
Why should public mockery in print, or a
merry joke upon a stage, be a better test of truth
than publick persecutions? *Watts.*
- TO JOKE. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Lat.] To jest; to
be merry in words and actions.
Our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,
Of albes, leathers, oat-meal, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*
- JO'KER. *n. f.* [from *joke*.] A jester; a
merry fellow.
Thou mad'st thy first appearance in the world
like a dry jester, buffoon, or jack pudding. *Dennis.*
- JOLF. *n. f.* [*gucule*, Fr.; *tricol*, Saxon.]
1. The face or cheek. It is seldom used
but in the phrase *cheek by jole*.
Follow! nay, I'll go with thee cheek by jole
And by him in another hole. *Shakspere.*
Afflicted Ralpho, cheek by jole. *Hudibras.*
Your wan complexion, and your thin joles,
father. *Dryden.*
A man, who has digested all the fathers, lets
a pure English divine go cheek by jole with him. *Cotton on Pride.*
2. The head of a fish.
A salmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate:
The doctor call'd, declares all help too late:
Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my soul!
Is there no hope? alas! then bring the jowl. *Pope.*
Red-speckled trout, the salmon's silver jole,
The jointed lobster, and uncleanly toad. *Gun.*
- TO JOLL. *v. a.* [from *joll*, the head.] To
beat the head against any thing; to
clash with violence.
Howsoever their hearts are fever'd in religion,
their heads are both one, they may joll horus
together. *Shakspere.*
The tortoises envied the easiness of the frogs,
'till they saw them joll'd to pieces and devoured
for want of a buckler. *L'Estrange.*
- JO'LLILY. *adv.* [from *jolly*.] In a dispo-
sition to noisy mirth.
The goodly emperors, jollily inclin'd,
Is to the welcome bearer wondrous kind. *Dryd.*
- JO'LLIMENT. *n. f.* [from *jolly*.] Mirth;
merriment; gayety. Obsolete.
Matter of mirth enough, though there were
none.
She could devise, and the fund ways invent
To feed her foolish humor, and vain jolliment. *Fairy Queen.*
- JO'LLINESS. } *n. f.* [from *jolly*.]
JO'LLITY. }

JON

1. Gayety; elevation of spirit.
He with a proud jollity commanded him to
leave that quarrel only for him, who was only
worthy to enter into it. *Sidney.*
2. Merriment; festivity.
With joyance bring her, and with jollity
There shall these pairs of faithful lovers be
Wedded, with Theseus, all in jollity. *Shakf.*
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar,
All now was turn'd to jollity and game.
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton.*
Good men are never so surpris'd as in the midst
of their jollities, nor so fatally overtaken and
caught as when the table is made the snare.
With branches we the fanes adorn, and waste
In jollity the day ordain'd to be the last. *Dryden.*
My heart was filled with melancholy to see
several dropping in the midst of mirth and jollity
Addison's See later.
- JO'LLY. *adj.* [*joli*, Fr. *jovalis*, Lat.]
1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively,
jovial.
Like a jolly troop of huntmen, come
Our lusty English *Shakspere's King John.*
O nightingale!
Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart dost fill,
While the jolly hours lead on propitious May. *Milton.*
All my griefs to this are jolly,
Nought so sad as melancholy. *Burton.*
Ev'n ghosts had learn'd to groan,
But free from punishment, as free from sin,
The shades liv'd jolly, and without a king. *Dryd.*
This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly May,
Forsook his easy couch at early day. *Dryden.*
A shepherd now along the plain he roves,
And with his jolly pipe delights the groves. *Pope.*
2. Plump; like one in high health.
He catches at an apple of Sodom, which
though it may entertain his eye with a flood,
jolly white and red, yet, upon the touch, it fill
his hand only with stench and foulness. *South.*
- TO JO'LL. *v. n.* [I know not whence
derived.] To shake as a carriage on
rough ground.
Every little unevenness of the ground will
cause such a jolling of the chariot as to hinder
the motion of its sails. *Wallis.*
Violent motion, as jolling in a coach, may be
used in this case. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
A coach and six horses is the utmost exertion
you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it
could waft you in the air to avoid jolling. *South.*
- TO JO'LL. *v. a.* To shake one as a car-
riage does.
- JO'LL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Shock;
violent agitation.
The symptoms are, bloody water upon a hot
den jolt or violent motion. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
The first jolt had like to have shaken me out,
but afterwards the motion was easy. *South.*
- JO'LLHEAD. *n. f.* [I know not whence
derived.] A great head; a dolt; a
blockhead.
Fie on thee, jollhead, thou can'st not read!
Had man been a dwarf, he had scarce been a
reasonable creature, for he must then have either
had a jollhead, and so there would not have been
body and blood enough to supply his brain with
spirits, or he must have had a small head, and so
there would not have been brain enough for his
business. *Arbutnot.*
- JONQUILLE. *n. f.* [*jonquille*, Fr.] A spe-
cies of daffodil. The flowers of this
plant are greatly esteemed for their strong
sweet scent. *Milton.*
Nor gradual bloom is wanting,
Nor hyacinths of purest virgin white,
Low bent and blushing inward, nor jonquills
Of potent fragrance. *Thompson's Spring.*

JOU

JO'RDEN. *n. f.* [*ζορν, sterus, and ben. receptaculum.*] A pot.

They will allow us never a *jorden*, and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberlye breeds us as like a louch. *Shakespeare.*

This china *jorden* let the chief o'ecumie Replenish, not ingloriously at home. *Pope.*

The copper-pot ran boil milk, heat porridge, hold (small-beer, or, in case of necessity, serve for a *jorden*. *Swift.*

JOSEPH'S FLOWERS. *n. f.* A plant. *Dinkie.*

JOUSTLE. *v. a.* [*jouster, French.*] To joust; to rush against.

JOT. *n. f.* [*ιωτα.*] A point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

As superfluities neth did rot, Amendment ready till at hand did wait, To pluck it out with pinners fiery hot, That soon in him was left no due corrupt jot. *Fairy Queen.*

Go, Eros, lend his treasure after, do it, Detain no jot, I charge thee. *Shakespeare.*

Let me not stay a jot from dinner; go, get it ready. *Shakespeare.*

This net hurts him nor profits you a jot; Fob us at it the while, give you cause to Heaven. *Shakespeare.*

This bond doth give thee here no jot of blood; The words expressly are a pound of flesh. *Shakespeare.*

Against Heaven's hand, or will; nor bate one jot Of heat or hope; but still bear up and steer Right onward. *Milton.*

You might, with every jot as much justice, hang me up, because I'm old, as best me because I'm impotent. *L'Estrange.*

A man may read the discourses of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one jot of knowledge. *Locke.*

The final event will not be our jot let's the consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreseen and determined what that event shall be. *Rogers.*

JOVIAL. *adj.* [*joval, Fr. jovialis, Lat.*]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed stars are analogically differentiated by the planets, and are esteemed martial or jovial, according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Gay; airy; merry.

My lord, seek o'er your ragged looks, Be bright and jovial among your guests. *Shakespeare.*

Our jovial star reign'd at his birth. *Shakespeare.*

Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, to be fat and ill disposed; and conversely, others of a jovial nature dispose the company to be merry and cheerful. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His orders are some of them panegyrics, others moral, the rest jovial or buchanan. *Dryden.*

Perhaps the jest that charm'd the sprightly crowd, And made the jovial table laugh so loud, To some false notion ow'd its poor pretence. *Prior.*

JOVIALLY. *adv.* [from *jovial*.] Merrily; gayly.

JOVIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *jovial*.] Gayety; merriment.

JOUSSANCE. *n. f.* [*rejouissance, Fr.*] Jollity; merriment; festivity. *Obsolete.*

Cohn, my dear, when shall it please thee ha-, As thou were wont, songs of some *joussance*? *Thy muse too long slumbereth in following, Lulled asleep through love's misgovernment.* *Spenser.*

JOURNAL. *adj.* [*journal, Fr. giornale, Italian.*] Daily; quotidian. Out of use.

Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to sleep His fiery face in billows of the west, And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep, Whilst from their *journal* labours they did rest. *Fairy Queen.*

JOU

ERE TWICE the sun has made his *journal* greeting To th' under generation, you shall find Your safety unassailed. *Shakespeare.*

Stick to your *journal* confide; the breach of custom Is breach of all. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

JOURNAL. *n. f.* [*journal, Fr. giornale, Italian.*]

1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions.

Edward kept a most industrious *journal* of all the principal passages of the affairs of his estate. *Howard on Edward VI.*

Time has destroy'd two noble *journals* of the navigation of Hamo and of Harlecar. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any paper published daily.

JOURNALIST. *n. f.* [from *journal*.] A writer of journals.

JOURNEY. *n. f.* [*jourée, French.*]

1. The travel of a day.

When Duncan is asleep, Whereto the rather shall this day's hard *journey* Soundly mixt him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Since the sun Hath finish'd half his *journey* *Milton.*

2. Travel by land; distinguished from a voyage or travel by sea.

So are the horses of the enemy, In general *journeys* hated and brought low. *Shakespeare.*

Before the light of the gospel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain prospect of the end of their *journey*, or of the way that led to it. *Rogers.*

He for the promis'd *journey* bids prepare The booth han'd hors and the rapid car. *Pope.*

3. Passage from place to place.

Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while. *Burck's Theory.*

Light of the world, the ruler of the year, Still as thou do'st thy radiant *journeys* run Through every distant climate own, That in fair Albion thou hast seen The great'st prince; the brightest queen. *Prior.*

TO JOURNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To travel; to pass from place to place.

Gentlemen of good esteem Are *journeying* to salute the emperor. *Shakespeare.*

We are *journeying* unto the place, of which the Lord said, I will give it you. *Numbers.*

Since each love's natural station is, may still My love defend, and *journey* down the hill, Not pausing after growing beauties, so I shall chide on with them who homeward go. *Donne.*

I have *journeyed* this morning, and it is now the heat of the day, therefore your lordship's discourses had need come into my ears very well, to make them meet my eyes to keep open. *Bacon.*

Over the tent a cloud Shall rest by day, a fiery gleam by night, Save when they *journey*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Having heated his body by *journeying*, he took cold upon the ground. *Wegman's Sirocco.*

JOURNEYMAN. *n. f.* [*journee, a day's work, Fr. and man.*] A hired workman; a workman hired by the day.

They were called *journeymen* that wrought with others by the day, though now by statute to be extended to those likewise that covenant to work in their occupation with another by the year. *Concell.*

Players have so trusted and bellowed, that I have thought some of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them well. *Shakespeare.*

I intend to work for the count myself, and will have *journeymen* under me to furnish the rest of the nation. *Addison.*

Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the business into his hands: we must starve or turn *journeymen* to old Lewis baboon. *Arbuthnot.*

JOURNEYWORK. *n. f.* [*journee, French.*]

JOY

and work.] Work performed for hire; work done by the day.

Did no committee sit, where he Might cut out *joyous* work for thee? And for thee a talk with subornation, To finish up tale and tequestration? *Hudibras.*

Her family she was forced to hie out at *joyous* newwork to her new home. *Arbuthnot.*

JOY. *n. f.* [*joie, Fr.*] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written let's properly *joy*.

Bales, and trust trappings, courteous knights At *joy* and tournament. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

TO JOY. *v. a.* [*joie, Fr.*] To run in the tilt.

All who fine Jouled in Alpiamont or Montalban. *Milton.*

JOYNER. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *hewer*, as making a hideous noise after the game, whom the rest of the pack follow as their leader.] The name of a hunting dog or beagle.

See him drag his feeble legs about, Take humors ill coupled *joyner* hugs him still Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill. *Dryden.*

JOYFUL. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *joyful*.]

Plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call *joyers*. *Carew.*

JOY. *n. f.* [*joie, Fr. gioia, Italian.*]

1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; exultation.

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the present, or assured approaching possession of a good. *Locke.*

There appears much *joy* in him; even so much, that *joy* could not show itself modest enough without a badge of internecine. *Shakespeare.*

There should not be such heaviness in their destruction, as shall be *joy* over them that are persuaded to salvation. *Epist.*

The lightness passion of *joy* was not that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only adds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

2. Gayety; merriment; festivity.

The roots with *joy* rebound; And hymen, so hymen, rung around. *Dryden.*

3. Happiness; felicity.

My lord Ballano, and my gentle lady, I wish you all the *joy* that you can wish. *Shakespeare.*

Come love and health to all; Then I'll sit down give me some wine: I drink to the general *joy* of the whole table. *Shakespeare.*

Alneyda smiling came, Attended with a train of all her race, Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd; But now, no longer foes, they gave me *joy* Of my new conquest. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

The bride, Lovely herself, and lovely by her side, A bevy of bright nymphs, with febrer grace, Came glitt'ring like a train, and took her place: Her heavenly form beheld, all wish'd her *joy*; And little wanted, but in view, their wishes all employ. *Dryden.*

4. A term of fondness.

Now our *joy*, Although our last, yet not our least young love, What say you? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

TO JOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

Sometimes I *joy*, when glad occasion fits, And mark in much like to a comedy; Soon after, when my *joy* to sorrow fits, I will make my woes a tragedy. *Spenser.*

I cannot *joy*, until I be reliev'd Where our right valiant father is become. *Shakespeare.*

He will *joy* over thee with singing. *Zeeph.*

I will rejoice in the Lord, I will *joy* in the God of my salvation. *Hab.*

JOY

Exceedingly the more *joyed* we for the joy of Titus, because his spirit was refreshed by you.

They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we lament.

No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he *joyeth* the more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveeth the less.

Well then, my soul, *joy* in the midst of pain; Thy Chariot in compass'd hell, shall from above With greater triumph yet return again, And conquer his own justice with his love.

Joy thou, In what he gives to thee this paradise. And thy sin live

Their cheerful age with honour youth attends, *Joy'd* that from pleasure's slavery they are free

To JOY. v. a.

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly. Take us they love or hate, like us they know

To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe.

2. To gladden, to exhilarate.

She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her eyes, and *joy* her thoughts with the conversation of her beloved sister.

For angry Neptune rous'd the raging main, Pope.

3. [*your de*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy possession of.

And let her *joy* her new colour'd love.

I might have he'd, and *joy'd* immortal bliss, Yet willingly chose rather death with thee.

The usurper *joy'd* not long His ill-got crown.

JOYANCE. n. f. [*joyant*, old French.] Gayety; festivity.

Bring home with you the glory of her gain; With *joyance* bring her, and with plenty.

Of all his gladnesses and kingly *joyance*.

JOYFUL. adj. [*joy* and *full*.] 1. Full of joy; glad; exulting.

They blessed the king, and went into their tents *joyful* and glad of heart.

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the cause of joy.

Six brave companions from each ship we lost: With tails outpar'd we thy unequal strife.

Sad for their loss, but *joyful* of our life.

JOYFULLY. adv. [from *joyful*.] With joy; gladly.

If we no more meet till we meet in heav'n, Then *joyfully*, my noble lord of Bedford,

And my kind kinsmen, warriors all, adieu.

Never did men more *joyfully* obey, Or sooner understood the sign to live:

With such alacrity they bore away, As if to praise them all the fates stood by.

The good christian considers pains only as necessary passages to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark scene of tainted horror, fees a crown and a throne, and everlasting blessings prepared for him, *joyfully* receives his summons, as he has long impatiently expected it.

JOYFULNESS. n. f. [from *joyful*.] Gladness; joy.

Thou servest not the Lord thy God with *joyfulness*, and with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things.

JOYLESS. adj. [from *joy*.] 1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure.

A little joy enjoys the queen thereof; For I am she, and altogether *joyless*.

With downcast eyes the *joyless* victor sat, Revolving in his alter'd soul

The various turns of chance below: And now and then a sigh he stole, And tears began to flow.

IRE

2. It has sometimes *of* before the object.

With two fair eyes his mischiefs burns his breast, He looks and languishes, and leaves his rest;

For takes his food, and pining for the last, Is *joyless* of the grove, and spins the growing days.

3. Giving no pleasure.

A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful face Here is a babe, as I believe as a dead.

Here love his golden shafts employs; here lights

His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings; Remains here, and revels not in the bought smiles

Of harlots, lovelets, *joyless*, unencas'd, Calm fruition.

The pure in heart shall see God; and if any others could so invade this their inclosure, as to take heaven by violence, it surely would be a very *joyless* possession.

He forgets his sleep, and loaths his food, That youth, and health, and war are *joyless* to him.

JOYOUS. adj. [*joyeux*, French.] 1. Glad; gay; merry.

Most *joyous* man, on whom the shining fun Did show his face, myself I did esteem,

And that my taller friend did no less *joyous* deem.

Joyous the birds: fresh gales and gentle airs Whisper'd it.

Then *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove, And beak, by nature stung, renew their love.

Faith by her flow'ry bank the fons of Arcas, Fav'ours of heav'n, with happy care protect

Their fleecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave

2. Giving joy.

They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime, Thence led her forth, about her dancing round.

3. It has *of* sometimes before the cause of joy.

Round our death-bed *every* friend should run, And *joyous* of our conquest early won,

While the malicious world with envious tears Should grudge our happy end, and wish in theirs.

IRACUNDA. n. f. An Indian plant.

Iracunda is a small irregularly contorted root, rough, dense, and firm. One sort is of a

dusky greyish colour on the surface, and of a paler grey when broken, brought from Peru

the other sort is a smaller root, resembling the former; but it is of a deep dusky brown on the outside, and white when broken, brought from the Brazils. The grey ought to be preferred, because the brown is apt to operate more roughly.

IRASCIBLE. adj. [*irascibilis*, low Latin; *irascible*, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of anger.

The *irascible* passions follow the temper of the heart, and the conspicuous distractions on the crabs of the liver.

I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued by a vegetable diet.

We are here in the country surrounded with blessings and pleasures, without any occasion of exercising our *irascible* faculties.

IRE. n. f. [Fr. *ira*, Lat.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred.

She lik'd not his desire; Fain would be free, but dreaded parents ire

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves, And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,

It could not shake mine ire, nor ease my heart.

Or Neptune's ire, or Juno's, that so long Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's son.

The sentence, from thy head remov'd, may light On me, sole cause to thee of all this woe;

Met me! only just object of his ire.

IRO

For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts, And empties all his quiver in our hearts;

Thus will persist, relentless in his ire, Till the fair slave be render'd to his fire.

RETUL. adj. [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; raging; furious.

The *ireful* basard Orleans, that drew blood From thee, my boy, I soon encounter'd.

By many hands your father was subdu'd; But only slaugther'd by the *ireful* arm

Of unrelenting Clifford.

There learn'd this mind of arms the *ireful* galle.

In midst of all the dome misfortune sat, And gloomy discontent, and fell debate,

And madnels laughing in his *ireful* mood.

IRREFULY. adv. [from *ire*.] With ire; in an angry manner.

IRIS. n. f. [Latin.] 1. The rainbow.

Bethide the solary iris, which God sheweth unto Noah, there is another binary, whose efficient is the moon.

2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow.

When both bows appeared more distinct, I measured the breadth of the interior iris, 2 gr. 10'

and the breadth of the red, yellow, and green, in the exterior iris, was to the breadth of the same colours in the interior 3 to 2.

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

4. The flower-de-luce.

IRIS all hues, roses and jessamine.

TO IRK. v. a. [*yrk*, Hlandick.] This word is used only imperionally, it *irks* me; *irke* pain *erit*, it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it.

5. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

6. The flower-de-luce.

IRIS all hues, roses and jessamine.

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11. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

12. The flower-de-luce.

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TO IRK. v. a. [*yrk*, Hlandick.] This word is used only imperionally, it *irks* me; *irke* pain *erit*, it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it.

13. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

14. The flower-de-luce.

IRIS all hues, roses and jessamine.

TO IRK. v. a. [*yrk*, Hlandick.] This word is used only imperionally, it *irks* me; *irke* pain *erit*, it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it.

15. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

16. The flower-de-luce.

IRIS all hues, roses and jessamine.

TO IRK. v. a. [*yrk*, Hlandick.] This word is used only imperionally, it *irks* me; *irke* pain *erit*, it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it.

17. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

18. The flower-de-luce.

IRIS all hues, roses and jessamine.

TO IRK. v. a. [*yrk*, Hlandick.] This word is used only imperionally, it *irks* me; *irke* pain *erit*, it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it.

19. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

20. The flower-de-luce.

IRIS all hues, roses and jessamine.

7639 is to 1000. It is the only known substance that is attracted by the load-stone. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.*

Nor nirls' dungeon, nor strong links of iron, Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shaksp.*
If he smite him with an instrument of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer. *Numbers.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a loadstone, and to be so drawn is a part of that of iron. *Locke.*

In a piece of iron ore, of a ferruginous colour, are several thin plates placed parallel to each other. *Woodward.*

There are incredible quantities of iron slag in various parts of the forest of Dean. *Woodward.*
Iron stone lies in Arata. *Woodward.*

I treated of making iron work and steel work. *Mason.*

1. Any instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat iron, box iron, or smoothing iron. In this sense it has a plural.

Irons of a dolt, doublets that hangmen would Bury with those that wore them, these base slaves,

Ere yet the sight be done, pack up. *Shaksp.*

O Thou! whose captain I account myself, Look on my forces with a gracious eye: Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath,

That they may crush down with a heavy fall Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries. *Shaksp.*
Can't thou fill his skin with barbed irons, or his head with fishspears? *Job.*

For this your locks in paper-durance bound? For this with tort'ring irons wreath'd around? *Pope.*

3. Chain; shackle; manacle: as, he was put in irons.

The iron entered into his soul. *Psalms.*
His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in irons. *Psalms.*

IRON. *adj.*

1. Made of iron.

In iron walls they deem'd me not secure. *Shak.*
Get me an iron crow, and bring it straight Unto my cell. *Shakspere.*

Some are of an iron rod, shining and polite; others not polite, but as if powder'd with iron dust. *Woodward.*

Poll-cats and weasels do a great deal of injury to warrens; the way of taking them is in butches and iron traps. *Mortimer.*

2. Resembling iron in colour.

A piece of stone of a dark iron grey colour, but in some parts of a ferruginous colour. *Wood.*
Some of them are of an iron rod, and very bright. *Woodward.*

3. Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable; calamitous: as, the iron age, for an age of hardship and wickedness. These ideas may be found more or less in all the following examples.

Three vigorous virgins, waking still behind Alist the throne of th' iron scepter'd king. *Craftau.*

O sad virgin, that thy power Might bid the soul of Orpheus sing, Such notes as warbled to the string, Drew iron tears from Pluto's cheek, And made hell grant what love did seek. *Milt.*

In all my iron years of wars and dangers, From blooming youth down to decaying age, My fame ne'er knew a stain of dishonour. *Rome.*
Jove smote the nations with an iron rod, And every monarch be the scourge of God. *Pope.*

4. Indissoluble; unbroken.

Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour, Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought T' exalt his surfeit by irriguous sleep; Imprudent! him death's iron sleep oppress. *Philips.*

5. Hard; impenetrable.

I will converse with iron-witted fools, And unrespective boys: none are for me, That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shakspere.*

To IRON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smooth with an iron.

2. To shackle with irons.

IRONICAL. *adj.* [ironique, French; from irony.] Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries.

In this fallacy may be comprised all ironical mistakes, or expostions receiving inverted significations. *Brown.*

I take all your ironical civilities in a literal sense, and shall expect them to be literally performed. *Swift.*

IRONICALLY. *adv.* [from ironical.] By the use of irony.

Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Delphos to be the wisest man of Greece, which he would turn from himself ironically, saying, There could be nothing in him to verify the oracle, except this, that he was not wise, and knew it; and others were not wise, and knew it not. *Bacon.*

The dean, ironically grave, Still shunn'd the fool, and lash'd the knave. *Swift.*

IRONMONGER. *n. f.* [iron and monger.] A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD. *n. f.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water. It grows in America. *Robinson Crusoe.*

IRONWORT. *n. f.* [sideritis, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

IRONY. *adj.* [from iron.] Made of iron; partaking of iron.

The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but imaginary; it is not strange if the irony chains have more solidity than the contemplative. *Hammond.*

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the spring: and deposit, in lieu of the iron particles carried off, coppery particles. *Woodward.*

IRONY. *n. f.* [ironie, Fr. *ipponia*.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words: as *Bolinsbroke* was a holy man.

So grave a body, upon so solemn an occasion, should not deal in irony, or explain their meaning by contraries. *Swift.*

IRRA'DIANCE. } *n. f.* [irradiance, Fr. *irradia*, Latin.]

1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object.

The principal affection is its transuency: the irradiancy and sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this. *Brown.*

2. Beams of light emitted.

Love not the heav'nly spirits? Or do they mix Irradiance virtual, or immediate touch? *Milton.*

To IRRA'DIATE. *v. a.* [irradio, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.

When he thus perceives that these opacous bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary diffusion through the whole place it irradiates, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where mingled with light. *Digby.*

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one as irradiates and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends. *South.*

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate.

Celestial light

Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers

Irradiate; there plant eyes; all mist from thence Purge and dispel. *Milton.*

3. To animate by heat or light.

Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, irradiate, and put those more simple parts of matter into motion. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with shining ornaments.

No weeping orphan saw his father's store Our flames irradiate, or imbrillate the floor. *Pope.*

IRRADIATION. *n. f.* [irradiation, Fr. from irradiate.]

1. The act of emitting beams of light.

If light were a body, it should drive away the air, which is likewise a body wherever it is admitted; for within the whole sphere of the irradiation of it, there is no point but light is found. *Digby on Bodies.*

The generation of bodies is not effected by irradiation, or answerably unto the propagation of light; but herein a transmission is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

2. Illumination; intellectual light.

The means of immediate union of these intelligible objects to the understanding, are sometimes divine and supernatural, as by immediate irradiation or revelation. *Hale.*

IRRATIONAL. *adj.* [irrationalis, Lat.]

1. Void of reason; void of understanding; wanting the discursive faculty.

Thus began Outrage from lifeless things; but discord first Daughter of sin, among th' irrational Death introduc'd. *Milton.*

He hath eat'n and lives, And knows, and speaks, and reasons and discerns: *Milton.*

2. Absurd; contrary to reason.

Since the brain is only a part transmittent, and that humours oft are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from so irrational an application. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
I shall quietly submit, not willing to irrational a thing as that every body should be deceived. *Pope.*

IRRATIONALITY. *n. f.* [from irrational.] Want of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from irrational.] Without reason; absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE. *adj.* [in and reclaimable.] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.

As for obstinate, irreclaimable, professed enemies, we must expect their calumnies will continue. *Addison.*

IRRECONCILABLE. *adj.* [irreconcilable, Fr. in and reconcilable.]

1. Not to be recalled to kindness; not to be appeased.

Wage eternal war, Irreconcilable to our grand foe. *Milton.*

A weak unequal faction may animate a government; but when it grows equal in strength, and irreconcilable by animosity, it cannot end without some crisis. *Temple.*

2. Not to be made consistent: it has with or to.

There are no factions, though irreconcilable to one another, that are not united in their affection to you. *Dryden.*

As she was strictly virtuous herself, so she always put the best construction upon the words and actions of her neighbours, except where they were irreconcilable to the rules of honesty and decency. *Atterbury.*

Since the sense I oppose is attended with such gross irreconcilable absurdities, I presume I need

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not offer any thing farther in support of the one, or in disproof of the other. *Rogers.*

This essential power of gravitation 'or attraction is *irreconcilable* with the atheists own doctrine of a chaos. *Bentley.*

All that can be transmitted from the stars is wholly unaccountable, and *irreconcilable* to any system of science. *Bentley.*

IRRECONCILABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *irreconcilable*.] Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLY. *adv.* [from *irreconcilable*.] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCILED. *adj.* [in and reconciled.] Not atoned.

A servant dies in many *irreconciled* asquits. *Shakespeare.*

IRRECOVERABLE. *adj.* [in and recoverable.]

1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired.

Time, in a natural sense, is *irrecoverable*: the moment just fled by us, it is impossible to recall. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be remedied.

The *irrecoverable* lots of so many livings, of principal value. *Hooker.*

It concerns every man, that would not tittle away his soul, and fool himself into *irrecoverable* misery, with the greatest knowledges to enquire. *Tillotson.*

IRRECOVERABLY. *adv.* [from *irrecoverable*.] Beyond recovery; past repair.

O dark, dark, dark amid' the blaze of noon, *Irrecoverably* dark, total eclipse,

Without all hope of day. *Milton.*

The credit of the exchequer is *irrecoverably* lost by the last breach with the bankers. *Temple.*

IRREDUCIBLE. *adj.* [in and reducible.] Not to be brought or reduced.

Their conversations seem to argue the corpulencies of air to be *irreducible* into water. *Boyle.*

IRREFRAGABILITY. *n. f.* [from *irrefragable*.] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE. *adj.* [from *irrefragabilis*, school Latin; *irrefragable*, Fr.] Not to be confuted; superior to argumental opposition.

Strong and *irrefragable* the evidences of Christianity must be; they who resisted them would resist every thing. *Atterbury.*

The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged as an *irrefragable* reason for working by slow degrees. *Swift.*

IRREFRAGABLY. *adv.* [from *irrefragable*.] With force above confutation.

That they denied a future state is evident from St. Paul's reasoning, which are of no force but only on that supposition, as Origen largely and *irrefragably* proves. *Atterbury.*

IRREFUTABLE. *adj.* [from *irrefutabilis*, Lat.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR. *adj.* [from *irregularis*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature.

The am'rous youth Obtain'd of Venus his desire, How'er *irregular* his fire. *Prior.*

2. Unmethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.

This motion seems excentric and *irregular*, yet not well to be resisted or quitted. *King Charles.*

Regular

Then most, when most *irregular* they seem. *Milton.*

The numbers of pindariques are wild and *irregular*, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth. *Cowley.*

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A lost word for *vitious*.

IRREGULARITY. *n. f.* [from *irregularité*, Fr. from *irregular*.]

1. Deviation from rule.

2. Neglect of method and order.

This *irregularity* of its unuly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion. *Brown.*

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much *irregularity* and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms. *Adajon on Italy.*

3. Inordinate practice; vice.

Religion is somewhat less in danger of corruption while the sinner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is ashamed of his *irregularities*. *Rogers.*

IRREGULARLY. *adv.* [from *irregular*.]

Without observation of rule or method.

Phaeton,

By the wild courtes of his family drawn,

From east to west *irregularly* hur'd,

But set on fire himself, and then the world. *Dryden.*

Your's is a soul *irregularly* great,

Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat. *Dryden.*

It may give some light to those whose concern for their little ones makes them so *irregularly* bold as to consult their own reason, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old custom. *Locke.*

TO IRREGULATE. *v. a.* [from *in* and *regula*, Lat.] To make irregular; to disorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, selves, and every interagency *irregulates*. *Brown.*

IRRELATIVE. *adj.* [in and *relativus*, Lat.]

Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected.

Separated by the voice of God, things in their species came out in uncommunicated varieties, and *irrelative* feminities. *Brown.*

IRRELIGIOUS. *n. f.* [from *irreligion*, Fr. in and *religion*.] Contempt of religion; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already consecrated. *Dryden.*

We behold every instance of prophaneness and *irreligion*, not only committed, but defended and gloried in. *Rogers.*

IRRELIGIOUSLY. *adj.* [from *irreligieux*, Fr. in and *religions*.]

1. Contemning religion; impious.

The issue of an *irreligious* Moon. *Shakespeare.*

Whoever sees these *irreligious* men,

With burthen of a sickness weak and faint,

But hears them talking of religion then,

And vowing of their souls to ev'ry saint. *Davies.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the inious and *irreligious*. *South.*

2. Contrary to religion.

Where in that scripture standeth not the church of God in any fixed, or serveth nothing at all to do it, but may be let pass as needless to be confuted with, we judge it profane, impious, and *irreligious* to think. *Hooker.*

Might not the queen's domesticks be obliged to avoid swearing, and *irreligious* profane discourse? *Swift.*

IRRELIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *irreligious*.]

With impiety; with irreligion.

IRREMEABLE. *adj.* [from *irremcabilis*, Latin.]

Admitting no return.

The keeper's charn'd, the chief without delay

Pass'd on, and took th' *irremicable* way. *Dryden.*

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IRREMEDIAL. *adj.* [from *irremediable*, Fr. in and *remediable*.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.

They content themselves with that which was the *irremediable* error of former times, or the necessity of the present hath cast upon them. *Hooker.*

A steady hand, in military affairs, is more requisite than in peace, because an error committed in war may prove *irremediable*. *Bacon.*

Whatever he consults you about, unless it lead to some fatal and *irremediable* mischief, be sure you advise only as a friend. *Locke.*

IRREMEDIABLY. *adv.* [from *irremediable*.] Without cure.

It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably, that we may perceive these accidents are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God. *Taylor.*

IRREMISSE. *adj.* [in and *remissio*, Latin; *irremissible*, French.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISSENESS. *n. f.* [from *irremissible*.] The quality of being not to be pardoned.

Thence arises the aggravation and *irremissibleness* of the sin. *Hammond.*

IRREMOVABLE. *adj.* [in and *remove*.] Not to be moved; not to be changed.

He is *irremovable*,

Resolv'd for flight. *Shakespeare.*

IRREMOVABLE. *adj.* [in and *removendo*.] Void of honour. We now say, *unrenewed*.

For all he did was to deceive good knights.

And draw them from pursuit of prais and love

To sluggish sloth and sensual delights,

And end their days with *unrenewed* shame. *Fairy Queen.*

IRREPARABLE. *adj.* [from *irreparabilis*, Lat. *irreparabilis*, French.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

Irreparable is the loss, and patience says it is not past her cure. *Shakespeare.*

Tou'd with loss *irreparable*. *Miles.*

It is an *irreparable* injustice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of those whom we do not know. *Adams.*

The story of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches that piety and innocence cannot make of divine protection, and that the only loss *irreparable* is that of our probity. *Gail.*

IRREPARABLY. *adv.* [from *irreparable*.] Without recovery; without amends.

Such adventures besell artists *irreparably*. *Page.*

The cutting off that time, industry and arts, whereby the would be nourished, were *irreparably* injurious to her. *Dean of Poets.*

IRREPLEVABLE. *adj.* [in and *replevy*.] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *irreprehensibilis*, Fr. *irreprehensibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreprehensibilis*.] Without blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE. *adj.* [in and *representatio*.] Not to be figured by any representation.

God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images of God. *Saunders.*

IRREPROACHABLE. *adj.* [in and *reproachabile*.] Free from blame; free from reproach.

He was a serious sincere christian, of an innocent, *irreproachable*, say, exemplary life. *Atterbury.*

Their prayer may be, that they may raise up and breed as *irreproachable* a young family as their parents have done. *Pope.*

IRREPROACHABLY. *adv.* [from *irreproachable*.] Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPROVEABLE. *adj.* [in and *reprovable*.] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *irresistible*.] Power or force above opposition. The doctrine of *irresistibility* of grace, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be affixed to guilt.

IRRESISTIBLE. *adj.* [irresistible, Fr. in and *resistible*.] Superiour to opposition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of the Deity, induced with *irresistible* power to hurt; and is of all affections, anger excepted, the unaptest to admit conference with reason. Hooker. In mighty quadrate join'd

Of union *irresistible*. Milton. Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holy just Being, armed with almighty and *irresistible* power.

There can be no difference in the subjects, where the application is almighty and *irresistible*, as in creation. Rogers.

IRRESISTIBLY. *adv.* [from *irresistible*.] In a manner not to be opposed.

God *irresistibly* fways all manner of events on earth. Dryden.

Fond of pleasing and endearing ourselves to those we esteem, we are *irresistibly* led into the same inclinations and aversions with them. Rogers.

IRRESISTLESS. *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irresistible; refutable.

Thine radiant eyes, whose *irresistless* flame strikes every dumb, and keeps sedition tame, They can to gazing multitudes give law, Convert the factious, and the rebel awe. Claverhouse.

IRRESOLUBLE. *adj.* [in and *resoluble*, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved.

In factious flammings the common and various tints are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming vessels they rise together as one taint, which seems in such vessels *irresolubly* by fire alone. Boyle.

IRRESOLUBLENES. *n. f.* [from *irresoluble*.] Resistance to separation of the parts.

Quercetanus has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds. Boyle.

IRRESOLVEDLY. *adv.* [in and *resolved*.] Without settled determination.

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so *irresolvedly* concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. Boyle.

IRRESOLUTE. *adj.* [irresolute, Fr. in and *resolute*.] Not constant in purpose; not determined.

Were he evil us'd, he would outgo His father, by as much as a performance Does an *irresolute* purpose. Shakespeare.

Him, after long debate, *irresolute* Of thoughts revolv'd his final sentence chose Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom To enter. Milton.

To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of ingenuous but *irresolute* men. Temple.

So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side, Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide; *Irresolute* on which she should rely, At last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. Dryden.

IRRESOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *irresolute*.] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

IRRESOLUTION. *n. f.* [irresolution, Fr. in and *resolution*.] Want of firmness of mind.

It hath most force upon things that have the lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them upon such affections as move lightest; as upon morn in fear, or men in *irresolution*. Bacon's Natural History.

Irresolution on the schemes of life, which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappinesses. Addison.

IRRESPECTIVE. *adj.* [in and *respective*.] Having no regard to any circumstances.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election, think it safe to run into all sins. Hammond.

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute *irrespective* will of God. Rogers.

IRRESPECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *irrespective*.] Without regard to circumstances.

He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him absolutely and *irrespectively*. Hammond.

IRRETRIEVABLE. *adj.* [in and *retrivere*.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY. *adv.* [from *irretrievable*.] Irreparably; irrecoverably.

It would not detract the change of the extraction, and therefore must have been all *irretrievably* lost, and useless to mankind, was it not by this means collected. Woodward.

IRREVERENCE. *n. f.* [irreverentia, Lat. *irreverence*, Fr. in and *reverence*.]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect.

Having seen our scandalous *irreverence* towards God's worship in general, his duty to make application to the several parts of it. Dean of Peter.

They were a sort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to salute them on all occasions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit. Pope.

2. State of being disregarded.

The commencement of the honte of poets in that they can be imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and scorn the judges were justly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. Clarendon.

IRREVERENT. *adj.* [irreverent, Fr. in and *reverent*.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

As soon fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh saints, so, if our familiarity with God do not take out of fear, it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence, wherewith true humility can never stand. Hooker.

Knowledge men sought for, and covered it from the vulgar sort as jewels of inestimable price, leaving the *irreverent* construction of the ignorant and irreligious. Raleigh.

Witness the *irreverent* sin

Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame Done to his faith, heard his heavy carter, Servant of servants, on his vicious race. Milton.

Sweeping, and the *irreverent* using the name of God in common discourse, is another abuse of the tongue. Ray.

If all *irreverent* expression or thought too wanton are crept into my verses, through my inadvertency, let their authors be answerable for them. Dryden.

IRREVERENTLY. *adv.* [from *irreverent*.] Without due respect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the gospel *irreverently*. G. of Tongue.

IRREVERSIBLE. *adj.* [in and *reverse*.] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

The fins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal *irreversible* sentence be pronounced. Rogers.

IRREVERSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreversible*.] Without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrine of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church, at which to many myriads of fondness have stumbled, and fallen *irreversibly*, by conceiving heaven the ward of true opinions. Hammond.

IRREVOCABLE. *adj.* [irrevocabilis, Lat. *irrevocable*, French.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed.

Give thy hand to Warwick, And, with thy hand, thy oath *irrevocable*, That only Warwick's dagger shall be there. Shakespeare.

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom, Which I have pass'd upon her. Shakespeare.

That which is past is gone and *irrevocable*, therefore they do but taint that labour in past matters. Bacon.

The second, both for pity renown'd, And pious deeds, a promise shall receive *irrevocable*, that his regal throne For ever shall endure. Milton.

By her *irrevocable* fate, War shall the country waste, and change the state. Dryden.

The other victor flame a moment stood, Then fell, and life's left th' extinguish'd wood, For ever lost, th' *irrevocable* light

Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night. Dryden.

Each faced accent bears eternal weight, And each *irrevocable* word is fate. Pope.

IRREVOCABLY. *adv.* [from *irrevocable*.] Without recall.

If an were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be *irrevocably* extinguish'd. Bush.

To IRRIGATE. *v. a.* [irrigo, Latin.] To wet; to moisten; to water.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually *irrigate*, nourish, keep hot, and supple all the members. Ray.

They keep a bulky chapter near their lips, With which, in often interrupted sleep, Their hunc blood compels to *irrigate* Their dry tur'd tongues. A. Philips.

IRRIGATION. *n. f.* [from *irrigate*.] The act of watering or moistening.

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation*. Bacon.

IRRIGUOUS. *adj.* [from *irrigate*.]

1. Watery; watered.

The flow'ry lap

Of some *irriguous* valley triadler rose. Mdt.

2. Dewy; moist. Philips seems to have mistaken the Latin phrase *irriguus sopon* for *irriguus*.

Dry'd an unmanly back, and thought

T' exult his lust by *irriguus* sleep.

Impudent! had dials not sleep oppos'd. Philips.

IRRISION. *n. f.* [irrisio, Lat. *irrisio*, Fr.]

The act of laughing at another.

Ham, by his misdirected and misapplied *irrisio*,

and exposing his father, incurs his curse. Woodward.

To IRRITATE. *v. a.* [irrito, Latin; *irriter*, French.]

1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate.

The earl, speaking to the freeholders in im-

pious language, and not *irritate* the people. Bosor.

I had's power at court could not qualify him

to go through with that difficult *irrisio*,

whilst he had a superiour in the church, who

having the reins in his hand, could slacken them,

- and was thought to be the more reinfis to irritate his cholerick disposition. *Clarendon.*
2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate.
- Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and irritatek them. *Bacon.*
3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.
- Air, if very cold, irritatek the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire scorleth in frosty weather. *Bacon.*
- When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and irritate, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- IRITATION.** *n. f.* [*irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French; from *irritate*.]
1. Provocation; exasperation.
2. Stimulation; vellication.
- Violent affections and irritations of the nerves, in any part of the body, is caused by something acrimonious. *Arbuthnot.*
- IRRUPTION.** *n. f.* [*irruption*, Fr. *irruptio*, Lat.].
1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.
- I refrain too suddenly,
To utter what will come at last too soon;
Left evil tidings, with too rude irruption,
Mitt'ing thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton.*
- There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the irruption of the sea. *Burnet.*
- A full and sudden irruption of thick melancholick blood into the heart puts a stop to its pulsation. *Hartley.*
2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.
- Notwithstanding the irruptions of the barbarous nations, one can scarce imagine how to plentiful a soil should become to miserably unpeopled. *Addison.*
14. [*ir*, Saxon. See *To Be*.]
1. The third person singular of *To be*: I am, thou art, he is.
- He that is of God, heareth God's words. *John.*
- Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil, neither is it in them to do good. *Jer.*
- My too right, whole daughter yet is but fantastical.
- Shakes to my single state of men, that function Is smother'd in farmie; and nothing is, But what is not. *Shakespeare.*
2. It is sometimes expressed by 's.
- There 's some among you have beheld me fighting. *Shakespeare.*
- ISCHIA'DICK.** *adj.* [*ischia*, *ischia*; *ischia*, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet to the crural vein; in pathology, the *ischia* passion is the gout in the hip, or the sciatica.
- ISCHURETICK.** *n. f.* [*ischuretique*, French; from *ischury*.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.
- ISCHURY.** *n. f.* [*ischuria*, *ischia* and *eschia*, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet to the crural vein; in pathology, the *ischia* passion is the gout in the hip, or the sciatica.
- ISL.** [*ir*, Saxon.]
1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a small degree, or incipient state of any quality: as, *bluish*, tending to blue; *brightish*, somewhat bright.

2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Swedish*, *Danish*; the *Danish* territories, or territories of the Danes.
3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added; as *foolish*, *foolish*; *manish*, *manish*; *rogueish*, *rogueish*.
- ISICLE.** *n. f.* [more properly *icicle*, from *ice*; but *ice* should rather be written *ic*; *ir*, Saxon.] A pendent shoot of ice.
- Do you know this lady?
—The moon of Rome? chaste as the *isicle*
That's curdled by the frost from purest snow
Hanging on Dian's temple. *Shakespeare.*
The frosts and snows her tender body spare;
Those are not limbs for *isicles* to tear. *Dryden.*
- ISINGLASS.** *n. f.* [from *ice*, or *ic*, and *glass*; *ichthyocola*, Lat.] A tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue.
- The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared, is one of the cartilaginous kind: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and greatly resembles the surgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Boristhenes, the Volga, and the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. *Hill.*
- The cure of putrefaction requires an insulating diet, as all viscid broths, hartshorn, ivory, and *isinglass*. *Floyer.*
- Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *isinglass*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- ISINGLASS Stone.** *n. f.* A fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass. It is found in Mukovoy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. *Hill.*
- ISLAND.** *n. f.* [*insula*, Latin; *isola*, Italian; *eland*, Erse. It is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land surrounded by water.
- He will carry this *iland* home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple. — And sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more *islands*. *Shakespeare.*
- Within a long recess there lies a bay,
An *island* shades it from the rolling sea,
And forms a port. *Dryden.*
- Island* of bliss! and the subject seas. *Thomson.*
- ISLANDER.** *n. f.* [from *island*.] Pronounced *ilander*. An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.
- We, as all *islanders*, are lunares, or the moon's men. *Camden.*
- Your dinner, and the generous *islanders*
By you invited, do attend your presence. *Shakespeare.*
- There are many bitter sayings against *islanders* in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and inhospitable. Those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island. *Addison.*
- A race of rugged mariners are these,
Unpolish'd men, and boisterous as their seas;
The native *islanders* alone their care,
And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope.*
- ISLE.** *n. f.* [*île*, French; *insula*, Latin. Pronounced *ile*.]

1. An island; a country surrounded by water.
- The insalment of this noble duke
In the seat royal of this famous *isle*. *Shakespeare.*
- The dreadful fight
Betwixt anation and two whales I write:
Seas slain'd with gore I sing, advent'rous toil,
And how these monsters did dislure and *isle*. *Walter.*
2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *isle*, from *alle*, Fr. from *ale*, Latin, the *alle* being probably at first only a wing or side walk. It may come likewise from *allée*, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church or public building.
- O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,
Long sounding *isles* and intermingled graves,
Black melancholy sits. *Pope.*
- ISOPHIMETRICAL.** *n. f.* [*isoph*, *isop*, and *metron*] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris.*
- ISOCELES.** *n. f.* [*isofcele*, Fr. or *equilateral triangle*.] That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris.*
- ISSUE.** *n. f.* [*issue*, French.]
1. The act of passing out.
2. Exit; egress; passage out.
- Unto the Lord belong the *issues* from death. *Psalm.*
- Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an *issue* out of this difficulty. *Digby on Pneum.*
- We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to France, and if it be true the French are so impoverished, in what condition must they have been, if that *issue* of wealth had been stopped? *Swift.*
3. Event; consequence.
- Spirits are not finely touch'd
But to fine *issues*. *Shakespeare.*
- If I were ever fearful
To do a thing, were I the *issue* doubted,
Whereof the execution did cry out
Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear
Which oft infects the wisest. *Shakespeare.*
- But let the *issue* correspondent prove
To good beginnings of each enterprise. *Faust.*
- It things were cast upon this *issue*, that God should never prevent sin till man deserved it, the best would be, and sin for ever. *South.*
- The wisest sayings and sentences will be found the *issues* of chance, and nothing else but to many lucky hits of a roving fancy. *South.*
- Our present condition is better for us in the *issue*, than that uninterrupted health and security that the atheist desires. *Bentley.*
4. Termination; conclusion.
- He hath preserv'd Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publicly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous *issue*. *Sadley.*
- What *issue* of my love remains for me!
How wild a passion works within my breast!
With what prodigious flames am I possess'd! *Dryden.*
- Homer, at a loss to bring difficult matters to an *issue*, lays his hero asleep, and thus solves the difficulty. *Brown.*
5. Sequel deduced from premises.
- I aim to pray you not to strain my speech
To grosser *issues*, nor to larger reach,
Than to suspicion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.
- This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his *issue*. *Wyllman.*
7. Evacuation.
- A woman was diseased with an *issue* of blood. *Matthew.*
8. Progey; offspring.

O nation miserable!

Since that the truest *issue* of thy throne,
By his own interdiction stands accurst. *Shaksp.*
Nor where Abassin kings their *issue* guard,
Mount Amara, though this by some suppos'd
True Paradise, under the *Athiop* line
By Nilus' head. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
This old peaceful prince, as Heav'n decreed,
Was blest'd with no male *issue* to succeed. *Dryd.*
The frequent productions of monsters, in all
the species of animals, and strange *issues* of human
birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible
to consist with this hypothesis. *Locke.*

9. In law.

Issue hath divers applications in the common
law, sometimes used for the children begotten
between a man and his wife; sometimes for
profits growing from an amercement, fine, or
expenes of suit; sometimes for profits of lands
or tenements; sometimes for that point of
matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties
join and put their cause to the trial of the jury.
Issue is either general or special: general *issue*
seemeth to be that whereby it is referred to
the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the
defendant have done any such thing as the plain-
tiff layeth to his charge. The special *issue* then
must be that, where special matter being alleged
by the defendant for his defence, both the parties
join thereupon, and to grow rather to a demur-
rer, if it be *questio juris*, or to trial by the jury,
if it be *questio facti*. *Cowell.*

To *ISSUE*. *v. n.* [from the noun; *issere*,
French; *uscire*, Italian.]

2. To come out; to pass out of any place.

Waters *issued* out from under the threshold of
the house. *Ezek.*

From the utmost end of the head branches there
issueth out a gummy juice. *Raleigh's History.*

Waters *issu'd* from a cave. *Milton.*

Ere Pallas *issu'd* from the thunderer's head,
Dulness o'er all posses'd her ancient right. *Pope.*

2. To make an irruption; to break out.

Three of matter Ford's brothers watch the door
with pistols, that none should *issue* out, other-
wise you might slip away. *Shakspere.*

See that none hence *issue* forth a spy. *Milton.*
Hark, arm your Ardeans, *issue* to the plain;
With faith to friends, assault the Trojan train. *Dryden.*

At length there *issu'd*, from the grove behind,
A fair assembly of the female kind. *Dryden.*

A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms;
Strait *issue* through the sides assembling fawns. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithaceniens flind,
And hurl their sails, and *issue* on the land. *Pope.*

3. To proceed as an offspring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee, which
thou shalt beget, shall they take away. *2 Kings.*

4. To be produced by any kind.

Their altars *issued* out of the offerings made
to the altar, and were payable to the priesthood. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. To run out in lines.

Pipes made with a belly towards the lower end,
and then *issuing* into a strait concave again. *Bacon.*

To *ISSUE*. *v. a.*

1. To fend out; to fend forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to
digest the parts or to *issue* the spirits. *Bacon.*

The commissioners should *issue* money out to
no other use. *Temple.*

2. To send out judicially or authorita-

tively. This is the more frequent sense.
It is commonly followed by a participle,
out or forth.

If the council *issued* out any order against them,
or if the king sent a proclamation for their re-
pair to their houses, some noblemen published a
protestation. *Clarendon.*

Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,
A mansion proper for a mooring god:
Here he gives audience, *issuing* out decrees
To rivers, his dependent deluges. *Dryden.*

In vain the master *issues* out commands,
In vain the trembling sailors ply their hands;
The tempest unforeseen prevents their care. *Dryd.*
They constantly wait in court to make a due
return of what they have done, and to receive
such other commands as the judge shall *issue*
forth. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ISSUELESS. *adj.* [from *issue*.] Having

no offspring; wanting descendants.
Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to
Hugh's portion, as dying *issueless*. *Carew.*

I have done this;
For which the Heav'ns, taking angry note,
Have left me *issueless*. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

ISTHMUS. *n. f.* [*isthmus*, Latin.] A neck

of land joining the peninsula to the con-
tinent.

There is a castle strongly seated on a high
rock, which joineth by an *isthmus* to the land,
and is impreguably fortified. *Sandys' Travels.*

The Assyrian empire stretcheth northward to
that *isthmus* between the Euxine and the Caspian
seas. *Brerewood on Languages.*

O life, thou nothing's younger brother!
Thou weak built *isthmus*, that dost proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities,
Yet canst not wave nor wind sustain;
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets
again. *Cowley.*

Our church of England stands as Corinth be-
tween two seas, and there are some busy in cut-
ting the *isthmus*, to let in both at once upon it.
Stillingfleet.

Cleomenes thinking it more advisable to for-
tify, not the *isthmus*, but the mountains, put his
design in execution. *Cicero.*

Plac'd on this *isthmus* of a middle state,
A being darkly wise, and rudely great. *Pope.*

IT. *pronoun.* [*hit*, Saxon.]

1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in
speaking of things. For *it*, our ances-
tors used *he*, as the neutral pronoun;
and for *its* they used *his*. Thus in the
Accidence, a noun adjective is that which
cannot stand by himself, but requireth an-
other word to be joined with him to show
his signification.

Nothing can give that to another which it hath
not itself. *Brandsall against Hobbes.*

Will our great anger learn to stoop to low?
I know it cannot. *Cowley.*

Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,
Thou who master art of it, *Cowley.*

His son, it may be, dreads no harm;
But kindly waits his father's coming home. *Platoun.*

The time will come, it will, when you shall
know
The rage of love. *Dryden.*

How can I speak? or how, sir, can you hear?
Imagine that which you would most deplore,
And that which I would speak, is it or more. *Dryden.*

A mind so furnished, what reason has it to
acquiesce in its conclusions? *Locke.*

The glory which encompassed them covered
the place, and darted its rays with too much
strength, that the whole fabric began to melt.
Addison's Freeholder.

If we find a greater good in the present con-
stitution, than would have accrued either from
the total privation of it, or from other frames
and structures, we may then reasonably conclude,
that the present constitution proceeded from an
intelligent and good being, that formed it that
particular way out of choice. *Bentley.*

The design, it seems, is to avoid the dreadful
imputation of pectancy. *Swift.*

2. It is used absolutely for the state of a

person or affair.
How is it with our general?
—Even so
As with a man by his own aims impos'd,
And with his charity damn'd. *Shakspere.*

3. It is used for the thing; the matter; the affair.

It's come to pass,
That tractable obedience is a slave.
To each meanted will. *Shakspere's Henry VIII.*

4. It is sometimes expressed by 't.

He rallied, and again fell to 't;
For catching toe by nearer foot,
He lifted with such might and strength,
As would have hurl'd him thence his length. *Hudibras.*

5. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs,

to give an emphasis.
If Abraham brought all with him, it is not
probable that he meant to walk it back again for
his pleasure. *Raleigh.*

The Lacedemonians, at the sight of Ther-
mopylae, when their arms failed them, fought it
out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*

I have often seen people laugh it profanely in
tricking up their children, and yet flatter their
minds. *Locke.*

The mole courses it not on the ground, like
the rat or mouse, but lives under the earth. *Spekt.*

Whether the charmer finer it, or faint it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*

6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludic-

ciously, or rudely to persons.
Let us after him,
Whole care is gone before to bid us welcome:
It is a peerless knave. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

Do, child, go to it grandam, child:
Give grandam kingdom, and its grandam will
Give it up him. *Shakspere's King John.*

7. It is sometimes used of the first or se-

cond person, sometimes of more. This
mode of speech, though used by good
authors, and supported by the *il y a* of
the French, has yet an appearance of
barbarism.

Who was't came by?
—'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you
word
Macduff is fled to England. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

'Tis I, that made thy widows. *Shaksp. Coriol.*
'Tis three that early taunt the female soul. *Pope.*

ITCH. *n. f.* [*itchea*, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous disease extremely con-
tagious, which overpreads the body with
small pustules filled with a thin serum,
and raised, as microscopes have dis-
covered, by a small animal. It is cured
by sulphur.

Love and Liberty
Creep in the minds and mows of our youths,
That gull the stream of virtue they may strive
And drown themselves in riot, itches, blains. *Shakspere's Temon.*

The Lord will smite thee with the scab
and with the itch, wherewith thou canst not be
healed. *Deut.*

As it divinity had catch'd
The itch our purpose to be watch'd. *Hudibras.*

2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin,

which is eased by rubbing.

3. A constant teasing desire.

A certain itch of meddling with other people's
matters, puts us upon shifting. *Jefferson.*

He had still pedigree in his head, and an itch
of being thought a divine king. *Dryden.*

From servants' company, a child is to be kept,
not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an
itch after it, but by other ways. *Locke.*

At half mankind when generous Manly raves,
All know thy virtue, for he thins them knaves,
When universal homage I musta pay,
All for thy vice, and all of vulgar praise. *Pope.*

To *ITCH*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which
is removed by rubbing.

ITE

A troublesome *itching* of the part was occasioned by want of transpiration. *Wigman.*
My right eye *itches*; some good luck is near, perhaps my Amethyst may appear. *Dryden.*

2. To long; to have continual desire. The same appears in the following examples, though some of them are equivocal.

Matter Shallow, you have yourself been a great *itcher*, then know a man of peace. — Mr. Pate, though now I be old, and of the present times I stand out, my finger *itches* to interfere. *Shakespeare.*

Cathus, you yourself are not free, demand to have an *itching* palm, to tell you what your offices for gold. — *Shelley.*
The *itching* ears, being an epidemic disease, gave her opportunity to every inaudible talk. *Dryden of Pope.*

All this I see full an *itching* to decide, And you would be upon the launching hole. *Pope.*
ITCHY, *adj.* [from *itch*.] Infected with the itch.

ITIM, *adv.* [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, *n. f.*

1. A new article.

I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by *items*. *Shakespeare.*

2. A hint; an intimation.

If this discourse have not concluded our weaknets, I have one *item* more of mine: it knows how to be found, I must lose that which I thought I had, that there is none. *Gouldie.*
TO ITERATE, *v. a.* [Latin.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.

We covet to make the psalms especially familiar unto all: this is the very cause why we *iterate* the psalms oftener than any other part of scripture includes, the cause wherefore we mix the psalm together with their minister, and not the minister alone, to read them, as other part of scripture be doth. *Hooker.*

In the last ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories served instead of books, whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the same by often putting them in mind, in which respect we see how many times one thing hath been *iterated* into the heart and will. *Hooker.*

The king, to his decency towards the French king, sent a very solemn ambassage to intimate unto him the desire of his estate, and to *iterate* his motion that the French would desist from hostility. *Bacon's History.*

There be two kinds of reflections of sounds, the one at distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard distinctly, and the reflection also distinctly; the other in concurrence, when the sound returneth immediately upon the original, and so *iterateth* it not, but amplifieth it. *Bacon.*

2. To do over again.

Aches burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the first thereof hath been drawn out by *iterated* decoctions. *Brown.*

Adam took no thought, Eating his fill, nor Eve to *iterate* Her former treach'rous tear'd, the more to soothe Him with her lov'd society. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

ITERANT, *adj.* [Latin.] Repeating.

Waters bring near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo. *Bacon's Natural History.*

ITERATION, *n. f.* [iteration, Fr. *iteratio*, Lat.] Repetition; recital over again.

"Truth told with *iteration*"
As true as steel, as purgative to the moon. *Shaksp.*

JUD

My husband!
—Ay, 'twas he that told me first.
—My husband!

—What needs this *iteration*, woman?

I say, thy husband. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Iterations are commonly lots of time, but there is no such gain of time, as to iterate often the state of the question; for it chafeth away many a frivolous speech. *Bacon's Essays.*

In all these respect, it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to persevere in all piety, and is further improved by the frequent *iteration* and repetition. *Huamoni.*

ITERANT, *adj.* [Latin, Fr.] Wandering; not settled.

It should be my care to soften and mellow the voices of *iterant* tradesmen, as also to accommodate their cries to their respective wares. *Addison's Spectator.*

ITERARY, *n. f.* [Latin, Fr. *itinerarium*, Lat.] A book of travels.

The clergy are sufficiently reproached, in most *itineraries*, for the universal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom. *Addison on Italy.*

ITERARY, *adj.* [Latin, Fr. *itinerarius*, Lat.] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.

He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it was rather an *itinerary* circuit of advice than a progress. *Bacon.*

ITERAL, *pronoun.* [it and self.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

Who then shall blame His perjured tentes, to recoil and start, When all that is within him does condemn Itself for being there? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Lactantius.*

JUBILANT, *adj.* [Latin, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph.

The planets having stood, While the bright pomp attended *jubilant*. *Milton.*

JUBILATION, *n. f.* [Latin, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, *n. f.* [Latin, Fr. *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, low Lat.] A publick festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy.

Angels attending joy, heav'n rung With *jubilee*, and loud holmams filled Th' eternal regions. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing, the recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing the *jubilee* of reason. *Sooth.*

The town was all a *jubilee* of feasts. *Dryden.*

JUCUNDITY, *n. f.* [Latin, Fr. *jucunditas*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

The new or unexpected *jucundities*, which present themselves, will have a twelvety enough to excite the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from the most composed temper. *Brown.*

JUDAS TREE, *n. f.* [Latin, Lat.] A plant.

Judas tree yields a fine purplish, bright, red blossom in the spring, and is increased by layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO JUDALIZE, *v. n.* [Latin, Fr. *judaiso*, low Lat.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.

Paul *judais'd* with the Jews, was all to all. *Sandys.*

JUDGE, *n. f.* [Latin, Fr. *judez*, Lat.]

1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal.

Shall not the *judge* of all the earth do right? *Genesis.*

A father of the fatherless, and a *judge* of the widows, is God in his holy habitation. *Psalms.*

Thou art *judge*.

Of all things made, and *judge'st* only right. *Milton.*

JUD

2. One who presides in a court of judicature.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away Unto the *judge* that begg'd it. *Shakespeare.*

A single voice; and that not past me, but By learned approbation of the *judge*. *Shakespeare.*

How dures your pride, As in a lifted field to fight your cause, Unask'd the royal grant; nor marshal by As nightly rites require, nor *judge* to try. *Dryden.*

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance dully: it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful, as being the towering *judge* of his own art. *Dryden.*

3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

One court there is in which he who knows, the secrets of every heart will fit *judge* himself. *Shelley.*

A perfect *judge* will read each piece of wit With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

TO JUDGE, *v. n.* [Latin, Fr. *judico*, Lat.]

1. To pass sentence.

My wrong be upon thee; the Lord *judge* between thee and me. *Genius.*

Ye *judge* not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment. *2 Chron.*

2. To form or give an opinion.

Bethrew me, but I love her heartily, For she is wife, if I can *judge* aright. *Shakespeare.*

Authors to themselves, Both what they *judge* and what they chuse. *Milton.*

If I did not know the original, I should never be able to *judge*, by the copies, what was Virgil, and which Ovid. *Dryden.*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, it is a *judge*, which can never permit the mind to regret a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*

He proceeds in his inquiry into sciences, resolved to *judge* of them freely. *Locke.*

3. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately.

How doth God know? Can he *judge* the dark cloud? *Locke.*

Judge in yourselves: is it comely a woman pray unto God uncovered? *1 Cor.*

How properly the tones may be called the whole body of the British nation, I leave to every one's *judging*. *Johnson.*

TO JUDGE, *v. a.*

1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.

Chorus shall *judge* the strife. *Shakespeare.*

Then those, whom form of law's Condemn'd to die, when traitors *judge'd* their cause. *Dryden.*

2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely. This is a rude scoldism found but in the scriptures.

He shall *judge* among the heathen, he shall fill the places with the dead bodies. *Psalms.*

Judge not, that ye be not *judged*. *Matthew.*

Let no man *judge* you in meat or drink. *Colossians.*

JUDGER, *n. f.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgment, or passes sentence.

The vulgar threatened to be their opposites, and *judgers* of their judges. *King Charles.*

They who guide themselves merely by what appears, are all *judgers* of what they have not well examined. *Dryden.*

JUDGMENT, *n. f.* [judgement, French.]

1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another.

O *judgment!* thou art fled to brutish beasts, And men have lost their reason. *Shakespeare.*

The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want of certain knowledge, is *judgment*, whereby the mind takes any proposition to be

true or false, without perceiving a demonstrative evidence in the proofs. *Locke*

Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation, to this time is high. *Holla.*

2. **Doom; the right or power of passing judgment.**

It my suspect be false, forgive me, God;
For judgment only doth belong to thee. *Shaksp*

3. **The act of exercising judicature; judicatory.**

They gave judgment upon him. *2 Kings.*
When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclosed
In majesty forever,

And sit in judgment on my soul,
O how shall I appear? *Addison's Spectator*

4. **Determination; decision.**

Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the judgment is made by the imagination, often with the understanding. *Glanville*

We shall make a certain judgment what kind of dissolution that earth was capable of. *Barnet.*

Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses, whenever we would form a just judgment of things proposed to our enquiry. *Watts*

5. **The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism.**

Judgment, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a man in the rapture of poetical composition. *Deans*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none go just alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

6. **Opinion; notion.**

I see men's judgments are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike. *Shakspere.*

When she did think my master lov'd her well,
She, in my judgment, was as fair as you. *Shakspere.*

7. **Sentence against a criminal.**

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear his knell rung out, his judgment, he was turned with agony. *Shakspere's Henry VIII.*

The chief priests intreated me, desiring to have judgment against him. *Acts.*

On Adam last this judgment he pronounced. *Milton.*

8. **Condemnation. This is a theological use.**

The judgment was by one to condemnation, but the tree of life is of many offences unto justification. *Romans.*

The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the gospel will rise up in judgment against us, and the articles of our faith will be to many articles of accusation. *Tillotson.*

9. **Punishment inflicted by providence, with reference to some particular crime.**

This judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to interpret afflictions as punishments and judgments: it aggravates the evil to him who suffers when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine vengeance. *Addison's Spectator.*

10. **Distribution of justice.**

The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him to the judgment seat. *Acts.*

Your dishonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

In judgments between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own. *Taylor.*

A bold and wise petitioner goes first to the throne and judgment seat of the monarch. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

11. **Judiciary law; statute.**

It ye hearken to these judgments, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant. *Deuteronomy.*

12. **The last doom.**

The dreadful judgment day
So dreadful will not be as was his sight. *Shaksp*

JUDICATORY. n. f. [judico, Latin.]

1. **Distribution of justice.**

No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of judicatory, would judge worthy of death. *Clarendon*

2. **Court of justice.**

Human judicatories give sentence on matters of right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence. *Herbury*

JUDICATURE. n. f. [judicare, French; judico, Latin.]

1. **Power of distributing justice.**

The honour of the judges in their judicature is the King's honour.
If he should bargain for a place of judicature, let him be rejected with shame. *Bacon.*

2. **Court of justice.**

In judicature to take away the trumpet, the fearful, the attendance, makes justice naked as well as blind. *South*

JUDICIAL. adj. [judicium, Latin.]

1. **Practised in the distribution of publick justice.**

What government can be without judicial proceedings? And what judicature without religious oath? *Bacon*

2. **Inflicted on as a penalty.**

The resistance of those will cause a judicial hardness. *South*

JUDICIALLY. adv. [from judicial.] In the forms of legal justice.

It will be better to think that we see God full looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of intangible justice, and passing the same judgment which he intends hereafter judicially to declare. *Green.*

JUDICIARY. adj. [judicare, Fr. judicarius, Latin.] Passing judgment upon any thing.

Before weight be laid upon judiciary disbelievers, the influence of contemnations ought to be made out. *Boyle*

JUDICIOUS. adj. [judicieux, French.] Prudent; wise; skilful in any matter or affair.

For your husband,
He's noble, wife, judicious, and best knows
The fits of the season. *Shakspere's Macbeth*

Love hath his seat
In reason, and is judicious. *Milton.*

To each favour meaning we apply,
And palate each judicious. *Milton*

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages for those discoveries they have left behind them. *Locke.*

JUDICIOUSLY. adv. [from judicious.] Skilfully; wisely; with just determination.

So bold, yet so judiciously you dare,
That your head praise is to be regular. *Dryden*

Longinus has judiciously pictured the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the modelling of an different one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. *Dryden*

JUG. n. f. [jugge, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.

You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
Because she bought stone jugs and no real quarts. *Shakspere*

He fetch'd 'em drunk,
Fill'd a large jug up to the brim. *Swift*

TO JUGGLE. v. n. [jougler or jongler, Fr. joculari, Latin.]

1. **To play tricks by slight of hand; to**

show false appearances of extraordinary performances.

The ancient miracle of Memnon's statue seems to be a juggling of the Ethiopian priests.

Digby on Bodice.

2. **To practise artifice or imposture.**

Be these jugglers hands no more beav'd,
The tapers within in a double flame. *Shakspere*

'T is possible that looks of beauty should be deceiv'd
Men into such false notions. *Shakspere*

He's a juggler, he's a juggler, he's a juggler,
Dishonest to try for the discernments,
Nor juggled about elements. *Hudibras.*

JUGGLER. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. **A trick by legend-man.**

2. **An imposture; a deception.**

The notion was not the invention of jugglers, and a party of state to censure the people into obedience. *Tillotson.*

JUGGLERY. n. f. [from juggler.]

1. **One who practises slight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.**

They say this town is full of jugglers,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Dancing working fellows that change the mind,
Discoiled cheaters, pacting mountebanks,
And cunning such like liberties of sin. *Shakspere.*

I saw a juggler that had a pan of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought. *Bacon*

Affairs were a juggler's sport, that floundered in the days of Charins, and a notable juggler.

Fortune tellers, jugglers, and such like, do duly debase them. *Bacon's Works*

The juggler which in their life is a juggler,
But teaches how the world to own may know. *Greth*

One who is managed by a juggler's trick, he has money in hand, but let him grasp it never so carefully, upon a word or two of juggles or dandles. *Addison's Tricoler.*

What juggler makes our money idle,
When dropt into the fabled mien,
Or do these jugglers cheat our eyes? *Swift*

2. **A cheat; a trickish fellow.**

One, you juggler, oh, you canker blossom,
You thief of love, what, have you come by night,
And hold my love's heart from him? *Shaksp*

I beg no harm
To offend, jugglers, or justice of peace. *Danoe*

JUGGLERLY. adv. [from juggler.] In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR. adj. [jugulum, Latin.] Belonging to the throat.

A gentleman was wounded into the internal jugular, through his neck. *Hogyan's Surgery.*

JUCE. n. f. [juce, French; juys, Dutch.]

1. **The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.**

If I define wine, I must say, wine is a juice not liquid, or wine is a substance, but juice includes both substance and liquid. *Boyle.*

Unnumber'd fruits,
A friendly juice to cool the rage contain. *Hampton.*

2. **The fluid in animal bodies.**

Juce in language is less than blood, for if the words be but hearken to a mixture, and the sense gentle, there is juice. But where the wanteth, the language is then, hence coming the bone. *Ben Jonson's Tricoler.*

An animal whose juices are unmixed can never be no mixed - unmixed juices can never part the fluids. *Arbutnot.*

JUCELESS. adj. [from juce.] Dry; without moisture; without juice.

Divine Providence has spread her table every where; not with a jewell'd green carpet, but with ancient herbage, and nourishing grass. *More.*

JUM

When Boreas' spirit blusters fore,
Beware th' inclement heav'n's; now let thy
hearth

Crackle with *juiceless* boughs. *Philips.*

JU'ICINESS. *n. f.* [from *juice*.] Plenty of
juice; succulence.

JU'ICY. *adj.* [from *juice*.] Moist; full of
juice; succulent.

Earth being taken out of watery woods, will
put forth herbs of a fat and *juicy* substance.

Bacon's Natural History.

Each plant and *juicy* gourd will pluck.

The milk's surpassing worth! that, in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs,
With large and *juicy* offspring. *Philips.*

To JUKE. *v. n.* [*jucher*, French.]

1. To perch upon any thing as birds.

2. *Jaking*, in Scotland, denotes still any
complaisance by bending of the head.

Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats,
the other with money: the money-merchant was
so proud of his trail, that he went *jaking* and
tolling of his head. *L'Estrange.*

JU'JUN. } *n. f.* [*zizyphus*, Lat.] A

JU'JUNKES. } plant whose flower consists
of several leaves which are placed cir-
cularly, and expand in form of a rose.
The fruit is like a small plum, but it has
little flesh upon the stone. *Miller.*

JU'JAP. *n. f.* [A word of Arabick origi-
nal; *julapium*, low Lat. *julep*, Fr.] An
extemporaneous form of medicine, made
of simple and compound water sweet-
ened, and serving for a vehicle to other
forms not so convenient to take alone.

Quincy.

Behold this cordial *julap* here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds
With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixt.

Milton.

If any part of the after-birth be left, endeav-
our the bringing that away; and by good sudor-
ifics and cordials expel the venom, and com-
temperate the heat and acrimony by *julaps* and
emulsions. *Wise's Surgery.*

JU'LUS. *n. f.*

1. *July flower.*

2. *Julus*, ☿, among botanists, denotes
those long worm-like tufts or palms, as
they are called, in willows, which at the
beginning of the year grow out, and
hang pendular down from hazels, wal-
nut-trees, &c. *Miller.*

JU'LY. *n. f.* [*Julius*, Latin; *juillet*, Fr.]
The month anciently called *quintilis*, or
the fifth from March, named *July* in
honour of *Julius Cæsar*; the seventh
month from January.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light
yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom
sun-burnt. *Peacham.*

JU'MART. *n. f.* [French.]

Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture
of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture
of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. a.* [in Chaucer, *jombre*,
from *combler*, French, *Skinner*.] To
mix violently and confusedly together.

Persons and humours may be *jumbled* and dis-
guised; but nature, like quicksilver, will never
be killed. *L'Estrange.*

A verbal concordance leads not always to
texts of the same meaning; and one may ob-
serve how apt that is to *jumble* together passages
of scripture, and thereby disturb the true mean-
ing of holy scripture. *Locke.*

22

JUM

Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky means make people wise;

And *jumbled* words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*

Is it not a finer foundation for tranquillity,
to believe that all things were created, and are or-
dered for the best, than that the universe is mere
bungling and blundering; all ill-favouredly cob-
bled and *jumbled* together by the unguided agita-
tion and rude shuffles of matter? *Bentley.*

How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epick get a *jumbled* race. *Pope.*
That the universe was formed by a fortuitous
concour of atoms, I will no more believe, than
that the accidental *jumbling* of the alphabet would
fall into a most ingenious treatise of philosophy.

Swift.

To JU'MBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated to-
gether.

They will all meet and *jumble* together into a
perfect harmony. *Swift.*

JU'MBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Con-
fused mixture; violent and confused
agitation.

Had the world been congmented from that
supposed fortuitous *jumble*, this hypothesis had
been tolerable. *Clayton.*

What *jumble* here is made of ecclesiastical re-
venues, as if they were all alienated with equal
justice. *Swift.*

JU'MENT. *n. f.* [*jument*, French; *jumentum*,
Latin.] Beast of burden.

Juments, as horses, oxen, and asses, have no
eructation, or belching. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To JUMP. *v. n.* [*jumpen*, Dutch.]

1. To leap; to skip; to move without
step or sliding.

Not the worst of the three but *jumps* twelve
foot and an half by the square. *Shakspeare.*

The herd come *jumping* by me,
And fearless quench their thirst, while I look on,
And take me for their fellow-citizen. *Dryden.*

So have I seen from Severus's brink,
A flock of geese *jump* down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And swimming never wet a feather. *Swift.*

Candidates petition the emperor to entertain
the court with a dance on the rope; and who-
ever *jumps* the highest succeeds in the office.

Gulliver's Travels.

2. To leap suddenly.

One Peregrianus *jumped* into a fiery furnace at
the Olympic games, only to shew the com-
pany how far his vanity could carry him. *Collier.*
We see a little, presume a great deal, and so
jump to the conclusion. *Spectator.*

3. To jolt.

The noise of the prancing horses, and of the
jumping chariots. *Nahum.*

4. To agree; to tally; to join.

Do not embrace me till each circumstance
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and *jump*
That I am Viola. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*
In some sort it *jumps* with my humour.

Shakspeare.

But though they *jump* not on a just account,
Yet do they all confirm a Turkish sect.

Shakspeare.

Because I will not *jump* with common spirits,
And rank me with the barbarous nations. *Shakspeare.*
Hercin perchance be *jumps* not with Lipsius.

Hakewill.

Never did trusty squire with knight,
Or knight with squire, e'er *jump* more right;
Their arms and equipage did sit,
As well as virtues, parts, and wit. *Hudibras.*

This shews how perfectly the rump
And commonwealth in nature *jump*:
For as a fly that goes to bed,
Rests with his tail above his head;

So in this mongrel state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers. *Hudibras.*

Good wit *jump*, and mine the number of the
two. *More.*

JUN

Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine.

Dryden.

I am happier for finding our judgments *jump*

in the notion. *Pope to Swift.*

To JUMP. *v. a.* To pass by a leap; to
pass eagerly or carelessly over.

Here upon this bunk and shelve of time,
We'd *jump* the life to come. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

JUMP. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obsolete.

Otherwise one man could not excel another,
but all should be either absolutely good, as hit-
ting *jump* that indivisible point or center wherein
goodness consisteth; or else missing it, they
should be excluded out of the number of well-
doers. *Hooker.*

But since to *jump* upon this bloody question,
You from the Polack wars, and you from Eng-
land,

Are here arrived. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, when he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

JUMP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of jumping; a leap; a flip;
a bound.

The surest way for a learner is, not to ad-
vance by *jumps* and large strides; let that which
he sets himself to learn next, be as nearly con-
joined with what he knows already, as is possible.

Locke.

2. A lucky chance.

Do not exceed

The prescript of this frowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. [*jupe*, French.] A waistcoat; a kind
of loose or limber stays worn by tickly
ladies.

The weeping cuckoo scar'd into a *jump*,
A sign the presbyter's worn to the stump.

Cleveland.

JU'NCATE. *n. f.* [*juncade*, Fr. *giuncata*,
Italian.]

1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of
curds and fugar.

2. Any delicacy.

A goodly table of pure ivory,
All spread with *juncates*, fit to entertain
The greatest prince. *Spenser.*

With stories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the *juncates* eat. *Milton.*

3. A furtive or private entertainment. It
is now improperly written *junket* in this
sense, which alone remains much in use.
See **JUNKET**.

JU'NCOUS. *adj.* [*juncous*, Lat.] Full of
bulrushes.

JUNCTION. *n. f.* [*jonction*, Fr.] Union;
coalition.

Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our spies
discovered a great cloud of dust. *Addison.*

JU'NCTURE. *n. f.* [*junctura*, Latin.]

1. The line at which two things are
joined together.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt,
sulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients
of a more subtle nature, which, being extremely
little, may escape unlabeled at the *junctures* of the
diffusatory vessels, though never so carefully
luted. *Boyle.*

2. Joint; articulation.

She has made the back-bone of several verte-
brae, as being less in danger of breaking than if
they were all one entire bone without those
gritty *junctures*. *More.*

All other animals have transverse bodies; and
though some do raise themselves upon their
hinder legs to an upright posture, yet they can-
not endure it long, neither are the figures of
junctures, or order of their bones, fitted to such
a posture. *Hall.*

JUS

JUR'YMAST *n. f.* It seems to be properly *durée m. ft.*, *mât de durée*, a mast made to last for the present occasion. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight on by a storm; being some great yard which they put down into the step of that lost mast, fastening it into the partners, and fitting to it the mizen or some lesser yard with sails and ropes, and with it make a shift to last. *Harris.*

JUST. *adj.* [*juste*, Fr. *justus*, Lat.]

1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage
Unfairly *just*, break loose on this bad age. *Dryd.*

Men are commonly so just to virtue and good
nests, as to practise it in others, even when they do
not practise it themselves. *Tillotson.*

2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others.

Just balances, *just* weights, and a *just* ephah. *Isaiah.*

3. I know not whether *just* of has any other authority.

Just of thy word, in every thought sincere,
Who knew no with but what the world might
hear. *Pope.*

4. Exact; proper; accurate.

Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expressions
noble, his thoughts *just*, his language pure,
and his taste close. *Dryden.*

The sciences were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and *just* thought. *Gravelle.*

Just precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
She drew from them what they deriv'd from
Heaven. *Pope.*

Just to the tale, as present at the fray,
Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*
Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they say,
A certain hard encounter'g on the way,
Discours'd in terms as *just*, with looks as sage,
As ere could Dennis of the laws o' th' stage. *Pope.*

Though the syllogism be irregular, yet the in-
ferences are *just* and true. *Watts' Logic.*

5. Virtuous; innocent; pure.

How should man be *just* with God? *Job.*
A *just* man falleth seven times and riseth.

He shall be recompensed at the resurrection of
the *just*. *Matthew.*

The *just* th' unjust to serve. *Milton.*

6. True; not forged.

Crimes were laid to his charge too many,
The least whereof being *just*, had bereav'd him of
estimation and credit. *Hooker.*

7. Grounded on principles of justice; rightful.

Me though *just* right
Did first create your leader. *Milton.*

8. Equally retributed.

He received a *just* recompence of reward. *Hebr.*
Whole damnation is *just*. *Romans.*
As Heber sings, spread water o'er thy fields,
And a most *just* and glad increase it yields. *Donham.*

9. Complete without superfluous or defect.

He was a comely personage, a little above
just stature, well and stout limbed, but slender. *Bacon.*

10. Regular; orderly.

The war shall stand rang'd in its *just* array,
And dreadful pomp, then will I think on thee. *Addison.*

11. Exactly proportioned.

The prince is here at hand: pleaseth your
lordship
To meet his grace, *just* distance 'twixt our
armies? *Shakespeare.*

JUS

12. Full; of full dimensions.

His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numi-
dians, so that once the skirmish was like to have
come to a *just* battle. *Knolles.*

There is not any one particular above men-
tioned, but would take up the business of a *just*
volume. *Hale.*

There seldom appeared a *just* army in the civil
wars. *Dutche's of Newcastle.*

JUST. *adv.*

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

The god Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart
of the beast. *Sidney.*

They go about to make us believe that they
are *just* of the same opinion, and that they
only think such ceremonies are not to be used
when they are impracticable, or when as good or
better may be established. *Hic et.*

There, ev'n *just* there he stood; and as the
spoke,
Where last the spectre was, she cast her look. *Dryden.*

A few understand him right; *just* as when
our Saviour said, in an allegorical sense, Ex-
pt ye eat the flesh of the son of man, and drink
his blood, ye have no life in you. *Bentley.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go *just* alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

2. Merely; barely.

It is the humour of weak and trifling men to
value themselves upon *just* nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*

The Nereids swam before
To smooth the seas; a soft etesian gale
But *just* inspir'd and gently swell'd the sail. *Dryden.*

Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,
That so I neither may be rich nor poor;
And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryd.*

3. Nearly; almost; *tantum non*.

Being spent with age, and *just* at the point of
death, Democritus called for loaves of new
bread to be brought, and with the steam of them
under his nose prolonged his life. *Temple.*

JUST. *n. f.* [*jouste*, French.] Mock en-
counter on horseback; tilt; tourna-
ment. *Jouste* is more proper.

None was either more grateful to the
holders, or more noble in itself, than *justs*, both
with sword and lance. *Sidney.*

What news? hold those *justs* and triumphs? *Shakespeare.*

Among themselves the tourney they divide,
In equal squadrons ranged on either side,
Then turn'd their horses heads, and man to man,
And steed to steed oppos'd, the *justs* began. *Dryden.*

To JUST. *v. n.* [*jouster*, French.]

1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.

2. To push; to drive; to joustle.

JUSTICE. *n. f.* [*justice*, French; *justitia*, Latin.]

1. The virtue by which we give to every
man what is his due: opposed to *injury*
or *wrong*. It is either *distributive*, be-
longing to magistrates; or *commutative*,
respecting common transactions be-
tween men.

O that I were judge, I would do *justice*. *2 Sam.*

The king becoming graces,
As *justice*, verity, temperance, stableness,
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare.*

The nature and office of *justice* being to dispose
the mind to a constant and perpetual readiness
to render to every man his due, it is evident, that
if gratitude be a part of *justice*, it must be con-
servant about something that is due to another. *Locke.*

2. Equity; agreeableness to right: as,
he proved the *justice* of his claim.

3. Vindicative retribution; punishment;
opposed to *mercy*.

JUS

He executed the *justice* of the Lord. *Deut.*
Let *justice* overtake us. *Isaiah.*
Examples of *justice* must be made, for terror
to some; examples of mercy, for comfort to
others. *Bacon.*

4. Right; assertion of right.

Draw thy sword,
That if my speech offend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee *justice*. *Shakespeare.*

5. [*justiciarius*, Lat.] One deputed by
the king to do right by way of judg-
ment. *Cowell.*

And thou, Eildras, ordain judges and *justices*,
that they may judge in all Syria. *1 Esdras.*

6. **JUSTICE of the King's Bench.** [*justi-
ciarius de Banco Regis*.] Is a lord by
his office, and the chief of the rest;
wherefore he is also called *capitalis justi-
ciarius Angliæ*. His office especially is
to hear and determine all pleas of the
crown; that is, such as concern offences
committed against the crown, dignity,
and peace of the king; as treasons, fel-
onies, mayhem, and such like; but
it is come to pass, that he with his as-
sistants heareth all personal actions, and
real also, if they be incident to any per-
sonal action depending before them. *Cowell.*

Give that whipster his errand,
He'll take my lord chief *justice's* warrant. *Prior.*

7. **JUSTICE of the Common Pleas.** [*justi-
ciarius Communium Placitorum*.] Is a
lord by his office, and is called *dominus
justiciarius communium placitorum*. He
with his assistants originally did hear
and determine all causes at the common
law; that is, all civil causes between
common persons, as well personal as
real; for which cause it was called the
court of common pleas, in opposition to
the pleas of the crown, or the king's
pleas, which are special, and apper-
taining to him only. *Cowell.*

8. **JUSTICE of the Forest.** [*justiciarius
Foresta*.] Is a lord by his office, and hath
the hearing and determining of all of-
fences within the king's forest, com-
mitted against venison or vert: of these
there be two, whereof the one hath ju-
risdiction over all the forests on this
side Trent, and the other of all beyond. *Cowell.*

9. **JUSTICES of Assize.** [*justicarii ad ca-
piendas Assisas*.] Are such as were
wont, by special commission, to be sent
into this or that country, to take assizes;
the ground of which polity was the ease
of the subjects: for whereas these ac-
tions pass always by jury, so many men
might not, without great hinderance, be
brought to London; and therefore jus-
tices, for this purpose, were by com-
mission particularly authorized and sent
down to them. *Cowell.*

10. **JUSTICES in Eyre.** [*justicarii itin-
erantes*.] Are so termed of the French
erre, iter. The use of these, in ancient
time, was to send them with commission
into divers counties to hear such causes
especially as were termed the pleas of
the crown, and therefore I must ima-
gine they were sent abroad for the ease

of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench, if the cause were too high for the country court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Terminer, because they were sent upon some one or few especial cases, and to one place; whereas the justices in Eyre were sent through the provinces and countries of the land, with more indefinite and general commission. *Cowell.*

11. **JU'STICES of Gaol Delivery.** [*justiciarii ad Gaolas deliberandas.*] Are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let to mainprize those prisoners that by law be not bailable. These by likelihood, in ancient time, were sent to countries upon several occasions; but afterward justices of assize were likewise authorized to this. *Cowell.*

12. **JU'STICES of Nisi Prius** are all one now-a-days with justices of assize; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the common pleas, to put it off to such a day: *nisi prius justiciarii venerint ad eas partes ad capiendus assisus*; and upon this clause of adjournment they are called justices of *nisi prius* as well as justices of assize, by reason of the writ or action that they have to deal in. *Cowell.*

13. **JU'STICES of Peace.** [*justiciarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some, upon especial respect, are made of the quorum, because some business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of them, or one of them. *Cowell.*

The justice.
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise laws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. *Shakespeare.*

Thou hast appointed justices of the peace to call poor men before them, about matters they were not able to answer. *Shakespeare.*

The justices of peace are of great use: anciently they were conservators of the peace; these are the same, saving that several acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction. *Bacon.*

To JU'STICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To administer justice to any. Not in use.

As for the title of proseripcion, wherein the emperor hath been judge and party, and hath justified himself, God forbid but that it should endure an appeal to a wai. *Bacon.*

Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended for intending to poison the young queen of Scots; the king delivered him to the French king, to be justified by him at his pleasure. *Hayward.*

JU'STICEMENT. *n. f.* [from *justice.*] Procedure in courts.

JU'STICER. *n. f.* [from *To Justice.*] Administrator of justice. An old word.

He was a singular good justicer; and if he had not died in the second year of his government, was the likeliest person to have reformed the English colonies. *Davies on Ireland.*

JU'STICESHIP. *n. f.* [from *justice.*] Rank or office of justice. *Swift.*

JUSTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *justice.*] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *justify.*] Defensible by law or reason.

Just are the ways of God,
And justifiable to men. *Milton's Agonistes*
Although some animals in the water do carry a justifiable resemblance to some at land, yet are the major part which bear their names unlike. *Proust's Vulgar Errors*

JUSTIFIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *justifiable.*] Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

Men, jealous of the justifiableness of their doings before God, never think they have human strength enough. *King Charles.*

JUSTIFIABLY. *adv.* [from *justifiable.*] Rightly; so as to be supported by right; defensibly.

A man may more justifiably throw cross and pile for his opinions, than take them up by such measures. *Locke*

JUSTIFICATION. *n. f.* [*justification, Fr. justificatio, low Latin.*]

1. Absolution.

I hope for my brother's justification; he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue. *Shakespeare.*

2. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support.

Among theological arguments in justification of absolute obedience, was one of a singular nature. *Swift*

3. Deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Clarke.*

In such righteousness
To them by faith imputed, they may find
Justification towards God, and peace
Of conscience. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

'Tis the consummation of that former act of faith by this latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the consummation of faith by charity and good works, that God accepteth in Christ to justification, and not the bare argument of faith to bring forth works, if those works, by the fault of a rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth. *Hanmond.*

JUSTIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *justify.*] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTIFIER. *n. f.* [from *justify.*] One who justifies; one who defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon.

That he might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus. *Romans.*

To JUSTIFY. *v. a.* [*justifier, French; justifico, low Latin.*]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation.

The law hath judg'd thee, Elcano.
I cannot justify whom law condemns. *Shakespeare.*
They say, behold a man gluttonous, a friend of publicans and sinners; but wisdom is justified of her children. *Matthew.*

How can man be justified with God? Or how can he be clean that is born of a woman? *Jeh.*
There is an exquisite subtilty, and the same is unjust; and there is a wise man that justifieth in judgment. *Ficulus*

Sins may be forgiven through repentance, but no act of wit of man will ever justify them. *Sherlock*

You're neither justified nor yet accus'd. *Dryden*

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.
When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkindness unto him, he seeing himself con-

fronted by many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to justify his credit and blood. *Saucy.*

What she did, whatever in itself,
Her doing is enough to justify the deed. *Newton.*
My unwilling fight the gods approve,
And that must justify our undivorce. *Deborah.*
Yet still thy tools shall stand in thy defence,
And justify their author's want of sense. *Deed.*
Let others justify their notions as they can, we are sure we can justify that of our fathers by an unintermitted tradition. *Wesbury.*

3. To free from guilt sin by pardon.
By him all that believe are justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moises. *Acts.*

To JUSTLE. *v. n.* [from *just, jeter, French.*] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other.

While injury of chance
Puts back leave taking, justles roughly by
All time of pause, rudely beguiles our lips
Of all recompence. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
The chariot shall rage in the streets, they shall justify one against another in the broad ways. *Nathan.*

Argo pass'd,
Through Bosphorus, betwixt the justling rocks. *Milton.*

Late the clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,

Tine the flash lightning. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Not one starry spark,
But gods meet gods, and juggle in the dark. *Lee.*
Courtiers therefore justify for a grant;
And, when they break their friendship, plead their want. *Dryden.*

The more remote run stumbling with their fear,
And in the dark men juggle as they meet. *Dryden.*

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His trunk, and cullies justled in the air,
My sword thy way to victory had shown. *Dryden.*

Was there not one who had set bars and doors to it, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shalt thy proud waves be staid; then might we well expect such vicissitudes, such justlings and clashing in nature. *Woodward.*

I thought the dean had been too proud
To juggle here among a crowd. *Swift.*

To JUSTLE. *v. a.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it. It is commonly used with a particle following, as *out* or *off*.

Private and single abilities should not justify out and deprive the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly men. *King Charles.*

Many excellent strains have been justified off by their intrusions. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

The fury commons shall respect deny,
And justify peccage out with property. *Dryden.*

It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and shames of writing can ever be justified out of their possession of all libraries. *Holder.*

Running in the dark, a man may justify a post. *Collier.*

Absent good, though thought on, not making any part of unhappiness in its absence, is justified out, to make way for the remembrance of those weaknesses we feel. *Locke.*

We justified one another out, and disputed the post for a great while. *Madison.*

JUSTLY. *adv.* [from *just.*]

1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner
Nothing can justly be despised, that cannot justly be blamed: where there is no choice, there can be no blame. *South.*

With ignominy scourg'd, in open sight:
Next view the Tarquin kings; th' avenging sword
Of Brutus justly drawn, and Rome restor'd. *Dryden.*

J U T

The goddess, studious of her Grecians fate,
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,
In acting *justly*, and in writing well. *Prior*
2. Properly; exactly; accurately.
Their awful hands inflict the late to found,
Then feet alight on hands, and *justly* beat the
ground. *Dryden*

JUSTNESS. *n. f.* [from *j. st.*]

1. Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Justness* is properly applied to things, and *justice* to persons; though we now say the *justice* of a cause, as well as of a judge.

It maketh unto the right of the war against him,
whole hearts with commonly to be according to
the *justness* of the cause for which it is made.

Shakespeare

We may not think the *justness* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it.

Shakespeare

2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety. In this sense it is now most used.

I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented,
with all the *justness* and gracefulness of
action. *Dryden*

I appeal to the people, was the usual saying of
a very excellent dramatick poet, when he had
any dispute with particular persons about the *justness*
and regularity of his productions. *Addison*

TO JUT. *v. n.* [Supposed to be corrupted
from *jet*, perhaps from *shoot*.] To push
or shoot into prominences; to come out
beyond the main bulk.

J U V

Insultrating tyranny begins to *jut*
Upon the innocent and awlefs thrown. *Shakspeare*
All the projects for *jutting* parts should be very
moderate, especially the corners of the lower
orders. *Wotton*

The land, if not restrain'd, had met your way,
Projected out a neck, and *jutted* to the sea. *Dryden*

Proke by the *jutting* land on either side;
In double streams the briny waters glide. *Dryden*

It seems to *jut* out of the structure of the
poem, and be independent of it. *Broome*

TO JUTTY. *v. a.* [from *jut*.] To shoot
out beyond.

Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head
Like a brass cannon: let the brow o'erwhelm it
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shakspeare*

JUVENILE. *adj.* [*juvenilis*, Latin.]

Young; youthful.

Learning hath its infancy when it is almost
childish; then its youth, when it is luxuriant
and *juvenile*; then its strength of years, when it
is solid; and lastly, its old age, when it waxeth
dry and exhaust. *Bacon's Essays*

JUVENILITY. *n. f.* [from *juvenile*.]

1. Youthfulness.

The restoration of grey hairs to *juvenility*, and
renewing exhausted marrow, may be effected
without a miracle. *Glanville*

2. Light and careless manner.

J Y M

Customary strains and abstracted *juvenilia*
have made it difficult to commend and speak
credibly in dedications. *Glanville*

JUSTAPPOSITION. *n. f.* [*juxtaposition*, Fr.
juxta and *positio*, Latin.] Apposition;
the state of being placed by each
other.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid
bodies are held together by hooks, hence the
coherence of these will be of difficult conception;
and we must either suppose an infinite number of
them holding together, or at last come to parts
that are united by a mere *juxtaposition*. *Glanville*

IVY. *n. f.* [1113, Saxon; *hedera*, Lat.]

A plant.

It is a parasitical plant, sending forth roots or
fibres from its branches, by which it is fastened
to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it,
and from thence receives a great share of its nourishment. *Miller*

A gown made of the finest wool;
A belt of straw, and *ivy* buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs;
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my love. *Raleigh*

Direct the clasping *ivy* where to climb. *Milton*

JYMOLD. *adj.* See **GIMAL**.

Their poor jades

Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and
hips;

And in their pale dull mouths the *jymold* bit
Lies, foul with chew'd grafs, still and motionless
Shakspeare

K.

K A L

K. A letter borrowed by the English
from the Greek alphabet. It has
before all the vowels one invariable
sound: as, *ken, ken, kill*. It is used
after *c* at the end of words: as, *knock*,
clock, crack, buck, brick, stick, pluck, check,
which were written anciently with *e*
final; as, *cloke, checke, tricke*. It is also
in use between a vowel and the silent *e*
final: as, *clocke, broke, brake, pike, duke*,
eke. It likewise ends a word after a
diphthong: as, *look, break, shook, leek*.
The English never use *c* at the end of a
word. *K* is silent in the present pro-
nunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee*,
knell.

KALENDAR. *n. f.* [now written *calen-
dar*.] An account of time.

Let this pernicious hour

Stand as accursed in the calendar. *Shakspeare*

KALI. *n. f.* [an Arabick word.] Sea
weed, of the ashes of which glass is
made; whence the word *alkali*.

K A Y

The ashes of the weed *kali* are sold to the Ve-
netians for their glass works. *Bacon*

KAM. *adj.* Crooked.

Kam, in Erse, is quaint eyed, and applied to
any thing awry; clean *kam* signifies crooked,
athwart, awry, cross from the purpose: *A-schembu*,
Italian; hence our English *a-kimbo*.

Clean *kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought
to *kim kam*.

This is clean *kam*; merely awry. *Shakspeare*

TO KAW. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To
cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

Jack-daws *kawing* and fluttering about the
nest, set all their young ones a gaping; but hav-
ing nothing in their mouths but air, leave them
as hungry as before. *Locke*

KAW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The cry of
a raven or crow.

The dastard crow that to the wood made
wing,

With her loud *kaws* her graven-kind doth bring,
Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bird. *Dryden*

KAYLE. *n. f.* [*quille*, French.]

1. Ninepin; kettlepins, of which skittles
seems a corruption.

K E C

And now at *keels* they try a harmless chance,
And now their cur they teach to fetch and dance. *Edmund*

The residue of the time they wear out at coits,
kayles, or the like idle exercises. *Carew*

2. A kind of play still retained in Scotland,
in which nine holes ranged in threes
are made in the ground, and an iron
bullet rolled in among them.

TO KECK. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To
heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting.

All those diets do dry up humours and rheums,
which they first attenuate, and while the humour
is attenuated it troubleth the body a great deal
more; and therefore patients must not *keck* at
them at the first. *Bacon's Natural History*

The faction, is it not notorious?

Keck at the memory of glorious? *Swift*

TO KECKLE. *v. a.* To defend a cable
round with rope. *Ainsworth*

KECKSY. *n. f.* [commonly *ker*; *cigue*,
French; *cicuta*, Latin. *Skinner*.] *Skinner*
seems to think *kecksy* or *ke*; the same
as hemlock. It is used in Staffordshire

K E E

both for hemlock, and any other low-jointed plant.

Nothing terms

But hotful docks, rough thistles, keelies, bars, Looking both heavy and utility. *Shakespeare*

KECKY. *adj.* [from *ker.*] Resembling a kee.

An Indian sceptre, made of a sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft ke-ky body; so as at the end cut transversely, it looks as a bundle of wires. *Grew.*

TO KEDGE. *v. a.* [*kaghe*, a small vessel, Dutch.]

In bringing a ship up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they let the fore-sail, or fore-top-sail and mizen, and let her drive with the tide. The sails are to flat her about, if she comes too near the shore. They also carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawser that comes from the ship; which anchor, if the ship comes too near the shore, they let fall in the stream, and so wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when she is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this use the anchor a *kedger*. *Harris.*

KEDGE. *n. f.* [from *kedge*.] A small anchor used in a river. See **KEDGE**.

KEDLACK. *n. f.* A weed that grows among corn; charnock. *Tusser.*

KEE. The provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*.

A lark that Cicely hight had won his heart, Cicely the western lark that tends the kee. *Cay.*

KEEL. *n. f.* [cæle, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch; *quille*, French.] The bottom of a ship.

Portunus

Heav'd up his lighten'd keel, and sunk the lander, And steer'd the sacred vessel. *Dryden.*

Her sharp bill serves for a keel to cut the air before her; her tail the stern as herudder. *Grew's Ornithology.*

Your cables burst, and you must quickly keel, The waves impetuous entering at your keel. *Swift.*

KEELS, the same with *keyles*; which see. **TO KEEL.** *v. n.* [cælan, Saxon.] This word, which is preserved in *Shakespeare*, *Hammur* explains thus:

To keel seems to mean to drink so deep, as to turn up the bottom of the pot, like turning up the keel of a ship. *Hammur.*

In Ireland, to keel the pot is to *scum* it. While greasy Joan doth keel the pot. *Shelley.*

KE'ELPAT. *n. f.* [cælan, Saxon, to cool, and *fat* or *vat*, a vessel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON. *n. f.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber. *Harris.*

TO KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale*.] To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KEEN. *adj.* [cene, Saxon; *kahn*, German; *koen*, Dutch.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. We say *keen* of an edge; and sharp, either of edge or point.

Come thick night, That my keen knife see not the wound it makes. *Shakespeare.*

Here is my keen-edged sword, Deck'd with fine flower-de-luces on each side. *Shakespeare.*

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms, Keen as my sabre, and of proof my arms. *Dryden.*

K E E

A sword *keen-ed* within his right he held, The warlike emblem of the conquer'd hel!

Dryden.

2. Severe; piercing.

The winds

Blow me and *keen*, shattering the graceful locks.

Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek Some better shroud. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The cold was very supportable; but as it changed to the north-west, or north, it became excessively *keen*. *Ellis's Voyage.*

3. Eager; vehement.

Never did I know

A creature, that did bear the shape of man, So *keen* and greedy to confound a man. *Shakespeare.*

Keen dispatch of real hunger. *Milton.*

The sheep were to *keen* upon the acorns, that they gobbled up a piece of the coat. *L'Esperance.*

Those curs are to extremely hungry, that they are too *keen* at the sport, and weary their game. *Tatler.*

This was a prospect so very inviting, that it could not be easily withstood by any who have to *keen* an appetite for wealth. *Swift.*

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.

Good father cardinal, cry thou, amen, To my *keen* curses. *Shakespeare.*

I have known some of these absent officers as *keen* against Ireland, as if they had never been indebted to her. *Swift.*

TO KEEN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sharpen. An unauthorized word.

Nor when cold winter *keens* the brightening flood,

Would I weak shivering linger on the bank. *Thomson.*

KE'ENLY. *adv.* [from *keen*] Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KE'ENNESS. *n. f.* [from *keen*.] 1. Sharpness; edge.

No, not the hangman's ax bears half the *keenness*

Of thy sharp envy. *Shakespeare.*

Rigour of weather; piercing cold.

Asperity; bitterness of mind.

That they might keep up the *keenness* against the court, his lordship furnished them with informations, to the king's disadvantage. *Clarendon.*

The sting of every reproachful speech is the truth of it; and to be conscious is that which gives an edge and *keenness* to the invective. *South.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

TO KEEN. *v. a.* [cæpan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch.]

1. To retain; not to lose.

I kept the field with the death of some, and flight of other. *Sidney.*

We have examples in the primitive church of such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods repented, and kept still the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

Keep in memory what I preached unto you. *1 Corinthians.*

This charge I kept till my appointed day Of rend'ring up. *Milton.*

His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal. *Milton.*

You have lost a child; but you have kept one child, and are likely to do so long. *Temple.*

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what we are considering, that would instruct us when we should, or should not, branch into distinctions. *Locke.*

2. To have in custody.

The crown of Stephenus, first king of Hungary, was always kept in the castle of Vicerate. *Knolles.*

She kept the fatal key. *Milton.*

3. To preserve; not to let go.

The Lord God merciful and gracious, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity. *Ezra.*

K E E

I spared it greatly, and have kept me a grape of the cluster, and a plant of a great people. *2 Esdras.*

4. To preserve in a state of security.

We passed by where the duke kept his galleries. *Adair.*

5. To protect; to guard.

Behold I am well, then, to keep thee. *Genius.*

6. To restrain from flight.

Paul drew with a letter that kept him. *Acts.*

7. To detain, or hold as a motive.

But what's the cause that keeps you here with me? —That I may know what keeps me here with you. *Dryden.*

8. To hold for another.

A man delivers money or stuff to *keep*, Reserv'd from night, and kept for thee in store. *Milton.*

9. To tend; to have care of.

God put him in the garden of Eden to keep it. *Genesis.*

While in her girlish age she kept sheep on the moor, it chanced that a merchant saw her and liked her. *Carver.*

Count it thine

To till and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*

10. To preserve in the same tenour or state.

To know the true state, I will keep this order. *Bacon.*

Take this at least, this last advice my son, Keep a full rein, and move but gently on: The couriers of themselves will run too fast, You at must be to moderate their haste. *Add'f.*

11. To regard; to attend.

While the stars and courtes of heaven I keep, My weary'd eyes were fix'd with fatal sleep. *Dryden.*

12. To not suffer to fail.

My mercy will I keep for him for ever. *Psal.*

13. To hold in any state.

Ingenious shame, and the apprehensions of dishonour, are the only true restraints, these alone ought to hold the reins, and keep the child in order. *Locke on Education.*

Men are guilty of many faults in the exercise of this faculty of the mind, which keep them in ignorance. *Locke.*

Happy souls! who keep such a sacred dominion over their interior and animal powers, that the sensitive tumults never rise to disturb the superior and better operations of the reasoning mind. *Watts.*

14. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state. It is often followed in this sense by particles: as, *down*, *under*, *in*, *off*.

This wickedness is found by thee; no good deeds of mine have been able to keep it down in thee. *Sidney.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governor should so much malign his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have kept under; or perhaps nourish it with coloured countenance of such sinister means. *Spenser.*

What, old acquaintance! could not all this flesh keep in a little life? Poor Jack, farewell. *Shaks.*

Venus took the guard of noble Hector's castle, And kept the dogs off: night and day applying sovereign force.

Of rosy balms, that to the dogs were horrible in taste. *Chapman's Iliad.*

The Chinese sail where they will; which sheweth that their law of keeping out strangers is a law of publicanimity and fear. *Bucina.*

And those that cannot live from him unfunder, Ungratefully shall strive to keep him under. *Milt.*

If any ask me what would satisfy, To make life easy, thus I would reply: As much as keeps out hunger, thirst, and cold. *Dryden.*

Matters, recommended by our passions, take possession of our minds, and will not be kept out. *Locke.*

KEE

Prohibited commodities should be kept out, and useless ones impoverished us by being brought in. *Locke.*

An officer with one of these unbecoming qualities, is looked upon as a proper person to keep off impertinence and solicitation from his superior. *Addison's Spectator.*

And if two boots keep out the weather, What need you have two hides of leather? Prior
We have it in our power to keep in our breaths, and to suspend the efficacy of this natural function *Chryne.*

15. To continue any state or action.

Men gave ear, waited, and kept silence at my council. *Job.*

Auria made no stay, but still kept on his course. *Knolles.*

It was then such a calm, that the ships were not able to keep way with the gallees. *Knolles.*

The moon that distance keeps till night. *Milt.*

An heap of ants on a hallock will more easily be kept to one uniformity in motion than these. *Glanville's Scrypis.*

He dy'd in fight:
Fought next my person; as in comfort fought:
Kept pace for pace, and blow for blow. *Dryden.*

He, being come to the estate, keeps on a very busy family; the markets are weekly frequented, and the commodities of his farm carried out and sold. *Locke.*

Invading foes, without resistance,
With ease I make to keep their distance. *Swift.*

16. To preserve in any state.

My son, keep the flower of thine age sound. *Eccelesiasticus.*

17. To practise; to use habitually.

I rule the family very ill, and keep bad hours. *Pope.*

18. To copy carefully.

Her servants eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And as she mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,
Her measures kept, and step by step pursued. *Dryden.*

19. To observe or solemnize any time.

This shall be for a memorial; and you shall keep it a feast to the Lord. *Exodus.*

That day was not in silence holy kept. *Milton.*

20. To observe; not to violate.

It cannot be,
The king should keep his word in loving us;
He will suspect us still, and find a time
To punish this offence in other faults. *Shaksp.*

Suorn for three years term to live with me,
My fellow scholars and to keep those statutes
That are recorded in this schedule here. *Shaksp.*

Lord God, there is none like thee: who keep'st
covenant and mercy with thy servants. *1 Kings.*

Lord God of Israel, keep with thy servant that
thou promisedst him. *1 Kings.*

Obey and keep his great command. *Milton.*

His promise Palemon accepts; but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made. *Dryden.*

My debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their hands and then refuse to pay. *Dryden.*

My will is are,
That Ptolemy may keep his royal word. *Dryden.*

21. To maintain; to support with necessities of life.

Much more affliction than already felt
They cannot well impose, nor I sustain,
If they intend advantage of my labours,
The work of many hands, which earns my
keeping. *Milton.*

22. To have in the house.

Bafe tyke, call'st thou me host? I scorn the
term: nor shall my Nell keep lodgers. *Shaksp.*

23. Not to intermit.

Keep a sure watch over a shameless daughter,
lest she make thee a laughing-stock to thine
cousins, and a bye word in the city. *Ecclus.*

Not keeping strictest watch as she was warn'd.
Milton.

24. To maintain; to hold.

They were honourably brought to London,
where every one of them kept house by himself.
Hayward.

KEE

Twelve Spartan virgins, noble, young, and
fair,
To the pompous palace did resort,
Where Menelaus kept his royal court. *Dryden.*

25. To remain in; not to leave a place.

I pray thee tell me, doth he keep his bed?
Shal Spence.

26. Not to reveal; not to betray.

A fool cannot keep counsel. *Feclus.*
Great are thy virtues, though kept from man. *Milton.*

If he were wise, he would keep all this to
himself. *Tillotson.*

27. To restrain; to withhold.

It any rebel or vain spirit of mine
Did, with the least affection of a welcome,
Give entertainment to the might of it;
Let heaven for ever keep it from my head. *Shakspere.*

Some obscure passages in the inspir'd volume
keep from the knowledge of divine mysteries. *Boyle on Scripture.*

If the god of this world did not blind their
eyes, it would be impossible, so long as men love
themselves, to keep them from being religious. *Tillotson.*

There is no virtue children should be excited
to, nor fault they should be kept from, which
they may not be convinced of by reason. *Locke.*

If a child be constantly kept from drinking
cold liquor whilst he is hot, the custom of for-
bearing will preserve him. *Locke.*

By this they may keep them from little faults. *Locke.*

28. To debar from any place.

Ill fend for Heav'n to keep out such a foe. *Milton.*

29. To KEEP back. To reserve; to with-
hold.

Whatsoever the Lord shall answer, I will de-
clare: I will keep nothing back from you. *1 Kings.*

Some are so close and reserved, as they
not show their wares but by a dark light, and
seem always to keep back somewhat. *Locke.*

30. To KEEP back. To withhold.

restrain.
Keep back thy servant from presumptuous words. *Psalm.*

31. To KEEP company. To frequent any
one; to accompany.

Heav'n doth know, so shall the world perceive,
That I have turn'd away my former self,
So will I those that kept me company. *Shakspere.*

Why should he call her whore? Who keeps
her company? *Shaksp. Othello.*

What place? What time? *Shaksp. Othello.*

What mean'st thou, bride! this company to
keep? *Shaksp. Othello.*

To sit up, till thou fain would sleep? *Donne.*

Neither will I wretched thee
In death forsake, but keep thee company. *Dryden.*

32. To KEEP company with. To have
familiar intercourse.

A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid
immodesty, but the appearance of it; and she
could not approve of a young woman keeping
company with men, without the permission of
father or mother. *Broom on the Odyssey.*

33. To KEEP in. To conceal; not to
tell.

I perceive in you so excellent a touch of mo-
desty, that you will not extort from me what I
am willing to keep in. *Shakspere.*

Syphax, your zeal becomes importunate:
I have hitherto permitted it to rave,
And talk at large, but learn to keep it in,
Let it should take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addison.*

34. To KEEP in. To restrain; to curb.

If thy daughter be shameless, keep her in
straightly, lest she abuse herself through over-
much liberty. *Eccelesiasticus.*

It will teach them to keep in, and to master
their inclinations. *Locke on Education.*

KEE

35. To KEEP off. To bear to distance;
not to admit.

36. To KEEP off. To hinder.

A superficial reading, accompanied with the
common opinion of his invincible obscurity, has
kept off some from seeking in him the coherence
of his discourse. *Locke.*

37. To KEEP up. To maintain without
abatement.

Land kept up its price, and sold for more years
purchase than corresponded to the interest of
money. *Locke.*

This restraint of their tongues will keep up in
them the respect and reverence due to their
parents. *Locke.*

Albano keeps up its credit still for wine. *Addi.*

This dangerous dissension among us we keep up
and cherish with much pains. *Addison.*

The ancients were careful to coin money in
due weight and fineness, and keep it up to the
standard. *Arbutnot.*

38. To KEEP up. To continue; to hin-
der from ceasing.

You have enough to keep you alive, and to
keep up and improve your hopes of heaven. *Taylor.*

In joy, that which keeps up the action is the
desire to continue it. *Locke.*

Young heirs, from their own reflecting upon
the estates they are born to, are of no use but
to keep up their families, and transmit their
lands and houses in a line to posterity. *Addison.*

During his studies and travels he kept up a
punctual correspondence with Eudorus. *Addison.*

39. To KEEP under. To oppress; to
subdue.

O happy mixture! whereby things contrary
do to qualify and correct the one the danger of
the other's excesses, that neither boldness can
make us presume, as long as we are kept under
with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor,
while we trust in the mercy of God through
Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker.*

Truth may be smothered a long time, and kept
under by violence; but it will break out at last. *Stillingfleet.*

To live like those that have their hope in
another life implies, that we keep under our
appetites, and do not let them loose into the en-
joyments of sense. *Atterbury.*

To KEEP. v. n.

1. To remain by some labour or effort in
a certain state.

With all our force we kept aloof to sea,
And gain'd the island where our vessels lay. *Pope.*

2. To continue in any place or state; to stay.

She would give her a lesson for walking to
late, that should make her keep within doors for
one fortnight. *Stacey.*

What! keep a week away? seven days and
nights? *Shaksp. Othello.*

Eightscore hours? and lovers absent hours!
Oh weary reckoning. *Shaksp. Othello.*

I think, it is our way,
If we will keep in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her livery. *Shakspere.*

Thou shalt keep fast by my young men, until
they have ended. *Rash.*

The necessity of keeping well with the maritime
powers, will persuade them to follow our me-
asures. *Temple.*

On my better hand Ascanius bung,
And with unequal paces tript along:
Creusa kept behind. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The goddess born in secret join'd;
Nor visited the camp, nor in the council join'd;
But keeping close, his gawing heart he fed
With hopes of vengeance. *Dryden's Homer.*

And while it keeps there, it keeps within our
author's limitation. *Locke.*

A man that cannot fence will keep out of
bullies and gamesters company. *Locke.*

There are cases in which a man must guard, if
he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn
the penny. *Collier.*

KEE

The endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, the contrary endeavours of the Trojan to keep out of reach, are the intrigue. *Pope.*

3. To remain unhurt; to last; to be durable.

Disdain me not, although I be not fair:
Dost beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do turn! *Sidney.*

Grapes will keep in a vessel half full of wine,
So that the grapes touch not the wine. *Bacon.*

If the milt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not keep. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. To dwell; to live constantly.

A breath thou art,
Serve to all the skiey influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly afflict. *Shakespeare.*

Knock at the study, where, they say, he keeps,
To ruminate strange plots of dire revenge. *Shaksp.*

5. To adhere strictly; with to.

Did they keep to one constant dress they would
sometimes be in fashion, which they never are.

It is so whilst we keep to our rule; but when
we forsake that we go astray. *Baker.*

6. To keep on. To go forward.

So cheerfully he took the doom;
Nor shrunk, nor slept from death,
But, with unalter'd pace, kept on. *Dryden.*

7. To keep up. To continue unsubdued.

He grew sick of a consumption; yet he still
kept up, that he might free his country.

Life of Cleomenes.
8. The general idea of this word is care,
continuance, or duration, sometimes
with an intimation of cogency or coercion.

KEEP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Custody; guard.

Pam, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our lambs takest keep.
The prison strong,
Within whose keep the captive knights were,
Was one portion of the palace-wall.

2. Guardianship; restraint.

Youth is least looked into when they stand in
most need of good keep and regard. *Afham.*

KE'EPER. *n. f.* [from keep.]

1. One who holds any thing for the use
of another.

The good old man having neither reason to
diffuse, nor hopes to persuade, received the
things with the mind of a keeper, not of an
owner. *Sidney.*

2. One who has prisoners in custody.

The keeper of the prison, call to him. *Shaksp.*

Lo now
With horns exalted stands, and seems to lowe:
A noble charge; her keeper by her side
To watch her walks his hundred eyes apply'd. *Dryden.*

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and water mix'd, with added store
Of opium; to his keeper this he brought,
Who swallowed unaware the sleepy draught. *Dryden.*

3. One who has the care of parks, or
beasts of chase.

There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest,
Dost all the winter-time, at still of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakespeare.*

The first fat buck of all the season's sent,
And keeper takes no fee in compliment. *Dryden.*

4. One that has the superintendence or
care of any thing.

Hilkinh went unto Hildah, keeper of the
wardrobe. *2 Kings.*

KEEPER of the great seal. [*custos magni,
sigilli, Lat.*] Is a lord by his office,
and called lord keeper of the great seal

KEN

of England, and is of the king's privy
council, under whose hands pass all
charters, commissions, and grants of
the king. This lord keeper, by the
statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the like
jurisdiction, and all other advantages as
hath the lord chancellor of England.

KE'EPERSHIP. *n. f.* [from keeper.] Of-
fice of the keeper.

The gaol of the shire is kept at Launceston.
this keeper/ship is annexed to the constableness of
the castle. *Cowar.*

KEG. *n. f.* [*caque, Fr.*] A small barrel,
commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL. *n. f.* A fort of pottage. *Ainslie.*
It is so called in Scotland, being a soup
made with shredded greens.

KELL. *n. f.* The omentum; that which
inwraps the guts.

The very weight of bowels and kell, in fat
people, is the occasion of a rupture. *Wise man.*

KELP. *n. f.* A salt produced from calcined
sea weed.

In making alum, the workmen use the ashes
of a sea-weed called kelp, and lime. *Boyle.*

KE'LSON. *n. f.* [more properly *keelson*.]
The wood next the keel.

We have added close pillars in the royal ships,
which being fastened from the keelson to the beams
of the second deck, keep them from settling or
giving way. *Raleigh.*

KE'LTHER. *n. f.* [He is not in kelter, that
is, he is not ready; from *kilther*, to gird,
Danish. *Skinner.*]

TO KEMP. *v. a.* [cæmpan, Saxon; *kam-*
men, German; now written, perhaps
less properly, *to comb*.] To separate or
 disentangle by a denticulated instrument.

Are the men more loose than they,
And comb'd and bath'd, and rubb'd and trimm'd,
Week. *Ben Jonson.*

My head and hair are sleek;
And then thou kemb'st the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

TO KEN. *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon; *kennan*,
Dutch, to know.]

1. To see at a distance; to descry.

At once as far as angels ken he views
The dismal situation, waste and wild. *Milton.*
The next day about evening we saw, within a
kenning, thick clouds, which did put us in some
hope of land. *Bacon.*

If thou ken'st from far,
Among the pleiads, a new-kindled star;
'Tis he that shines in that propitious light. *Dryd.*

We ken them from afar, the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms. *Addison.*

2. To know. Obsolete.

'Tis he, I ken the manner of his gait. *Shaksp.*
Now plain I ken whence love his rise began:
Sure he was born some bloody butcher's son,
Bred up in shambles. *Gay's Past.*

KEN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] View; reach
of sight.

Lo! within a ken our army lies. *Shakespeare.*
When from the mountain top Pisanio shew'd thee,
Thou wast within a ken. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

It was a hill
Of Paradise the highest; from whose top
The hemisphere of earth, in clearest ken,
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Milton.*

He soon
Saw within ken a glorious angel stand. *Milton.*

Rude, as their ships, was navigation then;
No useful compass or meridian known:
Coasting they kept the land within their ken,
And knew the north but when the pole-star
shone. *Dryden.*

KER

When we consider the reasons we have to
think, that what he lies within our ken is but a
small part of the universe, we shall discover an
huge abyss of ignorance. *Locke.*

KE'NNEL. *n. f.* [*chenil, French.*]

1. A cot for dogs.

A dog, sure, if he could speak, had wit enough
to denote his kennel. *Sidney.*
From both the kennel of thy womb hath crept
A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakespeare.*

The seditions remnant within their station,
which, by reason of the narrowness of the healthy
multitude, might be more fitly termed a kennel
than a camp. *Hayward.*

2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.

A little herd of English's tawny deer,
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. *Shakespeare.*

3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.

4. [*kennel, Dutch; chenil, Fr. canalis*,
Latin.] The water-courie of a street.

Bad humours gather to a here; or, as divers
kennels flow to one sink, so in a short time their
numbers increased. *Hayward.*

He always came in so dirty, as if he had been
dragged through the kennel at a boarding-school. *Arbutnot.*

TO KE'NNEI. *v. n.* [from *kennel*.] To
lie; to dwell; used of beasts, and of
man in contempt.

Yet, when they list, would creep,
If aught disturb'd their noise, into her womb,
And kennel there; yet there full buck'd and
howl'd.

Within, unseen. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The dog kennelled in a hollow tree, and the
cock roosted upon the boughs. *L'Estrange.*

KEPT. The pret. and part. pass. of *keep*.

KERCHIEF. *n. f.* [*correcchie, Chaucer*;
couvre, to cover, and *chief*, the head;
and hence a *handkerchief* to wipe the
face or hands.]

1. A headdress.

I see how thine eye would emulate the dia-
mond; thou hast the right arch'd bent of the
brow, that becomes the tire valiant.

—A plain kerchief; Sir John; my brows
become nothing else. *Shakespeare.*
O! what a time have you chose out, braye
Caus.

To wear a kerchief. *Shakespeare.*

The proud, stiff kerchief of the court shall rest
Well satisf'd of what they love the best. *Dryd.*

2. Any loose cloth used in dress.

Every man had a large kerchief folded about
the neck. *Hayward.*

KERCHIEFED. } *adj.* [from *kerchief*.]
KERCHIEFT. } Dressed; hooded:

The evening comes
Kerchieft in a comely cloud,
While racking winds are piping loud. *Milton.*

KERF. *n. f.* [cæppan, Saxon, to cut.]

The fawn-away slit between two pieces
of stuff. *Moxon.*

KE'RMES. *n. f.* A roundish body, of the
bigness of a pea, and of a brownish
red colour. It contains a multitude of
little distinct granules, soft, and when
crushed, yield a scarlet juice. It till
lately was understood to be a vegetable
excrecence; but we now know it to
be the extended body of an animal pa-
rent, filled with a numerous offspring,
which are the little red granules. *Hill.*

KERN. *n. f.* [an Irish word.] Irish foot-
soldier; an Irish boor.

Out of the fry of these rake-hell horseboys,
growing up in knavery and villainy, are their
kern supplied. *Spenser.*

K E S

Justice had with valour arm'd,
Compell'd these skipping kerns to trust their
heels. *Shakspeare.*
If in good plight these northern kerns arrive,
Then does fortune promise fair. *Philips.*
KERN. *n. f.* A handmill consisting of two
pieces of stone, by which corn is ground.
It is written likewise *quern*. It is still
used in some parts of Scotland.
To KERN. *v. n.* [probably from *kernel*,
or, by change of a vowel, corrupted
from *corn*.]
1. To harden as ripened corn.
When the price of corn falseth, men break no
more ground than will supply their own turn,
wherethrough it falseth out that an ill kerned or
fayed harvest soon emptieth their old store. *Caveo.*
2. To take the form of grains; to granu-
late.
The principal knack is in making the juice,
when sufficiently boiled, to kern or granulate. *Grew.*
KERNEL. *n. f.* [*cyannel*, a gland, Sax.
karne, Dutch; *cerneau*, French.]
1. The edible substance contained in a
shell.
As brown in hue
As hazle nuts, and sweeter than the kernels. *Shakspeare.*
There can be no kernel in this light nut; the
soul of this man is his clothes. *Shakspeare.*
The kernel of the nut serves them for bread
and meat, and the shells for cups. *More.*
2. Any thing included in a husk or inte-
gument.
The kernel of a grape, the fig's small grain,
Can cloath a mountain, and o'ershade a plain. *Denham.*
Oats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and
the kernel hard. *Mortimer.*
3. The seed of pulpy fruits.
I think he will carry this island home in his
pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And
sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth
more islands. *Shakspeare.*
The apple inclosed in wax was as fresh as at
the first putting in, and the kernels continued
white. *Bacon.*
4. The central part of any thing upon
which the ambient strata are concentered.
A solid body in the bladder makes the kernel
of a stone. *Arbutnot.*
5. Knobby concretions in children's flesh.
To KERNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To ripen to kernels.
In Staffordshire, garden-rouncivals sown in
the fields kernel well, and yield a good increase. *Mortimer.*
KERNELLY. *adj.* [from *kernel*.] Full of
kernels; having the quality or resem-
blance of kernels.
KERNELWORT. *n. f.* [*scrofularia*.] An
herb. *Ansforth.*
KERSEY. *n. f.* [*karfaye*, Dutch; *carifée*,
French.] Coarse stuff.
Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
I do forswear them; and I here protest,
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest
In rusted yeas, and honest kersey noes. *Shakspeare.*
His luckey with a linen stock on one leg, and
a kersey boot-hose on the other. *Shakspeare.*
The same wool one man felt it into a hat,
another weaves it into cloth, and another into
kersey or serge. *Hale.*
Thy kersey doublet spreading wide,
Drew Cicely's eye aside. *Gay.*
KESR. The preter tense of *cast*. It is
still used in Scotland.

KEY

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles left. *Fairfax.*
KEYSTREL. *n. f.* A little kind of bastard
hawk. *Hammer.*
His keffleel kind,
A pleasing vain of glory, vain did find. *Fairy Queen.*
Kites and kestrels have a resemblance with
hawks. *Bacon.*
KEY-H. *n. f.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a
barrel.] A heavy ship: as, a bonib
ketch.
I wonder
That such a ketch can with his very bulk
Take up the rays of th' beneficial sun,
And keep it from the earth. *Shakspeare.*
KETTLE. *n. f.* [cehl, Sax. *ketel*, Dut.]
A vessel in which liquor is boiled. In
the kitchen the name of *pot* is given to
the boiler that grows narrower toward
the top, and of *kettle* to that which
grows wider. In authors they are
confounded.
The fire thus form'd, she sets the kettle on;
Like burnish'd gold the little scether shone. *Dryden.*
KETTLEDUM. *n. f.* [*kettle* and *drum*.]
A drum of which the head is spread
over a body of brass.
As he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The kettledrum and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shakspeare.*
KEY. *n. f.* [ceeg, Saxon.]
1. An instrument formed with cavities
correspondent to the wards of a lock,
by which the bolt of a lock is pushed
forward or backward.
If a man were porter of hell gate, he should
have old turning the key.
Fortune, that arrant whore
Ne'er turns the key to th' poor.
The glorious standard left to heav'n's
With Peter's keys ennobled and his crown. *Milton.*
Yet some there be, that by due steps aspire
To lay their just hands on that golden key,
That opens the palace of eternity, *Milton.*
Conscience is its own counsellor, the sole ma-
ster of its own secrets; and it is the privilege of
our nature, that every man should keep the key
of his own breast. *South.*
He came, and knocking thrice, without delay
The longing lady heards, and turn'd the key. *Dryden.*
2. An instrument by which something is
screwed or turned.
Hide the key of the jack. *Swift.*
3. An explanation of any thing difficult.
An emblem without a key to 't, is no more
than a *tabula* in a tub. *L'Estrange.*
Those notions in the writings of the ancients
darkly delivered, receive a clearer light when
compared with this theory, which represents every
thing plainly, and is a key to their thoughts. *Burnet.*
Those who are accustomed to reason have got
the true key of books. *Locke.*
4. The parts of a musical instrument
which are struck with the fingers.
Pamela loves to handle the spinnet, and touch
the keys. *Pamela.*
5. [In music.] Is a certain tone where-
to every composition, whether long or
short, ought to be fitted; and this key
is said to be either flat or sharp, not in
reference to its own nature, but with re-
lation to the flat or sharp third, which
is joined with it. *Harris.*

K I C

Hippolita, I wou'd thee with my sword,
And won thy love doing thee injuries;
But I will wed thee in another key,
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling. *Shakspeare.*
But speak you with a sad brow? Or do you
play the flouting Jack! Come, in what key
shall a man take you to go in the song? *Shakspeare.*
Not now know my voice! Oh, time's extremity!
Hail thou to crack'd and splitted my poor tongue
In few short years, that here my only son
Knows not my feeble key of untun'd notes? *Shakspeare.*
6. [*keye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank
raised perpendicular for the ease of
lading and unlading ships.
A key of fire run along the shore,
And lighted all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*
7. *Key cold* was a proverbial expression,
now out of use.
Poor key cold figure of a holy king!
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster. *Shakspeare.*
KEYAGE. *n. f.* [from *key*.] Money
paid for lying at the key, or quay. *Dinworth.*
KEYHOLE. *n. f.* [*key* and *hole*.] The
perforation in the door or lock through
which the key is put.
Make doors fast upon a woman's wit, and it
will out at the casement; shut that, and 'twill
out at the keyhole. *Shakspeare.*
I looked in at the keyhole, and saw a well-
made man. *Taylor.*
I keep her in one room; I lock it;
The key, look here, is in this pocket;
The keyhole, is that left? Most certain. *Prior.*
KEYSTONE. *n. f.* [*key* and *stone*.] The
middle stone of an arch.
If you will add a keystone and chaprels to the
arch, let the breadth of the upper part of the
arch be the height of the arch. *Morton.*
KIBBER. *n. f.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German,
ker; from *kibbe*, Welsh, *Minhew*.]
A ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the
heel caused by the cold.
It 'twere a kibe, 'twould put me to my slipper. *Shakspeare.*
The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel
of our country, that it galls his kibe. *Shakspeare.*
One boasted of the cure, calling them a few
kibes. *Warton.*
KIBED. *adj.* [from *kibe*.] Troubled with
kibes; as, *kibed* heels.
To KICK. *v. a.* [*kauchen*, German;
calcoo, Lat.] To strike with the foot.
He must endure and digest all affronts, adore
the foot that kicks him, and kiss the hand that
strikes him. *South.*
It under'd Tarentine once upon a day,
To see a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope.*
Another, whose son had employments at court,
valued not, now and then, a kicking or a caning. *Swift.*
To KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in
anger or contempt.
Wherefore kick ye at my sacrifice, which I
have commanded? *1 Samuel.*
Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked. *Deut.*
The doctrines of the holy scriptures are ter-
rible enemies to wicked men, and this is that
which makes them kick against religion, and
spurn at the doctrines of that holy book. *Tillot.*
KICK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow
with the foot.
What, are you dumb? Quick, with your
answer, quick!
Before my foot salutes you with a kick. *Dryden.*
KICKER. *n. f.* [from *kick*.] One who
strikes with his foot.
KICKERAW. *n. f.* [This word is sup-
posed, I think with truth, to be only

KID

a corruption of *quelque chose*, something; yet Milton seems to have understood it otherwise; for he writes it *kickshoe*, as if he thought it used in contempt of dancing.]

1. Something uncommon or fantastical; something ridiculous.

Shall we need the mops of Paris to take our youth into their slight custodies, and send them over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and kickshoes? *Milton.*

2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.

Some pigeons, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny kickshaws. *Shakespeare.*

In wit as well as war, they give us vigour; Cressy was lost by kickshaws and soup-meagre. *Fenton.*

KICKSAY-WICKSEY. *n. f.* [from *kick* and *wince*.] A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Hannmer.*

He wears his honour in a box unseen, That hugs his kicksay-wicksey here at home, Spending his manly marrow in her arms. *Shak.*

KID. *n. f.* [*kid*, Danish.]

1. The young of a goat.

Leaping like wanton kids in pleasant spring. *Fairy Queen.*

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon which fight Sir Richard Graham tells, he would snip one of the kids, and carry him close to their lodging. *Wotton.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw Dandled the kid. *Milton.*

No kids and whelps their fires and dams express; And to the great I measur'd by the less. *Dryden.*

2. [from *cidwelen*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

TO KID. *v. a.* [from the noun.] **TO BRING** forth kids.

KIDDER. *n. f.* An engrosser of land to enhance its price.

TO KIDNAP. *v. a.* [from *kind* and *nap*.] To steal children or other human beings.

KIDNAPPER. *n. f.* [from *kidnap*.] One who steals human beings; a manstealer.

The man compounded with the merchant upon condition that he might have his child again; for he had snelt it out, that the merchant himself was the kidnapper. *LeStrange.*

These people lie in wait for our children, and may be considered as a kind of kidnappers within the law. *Spectator.*

KIDNEY. *n. f.* [etymology unknown.]

1. There are two in number, one on each side; they have the same figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, which by the motion of the heart and arteries is thrust into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the serosity, being separated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincey.*

A youth laboured under a complication of diseases, from his mesentery and kidneys. *Wyseman's Surgery.*

2. Sort; kind; in ludicrous language.

Think of that, a man of my kidney; think of that, that am as subject to heat as butter, a man of continual dissolution and thaw. *Shakespeare.*

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KIL

There are millions in the world of this man's kidney, that take up the same resolution without noise. *LeStrange.*

KIDNEYBEAN. *n. f.* [*physcolus*. So named from its shape.] A leguminous plant.

Kidneybeans are a sort of cod-wait, that are very pleasant wholesome food. *Mortimer's Husb.*

KIDNEYVETCH. [*anthyllis*.] *n. f.* Plants.

KIDNEYWORT. [*cotyledon*.] *n. f.* Plants.

KILDERKIN. *n. f.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dutch.] A small barrel.

Make in the kilderkin a great bung-hole of purpose. *Bacon.*

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ. But sure thou'rt but a kilderkin of wit. *Dryden.*

TO KILL. *v. a.* [anciently *To quell*; *cpellan*, Saxon; *kelen*, Dutch.]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death, as an agent.

Dar'it thou resolve to kill a friend of mine? —Please you, I'd rather kill two enemies. *Shak.*

Ye have brought us forth into this wilderness, to kill this whole assembly with hunger. *Exodus.*

There was killing of young and old, making away of men, women, and children. *2 Mac.*

2. To destroy animals for food.

We're mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse, To fright the animals, and to kill them up In their assign'd and native dwelling place. *Shak.*

Shall I take my bread, and my flesh that I have killed for my shearers. *1 Samuel.*

3. To deprive of life, as a cause or instrument.

The medicines, if they were used inwards, would kill those that use them; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

Try with oil, or barm of drink, so they be such things as kill not the bough. *Bacon.*

Of mercurials mix with all animal things appears by killing it with spittle. *Floyer.*

KILLER. *n. f.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life.

What sorrow, what amazement, what shame was in Amphialus, when he saw his dear foster-father find him the killer of his only son? *Sidney.*

Wilt thou for the old lion hunt, or fill His hungry whelps? and for the killer kill, When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Sandys.*

So rude a time, When love was held to capital a crime, That a crown'd head could not compassion find, But dy'd, because the killer had been kind. *Waller.*

KILLOW. *n. f.* [This seems a corruption of *coal* and *low*, a flame, as foot is thereby produced.] An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour, and doubtless had its name from *kollow*, by which name, in the north, the smut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Woodward.*

KILN. *n. f.* [*cýln*, Saxon.] A stove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.

I'll creep up into the chimney. —There they always use to discharge their birding pieces: creep into the kiln hole. *Shakespeare.*

After the putting forth in sprouts, and the drying upon the kiln, there will be gained a bulhel in eight of malt. *Bacon.*

Physicians chuse lime which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and not slacked. *Mazon.*

TO KILNDRY. *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a kiln.

The best way is to kilndry them. *Mortimer.*

KIN

KILT, for killed.

Spenser.

KIMBO. *adj.* [*a schambo*, Ital.] Crooked; bent; arched.

The kimbo handles seem with bears foot curv'd, And never yet to table have been a trev'd. *Dryden.*

He observed them edging towards one another to whisper: so that John was forced to sit with his arms a kimbo, to keep them a-mind. *Arundel not still strong of John Bull.*

KIN. *n. f.* [*cýnne*, Saxon.]

1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity.

You must use them with fit respects, according to the bonds of nature, but you are of kin, and to a kind to them persons not to their enemies. *Bacon's Advice to Villains.*

Th' unhappy Palamon, Whom Theseus holds in bonds, and will not free, Without a crime, except his kin to me. *Dryden.*

2. Relatives; those who are of the same race.

Tumultuous wars, Shall kin with kin, and kind with kind confound. *Shakespeare.*

The father, mother, and the kin beside, Were overborne by fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

3. A relation; one related.

Then is the soul from God; so pagans say, Which saw by nature's light her heavenly kind, Naming her kin to God, and God's bright ray, A citizen of heaven, to earth confin'd. *Darius.*

4. The same generical class, though perhaps not the same species; thing related.

The burst And the ear-deaf'ning voice of the oracle, Kin to Jove's thunder, so surpris'd my sense, That I was nothing. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it discovers, being dissolved in a little hot water, is altogether differing from the stink of the other, being of kin to that of other alkalizate salts. *Boyle.*

5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *manikin*, *minikin*, *thomkin*, *wilkin*.

KIND. *adj.* [from *cýnne*, relation, Sax.]

1. Benevolent; filled with general goodwill.

By the kind gods 'tis most ignobly done To pluck me by the beard. *Shakespeare.*

Some of the ancients, like kind-hearted men, have talked much of annual refrigeriums or intervals of punishment to the damned, as particularly on the great festivals of the resurrection and ascension. *South.*

2. Favourable; beneficent.

He is kind to the unthankful and evil. *Luke.*

KIND. *n. f.* [*cýnne*, Saxon.]

1. Race; generical class. Kind in Teutonic English answers to *genus*, and *sort* to *species*; though this distinction, in popular language, is not always observed.

Thus far we have endeavoured in part to open of what nature and force laws are, according to their kinds. *Hooker.*

As when the total kind Of birds, in orderly array on wing, Came summon'd over Eden, to receive Their names of thee. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

That both are animals, I grant; but not rational; For though they do agree in kind, Specific difference we find. *Hudibras.*

God and Nature do not principally concern themselves in the preservation of particulars, but kinds and companies. *South's Sermons.*

He with his wife were only left behind Of peris'd man; they two were human kind. *Dryden.*

K I N

Some acts of virtue are common to heathens and christians; but I suppose them to be performed by christians after a more sublime manner than among the heathens; and even when they do not differ in kind from moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection.

Atterbury

He, with a hundred arts refin'd
Shall stretch thy conquest over half the kind.

Pope

2. Particular nature.

No human laws are exempt from faults, since those that have been looked upon as most perfect in their kind, have been found to have so many

Bacon

3. Natural state.

He did give the goods of all the prisoners unto those that had taken them, either to take them in kind, or compound for them.

Bacon

The tax upon tillage was often levied in kind upon corn, and called *decuma*, or tithes.

Arbuth.

4. Nature; natural determination.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands, And in the doing of the deed of kind
He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes.

Shakespeare.

Some of you on pure instinct of nature,
Are led by kind to admire your fellow-creature.

Dryden.

5. Manner; way.

Send me your prisoners with the speediest means,
Or you shall hear in such a kind from me

As will displease you.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

This will encourage industrious improvements, because many will rather venture in that kind, than take five in the hundred.

Bacon

6. Sort. It is a slight and unimportant sense.

Diogenes was asked in a kind of scorn, What was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, Because the one knew what they wanted, the other did not.

Bacon

To K'INDLE. *v. a.* [*cinnu*, Welsh; *cynbelan*, Saxon.]

1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea he kindleth it and baketh bread.

Isaiah.

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's distempers formerly studied to kindle in parliaments.

King Charles.

If this fire burns vigorously; it is no matter by what means it was at first kindled: there is the same force, and the same refreshing virtue in it, kindled by a spark from a flint, as if it were kindled from the sun.

South.

2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind.

I've been to you a true and humble wife:
At all times to your will conformable:

Ever in fear to kindle your dislike.

Shakespeare.

He hath kindled his wrath against me, and counteth me as one of his enemies.

Job.

Thus one by one kindling each other's fire,
Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree.

Daniel.

To kindle vengeance in her haughty mind.

Dryden.

To K'INDLE. *v. n.*

1. To catch fire.

When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee.

Isaiah.

2. [from *cennan*, Saxon.] To bring forth. It is used of some particular animals.

Are you native of this place?

—As the covey that you see dwells where she is kindled.

Shakespeare.

K'INDLER. *n. s.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights; one who inflames,

K I N

Now is the time that takes their revels keep,
Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep.

Gan.

K'INDLY. *adv.* [from *kind*.] Benevolently; favourably; with good-will.

Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your ladyship's looks, and spends what he borrows kindly in your company.

Shakespeare.

I sometime lay here in Corioli,
At a poor man's house: he used me kindly.

Shakespeare.

Be kindly affectioned one to another, with brotherly love, in honour preferring one another

Romans

His grief some pity, others blame;
The fatal cause all kindly seek.

Prior

Who with less designing ends,
Kindlier entertain their friends;

With good words, and countenance sprightly,
Strive to treat them all politely.

Swift.

K'INDLY. *adj.* [from *kind*; probably from *kind* the substantive.]

1. Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature.

This competency I beseech God I may be able to digest into kindly juice, that I may grow thereby.

Hammond.

These soft fires
Not only enlighten, but with kindly heat,
Of various influence foment, and warm,
Temper or nourish.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. The foregoing sense seems to have been originally implied by this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with *kind*.

3. Bland; mild; softening.

Through all the living regions do't thou move,
And scatter'st, where thou goest, the kindly seeds of love.

Dryden.

Ye heav'n's, from high the dewy nectar pour,
And in soft silence shed the kindly dew!

Pope.

K'INDNESS. *n. s.* [from *kind*.] Kindness; beneficence; good-will; love.

If there be kindness, meekness, or gentleness, then is not her husband her enemy.

Ecclesiastes.

Old Lelius professes he had an extraordinary kindness for several young people.

Collier.

Ever blest be Cytherea's shrine,
Since thy dear breast has felt an equal wound,
Since in thy kindness my desires are crown'd.

Prior.

Love and inclination can be produced only by an experience or opinion of kindness to us.

Rogers.

K'INDRED. *n. s.* [from *kind*; *cynpene*, Saxon.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; consanguinity; affinity.

Like her, of equal kindred to the throne,
You keep her conquests, and extend your own.

Dryden.

2. Relation; suit.

An old mothy saddle, and the stirrups of no kindred.

Shakespeare.

3. Relatives.

I think there is no man secure
But the queen's kindred.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

Nor needs thy juster title the foul guilt
Of eastern kings, who, to secure their reign,
Must have their brothers, sons, and kindred slain.

Denham.

K'INDRED. *adj.* Congenial; related; cognate.

From Tuscan Corintum he claim'd his birth;
But after, when exempt from mortal earth,
From thence ascended to his kindred skies.

Dryden.

KINE. plur. from *cow*.

—As the covey that you see dwells where she is kindled.

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K I N

A field I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine.

Gay.

KING. *n. s.* [A contraction of the Teutonic word *cuning*, or *cuning*, the name of sovereign dignity. In the primitive tongue it signifies stout or valiant, the kings of most nations being, in the beginning, chosen by the people on account of their valour and strength.

Verlegan.]

1. Monarch; supreme governour.

The great king of kings,
Hath in the table of his law commanded,
That thou shalt do no murder.

Shakespeare.

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Imparts itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters.

Shakespeare.

True hope is swift, and flies with swallow wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures kings.

Shakespeare.

The king becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, staidness,
Bounty, perfection, mercy, lowliness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them.

Shakespeare.

Thus states were form'd the name of king unknown,
Till common interest plac'd the sway in one:
'Twas virtue only, or in arts or arms,
Diffusing blessings, or averting harms,
The same which in a fire the sons obey'd
A prince the father of a people made.

Pope

2. It is taken by Bacon in the feminine; as *prince* also is.

Ferdinand and Isabella, kings of Spain, recovered the great and rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors.

Bacon

3. A card with the picture of a king.

The king unseen
In her hand, and mourn'd his captive

Pope

at arms, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux.

Phillips

A letter under his own hand was lately shew'd me by sir William Dugdale, king at arms.

Waller

To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a king. A word rather ludicrous.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends her not.

Shakespeare

2. To make royal; to raise to royalty.

Sometimes am I a king;
Then treason makes me with myself a beggar,
And so I am: then crushing penury
Persuades me, I was better when a king.

Shakespeare

KINGAPPLE. *n. s.* A kind of apple.

The kingapple is preferred before the golden apple.

Adams

KINGCRAFT. *n. s.* [king and craft] The art of governing. A word commonly used by king James.

KINGCUP. *n. s.* [king and cup] The name is properly, according to Gerard, kingcob.] A flower; crowfoot.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, and upon his head a garland of bents, longcup, and maidenhair.

Prochaska

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows.

Gay

KINGDOM. *n. s.* [from king.]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch.

K I N

You're welcome,
Most learned, reverend sir, into our *kingdom*.
Shakespeare.
Moses gave unto them the *kingdom* of Sihon
king of the Amorites, and the *kingdom* of Og,
king of Bashan. *Numb.*

2. A different class or order of beings. A
word chiefly used among naturalists.
The animal and vegetable *kingdoms* are so
nearly joined, that if you take the lowest of one,
and the highest of the other, there will scarce be
perceived any difference. *Locke*

3. A region; a tract.
The wat'ry *kingdom* is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shakespeare.*

KINGFISHER. *n. f.* [*halcyon*.] A species
of bird.
When dew refreshing on the pasture fields
The moon bellows, *kingfishers* play on shore. *Mary's Virgil.*

Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, *kingfishers*, and
water-rats, are great enemies to fish. *Mortimer.*

KINGLIKE. } *adj.* [from *king*.]
KINGLY. }

1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical.
There we'll sit
Ruling in large and ample *empire*,
O'er France, and all her almost *kingly* dukedoms. *Shakespeare.*

Yet this place
Had been thy *kingly* seat, and here thy race,
From all the ends of peopled earth, had come
To reverence thee. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
In Sparta a *kingly* government, though the
people were perfectly free, the administration
was in the two kings and the ephori. *Swift.*
The cities of Greece, when they drove out
their tyrannical kings, either chose others from a
new family, or abolished the *kingly* government,
and became free states.

2. Belonging to a king; suitable to a
king.
Why liest thou with the vile
In louthsome beds, and leav'st the *kingly* crown
A watch-case to a common 'larum bell? *Shakespeare.*
Then shalt thou give me with thy *kingly* hand
What husband in thy power I will command. *Shakespeare.*

3. Noble; august; magnificent.
He was not born to live a subject life, each
action of his bearing in it majesty, such a *kingly*
entertainment, such a *kingly* magnificence, such
a *kingly* heart for enterprizes. *Sidney.*
I am far better born than is the king;
More like a king, more *kingly* in my thoughts. *Shakespeare.*

KINGLY. *adv.* With an air of royalty;
with superiour dignity.
Adam bow'd low; he, *kingly*, from his state
Inclin'd not. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
His hat, which never vail'd to human pride,
Walker with reverence took, and laid aside;
Low bow'd the rest, he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Dunciad.*

KINGS'VIL. *n. f.* [*king* and *evil*.] A
scrofulous distemper, in which the glands
are ulcerated, commonly believed to be
cured by the touch of a king.
Sore eyes are frequently a species of the *king's*
evil, and take their beginning from vicious hu-
mours influencing the tunica adnata. *Wifeman.*

KINGSHIP. *n. f.* [from *king*.] Royalty;
monarchy.
They designed and proposed to me the new
modelling of sovereignty and *kingship*, without
any reality of power, or without any necessity of
subjection and obedience. *King Charles.*
We know how successful the late usurper was,
while his army believed him real in his zeal
against *kingship*; but when they found out the
impotence, upon his aspiring to the same himself,

K I S

he was presently deserted and opposed by them,
and never able to crown his usurped greatness
with the addition of that title which he passion-
ately thirsted after. *South.*

KING-SPEAR. *n. f.* [*asphodelus*.] A plant.

KINGSTONE. *n. f.* [*iquatna*.] A fish.
Ant. and An.

KINGSFOLK. *n. f.* [*kin* and *folk*.] Rela-
tions; those who are of the same
family.
Thou'rt lords, since their first grants of thofe
lands have bestowed them amongst their *kins-*
folks. *Spenser.*

My *kinsfolk* have failed, and my familiar
friends forgotten me. *Job.*

KINSMAN. *n. f.* [*kin* and *man*.] A man
of the same race or family.
The jury he made to be chosen out of their
nearest *kinsmen*, and their judges he made of their
own fathers. *Spenser.*

Both fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd,
Whom *kinsmen* to the crown the heralds deem'd.
Dryden.

Let me stand excluded from my right,
Robb'd of my *kinsman's* arms, who first appear'd
in fight. *Dryden's Fables.*

There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples:
the head of it has been owned as a *kinsman* by the
great duke, and 'tis thought will succeed to his
dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

KINSWOMAN. *n. f.* [*kin* and *woman*.] A
female relation.
A young noble lady, near *kinswoman* to the
fair Helen, queen of Corinth, was come thither. *Sidney.*

The duke was as much in love with wit as he
was with his *kinswoman*. *Dennis's Letters.*

KIRK. *n. f.* [*cynce*, Saxon; *kyrk*.] A
church. An old word yet retained in
Scotland.
Home they hasten the posts to dight,
And all the *kirk* pillars are day-light,
When the thorn buds and sweet eglantine. *Spenser.*
But all the nation hath these spots,
As a church as well as *kirk* of Scots. *Cleveland.*

One party thought to rivet by the Scots,
the other confemns, despising the *kirk* go-
vernment and discipline of the Scots. *K. Charles.*

KIRTLE. *n. f.* [*kyrtel*, Saxon.] An up-
per garment; a gown.
All in a *kirtle* of discoloured fay
He clothed was. *Fairy Queen.*

What stuff wilt thou have a *kirtle* of? Thou
shalt have a cap to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*

Thy gowns, thy shifts, thy beds of roses,
Thy cap, thy *kirtle*, and thy posies,
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,
In folly ripe, in reason rotten. *Ralrigh.*

To KISS. *v. a.* [*cuſar*, Welsh; *kyss*.]

1. To touch with the lips.
But who those ruddy lips can kiss,
Which blessed still themselves do *kiss*. *Sidney.*
He took
The bride about the neck, and *kiss* her lips
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakespeare.*

Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,
And in their summer beauty *kiss'd* each other. *Shakespeare.*

2. To treat with fondness.
The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience,
So much they love it, but to stubborn spirits,
They swell and grow as terrible as storms. *Shaksp.*

3. To touch gently.
The moon shines bright; in such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shakespeare.*

KISS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Salute
given by joining lips.
What sense had I of her stol'n *kiss* or lust?
I found not Cassio's *kisses* on her lips. *Shakespeare.*
Upon my livid lips bestow a *kiss*.
O envy not the dead, they feel not *kisses*! *Dryd.*

K I T

KISSER. *n. f.* [from *kiss*.] One that
kisses.

KISSINGERUST. *n. f.* [*kissing* and *crust*.]
Crust formed where one loaf in the
oven touches another.
These bak'd him *kissingcrusts*, and those
Brought him small beer. *King's Cookery.*

KIT. *n. f.* [*kitte*, Dutch.]

1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*

2. A small diminutive fiddle.
'Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almost like a
dancing master's. *Green's Museum.*

3. A small wooden vessel, in which New-
castle salmon is sent up to town.

KITCHEN. *n. f.* [*kegin*, Welsh; *keg*,
Flemish; *cykene*, Saxon; *cuisine*, Fr.
cucina, Italian; *kythen*, Erse.] The
room in a house where the provisions
are cooked.
These being culpable of this crime, or favour-
ers of their friends, which are such by whom
their *kitchens* are sometimes amended, will not
suffer any such statute to pass. *Spenser.*

Can we judge it a thing seemly for any man
to go about the building of an house to the God
of heav'n, with no other appearance than if his
end were to rear up a *kitchen* or a parlour for his
own use? *Hooker.*

He was taken into service in his court to a base
office in his *kitchen*; so that he turned a broach
that had worn a crown. *Bacon.*

We see no new-built palaces aspire,
No *kitchens* emulate the vestal fire. *Pope.*

KITCHENGARDEN. *n. f.* [*kitchen* and
garden.] Garden in which esculent plants
are produced.
Gardens, if planted with such things as are fit
for food, are called *kitchen-gardens*. *Bacon.*
A *kitchen-garden* is a more pleasant sight than
the finest orangery. *Spectator.*

KITCHENMAID. *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *maid*.]
A maid under the cookmaid, whose busi-
ness is to clean the utensils of the *kit-*
chen.

KITCHENSTUFF. *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *stuff*.]
The fat of meat scummed off the pot,
or gathered out of the dripping-pan.
As a thirsty wench scrapes *kitchenstuff*,
And barrelling the droppings and the luff
Of winking candles, which in thirty year,
Reliquely kept, perchance buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*

Instead of *kitchenstuff* some cry
A gospel-preaching ministry. *Hudibras.*

KITCHENWENCH. *n. f.* [*kitchen* and
wench.] Scullion; maid employed to
clean the instruments of cookery.
Laura to his lady was but a *kitchenwench*. *Shakespeare.*

Roasting and boiling leave to the *kitchenwench*. *Swift.*

KITCHENWORK. *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *work*.]
Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE. *n. f.* [*cýta*, Saxon; *milvus*.]

1. A bird of prey that infests the farms,
and steals the chickens.
More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,
While *kites* and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shaksp.*
The heron, when the fourth high, to us some-
times she is seen to pass over a cloud, sheweth
wings; but *kites*, flying aloft, shew fair and dry
weather. *Bacon.*

A leopard and a cat seem to differ just as a
kite doth from an eagle. *Grew.*

2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.
Detested *kite*! thou liest. *Shakespeare.*

3. A fictitious bird made of paper.
A man may have a great estate conveyed to
him; but it will not last, or childishly

K N A

make paper kites of his deeds, he forfeits his title with his evidence. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

KI'ESFOOT. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsw.*

KI'TTEN. *n. f.* [*kutchen*, Dutch. It is probable that the true singular is *kit*, the diminutive of *cat*, of which the old plural was *kitten* or *young cats*, which was in time taken for the singular, like *chicken*.] A young cat.

That a mare will sooner drown than an horse, is not experienced: nor is the same observed in the drowning of whelps or *kittens*. *Brown.*

It was scratched in playing with a *kitten*. *Wijeman.*

Helen was just slept into bed;
Her eyebrows on the toilet lay,
Away the *kitten* with them fled,
As fees belonging to her prey. *Prior.*

To KI'TTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.

So it would have done
At the same season, if your mother's cat
Had *kitten'd*, though yourself had ne'er been born. *Shakspeare.*

The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak,
and the cat *kissened* in the hollow trunk of it. *L'Estrange.*

To KLICK. *v. n.* [from *clack*.]

1. To make a small sharp noise.
2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer or steal away suddenly with a snatch.

To KNAB. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch; *knaap*, Erse.] To bite. Perhaps properly to bite something brittle, that makes a noise when it is broken; so that *knab* and *knab* may be the same.

I had much rather he *knabbing* crusts, without fear, in my own hole, than be mistress of the world with eaves. *L'Estrange.*

An ass was wishing, in a hard winter, for a little warm weather, and a mouthful of fresh grass to *knab* upon. *L'Estrange.*

To KNABBLE. *v. n.* [from *knab*.] To bite idly, or wantonly; to nibble. This word is perhaps found no where else.

Horses will *knabble* at walls, and rats *knaw* iron. *Brown.*

KNACK. *n. f.* [*cnapunge*, skill, Saxon.]

1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.

When I was young, I was wont
To load my shoe with *knacks*: I would have ran-
sack'd

The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakspeare.*

For thee, fond boy,
If I may ever know thou dost but sigh
That thou no more shall see this *knack*, as never
I mean thou shalt, we'll bar thee from success. *Shakspeare.*

This cap was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet dish; fie, fie, 'tis low and filthy;
Why 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakf.*
But is 't not presumption to write verse to you,
Who make the better poems of the two?
For all these pretty *knacks* that you compose,
Alas! what are they but poems in prose! *Denham.*

He expounded both his pockets,
And found a watch, with rings and lockets;
A copper-plate, with almanacks
Engrav'd upon't, with other *knacks*. *Hudibras.*

2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.

I'll teach you the *knacks*
Of eating of flax,
And out of their noses
Draw ribbands and posies. *Ben Jonson's Cypphus.*
The *knack* of fast and loose passes with foolish
people for a turn of wit; but they are not aware

K N A

all this while of the desperate consequences of an ill habit. *L'Estrange.*

There is a certain *knack* in conversation that gives a good grace by the manner and address. *L'Estrange.*

Knaves, who in full assemblies have the *knack* Of turning truth to lies, and white to black. *Dryden.*

My author has a great *knack* at remarks: in the end he makes another about our refining in controversy, and coming nearer and nearer to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

The dean was famous in his time,
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*

3. A nice trick.

For how should equal colours do the *knack*?
Cameleons who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*

To KNACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks.

KNACKER. *n. f.* [from *knack*.]

1. A maker of small work.
One part for plow-right, *knacker* and smith. *Mortimer.*

2. A ropemaker. [*restio*, Latin.] *Ainsw.*
KNAG. *n. f.* [*knag*, a wart, Danish. It is retained in Scotland.] A hard knot in wood.

KNAGGY. *adj.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; set with hard rough knots.

KNAP. *n. f.* [*cnup*, Welsh, a protuberance, or a broken piece; *cnap*, Saxon, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling prominence.

You shall see many fine seats set upon a *knap* of ground, environed with higher bills round about it, whereby the heat of the sun is pent in, and the wind gathered as in troughs. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]

1. To bite; to break short.
He *knappeth* the spear in sunder.
He will *knap* the spears a-pieces. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*knaap*, Erse.] To strike.
make a sharp noise like that of breaking.
Knapp a pair of tongs some depth in a vessel of water, and you shall hear the found of the tongs. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To KNAP. *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise.

I reduced the shoulders so soon, that the standers-by heard them *knapp* in before they knew they were out. *Wijeman.*

KNAPBOTTLE. *n. f.* [*papaver spumeum*.] A plant.

To KNAPPLE. *v. n.* [from *knapp*.] To break off with a sharp quick noise.

KNAPSACK. *n. f.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions.

The constitutions of this church shall not be repealed, 'till I see more religious motives than *knapsacks* carry in their *knapsacks*. *King Charles.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once
And can foot it farthest: there are hedges in summer, and barns in winter: I with my *knapsack*, and you with your bottle at your back:
'I'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to slaves, and travel till we come to the ridge of the world. *Dryden.*

KNAPWEED. *n. f.* [*jacea*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

KNARE. *n. f.* [*knor*, German.] A hard knot.

Make of scurf lies basking on the ground,
And stubs instead of trees are found;
Or *knare* with knots and *knares* deform'd and

Head and neck, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

K N E

KNAVE. *n. f.* [*cnapa*, Saxon.]

1. A boy; a male child.
2. A servant. Both these are obsolete.

For as the moon the eye doth please
With gentle beams not hurting sight,
Yet hath fir sun the greater praise,
Because from him doth come her light;
So if my man must praises have,
What then must I that keep the *knave*? *Sidney.*
He cats and drinks with his domestic slaves,
A verier hind than any of his *knaves*. *Dryden.*

3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel; a dishonest fellow.

Most men rather brook their being reputed *knaves*, than for their honesty be accounted fools; *knave*, in the mean time, passing for a name of credit. *South.*

When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crafty *knaves*, there's equity against both. *L'Estrange.*

An honest man may take a *knave's* advice;
But idiots only may be cosen'd twice. *Dryden.*
See all our fools aspiring to be *knaves*. *Pope.*

4. A card with a soldier painted on it.
For 'twill return, and turn t' account,
If we are brought in play upon 't,
Or but by casting *knaves* get in,
What pow'r can hinder us to win! *Hudibras.*

KNAVEY. *n. f.* [from *knave*.]

1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villany.
Here's no *knavery*! See, to beguile the old folks, how the young folks lay their heads together! *Shakspeare.*

If I thought it were not a piece of honesty to acquaint the king withal, I would do it; I hold it the more *knavery* to conceal it. *Shakspeare.*
The cunning courtier should be flighted too,
Who with dull *knavery* makes so much ado;
Till the shrewd fool, by thriving too too fast,
Like *Asop's* fox, becomes a prey at last. *Dryden.*

Various tricks or practices. In the passing passage it seems a general term for any thing put to an ill use, or perhaps of trifling things of more cost than value.

We'll revel it as bravely as the best,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this *knavey*. *Shakspeare.*

KNAVISH. *adj.* [from *knave*.]

1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent.
'Tis foolish to conceal it at all, and *knavish* to do it from friends. *Pope's Letters.*

2. Waggish; mischievous.
Here she comes curst and sad;
Cupid is a *knavish* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad. *Shakspeare.*

KNAVISHLY. *adv.* [from *knavish*.]

1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.

2. Waggishly; mischievously.

To KNEAD. *v. a.* [*cnan*, Saxon; *kneden*, Dutch.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. It is seldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the *kneading* the making of the cakes, and the heating of the oven. *Shakspeare.*

It is a lump, where all beasts *kneaded* be
Wisdom makes him an ark, where all agree. *Denham.*

Thus *kneaded* up with milk the new-made mud
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
'Till knowledge misapply'd, misunderslood,
And pride of empire, pour'd his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One paste of flesh on all degrees below'd,
And *kneaded* up alike with moist'ning blood. *Dryden.*

Prometheus, in the *kneading* up of the human
seasoned it with some furious particles of the ho-
Addison's Spectator

K N E

No man ever reapt his corn,
Or from the oven drew his bread,
Ere hands and bakers yet were born,
That taught them both to sow and knead. *Prior.*
The cake the kneaded was the fav'ry meat. *Prior.*

KNEADINGTROUGH. *n. f.* [*knead* and *trough*.] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.
Frogs shall come into thy kneadingtroughs. *Exodus.*

KNEE. *n. f.* [*cneop*, Sax. *knee*, Dut.]
1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.

Thy royal father
Was a most faint king: the queen that bore thee
Often upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakespeare.*
Scotch skink is a kind of strong nourishment
made of the knees and sinews of beef long boiled. *Bacon.*

I beg and clasp thy knees.
Wearied with length of ways, worn out with
toil,

To lay down, and leaning on her knees,
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries;
And cast her languishing regards above,
For help from heav'n, and her ungrateful Jove. *Dryden.*

2. A piece of timber growing crooked, and
to cut that the trunk and branch make
an angle. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Such dispositions are the fittest timber to make
great politicks of: like to knee timber, that is
good for ships that are to be tugged: but not for
building houses, that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*

To KNEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
supplicate by kneeling.

Go you that banish'd him, a mile before his
tent, fall down, and kneel the way into his mercy. *Shakespeare.*

Return with her!
Why, the hot blooded France that drew me from
Our youngest horn: I could as well have
To kneel his throne, and squire-like posture. *Shakespeare.*

KNEED. *adj.* [from *knee*.]

1. Having knees: as, *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed*.

2. Having joints: as, *kneel grafts*.

KNEEDEEP. *adj.* [*knee* and *deep*.]

1. Rising to the knees.

2. Sunk to the knees.

The country peasant meditates no harm,
When clad with skins of beasts to keep him
warm;

In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almost kneedeep, through mire in clumsy shoes. *Dryden.*

KNE'EDGRASS. *n. f.* [*gramen geniculatum*.]
An herb.

KNE'EHOLM. *n. f.* [*aquifolium*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

KNE'EPAN. *n. f.* [*knee* and *pan*.] A little
round bone about two inches broad,
pretty thick, a little convex on both
sides, and covered with a smooth carti-
lage on its fore-side. It is lost in chil-
dren, but very hard in those of riper
years: it is called patella or mola. Over
it passes the tendon of the muscles
which extend the leg, to which it serves
as a pulley. *Quincy.*

The kneecap must be shewn with the knitting
thereof, by a fine shadow underneath the joint.
Peuchan on Drawing.

To KNEEL. *v. n.* [from *knee*.] To per-
form the act of genuflexion; to bend
the knee.

When thou do'st ask me blessing, I'll kneel down
And ask of thee forgiveness. *Shakespeare.*

K N I

E'er I was risen from the place that shew'd
My duty kneeling, came a recking post,
Stew'd in his haste, half breathing, panting forth
From General, his mistress, salut thou. *Shakespeare.*

A certain man kneeling down to him, God,
Lord, have mercy upon my son, for he is
lunatick. *Matthew.*

As soon as you are dressed, kneel and say the
Lord's prayer. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

KNE'ETRIBUTE. *n. f.* [*knee* and *tribute*.]
Genuflexion; worship or obeisance shown
by kneeling.

Receive from us
Kneetribute yet unpaid, prostration vile. *Milton.*
KNEEL. *n. f.* [*cniel*, Welsh, a funeral pile;
cnyllan, to ring, Sax.] The found of a
bell rung at a funeral.

I would not wish them to a fairer death,
And so his knell is knoll'd. *Shakespeare.*

See nymphs hourly ring his knell:
Hark, now I hear them. *Shakespeare's Temp.*
When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was furr'd
With such an agony, he sweat extremely. *Shakespeare.*

All these motions, which we saw,
Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw:
Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her knell alone, by cracking of her strings. *Donne.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hours work, as well as hours do tell;
Unhappy 'till the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sung;
Th' am'rous youth around her bow'd
At night her fatal knell was rung;
I saw, and kiss'd her in her shroud. *Prior.*

KNEW. The preterit of *know*.

KNIFE. *n. f.* plur. *knives*. [*cniif*, Sax.
knif, Danish.] An instrument edged
and pointed, wherewith meat is cut,
and animals killed.

Come, thick night,
And seal thee in the densest smoke of hell,
That thy keen knife see not the wound it makes. *Shakespeare.*

Most powers, forbid thy tender life.
Should bleed upon a barbarous knife. *Crashaw.*

The sacred priests with ready knives bereave
The beast of life, and in full bowls receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

Ev'n in his sleep he starts, and fears the knife.
And trembling, in his arms, takes his accomplice
wife. *Dryden.*

Pain is not in the knife that cuts us; but we
call it cutting in the knife, and pain only in our-
selves. *Watts.*

KNIGHT. *n. f.* [*cniht*, Sax. *knecht*,
Germ. a servant, or pupil.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of
military rank. It was anciently the
custom to knight every man of rank or
fortune, that he might be qualified to
give challenges, to fight in the lists,
and to perform feats of arms. In Eng-
land knighthood confers the title of
sir: as, *sir Thomas*, *sir Richard*. When
the name was not known, it was usual
to say *sir knight*.

That same knight's own sword this is of yore,
Which Merlin made. *Spenser.*

Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place. *Spenser.*

When every case in law is right,
No squire in debt, and no poor knight. *Shakespeare.*

This knight; but yet why should I call him
knight,

To give impiety to this rev'rent title? *Shakespeare.*

No squire with knight did he begin;
In parts, in manners, and in name. *Hudibras.*

2. *Shakespeare* uses it of a female; and it

K N I

must therefore be understood in its ori-
ginal meaning, pupil or follower.

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that flew thy virgin knight;
For the which, with songs of woe,
Round about her tomb they go. *Shakespeare.*

3. A champion.

He suddenly unties the puke,
Which out of it lent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother;
So that the knights each other lost,
And stood as still as any post. *Drayton.*

Did I for this my country bring
To help their knight against their king,
And raise the first sedition? *Denham.*

KNIGHT errant. [*chevalier errant*.] A
wandering knight; one who went about
in quest of adventures.

Like a bold knight errant did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame. *Denham.*

The ancient errant knights
Won all their mistresses in fights;
They cut whole giants into fitters,
To put them into am'rous twitters. *Hudibras.*

KNIGHT errantry. [from *knight errant*.]
The character or manners of wandering
knights.

That which with the vulgar passes for courage
is a brutish sort of knight errantry, seeking out
heedless encounters. *Norris.*

KNIGHT of the post. A hireling evi-
dence; a knight dubbed at the whip-
ping post, or pillory.

There are knights of the post, and holy cheats
enough, to swear the truth of the broadest con-
tradictions, where pious frauds shall give them an
extraordinary call. *South.*

KNIGHT of the shire. One of the repre-
sentatives of a county in parliament: he
formerly was a military knight, but
now any man having an estate in land of
six hundred pounds a-year is qualified.

To KNIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
create one a knight, which is done by
the king, who gives the person kneel-
ing a blow with a sword, and bids him
rise up *sir*.

Favours came thick upon him: the next St.
George's day he was knighted. *Wotton.*

The lord protector knighted the king; and im-
mediately the king stood up, took the sword
from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord
mayor of London knight. *Harvard.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One knighted Blackmore, and one pensioned
Quarles. *Pope.*

KNIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *knight*.] Behit-
ting a knight; befitting a knight.

Let us take care of your wound, upon condition
that a more knightly combat shall be performed
between us. *Silney.*

How darest your pride presume against my laws:
As in a listed field to fight your com-
rade? Unask'd the royal grant, no marshal by,
As knightly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

KNIGHTHOOD. *n. f.* [from *knight*.] The
character or dignity of a knight.

The sword which Merlin made,
For that his nourishing, when he knight-hood swore,
Therewith to doen his foes eternal smart. *Fairy Queen.*

Speak truly on thy knighthood, and thine oath,
And so defend thee Heaven and thy valour. *Shakespeare.*

Is this the *sir*, who some waste wife to win,
A knighthood bought, to go a-wooing in? *Ben Jonson.*

If you needs must write, write Cæsar's praise,
You'll gain at least a knighthood, or the boys. *Pope.*

K N I

KNIGHTLESS. *adj.* [from knight.] Unbecoming a knight. Obsolete.

Arise, thou curst miscreant,
That hast with *knights* gule, and treacherous
train,

Fair knighthood foully shamed. *Fairy Queen.*

To KNIT. *v. a.* pret. *knit* or *knitted*. [cuzzan, Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture without a loom.

Sleep, that *knits* up the ravel'd sleeve of care,
The birth of each day's life, fore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A thousand Cupids in those curls do sit;
Those curious nets thy slender fingers *knit*.

Waller.

2. To tie.

Send for the county; go tell him of this;
I'll have this knot *knit* up to-morrow morning.

Shakespeare.

3. To join; to unite. This was formerly a word of extensive use; it is now less frequent.

His gall did grate for grief and high disdain,
And *knitting* all his voice, got one hand free.

Spenser.

These, mine enemies, are all *knit* up
In their distractions: they are in my power.

Shakespeare.

O let the vile world end,
And the premised flames of the last day

Knit earth and heav'n together! *Shakespeare.*

Lay your highness'

Command upon me; to the which my duties

Are with a most indissoluble tie

For ever *knit*. *Shakespeare.*

This royal hand and mine are newly *knit*,

And the conjunction of our inward souls

Married in league *Shakespeare.*

By the simplicity of Venus' doves,

By that which *knitteth* souls, and prospers loves

Shakespeare.

If ye be come peaceably, mine heart shall be

knit unto you. *1 Chron.*

That their hearts might be comforted, being

knit together in love. *Colossians.*

He doth fundamentally and mathematically

demonstrate the firm *knittings* of the upper tim-

bers, which make the roof. *Watson's Architecture.*

Pride and impudence, in faction *knit*,

Urp the chair of wit. *Ben Jonson's New Inn.*

Ye *knit* my heart to you by asking this question.

Bacon.

These two princes were agreeable to be joined

in marriage, and thereby *knit* both realms into

one. *Hayward.*

Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground

In a light fantastick round. *Milton.*

God gave several abilities to several persons,

that each might help to supply the publick needs,

and by joining to fill up all wants, they be *knit*

together by justice, as the parts of the world are

by nature. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts

are under a discharge. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

4. To contract.

What are the thoughts that *knit* thy brow in

frowns,

And turn thy eyes so coldly on thy prince.

Addison's Cato.

5. To tie up.

He saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel

descending unto him as it had been a great sheet,

knit at the four corners, and let down to the

earth. *Acts.*

To KNIT. *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom.

A young shepherd's *knitting* and singing:

her voice comforted her hands to work, and her

hands kept time to her voice's music. *Sidney.*

Make the world distinguish Julia's son,

From the vile offspring of a trull, that sits

By the town-wall, and for her living *knits*.

Dryden

K N O

2. To join; to close; to unite. Not used.

Our never'd navy too

Have *knit* again; and float, threatening most sea-

like. *Shakespeare.*

KNIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Texture.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue

coats brush'd, and their garters of an indifferent

knit. *Shakespeare.*

KNITTER. *n. f.* [from *knit*.] One who

weaves or knits.

The spinners and the *knitters* in the sun,

And the three maids that weave their thread

with bones,

Do ute to chant it. *Shakespeare.*

KNITTING-NEEDLE. *n. f.* [knit and needle.]

A wire which women use in knitting.

He gave her a cuff on the ear, she would prick

him with her *knitting-needle*. *Arbutnot.*

KNIT-LE. *n. f.* [from *knit*.] A string

that gathers a purse round

knob. *n. f.* [enap, Saxon; *knop*,

Dutch.] A protuberance; any parti-

bluntly rising above the rest.

Just before the entrance of the right auricle of

the heart is a remarkable *knob* or bunch raised

up from the subjacent fat. *Ray.*

KNOB-ED. *adj.* [from *knob*.] Set with

knobs; having protuberances.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are

pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tubercous at

the bottom. *Grew.*

KNOB-BINESS. *n. f.* [from *knobby*.] The

quality of having knobs.

KNOB-BY. *adj.* [from *knob*.]

1. Full of knobs.

2. Hard; stubborn.

The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of

obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of

the authors. *Hewel.*

To KNOCK. *v. n.* [cnuccan, Saxon; *knock*,

a blow, Welsh.]

1. To clash; to be driven together.

Any hard body thrust forwards

body contiguous, without *knocking*, is

noise. *Bacon's Natural*

They may say, the atoms of the chaos have

variously moved according to this catholic law,

must needs *knock* and interfere. *Bentley.*

2. To beat as at a door for admittance:

commonly with *at*.

Villain, I say, *knock* me at this gate.

And rap me well; or I'll *knock* your knave's

pate! *Shakespeare.*

Whether to *knock* against the gates of Rome,

Or rudely visit them in parts remote,

To fight them, ere destroy. *Shakespeare.*

I bid the rascal *knock* upon your gate,

And could not get him for my heart to do it.

Shakespeare.

For harvest at a thousand doors they *knock'd*,

Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd.

Dryden.

Knock at your own breast, and ask your soul,

If those fair fatal eyes edg'd not your sword.

Dryden.

3. To Knock under. A common ex-

pression, which denotes that a man

yields or submits. Submission is expres-

sed among good fellows by knocking

under the table. Followed commonly

by a particle; as, to *knock up*, to rouse

by knocking; to *knock down*, to sell by

blow.

To KNOCK v. a.

To effect or change in any respect by

blow.

—Why *knock* you mean removing him?

—Why *knock* him incapable of Otello's

place; *knock* out his brains. *Shakespeare.*

K N O

He that has his chains *knocked off*, and
prison doors set open to him, is perfect
liberty.

Time was, a sober Englishman would *knit*

His servants up, and rise by five o'clock;

Infuse his family in every rule,

And lend his wife to church, his son to school

2. To dash together; to strike; to

hide with a sharp noise.

So when the cook saw my jaws thus *knock*

She would have made a pancake of my pocket

Cleau

At him he lanch'd his spear, and pierc'd

breast;

On the hard earth the Lycian *knock'd* his he

And lay supine; and forth the spirit fled. *1*

'Tis the sport of statesmen,

When heroes *knock* their knotty heads toge-

ther. *And fall by one another.*

3. To Knock down. To sell by a blo

He began to *knock down* his fellow-cit

with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all A

with bloodshed. *Adc*

A man who is grofs in a woman's

pauy, ought to be *knocked down* with a club

Cla

4. To Knock on the head. To kill b

blow; to destroy.

He betook himself to his orchard, and v

ing there was *knocked* the head by a tree.

outh's Seri

Success either with an apoplexy, *knocks* a

on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a

water-shop, burns him down to the ground.

Grew's Co

Knock. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sudden stroke; a blow.

Some men never conceive how the motio

of earth should wave them from a *knock* per

cularly directed from a body in the air ab

Brown's Vulgar Err

labours there an harmless ox,

that Agamemnon feels the *knock*

Dry

stroke at a door for admittio

ward, in his leathern frock,

good ready with his thrice-repeated *knock*:

Thrice with a doleful sound the jarring gr

eking deaf and hollow. *Dryden's Booc*

KNOCKER. *n. f.* [from *knock*.]

1. He that knocks.

2. The hammer which hangs at the d

for strangers to strike.

Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigue

isid,

Tie up the *knocker*, say I'm sick, I'm dead.

I

To KNOLL. *v. a.* [from *knell*.] To r

the bell, generally for a funeral.

Had I as many tons as I have hairs

I would not with them to a fairer death,

And to his knell is *knoll'd*. *Shakspe*

To KNOLL. *v. n.* To found as a bell.

It ever you have look'd on better days,

If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to chime

Shakspe

KNOLL. *n. f.* A little hill. *Airfooi*

KNOP. *n. f.* [a corruption of *knop*.] A

tuffy top. *Airfooi*

KNOT. *n. f.* [*ranunculus*.] A flower.

KNOT. *n. f.* [*cnotta*, Saxon; *knot*, G

man; *knutte*, Dutch; *knotte*, Erse.]

1. A complication of a cord or string

easily to be disentangled.

He found that reason's fell now reasons fou

To tangle *knots*, which fancy first had bound.

Sid

As the fair vessel to the fountain came,

Let none be startled at a vessel's name,

Tir'd with the walk, she laid her down to rest;

And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,

to take the freshness of the morning air,
And gather'd in a knot her flow'ring hair. *Addison.*
Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.
Garden knots, the seats of houses, and all equal figures, pleasant; whereas unequal figures are but deform'd. *Bacon.*

Our flow'ring garden, the whole land,
A knot of words, her fairest flowers choked up,
Her knots disorder'd. *Shakespeare's Tenth. 11.*
It is flow'ry worthy of paradise, which not pure art
And curious fashions, but nature bloom,
Pours forth profuse on hill and dale, and plain.

Their quarters are continued interlaced knots,
Adorned with the most beautiful flowers. *Milton.*
Henry in knots involving Emma's name,
Had half-express'd, and half-conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That, as the wound, the passion might increase. *Prior.*

3. Any bond of association or union.

Confirm that amity
With nuptial knot, if thou vouchsafe to grant
That virtuous lady *Joan*. *Shaksp. Henry vi.*
Richmond aims
At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,
And by that knot looks proudly on the crown. *Shaksp. Henry vi.*

I would he had continued to his country,
As he began, and not unkind himself.
The noble knot he made. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Why left you wife and children?
Those precious motives, those strong knots of love?
Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade,
In this close knot, the smallest loveliness made. *Cauley.*

A hard part in a piece of wood caused
by the protuberance of a knot, and
consequently by a transverse section
of the fibres. A joint in an herb.

Taking the very refuse among those
served to no use, being a crooked piece of wood
and full of knots, he hath carved it difficult
when he had nothing else to do. *William.*
Such knots and crossness of grain is objected
here, as will hardly suffer that form which they
cry up here as the only just reformation, to go
on so smoothly here as it might do in Scotland.
King Charles.

Difficulty; intricacy.

A man shall be perplexed with knots and
problems of business, and contrary affairs, where
the determination is dubious, and both parts of
the contrariety seem equally weighty; so that,
which way soever the choice determines, a man
is sure to venture a great concern. *South.*

Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.

When the discovery was made that the king
was living, which was the knot of the play untied,
the rest is shut up in the compass of some few
lines. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

A confederacy; an association; a small band.

Oh you panderly rascals! there's a knot, a
gang, a conspiracy against me. *Shaksp. Cor.*
Where is there here in Rome than can delight
thee?

Where not a soul, without thine own foul knot,
Put fears and hates thee. *Ben Jonson.*

A knot of good fellows borrowed a sum of
money of a gentleman upon the king's highway.

I am now with a knot of his admirers, who
make request that you would give notice on the
window where the knight intends to appear. *Addison.*

A cluster; a collection.

The way of fortune is like the milky way in
the sky, which is a meeting or knot of a number

of small stars, not seen afunder, but giving light
together. *Bacon's Essays.*

In a picture, besides the principal figures
which compose it, and are placed in the midst of
it, there are less groups or knots of figures dis-
posed at proper distances, which are parts of the
piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a
more inferior manner. *Dryden.*

To Knot. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots.
Happy we who from such queens are freed,
That were always telling beads;
But here's a queen when she rides abroad
Is always knotting threads. *Sedley.*
2. To entangle; to perplex.

3. To unite.
The party of the papists in England are be-
come more knotted, both in dependence towards
Spain, and among themselves. *Bacon.*

To Knot. v. n.

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vege-
tation.
Cut hay when it begins to knot. *Mortimer.*
2. To knit knots for fringes.

KNOT-BERRYBUSH. n. f. [*chamaemorus*.]
A plant. *Amycorth.*

KNOTGRASS. n. f. [*knot* and *grass*: *polygnum*.] A plant.

You minims of hind'ring knotgrass made. *Shakespeare.*

KNOTTED. adj. [from *knot*.] Full of knots.

The knotted oaks shall show's of honey weep. *Dryden.*

KNOTTINESS. n. f. [from *knotty*.] Ful-
ness of knots; unevenness; intricacy;
difficulty.

Virtue was represented by Hercules naked,
with his lion's skin and knotted club: by his
oaken club is signified reason ruling the appetite;
the knottiness thereof, the difficulty they have
to reach after virtue. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Knotty. adj. [from *knot*.]

Of knots.

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shakespeare.*

The timber in square trees more clean, in fence
more knotty; try by speaking at one end, and
lying the ear at the other; for if it be knotty,
the voice will not pass well. *Bacon.*

This knotty oaks their lifting branches bow. *Reform.*

One with a brand yet burning from the flame,
Arm'd with a knotty club another came. *Dryden.*

Where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now knotty burs and thorns disgrace the ground. *Dryden.*

2. Hard; rugged.

Valiant fools
Were made by nature for the wife to work with.
They are their tools, and 'tis the sport of state-
men

When heroes knock their knotty heads together,
And fall by one another. *Rowe.*

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarras'd.

King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign,
met with a point of great difficulty, and knotty to
solve, able to trouble and confound the wisest
kings. *Bacon.*

Princes exercised skill in putting intricate
questions; and he that was the best at the untying
of knotty difficulties, carried the prize. *Leffrange.*
Some on the bench the knotty laws utter. *Dryden.*

They compliment, they fit, they chat,
Fight o'er the wars; reform the state;
A thousand knotty points they clear,
'Till supper and my wife appear. *Prior.*

To KNOW. v. a, pret. I have known.

[*enapan*, *Saxon*.]
1. To perceive with certainty, whether
intuitive or discursive.

O, that a man might know
The end of this day's business ere it come!

The memorial of virtue is immortal, because
it is known with God and with men. *Widdow.*
The gods all things know. *Milton.*
Not from experience, for the world was new,
He only from their came their natures know. *Donham.*

We doubt not, neither can we properly say we
think we admire and love you above all other
men: there is a certainty in the proposition, and
we know it. *Dryden.*

When a man makes use of the name of any
simple idea, which he perceives is not understood,
he is obliged by the laws of propriety, and the
end of speech, to make known what idea he
makes it stand for. *Locke.*

2. To be informed of; to be taught.

Ye shall be taught, and it shall be known to
you why his head is not removed from you. *Samuel.*

Led on with a desire to know
What nearer might concern him *Milton.*
One would have thought you had known better
things than to expect a kindness from a common
enemy. *Leffrange.*

3. To distinguish.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit
more, and giving to the whole a new name,
wherby to know it from those before and after,
and distinguish it from every smaller or greater
multitude of units. *Locke.*

4. To recognise.

What art thou, thus to rail on me, that is nei-
ther known of thee, nor knows thee? *Shaksp.*
They told what things were done in the way,
and how he was known of them in breaking of
bread. *Luke.*

At nearer view he thought he knew the dead,
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *FEANAN.*
Tell me how I may know him. *Milton.*

5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar with.

What are you?
—A most poor man, made tame to fortune's
blows.

Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shaksp. Henry vi.*

6. To converse with another sex.

And Adam knew Eve his wife. *Genesis.*

To KNOW. v. n.

1. To have clear and certain perception;
not to be doubtful.

I know of a surety that the Lord hath sent his
angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod. *Acts.*

2. Not to be ignorant.

When they know within themselves they speak
of that they do not well know, they would
nevertheless seem to others to know of that which
they may not well speak. *Bacon.*

Not to know of things remote, but know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton.*

In the other world there is no consideration
that will sting our consciences more cruelly than
this, that we did wickedly when we knew to
have done better, and chose to make ourselves
miserable, when we might find the way to have
been happy. *Tillotson.*

They might understand those excellencies which
they blindly valued, to not to be farther imposed
upon by bad pieces, and to know when nature was
well imitated by the most able masters. *Dryden.*

3. To be informed.

The prince and Mr. Pons will put on our
jackets and apotes, and Mr. John must not know
of it. *Shaksp. Henry vi.*

There is but one mineral body, that we know
of, heavier than common quicksilver. *Boyle.*

4. To Know for. To have knowledge of.

A colloquial expression
He said the water itself was a good healthy
water; but for the party that own'd it, he might
have more diseases than he knew for. *Shaksp.*

KNC

KNO

KNY

To **KNOW** *of*, *to happen*, *to take cognizance of*, *to examine*.
For I have, I question your dress;
Know of your youth, examine well your face.
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun.
For aye to be in study cloister new.
KNOWABLE, *adj.*, [from *know*.] *Capable of being known; susceptible of being discovered or understood.*

They are reified into a confused ignorance, and I shall not pursue them to their old asylum; and yet it may be, there is more *knowable* in there, than in let's acknowledged mysteries.

Glanville

'Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended also the law of nature, *knowable* by reason, as well as the law given by Moses.

Locke

These two arguments are the voices of nature, the innumerable images of all real beings and substances created, that are naturally *knowable* without revelation.

Bentley

KNOWING, *n. f.* [from *know*.] *One who has skill or knowledge.*

If we look on a vegetable, and can only say 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful *knowers*.

Glanville

I know the respect and reverence which in this address I ought to appear in before you, who are a general *knower* of mankind and poetry.

Southey

KNOWING, *adj.* [from *know*.]

1. Skillful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.

You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear, That he, which hath our noble father slain, Pursued my life.

Shakespeare

The *knowingest* of these have of late reformed their hypothesis.

Boyle

What makes the clergy glorious is to be *knowing* in their profession, unspotted in their lives, active and laborious in their charges.

Southey

The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was a lesson which the mere light and dictates of common reason, without the help of revelation, taught all the *knowing* and intelligent part of the world.

Southey

Belshazzar, one of the first who was of any consideration at Venice, painted very drily, according to the manner of his time; he was very *knowing* both in architecture and perspective.

Dryden

All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are more *knowing* than others.

Addy

2. Conscious; intelligent.

Be patient, and let me explain the prudent cause. Be patient, and let me explain the prudent cause. Be patient, and let me explain the prudent cause.

KNOWLEDGE, *n. f.* [from *know*.] *Knowledge.*

He is a gentleman of a high quality. *Shaks.*

With *knack*, with *knowledge*.

He *knowingly* and willingly brought evil into the world.

They who were rather fond of it than *knowingly* admitted it, might defend their inclination by their reason.

To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as often as he entered up in any business of consequence.

KNOWLEDGE, *n. f.* [from *know*.]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.

Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions.

Do but say to me what I should do, That in your *knowledge* may by me be done, And I am prest unto it.

2. Learning; illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God, *Knowledge* the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n.

3. Skill in any thing.

Shipsmen that have *knowledge* of the sea.

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.

The dog straight fawned upon his master for old *knowledge*.

5. Cognizance; notice.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger?

A state's anger should not take *Knowledge* either of tools or women.

6. Information; power of knowing.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or *knowledge* why she was cruel.

To **KNOWLEDGE**, *v. a.* [not in use.]

To acknowledge; to avow.

The prophet Hosea tells us that God faith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me, which proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not *avow*; for though they be ordained by his secret providence, yet they are not *known* by his revealed will.

beat.

KNUCKLE, *n. f.* [from *knock*.] *Knuckle.*

1. The joints of the fingers, protuberant when the fingers are closed.

Thus often at the Temple, we've seen Two titans of a rough and tumble.

So I diffuse some quarrel on the floor, With *knuckles*, bruised, and face begrimed.

2. The knee joint of a calf.

Jelly which they used for a restorative, is largely made of *knuckles* of veal.

3. The articulation or joint of a plant.

Divers herbs have joints or *knuckles*, as it were, stops in their germination, as gilly flowers, p and corn.

To **KNUCKLE**, *v. n.* [from *the noun*.]

To submit: I suppose from an odd custom of striking the under side of the table with the *knuckles*, in confession of an argumental defeat.

KNUCKLED, *adj.* [from *knuckle*.] *Joined.*

The reed or cane is a *knuckled* plant, and not but in the water; it hath the property, that it is hollow, and it is *knuckled* at the root, that, being dry, it is more brittle and breaks than other wood; that is, it hath no bark, though many stalks out of one root.

KNUFF, *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *knave*, or the same with *chaff*.] *A boy.*

An old word preferred in a rhyme on prediction.

The country *knuffs*, Dick, and Dick, With clubs and cloated knuff.

Shall fill up Duff and knuff.

With slaughter'd bodies knuff.

KNUR, *n. f.* [from *knor*, German.] *A knot.*

KNURLE, *n. f.* [from *knur*.] *A hard substance.*

The stony nodules found lodged in the sinews, are called by the workmen *knurs* and *knurles*.

KONED, for *know*.

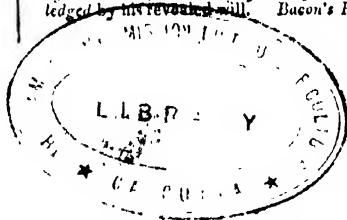
To **KND**, *v. n.* [corrupted probably from *knud*, Saxon.] *To know.*

But ah, unjust and worthless Odin Clout, That *kniff* the hidden lands of many a verd;

Yet *kniff* not one to cure thy sore heart's root.

Whose raveling wound as yet doth sit a bleed.

Shakspeare.



END OF VOL. I.

—m/b—

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